

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 3.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

NO. 73

Bankers and Brokers.

JAY COOKE, WM. G. MOORHEAD, H. D. COOKE, } H. C. FAHNESTOCK, EDWARD DODGE, PITT COOKE. }
JAY COOKE & Co.,
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March 1, 1866.

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

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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

Safeguards against Panics	611	Adopted	613
Congress and Financial Legislation	612	Trade of Great Britain and the United States	615
The Alabama Claims and American Neutrality	613	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News	616
The Constitutional Convention—The New Fiscal Policy to be		Commercial and Miscellaneous News	618

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.	619	Cotton	624
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange	622	Tobacco	625
Commercial Epitome	623	Breadstuffs	626
		Groceries	627
		Dry Goods	628
		Imports	629
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market	630-31

THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Railway News	632	ous Bond List	634-35
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List	633	Insurance and Mining Journal	636
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous		Advertisements	609-10, 637-40

The Chronicle.

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

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Files for holding the Chronicle or Bulletin can be had at this Office.
Price \$1 50.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST PANICS.

A growing apprehension has prevailed, and still in some quarters continues, as to whether the existing torpor in business may be expected to become gradually more intense, and whether the rampant speculation, with its subsequent recoil, may not be the precursor of a panic. We have hitherto enjoyed the protection of several safeguards against such a catastrophe, which have been very effectual in guarding us in more threatening and more imminent danger, and perhaps we may not find the protecting influence less effective in the future. Not to mention the suspension of specie payments, which renders our currency less sensitive to panic, we have a safeguard in the very fact that almost every body is expecting and providing against the dreaded revulsion. A monetary panic which is generally expected never comes. It is essential to the development of the most violent of the evils of a commercial crisis that the storm should burst

upon us unexpectedly, and should strike our ship when unprepared.

But, secondly, we have a protection against a panic in our banking system, which, notwithstanding its defects has two very strong bulwarks, in its compelling the banks to hold a large reserve, and in its binding together all the banks in every part of the country and uniting them into one organic complex whole, so that in time of pressure they act like the stones of an arch, affording mutual support until the pressure has passed off. It should indeed inspire us with confidence to see that during the enormous pressure of the war on our finances, still we were exempt from all panics except one or two of a temporary and minor character, which resulted from mismanagement that should have been avoided.

Another source of financial strength and protection against financial revulsion is found in our crops, which, notwithstanding all that a few croakers may say, are likely to turn out well. In the South the tobacco and cotton crops will be good, in the West our grain and provisions afford us in profusion all the elements of national wealth. Had a single one of our staple crops been a failure, so that any large classes of our people should be impoverished and stunted in their means of subsistence, then we might see cause to expect a panic. But with teeming crops in our agricultural section, with a manufacturing and commercial industry more energetic and more rapidly developing than ever, we have a powerful protection against the terrors of that financial crash which has been often predicted but as often deferred.

These three things, then, ought to reassure us in presence of the gloomy vaticinations of foreboding prophets of evil. Our people generally are forewarned and are providing against the danger. Our financial system has been proof against former perils of the like kind, and will probably prove so again, and finally, the productive energies of the country are more active than either before or during the war, and therefore we ought to be growing rich in all the elements of national wealth, with a force never known before. A nation that is growing with such rapidity in power and wealth need fear no financial crash if its monetary affairs are only conducted with ordinary prudence and skill.

But it is this exact point at which alarm enters some thoughtful minds. They fear lest our financial management will not prove equal to the crisis. First, and chiefly, they point to the evils which might arise out of the existing currency derangement. The period of expansion is now over with its excitement and inflation. We are just entering on a second and very critical stage, that of contraction. Now, no country has ever passed through this second stage of currency trouble without being visited with commercial revulsion. It is true these monetary panics which so occurred

were brought on by mismanagement; by a too rapid, or by an untimely withdrawal of currency from the channels of the circulation. It is also true that the best methods and the true principles of currency contraction are better understood now than they ever were before; but still the fact remains, that we have to navigate a course which none have ever traversed without meeting with much foul weather.

This point, however, is more fully discussed on another page, and we proceed to a second indication of commercial danger. We refer to the undue extension of credits. Among our merchants the short credit system has prevailed since the war, and has had much to do with that commercial stability which has been so wonderfully and persistently preserved. Lately, however, a certain laxity has been creeping in. Either to attract business, or for some similar object, long credits have been offered, and in some cases accepted, and a very considerable amount of the last few months' business has been done on these unsound principles. Happily, however, the alarm was given in time; caution took the place of over-sanguine enterprise. The evil was checked before it had time to sap the foundations of commercial credit, except to a very limited extent. We purposely refrain from the discussion of those exciting political questions which will of necessity affect credit. There are also other points of a financial character which obviously suggest themselves in connection with this wide question. But nearly all will be found on examination to resolve themselves into motives for caution, and in none shall we find ground for irrational terror and alarm. Let our commercial, monetary and mercantile men, like prudent mariners, watch and prepare beforehand for the threatening storm, so that whether it be less or more violent, they may be forewarned, forearmed, and able to ride through it in safety.

CONGRESS AND FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The near approach of the meeting of Congress has given opportunity to speculative persons, in Washington and elsewhere, to circulate a variety of rumors as to the probable financial changes of policy which will be adopted by our representatives at Washington during the coming Winter. Many of these rumors are mere guesses, and scarcely any of them have the slightest basis of actual information. Without pretending to be ourselves possessed of any official private intelligence, we will lay down a few principles which should, without doubt, guide the deliberations and mould the legislation of the coming session. First, we may be well assured that no violent changes or rash experiments will be tried with the currency. Congress has adopted as its permanent definite policy the method of gradual contraction. In the act of 12th April last this policy was elaborated. It has since been successfully working, and has proved to be so much in accordance with the highest teachings of financial science and general experience that we cannot for a moment doubt it will be sustained. Hence the stories put in circulation, that some fundamental changes will be made in the law regulating the return to specie payments, may be dismissed as unworthy of credit.

Changes in the currency of any active commercial country are too important in themselves, and too far reaching in their results, to be left unregulated and without the control of publicity. Whatever has to do with adjusting the value of our current dollar regulates the money contracts of the whole American people, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars a day. Let some change in the volume of the currency make the dollar worth less next week, or next month, than to-day, and all time contracts will shrink in value. On the other hand, whenever the dollar appreciates all such time contracts will rise in value. Hence it is easy to see that whoever has the

power to enlarge or contract the volume of the currency, and to change the value of the dollar, has the power to introduce an element of uncertainty and treacherous deception into all contracts and bargains that are making throughout the country. This is one among the many reasons which show the value and necessity of the provision laid down by Congress in the contraction law of last Spring, that the cancelling of currency shall be slow and gradual—not more than four millions being withdrawn in any one month.

But the publicity of Treasury movements is also a subject which will demand the attention of Congress. It is generally complained that the people, who have a right to know what negotiations are making by the National Treasury in gold, in bonds, and in the withdrawing of currency, have no authentic information on the points they need to know, until long after such information has ceased to be of much practical value. The check of free, prompt publicity is one which, in the present temper of the public mind, Congress will no doubt make proper provision to secure.

The payment of the principal of the public debt is another point for which some definite principles require to be laid down. The existing laws on this subject are very vague, as may be inferred from the discussions which have been carried on by the press, as to whether certain negotiations of Mr. McCulloch were lawful or not. The purchase, for instance, of over 2 millions of bonds of 1867 and 1868, at 90@93, in gold, which was equivalent at the time of the purchase to 135@140, has been severely criticised, as the same bonds were selling at 118 when the proposal first arose a few months ago, to induce Mr. McCulloch to buy them up without public notice, and without any appropriation made for the purpose by Congress. Whatever exceptions may be taken to isolated acts of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is no doubt that in the general course of his negotiations he has been guided by an enlightened policy. The magnitude of his operations being considered, the wonder is rather that he has made so few mistakes than so many. The *Times* of this city published yesterday an interesting statement of the efforts of Mr. McCulloch in paying off the debt, showing the vast proportions assumed by the negotiations he has carried on the past half year:

"Since the 12th April," says the *Times*, "and without disturbing the trade or money markets of the country or obstructing the collection of the public revenues—so essential to the reduction of the Public Debt—or impairing their resources, or adversely affecting the price of the Public Funds, he has paid off and funded, of the Temporary Loans and Greenback Circulation of the Government, the following sums:

Of the reserved 50 millions of Greenbacks, the whole balance then outstanding.....	\$22,749,742
Of the regular 400 millions Greenbacks.....	14,000,000
Of interest-bearing Legal-tender.....	32,036,900
Total Legal-tender withdrawn.....	\$68,786,642
Of Deposits on Interest.....	121,751,790
Of Certificates of Indebtedness.....	62,258,000
Of 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes.....	93,000,000

Total paid or funded..... \$345,796,432
 —Out of total on 1st April of..... 1,604,322,872

"Leaving of Temporary Interest-bearing Debt and Greenback Circulation at present outstanding:

In 7-30 per cent. Notes, 1867-8.....	\$724,014,300
Compound Legal-tender Notes, 1867-8.....	143,512,140
Greenback Circulation.....	386,000,000

Together..... \$1,253,526,440

"It will be noted that three classes of temporary obligations, in the course of seven months, have been entirely liquidated: 1. The reserve 50,000,000 Greenbacks, held for contingencies against Deposits on Interest. 2. All Deposits on Interest have been paid off. 3. All twelve months' Certificates of Indebtedness have been anticipated and paid off. And in addition, the \$10,000,000 of the original \$100,000,000 Greenbacks authorized by Congress to be withdrawn in the first six months after the passage of the Act, and the \$4,000,000 authorized to be withdrawn in the seventh month, have been paid off.

"Meanwhile the market credit of the Public Funds has steadily advanced, and the Customs, Revenues and Internal Taxes—the one increasing and the other undiminished—have been steadily collected, and \$154,336,511 thereof applied to the reduction of the principal of the Public Debt."

The immense revenue derived from internal taxation, which is one cause of the large payments of the principal of the

debt, cannot probably be continued without sacrificing some public interests of great value. Congress, therefore, will be called on to revise the schedule of taxation, and already a clamor has arisen against the income tax. But the unproductive and mischievous taxes on production will stand a good chance of being taken off before the income tax is dispensed with. It is believed that the torpor and paralysis of business which are so much complained of, are due in part to the excessive pressure of injudicious taxation, and to the diminution thus caused in the productive powers of the country.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

The question of our claims upon England for compensation to American citizens whose property suffered loss at the hands of the Confederate privateers fitted out in English ports, will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in the forthcoming Message of the President.

Much has been said, too, of late in the newspapers on the subject; and symptoms are not lacking to show that the public opinion of Great Britain is gradually coming to the conclusion that the adjustment of these American claims is called for not less emphatically by the interests of England herself than by those of America. A recent article in the *London Times*, setting forth this view of the case, has been extensively copied and read in this country, and when taken in connection with the observations which were made on the same subject, the other day, at a public dinner in Liverpool, by the actual Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, Lord Stanley, it may be fairly held to foreshadow a much more friendly settlement of this unfortunate dispute than it was quite reasonable to expect, even twelve months ago.

During the late elections numerous statements were put in circulation, as to positive and peremptory demands for the satisfaction of these claims, alleged to have been made by the Federal Government. We have heard little or nothing of these statements since the closing of the polls; and there can be but little doubt that they were manufactured wholly for home consumption and to produce an immediate political effect. It would neither conduce to the honor nor advance the interests of the United States to select for a menacing and imperative policy the very moment at which Great Britain manifests a disposition to entertain reasonable demands, and to concede what is justly due not only to our injured citizens but to the offended majesty of civilization and of international law.

The position taken on this question in these columns more than a year ago (Oct. 28, 1865), and since reaffirmed by us, is evidently the one position from which it will be found impossible for the most ingenious diplomacy to drive us. We must ask compensation from the British Government for the damage done by the Alabama and other cruisers of her kind, not on the ground that those vessels got to sea from England in defiance of English law, or through the lapses of English officials, but on the ground that whether the laws of England were or were not adequate to prevent the going to sea of such vessels, the obligations of a neutral power were violated by their escape. The wholesome feature in the present aspect of public opinion in England on the question is the nascent disposition of English statesmen and publicists to recognize these permanent obligations of a neutral power and not the casual and repealable enactments of local legislation under these obligations, as the real measure of international duty. This disposition it is our interest and our policy to foster by all means in our power; for we really have no sort of reason for desiring to see any but the most friendly relations possible existing between Great Britain and

ourselves; and our true object in pressing these "Alabama claims," as they are called, is not to chastise England for the sympathy which certain classes of Englishmen may have shown with the South in the late rebellion; nor even to secure the indemnification of their losses to those of our people who have suffered in this way. It is to settle once and for all a broad and enduring basis of international police, and to fix the great principles by which maritime States shall henceforth interpret their duty, and regulate their conduct towards each other as neutrals in seasons of war.

This being the true state of the case, there would be matter of grave anxiety in recalling the action taken by Congress at its last session in regard to our own neutrality laws, could we believe that the boasts of the so-called Fenian leaders are at all well-founded, and that such prominent members of the House of Representatives as General Banks and Mr. Stevens have really pledged themselves to endeavor to do away entirely at the coming session with all the restrictions upon the warlike activity of individuals within our own borders planning hostilities against powers with which the nation is at peace.

Not from any fear of British reprisals, but from a just regard to our own national character, and in consistency with the grand position which we ought to occupy on this question of the Confederate privateers, it becomes us to see to it that our demand upon England is not stultified by our own legislative action. Congress and the State Department must reinforce and not contradict each other on this point.

That they will do so we cannot yet permit ourselves to doubt; but it is useless to deny that there is a certain feeling of uneasiness on the subject in circles which are commonly well informed; and we sincerely hope that the tenor, both of the President's Message and of the earliest action of Congress upon this point, may be such as completely to reassure the public mind. Since we decline to consider British neutrality as a historical question, and insist upon its being taken up and acted upon by the British Government as a practical matter demanding decision at the present moment, we must be prepared to bring to bear upon that decision not only the precedents but the actual practice also of American neutrality.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE NEW FISCAL POLICY TO BE ADOPTED.

The people of the State of New York, at the General Election held last week, decided that a Convention should be held next year for the revision of the Constitution. It has been a grave question among thinking men whether, in the present condition of the public mind, this was a favorable period for this measure; but of its propriety, at some period, there can hardly be said to be two opinions. The Constitution of 1846 has succeeded but imperfectly in fulfilling the purposes for which it was formed; indeed, except in its restrictions upon the debt-creating power and its provisions for maintaining the credit of the State, few of its innovations can be said to have operated beneficially. Perhaps no class of our citizens are more thoroughly convinced of this than the surviving delegates of the Convention by which it was framed. The loose relations of the various departments of the State Government with one another, the restricted discretion of the executive, the practical separation of the office of the Governor from the other public bureaus, have tended to produce confusion in the administration of public affairs, and resulted indirectly in the multiplying of departments and offices for the purpose of getting around the difficulties. These, however, are questions of state-craft that hardly come within our province to discuss; but there are subjects which must arise relating to finance and internal commerce, vital

to our prosperity, and with their proper adjustment all classes of our citizens cannot fail to take deep interest. A mistaken policy will entail calamity which cannot be remedied in a century.

The financial system established by the constitution of 1846 was admirably adapted for a single purpose, the extinction of the public debt. This has been done so effectually that the indebtedness of \$38,299,672.88, which existed when that instrument was formed has been reduced to about one-third of that amount; and a few years more would have effected its entire liquidation, except for the increase of nine millions of dollars made in 1854 for the enlargement of the canals, of two and a half millions authorised in 1859 to redeem the "floating indebtedness," and the bounty and State debt of thirty millions authorised last year. Nevertheless, under the operation of the present system and laws, all these amounts will be cancelled by the the year 1877.

The revenues of the State are principally derived from the following sources: tolls on commodities transported on the canals, duties on salt, fees on auction sales, and direct taxation. The amounts so obtained are about three and a half million dollars from tolls, \$60,000 from the salt duty, \$95,000 for the auction fees, and seven and a half millions from the tax-levy. It will be the duty of the Convention to give this matter a searching investigation, to ascertain what policy will best supply the Treasury, and at the same time be consistent with justice and sound principle.

It seems clear that the State cannot depend for revenue much longer on the tolls imposed on property transported on the canals. They appear to be steadily declining, while the expenses for repairs and superintendence are evidently increasing. We called attention to this fact some months since, and as we still think as we then stated, that the canal policy of the State should undergo a thorough examination, and, perhaps, a total revision. It is a question for publicists to determine, whether the business of transportation should be under control of the State or of private individuals. In spite of the apparent prosperity at intervals of the public works of New York, they have proved in the long run to be drains upon the Treasury, and must continue henceforth to be more so than ever, as stated above. The receipts are steadily diminishing, while the expenditures are rapidly increasing. Thus, in 1863, the year of greatest prosperity, the income from tolls, etc., was \$5,118,501.35, and the charges for collection \$770,882.52. The outlay to meet the requirements of the constitution in the way of paying interest, and replenishing sinking funds to redeem indebtedness, amounted to \$4,347,618.83, leaving "over" \$981,376.17. In 1865, the receipts from tolls, for the year ending on the 30th of September, amounted only to \$3,547,465.45; while the payments for collection and ordinary repairs ran up to \$1,927,373.59. In a word, it cost almost twice as much for the State last year to "run the canals" as it did two years previously, while the income has fallen off three-tenths. The amount obtained to pay interest and supply the sinking funds in 1865 was \$1,650,091.86, leaving a deficiency of \$1,716,150.80 to be collected directly from the people by taxation.

When the constitution of 1846 was adopted, the State derived a large revenue from tolls on property conveyed on railroads. This was, as Michael Hoffman so forcibly termed it, "making the Government a real highwayman, odious and an oppressor." The Legislature of 1853 relieved the railroads from this tax, and every effort since made to restore it have been defeated. The good sense of the people is opposed to the pensioning of the Government upon trade or travel. The policy is contradictory which would make internal improvements for the cheapening of transportation, and

then impose taxes on that transportation, to make it dear. It is not proper that the current expenditures of the State should be charged on the right of way, which is to be held, not as property for revenue, but as a trust for the entire people, to promote travel, transportation and commerce. It may be the right of the State, having incurred expenses for making canals, to indemnify itself for their expense from the tolls; but the practicability has become doubtful. The competition of the railroads and of the canals of other States must operate, and has operated to prevent this. The influence of high rates of tolls will be to drive trade into channels outside of the State, and thereby impoverish the people. It is apparent that the Bourbon policy of bridling commerce must be abandoned. The future policy will have to be to impose an amount of toll sufficient for payment of running expenses, and leave the debt and perhaps the interest to be liquidated by direct taxation.

The salt duties can hardly be considered as a source of revenue. The amount derived from them must be again absorbed in compensation for superintendence, opening new wells, etc, while soon the competition from salt manufactures in other States will restrict the market. The auction fees formerly were imposed by the municipal authorities of the city of New York, and were much heavier than at present. The Legislature in 1817 applied them to the purposes of the canal fund, but afterward transferred them to the general fund for the current expenses of Government and reduced them in amount. For an equivalent a considerable part of the money derived has been appropriated year by year to the charities of the city. The Legislature of 1866 passed an act including merchandise brokers in the provisions of the law, but it has not been allowed to go into effect; and it is very likely that the laws on this subject will eventually be repealed, as constituting a tax against commerce. As an effect, the Legislature will probably abandon the practice of making appropriations from the State Treasury for hospitals, dispensaries, orphan asylums, and other eleemosynary institutions; the expenditures of which more than absorb the revenue derived from the auction duties.

With the closing up of these sources of income, but one mode is left for the State to replenish its Treasury. The interest and principal of its 50 millions of indebtedness, and the 6 millions required annually for current expenditures, schools and militia, must be collected by direct taxation. Hence, it will be the duty of the Convention to provide a permanent fiscal policy for the State. There must be the fullest provision made for liquidating the public debt as speedily as can be made consistent with the general welfare. The power of counties and municipalities to contract liabilities should be more carefully guarded if not restricted altogether. Already the local taxation is equivalent to half the net income of property, and is virtual confiscation. It should also be carefully considered whether the power of the Legislature to make appropriations for other than public purposes should not be curtailed. Severe taxation is prone to be regarded as oppression, and thus to threaten public security.

The endeavor will be made, at the Convention about to be held, to authorize the incurring of an additional indebtedness of about \$100,000,000 for the enlargement of the Erie Canal to ship capacity. If this proposition shall happen to be favorably considered, we hope, by all means, that it will be submitted to the people as a separate article to be determined on its own merits. We cannot believe that a vote could have been obtained in favor of a Constitutional Convention at all if the people had apprehended that it would have involved the risk of such an increase of their burdens. The State debt now exceeds 50 millions; the indebtedness

of the City of New York cannot be far from that amount, and the other counties must owe as much more. Till those liabilities shall be defrayed, it is not wise to plunge deeper into the pool of indebtedness. There are other means of affording avenues for commerce. Our railways are sufficient, for many years, to transport the costlier commodities; and it is better to use what water communication we have, so far as practicable, for the residue. A railroad from Oswego to the Hudson, or even to this city, will convey the products of the West more cheaply than a ship canal from Buffalo to Albany with heavy tolls. We should be reluctant to enact anew the history of the canal enlargement, its peculations and unjustifiable profuseness. With a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, which private enterprise is ready to undertake as soon as legislative authority can be obtained, and with the completion of the railroads now in progress, and whatever new ones may be undertaken, we are not likely to want for avenues of transportation. It is no time to impose a double burden on the people of New York, when that burden is so much more likely to enrich contractors than to add to the prosperity of the entire commonwealth.

The duties of the Convention, it will be seen, are arduous and responsible. Let our journalists and intelligent citizens do all in their power to enable the members of that body to see how to act wisely. A proper revision of our fiscal policy is vital to the general prosperity.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

COTTON, BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory position of affairs in England, the Board of Trade returns for the month of September, and the nine months ending September 30, show very satisfactory results as compared with previous years. Both in imports and exports a large business has been done, and as prices are higher, as regards many articles, than in former years, the value of the articles imported or exported shows a considerable increase. During the nine months ending September 30, the declared value of the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £141,936,898, against £119,717,377 last year, and £123,404,161 in 1864. For the month of September the declared value was £16,671,078, against £17,316,681 in 1865, and £14,687,942 in 1864. For each month, from January to September, inclusive, in each of the last three years, the figures stand thus:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Jan..	10,413,586	10,489,339	14,354,748	July..	14,394,364	14,113,410	14,957,834
Feb..	12,693,121	11,376,214	15,116,063	Aug..	16,274,269	14,158,648	17,450,156
Mar..	13,555,674	13,770,154	17,520,354	Sept.	14,687,942	17,316,681	16,671,078
April.	13,225,039	12,071,111	15,366,414	Total	123,404,161	119,717,377	141,936,898
May..	14,176,640	13,194,708	15,870,131				
June.	13,978,526	13,227,052	14,630,120				

The imports in August were larger than in the previous month, and within £60,000 of the corresponding month last year. The total value of the imports for the eight months is £50,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period in 1865. This large increase is chiefly to be accounted for by the greatly-augmented value of the cotton imported, viz.: £58,000,000, against nearly £30,000,000, and by the increase in the value of the wheat and flour imported, viz.: £11,600,000, against £6,400,000 last year. The computed real value of the imports into Great Britain from all quarters for the eight months was as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Jan..	7,520,356	6,398,923	9,847,564	June.	21,498,185	15,407,688	23,243,701
Feb..	15,214,541	12,891,252	16,610,159	July..	20,458,253	18,964,190	19,597,929
Mar..	16,396,928	13,005,394	19,891,204	Aug..	21,944,048	20,997,691	20,940,303
Apr..	17,587,565	13,073,735	22,455,968	Total	141,012,477	115,302,753	155,811,590
May..	22,392,601	14,595,334	23,224,762				

With regard to the United States, it appears that the value of British and Irish produce exported in August was £2,554,506, against £1,636,223 last year, and £735,803 in

1864. For the eight months, the exports were of the following declared value:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Atlantic ports, Northern.....	£13,404,761	£9,074,733	£13,553,884
Southern	78,370	75,188	780,762
Pacific ports	661,487	351,163	558,799
Total	£14,144,578	£9,483,084	£19,893,445

COTTON.

The principal imports into Great Britain are now from British India, the supplies received from this country being comparatively trifling. In September the imports reached a total of 980,713 cwts., of which 724,712 cwts. were from the East Indies, and only 161,679 cwts. from the United States. The total from this country for the year, however, is nearly 4,000,000 cwts., out of 9,790,314 cwts. It is fully anticipated that, as the crop in Egypt is of more than average extent, increased supplies of cotton will shortly be received from that quarter. The particulars of imports of this staple are subjoined:

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN NINE MONTHS.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From United States	£116,843	£182,000	£3,995,679
Bahamas and Bermudas.....	253,549	158,604	6,413
Mexico.....	170,827	290,433	3,145
Brazil.....	255,733	827,721	519,944
Turkey.....	150,705	175,227	84,300
Egypt.....	84,433	1,106,271	772,553
British India.....	2,680,140	2,581,409	4,163,799
China.....	571,332	301,505	33,387
Other countries.....	239,659	336,880	211,094
Total.....	5,323,211	5,460,070	9,790,314

The exports of cotton from Great Britain in September were rather less than in the corresponding month last year; but for the nine months there is a balance in favor of this year of about 680,000 cwts. In September the shipments were 382,908 cwts., against 405,732 cwts. in 1865, and 188,833 cwts. in 1864. For the nine months the following are the figures:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN NINE MONTHS.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Russia.....cwts	211,673	222,551	306,845
Prussia.....	11,445	33,742	49,785
Hanover.....	42,265	14,661	5,618
Hanse Towns.....	403,942	510,927	617,935
Holland.....	345,499	306,771	412,478
Other Countries.....	700,934	903,074	1,277,854
Total.....	1,715,749	1,991,726	2,670,515

The computed real value of the cotton imported into Great Britain in the eight months ending August 31 was as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
From United States.....cwts	£1,455,788	£889,114	£29,319,669
Bahamas and Bermudas.....	2,960,704	1,379,306	46,816
Mexico.....	2,167,559	2,315,909	28,591
Brazil.....	3,105,877	2,352,072	3,973,456
Turkey.....	1,542,191	838,506	515,714
Egypt.....	10,892,499	8,094,171	6,626,740
British India.....	21,161,406	10,344,094	16,139,879
China.....	4,688,283	1,449,586	78,000
Other countries.....	2,499,883	2,581,720	1,445,679
Total.....	£50,504,190	£29,914,508	£58,201,544

BREADSTUFFS.

The wheat trade in England has now assumed a position of great importance to ourselves. At the latest date, wheat was about 12s. per quarter dearer than in 1865, and as importations from France had almost ceased, whilst Prussia was sending very moderate supplies of produce to the London market, the trade, though quieter than in previous weeks, was characterized by considerable firmness. The arrivals of wheat, however, at ports on the east coast had been large, chiefly from Russia, and rather considerable supplies of flour, of good quality, had been received from Moscow via St. Petersburg and Cronstadt. It was expected that previously to the closing of navigation in the Baltic large supplies of Russian, and moderate supplies of Prussian, wheat would be hurried forward. With regard to the French crop, there is certainly a deficiency from the recent abundant years. In some quarters it is said that France will require a very large supply of wheat from abroad; but from trustworthy sources it appears that the deficiency is greatly overstated. The French are certainly taking supplies of wheat at English

ports ; but it must be borne in mind that as the French crop is deficient in quality, there is the greater necessity to buy fine foreign wheats for seeds ; hence, French buyers have made more important purchases for this purpose than customary. A few parcels of wheat and flour continue to be received at English, from French ports, and although unimportant in extent, serve to indicate that there is some exaggeration in the reports current in England of a very deficient French harvest. In Europe the finest crop appears to be in Russia, and as from the high prices ruling here, the English have, for the present, ceased to anticipate large supplies from this port. Much attention is naturally directed to the crop in Russia and on the Danube. In September, 1866, the import of wheat into Great Britain and Ireland was only 1,192,064 cwts., against 2,108,966 cwts. last year, and 2,665,799 cwts. in 1864. The principal import was from Russia, viz. : 687,431 cwts., and from Prussia, viz. : 229,233 cwts. From France only 15,327 cwts. were imported, and from the United States only 42,260, cwts. The import of flour was confined to 103,965 cwts., viz. : 21,843 cwts. from the Hanse Towns, 29,666 cwts. from France, 13,847 cwts. United States, 11,054 British North America, and 27,605 cwts. from other countries. The following figures show the imports of wheat, flour and Indian corn into Great Britain in nine months :

WHEAT.			
	1864.	1865.	1866.
From Russia.....cwts	2,825,463	5,083,641	5,297,827
Prussia.....	3,616,145	3,757,907	3,127,739
Denmark.....	629,498	404,615	389,497
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	223,558	197,024	147,223
Mecklenburg.....	466,392	405,676	573,828
Hanse Towns.....	465,647	357,602	659,424
France.....	481,073	1,037,672	3,320,351
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia..	377,646	483,770	357,343
Egypt.....	366,860	10,063	14,030
United States.....	7,100,042	854,212	388,010
British North America.....	824,506	292,392	8,789
Other Countries.....	346,203	786,865	2,437,302
Total.....	17,723,333	13,674,439	16,721,363
Indian corn.....	3,636,560	4,047,717	12,043,628

FLOUR.			
	1864.	1865.	1866.
From Hanse Towns.....cwts	248,293	173,971	203,075
France.....	1,508,393	1,75,149	3,108,406
United States.....	1,621,103	214,721	206,898
British North America.....	336,655	159,183	26,822
Other Countries.....	87,454	124,276	196,412
Total.....	3,811,898	2,423,300	3,741,613

Provisions of all kinds are selling at very high rates, and there are still no signs of an abatement in the quotations. The arrivals of butter have increased, and enormous quantities of eggs have been received at British ports. Lard, which during a great part of the year has sold at high prices, has been imported much more freely, and at latest date the quotations were lower. The imports of provisions into Great Britain in the nine months ending September 30, were as follows :

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Bacon and hams, cwts.....	937,924	553,734	561,309
Beef, salt, cwts.....	250,028	175,823	152,594
Pork, salt, cwts.....	170,771	13,967	149,120
Butter, cwts.....	673,713	747,743	787,232
Cheese, cwts.....	533,186	572,740	520,780
Eggs, number.....	272,050,560	296,428,920	360,247,440
Lard, cwts.....	165,373	93,294	219,868

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Annexed was the declared value of the exports of leading articles to this country, during the nine months ending Sept. 30, compared with the two previous years :

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Alkali.....	£294,919	£304,293	£709,145
Beer and ale.....	36,373	32,061	52,707
Coals.....	105,376	85,716	70,982
COTTON MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods.....	1,556,275	1,328,546	2,588,665
Thread.....	173,935	104,649	270,806
Earthenware and porcelain.....	330,282	299,597	579,359
Haberdashery and millinery.....	724,176	595,866	978,056
HARDWARES AND CUTLERY—			
Knives, forks, &c.....	100,309	97,699	234,832
Anvils, vices, &c.....	72,846	61,476	75,799
Manufactures of German silver, &c.....	230,728	199,759	543,288
LINEN MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods.....	2,052,699	2,121,809	3,117,288
Thread.....	161,392	103,256	183,170
METALS—			
Iron—Pig, &c.....	206,124	97,510	£18,061
Bar, &c.....	673,236	124,682	418,867

Railroad.....	781,228	298,409	571,222
Castings.....	13,813	3,482	15,549
Hoops, sheets and boiler plates.....	208,948	58,857	245,101
Wrought.....	215,735	103,409	163,446
Steel—Unwrought.....	414,015	220,104	484,033
Copper, wrought.....	13,017	23,639	34,952
Lead, pig.....	206,562	71,984	123,314
Tin plates.....	580,102	671,993	1,139,253
Oilseed.....	46,692	21,738	282,850
Salt.....	29,600	35,542	86,974
SILK MANUFACTURES—			
Broad piece goods.....	70,876	50,051	109,708
Handkerchiefs.....	17,198	1,322	7,810
Ribbons of silk only.....	27,833	23,196	31,546
Other articles of silk only.....	74,821	88,513	87,848
Other articles mixed with other materials.....	36,693	30,177	63,753
Spirits, British.....	10,482	7,561	14,720
Wool.....	37,242	11,682	12,100
WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES—			
Cloths of all kinds.....	687,077	354,893	792,232
Carpets and druggets.....	269,619	205,415	631,091
Shawls, rugs, &c.....	60,580	21,686	39,501
Worsted stuffs of wool only, and of wool mixed with other material.....	1,953,600	2,421,201	3,011,041

SHIPPING.

With regard to shipping, the following are the particulars, so far as this country is concerned :

	Number.	Tonnage.
American vessels entered inwards in September, 1864.....	62	62,083
do do do do do 1865.....	34	34,838
do do do do do 1866.....	28	31,989
do do in nine months ending Sept. 30, 1864.....	349	383,023
do do do do do do 1865.....	229	247,790
do do do do do do 1866.....	342	356,834
American vessels cleared in September, 1864.....	35	35,172
do do do do do 1865.....	46	48,702
do do do do do 1866.....	31	34,072
do do in nine months ending Sept. 30, 1864.....	326	353,516
do do do do do do 1865.....	258	261,466
do do do do do do 1866.....	413	410,771
Vessels of all flags entered from American ports in Sep., 1864.....	149	111,176
do do do do do 1865.....	55	55,943
do do do do do 1866.....	107	91,991
do do in nine months ending Sept. 30, 1864.....	918	826,541
do do do do do do 1865.....	409	462,580
do do do do do do 1866.....	1,269	1,136,472
Cleared in September, 1864.....	74	84,770
do do 1865.....	133	135,631
do do 1866.....	111	119,345
Cleared in nine months ending Sept. 30, 1864.....	899	935,689
do do do do 1865.....	669	759,723
do do do do 1866.....	1,073	1,127,931

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—NOV. 2.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam..	short.	11 15/8 @ 11.16 1/2	Nov. 2.	short.	11.78 1/2 @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.40 @ 25.45	"	"	25.20 @ 25.22 1/2
Hamburg.....	"	13.8 1/2 @ 13.9 1/2	"	"	13.5 1/2 @ —
Paris.....	"	25.37 1/2 @ 25.45	"	"	25.21 1/2
Paris.....	short.	25.12 1/2 @ 25.22 1/2	"	3 mo's.	25.00
Vienna.....	3 months.	13.22 1/2 @ 13.30	"	"	—
Berlin.....	"	6.26 @ 6.26 1/2	"	"	—
St. Petersburg	"	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2	Nov. 2.	3 mo's.	31 @ —
Cadiz.....	"	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2	"	"	—
Lisbon.....	"	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2	Nov. 2.	3 mo's.	53 1/2
Milan.....	"	27.40 @ 27.50	"	"	—
Genoa.....	"	27.37 1/2 @ 27.50	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	27.40 @ 27.50	"	"	—
New York.....	60 days.	4s. 5 1/2 d.	Oct. 31.	60 days.	160 1/2
Jamaica.....	"	—	Oct. 10.	"	2 1/2 p. c. prem.
Havana.....	"	—	Oct. 7.	90 days.	27 1/2 @ —
Rio de Janeiro	"	—	Oct. 9.	60 days.	24 1/2 @ 25
Buenos Ayres.	"	—	Sept. 27.	"	49 1/2 @ —
Valparaiso.....	"	—	Sept. 17.	"	44 1/2 @ —
Pernambuco.....	"	—	Oct. 15.	"	25 1/2 @ —
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5 1/2 d.	Oct. 2.	6 mo's.	4s. 4 1/2 d. @ —
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5 1/2 d.	Aug. 28.	"	4s. 5 1/2 d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	Sept. 23.	"	2 1/2 @ 3 p. c. disc.
Bombay.....	"	1s 11 1/2 d @ 1 11 1/2	Oct. 31.	"	2s. 0 1/2 d.
Madras.....	"	1s 11 1/2 d @ 1 11 1/2	Oct. 27.	"	2s. 0 1/2 d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 11 1/2 d @ 1 11 1/2	Oct. 29.	"	2s. 0 1/2 d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	1 p. c. dis.	Sep. 24.	30 days.	2 1/2 p. c. prem.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1866.

During the earlier days of the week the public mind was somewhat unsettled by the decline in the Paris exchange to a point at which shipments of gold could be made to France at less expense than the purchase and transmission of bills. It was from this cause that the Directors of the Bank of England, although that establishment has gained increased strength, determined to adhere to the recent minimum of 4 1/2 per cent, a circumstance which has created some surprise, owing to the favorable nature of the present bank return. Yesterday, however, the position of affairs materially improved ; the Paris exchange, which was in most quarters expected to become more unfavorable to that country, indicated that the demand for remittance to that quarter had fallen off, and when it became known that such was the case the sum of £100,000 in bar gold, which had been held by the bullion brokers, to send to Paris in the event of the Paris exchange being more adverse, was taken to the Bank of England. This circumstance produced a favorable impression in most quarters, and although there is still a great want of activity in all departments, the changes in prices are in a favorable direction. In the Stock Exchange, Consols, although quiet, have the appearance of steadiness, and, as regards commerce, cotton

continues to give way in price, whilst a decided check has been given to the upward movement in the value of wheat, both of which circumstances are favorable to our money market. There is, however, great caution being displayed in all quarters; hence, but little business is doing, and comparatively few transactions are now recorded in articles of food and drink, which are not required for immediate wants. The great losses sustained by speculators and investors in new companies have so crippled the position of many of the most forward of such adventurers, that not only they but the public in general almost wholly refrain from running the slightest risk in similar engagements. Nevertheless, although there is abundance of idle money, the consol market does not improve, and it must even be admitted that the state of that market for the last fortnight has been one of slight depression. This, however, may be accounted for in part by the facts we stated last week, and also in some measure, by the circumstance that a portion of the investing public is disposed to purchase the shares of old-established banking, insurance, and similar undertakings, which yield double the rate of interest allowed on the national debts. Indian securities have also been more freely dealt in, owing to the fact that the rate of interest on government stocks and Indian railways is permanently five per cent.

Commercially, the two leading features of the week are a decline of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. in the value of cotton, and a decided check to the upward movement in the price of wheat. The latter is a most important circumstance to ourselves, and amongst those who asserted that our own crop was so sadly deficient, whilst France would require from seven to eight million quarters from foreign countries, has created some little surprise. But the fact is, that our own crop, although deficient from former years, is not, as I have frequently stated in my letters, greatly below an average, and I still maintain the opinion that a similar remark applies to France. An average crop in France would be sufficient to meet the wants of the population for twelve months; but such is not the case here, for even with a good crop, we are compelled to make extensive purchases at foreign ports to meet the enormous consumption in progress. It appears, however, that we are not yet wholly deprived of supplies from France, for during the present week we have received about 2,500 sacks of flour from French ports. The supplies of wheat afloat to this country are steadily, if not rapidly, increasing, and although our importations, considering that wheat has advanced about 12s per quarter, are not on an extensive scale, yet we are receiving fair supplies from the Baltic and Black Sea ports. This is more especially the case with the former, and is to be accounted for by the high prices current here, and the approaching close of navigation in that quarter. The latest advices from Russia are confirmatory of the assertion that the crop of wheat in that country is an excellent one, and there now seems to be but little doubt of our receiving large supplies from Russian ports, greater probably than in any former year. During the present week we have imported more freely from Spanish ports, rather a considerable quantity of flour having been received. These facts, combined with the circumstance that the arrivals of produce at the American lake ports are steadily increasing, has produced a most cautious feeling in the wheat trade; millers are buying only to meet their actual wants, and could not effect sales of any magnitude, unless holders made some concession in price. At the present moment, factors are not inclined to yield, but as an impression begins to prevail that wheat has seen its highest point, it seems extremely probable that our own farmers will thrash out more freely, and be more disposed to realize. Such a state of things is almost always the case in this country. Farmers decline to forward produce to market to any considerable extent in a rising market: but when prices begin to give way, the markets of the kingdom are abundantly supplied, and, in most cases, prices experience a rapid and considerable fall.

The mercantile demand for accommodation is comparatively trifling. The supply of capital seeking employment in the discount market is large, and the quotations in the open market are from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. beneath those ruling at the Bank of England. Nevertheless, the Bank acquires a fair share of the discount business, even on their basis of $\frac{4}{4}$ per cent. During the last few days, owing to the fact that to-day is the 3d of the month, and the bills maturing to-morrow having to be met to-day, there has been a more active demand for accommodation, and although bills are done at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$, the more current minimum out of doors is 4 per cent. Not more than an average amount of bills has been returned to-day. Annexed are the present rates, so far as the best paper is concerned:

Bank minimum	4% @ -	3 months' bills	4% @ -
Open market rates:		6 & 4 months' trade bills	4% @ 5-
30 & 60 days' bills	3% @ -4	6 & 4 months' bank bills	4% @ 5

The rate at Paris is somewhat easier. There is, however, a further large decrease—about £700,000—in the supply of bullion held by the Bank of France. At Berlin the rate has been reduced $\frac{1}{4}$, and at Madrid

1 per cent. Annexed are the quotations at the leading continental cities:

At Paris	Bank rate.	Open market.	Turin	Bank rate.	Open market.
Vienna	3	3	Brussels	3 adv	3 1/2
Berlin	5	5 1/2	Madrid	3	3 1/2
Frankfort	4 1/2	4 1/2	Hamburg	7	8 1/2
Amsterdam	5	5	St. Petersburg	7	8 1/2

On Tuesday the foreign exchanges were flat, and unfavorable to this country, yesterday, however, the tone of the market was decidedly more satisfactory.

The consol market during the week has been rather flat. The amount of business transacted is small, and although no important decline has taken place, prices have occasionally shown signs of weakness. This was more especially the case in the early part of the week. The market, however, closes with a very quiet but tolerably steady appearance. Annexed are the highest and lowest prices each day during the week ending to-day:

Week ending Nov. 3	Monday	Tue-day	Wed-day	Thu-day	Friday	Saturday
Consols for money	89 1/2 @ 1/4	89 1/2 @ 1/4	89 1/2 @ 1/4	Hoiday	89 1/2 @ 1/4	89 1/2 @ 1/4

In American securities the principal change is an advance of 1 per cent in Erie Railway shares. The aggregate business done in American securities is but moderate. The fluctuations in prices have been trifling, and, with the above exceptions, no material change has taken place. United States Five twenty bonds close to-day at 68 1/2 to 68 3/4, Atlantic and Great Western debentures 64 1/2 to 65 1/2, do. Consolidated Mortgage bonds 40 to 41, Erie Railway shares 51 1/2 to 52 1/2, and Illinois Centrals 77 to 78. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of American securities each day during the week ending this evening:

HIGHEST PRICES OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

For week ending November 3.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent, 1882	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4		68 3/4	68 3/4
do do do 1881	71	71	71		71	71
Virginia 5 per cent	50	50	50		50	50
do 6 per cent	44	44	43		44	44
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880	70	70	70		70	70
do do cons'ted mort. b'ds, 1895	40 1/2	41	41		41	41
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2		51 1/2	51 1/2
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent	69	69	69		70	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875	80	80	80		80	81
do 7 per cent, 1875	87	87	87		87	87
do \$100 shares, all paid	77 1/2	77	77		77	77
Marietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent	69	69	69		69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2		67 1/2	67 1/2
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.	101	101	101		101	101
Pennsylvania R.R. 2d mort., 6 p. c.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2		82 1/2	82 1/2
do \$50 shares	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2		34 1/2	34 1/2
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (qua. by Penn. Railroad Co.)	75	75	75		75	75
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia	77	75	75		75	75
Canada 6 per cent	93	93	92 1/2		93	93
do 5 per cent	77	77	77 1/2		77 1/2	77 1/2

LOWEST PRICES OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

For week ending November 3.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4		68 3/4	68 3/4
Atlantic & Great Western consolidated mortgage bonds	39 1/2	39 1/2	40		40 1/2	40 1/2
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2		51 1/2	51 1/2
Illinois Central, 100 dollars, all paid	77 1/2	77	77		77	77

The following table shows the course of the market for United States Five-twenty bonds on the Continent during the week ending Nov. 1:

	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 29.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.
Amsterdam	72 1-16	72 9-16	73	72 11-16	72 3/4	72 11-16
Frankfort	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Berlin	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Hamburg	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	67	67

At Frankfort the position of affairs has materially improved, and there is considerable activity in the demand for American securities, at firm prices.

The affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co. were to have been brought on in the law courts to-day, but the matter has been postponed until Thursday next.

The following statement shows the extent of certain branches of trade between Great Britain and Canada, wholly, however, as regards the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Apparel and slops	£159,489	£145,300	£183,798
Cotton piece goods	723,476	552,385	876,198
Earthenware and porcelain	83,557	59,125	91,573
Haberdashery and millinery	605,901	554,904	804,895
Hardware and Cutlery—			
Knives, forks, &c.	18,576	10,201	25,055
Anvils, vices, &c.	17,776	10,622	14,664
Manufactures of German silver	152,861	116,157	162,068
Metals—			
Iron—Bar, &c.	673,236	124,682	418,867
Railroad, &c.	93,150	32,916	190,326
Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	201,948	58,837	245,101
Wrought	194,061	138,349	190,897
Tin plates	4,113	25,237	59,835
Salt	20,571	23,044	49,741
Woolen and worsted Manufactures—			
Cloths of all kinds	410,541	323,333	502,416
Carpets and drugges	269,619	305,415	681,091
Worsted stuffs	360,042	302,615	401,876

During the present week, the arrivals of gold have been £122,800 viz: £13,500 by the Bremen; £10,000 by the City of New York; £10,000 by the Teutonia; and £4,500 by the City of Boston from New York; £2,900 by the Pera from Alexandria; and £81,900 by the Shannon from the West Indies. The silver market is flat, but in the market for gold there has been a fair degree of activity. The prices of bullion are subjoined:

GOLD.			
Bar Gold	per oz. standard.	last price	77s. 9d.
do Fine	do	do	77s. 9d.
do Refinable	do	do	77s. 11d.
Spanish Doubloons	do		75s. 0d. to 75s. 6d.
South American Doubloons	do		74s. 6d.
United States Gold Coin	per oz. last price		76s. 2½d.

SILVER.			
Bar Silver	per oz. standard.		5s. 1 d.
do containing 5 grs. gold	do		5s. 1½d.
Fine Cake Silver	per oz.		5s. 5½d.
Mexican Dollars	per oz.		4s. 11½d.
Five franc pieces	per oz.		4s. 11½d.

Quicksilver £7 per bottle; discount 3 per cent.
 To-day the silver market is firmer; and fine bars have realised 61d per ounce.

The return of bullion movements for the nine months ending September 30, shows that the total import of gold and silver into the United Kingdom in that period was £28,126,262, against £14,421,018 last year, and £21,637,479 in 1864. The exports were £18,513,972, £9,908,015, and £18,405,062 in 1866, 1865, 1864 respectively. For the present year, the imports, as compared with the exports, show an excess of ten millions sterling.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The closing quotations for English Consols and American securities at London, as per the daily telegraph reports, have been as shown in the following statement:

	Fri. 9.	Sat. 10.	Mon. 12.	Tues. 13.	Wed. 14.	Thur. 15.
Consols for money	89½	89½	89½	89½	90	90
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	69	69	69½	69½	70	70½
Illinois Central shares	77	77	77½	78	78	78
Erie Railway shares	52	52	52	52	51	51½

The latest (15th) advices from Frankfort quote United States Fifties at 74½.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been heavy and dull throughout the week, and each day has shown a loss of price with small sales. From the 9th to the 15th only 47,000 bales are reported as sold, at prices, for middling uplands, ranging from 14½@14, the latter the closing price on Thursday evening. The sales of the previous week aggregated 76,000 bales, at 14½@14½.

The Breadstuffs Market has improved considerably. Between the 9th and 12th Mixed Western Corn advanced from 35s. to 39s. per qr. of 480 lbs. American flour has been moderately active at 29@30s. per bbl. for Extra New York State brands.

The Provision Market has been dull. On the 9th (the latest report received) Prime Mess Pork was quoted at 77@78s. per bbl. Lard, by the same report, was 6@9d. per cwt. lower, and declining.

American Tallow is inactive.

Petroleum has been irregular. Prime Pennsylvania Refined on the 9th closed at 18@19d., on the 12th at 20@21d., and on the 13th at 19@20d., showing a variation of 2d. per gal., or 10 per cent., in a few days.

American Rosin is higher. Turpentine is quoted at 42s. per cwt.; Liverpool Linseed Oil, 40s. 6d. per cwt.

The Manchester Market for wools and yarns is reported heavy and lower.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a slight increase in dry goods, and a very large increase in general merchandise, the total being \$5,246,424, against \$3,947,056 last week, and \$5,557,777 the previous week. The exports are \$2,954,821 this week, against \$3,093,780 last week, and \$3,043,864 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 5,138 bales, against 9,012 bales last week. Included in the exports were 15,548 bbls. wheat flour, 1,206 bbls. corn meal, 7,503 bush. wheat, 32,371 bush. oats, 131,174 bush. barley, 3,779 bush. peas, 3,968 bush. corn, 829 pkgs. candles, 1,731 tons coal, 748 bales hay, 21 bales hops, 105 bbls. spirits turpentine, 656 bbls. rosin, 26 bbls. tar, 42 galls. whale oil, 16,327 galls. sperm oil, 3,816 galls. linseed oil, 2,755 galls. lard oil, 755,150 galls. petroleum, 1,145 bbls. pork, 681 bbls. beef, 104,875 lbs. cutmeats, 53,064 lbs. butter, 1,165,889 lbs. cheese, 445,390 lbs. lard, 10 bbls. rice, 146,754 lbs. tallow, 832 hds. tobacco, 643 other pkgs. crude tobacco 319,079 lbs. manufactured tobacco, 7,417 lbs. whalebone.

The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) Nov. 9, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 10:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods	\$987,630	\$361,686	\$2,015,405	\$1,851,683
General merchandise	2,241,154	999,193	3,359,733	3,394,741
Total for the week	\$3,208,784	\$1,360,879	\$5,375,138	\$5,246,424
Previously reported	155,042,725	187,910,731	166,247,957	259,368,236
Since January 1	\$158,251,509	\$189,271,660	\$171,623,095	\$261,614,660

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 Nov. 12:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week	\$2,311,932	\$1,874,605	\$6,127,156	\$2,954,821
Previously reported	149,012,435	185,985,696	139,400,176	161,362,447
Since January 1	\$151,324,367	\$187,860,301	\$145,527,332	\$164,317,283

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed, statement of the imports and exports for the week.

The value of exports from this port to different countries (exclusive of specie) for the past week, and since July 1, is shown in the following table:

To	This week.	Since July 1, 1866	To	This week.	Since July 1.
Great Britain	\$1,612,235	\$23,437,753	Cuba	\$236,638	\$3,336,639
France	39,979	3,166,218	Hayti	25,814	423,160
Holland & Belg.	15,400	1,857,429	Other W. I.	201,021	2,780,429
Germany	219,303	3,795,959	Mexico	30,934	692,094
Other N. Europe		199,583	New Granada	161,161	1,740,717
Spain	9,650	775,323	Venezuela		297,536
Other S. Europe	107,909	2,893,156	Br. Guiana		366,342
East Indies		6,750	Brazil	59,235	1,297,749
China	16,000	1,237,671	Other S.A. ports	31,906	1,271,707
Australia	90,476	1,373,583	All other ports		517,225
Br.N A Colonies	92,040	2,100,813			

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 10, 1866:

Nov. 7—S.S. Hecla, Liv'—	Foreign silver	500
Gold bars	Foreign gold & sil.	500
“ 10—S.S. Louisiana, Liv'—	For Havre—	
Eng. silver & cop'r	American gold	199,200
“ 10—S.S. City of Paris, Liv.	French gold	4,000
American gold	For London—	
Mexican gold	Gold bars	339,774
Am. and Eng. gold	Mexican dollars	18,000
Gold bars	Total for the week	\$1,037,850
California gold bars	Previously reported	55,585,777
“ 10—S.S. Deutschland, Bremen—		
Total since Jan. 1, 1866		\$56,623,627

Same time in	1865.	1858.	Same time in	1858.
1865	\$25,434,618	1858	\$23,835,114	
1864	40,953,852	1857	34,257,992	
1863	39,690,402	1856	33,387,376	
1862	50,613,812	1855	26,492,161	
1861	3,299,337	1854	35,215,667	
1860	41,808,743	1853	21,788,085	
1859	65,776,700	1852	23,255,910	

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, Nov. 1, arrived at this port on Friday, Nov. 9. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Panama Railroad Co.	\$20,688
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	35,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	63,500
Eugene Kelly & Co.	61,500
Lees & Waller	\$243,419
Wells, Fargo & Co.	76,669
Order	50,000
Total from California	\$555,776

FROM ASPINWALL.	
Cartwright & Harrison	\$230
Langman & Kent	205
Ribon & Munoz	2,311
Hoadley, Eno & Co.	\$1,046
Total from Aspinwall	\$3,792
Total from both sources	\$559,568

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.	Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date.
Jan. 12.	New York	\$685,610	\$685,610	June 9.	New York	949,906	\$15,527,934
Jan. 19.	H. Chauncey	799,706	1,485,316	June 20.	Arizona	892,365	16,420,346
Feb. 1.	Atlantic	944,878	2,430,198	July 2.	N. Light	1,617,899	18,038,242
Feb. 9.	New York	1,449,074	3,879,266	July 9.	New York	1,429,833	19,468,077
Feb. 21.	H. Chauncey	1,209,048	5,088,319	July 21.	Arizona	2,051,456	21,519,536
Mar. 5.	Costa Rica	1,469,286	6,557,602	July 31.	H. Chauncey	1,655,481	23,175,019
Mar. 12.	New York	1,425,553	7,983,155	Aug. 21.	Nor. Light	3,091,601	26,266,615
Mar. 23.	Arizona	339,837	8,322,992	Aug. 31.	Arizona	1,386,058	27,652,673
Mar. 31.	H. Chauncey	673,615	9,046,607	Sept. 9.	H. Chaun'y	1,669,359	29,322,034
Apr. 9.	New York	729,862	9,776,469	Sept. 19.	New York	1,215,073	30,537,107
Apr. 20.	Arizona	809,459	10,585,901	Oct. 1.	Arizona	1,109,537	31,646,647
May 1.	Costa Rica	1,318,271	11,904,199	Oct. 12.	H. Chaun'y	1,135,093	32,781,740
May 9.	New York	1,072,820	12,977,019	Oct. 20.	Oc'n Queen	1,428,703	34,210,444
May 21.	Arizona	1,276,505	14,253,524	Oct. 31.	Arizona	1,223,869	35,434,313
May 31.	Costa Rica	\$324,552	14,578,077	Nov. 9.	H. Chauncey	555,776	35,995,089

THE TEA CROP OF CHINA.—At Canton the settlements of the fortnight include 800 boxes, 400 ½-chests Canton packed Congous at 23,427 taels. At Among the demand for Congou for the American market forced up prices fully \$1.00 per picul; settlements at \$19 to \$23 per picul for about 6,000 pkgs, Oolongs have been purchased to a considerable extent for the American market, settlements amounting to some 45,000 pkgs; the proportion of fine teas is greater than was ever known before—the total amount of business to date was as follows:

	Congou.	Oolong & Anko.	Pe. or Pekoe.
Settlements	21,377	54,327	350
Stocks	5,395	13,681	

FOOCHOW.—Settlements have continued of Oolongs for America at previous rates. The sales of the fortnight have been of Congou 14,122 chests, Souchong 6,409 chests, Oolongs 12,387 ½-chests at Tls. 24 to 34 for good to finest. Arrivals and stocks are as follows:

	Arrivals.		Stocks.	
	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Congou.....	432,600 ch.	365,700 ch.	75,800 ch.	33,100 ch.
Souchong.....	31,800 "	29,900 "	16,000 "	8,000 "
Oolong.....	114,900 1/2 ch.	93,100 1/2 ch.	65,400 1/2 ch.	28,500 1/2 ch.
Flowery Pekoe.....	2,460	2,600	980	700
Scented Teas.....	83,300 boxes.	91,800 bxs.	7,400 bxs.	7,100

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8.—The total settlements with re-shipments of black teas had been since June 1st 196,900 chests, against 126,800 last year, the stock being 31,000 chests. Of green teas only about 10,000 packages had arrived, and eagerness was shown by American buyers to purchase, the result of which has been the settlements of two chops medium Tychow. At Taels 34 to 36 1/2 and three chops of fine Teenkai at Taels 43 to 44 1/2 proportion. The make and quality are very good. At Yokohama prices showed an upward tendency and a rise of about \$1.00 per picul. Settlements for the American market have been about 4,000 piculs at \$30 to \$38 for medium to fine.

The following table, from the Circular of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., will show the exports of tea from China to United States and to Great Britain for eight years past:

	To the United States				To G. Brit'n		
	Ves'ls.	Black teas, lbs.	Green, lbs.	Japan, lbs.	Total, lbs.	Ves- sels.	Total, lbs.
1858-59.....	52	12,211,034	19,001,757	.....	31,712,799	93	65,817,069
1859-60.....	50	13,495,069	17,869,270	365,306	31,729,645	128	85,944,789
1860-61.....	48	19,485,220	6,586,836	251,104	26,323,360	136	90,417,531
1861-62.....	59	15,043,161	14,029,048	427,445	29,499,654	158	101,650,121
1862-63.....	40	11,303,398	8,513,054	977,611	20,794,063	210	121,180,118
1863-64.....	67	11,139,121	12,186,114	2,118,807	25,507,042	166	111,736,160
1864-65.....	42	8,702,889	7,058,485	1,612,755	17,474,129	162	121,933,413
1865-66.....	68	11,536,835	12,774,278	7,592,215	31,903,283	177	115,184,753

We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of Mr. A. C. Graham, in the columns of Bankers' and Brokers' advertisements, on the 2d page of this issue. Mr. Graham was lately president of a bank in New Orleans, and, among other branches of business, proposes to give particular attention to Southern bills on London and Paris, and also bills on Southern cities.

Messrs. Schuyler, Skaats & Bro., bankers and stock brokers, advertise notice of removal to 19 Broad street and 57 Exchange Place.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

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 found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. CT.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Banks.				
National Bank State of NY	5	Nov. 10.	At Bank.	
Railroads.				
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	4	Nov. 30.	Philadelphia.	

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.

The following shows the description and number of shares sold at the Regular and Open Boards conjointly on each day and for the week ending on Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Bank Shares.....	40	42	128	263	28	35	536
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Central of New Jersey.....	56	41	.....	.....	.....	15	112
Chicago & Alton.....	50	.....	300	100	200	367	1,077
Chic., Burl'gton & Quincy.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	300
Chicago & Great Eastern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Chicago & Northwestern.....	12,064	28,100	25,000	21,900	23,400	17,500	127,964
Chicago, E. Isl. & Pacific.....	5,700	4,200	4,500	16,600	7,300	3,400	41,700
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	8	35	10	.....	120	.....	173
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	6,400	5,000	10,100	10,500	14,800	7,500	54,300
Cleveland and Toledo.....	6,000	5,000	3,792	7,100	4,500	6,900	33,292
Del., Lackawanna & West.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	250
Erie Railway.....	13,700	24,630	18,200	17,480	15,600	9,300	99,210
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	.....	100	300	300	.....	600	1,300
Hudson River.....	100	.....	.....	500	300	100	1,000
Illinois Central.....	1,400	1,400	600	625	1,300	300	5,625
Indianapolis & Cin.....	.....	275	50	100	.....	.....	425
Michigan Central.....	200	559	810	365	550	200	2,684
Michigan Southern.....	6,620	9,600	12,400	13,400	13,000	10,600	65,620
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	500	1,000	1,300	1,500	1,000	1,400	6,700
Morris & Essex.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
New York Central.....	1,940	3,150	3,430	4,864	2,445	1,850	17,679
New York & New Haven.....	11	.....	5	102	12	80	210
Norwich & Worcester.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100).....	1,250	2,425	2,100	2,000	2,600	3,200	14,475
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.....	3,100	2,600	7,600	8,450	2,700	3,340	27,790
Reading.....	6,000	4,916	9,400	18,800	13,950	9,900	62,966
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.....	300	300	400	100	400	200	1,700
Toledo, Wabash & West'n.....	200	300	2,200	1,000	1,700	1,100	6,500
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:							
Adams Express.....	25	110	200	340	120	100	895
American Coal.....	.....	200	.....	400	.....	.....	600
Ashburton Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
Atlantic Mail.....	750	1,100	600	600	600	2,400	6,050
Boston Water Power.....	800	200	500	400	850	2,600	5,350
Brunswick City Land.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300	.....	600
Butler Coal.....	2,000	300	.....	.....	100	100	2,500
Canton.....	500	200	200	200	100	200	1,400
Central Coal.....	200	.....	200	100	.....	.....	500
Citizens' Gas.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Cumberland Coal.....	700	4,100	1,600	1,300	600	600	8,900
Delaware & Hd. Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	75	600	.....	675
Mariposa.....	1,100	4,800	1,300	1,500	1,100	1,900	11,700
Pacific Mail.....	350	830	1,680	855	1,550	950	6,210
Quicksilver.....	250	2,200	1,900	1,120	1,200	1,400	8,070
Ruand Marble.....	400	700	400	200	800	200	2,700
Smith & Parmelee Gold.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Spruce Hill Coal.....	200	100	200	.....	100	200	800
Unlen Navigation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Western Union Telegraph.....	888	2,445	2,962	2,911	3,223	2,441	14,870
" " Russian.....	30	300	5	.....	.....	100	435
Wilkesbarre Coal.....	650	100	100	100	400	400	1,750
Wyoming Valley Coal.....	.....	200	100	.....	.....	.....	300

The volume of transactions in shares at the two Boards, comparatively, for

each day of the two last weeks, and the total for the same weeks, is shown by the following statement:

	Reg. Board.		Open Board.		Both Boards.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday.....	24,207	37,344	40,900	45,700	75,107	83,044
Monday.....	39,858	29,152	72,000	63,609	111,558	92,761
Tuesday.....	45,272	30,544	69,550	38,500	114,822	69,044
Wednesday.....	58,295	43,494	78,700	60,136	136,935	103,630
Thursday.....	49,323	36,561	63,100	75,300	111,423	111,864
Friday.....	38,478	42,726	54,000	37,290	92,478	80,016
Total of week.....	255,433	219,824	383,250	320,535	638,683	540,359

The transactions in shares weekly since the 25th of May are shown in the following statement:

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.	Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.
Friday.....	228,080	454,381	682,461	August 24.....	171,227	126,910	298,137
June 1 (5 days).....	228,873	380,306	609,179	Aug. 31 (5 days).....	110,344	112,465	222,809
June 8.....	204,080	278,850	482,930	Sept. 7.....	107,208	165,050	272,258
June 15.....	126,591	268,910	395,501	Sept. 14.....	133,403	150,914	284,317
June 22.....	150,864	238,680	389,544	Sept. 21.....	189,497	223,170	412,667
June 29.....	119,437	165,500	284,937	Sept. 28.....	198,822	245,400	444,222
July 6 (4 days).....	113,413	110,300	223,713	Oct. 5.....	386,276	454,600	840,876
July 13.....	202,529	227,640	430,169	Oct. 12.....	284,213	292,580	576,793
July 20.....	167,471	260,300	427,771	Oct. 19.....	299,236	365,030	664,266
July 27.....	121,265	185,552	306,817	Oct. 26.....	290,983	338,905	629,293
August 3.....	225,075	204,156	429,231	Nov. 2.....	343,038	332,201	675,339
August 10.....	165,587	134,603	300,189	Nov. 9.....	219,824	320,535	540,359
August 17.....	161,581	110,316	271,897	Nov. 16.....	255,433	333,250	638,683

The Government, State, &c., bonds sold at the two Boards, daily, last week, are given in the following statement:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. 6's, 1881.....	\$500	\$.....	\$15,500	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$100,000	\$127,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's).....	197,000	121,000	230,000	35,000	124,500	263,800	971,800
U. S. 6's (old).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's (10-40s).....	37,000	45,500	.....	2,500	154,500	10,000	248,500
U. S. 5's (old).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 7-30 notes.....	8,100	128,600	15,500	127,500	135,000	32,200	446,400
State bonds, viz.:							
California 7's.....	1,000	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Connecticut 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Louisiana 6's.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Missouri 6's.....	27,000	55,000	52,000	.....	40,000	17,000	191,000
N. Y. State 6's.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	5,000	6,600
N. Y. State 7's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	15,000
N. Carolina 6's.....	.....	14,000	11,000	27,000	2,000	25,000	79,000
Ohio 6's.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Tennessee 6's.....	.....	32,000	60,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	172,000
Virginia 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City bonds, viz.:							
Brooklyn 6's.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	19,000
N. Y. City 6's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,900	.....	10,900

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds.....	\$235,000	\$166,500	\$245,000	\$42,500	\$285,000	\$373,800	\$1,347,800
U. S. Notes.....	8,100	128,600	15,500	127,000	135,000	32,200	446,400
State & City b'ds.....	28,000	126,000	131,000	48,000	101,900	77,000	511,900
Railroad Bonds.....	51,500	91,000	29,500	38,000	14,600	131,000	355,100
Total of week.....	\$322,600	512,100	420,500	255,500	536,500	614,000	2,663,200

tained by some that it may develop into a panicky rush to realise, has produced a degree of caution in making advances upon stocks to other than well-known firms. Under this combination of unfavorable influences, the money market shows, at the close of the week, a somewhat unsettled and nervous feeling. On call loans, the rate ranges at 5@5 per cent. on stock collaterals, and 4@5 per cent. on Governments.

Discounts cannot be reported active; although there is an unusually large amount of paper offering for sale. Produce and dry goods commission paper is subjected to a more than usually close scrutiny. Prime names are current at 6@7 per cent.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

Call loans.....	Per cent.	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	Per cent.
Loans on bonds & mortg. months.....	5 @ 6	do single names.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	6 @ 7	Lower grades.....	9 @ 12

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government securities have been heavy and weak. The decline in gold has tended to depreciate the price of gold bearing bonds, a tendency which on Five-twenties of 1862, however, has been partially counteracted by an advance in quotations at London and Frankfurt. The decline in railroad stocks has also tended to bring down the price of governments, through a change in the relative value of the two classes of securities. This change in relative values, however, has rather diminished the disposition to buy national securities, than produced a effort to realize upon them, and hence the transactions at the Stock Exchange amount to only \$1,347,800, against \$2,369,000 for last week. Some of the financial institutions who have invested their large surplus funds in this class of securities, appear to consider that they have reached their highest price, and are beginning to realize upon them, with a view to buying them in at ultimately lower prices. The decline on the leading Government securities during the week has been as follows:

United States 6's, 1861 coupons ..	1/2	United States 10-40's, N. iss.....	1 1/2
United States 5-20's, 1862 coup...	1/2	United States 7-30's 1st series....	1 1/2
United States 5-20's, 1864 " ..	1/2	United States 7-30's 2d series....	1 1/2
United States 5-20's, 1865 " ..	1/2	United States 7-30's 3d series....	1 1/2
United States 5-20's, 1865, N. iss. 1 1/2	1 1/2		

The following are the closing prices of leading securities, compared with preceding weeks:

	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
U. S. 6's, 1861 coup.....	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	113 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2 x.c. 110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2 x.c. 107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	110 1/2	111	111 x.c. 107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. iss. ...	108 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2	110	108 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. 10-40's, ..	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series ..	106	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—This class of securities have experienced a somewhat severe decline during the week. Wealthy combinations have been formed for the purpose of breaking down prices, and with that view have thrown heavy blocks of shares upon the market. The brokers previously committed to the opposite side were probably little disposed to oppose the movement; for the difficulty of further forcing up prices had warned them to sell out their own stocks, and they are less disposed to protect their customers, for whom they are carrying large amounts of stock, than to encourage a movement which would at least increase the amount of transactions. As usual, the outside public have been the principal losers by the decline, and the brokers are waiting until prices have "touched bottom" as the opportunity for their taking in a fresh supply of stock on their own account. The present unsettled feeling proves how little real confidence has been felt in the value of stocks. This afternoon, it was evident that the decline had gone to an extent which bordered upon producing a panicky rush to sell. Few had the courage to buy for higher prices, and it was apparent that a large portion of the purchases were made to cover "short" contracts. The readiness with which "shorts" have been covered has disappointed the combination, who had hoped to draw out a "short" interest upon which they could run up prices, and leaves them the choice between retiring from their undertaking or still further bearing down the market until it is in a sufficiently oversold condition to suit their purposes.

The decline upon some of the leading shares, composing to-day's closing figures with those of last Friday, is as follows:

New York Central.....	7 1/2	Cleveland and Toledo ..	5 1/2
Erie.....	7	Northwestern.....	5 1/2
Reading.....	3 1/2	Preferred.....	5 1/2
Michigan Southern.....	6	Rock Island.....	3 1/2
Central.....	2	Fort Wayne.....	3 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	5 1/2	Illinois Central.....	2 1/2

The principal activity has been in Western and Erie, the sales

of the former stock at both boards aggregating 127,964 shares, and of the latter 99,210 shares. In Michigan Southern the transactions amount to 65,620: Reading, 62,966; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 54,300 and Rock Island, 41,700. The total transactions for the week are 638,683 shares against 540,359 for the previous week. After the last session this afternoon the market was weak and prices unsettled and lower.

The following are the closing quotations of to-day, compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.
Cumberland Coal.....	53 1/2	53	5 1/2	61	67 1/2	69 1/2	—
Quicksilver.....	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	53	51
Canton Co.....	—	56 1/2	—	53	55 1/2	57	54 1/2
Mariposa pref.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2	31	29 1/2	25 1/2
New York Central	116	118 1/2	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	118 1/2	111 1/2
Erie.....	9 1/2	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 5/8	8 5/8	7 3/4
Hudson River.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	—	125	125 1/2	—	123 1/2
Reading.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	117	117	113 1/2
Mich. Southern.....	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 3/8	9 1/4	8 1/2
Michigan Central	114	117 1/2	—	—	116 1/2	115	113
Clev. and Pittsb.	89 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	94	92 1/2	87 1/2
Clev. and Toledo.	122 1/2	127 1/2	120	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	114
Northwestern.....	42 1/2	46 1/2	51 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	52
preferred	73 1/2	75 1/2	76	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	74 1/2
Rock Island.....	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	116 1/2
Fort Wayne.....	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2
Illinois Central ..	128	128	127	125 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	123

The number and character of shares sold at the regular and open boards conjointly on each day of the week ending to-day are shown in the following statement:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Week.
Bank.....	80	42	128	263	29	35	536
Railroad.....	65,999	98,631	102,747	126,706	106,077	78,252	563,312
Coal.....	3,750	5,000	2,200	1,900	1,275	1,900	16,025
Mining.....	2,050	7,700	3,600	2,820	3,100	3,500	22,770
Steamship.....	1,100	1,930	2,250	1,455	2,350	3,350	12,465
Improvement.....	1,300	700	700	600	1,250	2,800	7,350
Telegraph.....	918	2,745	2,967	2,911	3,223	2,541	15,305
Express.....	25	110	200	540	100	100	895
Gas.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	25
At Regular Board..	24,207	39,858	45,272	58,255	49,323	33,473	255,433
At Open Board....	40,900	72,000	69,530	78,700	68,109	54,000	383,250
Total of week....	75,107	111,858	114,802	136,955	117,432	92,473	638,683
Previous week....	83,044	92,761	69,044	103,630	111,864	80,010	540,359

The total number of shares sold in the five last weeks ending at date was as follows:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 19.
Regular Board.....	255,433	255,433	343,038	290,933	299,236
Open Board.....	383,250	383,250	332,301	323,305	365,030
Both Boards.....	638,683	638,683	675,339	629,238	664,266

The transactions in bonds at the Regular Board for the same weeks, are shown in the following comparative statement:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 19.
U. S. Bonds.....	\$1,347,800	\$2,369,100	\$1,762,000	\$1,981,000	\$2,677,300
U. S. Notes.....	446,400	807,600	650,300	483,700	1,208,550
State & City Bonds.	511,900	820,000	403,500	476,300	549,500
Railroad, &c. Bonds	353,100	533,000	350,500	459,500	256,500
Total.....	\$2,662,200	\$4,334,700	\$3,166,300	\$3,385,500	\$4,691,850

For the details of the above table the reader is referred to the first article of this department.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The increased supply of gold resulting from the payment of the November coupons is gradually producing its effect upon the premium. The large supply makes it difficult for cliques to manipulate the market, and the premium is left very much to take its natural course; which appears to be downward. Statements made in Washington dispatches that the Secretary of the Treasury purposes providing for the resumption of specie payments at an early day, though not generally credited in the precise form in which they are given, have yet produced an idea that the Secretary may possibly be hoarding his gold with a view to that object at a period sufficiently near to affect the present premium. The price has fluctuated between 146 1/2 and 142 1/2, and closes at the latter figure.

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

	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Nov. 10.....	144 1/2	146 1/2	Nov. 14.....	147 1/2
Nov. 12.....	143 1/2	144 1/2	Nov. 15.....	143 1/2
Nov. 13.....	141 1/2	145 1/2	Nov. 16.....	142 1/2

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

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Nov. 5.....	\$306,632 84	\$6,066,914 83	\$5,591,474 47	—
" 6.....	329,023 12	16,527,042 15	17,209,812 50	—
" 7.....	400,723 28	717,740 99	4,529,394 07	—
" 8.....	359,059 59	1,166,910 89	2,063,886 31	—
" 9.....	330,353 35	2,339,510 01	2,806,667 66	—
" 10.....	329,440 03	1,931,776 86	2,366,712 14	—
Total.....	\$2,055,222 21	\$28,749,895 73	\$34,167,947 15	—

Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Nov. 5..... \$6,389,718 25

Deduct payments during the week..... \$120,557,665 40

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$28,749,895 73

Increase during the week..... \$91,807,769 67

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$4,170,000. included

in the receipts of customs were \$204,000 in gold, and \$1,851,292 in Gold Certificates.

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

Table with columns: Weeks Ending, Custom House, Sub-Treasury (Payments, Receipts, Balances), Changes in Balances. Rows include Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The demand for foreign bills has continued dull throughout the week, with no observable change from the late moderate rate of supply.

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

Table with columns: City, Oct. 26, Nov. 2, Nov. 9, Nov. 16. Rows include London Comm'l, do bkrs' long, do do short, Paris, long, do short, Antwerp, Swiss, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Bremen, Berlin.

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 Nov. 10, 1866 :

Table with columns: Banks, Loans and discounts, Average amount of (Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, Legal Tenders). Rows list various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

Totals..... \$275,698,288 \$13,145,381 \$30,968,940 \$226,325,317 \$71,512,495

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows include Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks Nov. 12, as compared with the previous weeks :

Table with columns: Capital stock, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include Oct. 27, Nov. 5, Nov. 12.

The variations from the statement of last week have been as follows :

Table with columns: Increase of Loans, Decrease of Specie, Increase of Legal Tender Notes, Decrease of Deposits, Increase of Circulation.

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

Table with columns: Date, Legal Tenders, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits. Rows include Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10.

BOSTON BANKS.—The footings of the weekly statement of the Boston Banks are given below. A large increase in loans is shown, but a detailed comparison would be without significance, from the absence from the statement of the returns of one of the banks.

The following are the footings, as compared with the two previous statements :

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Due from other banks, Due to other banks, Deposits, Circulation (National), Circulation (State). Rows include Nov. 12, Nov. 5, Oct. 29.

The following are the comparative totals for a series of weeks past :

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation (National, State). Rows include Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24, Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22, Nov. 5, 12.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The statement to the effect that the issue of National Bank circulation has reached its limit proves to have been inaccurate.

National Bank circulation was issued during the week ending Nov. 10 to the amount of \$731,250, making the total to date \$296,086 104.

The Government holds securities as follows : For circulating notes, For deposits of public moneys in designated depositories.

Table with columns: Total, Government securities.

The following is a statement of the progress of circulation for several weeks past :

Table with columns: Date, B'ks, Capital, Circulation. Rows include May 5, 12, 19, 26, June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, July 7, 14, 21, Aug 4.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 31, 1866 :

Table with columns: ISSUE DEPARTMENT (Notes issued, Government debt, etc.), BANKING DEPARTMENT (Proprietors' capital, Rest, Public deposits, etc.).

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16.)

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

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 16.

General trade is in a most depressed condition. There is general want of confidence in prices, and an unsatisfactory accumulation of many articles of merchandise.

Provisions have been extremely depressed in hog products. Mess Pork closed this afternoon at \$22 75 per bbl. Bacon and Lard are tending strongly downward.

Petroleum has been active, and, with more favorable foreign news, a brisk business has been done in the past few days. Sperm Oil is depressed by the report of the short time in the British manufacturing towns.

East India Goods have been less active, and metals have a downward tendency.

Naval Stores have slightly declined, and there is nothing of moment doing. Hides have become quite dull, with prices tending downward, notwithstanding the stock offering for sale is quite reduced.

In Freights we notice several charters for petroleum to Europe; tobacco to the Mediterranean; large shipments of cotton and barley by the regular steam and sail packets to Great Britain, and two or three charters for barley.

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week, and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Nov. 16, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows:

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

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '65. Rows include Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Rye, Malt, Barley, Grass seed, Flaxseed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, Buckwheat, Cotton, Copper, Driedfruit, Grease, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Oil cake, Oil, Peanuts, Butter, Cheese, Cut meats, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Lard, Rice, Starch, Stearine, Spelter, Sugar, Tallow, Tobacco, Whiskey, Wool, Dressed Hogs, Rice.

* Including barley malt. † Including bags reduced to barrels.

The following table shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since July 1, 1866, the principal ports of destination, and the total since January 1, and for the same period in 1865.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

Large table with columns: Same time in 1865, Total since January 1, 1866, and various destination categories (Other S. All oth. Ports, British Guiana, Venezuela, New Granada, Mexico, Other W. Indies, Hayti, Cuba, Br. N. A. Colonies, China, East Indies, Europe, Spain, Other N. Europe, Ger. many, Holland & Belg., France, Great Britain, Ashes-Pots, Breadstuffs, Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Candles, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic, Drugs, Hardware, Hops, Naval stores, Oil cake, Oils, Sperm oil, Turpentine, Whale oil, Lard oil, Provisions, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Staves, Tallow, Tea, Tobacco, do manufactured, Whalebone).

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending Nov. 9, since Jan. 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.
Buttons	98	5,375	3,231	Hardware	402	11,931	4,222
Coal, tons	7,519	406,104	281,838	Iron, RR b'rs	205,768	181,043	162,592
Cocoa, bags	437	14,304	5,154	Lead, pigs	17,244	384,521	1,608,102
Coffee, bags	25,696	636,944	610,076	Spelter, lbs.	492,237	9,012,699	1,608,102
Cotton, bales	1,976	29,414	29,414	Steel	9,348	166,653	73,417
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs	25,567	719,715	538,318
Bark, Peru	801	48,221	4,421	Tin slabs, lbs	221,076	6,225,489	5,363,084
Blea p'wd'rs	1,093	21,004	16,196	Rags	388	39,526	27,121
Brimst, tns.	14,810	8,008	8,008	Sugar, hhd's			
Cochinal	8	1,078	2,039	tes & bbl's	3,309	361,283	271,429
Cr Tartar	1,094	929	929	Sugar, bxs & bg	2,644	349,225	360,294
Gambier	24,093	2,703	2,703	Tea	610	660,149	581,284
Gums, crude	662	12,475	4,722	Tobacco	844	19,543	25,780
Gum, Arabic	85	3,898	3,416	Waste	631	13,593	10,319
Indigo	12	2,894	5,769	Wires, &c.			
Madder	14	7,431	3,661	Champ, bkts	2,294	103,057	56,956
Oils, ess	35	3,779	2,333	Wines	3,550	353,329	86,259
Oil, Olive	253	86,054	29,176	Wool, bales	527	54,037	52,737
Opium	4	738	736	Articles reported by value:			
Soda, bi-carb	3,343	123,035	56,910	Cigars	\$4,436	\$1,208,899	\$724,388
Soda, sal	336	34,004	11,689	Corks	3,921	149,426	125,983
Soda, ash	1,809	34,657	21,948	Fancy goods	83,299	3,785,825	2,603,076
Flax	53	9,253	10,269	Fish	27,645	723,574	637,103
Furs	100	4,333	4,319	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth	1,208	24,340	3,551	Lemons	983	460,535	25,762
Hair	3	4,328	2,533	Oranges	1,469	239,205	310,933
Hemp, bales	1,448	97,444	61,994	Nuts	47,110	816,390	898,078
Hides, &c.				Raisins	36,471	837,820	660,776
Bristles	89	2,231	1,172	Hides, undrsd	102,150	5,752,589	4,173,557
Hides, dres'd	217	9,932	5,132	Rice	16,163	711,763	988,632
India rubber	658	21,408	23,905	Spices, &c.			
Ivory	761	2,186	2,186	Cassia	131,929	169,416	169,416
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger	461,666	35,170	35,170
Jewelry	17	687	558	Pepper	229,761	68,818	68,818
Watches	18	1,023	809	Saltpetre	136,919	83,602	83,602
Linseed	2,500	212,393	77,208	Woods			
Molasses	3,805	119,262	133,943	Fustic	30,353	60,613	60,613
Metals, &c.				Logwood	141,901	165,025	165,025
Cutlery	89	5,085	2,478	Mahogany	1,419	115,633	212,624

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 16, 1866.

The receipts of Cotton the past week at all the ports amount to 56,736 bales, against 48,335 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since September 1, this year, 266,103 bales, against 471,360 bales for the same period in 1865. The exports from all the ports for this week show a decrease again, the total reaching only 11,251 bales, of which 10,435 bales were to Liverpool, 124 bales to Glasgow, and 692 bales to Bremen, as follows:

	Exported this week to—			Total.
	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Bremen.	
New York	4,323	124	692	5,138
Boston	594	...	...	594
New Orleans	5,519	...	...	5,519
Total this week	10,435	124	692	11,251

The total foreign exports from the United States since September 1 now amount to 91,174 bales, against 215,062 bales last year. Below we give our usual table of the movement of Cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c.:

Receipts and Exports of Cotton (bales) since Sept. 1, and Stocks at Dates Mentioned.

PORTS.	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, Nov. 9..	114,997	20,999	9,585	668	31,252	57,981	137,561
Mobile, Nov. 9.....	41,970	6,293	...	...	6,293	16,130	39,477
Charleston, Nov. 9..	26,853	2,665	...	...	2,665	23,247	7,409
Savannah, Nov. 9..	43,171	...	...	...	...	33,238	14,880
Texas, Nov. 2.....	8,780	1,640	...	...	1,640	2,843	10,159
New York, Nov. 16*	6,541	43,146	1,199	3,731	48,076	...	195,000
Florida, Nov. 5+....	2,201	...	...	...	...	2,201	189
N. Carolina, Nov. 16	7,755	...	...	...	...	7,755	...
Virginia, Nov. 16..	11,994	...	...	...	...	11,994	...
Other p'ts, Nov. 16*	1,811	987	...	261	1,248	1,841	150,000
Total	266,103	75,730	10,784	4,660	91,174	157,280	251,675

During the week the influences adverse to prices which were specified in our last have continued in full force, and resulted in a further decline of about 4 cts. per lb. The speculative demand, which it was prophesied would check the decline at 35c., has not exhibited itself, and the market closes heavy at our quotations. The circumstance which is depressing prices most effectually, and against which reports of short crops, &c., are powerless, is the dulness and

* The receipts given for these ports are only the shipments from Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., not otherwise enumerated.
 † These are the receipts at all the ports of Florida to November 9, except Apalachicola, which are only to October 15.
 ‡ Estimated.

low prices of cotton goods. It avails nothing to say that the year's yield of cotton will be deficient, when every day proves that manufactures sufficient to consume the current supply cannot be sold at prices that will pay cost. Hence, we have reduced consumption in all quarters. The sales of the week amount to about 8,000 bales.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary	29	29	30	30
Good Ordinary	30	31	31	32
Low Middling	32	32	33	34
Middling	33	33 1/2	34	35
Good Middling	36	37	38	39

Exports of Cotton from New York the past week amount to 5,138 bales, of which 4,322 were to Liverpool, 124 to Glasgow, and 692 to Bremen, as follows:

To Liverpool per steamers: City of Paris, 649; Louisiana, 1,976; City of Manchester, 587; Hecla, 1,150. Total bales	4,322
To Glasgow per steamer: Caledonia, 124. Total bales	124
To Bremen per steamer: Deutschland, 692	692

Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1866; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1866

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.		
Liverpool	4,653	4,242	8,073	4,322	43,068	97,510
Other British Ports	...	...	...	124	143	3,363
Total to Gt. Britain	4,653	4,242	8,073	4,446	43,146	100,873
Havre	100	74	199	...	1,199	2,939
Other French ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total French	100	74	199	...	1,199	2,939
Bremen and Hanover	133	...	615	692	2,200	559
Hamburg	...	...	15	...	533	2,276
Other ports	...	...	...	...	203	...
Total to N. Europe	133	...	740	692	2,936	2,865
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	795	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Spain, etc	...	...	...	...	795	...
Grand Total	4,886	4,316	9,012	5,138	48,076	106,67

Receipts of cotton at this port for the week ending last (Friday) evening:

From	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	From	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans	4,149	30,640	South Carolina	1,581	14,151
Texas	1,550	4,924	North Carolina	1,296	6,252
Savannah	4,400	27,323	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	3,028	12,398
Mobile	165	7,817	Per Railroad	1,732	7,216
Florida	931	1,574	Foreign	...	51
Total for the week	13,832	73,832			
Total since Sept. 1		112,346			

The following are the receipts of cotton at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1:

Receipts from—	—Boston—		—Philad'phia—		—Baltimore—	
	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.
New Orleans	4,359	10,927	...	2,717	...	290
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	207
Savannah	436	1,017	734	2,524	...	2,374
Mobile	2,117	8,536	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	36	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	1,709	...	985	597	2,163
North Carolina	189	189	...	151	43	166
Virginia	...	81	...	...	331	1,920
New York, &c*	2,439	11,373	...	...	...	...
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c...	206	1,841	...	...	...	...
Total receipts	9,746	35,709	734	6,327	971	7,120

* Reshipments.
 The exports from Boston during the week have been 594 bales, all of which were to Liverpool, per steamer China. There have been no exports from Baltimore or Philadelphia.

THE CROP.—The weather during the week has continued very favorable for plantation purposes, although we hear of severe frosts through the northern cotton-growing states, which have destroyed all hope of maturing the later growth of the plant in those sections. A more hopeful feeling, however, is exhibited all through the South, and higher estimates of the yield are now made, since a much larger portion of the crop is being saved than was anticipated. The receipts now amount to about fifty thousand bales a week, and as there is very little export movement the stocks are increasing, the total at the ports being 354,675 bales. Stocks at the interior towns are as follows:

Towns.	1866.	Towns.	1866.
Augusta & Hamb. (Ga.) Oct. 1.	7,273	Memphis, (Tenn.) Oct. 31	20,287
Macon, (Ga.) Oct 27	7,300	Columbia, (S. C.) Sept. 1	60
Columb's, (Ga.) Oct 27	6,226		
Montgomery, (Ala.) Oct. 23	8,329	Total	49,460

SAVANNAH, Nov. 10.—The receipts for the week ending Nov. 9 were 7,514 bales, against 8,169 bales last week. The shipments this week were 6,958 bales, of which 3,722 were to New York, 1,331 were to Boston, 206 to Providence, 761 to Philadelphia, and 961 to Baltimore. Below we give the receipts, shipments, prices, &c., for a series of weeks:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.	Stock.	Price Mid.
Sept. 7.....	1,440	1,732	5,205	30 @31
" 14.....	494	1,543	4,156	30 @31
" 21.....	1,237	1,433	3,950	31 @31½
" 28.....	1,472	1,799	3,623	34 @34½
Oct. 5.....	2,647	3,274	3,296	38 @39
" 12.....	5,939	3,726	5,509	38 @37
" 19.....	4,991	4,154	5,346	36 @37
" 26.....	8,258	4,644	9,560	36 @..
Nov. 2.....	8,169	3,505	14,224	35 @35½
" 9.....	7,614	6,958	14,880	33½@34

The market has shown until Thursday considerable activity, with prices fully up to the close of last week. During the last two days, however, the decline in New York made the market dull, and it closed on Friday about 1½ cents lower. Sales for the week 2,052.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—The receipts for the week ending Nov. 9 amount to 5,096 bales, against 4,667 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 4,135 bales, against 5,854 bales last week, of which 2,034 were to New York, 936 to Boston, and 1,165 to Baltimore. 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 Sept. 7. were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Ship-ments.	Stock.	Price of mid.	Freight for Upl'd.		Price gold.
						To Liver-pool.	To New York.	
Sept. 7..	430	355	794	5,105	30 @31	½@-	½@-	144@146
" 14..	1,039	690	1,633	2,872	31 @32	½@-	½@-	144@147
" 21..	950	645	3,176	2,300	33 @-	½@-	½@-	145@143
" 28..	1,431	1,088	1,361	2,285	34 @-	½@-	½@-	143@145
Oct. 5..	2,096	1,500	1,076	3,148	38 @39	½@-	½@-	145@143
" 12..	2,663	1,153	3,851	2,620	35 @36	½@-	½@-	148@150
" 19..	2,946	1,177	2,666	2,609	39 @40	½@-	½@-	146@148
" 26..	5,395	2,086	1,599	6,401	36 @-	½@-	½@-	147@149
Nov. 2..	4,667	2,191	5,854	5,651	38 @36½	½@-	1 @-	146@148
" 9..	5,096	3,472	4,135	7,499	36 @36½	½@-	1 @-	147@149

The market has been active and steady through the week, but closed dull under unfavorable advices from Liverpool, and about ½ cent lower on the low grades.

NEW ORLEANS Nov. 10.—The mail returns for the week ending Nov. 9 show the receipts to be 25,662 bales, against 22,019 bales last week. The shipments for the last week were 16,145 bales, of which 5,519 were to Liverpool, 5,038 to New York, and 5,588 to Boston. Stock on hand Nov. 9 was 137,561 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 Sept. 7. were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ps.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price Mid.	Freights.		Price gold.
						To Liver-pool.	To New York.*	
Sept. 7....	1,547	3,620	4,682	.....	34@35	9-16@%	1@-	144 @-
" 14....	2,013	6,880	9,605	91,804	35@36	½@-	½@-	144 @-
" 21....	2,443	10,960	3,311	91,628	36@37	½@-	½@-	143 @143½
" 28....	4,163	12,660	4,612	92,008	37@38	9-16@%	1@-	142½@143
Oct. 5....	7,566	9,410	17,009	83,839	40@-	9-16@%	1@-	147½@147
" 12....	12,662	10,400	3,103	93,398	40@-	9-16@%	1@-	148½@149
" 19....	16,560	14,000	11,731	99,991	38@39	9-16@%	1@-	147½@148
" 26....	21,500	16,550	10,443	112,521	37@38	9-16@%	1@-	148 @148½
Nov. 2....	22,019	19,500	8,592	126,215	37@38	9-16 @-	1@-	147½@148
Nov. 9....	25,662	17,850	16,145	137,561	nominal.	½@9-16	1@-	146½@147

* By steam.

During the first three days of the week the market was active, at an advance of ½@1 cent. per lb., but since there has been very little animation, and prices, under the unfavorable advices from Liverpool, have declined, but close nominal at say 32½@33½ for good ordinary and 34½@35½ for low middling—sterling exchange 158½@159.

GALVESTON, Nov. 3.—We have received one week's later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts for week ending Nov. 2 were 2,119 bales, against 1,663 last week, and the shipments were 71 bales, all of which was shipped to New Orleans. 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.	Receipts		Exp.	Stock.	Price mid.*	Freights.		Price gold.
	18 6.	18 5.				To Liver-pool.	To New York.†	
Sept. 7....	145	8,272	1,860	5,919	20@21	½@9-16	1 @-	140@143
" 14....	37	1,538	169	5,739	20@21	½@9-16	1 @%	141@143
" 21....	120	2,539	89	5,870	20@21	½@9-16	1 @%	142@..
" 28....	108	2,667	162	5,826	nominal.	½ @	1 @%	141@143
Oct. 5....	690	3,214	6	6,427	24@25	½@9-16	1 @%	143@145
" 12....	746	3,928	1,195	6,181	23@24	½@9-16	1 @%	150@-
" 19....	1,419	3,561	8	7,592	26@27	½@..	1 @%	145@148
" 26....	1,663	5,524	1,494	8,111	26@..	½@..	½@.	145@148
Nov. 2....	2,119	5,778	71	10,159	25@..	½@..	1 @%	147@150

* S. ecie.

† Per steamer.

The market has not been active during the week, buyers being unwilling to pay the price demanded, although there has been a decline of about 1 cent. Sales have been 635 bales.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of November 3, gives the following full review of these markets:*

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—With the exception of Sea Island, American and Smyrna produce, the value of cotton shows a further decline from last week. There has been a fair trade and export demand, but as most qualities have been freely offered for sale, the business done has been on more favorable terms to the buyer. The prospect of a steady fall in the value of this staple has checked any extensive speculative inquiry. The total sales of the week amount to 55,350 bales, comprising 6,950 bales on speculation, 12,280 bales for export, and 36,150 bales to the trade. As compared with last week, Brazil cotton shows a

* For latest news respecting the Liverpool cotton market see Telegraph despatches at the close of our London letter in a previous part of this paper.—[Ed.]

decline of ½d to ¾d, Egyptian 1d to 1½d, and East Indian ¾d to 1d per lb. The following are the prices current:

	1866.				1865.		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.	
Sea Island....	23	26	30	36	50	70	
Stained.....	15	17	19	21	23	23	
Upland.....	12½@13½	15	16½	..	..	20½
Mobile.....	12½@13½	15	16½	..	..	20½
New Orleans..	12½@13½	15½	17½	..	..	20½
Texas.....	12½@13½	15½	17½	..	..	20½

Annexed is a comparison of the prices of middling qualities of cotton for a series of years:

	COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COTTON.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island....	39	41	35	26
Upland.....	23	23	20½	15
Mobile.....	23½	23½	20½	15
Orleans.....	28½	23½	20½	15½
Middling—	d.	d.	d.	d.
Pernambuco..	29	22	20½	15
Egyptian.....	28	18	18½	11
Broach.....	21	13	14½	9½
Dhollerah....	21	13	14½	9½

The available and immediately prospective supplies are as under:

	1865.	1866.
Stock at Liverpool.....	223,070	665,160
" London.....	89,225	100,798
" Havre.....	24,982	143,651
American cotton afloat.....	60,000	20,000
Indian.....	232,255	108,077
Afloat to Havre.....	26,113	9,726
Total.....	705,745	1,047,419

The exports of cotton from Liverpool, Hull and other outports from January 1 to this date have been 792,722 bales, against 580,018 bales last year. For the present year they have comprised 191,901 bales American, 99,579 Brazil, 17,458 Egyptian, 7,654 West Indian, 472,516 East Indian, and 4,614 bales China produce. Last year in the same period, the exports of American Cotton were confined to 41,916 bales.

The annexed statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and since January 1, as well as the stocks of each description at the date the latest return was made up:

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.			
	Trade.	Ex-port.	Specula-tion.	Total.
American....	12,740	1,530	1,070	15,340
Brazilian.....	2,510	2,140	..	4,650
Egyptian.....	3,020	220	..	3,240
West Indian....	75	..	..	75
East Indian....	16,920	8,360	5,850	31,130
China and Japan..	210	30	90	330
Total.....	36,150	12,280	6,920	55,350

	Imports			Stocks		
	This week.	To this date 1866.	To this date 1865.	Total 1865.	This day.	Dec. 31. 1865.
American.....	7,702	1,058,044	273,890	459,369	199,730	64,140
Brazilian.....	4,357	373,200	268,971	334,068	59,500	26,750
Egyptian.....	1,069	157,233	363,922	411,328	20,680	43,110
West Indian....	3,151	81,726	96,855	113,328	18,310	10,790
East Indian....	3,412	1,467,513	943,566	1,095,744	361,040	163,440
China and Japan	..	11,032	125,859	125,871	5,900	14,850
Total.....	19,711	3,148,748	2,073,063	2,539,708	665,160	323,070

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The cotton trade at this port has continued very quiet, and a further decline of ½d to ¾d per lb has taken place in prices. The following particulars relate to East India, China and Japan Cotton:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.....	274,005	162,939	204,403
Deliveries same period.....	211,617	232,780	238,476
Stock, Nov. 1.....	96,886	3,225	100,798

HAVRE, Nov. 1.—The demand for cotton during the present week has been rather quiet. New Orleans has sold at 167f. 50c. to 185f. the 50 kilogs.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 26, STOCKS AND PRICES OCTOBER 26.

	IMPORTS		DELIVERIES		STOCKS	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
American..	16,637	216,682	14,774	159,051	2,103	67,202
Brazilian.....	22,193	61,908	23,153	46,570	394	17,471
Indian.....	164,402	195,729	187,966	160,046	22,015	56,411

Total, including other kinds.. 220,326 496,103 252,787 385,999 24,932 143,651

	CURRENT PRICES 1866				Middling	Very Low
	Very low.	Low.	Very ord.	Ord. Good ord.		
New Orleans.....	182	192	210	225	230 to 245	275
Mobile.....	175	185	200	..	..	273
Georgia.....	162	170	180	195	..	270

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 16.

The receipts of the new tobacco crop the past week at the different ports have continued very light, while the foreign exports remain about the same, the total for the week being 2,694 hds., 319 cases, 111 tierces, 146 bales, 157 boxes, 298 pkgs., etc., as may be seen in the following:

Exported from	Stems						Manf'd.
	Hhds.	Case.	Tierc.	Bale.	Box.	Pkg.	
New York.....	559	255	111	69	..	293	12 216
Baltimore.....	2,099	3	..	..	..	..	9
Boston.....	30	53	..	77	157	5	..
New Orleans....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portland.....	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total this week	2,694	319	111	146	157	293	12 225
Total last week	3,326	916	..	322	67	..	167 115

Below we give our usual table showing the total exports of Tobacco from all the ports since November 1, 1866:

Exports of Tobacco from the United States since November 1, 1866.

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tca. & crns.	Strips.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Stems.	Lbs.
New York	1,365	1,059	391	111	...	335	216	179
Baltimore	2,099	3	...	...	...	...	9	...
Boston	30	53	77	...	...	172	...	...
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total since Nov. 1.	4,173	1,123	468	111	...	530	225	179

The market for leaf tobacco has been quite active the past week—the sales amounting to about 1,200 hhds.—of which the bulk was for export. Prices may be called a fraction lower, the range being 4c. to 23c., the bulk of the business being at 5@16c. for common to good. The sales of the week embrace about 530 hhds to-day, mainly for the Mediterranean at 5½@15c., as in qualities.

Seed leaf has been less active and drooping. The principal transactions are: 102 cases Pennsylvania, 4½c.; 50 cases Ohio, 8c.; 90 cases Ohio, 8c.; 70 cases Ohio, 5 3/8c.; 41 cases new Connecticut, 10½c.

In foreign tobacco the only transaction of moment is 210 bales Yara at \$1.02 per lb.

Manufactured has been rather more active for home consumption—about 45,000 lbs. Virginia brightwork, being taken early in the week at 35@60c., in bond.

The stocks of Kentucky Tobacco in this market have been pretty well culled, and hence but little of desirable quality is left. Of the new crop, Kentucky, Tennessee Missouri, Virginia and North Carolina, 135,000 hhds. may be gathered of fair quality, containing an abundance of all kinds, excepting only sufficient heavy shipping, of which no superabundance can be anticipated. Consequently, with this exception, the tendency of prices is downward.

SEED LEAF.—One of these occurrences, frequent in large markets, namely, the throwing of 2,000 cases of common grades of Western tobacco on our market—besides, the failure of one of our shipping houses, has operated like a damper upon trade. The decline in gold, and the general unfavorable aspect of ours, as well as all the European markets, have tended to bring the market down fully one cent. for all inferior grades.

The crops of tobacco of the year 1865—having been generally of a poor quality—have likewise tended to lower prices. The crop of the Connecticut Valley being mostly untouched, may be brought forward at any time for sale, which, if it takes place, will probably unsettle values. The crop of 1866, it is conceded on all hands, is of a fair average quantity, and of good quality, and will be in the market at an early period. What we have left of Connecticut tobacco of the crop of 1864 will be barely sufficient for our home consumption, hence this branch of trade cannot suffer much under the general dullness.

KENTUCKY LEAF (HHDS.).

Ky. Light	H'vy West.	Leaf.	Cl'ksv'le.	Ky. Light	H'vy West.	Leaf.	Cl'ksv'le.
Common Lugs	4c@4½c.	—	—	Good Leaf	11c@12½	15	@17c
Good do	5@5½	5c@7c.	...	Fine do	13@15	18	@20
Common Leaf	6@7½	7½@10½	...	Selections	16@18	21	@22
Medium do	8@10	11@14	...				

SEED LEAF (BOXES).

Conn.—Prime wrappers	45 @60c	N. Y. State.—Fillers	4½@6c
Average	30 @45c	Ohio.—Good running lots	7½@10c
Com. " to b'd'rs	16 @25c	Average	5 @7c
Fillers	10 @12c	Fillers	3 @5c
N. Y. State.—Wrappery lots	12 @20c	nn.—Running lots	6 @12c
Running	7½@12c	Fillers	3 @5c

MANUFACTURED.

West. & City.	Virginia.	West. & City.	Virginia.
Black work.—5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—Tax paid.	...	Navy ½ lbs. and lbs.—Tax paid.	...
Common	30c@40c	Common	30 @ 40
Medium	45 @ 55	Good and fine	60 @ 70
Good and fine	60 @ 70		
Bright work.—½ lbs. and lbs.—	...	Black.—Common.	23c@25c
Common	35 @ 45	G'd & fine	27 @ 30
Medium	50 @ 60	Bright.—Common	25 @ 35
Good and fine	75 @1.00	G'd & fine	50 @ 75

FOREIGN.

Havana.—Fillers—Common.	75@80	Havana.—Wrappers	1 50@3 00
" Good.	80@95	Yara	80@1 05
" Fine	95@1 10		

The receipts of tobacco at New York this week and since Nov. 1, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

From	This week	Previously	T'l sin. Nov 1
Virginia	204	462	666
Baltimore	40	144	184
New Orleans	8	...	8
Ohio, &c.	191	1,232	1,423
Other	15	9	24
Total	443	1,838	2,231

The following are the exports of tobacco from New York for the past week:

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.

Stems, Mfd.	hhd.	case	bales.	Stems, Mfd.	hhd.	case	bals.	Stems, Mfd.	hhd.	case	bals.	hhd.	lbs.
Liverpool	177	6	...	Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London	321	111*	...	Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow	25	...	...	French W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bremen	223	223	...	Indies	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,818
Hamburg	20	...	...	Brit. West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melbourne	...	...	248,333	Indies	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	313	British N.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hayti	49	...	...	Am. Col.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,149
Total for week	530	255	*69 +223										319,079

* 111 tierces, 293 pkgs. and 69 bales. + 12 of these were bales.

MARYLAND.—The exports the past week from Baltimore have been 2,099 hhds. leaf, 3 cases and 9 hhds. of stems; the receipts of Virginia tobacco have been 2,066 pkgs., 100 hhds., 28 boxes and 10 cases; the inspections of Maryland 522 hhds., of Ohio 275 hhds., of Virginia 1 hhd, and Kentucky 5 hhds., as follows:

RECEIPTS AND INSPECTIONS AT BALTIMORE.

Week ending	Receipts from Virginia	Inspections	Total
Nov. 3	100	2,066	28
" 10	100	2,066	28
T'l since Nov 1	100	2,066	28

Below we give the exports for the week from Baltimore:

EXPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

To	Hhds.	Cases.	St's, hhd
To Havre	1,386	3	...
Bremen	703	3	9
West Indies	10	...	...
Total for week	2,099	3	9

During the past week Maryland leaf has been in only moderate demand. We note small receipts of new crop ground leaves, but the quality very inferior. The crop of this description will also prove small. Sales are made at \$3 50@4. Very little doing in Ohio or Kentucky leaf; we have only to report 50 hhds. of former. Prices of all descriptions without quotable change. The stock in warehouse is about 26,500 hogsheads.

In manufactured tobacco we have no change to note. Receipts are light, most of the Virginia factories having stopped work, and with light stock and good demand prices are steadily maintained at our quotations.

VIRGINIA.—At Richmond, last week, the breaks were 280 hhds., 10 tierces and 46 boxes. The market not so brisk as usual. Sound tobaccos of all grades, however, are in good demand. On the 14th inst. there was a better demand, at full prices. We quote, per 100 lbs.: Common Lugs, light weights, \$3 50@5; Good Shipping Lugs, good weights, \$6 50@3 50@10; Good Sweet Working, good weights, \$10@12 50; Common Shipping Leaf, \$11@15; Good, \$15@20; Fine Extra Shipping and Twisting, \$18@22; Fine Manufacturing, \$23@28; Extra Manufacturing, \$30@45; Common Fancy Wrappers, old, \$50@75; Good old, \$106@175; Fine Extra, \$180@200.

KENTUCKY.—Louisville dates of the 13th, report the market unchanged, and rather inanimate, owing to the light supplies and inferior quality of the offerings. Prices, however, are sustained, with sales at the four auction warehouses of 75 hhds., including reviews, with 12 rejections. Prices ranged as follows: 25 hhds. at \$3 10@3 90; 8 at \$4 10@4 80; 3 at \$5@5 90; 4 at \$6@5 80; 3 at \$7 10@7 50; 4 at \$8 10@3 90; 4 at \$9@9 15; 5 at \$10@10 75; 6 at \$11@11 75; 1 at \$12; 3 at \$13; 1 at \$14; 3 at \$15@15 25; 3 at \$16@16 25, and 1 of good leaf at \$30; 1 box at \$17 75.

MISSOURI.—St. Louis dates of the 14th report a better attendance at market, the breaks being much larger than usual, and the better qualities seemed to be in more favor, but there was little or no change in prices. Sales of 72 hhds., consisting of 6 hhds. at \$2 50@2 95; 30 hhds. at \$3@4 90; 14 hhds. at \$5@7 90; 22 hhds. at \$8 10@17 50, and 1 hhd. at \$25; also 5 boxes at \$2 20@2 40 per 100 lbs. One hhd. was passed, and bids on 52 hhds. were rejected.

The following is from our London correspondent:

LONDON, Nov. 3.—There is very little business passing in any kind of tobacco. Western strips chiefly command attention, and in these a fair number of sales have been concluded at full prices, principally, however, in old imports. The recent arrivals have not given satisfaction to the trade. The imports, last month, were 461 hhds.; the deliveries, 905 hhds., against 804 hhds. last year; and the stock of all kinds is 24,632 hhds., against 21,940 hhds. last year; 17,230 hhds. in 1864; 17,929 hhds. in 1863; 22,266 hhds. in 1862, and 27,764 hhds in 1861. Annexed are the prices current:

VIRGINIA.	Nov. 1, 1866.	Nov. 1, 1865.	KENTUCKY.	Nov. 1, 1866.	Nov. 1, 1865.
Fine spin'rs, scarce.	...	...	Stemmed, fine old	13d@15d	16d@18d
Good mid. do	...	...	Short to middling	8d@12d	11d@13d
For fine Shag & part Spinning	...	...	S'rt & scrappy, new	6½d@7d	—d@—d
For common do	7d@12d	9d@14d	Leaf—good to fine	10d@12d	10d@13d
G'd stout rich Snuff Leaf	...	...	Ordinary to mid.	5d@8d	6d@8d
Middling do	...	...	Stout rich Yorks for Snuff	—d@—d	—d@—d
Ord. short and part faded	...	...	Cavendish	6d@12d	6d@14d
Strip leaf, or Lux fine Spinning	12d@14d	18d@20d	N'head, part heated do good	12d@16d	18d@30d
Ordinary to mid.	9d@11d	14d@16d	do fine	...	...

MARYLAND.

Nov. 1, 1866.	Nov. 1, 1865.	Nov. 1, 1866.
Fine Yellow.. 9d to 10d	Yellow..... 8d to 8½d	Br'n to Colory 5½d to 7d

The following figures are official, and show the imports into, and exports from, and consumption of the United Kingdom during the nine months ending September 30:

Descriptions.	Imported.		Exported.		Consumption.	
	1864. lbs.	1865. lbs.	1864. lbs.	1865. lbs.	1864. lbs.	1865. lbs.
Stemmed..	4,038,326	3,448,722	670,154	250,085	9,750,519	8,902,867
Unstem'd..	22,084,184	20,154,282	9,743,664	11,745,315	18,096,873	19,494,054
Mann'd...	4,863,864	1,718,521	2,648,243	1,033,273	568,249	608,679
Total....	10,936,374	34,381,525	13,062,061	13,028,673	18,415,641	29,005,600

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1866.

The interruption of canal navigation, and the reception of firmer accounts from the British markets, have checked the downward tendency of prices. The break in the canal occurred about one hundred miles east of Buffalo, on Sunday last; and it is expected that navigation will be resumed to-night. The weather continues favorable, and it is thought that navigation, when resumed, may be continued as late as the first week of December.

Flour has arrived freely by rail, and the stock in store is estimated at about 250,000 bbls. Prices have rather weakened, owing to the desire of speculators to realize the previous advance. But the demand has been quite moderate, and they have not been willing to accept the low prices bid. The close is somewhat unsettled.

Wheat has arrived in about the average quantity for the season. There was some renewal of speculation early in the week, with some advance, a portion of which has since been lost; but, on the whole, higher figures rule than a week ago. The stock slowly increases, and it is now estimated that, under moderately favorable circumstances, the quantity in store and afloat on the close of navigation will be about one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) bushels.

Corn has fluctuated widely, selling, in the past forty eight hours, as high as \$1 34, and as low as \$1 28 per 56 lbs., for Western mixed in store, closing as below. The receipts continue on a very reduced scale, yet the stock slightly increases. The demand from all quarters is quite moderate, and it will be seen that the foreign export has almost ceased. Rye and Oats have been in steady request, but close heavy. Barley has been taken for Great Britain to the extent of about 300,000 bush., mostly Canada at \$1 10@1 12, in bond, closing very firm. Peas and Beans are nearly nominal.

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE.

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.		Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.
Wheat, bush.....	604,200	703,900	Barley, bush.....	822,100	1,073,700
Corn, bush.....	2,711,100	2,812,900	Malt, bush.....	71,700	57,400
Oats, bush.....	1,425,900	1,597,200			
Rye, bush.....	251,100	271,700	Total bushels	5,886,100	6,221,800

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine..	per bbl \$9 25@10 50	Wheat, Chicago Spring	per bushel.....	\$2 10@ 2 60
Extra State.....	10 50@12 50	Milwaukee Club.....	2 20@ 2 55	
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.	11 50@12 25	Red Winter.....	2 50@ 2 90	
Extra Western, com-	10 50@13 50	Amber do.....	3 05@ 3 15	
mon to good.....	10 50@13 50	White.....	3 15@ 3 40	
Double Extra Western	14 00@17 00	Corn, Western Mixed....	1 29@ 1 31	
and St. Louis.....	14 00@17 00	Western Yellow.....	1 30@ 1 32	
Southern supers.....	12 40@14 35	Western White.....	1 32@ 1 33	
Southern, fancy and ex.	14 50@17 00	Rye.....	1 30@ 1 45	
Canada, common to	@	Oats, Western cargoes..	68@ 70	
choice extra.....	@	Jersey and State.....	70@ 72	
Rye Flour, fine and super-	6 85@ 8 25	Barley.....	1 00@ 1 35	
fine.....	6 85@ 8 25	Malt.....	1 30@ 1 50	
Corn meal, Jersey and	6 00@ 6 40	Peas, Canada.....	@	
Brandywine.....	6 00@ 6 40	White beans.....	2 00@ 3 00	

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	104,845	2,240,145	118,630	2,987,515
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,375	238,525	3,935	258,475
Wheat, bush.....	197,880	3,405,095	428,685	6,952,420
Corn, bush.....	191,270	19,834,030	488,075	13,073,765
Rye, bush.....	42,290	716,455	38,870	500,130
Barley, &c., bush.....	378,945	8,264,965	155,285	2,393,845
Oats, bush.....	161,740	6,384,755	250,640	8,429,020

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

	Flour, C. meal,	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Oats,
	bbls.	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Gt. Britain, this week..	2,826	7,503	.....	.....	82,371
since July 1.....	38,539	183,937	.....	6,502,680	335,179
Br. N. A. Col. this week	3,695	311	.....	.....	.....
since July 1.....	133,754	25,704	.....	54,828	500
West India, this week.	6,120	895	.....	3,968	.....
since July 1.....	100,144	39,388	1,200	50,920	17,456
Total Export, this week	15,543	1,206	7,503	3,968	82,371
since July 1.....	337,226	67,177	194,550	5,300	6,656,920
since Jan. 1 '66.....	820,701	132,534	325,844	204,500	10,748,617
same time 1865.....	1,174,965	106,206	1,822,570	155,496	3,154,449

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM SEPT. 1, 1866.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New York.....	Nov. 9, 1866.....	27,574	87,664	2,204,734
New Orleans.....	Nov. 2, 1866.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	Nov. 6, 1866.....	.....	3,345	37,048
Baltimore.....	Nov. 6, 1866.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	Nov. 6, 1866.....	.....	19	.....
San Francisco.....	Oct. 5, 1866.....	.....	425,159	.....
Other ports.....	Nov. 6, 1866.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,		27,593	516,168	2,241,832

To about same period, 1865.....	19,455	368,358	1,929,301
do do 1864.....	30,043	1,110,730	73,259
do do 1863.....	230,734	3,367,916	239,459

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour.	Rye	Wheat.
From New York, to Nov. 9, 1866.....	800	5,300	.....
Other ports, to latest dates.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	800	5,300	.....
To about same period, 1865.....	2,397	63,012	25,848
do do 1864.....	8,333	.....	68,012
do do 1863.....	22,613	13,965	128,295

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Nov. 10:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago.....	64,251	518,871	389,870	475,717	160,062	103,605
Milwaukee.....	20,964	577,082	7,520	7,639	2,634	9,570
Toledo.....	24,371	31,791	127,136	60,444	8,947	4,210
Detroit.....	36,579	20,373	6,390	12,772	5,102	.....
Totals	146,165	1,148,117	530,816	446,572	176,745	117,885
Previous week.....	166,985	1,141,936	401,662	367,699	158,897	77,469
Corres'g week '65	118,533	680,312	331,588	180,708	63,551	28,358

EASTWARD MOVEMENT BY CANAL.—The following will show about what there was afloat last Saturday on canals destined for tide-water:

From Buffalo, week ending	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.
Nov. 12.....	4,980	514,470	488,650	210,320	121,460	171,510
Nov. 5.....	4,420	623,510	439,220	309,570	259,260	60,200
Total, Buffalo 14 d.	9,400	1,137,980	927,870	519,890	320,720	231,710
F'm Oswego, 9 days.	18,824	182,432	9,900	.....	620,253	86,858
Total afloat	28,224	1,220,462	937,750	519,890	1,000,973	318,568
Previous week.....	29,331	966,348	701,536	425,740	875,766	107,312
Corres'g time, '65.	13,619	1,237,842	1,467,168	507,140	161,451	198,973

RECEIPTS AT TIDE-WATER.—The deliveries at tide-water by the New York State canals, from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of Nov. in the years indicated, have been as follows:

Canal opened,	1864.	1865.	1866.
	April 30.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls.....	970,400	704,200	261,400
Wheat, bush.....	13,415,600	7,378,200	4,378,800
Corn, bush.....	9,035,500	15,142,600	22,546,000
Barley, bush.....	2,078,700	3,193,300	4,059,400
Oats, bush.....	9,440,000	8,620,800	8,330,500
Rye bush.....	525,500	782,100	940,400
Malt.....	.....	453,100	371,000

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—The weather has been generally fine, and there is every prospect for the wheat sowing being favorably completed. To-day's market was very thinly attended; the business in wheat and flour was quite unimportant, but as there was no disposition to force sales, prices remain the same as on this day week. Indian corn met a fair consumptive demand at 38s. 3d. per qr. for mixed.

Average price of wheat.....	52s. 6d.	} per qr.
do last year's.....	42s. 4d.	
Last week's deliveries from farmers.....	78,359 qrs.	}
Corresponding week last year.....	68,951 "	

FOREIGN IMPORT THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	I. corn,	Flour.
	qrs.	qrs.	bbls. sacks.
America and Canada.....	1,220	19,150	20 1,700
Europe, &c.....	428	4,803	..... 10,107
Since 1st Sept., 1866.....	1,648	23,953	20 11,607
Same time 1865.....	49,462	199,828	3,048 37,599
	69,645	192,516	6,569 71,209

IMPORT OF GRAIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Wheat,	I. corn,	Oth. grain, Fl. & ml.
	qrs.	qrs.	cwt.
Sept. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1866.....	261,262	337,890	313,504 109,652
Same time last year.....	451,664	159,872	278,854 297,987

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 16.

The grocery trade, like most other branches, has been rather quiet during the entire week. The decline in gold has unsettled the market and prevented any general activity. Special influences have caused a dullness in some articles, while others have declined to meet the lower gold rates. The decline to-day has quite unsettled trade.

TEA.

TEAS have been inactive from the unsettled state of the gold market, and but few transactions have taken place. Holders declining to reduce prices, the reported sales of the week from first hands amount to only about 1,900 half chests. On Tuesday about 3,000 half chests were offered at auction, only 1,000 of which were disposed of. Prices were held quite firmly. The market closes quiet at our quotations.

HONG KONG, Sept. 11, 1866.—The operations of the past fortnight have been on an average scale at the several ports. Buyers show an eagerness to obtain new greens, which are beginning to make their appearance. Activity continues in the Japan market, and prices have advanced about \$1.00 per picul.

The following table shows the shipments of tea from China and Japan to the United States:

	June 1	In August	Total J'e	Same	Same	Same
	to Chal'ge,	Bella,	1 to Aug.	time	time	time
	July 31.	25th.	31, '66.	1865.	1864.	1863.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Congou & Souchong.	276	30,200	30,476	.....	.....	.....
Pouchong.....	72,200	72,470	144,670	53,166	.....	.....
Oolong & Ningyong.	84,600	21,600	106,200	250,768	1,657,759	527,480
Twaukay.....	.....	.....	.....	201,892	15,534	28,660
Hyson Skin.....	.....	.....	.....	55,845	.....	34,878
Hyson.....	8,239	.....	8,239	341,920	35,251	62,933
Young Hyson.....	34,951	.....	34,951	1,617,410	188,111	752,743
Imperial.....	33,489	.....	33,489	264,623	25,833	98,487
Gunpowder.....	5,000	.....	5,000	3,854	28,185	256,256
Japans.....	661,085	34,700	695,785	262,851	3,000	228,416
Grand total	899,840	153,970	1,053,810	3,387,055	1,963,723	1,990,853

The following vessels were loading for the United States; At Wham-

Indian Orchard sell at 16 cents, Canoe River 15, Hallowell 15, Uncas 15, Newmarket colored 17, and Silver Lake brown 20.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are without movement and quotations are nominal. Hamilton Stripes are quoted at 31 cents, Willow Brook Checks, 22 1/2, Wauregan 3x3 23, do 6x3 24, Albany 3x3 14 1/2, do 6x3 15 1/2, Louisiana plaids 22 1/2, Ringgold fast plaids 20 1/2, Simpson's Chambrays 22, Philadelphia 16, Taylor 22.

TICKS have met with only a very light demand, and excepting for some particular heavy makes, prices are nominal. Amoskeag A C A are quoted at 6 1/2 cents. Willow Brook Ticks 45, Farmer's and Miners 47 1/2, Albany 15, American 20, Glen Allen 3 1/4 13, Chattanooga 1/4 16, Concord 4-4 22, Pacific Extra 1/4 30, Pacific 4-4 40c, Willow Grove 30 Sacondale 1/4 13, West Branch 17, do 1/4 19, Windsor 1/4 21, Henry Clay 3-4 19, Suwanee 4-4 23.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are in slightly better request, but at unchanged prices. Ashton Glenn brown sell at 20 cents, do blue 21, Homestead brown 21, do blue 22, Peabody blue 17 1/2, Woodland 16 Burlington 14 1/2, Madison brown 19, Providence blue 19, Charter Oak 31, Albany 17, and Wauregan 21, Yantic 21, Arlington 25.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull and lower and with the decline in cotton there are no sales and prices are still undetermined.

PRINTS are in very light request, and jobbers are selling below the present quotations of agents. Quotations are nominal. Large lines of goods would be sold at low figures. Arnolds were last sold at 16 1/2c. Merrimack W 21, D 19, Garner's 20, Amoskeag pink 20, do purple 20, do shirting 19, do dark 19, Swiss ruby 20, Dutchess B 17, Lowell dark 18, light 18, Naumkeag 16 1/2, York Mourning 17 1/2, Spring Valley 13 1/2, Wamsutta dark 16, light 16, Dusters 16, Hamilton purple 20, do Chocolates 19, Sprague's fancy styles 26 1/2, Double purples 26 1/2, Shirtings 26 1/2, Solid colors 19, Canaries 19, do Chintz 19, Orange polkas 20, Indigo black and green 20, do green and yellow 21, do blue, green and yellow 20, Madder rubies 19, Shirting 21 1/2, pink frocks 21, Purple do 20, Staple style light colors 19 1/2, do dark colors 20, German plaids 19 1/2, Fancy style light colors 19 1/2, Columbia, full madders 16 1/2, Concord madders 17, do purples 18, do pinks 18, do plain shades 18, Glen Cove full-madders 13 1/2, Wauregan fancies 18, do rubies 19, do pinks 19, do purples 19.

JACONETS are dull and nominal. White Rock, high colors 20, do plain 21 Lonsdale 20, Warren 21 1/2, and Slaters 22 for high colors, and 20 cents for plain.

GINGHAMS are only moderately called for. Glasgow are quoted at 26 Roanoke 19, and Lancaster 27.

CAMBRIOS AND SILINEAS are in better request, but prices are still nominal. Saratoga 10 1/2, Milton Mills 12 1/2 Hallowell 14 1/2, Pacific 14, and Adriatic 14.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES are lower. A considerable line of these goods were thrown upon the market on Wednesday at a reduction of 2 cents from last week, causing a general stampede in prices for all other makes. The price of these goods is 25 cents in jobbers hands, agents quote higher.

LINSSEYS are in slightly better request. Miners Flannels 45, Stillman & Co's 35 1/2, C. S. & Co's 32, Black Hawk 32 1/2, Saco 40, S. C. Carr & Co's 30, Saxony Mills, all wool, 40 1/2, Wool Filling 32, Laurel Dale, 31 1/2, White Rock 32 1/2.

FLANNELS are in fair request for the times, but not active. Prices are essentially the same. Plain scarlet and orange range from 3 1/2 @60, plain white 34@75, scarlet, blue and mixed twilled 37 1/2@55, 4-4 Shaker 65@95, Gilbert's 4-4 white standard flannels 85 for No. 3, and 77 1/2 for No. 4, Gilbert's opera 72 1/2.

CARPETS are steady although stocks are somewhat increased. Lowell Co's Ingrain bring \$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 12 1/2 for Imperial three-ply and \$2 25 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$2 55 for 3 fr; \$2 65 for 4 fr. and \$2 75 for 5 fr; twilled Venetian \$1 25 per square yard and fine do \$1 15.

CLOTHS are dull except for a few prime leading makes. Slater's black cloths range from \$3 50@4 50; do Moskowas \$5 25; Cotton warp cloths are quoted at \$2 for No. 1, \$1 90 for No. 2, and \$1 80 for No. 3; 6-4 Leicester ladies' cloths \$1 95 and 6-4 Winona sackings \$1 45.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS are inactive, except for a few makes of fine goods for immediate consumption, and prices are wholly nominal.

AMERICAN LINEN is steady at former quotations, 12@16 cents for crash and 20@21 for huckabuck.

FOREIGN GOODS are dull and inactive. The auction sales have been very poorly attended until yesterday, and prices have materially declined, although large lines of goods have been sold.

MANCHESTER COTTON YARN AND GOODS MARKET, ETC.—Our own correspondent in London writes as follows respecting this and other markets:

MANCHESTER, Oct. 31.—Owing to the existing flatness at Liverpool, the demand both for yarns and goods is very inactive, and prices are decidedly lower. There is much less business doing, and it is rather difficult to quote the precise fall. The unsettled state of affairs applies equally to yarns and cloth, the demand for both articles being extremely limited. Short time appears to be generally extended through the cotton districts. In some neighbourhoods, the working of looms has been reduced to three and four days a week. In the neighbourhood of Burnby, more than 5,000 looms are said to be lying idle.

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS—Cape and Australian wool has commanded rather more attention, and prices rule firm. The wool trade, in fact, is in a healthy state. The next public sales will probably be commenced on the 18th of October, and during their progress, about 60,000 bales of colonial wool will be brought forward. For woollen goods there is a moderate inquiry, with but little change in prices.

SHANGHAI SILK REPORT.—Shang in Sept. 3.—At the closing of the last mail it was reported that as high as Tls. 625 had been paid for very superior chop No. 3 Teatlee, upon which the Chinese dealers immediately advanced their demands, and the best chops are now held for

Tls. 640; but from the tone of the market it would not appear that any such advance will be obtained, even if present rates are maintained. Prices continue firm in the country, for any thing like good silk, which the inferiority of recent arrivals would lead to the supposition must be nearly exhausted. The Japan steamer arrived here on the 1st inst., bringing 464 bales. The present steamer has 900 bales engaged, and is expected to take nearly the whole of the settlements for the fortnight. Settlements for the past fortnight, 1,700 bales. Stocks, 4,500 to 5,000 bales. Total settlements since 1st January, 1866, 19,500 bales; Japans, 6,124, 19,500 bales.

Comparative Stock on September 3d.—1866, 4,000 to 5,000 bales; 1865, 2,500 bales; 1864, 6,000 bales.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 16, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

Table with columns for 1864, 1865, and 1866, showing Pkgs. and Value for Manufactures of wool, Cotton, Silk, Flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods. Includes sub-sections for 'WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD' and 'ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD'.

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

Table listing various import items such as China, Glass & E. ware, Figs, Lemons, Nuts, Oranges, Pines, Raisins, Sauces and preserves, etc., with columns for Pkgs. and Value.

PRICES CURRENT.

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 tor in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Anchors—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Of 209 lb and upward per lb 9 1/2 @

Ashes—Duty: 15 per cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort... 100 lb @ 75 @ 0 0 Pearl, 1st sort... @ 1 1/2 50

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. American yellow... 41 @ 42

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin... 35 00 @ 35 00

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Pilot... @ 6 1/2 Navy... @ 5 1/2 Crackers... @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard... per M. 13 07 @ 19 50 Oron... 18 00 @ 21 00 Philadelphia Fronts... 6 03 @ 0 00

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair 1 per lb. Amer'n gray & wh... 75 @ 3 00

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter—N. Y State—Fresh pails 45 @ 55 Firkins... 35 @ 41 Half firkin tubs... 18 @ 42 Welsh tubs, prime... 85 @ 40 Welsh tubs, second quality 32 @ 34 North Pennsylvan a—Firkins... 32 @ 33 Western ke erve—Firkins... 27 @ 35 Western States—Firkins, yell-w... 29 @ 31 Firkins, and qual ty 25 @ 27

Cheese—Factory Dairies... 15 @ 17 1/2 do West ra... 14 @ 16 Farm Dairies... 14 @ 17 1/2 do Western... 14 @ 16 do Common... 10 @ 14

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax c; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Sperm, patent... 50 @ Refined sperm, city... 40 @ Stearic... 30 @ 81 Adamantine... 2 1/2 @ 23 1/2

Cement—Rosendale... 1 75

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb. One inch & upward... 8 1/2 @ 9

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 30 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel. Liverpool Orrel... 14 50 of 2,240 lb... @ 14 50 Liverpl House Cannel... @ 17 00 Anthracite... 8 50 @ 9 50

Cocoa—Duty, 5 cents per lb. Caracas (in bond)(gold) 1 @ 15 Maracalbo do... (gold) @ 15 Guayaquil do... (gold) 1 @ 15

Coffee.—See special report.

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 35 per cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 cents per lb. Sheathing, new... 43 Sheathing, yellow... 32 Bolts... 43 Braziers... 43 Baltimore... 19 Detroit... 29 @ Portage Lake... 29 @

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila... 23 @ 24 Tarred Russia... @ 19 Tarred American... @ 19 Bolt Rope, Russia... @ 24

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val. Regular, quarts... 55 @ 70 Mineral... 50 @ 70 Phial... 12 @ 40

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 p-r gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafedati, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val.; Balsam Copaivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 per cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude

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

Acid, Citric... (gold) @ 5 1/2 Alcohol... per gall. @ 4 1/2 5 Aloes, Cape... per lb 25 @ 26 Aloes, Socotrine... 75 @ 85 Alum... 8 1/2 @ 4 Annato, fair to prime... 65 @ 90 Antimony, Regulus of... @ 12 1/2 Argols, Crude... 22 @ 23 Argols, Refined... 37 1/2 @ 38 Arsenic, Powdered... 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Assafetida... 25 @ 45 Balsam Copaivi... 80 @ 87 1/2 Balsam Tolu... @ 2 25 Balsam Peru... (gold) 2 50 @ 2 75 Berries, Persian... 46 @ 43 Bi Carb. Soda, New-castle... 10 1/2 @ 11 Bi Chromate Potash... @ 22 Bleaching Powder... 7 1/2 @ 35 Borax, Refined... 34 @ 35 Brimstone, Crude... 42 00 @ Brimstone, (gold)... 42 00 @ Brimstone, Am. Roll... 4 @ 4 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... 5 1/2 @ 6 Camphor, (in bond)... (gold) @ 80 Camphor, Refined... @ 1 00 Cantharides... @ 1 75 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 19 @ 19 Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 00 @ 3 25 Castor Oil Cases... 2 75 @ 2 82 1/2 Chamomile Flowers... 50 @ 60 Chlorate Potash (gold)... 18 @ 31 Caustic Soda... 19 @ 11 Cochineal, Hon (gold)... 97 @ 1 00 Cochineal, Mexic'n (g'd)... 85 @ 95 Copperas, American... 2 @ 2 1/2 Cream Tartar, pr. (gold)... 29 @ 29 1/2 Cubebs, East India... 4 1/2 @ 16 Cutch... 16 @ 16 1/2 Epsom Salts... @ 4 1/2 Extract Logwood... 11 @ 4 1/2 Flowers, Benzoin... 30 @ 60 Gambier... 1 1/2 @ 8 Gamboge... @ 2 00 Ginseng, South & West... 55 @ 1 10 Gum Arabic, Picked... 70 @ 80 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 42 @ 45 Gum Benzoin... (gold) 55 @ 55 Gum Kowie... 82 @ 37 Gum Gedda... @ 27 Gum Damar... @ 39 Gum Myrrh, East India... @ Gum Myrrh, Turkey... 55 @ 65 Gum Senegal... (gold) @ 28 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 80 @ 40 Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey... (g ld) 60 @ 90 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 55 @ 3 10 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ Ipecacuanna, Brazil... 4 25 @ Jalap... 2 40 @ Lac Dye... 25 @ 55 Licorice Paste, Calabria... 41 @ 42 Licorice, Paste, Sicily... 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste Spanish Solid... 84 @ 40 Licorice Paste, Greek... 30 @ Madder, Dutch... (gold) 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 do, French, EXF. F. do... 7 @ Manna, large flake... 2 00 @ Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 45 @ Oil Anise... 8 75 @ Oil Cassia... 4 50 @ Oil Bergamot... 5 75 @ 5 80 Oil Lemon... (gold) 2 95 @ 3 95 Oil Peppermint, pure... 5 00 @ 5 50 Opium, Turkey (gold)... 7 00 @ Oxalic Acid... 41 @ Phosphorus... @ 1 00 Prussiate Potash... 42 1/2 @ Quicksilver... 95 @ Rhubarb, China... (gold) 8 00 @ Salaratus... @ 20 Sal Am'n so, Ref (gold)... 10 1/2 @ Sal Soda, New-castle... 8 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Sarsaparilla, Hond... 40 @ 45 Sarsaparilla, Mex... 33 @ 30 Senna, Alexandria... 24 @ 30 Senna, East India... 18 @ 30 Seneca Root... 50 @ Shell Lac... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Soda Ash (80 per cent)(g ld) 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Sugar L'd. W'c (g'o d)... 30 @ 35 Sulp Quinine, Am... 2 50 @ Sulphate Morphine... 7 4 @ Tart'c Acid... (g'ld) 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Verdigris, dry... ex dry 50 @ 53 Vitriol, Blue... 12 @ 1 1/2

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Ravens, Light... per pce 16 00 @ 18 00 Ravens, Heavy... 20 00 @ Scotch, G'ck, No. 1... 76 Cotton, No. 1... per y. 85 @

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood... (gold) @ Fustic, Cuba... 29 00 @ 31 00 Fustic, Savanilla (gold)... 2 50 @ 23 00 Fustic, Maracalbo do... 30 00 @ Logwood, Cam... (gold) 23 60 @ Logwood, Jamaica... @ Limawood... (gold) @ 57 50

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val. Prime Western... per lb 95 @ 1 00 Tennessee... 70 @ 75

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Dry Cod... per cwt. 7 25 @ 8 25 Pickled Scale... per bbl. @ 6 50 Pickled Cod... per bbl. 7 25 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Mass shore... 20 00 @ 20 00 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax... Mackerel, No. 1, Bay... @ 19 00 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay... 17 1/2 @ 18 00 Mackerel, No. 2, Ha ax... 17 00 @ 7 50 Mac'el, No. 3, Mass... 14 50 Mackerel, No. 3, H'fax... 14 25 @ 14 50 Mackerel, No. 3, Mass... Salmon, Pickled, No. 1... 41 00 @ Herring, Scaled... per box... 50 Herring, No. 1... 55 @ Herring, pickled... per bbl. 6 00 @ 7 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey... per lb @

Fruits—See special report.

Furs—Duty, 10 per cent. Beaver, Dark... per lb, 1 00 @ 5 00 do Pale... 1 50 @ 2 00 Bear, Black... per skin 5 00 @ 12 00 do brown... 3 00 @ 8 00 Badger... 50 @ 1 00 Cat, Wild... 50 @ 75 do House... 10 @ 20 Fisher... 5 00 @ 6 00 Fox, Silver... 10 00 @ 50 00 do Cross... 3 00 @ 5 00 do Red... 1 00 @ 8 00 do Grey... 50 @ 75 Lynx... 2 00 @ 4 00 Marten, Dark... 5 00 @ 20 00 do pale... 2 00 @ 5 00 Mink, dark... 3 00 @ 6 00 Musk rat... 10 @ 40 Otter... 5 00 @ 8 00 Opossum... 15 @ 30 Raccoon... 30 @ 75

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

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 25 @ 30 per cent.) 6x 8 to 8x10... 50 ft 7 25 @ 5 50 8x to 10x15... 7 75 @ 6 00 11x to 12x18... 9 25 @ 6 50 12x19 to 16x24... 9 50 @ 7 00 18x22 to 20x30... 11 75 @ 7 50 20x31 to 24x30... 14 50 @ 9 00 24x31 to 24x36... 16 00 @ 10 00 25x36 to 30x44... 17 00 @ 11 00 30x46 to 32x48... 18 00 @ 12 00 32x50 to 32x56... 20 00 @ 13 00 Above... 24 00 @ 15 00

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 25 @ 30 per cent. 6x 8 to 8x10... 50 feet 7 75 @ 6 00 8x11 to 10x15... 8 25 @ 6 50 11x14 to 12x18... 9 75 @ 7 00 12x19 to 16x24... 10 50 @ 7 50 20x31 to 24x30... 15 50 @ 12 00 24x31 to 24x36... 16 50 @ 13 00 24x36 to 30x44... 18 00 @ 15 00 30x45 to 32x48... 20 50 @ 16 00 32x50 to 32x56... 24 00 @ 18 00

Groceries—See special report.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, light & h'y... 25 @ 56

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard, y'd 80 @ 80 1/2

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed... 40 @ 41 Buenos Ayres, mixed... 35 @ 39 Hog, Western, unwash... 1 1/2 @

Hardware—Axes—Cast steel, best brand... per doz 15 @ 17 do ordinary... 21 @ Carpenters' Adzes... 24 @ Cotton Gins, per saw... \$5 less 50 % Narrow Wrought Butts... List 5 % dis. Cast Butts—Fast Joint... List 10 % dis. Loose Joint... List. Hinge, wrought... List 25 % adv. Door B lts, Cast Bl... List 20 % dis. Carriage and Tire Bolts... List 40 % dis. Door L c's and Latches... List 7 1/2 % dis. Door Knobs—Mineral... List 7 1/2 % dis. Porc-lain... List 7 1/2 % dis. Padlocks... New List 20 & 7 1/2 % dis. Locks—Cabinet, Eagle... 5 % adv. Trunk... List 10 % dis. Stocks and Dies... List 35 % dis. Screw Wrenches—Coe's Patent... List 20 % dis. do Tait's... List 55 @ 60 % dis. Sm ths' Vis... per lb 24 @ Framing Chisels... Old List 25 % adv. Firmer do in sets... List 40 % adv. do do handled... List 40 % adv. in sets... List 40 % adv. Augur Bits... List 20 % dis. Short Augurs, per dz. New List 10 % dis. Ring do... List 10 % dis. Cut Tacks... List 65 @ 10 % dis. Cut Brads... List 55 % dis. Rivets, Iron... List 25 @ 30 % dis. Screws American... List 10 @ 2 1/2 % dis. do English... List 20 % dis. Shovels and Spades... List 5 % dis. Horse Shoes... 7 1/2 @ 8 Planes... List 30 @ 35 % adv.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping... @ 1 10

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Fampico, 1 cent per lb. Amer. Dressed... per ton 880 00 @ 890 00 do Undressed... 90 00 @ 80 00 Russia, Clean... 375 00 @ 385 00 Jute... (gold) 100 00 @ 135 00 Manila... (gold) 11 @ 11 1/2 Sisal... (gold) 8 @

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted and Skins 10 per cent ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres... per lb g'd 19 @ 22 Montevideo... do 1 1/2 @ 19 Rio Grande... do 18 @ Rio Grande... do 18 @ California... gold 18 @ California, Mex... do 16 @ 16 Porto Cabello... do 12 1/2 @ 14 Vera Cruz... do 14 1/2 @ 15 Lampico... do 14 1/2 @ 15 Texas... do 11 @ 12

Wet Salted Hides—Bue Ayres... per lb g'd... Rio Grande... do... California... do... Western... do... Country s'lter trim. & cured... 12 1/2 @ 14 City do do 11 @ 14 Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip... per lb cash. 28 @ 30 Sierra Leone... do 29 @ 30 Gambia & Bissau... do 19 @ 20

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) (gold) per lb. 85 @ 87 1/2

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1866... per lb 10 @ 70 do of 1865... 30 @ 55 Foreign... 50 @ 65

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande... per C 14 00 @ Ox, Buenos Ayres... 12 00 @ 14 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine... per lb 92 1/2 @ 95 Para, Medium... 70 @ Para, Coarse... 60 @

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal... (old) per lb 1 00 @ 1 65 Oude... (gold) 75 @ 1 85 Madras... (gold) 65 @ 90 Manila... (gold) 65 @ 1 10 Guatemala... (gold) 80 @ 1 15 Caracas... (gold) 70 @ 90

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb. Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, 39 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb. Pig, Scotch, No 1... per ton 53 00 @ 55 00 Pig, American, No. 1... 51 00 @ 52 00 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)... 95 00 @ 100 00

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes... @ 170 00 Bar, English and American, Refined... 130 00 @ do do do Common 110 00 @

Scroll150 00@200 00
 Ovals and Half Round 145 00@155 00
 Band.....@150 00
 Horse Shoe.....125 00@150 00
 Rods, 5-8@3-16 inch. 1 5 00@180 00
 Hoop.....160 00@220 00
 Nail Rod.....@ 10 @ 11
 Sheet, Russia.....23 @ 24
 Sheet, Single, Double
 and Treble.....61 @ S
 Rails, Eng. (g'd) # ton 55 0 @
 do American.....85 00 @ 90 00

Ivory—Duty, 10 # cent ad val.
 East India, Prime # lb 8 2 @ 3 75
 East Ind, Billiard Ball 8 50 @ 4 50
 African, W. C., Prime 8 25 @ 3 60
 African, Scrivel., W.C. 2 00 @ 2 50
Lead—Duty, Pig, # 2 # 100 lb; Old
 Lead, 1 1/2 cents # lb; Pipe and Sheet,
 2 1/2 cents # lb.
 Galena.....# 100 lb @ ..
 Spanish.....(gold) @ 6 75
 German.....(gold) 6 75 @ 7 00
 English.....(gold) 6 75 @ 7 12 1/2
 Bar.....net @ 10 75
 Pipe and Sheet.....net @ 11 25

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80
 # cent ad val.

Oak, Slaughter, light.....cash. # lb. 34 @ 40
 do do middle 41 @ 45
 do do heavy 41 @ 46
 do light Cropped.....45 @ 50
 do middle do.....50 @ 53
 do helies do.....1 @ 21
 Heml'k, B. A., &c., l't.....32 @ 33
 do do middle 34 @ 35
 do do heavy 37 @ 34
 do Califor., light 32 @ 32 1/2
 do do middle 34 @ 35
 do do heavy 36 @ 37
 do Orino., etc. l't. 30 @ 31 1/2
 do do middle 32 @ 33
 do do heavy 31 @ 32
 do do B. A.,
 do dam'gd all w'g's 30 @ 33
 do do poor do 22 @ 25
 do Slaughter in rough 28 @ 36
 Oak, Slaughter in rou., l't 25 @ 33
 do do do mid. 38 @ 45
 and heavy.....38 @ 45

Lime—Duty: 10 # cent ad val.
 Rockland, com. # bbl. @ 1 70
 do heavy.....@ 2 00

Lumber, Woods, Staves, etc.
 —Duty: Lumber, 20 # cent ad val.;
 Staves, 10 # cent ad val.; Rosewood
 and Cedar, FREE.

Spruce, East. # M ft 23 00 @ 25 00
 Southern Pine.....40 00 @ 50 00
 White Pine Box B'ds 30 00 @ 32 00
 White Pine Merch.....
 Box Boards.....38 00 @ 39 00
 Clear Pine.....80 00 @ 100 00
 Laths, Eastern. # M 4 75 @ ..
 Poplar and White
 wood B'ds & Pl'k. 55 00 @ 65 00
 Cherry B'ds & Plank 80 00 @ 90 00
 Oak and Ash.....60 00 @ 65 00
 Maple and Birch.....35 00 @ 40 00
 Black Walnut.....100 00 @ 120 00

STAVES—
 White oak, pipe,
 ext. a.....# m. @ 300 00
 do pipe, heavy.....@ 250 00
 do pipe, light.....@ 200 00
 do pipe, culls.....@ 180 00
 do hhd., extra.....@ 250 00
 do hhd., heavy.....@ 200 00
 do hhd., light.....@ 12 00
 do hhd., culls.....@ 100 00
 do bbl., extra.....@ 175 00
 do bbl., heavy.....@ 140 00
 do bbl., light.....@ 110 00
 do bbl., culls.....@ 60 00
 Red oak, hhd., h'vy.....@ 130 00
 do hhd., light.....@ 90 00
HEADING—White
 oak, hhd.....@ 150 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rose-
wood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo,
 crotches, # ft. 25 @ 50
 do St. Domingo,
 ordinary logs.....7 @ 10
 do Port-au-Platt,
 crotches.....30 @ 40
 do Port-au-Platt,
 logs.....12 @ 15
 do Nuevitas.....12 @ 16
 do Mansanilla.....12 @ 16
 do Mexican.....10 @ 15
 do Honduras
 (American wood).....14 @ 20
 Cedar, Nuevitas.....12 @ 16
 do Mansanilla.....10 @ 14
 do Mexican.....10 @ 14
 do Florida. # c. ft. 50 @ 1 00
 Rosewood, K. Jan # lb 5 @ 8
 do Bahia.....4 @ 6

Molasses—See special report.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2;
 horse shoe 2 cents # lb.
 Cut, 4d. @ 60d. # 100 lb 7 00 @ 7 25
 Clinch.....@ 8 50
 Horse shoe, f'd (Sd) # lb 32 @ ..
 Copper.....50 @ ..
 Yellow metal.....33 @ ..
 Zinc.....@ 20

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

Turpent'e, f. # 280 lb @ ..
 Tar, American.....bbl 3 40 @ 4 25
 Pitch.....5 25 @ 5 50
 Rosin, common.....5 25 @ ..
 do strained and No. 2.....5 50 @ 7 00

do No. 1.....8 00 @ 8 50
 do Pale and Extra
 (230 lbs.).....9 00 @ 10 00
 Spirits turp., Am. # g. 74 @ 76
Oakum—Duty fr., # lb 9 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oil Cake—Duty: 20 # cent ad val.
 City thin obl'g, in bbls.
 do # ton 56 00 @ 57 00
 do in bags 54 00 @ 55 00
 West. thin obl'g, do 53 00 @ 54 00

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and
 rape seed, 28 cents; olive and salad
 oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1: burning
 fluid, 50 cents # gallon; palm, seal,
 and cocoa nut, 10 # cent ad val.;
 sperm and whale or other fish (for-
 eign fisheries,) 20 # cent ad val.
 Olive, quarts per case.....@ 6 50
 do in casks. # gall. 1 78 @ 1 80
 Palm.....# lb @ 11
 Linseed, city.....# gall. 1 4 @ 1 47
 Whale.....1 30 @ 1 35
 do refined winter.....1 40 @ ..
 Sperm, crude.....2 6 @ ..
 do do unbleach. 2 90 @ ..
 Lard oil.....1 60 @ 1 70
 Red oil, city distilled.....1 00 @ ..
 Straits.....1 10 @ ..
 Paraffine, 28—30 gr. 45 @ 65
 Kerosene.....(free) @ 56

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red
 lead, and litharge, dry or ground in
 oil, 3 cents # lb; Paris white and
 whiting, 1 cent # lb; dry ochres, 56
 cents # 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents
 # lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 # 100
 lb; Spanish brown 25 # cent ad val.;
 China clay, \$5 # ton; Venetian red
 and vermilion 25 # cent ad val.;
 white chalk, \$10 # ton.
 Litharge, Amer.....# lb 12 1/2 @ 13
 Lead, red, American.....12 1/2 @ 13
 do white, American.....@ 16
 do white, American,
 pure, in oil.....14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
 Zinc, white, American,
 dry, No. 1.....10 @ 12
 do white, American,
 No. 1, in oil.....10 @ 12
 Ochre, yellow, French,
 dry.....# 100 lb 2 50 @ 3 50
 do gr' in oil. # lb 2 @ 10
 Spanish brown, dry #
 100 lb.....1 50 @ ..
 do gr'd in oil. # lb 8 @ 9
 Paris wh., No. 1 # 100 lb 8 75 @ 4 00
 Vermilion, Chinese # lb 1 45 @ 1 70
 do Trieste.....1 10 @ 1 15
 do Cal. & Eng 1 85 @ 1 50
 do American.....30 @ 40
 Venet. red (N.C.) # cwt 3 25 @ 3 50
 Carmine, city made # lb 16 00 @ 20 00
 China clay.....# on 29 00 @ 22 00
 Chalk.....# bbl. 5 00 @ ..
 Chalk, block.....# ton @ 23 00
 Chromeyellow.....# lb 15 @ 40

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents;
 refined, 40 cents # gallon.
 Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. # gal. 24 @ ..
 Refined, free.....51 @ 52
 do in bond.....35 @ ..
 Naptha, refined.....27 @ ..
 Residuum.....# bbl. 4 50 @ ..

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free;
 calcined, 20 # cent ad val.
 Blue Nova Scotia # tor @ 4 50
 White Nova Scotia.....@ 4 70
 Calcined, eastern # bbl @ 2 40
 Calcined, city mills.....@ 2 50

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork,
 1 ct.; lams, bacon, and lard, 2 ts # lb.
 Beef, plain mess # bbl. 12 50 @ 15 50
 do extra mess.....18 00 @ 23 00
 Pork, mess, new.....24 00 @ ..
 do mess, Old.....@ ..
 do prime, do.....21 00 @ ..
 Lard.....# lb 12 1/2 @ 14
 Hams.....13 @ 15
 Shoulders.....12 @ 13

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents # lb.;
 paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents
 # lb.
 Carolina.....# 100 lb 13 00 @ 14 00
 East India, dressed.....9 50 @ 10 00

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents # 100 lb;
 bulk, 18 cents # 100 lb.
 Turks Islands # bush. 55 @ 56
 Cadiz.....@ ..
 Liverpool, gr'nd # sack 2 00 @ ..
 do fine, Ashton's (s'd) 2 50 @ ..
 do fine, Northing's.....@ ..
 Onondaga, com. fine bls. 2 50 @ 2 60
 do do 210 lb bgs. 1 50 @ 2 00
 do do # bush. 42 @ 45
 Solar coarse.....50 @ 52
 Fine screened.....48 @ 50
 do.....@ 5 25
 F. F.....240 lb bgs. 2 5 @ 3 00

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents;
 refined and partially refined, 3 cents;
 nitrate soda, 1 cent # lb.
 Refined, pure.....# lb @ 17
 Crude.....@ 9 1/2
 Nitrate soda.....gold 4 @ ..

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp,
 1 cent # lb; canary, \$1 # bushel of
 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 # cent
 ad val.
 Clover.....# lb 14 @ 16
 Timothy, reaped # bus 3 25 @ 3 75
 do # bus 4 25 @ 5 00
 Canary.....# bus 3 10 @ 3 25
 Linseed, Am. clean # tce @ 8 25
 do Am. rough # bus 3 10 @ ..
 do Calcutta.....gold 2 60 @ ..

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents # lb.
 Drop and Buck.....# lb 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk.
 35 # cent.
 Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3. # lb 12 50 @ 18 00
 Taysaams, superior,
 No. 1 @ 2.....10 50 @ 12 00
 do medium, No. 3 @ 4 9 50 @ 10 00
 Canton, re-reel, No 1 @ 2 9 00 @ 9 10
 Japan, superior.....11 50 @ 13 50
 do Medium.....10 50 @ 11 00
 China thrown.....@ ..

Skins—Duty: 10 # cent ad val.
 Goat, Curacoa # lb gold 40 @ 45
 do Buenos A.....gold 38 @ 44
 do Vera Cruz.....gold @ 55
 do Tampico.....gold 57 1/2 @ 60
 do Matamoras.....gold @ 55
 do Payta.....gold 41 @ 44
 do Madras, eac cash.....@ ..
 do Cape.....cash @ ..
 Deer, San Juan # lb gold 55 @ 60
 do Boliviar.....gold 40 @ 41
 do Honduras.....gold 57 @ 60
 do Sisal.....gold 57 @ 60 1/2
 do Para.....gold @ 62 1/2
 do Vera Cruz.....gold @ ..
 do Chagres.....gold @ ..
 do Puerto Cab.....gold @ ..

Soap—Duty: 1 cent # lb, and 25 #
 cent ad val.
 Castile.....# lb. 19 @ 19 1/2

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and
 plates, \$1 50 # 100 lbs.
 Plates, foreign # lb gold @ 6 @ f 1
 do domestic.....@ 11 1/2

Spices—See special report.

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued
 at 7 cents # lb or under, 2 1/2 cents;
 over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cts
 # lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents # lb
 and 10 # cent ad val. (Store prices.)
 English, cast, # lb.....18 1/2 @ 24
 German.....15 1/2 @ 17 1/2
 American, spring.....11 @ 12 1/2
 English, spring.....11 1/2 @ 13

Sumac—Duty: 10 # cent ad val.
 Sicily.....# ton. 100 00 @ 210 00

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent # lb.
 American, prime, coun-
 try and city # lb.....12 @ 15 1/2

Tears—See special report.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 #
 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and
 terne plates, 25 per cent ad val.
 Banca.....# lb (gold) 23 @ 23 1/2
 Straits.....(gold) 1 @ 2 1/2
 English.....(gold) @ 2 1/2
 Plates, char. I.C. # box 1 25 @ 15 50
 do I. C. Coke.....10 25 @ 13 7 1/2
 do Terne Charcoal 14 25 @ 15 00
 do Terne Coke.....10 75 @ 11 00

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 35 cents # lb;
 and manufactured, 50 cents # lb.
 Cigars \$1 per pound and 50 per cent
 ad valorem.
 Lugs and Com Leaf.....4 @ 10 1/2
 Medium to Go d.....8 @ 8
 Fine to Select.....15 @ 24
Seed Leaf
 Conn. & N.Y. Fillers.....5 @ 9
 Conn. & N.Y. Wrap.....14 @ 4
 Conn. & N.Y., R. lots.....12 @ 15
 Penn. & Ohio, Fillers.....4 @ 6
 Penn. & Oh, Wrap.....10 @ 20
 Penn. & Oh, R. lots.....8 @ 10

Foreign
 Havana, Wrap. (d'ty pd) nominal.
 Havana, ass. (duty pd) 50 @ 1 00
 Havana, fill. (duty pd) 75 @ 1 00
 Yara, assort. (du y pd) 80 @ 1 00
 Cuba, assort. (duty pd) 70 @ 80
Manufactured (in bond)—
 10s and 12s—Best Vir-
 ginia & V. Y.....30 @ 32
 do Medium.....26 @ 28
 1/2 lbs—Best.....@ ..
 do do Medium.....43 @ 44 1/2
 do do Common.....10 @ 33
 lbs (Western)—Ex. fine,
 do do bright.....@ ..
 do do fine.....@ ..
 lbs (Virginia)—Ex. fine,
 do do bright.....50 @ 85
 do do Fine.....60 @ 70
 do do Medium.....20 @ 30
 do do Common.....10 @ 12
 Navy lbs—Best Vir-
 ginia & N.Y.....32 1/2 @ 35
 do Medium.....28 @ 30
 do Common.....25 @ 26

Cigars (domestic).
 Seed and Havana, per M 55 00 @ 50 00
 Clear Havana.....do @ ..
 do Connecticut Seed. 55 00 @ 45 00
 New York Seed, Conn.
 Wrapper.....20 00 @ 30 00
 Penn. do do do 18 00 @ 25 00
 Common Cigars.....18 00 @ 25 00

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fish-
 ery, 20 # c. ad val.
 South Sea.....# lb 1 37 @ 1 40
 North west coast.....@ ..
 Ochotsk.....@ 1 65
 Polar.....@ ..

Wines and Liquors—Liquors
 —Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per

gallon, other liquors, \$2.50. Wines—
 Duty: value net over 50 cents # gal-
 lon 20 cents # gallon and 25 # cent
 ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100,
 50 cents # gallon and 25 # cent ad
 valorem; over \$1 # gallon, \$1 # gal-
 lon and 25 # cent ad val.

Brandy—
 J. & F. Martell (gold) 5 20 @ 10 50
 Hennessy.....(gold) 5 20 @ 10 50
 Otard, Dup. & Co. do 5 15 @ 10 50
 Pinet, Castil. & Co. do 5 00 @ 10 00
 Renault & Co. do 5 10 @ 10 50
 J. Vassal & Co. do 5 00 @ 10 00
 Jules Robin.....do 5 20 @ 10 00
 Marrotte & Co. do @ ..
 United V. Prop. do @ ..
 Vine Grow. Co. do 5 15 @ 10 50
 Leger freres.....do @ ..
 Other br'ds Cog. do 5 00 @ 7 00
 Pellevoisin freres do 4 90 @ 5 0
 A. Seignette.....do 4 90 @ 5 00
 Hiv. Pellevoisin do 4 85 @ 4 90
 Alex. Seignette. do 4 85 @ 4 95
 Arzac Seignette do 4 85 @ 4 95
 J. Romieux.....do 4 75 @ ..
 Other Rochelle. do 4 25 @ 4 85
 Rum—Jamaica.....do 4 25 @ 6 00
 St. Croix.....do 3 50 @ 3 60
 Gin—Differ. brands do 2 90 @ 3 50
 Whisky—S. & Ir. do 4 00 @ 4 90
 Dom'c—N.E. Rum. cur. 2 45 @ 2 60
 Bourbon Whisky. cur. 2 40 @ 6 00
 Corn Whisky (n b n d) 41 @ 43
 Wines—Port.....(gold) 2 00 @ 3 00
 Burgundy Port. do 85 @ 1 20
 Sherry.....do 1 15 @ 8 00
 Madeira.....do 4 00 @ 8 00
 do Marselles do 75 @ 1 10
 Sherry d. do 75 @ 1 10
 Malaga, sweet.....do 1 15 @ 1 75
 do dry.....do 1 10 @ 1 50
 Claret, in hhd. do 3 00 @ 150 00
 do in cases. do 2 25 @ 30 00
 Champagne.....do 11 00 @ 25 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered
 \$2 to \$3 5 # 100 lb, and 15 # cent ad
 val.
 No. 0 to 18.....10 & 5 # ct. off list.
 No. 19 to 26.....25 & 5 # ct. off list.
 No. 27 to 36.....30 & 5 # ct. off list
 Telegraph, No. 7 to 11
 Plain.....# lb 9 @ 10

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less
 # lb, 8 cents # lb; over 12 and not
 more than 24, 7 cents; over 24 and
 not over 32, 10, and 10 # cent ad val-
 orem; over 32, 12 cents # lb, and 1
 # cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20
 # cent ad val.
 Amer., Sax. fleece # lb 58 @ 67
 do full bl'd Merino. 50 @ 58
 do 1/2 and 1/3 Merino.. 45 @ 50
 Extra, pulled.....50 @ 57
 Superfine.....47 @ 50
 No. 1, pulled.....30 @ 40
 California, unwashed... 30 @ 40
 do common.....20 @ 25
 do pulled.....30 @ 45
 Texas.....20 @ 32
 Peruvian, unwashed... 30 @ 33
 Valparaiso, unwashed... 27 @ 30
 S. Amer. Mestiza, unw.. 32 @ 34
 do common, unw. 18 @ 23
 Entre Rios, washed.....@ ..
 do unwashed.....22 @ 24
 S. American Cordova.. 40 @ 46
 Donskol, washed.....42 @ 45
 Persian.....25 @ 30
 African, unwashed.....15 @ 25
 do washed.....31 @ 40
 Mexican, unwashed.... 20 @ 25
 Smyrna, unwashed.....22 @ 25
 do washed.....35 @ 45

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 #
 100 lbs.; sheets 2 1/2 cents # lb.
 Sheet.....# lb 13 @ 14

Freights—

To LIVERPOOL: s. d. s. d.
 Cotton.....# lb @ ..
 Flour.....# bbl. @ 1 3
 Petroleum.....@ 4 6
 Heavy goods.....# ton 16 00 @ ..
 Oil.....@ 20 0
 Corn, b'k & bags # bus. @ 4
 Wheat, bulk and bags @ 4
 Beef.....# tce. @ 2 6
 Pork.....# bbl. @ 1 9
To LONDON:
 Heavy goods.....# ton 17 6 @ ..
 Oil.....@ 25 0
 Flour.....# bbl. @ 1 9
 Petroleum.....@ 4 9
 Beef.....# tce. @ 3 3
 Pork.....# bbl. @ 2 3
 Wheat.....# bush. @ 6
 Corn.....@ 5 1/2
To GLASGOW (by Steam):
 Flour.....# bbl. @ 1 9
 Wheat.....# bush. @ 4
 Corn, bulk and bags.. @ 4 8 1/2
 Petroleum (sa l) # bbl. @ 4 6
 Heavy goods.....# ton. 20 0 @ 25 0
 Oil.....@ 30 0
 Beef.....# tce. @ 5 0
 Pork.....# bbl. @ 3 9
To HAVRE: \$ @ \$
 Cotton.....# lb @ ..
 Hops.....@ ..
 Beef and pork.....# bbl. 1 00 @ ..
 Measur. g'ds. # ton 10 00 @ ..
 Wheat, in shipper's
 bags.....# bush. @ ..
 Flour.....# lb @ ..
 Petroleum.....@ ..
 Lard, tallow, cut m t
 etc.....# lb @ ..
 Ashes, pot and pear: 8 @ 10

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER.—The gross earnings of the undermentioned railroads for the month of October, 1865 and 1866, comparatively, and the difference (increase or decrease) between the two years are exhibited in the following statement :

Table with columns: Railroads, 1865, 1866, Difference. Lists earnings for various railroads like Atlantic and Great Western, Chicago and Alton, etc.

* Estimated.

The earnings of the same roads for the first ten months of the same years are shown in the following table :

Table with columns: Railroads, 1865, 1866, Difference. Shows cumulative earnings for the first ten months of 1865 and 1866.

The aggregate earnings of these sixteen railroads in September, 13th ult.

as compared with those of the previous month, show the following result :

Table comparing monthly earnings for October and September 1865 and 1866, showing percentage increases.

These results are exceedingly favorable. They show that October has been the best month of the current year, the aggregate earnings having increased over the earnings of September 17.42 per cent., and over those of October, 1865, 2.28 per cent.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The holders of certificates of the trustees of this property had a meeting on Thursday, Nov. 1, when a plan of reorganization was presented and accepted by a large number of certificate holders...

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The extension of this road from Freeport to Alleghany City, in length about 28 miles, is now in running order, its formal opening having taken place on the 13th ult.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings for principal railroads (Chicago and Alton, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, etc.) for 1864, 1865, and 1866, broken down by month.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.
		Rate.	Payable.				Principal payable.	Bid.	
<p>N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.</p>					<p>N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.</p>				
Railroad:					Railroad:				
Alexandria and Fredericksburg:					Detroit and Milwaukee (\$3,500,000):				
1st Mortgage (gold coupons)	1,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1896	1st Mortgage, convertible	\$2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
Atlantic & Gl. Western (\$30,000,000):					2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1877	Detroit, Monroe & Toledo (\$734,000):				
2d do	1,000,000	7	do	1882	1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,014,000	7	do	1879	Dubuque and Sioux City (\$900,000):				
2d do	800,000	7	do	1881	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894
2d do	4,000,000	7	do	1876	Eastern, Mass. (\$1,793,600):				
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883	Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1872
Consolidated Bonds	13,858,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1874	do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874
Atlantic & St. Lawrence (\$1,472,000):					East Pennsylvania (\$598,000):				
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878	Elmira & Williamsport (\$1,570,000):				
Baltimore and Ohio (\$10,112,584):					1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	Erie Railway (\$22,370,982):				
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1876
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883
Bellefontaine (\$1,745,000):					4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct	1880
1st Mortgage	1,225,000	7	Jan. & July	'70-'79	5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec	1888
2d do	433,000	7	do	1870	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
Blossburg and Corning (\$150,000):					2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
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 do	364,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	Great Western, Ill. (\$2,350,000):				
2nd do	200,000	6	do	1865	1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1839	do do East do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1888
Boston and Lowell (\$400,000):					2nd do do do	72	75		
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879	Hannibal & St. Joseph (\$7,177,600):				
Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie (\$2,395,000):					Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883
2d Mortgage	330,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	Harrisburg & Lancaster (\$700,000):				
Buffalo and State Line (\$1,200,000):					New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	Hartford & New Haven (\$927,000):				
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883
Camden and Amboy (\$19,264,463):					Hartf., Frov. & Fishkill (\$1,936,940):				
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883	1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876
Dollar Loan	857,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,496	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	Housatonic (\$191,000):				
Camden and Atlantic (\$933,000):					1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	Hudson River (\$7,762,840):				
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1869
Catawissa (\$141,000):					1st do do	110,000	6	do	1869
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885
Central of New Jersey (\$1,509,000):					3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
1st Mortgage	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	Huntingdon & Broad Top (\$1,436,082):				
Central Ohio (\$3,673,000):					1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	Illinois Central (\$13,231,000):				
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865	1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct	1875
Central Pacific of Cal.: (\$836,000)					1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875
1st mortgage	7,336,000	6			Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890
Convertible Bonds	1,500,900	7			Illinois and Southern Iowa:				
Cheshire (\$600,000):					1st Mortgage				
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	'75-'80	2d do				
Chicago and Alton (\$3,619,000):					Indiana Central (\$1,254,500):				
1st Mortgage (S'k'g Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	1st Mortgage, (interest ceased)	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
2d do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	2d do	364,000	10	do	1870
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	Indianapolis and Cinc. (\$1,362,284)				
Chic., Burl. and Quincy (\$5,754,406):					1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	356,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	Indianapolis & Madison (\$640,000):				
do do convert.	3,169,000	8	do	1883	1st Mortgage	640,000	7	May & Nov.	1881
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890	Jeffersonville (\$621,000):				
Chicago and Gl. Eastern (\$5,600,000):					2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct	1873
1st Mortgage	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895	Joliet and Chicago (\$500,000):				
Chicago and Milwaukee (\$2,000,000):					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	Joliet and N. Indiana (\$800,000):				
Chicago & Northwest. (\$12,020,433):					1st mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July	1874
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	Kennebec and Portland (\$1,280,000):				
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	2d do	230,000	6	do	1861
Consol. S. F. Bonds, conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly.	1915	3d do	250,000	6	do	1862
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	La Crosse & Milwaukee (\$1,903,000):				
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific:					1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872
1st Mortgage (C. & R. I.)	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869
1st do (new)	6,000,000	7	do	1896	Lehigh Valley (\$1,477,000):				
Cinc., Han. & Dayton (\$1,629,000):					1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873
2d Mortgage	1,250,000	7	May & Nov.	1880	Little Miami (\$1,400,000):				
New Bonds	500,000	7		1885	1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883
Cincinnati & Zanesville (\$1,300,000):					Little Schuylkill (\$960,000):				
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877
Cleveland, Col. and Cinc. (\$475,000):					Long Island (\$932,000):				
1st Mortgage	475,000	7	Jan. & July	1890	Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870
Cleveland & Mahoning (\$1,752,400):					Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873	Louisville and Nashville (\$3,297,000):				
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864	1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875	1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,561	7	do	1883
Cle., Pain. & Ashtabula (\$1,500,000):					Marietta & Cincinnati (\$3,688,385):				
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880	1st Mortgage	2,362,800	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874	Scioto and Hocking Valley mort	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888
Cleveland & Pittsburg (\$3,880,848):					McGregor Western:				
2d Mortgage	1,122,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1885
2d do convertible	1,619,500	7	do	1875	Maine Central: (\$2,733,800)				
4th do	1,108,124	6	Jan. & July	1892	\$1,100,000 Loan Bonds	1,092,900	6	Feb. & Aug.	'90-'90
Cleveland and Toledo (\$2,746,290):					\$400,000 Loan Bonds	314,100	6	June & Dec.	'70-'71
Sinking Fund Mortgage	2,081,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	1st Mortgage (P. & K. RR.) Bonds	681,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	74-'75
Mortgage Bonds of 1866	300,000	7	do	1886	2d do (do) Bonds	399,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874
Conecticut River (\$250,000):					Memphis & Charles'on:				
1st Mortgage	250,000		M'ch & Sep	1878	Mortgage bonds	1,294,000	7	May & Nov.	18—
Conn. and Passumpsic R. (\$250,000):					Michigan Central, (\$7,463,489)				
1st Mortgage	800,000		J'ne & Dec.	1876	Dollar, convertible	2,242,500	8	Feb. & Aug.	'69-'72
Cumberland Valley (\$270,500):					Sinking F'nd do	4,253,500	8	April & Oct	1882
Mortgage Bonds	270,500	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1904	Mich. S. & N. Indiana: (\$8,527,175)				
Dayton and Michigan (\$3,732,430):					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,855,000	7	May & Nov.	1885
1st Mortgage	283,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	2d do	2,253,500	7	do	1877
2d do	2,622,000	7	do	1881	Goshen Air Line Bonds	611,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1868
3d do	642,000	7	do	18—	Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien:				
Toledo Depot Bonds	169,500	7	do	18—	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	403,000	7	Jan. & July	1891
Delaware (\$500,600):					Milwaukee and St. Paul:				
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1875	1st Mortgage				

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.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY		DESCRIPTION. The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
<i>Naugatuck</i> (\$300,000):							2d Mortgage preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	84	86
1st Mortgage (convertible)	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			2d do income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	77	
<i>New Haven & N. London</i> (\$766,000):							<i>St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago:</i>						
1st Mortgage	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			1st Mortgage		7	April & Oct.			
2d do	200,000	6	Jan. & July	1868			2d do		7				
<i>N. Haven & Northampton</i> (\$650,000):							<i>St. Paul & Pacific of Minn.:</i>						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage (tax fr. e.)	800,000	7	Jan. & July	1892		
<i>New Jersey</i> (\$805,000):							<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1900		
<i>New London Northern</i> (\$140,000):							2d do	201,500		May & Nov	1875		
1st General Mortgage	140,000	6	Jan. & July	1885			<i>Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:</i>						
<i>New York Central</i> (\$14,627,443):							1st Mortgage	1,250,000	7	Jan. & July	1875		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94		<i>Second Avenue:</i>						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	96	97	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	87		<i>Shamokin V. & Pottsville</i> (\$791,597):						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	87		1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	106 1/2	107	<i>South Carolina:</i>						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876			Sterling Loan	2,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1866		
Bonds of 1865		7	do	1876			Domestic Bonds	1,070,000	5	Various.	69-74		
<i>New York and Harlem</i> (\$6,093,045):							<i>Staten Island:</i>						
1st General Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	99	01	1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			<i>Syra. Bing. and N. Y.</i> (\$1,595,191):						
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	98		1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
<i>N York and New Haven</i> (\$2,000,000):							<i>Terre Haute & Indianapolis</i> (\$60,000):						
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875	93		1st Mortgage convertible	60,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,060,000	7		1886	102		<i>Third Avenue (N. Y.):</i>						
<i>N. Y. Prov. and Boston</i> (\$232,000):							1st Mortgage	1,180,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			<i>Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:</i>						
<i>Northern Central</i> (\$5,211,244):							1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894		
State Loans	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	irred.			<i>Toledo Wabash and West</i> (\$6,653,868):						
2d Mortgage Sinking Fund	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885		90	1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	91	
<i>Northern New Hampshire</i> (\$151,400):							1st do (extended)	2,500,000	7	do	1884	91 1/2	92
Plain Bonds	149,400	6	April & Oct	1874			2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	77	
<i>North Missouri:</i>							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875	77	
1st General Mortgage (\$6,060,000)		7	Jan. & July	1896			Sinking Fund Bonds (T. W. & W.)	152,355	7	do	1865		
<i>North Pennsylvania</i> (\$3,057,785):							Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		73
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	93		<i>Troy and Boston</i> (\$1,452,000):						
Chattel Mortgage	300,000	10	April & Oct	1887	120		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			3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873			Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882		
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885			<i>Troy Union</i> (\$680,000):						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
<i>Norwich and Worcester</i> (\$580,000):							do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			<i>Vermont Central</i> (\$3,500,000):						
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	1861	11 1/2	119
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Cham.</i> (\$1,491,000):							2d do (no interest)	1,185,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	8 1/2	40
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1862	101	102	<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>						
<i>Ohio and Mississippi</i> (\$3,650,000):							1st Mortgage	550,600	6	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1872			<i>Verm. Cen. & Verm. & Can. Bonds.</i>		8	May & Nov.	1876		103 1/2
2d do (W.D.)	750,000	7	do	1874			<i>Warren</i> (\$600,000):						
<i>Oswego & Rome</i> (\$350,000):							1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
1st Mortgage (guar. by R. W. & O.)	350,000	7	May & Nov.	1916			<i>Westchester & Philadelphia</i> (\$962,300):						
<i>Oswego and Syracuse</i> (\$311,500):							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> (6,269,520):						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	1,130,000	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			<i>Western Maryland:</i>						
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872			1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890		96 1/2
<i>Peninsula (Chic. & N. W.):</i>							<i>York & Cumberland</i> (North. Cent.):						
1st Mortgage	1,029,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		88	1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
<i>Pennsylvania</i> (\$16,750,124):							2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	97 1/2	98 1/2							
2d do sterling	2,233,840	6	do	1875			Canal						
<i>Phila. and Balt. Central</i> (\$575,000):							<i>Chesapeake and Delaware:</i>						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			1st Mortgage Bonds	2,356,509	6	Jan. & July	1886		
<i>Philadelphia and Erie</i> (\$13,000,000):							<i>Chesapeake and Ohio:</i>						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881	92 1/2		Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6		1885		
<i>Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:</i>							<i>Delaware Division:</i>						
Convertible Loan	183,000	6	Jan. & July	1865			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
<i>Philadelphia & Reading</i> (\$6,900,663):							<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 do	182,400	5	do	1880			<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>						
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	95 1/2	96	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	93		<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i> (\$3,081,434).						
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			Loan of 1871	414,158	6	Mch & Sept	1870		93
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			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> (\$200,000):							Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
1st Mortgage	200,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			<i>Morris:</i>						
<i>Philadel., Wilm'ng. & Baltimore:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876		95
Mortgage Loan	516,000	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	1889			<i>Schuylkill Navigation:</i>						
<i>P'bg, Pt. W. and Chic.</i> (\$12,573,500)							1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	104 1/2	104 1/2	2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	84	85
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	93	93	Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912		89	<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>						
<i>Akron Branch.</i> 1st mortgage.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1884			Maryland Loan	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1865		

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Askd., COMPANIES., Bid., Askd. Lists various petroleum companies like Allen Wright, Bemis Heights, etc.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Askd., COMPANIES., Bid., Askd. Lists various copper mining companies like Adventure, Aetna, Albany & Boston, etc.

* Capital \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares. † Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares. ‡ Capital of Lake Superior companies generally \$500,000, in 20,000 shares.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Askd., COMPANIES., Bid., Askd. Lists various gold and silver mining companies like Albin, Alpine, American Flag, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Askd., COMPANIES., Bid., Askd. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Copake Iron, Foster Iron, etc.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: Marked thus (*) are participating, and (†) write Marine Risks., Dec. 31, 1865., Capital., Assets., DIVIDEND., Periods., Last paid., Bid., Las. Sale. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

The rate for advertising in the CHRONICLE is 15 cents a line for each insertion. A discount on this rate will be made when the advertisement is continued for three months or more.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Table listing various categories of advertisements and their corresponding page numbers, such as Commercial Cards, Steamship Companies, Insurance, etc.

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.

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-Prest

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

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.

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

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, President.

J. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

Insurance.

Security Insurance Co.,

No. 119 BROADWAY,

Cash Capital, One Million Dollars,
(\$1,000,000.)

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

Queen Fire Ins. Comp'y

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Authorized Capital - £2,000,000 Stg.

Subscribed Capital - £1,885,220 Stg.

Paid up Capital &

Surplus - - - - - \$1,392,115

Special Fund of \$200,000, deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.

United States Branch No. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1866, OVER \$16,000,000 00

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, { ISAAC ABBATT,
 { JOHN M. STUART.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

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.

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.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00
Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,554 22
Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00
Losses Paid in 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 ROULKE,	ROBERT SCHELL,
STEP. CAMBRELENG,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
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Fourth National Bank.

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All the Government Loans for sale.

Collections made for Dealers on best terms.

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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.

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Capital.....\$1,000,000.

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Designated Depository of the Government. Bankers' and Dealers' Accounts solicited.

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

SURPLUS.....400,000

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MERCHANTS,

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

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BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants, bankers, and others allowed 4 per cent. on deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco, &c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondents, Messrs. J. K. GILLIAT & CO., or COLIN CAMPBELL & SON, of Liverpool.

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

Orders Promptly Executed.

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STOCK COMMISSION HOUSE,

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Government Securities, Railways, Petroleum, Mining, Insurance Stocks and Scrip Miscellaneous shares of all descriptions, bought and sold at the different Stock Boards.

Collections made in all the States and Canadas.

For the more thorough protection of all—both Broker and "Principal"—our business will be conducted entirely on the basis of Certified Checks; none given or received unless certified.

To more fully enable us to carry out this principle, although starting with a sufficient capital, all parties giving orders for stocks, of whatever description or amount, will be required to cover same with probable amount at time of leaving order. Receipts for such deposits given until stocks are delivered.

No Stocks purchased or sold on "Option."

Out-of-town orders solicited, and those complying with above requirements will receive special and prompt attention.

Quotations can be had daily upon application, and will be furnished if desired.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
 OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable
Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the
 City of New York.

Amount of Issue, \$7,336,000. In Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile, is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government.

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the road, together with nearly \$7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st, were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866.....	\$65,115 83
June "	67,429 78
July "	85,000 00

IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over \$100,000 in gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho, and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over \$13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over \$1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of \$100,000 per month in Gold, only about twenty-five per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
 No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

Financial.

HEATH & HUGHES,
BANKERS,
 DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
 AND
 GOLD, RAILROAD & MINING STOCK BROKERS
 13 Broad Street, New York.
 Deposits received, subject to Check, and Interest allowed.
 A. HAWLEY HEATH. T. W. B. HUGHES.
 Member of N. Y. Stock Ex.

Drake Brothers,
STOCK BROKERS AND BANKERS,
 NO. 16 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
 Buy and Sell on Commission Government Securities, Gold, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks and Bonds, Steamship, Telegraph, Express, Coal, Petroleum and Mining Stocks.
 Currency and Gold received on deposit subject to Draft. Dividends and Interest collected and Investments made. **Orders Promptly Executed.**

REMOVAL.

Schuyler Skaats & Bros.,
BANKERS & STOCK BROKERS,
 Have removed to
19 Broad Street & 57 Exchange Place.
 SCHUYLER SKAATS, BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE
 ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
 of Minnesota. Interest at Seven per cent, semi-annually, first January and July, free from Government Tax, in the City of New York. Principal payable in 1892.
 The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over \$3,000,000.
THESE BONDS ARE ONLY \$10,000 PER MILE.
 Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment. For particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
 Corner Nassau and Pine Sts., New York.

Chicago, Rock Island,
 AND
Pacific Railroad,

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TO RUN,
 For Sale by

CLARK, DODGE & Co.,
 51 WALL STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New York on January 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds (\$6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road, already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa, and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that the mortgage of \$5,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$10,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over \$1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

The first 500,000 have been sold at 80 cents, and the remainder are now offered at 75 cents. At this rate they yield nearly 8 1/2 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY, COOKE & CO

Steamship and Express Co.'s.



NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

(LIMITED.)

STEAMERS WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows: SCOTLAND... Sails Saturday, Sept. 22 ENGLAND... Saturday, Sept. 29 ERIN... Saturday, Oct. 6 HELVETIA (Ogilvie)... Saturday, Oct. 13 Cabin passage, \$100; Steerage, \$30. Steerage passage tickets, to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for \$35 in currency. Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any Bank in Great Britain or on the Continent. For Freight and Cabin Passage apply at THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 57 BROADWAY. And for Steerage Tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, 27 Broadway, and 275 Pearl street, near Fulton. W. J. HURST, Manager.



PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the Steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July. Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods from New York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships, in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will be as follows:

OUTWARD. From New York, June 11. From Panama, June 24. From Wellington, N. Z., July 21. Arriving at Sydney July 29.

TIME. From New York to Wellington, 40 days. From Panama to Wellington, 23 days. To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD. From Sydney, 31st May or June 1. From Wellington, N. Z., June 8. From Colon, (Aspinwall) July 12. Arriving at New York July 20.

TIME. Wellington to New York, 42 days. Wellington to Panama, 23 days. From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional. The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall St., New York, or

CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William St., New York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

New York, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,



And Carrying the United States Mail,

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

NOVEMBER:

1st—ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY. 11th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS 21st—NEW YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

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

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

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

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

Bankers, Merchants, and

others should send by the HARBNDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway, as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of Gold, Silver, Jewelry, and Merchandise of every description. Also for the collection of notes, drafts, and bills, bills accompanying goods, &c.

Steamship and Express Co.'s.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,



FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing on the 22d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman... Oct. 22. SOUTH AMERICA, (Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh) Nov. 22. GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. Berry... Dec. 22.

These fine steamers sail on schedule time, arriving at St. Thomas 29th, and making connection with steamships of the French, Spanish, West India, and Royal Mail Companies, to and from all ports of the West Indies and Spanish Main.

Arrive at Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; and Rio de Janeiro, 20th. Connecting thence by semi-monthly steamers to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

For further information, of freights or passage, Apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Commercial Cards.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

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INDIGO, CORKS, SPONGES, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, ETC., ETC., 170 & 172 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK.

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Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.

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Cotton Duck,

All Widths and Weights, A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Steam and Street Roads,

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2,000 tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano. 1,200 tons Braces Concentrated Fertilizer. 2,500 tons Swan Island Guano. 600 tons Coarse Ground pure Bones. For sale in lots as wanted, by

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All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., solicited. Best of references given if required.

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Government Securities, Gold, City, County and State Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Petroleum Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c., bought and sold at all the Stock Boards, at Private Sale and Public Auction, on commission.

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Steam Engines,

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SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL DISPLAY OF Fancy Goods, Rich Bohemian Glass, China, Bronzes, Clocks, Bar in Iron, Terra Cotta and Cabinet ware, Smokers Requisites, Morocco Bags, Port mounaies, pa and Carved Wood Articles, Toilet Articles, and the

ST. GERMAIN STUDY LAMP.

Also, Toys and Games, comprising all that is novel and suitable for Holiday Presents, and of as large a variety as can be found in the city, at

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NEW SERIES, GOOD AND CHEAP, from No. 700 to No. 761.

JOSEPH With TRADE MARK: GILLOTT, Designating BIRMINGHAM. Numbers.

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Importers of

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SILK AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS,
Oiled Silk,

Imitation Oiled Silk.

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

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the most economical collar ever invented.

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Linens, &c., &c.,

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JULIUS GARELLY,

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LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIM-
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Invites the attention of the trade to his samples of
NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.

BARBOUR BROTHERS,

FLAX THREAD SPINNERS,

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Will remove about October 1st to new store

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MANUFACTURED BY

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Ladies' and Misses' English Merino

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4th.—Immigration, Labor and Lands.

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