

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. 6.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

NO. 140.

Bankers and Brokers.

MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,
NO. 50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
U. S. Bonds, Coin, Stocks, Grain, Flour, and Provisions Bought and Sold on Commission only.
Liberal advances on consignments. Particular attention given to collections. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposit.
J. L. MANSFIELD,
Vice-Pres. 1st Nat. Bank Decatur, Ill.
J. L. BROWNELL,
Pres. of the Open Board Stock Brokers, N. Y.
I. M. FREESE & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
FREESE & COMPANY,
Bankers, Bement, Ill.

J. L. Brownell & Bro., BANKERS & BROKERS,

28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold Bought and Sold exclusively on commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.
REFERENCES:
J. H. FONDA, Pres. National Mech. Banking Ass., N. Y.
C. B. BLAIR, Pres't Merchants' Nat. Bank, Chicago.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF DECATUR, ILL.

Capital.....\$100,000
ISAAC FREESE, Pres. J. L. MANSFIELD, Vice-Pres.
T. W. FREESE, Cashier.
Prompt attention given to collections on all accessible points in the Northwest.

FREESE & COMPANY, BANKERS, Bement, Ill.,

A Regular Banking and Exchange business transacted. U. S. Bonds and Coin bought and sold. Capitalists can make desirable Real Estate Investments through our House. Correspondence solicited.

I. M. FREESE & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Ill.,

Advances made on Consignments. Eastern orders for all Western products solicited. Prompt and careful attention given.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co., BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, &c.
No. 12 WALL STREET.

RICHARD H. FISK, COMMISSION DEALER IN Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., NO. 3 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU STREET,
Corner of Pine, Opposite U. S. Treasury.
We receive Deposits and make Collections, the same as an incorporated Bank. Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates. We also execute orders for Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on Commission.
TURNER BROTHERS

Bankers and Brokers.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

80 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

STERLING EXCHANGE,

At Sight or Sixty Days; also, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers' Use, on

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.,

(53 Old Broad Street, London.)

AND THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe and the East.

Telegraphic orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds in London and New York.

LEVI P. MORTON.
WALTER H. BURNS.

CHARLES E. MILNOR.
H. CRUGER OAKLEY.

Belding, Keith & Co.,

American Bankers and Merchants.
80 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, U. S. BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for American or European Products promptly executed. Liberal Advances made on Approved Consignments. Collections made and drafts retired.

CIRCULARS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY) FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

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

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

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

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,

26 Exchange Place, New York.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,

56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Bankers and Brokers.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON EDINBURGH & GLASGOW
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

James G. King's Sons,

54 William Street.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 94 BROADWAY & No. 6 WALL STREET.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed upon deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to Check at Sight. Gold loaned to Merchants and Bankers upon favorable terms.

WASHINGTON M. SMITH.

JOHN MCGINNIS, JR.
E. W. MCGINNIS.

McGinniss, Bros. & Smith,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 4 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Exchange, Commercial Paper and Gold, Purchased or Sold on Commission.

Deposits received and interest allowed same as with an incorporated Bank. Bonds and Loans negotiated for Railroad Companies.

HOYT & GARDNER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 5 NEW STREET, NEAR WALL, NEW YORK.
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold exclusively on Commission.

Gold a Specialty.

Money received upon deposit and interest allowed upon current balances.

T. A. HOYT, JAMES GARDNER,
Vice-Pres't. Gold Exchange, Formerly of Georgia

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

Have Removed their Banking House

TO

NO. 59 WALL ST., COR. HANOVER,
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 33 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.

Advances made on approved securities. Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper. Collect in both inland and foreign promptly made. Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

Two Safes For Sale.

One large and one small new Marvin's Safes, just bought, will be sold for 25 per cent. less than cost, the owner having now no use for them. The safes will be warranted new and in perfect order. Address SAFE P. O. Box 4,592.

Eastern Bankers.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Page, Richardson & Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

ALSO ISSUE
COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent. TRAVELLERS' ORDERS for the use of Travellers abroad.

Southern Bankers.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON,
H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.), Pres't.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

We buy and sell all classes of Government securities on the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to business connected with the several departments of the Government.

Full information with regard to Government loans at all times cheerfully furnished.

ROBT H. MAURY, JAS. L. MAURY, ROBT T. BROOKE

R. H. MAURY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
No. 1014 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.
Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.
Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.
N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYE & Co.

Jas. M. Muldon & Sons,

No. 52 St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Securities, Bonds, Gold and Silver. Prompt attention given to Collections.

REFERENCES:
Babcock Bros. & Co., Bankers, New York.
Goodyear Bros. & Durand, Bankers, New York.
E. H. Bulky & Co., Brokers, New York.
Byrd & Hall, New York.
Martin, Bates & Co., Merchants, New York.
Geo. D. H. Gillespie, late Wolf & Gillespie.
Henry A. Hurlburt, late Swift & Hurlbert.
Home Insurance Company of New York.
New York Life Insurance Company.
Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford.
Underwriters Agency New York.
Charles Walsh, President Bank of Mobile.
Henry A. Schroeder, Pres. Southern Bank of Ala.

Western Bankers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF IDAHO
Boise City, I. T.

Organized March 11, 1867, (with circulation), under Act of Congress approved June 3, 1864.
CAPITAL, \$100,000. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.
B. M. DU RELL, Pres. C. W. MOORE, Cashier.
New York Correspondent,—National Bank of North America.

Collections on the principal places in Idaho Territory promptly attended to. "Telegraph Transfers," Sight and Time Exchange, for Gold or Currency, can be purchased on this Bank, of National Bank North America, New York City; National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

L. A. BENOIST & Co.,

BANKERS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas. Also, drafts on London and Paris for sale.

National Trust Company

423 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital.....\$100,000
Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

J. F. Stark & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
PITTSBURGH.
Do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection business.
New York Correspondents:—National Bank North America; Knauts, Nachod & Kuhne.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS, COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

FOR SALE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, Ohio.

JOHN W. ELLIS, Pres. LEWIS WORTHINGTON, V. Pres.
THEODORE STANWOOD, Cashier.
CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 SURPLUS.....\$314,852 89
Collections made on all accessible points and promptly remitted for at best rates.
DIRECTORS:
John W. Ellis, Lewis Worthington, L. B. Harrison,
Jas. A. Frazer, R. M. Bishop, Robt. Mitchell,
William Woods A. S. Winslow, Jos. Rawson.

Cash Capital, \$150,000. Real Capital, \$1,000,000.

JOS. F. LARKIN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CINCINNATI.

Jos. F. Larkin, } GENERAL } Thomas Fox.
John Cochnower, } PARTNERSHIP. } John M. Phillips.
Adam Poe, } Thos. Sharp.
Harvey Decamp, } John Gates.

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN
BANKING HOUSE OF

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co
NO. 13 S. HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

The Marine Company
OF CHICAGO.

J. YOUNG SCAMMONPresident.
ROBERT REID.....Manager.
General Banking and Collections
promptly attended to.

Bankers and Brokers.

JACKSON BROS.,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.,
NO. 19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Wm. Henry Jackson. Fred. Wendell Jackson

TEMPLE & MARSH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Dealers in Government Securities, &c. on Commission.
No. 9 Wall Street, cor. New.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 14 WALL STREET

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 24 Broad Street, New York.
Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

A. W. DIMOCK & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 16 NASSAU STREET.
Government Securities of all issues, Gold and Stocks bought and sold upon commission only, and advances made upon the same on the most favorable terms.
Special Attention
given to the accounts of Banks and Bankers.
Interest allowed upon Gold and Currency Deposits subject to check at sight, at the best rates.
A. W. DIMOCK & CO.

Bankers and Brokers.

CAMPBELL & MILLER,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 6 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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**

Cohen & Hagen,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION, SPECIE, AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
No. 1 Wall Street.

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 44 Wall Street, New York.
Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery all issues of
UNITED STATES STOCKS
INCLUDING
6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881,
6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862,
6 " " 1864,
6 " " 1865,
Per Cent 10-40 Bonds,
3-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series
1 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.
Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.
VERMILYE & CO.

JAY COOKE, } { H. C. FAHNESTOCK
WM. G. MOORHEAD, } { EDWARD DODGE,
H. D. COOKE, } { PITT COOKE.
JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts.,
New York.

No. 114 South 3d Street,
Philadelphia.
Fifteenth Street,
Opposite Treas. Department,
Washington.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington we have this day opened an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.
Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.
We shall give particular attention to the PURCHASE, SALE, and EXCHANGE of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National Banks.
JAY COOKE & CO.
March-1, 1866

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 Broad Street, New York.
Buy and Sell at Market Rates.

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS, and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.
Make Collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the Purchase or sale of **Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.**

HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON,
BROKERS IN
NO 39 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government, and other Securities.
GENERAL PARTNERS;
James B. Hodgskin,
Chas. K. Randall,
J. Lowry Hobson,
SPECIAL PARTNERS
John Randall,
J. Nelson Tappan,
Geo. G. Hobson.

Bankers and Brokers.

GARTH, FISHER & HARDY, BANKERS, No. 18 NEW STREET, Successors to Harrison, Garth & Co. and Henry Hardy).

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc. bought and sold at the "regular" Board of Broker and at the Gold Exchange in person and on commission only. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought, sold and collected.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, 12 PINE STREET.

Negotiate Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos., Contract for Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives, Cars, etc., and undertake all business connected with Railways.

P. D. RODDEY, J. N. PETTY, R. P. SAWYERS, N. P. BOULETT

P. D. RODDEY & Co., No. 2 1/2 Wall Street, N.Y., (PETTY, SAWYERS & CO., MOBILE, ALA.) BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gold, Bonds and Stocks Bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of all Southern and Miscellaneous Securities. Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on Balances

JOSEPH A. JAMESON, AMOS COTTING, Of Jameson, Cotting & Co. St. Louis. JAMES D. SMITH, of the late firm of James Low & Co., New York and Louisville, Ky.

Jameson, Smith & Cotting BANKERS,

NOS. 14 & 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Receive Deposits in Currency and Gold, and allow Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum on daily balances which may be checked for at sight.

Will purchase and sell Gold, Bonds and Stocks strictly and only on Commission.

Hedden, Winchester & Co

NO. 69 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold at market rates, on commission only. Interest allowed on balances. Advances made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks. All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK, LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBT M. HEDDEN.

WARREN, KIDDER & Co., BANKERS, No. 4 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for stocks, Bonds, and Gold promptly executed. FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on deposits, subject to check at sight.

MURRAY & CHENEY, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 27 WALL STREET,

R. MURRAY, JR, P. D. CHENEY, HASLETT MCKIM, ROBT. MCKIM, JNO. A. MCKIM.

McKim, Bros. & Co., BANKERS, 62 WALL STREET.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight, and special attention given to orders from other places.

A. M. FOUTE, W. W. LORING, Late Pres. Gayoso Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

FOUTE & LORING, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET.

Government Securities of all kinds, Gold, State, Bank, and Railroad Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold. Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check at sight. Collection made in all the States and Canadas.

Financial.

Central National Bank, 318 BROADWAY.

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

Has for sale all descriptions of Government Bonds—City and County accounts received on terms most favorable to our Correspondents. Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

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

The Tradesmen's NATIONAL BANK, 261 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 SURPLUS..... 450,000

RICHARD BERRY, President, ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK. Capital.....\$1,000,000. No. 29 BROAD STREET.

Designated Depository of the Government. Banker and Dealers' Accounts solicited. D. L. ROSS, Preside I. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE National Trust Company OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

Capital, One Million Dollars.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

Darius R. MANGHAM, President. (Of the old firm of Garner & Co.) HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President. BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President. JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY RECEIVES THE ACCOUNTS OF Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and Individuals, AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES. Subject to Check at Sight.

CERTIFICATES payable on demand are issued at the same rate.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for one year or more may be made at five per cent.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY discharges all the various duties of similar institutions. It acts as Trustee for Corporations and Individuals, and Mortgagee for Railroads, and as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and foreign and domestic corporations, banks and bankers. It will act as administrator or executor of estates, and as guardian for minors and as receiver in litigated cases. The Company is also constituted by its charter a legal depository for money paid into Court.

SECURITY OF THE COMPANY.

The Capital stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over five hundred Shareholders comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock.

By its charter, no loan can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

The Trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court to see that they are properly conducted.

United States Treasury, February 17th 1868.

Schedules of (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due March 1st, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb 12 1868.

Notice to Stockholders.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of Government Tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 11 Pine Street, New York, on the 3d day of March next, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and be reopened for transfer on the 3d day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Mercantile Agency.

UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The above work, prepared with great care and on a larger scale than ever before, is ready for delivery. No merchant in the United States or Canada who has occasion to inquire into the credit of any business man should be without this work,

R. G. DUN & CO., Proprietors Mercantile Agency, No. 273 Broadway.

Insurance.

1867:

OFFICE OF THE

SunMutual Insurance Co.

INSURANCE BUILDINGS, NO. 49 WALL STREET, New York, January 29, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th Section of the Act of its Incorporation:

Premiums on Unexpired Risks, Dec 31, 1866 \$634,788 94 Premiums received during the year to Dec 31, 1867: On Marine Risks \$965,967 96 On Inland Risks 72,500 00 1,038,467 96

The amount of Earned Premiums during the year, less return Premiums, was \$1,226,090 60 Losses during the year: On Marine Risks \$991,285 70 On Inland Risks 38,969 72 \$1,030,255 42

Expenses, Re-insurance, Taxes 177,510 09 Commissions, &c. 177,510 09 \$1,207,765 51

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December 1867, were as follows, viz:

Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages..... \$379,341 04 United States Stocks, Bonds and other Stocks 58,925 00 Cash 57,007 31 \$495,273 35

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable \$236,671 54 Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums, not matured..... 213,000 00 Cash Premiums in course of collection 12,371 80 Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, and Sundry Salvage, Re-insurance, and other claims due the Company 169,597 35 631,640 69

Total Assets.....\$1,126,914 04

No Fire Risks, disconnected from Marine, have been taken by the Company.

By order of the Board, ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

- Moses H. Grinnell, John P Paulison, John E. Devlin, John Chadwick, William H. Macy, Samuel L. Mitchell, Fred. G. Foster, Richardson T. Wilson, John H. Macy, Henry Foster Fitch, Elias Ponvert, Simon De Visser, Jacob R. Nevius, Isaac A. Crane, A. Yznaga Del Valle, John S. Wright, Wm. Von Sachs, Frederic Sturges, Wm. Toel, Thomas J. Slaughter, Joseph Gaillard, Jr. Alex. M. Lawrence. Isaac Bell, Elliot C. Cowdin, Percy R. Pyne, Samuel M. Fox, Joseph V. Onativia, Edward S. Jaffray, William Oothout, Ernest Caylus, Frederick Chauncey, George L. Kingsland, James M. Campbell, Anson G. P. Stokes.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. JOHN P. PAULISON, Vice-Pres. ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

The Corn Exchange

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

Insures against Loss by Fire and the Danger of Inland Navigation. NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, '67..\$501,207 54

R. F. MASON, President. J. S. ROBERTS, Vice-Pres. GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

Phenix

Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, nearly..... \$3,000,000 Annual Income..... 1,500,000 Annual Dividend..... 50 Per Cent.

Issues Life, Non-Forfeiting and Endowment Policies on the most favorable terms. This Company is strictly Mutual, giving to its members (in equitable ratio) all the profits. Its Annual Dividends have averaged Fifty per cent upon all its tables; it has thrown out all restrictions on Travel, Residence, Occupation, &c. It will take premiums all Cash or part Notes, as the Insured desires. The number of Dividends will always equal the number of outstanding notes, so that there are no deductions from the face of a Policy. It has been in operation seventeen years, and never contested a claim. New York office 153 Broadway.

RALEIGH -General Agent. JOHN E. DEWITT, Resident Director.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1868.

Net Assets, January 31, 1867..... \$17,639,296 97

RECEIPTS:

For Premiums, Annuities, Interest and Rents..... 10,173,047 61
\$27,812,344 58

DISBURSEMENTS:

Claims by death..... \$914,537 78
Claims on Endowments matured..... 36,300 00
Cash Dividends to Policies..... 2,517,114 05
Surrendered Policies..... 256,687 35
Annuities..... 14,678 06
Commissions and commutations of future commissions..... 925,037 32
Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Medical Examiners, Salaries and Law expenses..... 358,616 01
Taxes and sundry office expenses..... 106,921 87
Office rent sinking fund..... 20,000 00
5,149,892 44

Net Assets February 1st, 1868..... \$22,662,452 14

Invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank..... 1,504,770 92
Bonds and Mortgages..... 15,176,945 63
Government Stocks..... 5,003,108 75
Real Estate..... 937,836 12
Balances due from Agents..... 39,791 72
\$22,662,452 14

Add:
Interest accrued but not due..... 173,113 00
Interest due and unpaid..... 4,52 45
Value of future commissions commuted as above..... 547,215 11
Premiums deferred semi-annual and quarterly..... 1,045,568 53
Premiums due (principally for Policies issued in December and January)..... 386,735 63
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost..... 499,942 69
2,656,867 41

Gross Assets February 1st, 1868..... \$25,319,319 55
Increase in net cash assets for the year..... 5,023,155 17

THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:

Net Reserve at 4 per cent. Interest for reinsurance..... \$22,012,285 67
Claims by death, including additions unpaid (not yet due) ... 123,955 81
Premiums paid in advance..... 45,095 22
Dividends of 1868, cash value..... 2,370,317 86
Undivided surplus on basis of four per cent..... 767,664 99
\$25,319,319 55

Total number of Policies issued during the year..... 19,460
Amount insured thereon..... \$62,252,606 00
Number of deaths during the year..... 301
Amount insured thereon..... 871,200 00

Total number and amount of Policies in force..... 52,384..... \$194,321,889 36

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Frederick S. Winston,	Lucius Robinson,	William E. Dodge.
John V. L. Pruyn,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Coe,
William Moore,	Richard Patrick,	William M. Vermilye,
Robert H. McCurdy,	William H. Popham,	John E. Develin,
Isaac Green Pearson,	William A. Haines,	Wellington Clapp,
Martin Bates,	Ezra Wheeler,	Alonzo Child,
William Betts, L. L. D.,	Seymour L. Husted,	Henry E. Davies,
John Wadsworth,	Samuel D. Babcock,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Alfred Edwards,	David Hoadley,	Francis Skiddy,
Oliver H. Palmer,	Henry A. Smythe,	J. Elliott Condict,
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RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. **LEWIS C. LAWTON Ass't. Actuary.**

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary. **FRED'K SCHROEDER, Ass't, Secretary.**

COUNSEL:

WM BETTS, L.L.D. Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON. Hon HENRY E. DAVIES.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

MINTURN POST, M.D. **ISAAC L. KIP, M.D.**

Insurance.

INCORPORATED 1798.

The New York Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 61 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

January 23, 1868.

The Trustees submit the following Statement of the affairs of the Company in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to Dec. 31, 1866..... \$89,855 49
Premiums received..... 293,116 87
Total..... \$382,972 63

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.
Earned Premiums to Jan. 1, 1868..... \$307,390 93

Losses and Expenses..... \$207,661 23
Return Premiums..... 14,418 30

The Company have the following assets:
Cash in Banks..... \$29,809 57
United States Stocks..... 272,925 00
Bank, City and other Stocks..... 194,790 00
Loans on Stocks, and Cash due the Company..... 40,785 15
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages..... 92,000 00
\$630,309 72

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 83,399 12
Salvage, Re-insurance, Accrued Interest and other Claims due the Company..... 31,037 69
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value..... 22,803 20
\$767,549 73

SIX PER CENT.

Interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profit will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1868.

TWENTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND

and the United States Tax, is declared on the net earned premiums entitled thereto, for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which Certificates may be issued on and after the 1st day of May next.

FIFTY PER CENT.

of the outstanding Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be presented at the time of payment and cancelled to that extent.

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Stewart Brown,	Edward Kaupé,
Stephen Johnson,	Henry Oelrichs,
Arthur Leary,	James R. Smith,
Henry Meyer,	George Mosle,
Edward H. R. Lyman,	Gustave H. Kissell,
George Moke,	Gerhard Janssen,
E. V. Theband,	William Paxson,
Francis Hathaway,	John H. Earle,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	Francis Skiddy,
	E. P. Fabbri.

JOHN H. LYEELL, President.
THEO. B. BLEECKER, Jr., Vice-Pres.

Financial.

MOUNT STERLING, KY.,

February 6, 1868.

I am prepared to pay one-third of the matured Coupons due on the

Bonds of Montgomery County, Ky.,

Issued to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, except the bonds in the hands of Sherman & Myers, of Covington, Ky). Persons holding coupons will please address me at this place and receive the amount, payable as above.

WM. HOFFMAN,

Treasurer Montgomery County, Kentucky.

First Class Investment.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the South Side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running, receipts paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 11 Broad street, New York.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, ONLY on Commission, at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on Deposits.
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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. 6.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868

NO. 140.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage.)
For One Year \$10 00
For Six Months 6 00

Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office

WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 60 William Street, New York.

Remittances should invariably be made by drafts or Post Office Money Orders. Soliciting Agents make no collections.

Complete files of the CHRONICLE from July 1, 1866, to date can be had at the office.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

For two or three days past some excitement has been produced in Wall street by the rumor that Mr. McCulloch had resigned. The story was denied, though it had been connected with the sudden departure of the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Van Dyck, for Washington. The report, besides other subordinate advantages, has had the effect of eliciting a good deal of discussion about the Treasury management. Hence we can see how generally the doings of Mr. McCulloch have gained for him the public confidence, and how small is the real dissatisfaction evoked by his few errors.

The chief points which are being canvassed in Mr. McCulloch's policy are two: first, the contraction of the currency; and, secondly, the funding of the public debt. Few persons who have not given much study to the complicated movements in the debt can have any distinct notion of the embarrassment and responsibility which its vast claims and unwieldy dimensions have imposed upon the department at various critical times and especially at the close of the war.

At that time, as we find from the debt statement of 1st April, 1865, issued a few days after Mr. McCulloch's appointment, the aggregate debt was 2,423 millions, of which only 1,100 millions were funded into long bonds. The remainder,

amounting to the prodigious sum of 1,323 millions, was unfunded. Attempts equally futile and mischievous had been making to "float" five per cent. bonds by gorging the channels of the circulation with legal tender notes. The cash in the Treasury was low. Its creditors were importunate. Their overdue claims were accumulating every day. So severely pressed and embarrassed was the department that its vouchers issued to contractors for war supplies were sold by the unfortunate holders at 10 to 20 per cent. discount. To complete the disorder and confusion, our army, a million strong, was about to be disbanded, and the brave soldiers who had fought the fight for the Union and had won it, could not be sent home till money was in hand to give them their long arrears of pay.

Such was the condition of the Treasury in the Spring of 1865. The unfunded debt was 1,323 millions. A glance at this aggregate shows three very troublesome classes of obligations. First there were 114 millions of audited accounts which had been suspended for want of means to pay them. The next item is 224 millions of temporary loans and certificates payable on call or after a short interval. Besides these there were over 400 millions of other maturing claims. To meet all these demands we had no more than 56 millions of cash in the Treasury. The revenue from customs duties was falling off, that from internal revenue was uncertain; almost everybody was gifted with the spirit of prophecy, and was anticipating a financial crash like that which followed the war of 1812, only ten fold worse, because our credit system was now more inflated, and our paper money frightfully depreciated and redundant.

It is only just and fair that whoever would fairly interpret Mr. McCulloch's financial policy should weigh dispassionately the difficulties with which that policy had to grapple, and the success which has at almost every step attended its development. No journal in the country has more earnestly or more pointedly exposed Mr. McCulloch's apparent errors and shortcomings than has the CHRONICLE. But we are bound to confess that far from wondering that mistakes have occurred so often, we have rather been surprised that they were so few, and that those few were so soon found out and so promptly corrected.

To return, however, to the topic before us. What did Mr. McCulloch do? He had just entered upon office. He found only 56 millions of cash in hand, and he had to pay promptly many hundreds of millions. It was proposed to him to negotiate a foreign loan. But to do this directly was impossible. Had such a project been attempted in the derangement of the foreign exchanges and the feverish state of the currency it could scarcely have failed in the existing difficulties of the National Treasury, to end in commercial revulsion or to be stopped by a financial catastrophe. More-

over, England, with complacent wisdom, predicted national bankruptcy for us, and refused to lend our pinched Treasury a shilling. French finance, mounting proudly on the topmost wave of the inflated Credit Mobilier, refused to invest her fabulous millions in United States bonds. She wished for something more safe, and subscribed 100 millions of dollars to M. Minghetti's Italian loan. These bonds cost her 70, and are now begging in the market at 45; while our bonds, which might have been bought at 45, have gone up to 78 or 80, with a prospect of being worth par in gold.

At the time referred to, however, we could not borrow a dollar except at home. The dangerous expedient of paper money was suggested. It offered a ready relief. The path was easy and alluring. An officer less sound and less trusty, might, under such a pressure of Treasury embarrassments, have yielded to the temptation. Congress, without laying down any policy, had put the responsibility on the Secretary. He was empowered by the acts of 30th June, 1864, and 3d March, 1865, to issue any amount of legal tender notes that he might choose or find needful. Congress, appointed by the Constitution the guardian of the currency, had abdicated its legislative functions. It had made a vague law, and confided to a single officer an almost unlimited power to issue legal tender money. Happily for the nation we had not a paper money man in office. Otherwise one shudders to think of the abyss of confusion, bankruptcy and repudiation in which the country might have plunged. We gladly turn away from the possible catastrophe. Let us next pass to the Autumn of 1865. Five or six months of peace had dissolved the army, the last regiments were being paid off, the Government creditors had been satisfied, the whole of the suspended claims on the Treasury had been settled, and the funding policy of the Government was fully developed as we see it now. Not a dollar of paper money had been issued. On the contrary, the currency was contracted from 984 millions to 710 millions. In other words, 274 millions of legal tenders had been withdrawn; and, moreover, 112 millions of old suspended debts had been discharged, 32 millions of temporary loans had been got rid of, and 413 millions of absolutely new claims had been put in, audited, and promptly paid. Over 800 millions of dollars were raised and used for these disbursements in the short space of Mr. McCulloch's first half year's work in the Treasury.

We have said that the plan or scheme of funding which was begun under such difficulty is now going forward. In deed it approaches completion. The 830 millions which were so suddenly required to preserve the country from a bankrupt Treasury on the one side, or a deluge of paper money on the other, was raised by the issue of three year Seven-Thirty notes, the holder of which might at maturity claim to be paid off in currency, or to receive at par instead Five-Twenty bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest in gold. Of these 830 millions all but 200 millions have now been funded into bonds. A month ago, on the 1st Feb., the Seven-Thirties outstanding were only 215 millions, and the aggregate of the debt stood at 2,651 millions, of which 1,934 millions were funded. The unfunded debt was reduced to 717 millions, the whole of which, with the exception of the greenbacks, the fractional currency and the gold notes, are so arranged as to be readily funded. In scarcely any conceivable contingency can any part of the unfunded debt cause embarrassment to the Treasury, unless, indeed, Mr. Sherman should succeed in passing the singular measure on which, notwithstanding its unpopularity and its mischievous character, he once more ventured to address the Senate on Thursday.

To give a more perspicuous view of the movements of the debt since the close of the war, we have compiled the following table:

	March 31, '65. Millions of dollars.	Aug. 31, '65. Millions.	Feb. 1 '68 Millions.
Funded debt.....	1,100	1,109	1,934
Unfunded debt.....	1,323	1,736	717
Total.....	2,423	2,845	2,651
Cash in Treasury....	56	88	124
Suspended claims.....	114	2	none
Temporary loan and certificates ...	224	192	26
Currency outstanding—			
Greenbacks.....	433	433	356
Fractional currency.....	24	26	32
Interest bearing notes.....	527	250	46
Total government currency.	984	710	434

We presume that no one with these figures before him will venture to repeat the exploded charge that Mr. McCulloch has not had a very definite policy in managing the public debt. What that policy is, appears very clearly to be, first, to get rid of the perplexing multitude of securities maturing at irregular early intervals; secondly, to fund all short date obligations into long bonds; and, thirdly, to do all this not only without expanding the currency with a view to float his bonds, but side by side with a positive contraction of government money afloat and a reduction of its amount from 984 millions to 434 millions in less than three years. On this third feature of Mr. McCulloch's management, however, we may have more to say hereafter.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

When the wires flashed the news over the country a fortnight ago that the Reconstruction Committee had definitely laid the spectre of Presidential impeachment, a universal breath of relief was drawn by the people. All thoughtful men rejoiced not so much that the actual President of the United States should have escaped from a political peril, as that the country should have been spared the domestic excitements and the foreign obloquy which must have necessarily followed the indictment of an American Chief Magistrate for "high crimes and misdemeanors." Neither the supporters nor the antagonists of President Johnson outside of the pale of a few partizan operators for partizan ends, failed to see that this grave question of the trial of a President had been much too lightly mooted in Congress, and much too passionately discussed. How great then was the amazement which pervaded all classes of society, when hardly a week after the final dismissal of this project it was suddenly revived, galvanized into a most vehement vitality, and sprung upon the nation no longer as a project, but as an accomplished fact. Neither the protests of the various journals, which, with more or less of partizan feeling, have denounced the impeachment of the President as a political crime, nor those of the various public meetings which have been already held in various parts of the country to give expression to a like sentiment, seem to us adequately and fairly to state the actual sentiment of the calmest and most considerate classes of the American people on this subject. That sentiment is one of profound concern and anxiety as to the future of the country, if the temper manifested by Congress in this case is to go unchecked by the voice of the people.

We do not partake the fears which have been expressed in various quarters as to the immediate effects upon the "nation's life" of the removal of President Johnson should this impeachment result in his removal. There is nothing we think in the actual relations of President Johnson and his administration to the national welfare which can justify these fears. Undoubtedly so grave an act as the removal of a Chief Magistrate by the forms of law for criminal proceedings in his high office, cannot be accomplished without in some degree disturbing the public credit, both at home and abroad. But the affairs of the nation are affected to day

much more by the legislation of Congress than by the administration of the President, and the substitution of Mr. Wade for Mr. Johnson in the White House, could hardly make any very signal and absolutely calamitous change in the general aspect of the public weal. The predecessor of President Johnson was removed by an act still more exciting in itself and more unprecedented in our annals than this contemplated impeachment; but the system of the community bore the shock. It is not, therefore, we repeat the impeachment and removal of President Johnson in and of themselves, which we deprecate, and which we believe the best sentiment of the commercial and industrial classes, deprecates with us, so much as the spirit shown in his impeachment at this juncture of our affairs and in the conditions of that impeachment.

It is obvious that the President is not impeached for anything done or neglected to be done by him previously to his attempt to test the constitutionality of the act known as the Tenure of Office Bill, by the removal of Mr. Stanton from the War Department. The whole history of his administration, previously to that attempt, had been passed in review, thoroughly sifted, weighed and found to furnish no just ground of impeachment by the Reconstruction Committee of Congress in the long months devoted by it to that inquisition. The President is impeached distinctly and avowedly on the ground that he has broken a law of Congress by which he ought to have been bound. Now this of itself, and on the face of it, would not seem to be a particularly revolutionary proceeding. But the country sees this proceeding taken in hot haste, pushed at once to a consummation, and based on what? On the breaking of a particular law which the President expressly declares that he regards as unconstitutional, which if he regards it as being unconstitutional he is solemnly bound by his oath of office to bring to the test of a decision by the Supreme Court, and which can only be brought to such a test by his breaking it.

For this is to be observed in respect to this particular law which the President is to be impeached for "violating," that as it is a law affecting himself alone, and his administration of his own office, it differs from debateable laws in general on this point that there is no possible or conceivable way in which it can be brought to the Constitutional test in the Supreme Court save by action of the President in contravention of its binding force. Other acts of Congress can be got before the Supreme Court in many different ways. Cases under them can be made and issues raised without directly contravening their operation. But the Tenure-of-Office Bill assumes to limit the President's control over his own Cabinet, and to erect the Secretaries of the different departments into a sort of co-ordinate executive. The effect of the tenure granted by this law to the Cabinet officers would be to give us such a government as we had by the choice of President Jefferson during his second administration, when, as that eminent statesman himself expresses it, "the executive was in all important cases a Directory," but with this difference, that whereas the "Directory," of which President Jefferson was the head, was one which he himself "might control if he would," the Directory of which President Johnson would by this act he made the head, would be one which he could not control if he would. Now President Johnson claims that the Constitution clothes Congress with no power to effect such a modification of the Cabinet relations with the President, as President Jefferson himself elected to bring about. In this claim he is either right or wrong. Whether he be right or whether he be wrong is a question which neither he nor Congress can finally settle, but which, in the last resort, must be decided by the Supreme Court. Such questions between the Executive and the Legislature tend to arise in

all free countries. It was the purpose of those who framed our Constitution to provide against the catastrophes likely to result from such questions by carrying them out of the range either of the Executive or the Legislative will into the "upper air" of the judicial intelligence and integrity of the highest tribunal in the land.

This purpose of our fathers the American people to-day regard as a wise and patriotic purpose. They must give their sympathy, therefore, inevitably in any conflict between the executive and the legislature, to that one of the two branches of the Government which shows itself most quick to appreciate the wisdom of this purpose of our fathers, and most ready to submit itself to the arrangements provided in the Constitution for carrying out that purpose. But they never expected to be compelled to choose in such a conflict; and that which especially excites their amazement therefore, and with their amazement their indignation in the present aspect of affairs, is the disposition shown to make the President's appeal to the Supreme Court as a question of the limits of the executive and the legislative powers, a ground for his impeachment and removal. When they examine the details of the case, they find abundant evidences of an incommensurable haste and excitement on the part of the impeaching body. They find the President charged in one breath with removing illegally an officer of whom it is claimed in the next breath that he has not been removed at all. They find the President claiming what his impeachers do not affect, save by what seems to be a quibble of words, to deny, that, in regard to the particular case which he has made, the Secretary, whom Congress refuses to permit him to remove, was never appointed by him at all, and consequently fails to come even under the terms of the act which it is asserted his removal violates. But, without entering into the discussion of the merits of the case at all, the thoughtful and reflecting public see and are shocked and startled to see, that Congress practically refuses to accept the arbitration of the Supreme Court between itself and another branch of the government in issues concerning its own power, and this fills them with unpleasant forebodings. The country shrinks with unfeigned horror from the prospect of a permanent practical dislocation of the checks and balances provided by the Constitution to regulate the reciprocal relations of the judiciary, the legislature and the executive.

Nor is this all. The action of Congress in raising this spectre of Impeachment, threatens us with a protracted neglect of all the great vital interests of the nation, already suffering under their postponement to political issues and to partizan debates. All men are weary of this. The commerce, the industry of the entire people languish. Our financial prospects are gloomy and need immediate attention. Our fiscal system is unsatisfactory and needs immediate attention. Our foreign policy is undermined and needs immediate attention. But all this legitimate business of the representatives of the people, sacrificed already for months upon months to less worthy objects of Congressional attention, is now to be virtually thrown up altogether, and the halls of Congress converted into a grand arena of political sensations. Such a state of things, such a prospect carry on their face the condemnation, both loud and deep, of the acts which are thus afflicting the American people.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Much interest has been displayed by shipowners and other citizens of Maine, in relation to the great embarrassment now paralysing the shipping interest of this country. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Legislature of that State, and the report of a committee disclosing

the fact that the registered tonnage which, on the 30th of June, 1859, amounted to 739,840, had diminished on the 30th of June, 1866, to 274,468. The value of the tonnage thus disappearing in seven years is estimated at fourteen millions of dollars.

Early in the winter a member of Congress from that State introduced into the House of Representatives a bill providing for a discrimination of ten per cent. in favor of dutiable goods imported into this country in American bottoms as against goods imported in vessels sailing under the flag of a foreign country. This proposition is a good indication of the nature of the remedy proposed by many for imparting life into our prostrated shipping interests. It seems hardly necessary to remark that experience has not been favorable to such a policy. A discrimination of this character was made in the tariff of 1812 in the matter of importations from the East Indies, but was promptly set aside in the tariff of 1846, and never restored. Without discussing the subject, however, it is sufficient for us to remember that such a measure aimed against other nations would be likely to react with doubly injurious effect in provoking on the part of their governments counter-discriminations, and an export duty on goods transported in American vessels.

A conference of shipbuilders was held in December at Bath, in Maine, for the purpose of procuring State and Congressional legislation; and took the ground that the depression of the shipping interest was due to the heavy taxation of the materials employed in the construction of vessels. Their remedy was accordingly a drawback equivalent to the amount of duties and taxes. The report of the committee of the Legislature of that State thus illustrates the matter:

"The average cost of shipbuilding for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, per registered ton, when rigged and ready for sea, did not exceed \$48; and the cost of the same class vessels, in the years 1865 and 1866, was not less than \$75 per ton; making a difference in favor of the first named period in building and fitting for sea a ship of one thousand tons of \$27,000, and the extra expense of insurance, taxes and interest would amount to more than \$6,000. To illustrate this we will quote the cost of a few ships built in Rockland, under the immediate observation of some of the members of this committee. The ship Jennie Beals, built in 1859, of white oak and hard pine, 1,092 tons, rated A 1, cost ready for sea, \$48,000, or about \$44 per ton. Ship Martha Cobb, built in 1861, all white oak, 1,192 tons, rated A 1, cost ready for sea, \$58,000 or about \$47 per ton. Ship Otage, built in 1865, white oak and hack, cost ready for sea, \$76,000, or \$90 per ton. All of the above-mentioned ships were built by the same party, and as much care bestowed upon one (as to economy) as upon the others. Owing to decrease in price of labor and materials, a ship can be built at less cost this year than it could a year ago, and, by consulting with prominent shipbuilders, we find that a ship can now be built for \$68 per ton. By a careful investigation of the duties upon materials entering into the construction of a ship, we find that they would amount in round numbers to \$7 per ton, in gold, reducing the cost of building a ship, at present time, \$68 in currency to a gold basis and in round numbers, it would be \$41, deducting duties \$7 per ton, it would be \$34 per ton, which is as cheap as a spruce and hack ship could be bought for in the provinces."

The Convention at Bath give us many important details of the peculiar workings of the present system. At the present time the timber which is imported from the Dominion of Canada for shipbuilding is saddled with an export duty before leaving that country, added to the import duty charged upon it by the laws of the United States. Besides this double impost on timber, every other material used in the building of ships is also heavily taxed; after which, when the vessels are finished, the shipowners must pay an internal revenue tax of thirty cents a ton for the privilege of using property that has already been required to contribute heavily to the treasury of two countries. It is no wonder, therefore, that American shipping fails to regain its ascendancy, and that our shipbuilders are becoming importunate for some mitigation of so intolerable burdens. A department of enterprise is about to be driven from our country by injudicious taxation, when every consideration of wise statesmanship would seem to dictate the policy of encouragement.

This is the more astonishing, when we reflect that the power

of our flag upon the ocean has contributed so much to assure the strength and influence of our country. In the war of 1812 our military demonstrations achieved little for us, while our little navy made our country respected everywhere. It was the policy of the founders of the nation to provide for our maritime ascendancy. The right of fishing off the banks of Newfoundland was strenuously insisted upon, because the fisheries constituted a nursery for seamen; and the success of Hall and Bainbridge, Perry, and Decatur, Preble, Lawrence, and Porter, abundantly demonstrated the correctness of their foresight. The carrying trade fell into our hands during the war with Napoleon, and added largely to the wealth of the country. It is obviously among the highest duties of our Government to foster, build up, and have in constant employment a great commercial marine. Not only is it essential in developing and restoring our commercial ascendancy, but also, in the event of war, we must depend upon the merchant service to furnish sailors for the navy.

In treating of this subject, however, we should remember that the condition of the shipbuilding interest is but a single instance of the injurious effects of cumulative taxation. The evil ramifies through our entire financial policy. Raw material imported into this country is taxed because it competes with the domestic product. The manufacturer is required to procure a license for the prosecution of his business, and afterward to pay a tax on every article that he may manufacture. It is thus made necessary for the general government to impose a high rate of duty on imported articles, or the American product would be undersold in our own market. The result has been a condition of extraordinary financial difficulty, and Congress is beset on every hand by applications for legislation to aid and relieve one another department of industry. The proposition of the shipbuilders, therefore, is but one of a large number.

But we do not believe that special legislation is the appropriate remedy. It is faulty in principle, vitious in influence, and unsatisfactory in effect. Particular branches of industry have no especial right to be relieved of their share of the general burden. It is perfectly legitimate and reasonable, however, to demand that that burden shall be rendered as light and distributed as evenly as possible. The remedy will thus be applied to the source of the evil, and mitigate and remove its obnoxious effects.

In order to encourage shipbuilding in this country, there ought to be a speedy return to our former policy of reciprocal commerce with British North America. This would at once exonerate timber from export and import duties, and largely reduce its cost. What other relief and aid may be extended should be incidental to a general revision of our entire system of finance. Such a revision is demanded by the condition of the country. Productive industry of every kind should be relieved from impediments. The manufacturer and producer must be enabled to sell their products as cheap as possible. Prosperity is not created or maintained by high prices. In order to bring about a system of lower rates there should be an exemption of raw material from taxation.

The Government should also cease to impede the productiveness of industry by taxing its tools and means of accomplishment. It is plainly contrary to sound principle to require men to procure a licence to follow vocations which are necessary to the public welfare. A penalty would be more appropriate for being without a calling. It is foolish also to maintain taxes where net revenue cannot be derived. We have over sixteen thousand articles included within the operation of the tariff and Internal Revenue laws. This makes it necessary to employ a swarm of officers, and, in

very many instances, the revenue actually obtained is not sufficient for their salaries. Do not the plainest principles of common sense dictate the wisdom of abolishing such taxes and dispensing with the officers required for their assessment and collection, without delay? Besides, the facility of perpetrating frauds upon the revenue through the connivance of the men employed to assist and collect it, has been clearly demonstrated.

It is evident that the entire Internal Revenue system should be very thoroughly revised. It is cumbrous, costly and corrupt. It discourages and often exasperates the people, depraves the moral sense of the community, and weakens confidence in the government. The same course should be adopted with the import duties. We are convinced that abundant means can be procured for the purposes of the Government without impeding industry or enterprise. If the heavy hand of taxation would be lifted, every department of industry would feel the influence.

This policy will enable American shipbuilders to resume their work. Restoring reciprocal trade with British North America, and a general relief from taxation of all tools, raw materials and manufactures, will operate to reduce the cost of vessels to remunerative rates; and shipbuilders can have all the advantages of buying and selling wherever they can best promote their own interests. How much better this will be than the present method of piling law upon law, imposing extra taxation here and giving drawbacks there, till disgust pervades the entire community. The threadbare maxim still holds good that every tub should stand on its own bottom. Let there be no favored vocations, but a fair chance extended to all.

But, although relief from taxation is required to bring up the shipbuilding interests, there is another kind of relief which our growing commerce demands. Our foreign trade is of necessity open to the ships of any and every country, and yet our laws, unlike those of Great Britain, require all American ships to be built in our own shipyards. Experience has demonstrated that iron screw steamships are better adapted for ocean traffic than any other vessels. We cannot at present build them, even with the relief from taxation proposed, as cheaply as England can. Still we are unable to keep them out of our ports, and the profits of an extensive carrying trade are therefore poured into foreign hands. Why should not our laws permit us to purchase and own them? It is the merest folly to talk about the humiliation of buying ships built in other countries. As well and wisely might we call it humiliating to use English iron rails to do our transportation upon land. Nor need our own shipbuilders fear the carrying out of this policy. For we should remember it is not the introduction of these iron vessels into our foreign trade that we propose, for they are already there; we only urge that Americans should have the right to purchase them, and enjoy some of the profits of the trade thus secured.

Statesmanship, we are confident, will grapple with and adjust the problem, so that our shipbuilders and shipowners may obtain all they need, not from peculiar advantages extended to them as a class, but by reciprocation and participation in the prosperity of the entire community. We believe that the future welfare of the country is to a great degree dependent upon the carrying trade; and we are anxious accordingly that a policy shall be adopted by our Government by which that trade shall be developed to the utmost.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR JANUARY.

The gross earnings of the under-mentioned railroads for the month of January, 1867 and 1868, comparatively, and the difference (in-

crease or decrease) between the periods are exhibited in the following statement:

Railroads.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease
Atlantic and Great Western.....	\$361,137	\$394,771	\$33,634	\$
Erie	918,556	1,031,320	112,764	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	442,795	211,973	.....	30,822
Broad Gauge	\$1,522,488	\$1,638,064	\$115,576	\$
Chicago and Alton.....	243,787	259,539	15,752	.....
Chicago and Northwestern.....	686,147	741,926	45,779	.....
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	292,047	283,600	.....	8,447
Illinois Central	66,438	519,855	.....	140,583
Marletta and Cincinnati.....	194,136	92,433	.....	1,703
Michigan Central	304,097	343,319	39,222	.....
Michigan Southern	305,857	371,041	65,184	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	340,511	368,487	27,976	.....
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	542,416	492,694	.....	49,722
Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	237,674	278,712	41,038	.....
Western Union	39,078	46,415	7,337	.....
Total (14 roads) January.....	\$5,273,676	\$5,436,085	\$157,409	\$

The gross earnings, per mile of road operated, are shown in the subjoined table of reductions:

Railroads.	Miles-		Earnings-		Differ'e-	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	Incr.	Decr.
Atlantic & Great Western.....	507	507	\$712	\$778	\$66	\$
Erie.....	775	775	1,185	1,344	159	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	340	340	714	623	.....	91
Broad Gauge	1,622	1,622	\$938	\$1,010	\$72	\$
Chicago and Alton.....	280	280	871	927	56	.....
Chicago and Northwestern.....	1,152	1,152	604	644	40	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	410	452	712	627	.....	85
Illinois Central	708	708	933	734	.....	199
Marletta and Cincinnati.....	251	251	375	363	.....	7
Michigan Central	285	285	1,066	1,204	138	.....
Michigan Southern	524	524	583	708	125	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	740	825	460	447	.....	13
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.....	468	468	1,160	1,052	.....	108
Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	521	521	456	535	59	.....
Western Union.....	180	180	217	247	30	.....
Total (14 roads) January.....	7,141	7,268	\$739	\$746	\$7	\$

The aggregate result for January, 1868, as shown in the above tables, gives a small increase over the returns for January, 1867. On the increased mileage this is about \$7 per mile operated, or in gross about \$50,000. Illinois Central, Fort Wayne, Ohio and Mississippi and Rock Island are largely behind in their earnings as compared with the same month last year; but this falling-off is counterbalanced by the increased earnings of the Erie, the two Michigans, the Northwestern, the Toledo and Wabash, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Alton. Taking the New York-St. Louis line as a whole, notwithstanding the decreased earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi, the increase is \$72 per mile. Such results were unlooked-for, and are therefore the more acceptable. It is undoubtedly a good beginning, and augurs well for the results of the current year.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

The length of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa., to Reading, Pa.....	93 miles.
Branch—Lebanon Valley R.R. (Reading, Pa., to Harrisburg, Pa.....)	54 "
Total length of route (main and branch line).....	147 miles.
Including second track, branches, sidings, &c., the equivalent single track is.....	418.10 miles.

The railroads named below are also leased and operated in connection with the lines owned by the company:

Railroads.	Track & Br.	Sid'gs, Equip etc. single	Railroads.	Track & Br.	Sid'gs, Equip etc. single
Mine Hill & Sch. H. 93.33	51.93	145.26	Union.....	3.47	0.66
Little Schuylkill.. 32.83	17.50	50.33	Lorberry Creek.....	6.62	0.89
East Mahoney	11.38	3.05	14.43	Good Spring	14.88
Mill Creek	16.64	9.53	26.17	Chester Valley.....	21.50
Schuylkill Valley	29.88	4.18	33.06	Port Kennedy.....	0.78
Mount Carbon	8.65	4.73	13.38	West Reading.....	1.74
Mt. Car. & Pt. Car. 5.18	9.26	14.44			
Total length of line leased and operated (miles)	246.88	105.62	352.50		

The total length of road (equivalent single track) being operated by the company at the close (Nov. 30) of each of the last six years is shown in the following statement:

Railroads	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Philadelphia and Reading	261.13	266.15	233.35	239.03	306.75	315.78
Lebanon Valley	79.17	82.27	92.29	97.99	101.09	142.34
Owned	340.30	348.42	375.64	337.02	407.84	418.10
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven.....	.....	.....	132.90	136.33	142.14	145.23
Little Schuylkill.....	.....	48.39	49.20	49.48	49.95	50.36
East Mahoney.....	.....	9.11	11.61	14.51	15.65	14.43
Mill Creek.....	15.30	18.14	19.70	23.13	24.48	26.17
Schuylkill Valley.....	26.23	26.72	26.94	33.31	33.90	33.06
Mount Carbon.....	9.83	9.83	9.90	9.90	9.90	13.38
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon.....	11.85	12.18	12.98	14.15	14.44	14.49
Union.....	3.91	4.08	4.08	4.18	4.13	4.13
Lorberry Creek.....	.....	6.51	6.51	7.51	7.51	7.51
Good Spring (Swatara).....	6.68	7.47	10.82	12.26	12.68	16.82
Chester Valley.....	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.51	23.56
Port Kennedy.....	.....	.....	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
West Reading.....	.....	.....	1.74	1.74	1.74	2.63
Leased	97.15	165.73	310.46	330.43	340.81	352.50
Total (miles)	437.45	514.15	636.10	717.50	748.65	770.60

The Rolling Stock of the Road is as below: Locomotives (1st

class, 201; 2d class, 25; 3d class, 5, and 4th class, 4), 235. Also (1st class, 23; 2d class, 9, and 4th class, 1), 33 in use on Mine Hill Railroad—Total, 268.

Passenger Train Cars (8 wheel).—Passenger 79; baggage, 20, and mail and express, 11—Total 110 (= 4 wheel, 220).

Freight Train Cars (8 wheel).—Box, 381; Cattle, 38; platform, 647, and lime 20; and (4 wheel) box, 109; cattle 2; platform, 41; sand and ore, 10, and lime, 130. Also, one 16 wheel platform gun car—Total, 1,379 (= 4 wheel, 2,468).

Coal Train Cars (8 wheel).—Iron, 3, and wooden, 4,081; and (4 wheel) iron, 2,834, and wooden, 2,114—Total, 9,032 (= 4 wheel, 13,116).

Mine Hill Railroad Cars (not included above).—All sorts, 71 (=4 wheel, 72). Transportation Department Cars.—All sorts, 94 (=4 wheel, 109.) Roadway Department Cars.—All sorts, 310 (4 wheel, 370).—Total of all cars reduced to 4 wheel cars, 16,356. The number of locomotives and cars (=4 wheel) in use at the close (Nov. 30) of each of the last six years was as follows:

Table with columns for years 1862-1867 and rows for Locomotives and Cars reduced to 4 wheel (Passengers, Freight, Coal, etc.).

Table with columns for years 1862-1867 and rows for Passengers, Freight, Coal, Mine Hill Railroad Cars, Trans. Dept., and Roadway Dept.

In the following statements the business of the Road and the results of operation, for the year 1867 and the five previous years, are summed up:

Table titled '1.—MILEAGE OF ENGINES IN 1867' showing mileage for Reading Railroad, Transportation Dept., and Roadway Department.

Table titled '2.—PASSENGERS AND TONNAGE IN 1867' showing classification, number, and mileage for passengers and merchandise.

Table titled 'The following shows the same for six years' showing passengers, merchandise, coal, and materials from 1862 to 1867.

Table titled '3.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR SIX YEARS' showing passenger earnings, merchandise, coal, U.S. mail, and miscellaneous.

From this must be deducted the following, viz.: Renewal F'd (5c. pr ton pr 100 m.), Int. on bonds, etc.

Table showing deductions for renewal fund, interest on bonds, sinking funds, and state tax on capital.

* The "Reserved Fund," made up from net earnings and other revenues, and liable for dividends, drawbacks, &c., is epitomized in the following statement:

Table showing balance to credit, net earnings, sink fund, and other resources from 1862 to 1867.

Table showing accounts from which were disbursed, including Dividend on common stock, U.S. & State taxes, and various assets.

The rate of the dividends paid on the stock for the several years was as follows: Preferred stock... Common stock...

—the payment of the January, 1868, dividend and tax reduced the balance of Nov. 30, 1865, by \$1,315,224, or to \$1,454,032.

The financial condition of the company, as shown on the general balance sheets of November 30, yearly, for the six years 1862-67, was as follows:

Table showing financial condition from 1862 to 1867, including stock, bonds, and assets.

Table showing the funded debt at the close of the years as above, including 5 p. c. bonds, 6 p. c. bonds, and 7 p. c. bonds.

Prices of Stock.—The stocks of the company have fluctuated monthly in the New York market as showed in the following statement:

Table showing stock prices for various months from 1862 to 1867.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

Table showing exchange rates at London and on London for various locations like Amsterdam, Antwerp, and others.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, February 15, 1868.

The improvement in business, of which there have lately been indications, has been more manifest during the present week, and in some departments a fair degree of animation has prevailed. Many seem to be of the opinion that a healthy and remunerative Spring trade will be experienced; that buyers will operate with the necessary degree of caution, so as to prevent any serious and important losses. This caution is a very favorable feature in the present aspect of affairs. The losses of the last two years have been so heavy as to render the greatest circumspection necessary on all sides, and hence business has been in the strictest sense of quite a hand-to-mouth character. Prices, in the increasing abundance of the supply of many articles of manufacture, and in the diminished demand, have given way to an important extent, to an extent, indeed, which is likely to prove injurious to us as regards our supplies in future years. This, however, is but the natural course of things; high prices increase production, while, when imports have been increased, the value of the raw material is reduced to a point at which producers are unable to obtain a fair return for their outlay of capital and the amount of labor bestowed in raising their produce.

An error into which we were undoubtedly falling, that, namely, of seeing prices fall too low, seems to have been rectified. Prices must continue to fall during a period such as that through which we have lately passed. The high value of cotton during the war led to a large increase in its production in countries other than in America, while the close of the war, and the panic in England, induced buyers to contract their operations to the utmost possible extent. The downward movement in prices was almost uninterrupted from the commencement of June to the close of 1867. The low price to which this staple fell had a very disheartening effect upon the producer abroad, and there seemed a manifest tendency to reduce the cultivation. Of late, owing chiefly to the prospect of a less extensive crop in the Southern States in the approaching season, the Liverpool market has been in an excited condition, and prices have risen considerably. It began, however, to be feared that speculators were driving prices to too high a point, and hence the upward movement was checked. This, however, is considered a favorable feature after the rapid advance of the last two or three days. It is to be hoped that the enhanced price we now offer will have the effect of causing more cotton to be produced, than would have been the case had our trade continued in the depressed condition peculiar to it during the last six months of last year.

The same evil of too low prices is likely to show itself in the wool trade. The high price current for all kinds of wool two or three years since led to a large increase in the production of that staple in our colonies. Those augmented supplies were received at our ports during the period of panic, and hence with increased abundance and extreme caution on the part of buyers, the trade became greatly and indeed, seriously depressed. Prices, in the course of last year, declined to the extent of from 10 to 20 per cent. Such a heavy fall in the quotations has disheartened, to a very important extent, the producer in wool in Australia and at the Cape of Good Hope; the consequence being that the prospect in regard to our supply of wool in the future is less satisfactory. There are, however, signs of a coming improvement in the trade. So long as cotton was depressed and drooping in value, nearly every other branch of trade was in an unsatisfactory state, but with an improving trade, most other branches of business will, more or less participate in the improvement. The public sales of colonial wool, at which about 100,000 bales will be offered, will be commenced on Thursday week, and an impression prevails that the better kinds of wool will command more money.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool have amounted to about 114,180 bales, of which speculators have taken 25,060 bales; exporters, 19,440 bales; and the trade, 69,680 bales. American cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Sea Island, 1d.; Brazilian, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d.; Egyptian, 1d.; and East India, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. per lb. During the earlier days of the week the market was very excited, but on the receipt of intelligence from New York stating that the arrivals at the Southern ports had increased, a quieter feeling prevailed.

Manchester has necessarily followed the course of the Liverpool market. Early in the week the market presented a very firm appearance, and both cotton yarn and cotton cloth advanced in price. The return of quietness at Liverpool has produced more caution; but the improvement which had been established in the quotations is maintained.

In the wheat trade a very quiet feeling has prevailed; but the tone of the market is good, and as regards all good and fine qualities of wheat prices have ruled firm. Our imports in London have been small while at Liverpool the foreign arrivals have been beneath the average. Millers, however, have acted with great prudence in contracting their

dealings to the utmost extent, at a period when a large fleet of grain-laden vessels from the Black Sea is near at hand. Had they purchased freely during the week, the best descriptions of produce would most probably have become dearer; but it seems clear that when our imports shall become larger the trade will effect some extensive purchases. Annexed is the statement of imports and exports into and from the United Kingdom. The return continues to show a large increase in the receipts of wheat, but a slight falling off in our importations of flour. The decline in our imports of the latter commodity is an important circumstance; but as our supplies from France have ceased, and as our imports from New York are not to any important extent, any other result could scarcely have been anticipated. When, however, the navigation of the Baltic shall be reopened, we shall receive considerable supplies from St. Petersburg; but, on the other hand, we cannot expect to import either much wheat, or much of any other grain from Prussia. Annexed is the statement of imports and exports:

From—	WHEAT.		Exports—	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Sept. 1 to Jan. 25.....	9,521,772	16,030,163	265,726	407,398
Week ending February 1....	618,083	381,846	12,750	7,464
8....	327,709	462,531	2,111	6,524
Total	10,467,564	16,874,570	28,587	421,386
FLOUR.				
Sept. 1 to Jan. 25.....	1,636,032	1,564,127	8,346	11,255
Week ending February 1....	103,566	30,828	819	284
8....	79,601	29,144	138	331
Total	1,819,199	1,624,099	9,303	11,920

A large breadth of land is under wheat cultivation in England this year. The breadth of winter wheat-planted is above the average, as might have been expected from the high prices current during the last few months.

In the demand for money during the present week, there has been rather more animation, and the rates of discount have slightly advanced; but the abundance of money makes the approach of the open market *minimum* to that of the Bank of England very gradual. Continued withdrawals of gold from the Bank for export, and improving trade, naturally suggest an improving money market, and a steady absorption of our supplies of unemployed capital. The improvement in trade is by no means rapid, and this fact would seem to indicate that merchants are working cautiously, notwithstanding the excitement which prevails at Liverpool. The open market rates are subjoined:

	Per Cent	Per Cent.	
30 to 60 days' bills.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 months' bank bills.....	2 @2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 months' bills.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 & 6 months' trade bills....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3
4 months' bank bills.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2		

The changes in the rates on the Continent during the week have been unimportant. At Paris, bullion continues to accumulate in the Bank of France; the total supply held by that establishment being £43,432,816, while discounts amount to £18,744,710. Generally speaking the Continental money markets are well supplied. At the leading cities the rates are as under:

At	B'k rate		Op. m'kt		At	B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Paris.....	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Turin.....	5	5	-	-
Vienna....	4	4	4	4	Brussels..	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3
Berlin....	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Madrid...	6	5	-	-
Frankfort.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	Hamburg..	-	-	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amst'rd'm	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Pet'g.	7	7	8-9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The rates of foreign exchange are perhaps rather less unfavorable to this country. The quotation on Paris still indicates that gold will continue to be sent away.

During the present week there has been a good demand for gold for export, and as the arrivals have been small, the sum of £612,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank. The causes of the outflow of gold seem to be: first, the large imports of wheat, at prices about 15s. per quarter above the average, the sale of foreign securities, until recently in foreign hands, the higher rates for money on the Continent than in this country, and the existing scarcity of bills. It is also said that gold being dearer in Paris than in London is a cause, but as the difference is only two-tenths per cent., this sum would be absorbed in transmitting bullion from the one city to the other. There is, in fact, no profit on the transmission of bullion, but as sufficient bills are not to be had, those who wish to remit are frequently compelled to withdraw gold from the Bank for the purpose.

The Consol market has been weak on the withdrawals of gold from the bank, speculative sales, and on the fact that the Abyssinian expedition is costing for freight alone nearly £400,000 per month. The highest and lowest prices on each day of the week is subjoined:

Week ending Feb. 15	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money	93 -93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 -93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 -93 $\frac{1}{4}$

American securities were dull in the early part of the week, owing to the rising premium on gold at New York, and to the fact that the

public debt of the United States had increased. Latterly, however, the tone of the market has improved, and at the close the tone of the market is tolerably good.

Table with 7 columns: Week ending Feb. 15, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Rows include U. S. 5-20's, Atlantic & G't Western consol'd bonds, Erie Shares (\$100), Illinois shares (\$100).

The same causes which have affected the market here has had an influence on the market for Five-Twenties on the Continent. The latest accounts represent the market as flat, with a downward movement in the quotations.

English Market Reports--Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week, have been reported by submarine telegraph as shown in the following summary:

London Stock and Money Market.--Consols have been remarkably steady, the extreme variation having been 1/4 point on the week. American bonds are somewhat lower, but with the fall in gold on this side are gaining strength.

Table with 7 columns: Fri., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thu. Rows include Consols for money, U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862, Illinois Central shares, Erie Railway shares, Atl. & G. W. (consols).

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were-- Frankfort..... 76 3/4 76 75 75 3/4 75 1/2 75 3/4

Liverpool Cotton Market.--Cotton has ruled very dull, and American descriptions are fully 3/4d. lower than at the close of last week. The sales reported for the current week sum up 66,000 against 118,000 bales previous week.

Table with 7 columns: Fri., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thu. Rows include Bale sold, Pri. Mid. Uplds., Orleans, Mid. Uplds. to arriv.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.--Wheat and flour are steady at the highest point of advance. California white wheat is quoted at 16s. 2d., and Milwaukee No. 2 red at 14s. 5d. per cential; and Western canal flour at 37s. 6d per barrel.

Table with 7 columns: Fri., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thu. Rows include Flour (Western), Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red), California white, Corn (West. mx'd), Barley (American), Oats (Am. & Can.), Peas (Canadian).

Liverpool Provisions Market.--Beef is steady at 112s. 6d. per 304 lbs.; pork at 71s. per 200 lbs., and cheese at 52s. per 112 lbs. The same quotations have ruled throughout the week.

Table with 7 columns: Fri., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thu. Rows include Beef (ex. pr. mess), Pork (Etu. pr. mess), Bacon (Cumb. cut), Lard (American), Cheese (fine).

Liverpool Produce Market.--Rosin is steady at previous week's closing quotations--common selling at 7s. 9d., and medium to fine at 11s. per 112 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has fallen off 6d. from the late advance, closing at 34s. 6d. per 112 lbs.

Table with 7 columns: Fri., Sat., Mon., Tu., Wed., Th. Rows include Rosin (com Wilm), Sp turpentine, Petroleum (std white), Sugar (No. 12 Dch std), Tallow (American), Clover seed (Am. red).

London Produce, and Oil Markets.--No change in quotations since our last report.

Table with 7 columns: Fri., Sat., Mon., Tu., Wd., Th. Rows include Linseed cake (obl'g) p ton, oil, Sperm oil, Whale oil p. 252 gals.

Latest: Friday Evening, February 28.

Consols are firmer and quoted at 93. American bonds have declined materially under advices from this side, closing at 71 3/4. Erie shares have advanced to 44 1/4.

Cotton is dull and heavy under unfavorable trade reports. Middling Uplands are quoted on the spot at 9 1/4d., and to arrive at 8 3/4d. Middling Orleans 9 1/4d. Sales 8,000. The sales of the week sum up 51,000 bales of which 9,000 were taken for export, and 7,000 for speculation.

Breadstuffs are dull, and nearly all active articles on the list lower. Corn has declined to 41s. 6d., Wheat, California, to 16s., and Milwaukee No. 2 Red to 14s. 3d., Flour is steady at 37s. 6d.

Lard is still active and prices have advanced to 61s. 6d. Bacon has advanced to 42s.

Tallow is active and higher, closing at 43s. 6d. Sugar steady at 25s. Market generally dull and steady. Refined petroleum is quoted at 1s. 3d.

There is no change in the London produce market.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.--The imports this week show a large increase both in dry goods and in general merchandise, the total being 5,735,486, against \$4,037,820 last week, and \$5,047,004 the previous week.

Table with 4 columns: 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868. Rows include Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, Previously reported, Since Jan. 1.

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Feb. 25:

Table with 4 columns: 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868. Rows include For the week, Previously reported, Since Jan. 1.

The value of exports from this port to different countries (exclusive of specie) for the past week, and since January 1, compared with the corresponding time of last year, is shown in the following table:

Table with 5 columns: To, This week, Since Jan. 1, 1867, Week, Since Jan. 1, 1868. Rows include Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium, Germany, Other Northern Europe, Spain, Other Southern Europe, East Indies, China and Japan, Australia, British N A Colonies, Cuba, Hayti, Other West Indies, Mexico, New-Granada, Venezuela, British Guiana, Brazil, Other S. American ports, All other ports.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Feb. 22, 1868:

Table with 2 columns: Feb. 19, Jan. 22. Rows include Sch. Margaret, Ponce--American silver, St. Java, Liverpool--American silver, St. Java, Havre--Silver bars, Foreign silver, Gold coin, Gold bars, St. South America, Rio, Total for week, Previously reported, Total since January 1, 1868.

Same time in	Same time in
1867..... \$4,508,322	1859..... \$4,546,343
1866..... 4,326,099	1858..... 3,492,540
1865..... 4,066,521	1857..... 2,919,017
1864..... 8,097,524	1856..... 1,304,177
1863..... 7,213,223	1855..... 2,250,771
1862..... 5,961,389	1854..... 2,347,539
1861..... 732,576	1853..... 1,665,699
1860..... 1,829,566	1852..... 6,419,499

The imports of specie at this port during the week have been as follows:

Feb. 20—St. Arizona, Aspinwall—	Feb. 21—Brig Excelsior, Bermuda—
Silver..... \$1,100	Gold..... 10,000
Gold..... 8,557	
Total for the week..... \$19,657	
Previously reported..... 257,517	
Total since Jan. 1, 1868..... \$277,174	

BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, 1867:—

	Finished in 1867.			Unfin'd Dec. 31, '67.		
	N. Y. k.	Brooklyn.	Total.	N. Y.	Br'klyn.	Total.
Stone edifices.....	6	12	18	13	10	23
Stone front do.....	589	335	924	383	107	490
Brick.....	1,004	709	1,713	221	299	620
Brick fronts.....	76	9	85	34	4	38
Iron.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Iron and brick.....	25	.....	25	1	.....	1
Frame.....	368	1,721	2,089	55	443	498
Total.....	2,073	2,783	4,859	807	863	1,670

Described as follows:

	N. Y. k.	Brooklyn.	Total.	N. Y.	Br'klyn.	Total.
Public buildings.....	26	12	38	20	5	25
Houses of worship.....	26	19	45	13	12	25
Stores and warehouses.....	317	108	435	82	23	110
Manuf. and workshops.....	299	149	448	36	13	49
Tenement houses.....	486	226	712	149	34	183
First-class dwellings.....	658	1,166	1,824	465	478	943
Dwellings less than 3 stories.....	261	1,106	1,367	42	293	335
Total.....	2,073	2,786	4,859	807	863	1,670

Police Report, Feb. 19, 1868.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, which possess special claims to be considered among the most perfect and assured Corporate Securities ever issued in this country, are still offered at their par value, and accrued interest from Jan. 1. The property on which they are based is highly favored, valuable and productive, and the obligation of the Company to pay both principal and interest in gold coin is very strict. Large amounts are already taken for home and foreign account, and a further advance in prices may be expected. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the financial agents of the Company, No. 5 Nassau street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—The statement of this company will be found on the fourth page of this paper. It would seem to be almost superfluous for us to make any comment upon the statement of a company as well known to the public as THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK, and, indeed, comment is unnecessary, as a perusal of the statement itself is the best recommendation which the company desires to parties intending to insure their lives. We would simply call attention to the fact that in the past year the assets of the company show an increase of over \$5,000,000. Life insurance is daily becoming more popular, business men are in the habit of insuring to large amounts, and thus protecting their families in case of misfortune and loss of property. The custom cannot be too highly commended, and we advise all parties desiring to insure to examine the rates of this company before taking policies elsewhere.

MERCANTILE AGENCY BOOK.—We are in receipt of the new Mercantile Agency book published by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. This work is prepared in the most elaborate manner, and printed and bound in very handsome style. We presume that the names of the publishers are too well known among business men to require a word of commendation from us. The best advertisement for the work is an examination of the book itself. In addition to the ordinary information as to credit, capital, &c., the volume contains this year a full list of National Banks in the United States with capital, cashier's names, &c.

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1868, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET—As the result of somewhat protracted shipments of currency to the West and the South, the money market has shown more firmness this week. At the beginning, the banks very generally called in their 5 per cent. loans and put up the rate to 6 per cent. on stocks and 5 per cent. on governments; and the advance has been maintained up to the close, although to-day there has been less demand and the market shows some symptoms of returning ease.

The change in the condition of the market is not remarkable considering the character of the last bank statement. The deposits exhibit the very large decrease of \$7,666,000. This is accounted

for by the paying off \$3,249,000 of loans and discounts, a reduction of \$1,678,000 in specie, and a loss of \$2,602,000 in legal tenders the latter amount having chiefly gone out of the city, while a certain portion was taken into the Sub-Treasury. It would appear that this somewhat active drain of the resources of the banks is now partially suspended; it is to be expected, however, that the commercial demand will steadily increase, and it is therefore not probable that we shall see any early return of the late extreme ease. At present, the merchants are wanting but little. There is a very moderate supply of really good paper on the market, although of second class there is more than buyers are disposed to take. Prime names range at 6@7 per cent.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	5 @ 6	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	6½ @ 7½
Loans on bonds & mortg.....	.. @ 7	do single names.....	8 @ 9
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	6 @ 6½	Lower grades.....	10 @ 20

UNITED STATES SECURITIES—Governments have been dull and weak throughout the week. There has been an unusual lack of buyers, and a large amount of bonds has been thrown upon the market from some source. The advance in the market rate of interest has, of course, checked the demand for securities for the employment of balances, and has to some extent induced the banks to sell while prices remained comparatively good. In the European markets, bonds have steadily followed the course of gold and the fluctuations in the New York market, until to-day, when the price fell ½ @ ¼ per cent., said to be in consequence of news from the United States, (we presume relative to yesterday's speech of Senator Sherman). Mail advices from Europe represent holders of Five-Twenties as very sensitive upon the question of paying the Five-Twenties in greenbacks, and it is to be expected that the strong stand taken by Mr. Sherman in favor of that course, together with the predominant sentiment in Congress on the question, will increase that feeling. To-day, there has been a somewhat unsettled feeling among home holders of Five-Twenties, in consequence of the position taken by Mr. Sherman, which fully confirms what before was merely inferred as to the purport of the Senate funding bill.

There is, however, a very general misgiving as to whether Congress will ultimately pass any measure which virtually reduces the value of the bonds one-fifth; and perhaps the effect upon the market may be rather in the way of checking purchases than in frightening holders to sell. The bonds pay handsome interest, and the majority of bondholders will be likely to cling to them until it becomes more apparent what course Congress will take respecting them.

The weak condition of the market has been turned to account, by some of the dealers, for depressing prices; at present, they appear to be still operating in that direction, and it would not be surprising were prices to go somewhat lower. To be followed by a sharp advance. The market now ranges 1 @ 1½ per cent. below our last quotations, the heaviest decline having been in Seven Thirties which are now 106 against 107½ on Friday last.

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

	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 28.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	110%	111%	112%	111%	111%	110%
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.....	111%	111%	111%	111%	111%	110
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	108%	108%	109	108%	108%	107%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	109%	109%	110	109%	109%	108%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. iss.....	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	106%
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, c.....	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	107½
U. S. 10-40's.....	103%	104%	104%	104%	105%	104
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	106
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	106

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market continues heavy and hesitating. Large amounts of stocks are being carried by brokers in anticipation of an advance in prices; but no combined efforts are made for forcing an upward movement. It is, indeed, a peculiar feature of the current speculation, that parties operate independently instead of in cliques. The principal cause of the prevailing depression is the peculiar position of Erie, both as respects the affairs of the road and the pending speculation in the stock. Large amounts of the stock had been bought up by wealthy parties upon an understanding that a strong effort should be made for removing Mr. Drew from the Erie Direction, the presumption being that the stock would rise in sympathy. Suits were consequently instituted, the object of which was understood to be, not only to remove Mr. Drew, but also to exempt the

Erie Company from its obligations to pay him \$3,000,000 of borrowed money. The effect of the suit was the opposite of what was anticipated; and the parties who had expected to profit by an advance consequently became sellers. An enormous amount of stock was thus thrown upon the market, and the price fell from 78 1/2 to 64 1/2, since which it has reached to 68 1/2 and to-day closed at 68. Under this condition of affairs, a large "short" interest in the stock has been created, in behalf of which the market is systematically depressed. Under this unsettled condition of a stock which always leads the market, nearly the entire list is sluggish. New York Central, Hudson River and Cleveland and Toledo, however, are quite active and strong, apparently in consequence of movements of Mr. Vanderbilt's friends. The Commercial Advertiser makes the following statements relative to Erie affairs:

Upon inquiry at official sources, we learn that the Erie Company has found it necessary to borrow money for the payment of its March interest on the second and third Mortgage Bonds and the sterling convertible bonds, and also for the purchase of rails, which it is said have suffered more than usual from the severity of the winter; the total amount borrowed for these purposes exceed \$1,000,000; the loan, however, is understood to be of only a temporary character. The project for building the new road connecting Akron, on the Atlantic and Great Western, with the Michigan Southern Road, has been decided upon in good faith, and steps have been taken for pushing the work through with all expedition; it is not certain, however, that it will be found necessary for the Erie Company to guarantee the bonds of the road, an offer having been made to contract for the road without any such guarantee.

Neither of the pending suits against the Treasurer of the company have as yet been withdrawn; although, as it is generally supposed that they were inaugurated for speculative purposes, and have effected the stock in the reverse of the direction expected, the prevailing opinion is that they will not be persevered in. Negotiations are pending between the Erie Company and Mr. Vanderbilt for effecting a permanent uniformity of freights and fares upon the Erie and New York Central routes; and as matters now look there is some prospect of an arrangement to that effect being consummated.

The following were the closing quotations at the regular board, compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

Table with columns for dates (Jan 17 '68, Jan 24, Jan 31, Feb 7, Feb 14, Feb 21, Feb 28) and various stock items (Cumberland Coal, Quicksilver, Canton Co., etc.) with corresponding prices.

The following statement shows the volume of transactions in shares, at the regular and open boards conjointly, on each day of the week, closing with this day's business:

Table showing volume of transactions in shares for various categories (Bank shares, Railroad, Coal, Mining, etc.) from Saturday to Friday, with weekly totals.

The transactions in shares for several weeks are shown in the following statement:

Table showing transactions in shares for several weeks, categorized by week ending and various stock types (Bank, Rail-road, Coal, etc.).

The following is a summary of the amount of Government bonds and notes, State and City securities, and railroad and other bonds sold at the Regular Board on each day of the past week:

Table summarizing the amount of Government bonds and notes sold at the Regular Board from Saturday to Friday.

Table showing State & City bonds and Company Bonds with columns for various denominations and totals.

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has fluctuated widely during the week, in sympathy with the exciting course of affairs at Washington. The order of the President, removing the Secretary of War, followed by steps on the part of the House of Representatives for impeaching the President, caused an advance in the price to 143 7/8 on Monday. At about this figure, however, there were large sellers and the market gradually settled down to 140 1/2. It is somewhat singular that the price should stand lower under the actual process of impeachment than it has frequently reached upon doubtful probabilities of that event. This fact, however, appears to be due chiefly to the discovery that there is no probability of the action taken by Congress resulting in violence—a contingency which was much feared in anticipation; and partially also to the idea that, in the event of the removal of the President, there will be an end to the unsettling conflict between the Executive and Congress. The demand for customs continues active; and exchange has ruled at rates admitting the export of bullion. On Monday, about \$5,000,000 of coin becomes payable on Ten-Forty bonds; the anticipation of which has its effect upon the market.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—For Wednesday's steamer, the rates ranged generally at specie shipping point, for to-morrow's mail there has been a better supply of bills, and rates have yielded about 1/2 per cent.

The fluctuations in the gold market, and the business at the Gold Board during the week closing with Friday, are shown in the following table:

Table showing gold market quotations (Open, Low, High, Close, Total clearings, Balances) for Saturday, Feb. 22, and other days.

The movement of coin and bullion at this port for the week ending on Saturday, Feb. 22, was as shown in the following formula:

Table showing movement of coin and bullion, including Treasury receipts, imports, coin interest, and withdrawals.

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

Table showing transactions at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, including receipts and payments for Feb. 17-22.

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$808,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$107,000 in gold, and \$2,479,099 in Gold Certificates.

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

Table showing aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since Dec. 7, including weeks ending, custom house payments, sub-treasury receipts, and changes in balances.

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

Table with columns for date (Feb. 7, Feb. 14, Feb. 21, Feb. 28) and various bank locations (London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.) with their respective exchange rates.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the five days ending at the commencement of business on February 21, 1868 :

Average Amount of Banks. Table with columns: Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders. Lists various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

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

Summary table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Circulation.

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

Table showing totals for Loans, Specie, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings over a period from Dec. 7 to Feb. 21.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following shows the totals of leading items of Philadelphia Banks for the last and previous week :

Table comparing Philadelphia banks' items (Capital, Loans, Specie, etc.) for Feb. 15 and Feb. 22.

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks.

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia banks (Date, Legal Tenders, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits) from Dec. 7 to Jan. 4.

Table with columns for dates (Jan. 11, Jan. 18, Jan. 25, Feb. 1, Feb. 8, Feb. 15, Feb. 22) and values for various categories.

BOSTON BANKS.—The following are the footings of the Boston National banks for this week and last :

Table showing footings for Boston National banks (Capital, Loans, Specie, etc.) for Feb. 24, Feb. 17, and Feb. 10.

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

Table showing comparative totals for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, National, and State for Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Large table listing bank companies (America, American Exchange, Atlantic, etc.) with columns for Capital, Dividend, and Friday (Bid, Ask).

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28 TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for Stock/Security Name, Day (Sat-Sun), and Price. Divided into sections: National, State, Bank Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds. Includes sub-sections like 'Gold Room', 'Registered', 'Coupon', etc.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, February 28.

The political events at Washington have had the effect to check, in a measure, the demand for merchandise for consumption; nevertheless, the past week has been fairly active in mercantile circles.

Cotton has declined 1 1/2c. during the week, and closed quiet at 22c. for Middling Uplands. Breadstuffs have been very irregular, and close unsettled. Tobacco quiet for the want of assortments, if we except a movement in manufactured. Groceries have been quiet, except Coffee, in which the sales to-day were 33,000 bags Rio, closing at 1/2c. advance, to 13@17 1/2c., gold, duty paid.

Provisions have been active and prices have generally advanced, but at the close hog products were dull, and the buoyancy and firm tone of the past week or ten days less decided. This, however, is considered but a natural reaction after the rapid improvement which nearly all hog products have undergone; and, though the production may have been somewhat stimulated, hogs are coming forward too slowly to give hopes of any material addition to the supply, and but few hold to the opinion that the country contains more than enough stock to carry us through until the Autumn packing commences. A few holders are willing to realize at about ruling rates, but the majority seem disposed to carry their stocks—upon which money can be raised without difficulty—with a view to a further advance. The closing prices were \$24 62 for new mess Pork, 16 1/2@16 3/4c. for prime Lard, and 12c. for Cumberland Bacon. Beef has been firm, and Butter and Cheese have advanced, with more activity.

Naval Stores have declined latterly, and Spirits Turpentine closed at 69 1/2@70c., free, and common Rosin \$3 25 per bbl. Oils have generally improved; prime Northern Crude Whale selling to-day at 70c. Petroleum has reacted, and closed dull at 25@25 1/2c. for Standard White in bond. Crude sold at 16c., in bbls., for April.

In Wool the movement has been exceedingly active, and prices have improved. The sales in the three principal markets the past week or ten days are estimated at between five and six million pounds of fleece and pulled, and three or four million pounds of California and Texas. Manufacturers and dealers have bought freely, and prices at the close are two or three cents higher.

Freights are dull and unsettled. Owners ask full rates, and shippers hold off.

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since Jan. 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1 and for the same time in 1867, have been as follows:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '67. Rows include various commodities like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York. The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1868. The export of each article to the several ports for the past week can be obtained by deducting the amount in the last number of the CHRONICLE from that here given:

Large table with columns: Same time in 1867, Total since Jan. 1, 1868, Total this week. Rows list various export categories like Breadstuffs, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, etc.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending Feb. 22, since Jan. 1, 1868, and for the corresponding period in 1867:

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

Table with columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1868, Same time 1867, For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1868, Same time 1867. Lists various goods like Buttons, Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs, etc.

For the corresponding week of 1867, the shipments from all the ports amounted to 54,296 bales, showing an increase for the week this year of 10,566 bales, and making the total increase in the shipments of the season up to this date 266,284 bales, and a decrease in the stocks at the ports of the United States of 255,455 bales, compared with this date of 1867.

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

Table with columns: PORTS, REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1, EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO- (Great Britain, France, Other for'gn, Total), SHIP-MENTS TO NORTH PORTS, STOCK. Lists data for various ports like N. Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 28, 1868.

The receipts of cotton this week are about the same as last week, the total at all the ports reaching 92,867 bales, (against 92,986 bales last week, 90,725 bales the previous week, and 84,528 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since Sept. 1, 1867, 1,555,804 bales, against 1,329,623 bales for the same period in 1866-7, being an excess this season over last season of 226,181 bales.

Table with columns: Received this week at* - 1868, 1867, Received this week at - 1868, 1867. Lists data for New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, Tennessee, &c.

The foregoing table shows an increase in the receipts for the week of 19,293 bales this year compared with the same period of 1867. We anticipate no material change in the total receipts for next week, believing they will keep up to about the present figures.

Table with columns: From, Exported this week to (Liver-pool, Fal-m'th, Havre, Bre. burg, Ham. cel'a, Genoa, erno, Sal. Total). Lists data for New York, Baltimore, Portland, etc.

* In this table, as well as in our general table of receipts, &c., we deduct from the receipts at each port for the week all received at such port from other Southern ports.

The market this week has been inactive and depressed all the week. The decided reaction at Liverpool and Manchester has been accompanied here with considerable pressure to sell on the part of speculative holders, many of whom proved to be quite weak.

Table with columns: Upland & Florida, Mobile, Texas, New Orleans. Lists prices for Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

Below we give the price of middling cotton at this market each day of the past week. We shall continue this table from week to week:

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Upland & Florida, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas. Lists daily price changes.

In the exports of Cotton this week from New York there is a further decrease, the total shipments reaching 9,618 bales, against 11,221 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks;

* The receipts given for these ports are only the shipments from Tennessee Kentucky, &c., not otherwise enumerated.

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1867

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.		
Liverpool.....	12,195	11,384	8,175	8,189	164,971	170,800
Other British Ports.....	103	296	200	...	4,538	4,121
Total to Gt. Britain..	12,298	11,680	8,375	8,189	169,509	174,921
Havre.....	2,227	430	1,943	224	19,644	5,030
Other French ports.....	...	...	...	...	203	6
Total French.....	2,227	430	1,943	224	19,847	5,036
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,968	1,220	512	352	26,591	12,893
Hamburg.....	...	620	...	...	9,245	5,910
Other ports.....	783	...	391	303	3,136	1,276
Total to N. Europe..	2,751	1,840	903	655	38,972	20,079
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar....	...	32	...	...	2,172	860
All others.....	...	...	...	550	1,467	...
Total Spain, etc.....	...	32	...	550	3,639	860
Grand Total.....	17,276	13,982	11,221	9,618	231,967	200,896

Receipts of cotton at the port of New York for the week and since Sept. 1:

From	This week. Bales.	Since Sept. 1. Bales.	From	This week. Bales.	Since Sept. 1. Bales.
Texas.....	...	1,225	North Carolina.....	411	20,344
Savannah.....	4,866	131,482	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	4,728	69,760
Mobile.....	...	5,178	Per Railroad.....	4,385	79,826
Florida.....	599	8,346			
Total for the week.....				23,747	
Total since Sept. 1.....					422,191

The following are the receipts of cotton at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1867:

Receipts from—	—Boston—		—Philad'phia—		—Baltimore—	
	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.
New Orleans.....	...	22,341	113	3,454	...	147
Texas.....	...	1,007	...	...	...	188
Savannah.....	965	9,800	...	12,292	...	8,393
Mobile.....	826	9,182	...	203	...	...
Florida.....	...	50	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	...	6,472	...	2,258	...	7,900
North Carolina.....	...	232	...	659	...	2,190
Virginia.....	...	24	...	...	...	19,888
New York, &c*.....	3,799	50,635	...	...	...	...
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c....	2,213	20,355	...	...	223	7,246
Total receipts.....bales.	7,803	120,178	113	118,866	2,198	45,952

* Reshipments.
 † These do not include the railroad receipts at Philadelphia.
 ‡ This total is increased this week by a railroad return not before included.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The foregoing tables show that the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 64,862 bales. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all the ports, both North and South, have been made:

Exported this week from—			Total bales
New York—To Liverpool per steamers Denmark 2,295....	City of Baltimore 726... City of Washington 412....	Java 718.... Minnesota 3,006....	per ships Ericsson (additional) 683.... Deslumbantes 349. 8,189
To Havre per steamer St. Laurent 224.....			224
To Bremen per bark Crusce 352.....			352
To Hamburg per steamer Cimbria 303.....			303
To Sa ermo per brig Eaglet 550.....			550
Baltimore—To Bremen per bark Anna 260.....			260
Portland—To Liverpool per steamer Nova Scotian 639.....			639
New Orleans—To Liverpool per ships Armstrong 2,572....	Melicete 3,164.....		5,736
....Antartic 3,888.... G. M. Carin 3,321 ..	Ocean Pearl 2,044....		9,767
per barks Annie 210.... Teesdale 196 ..			15,395
To Falmouth England per steamship Ed. Hawkins 1,935....			1,935
To Havre per ships F. P. Sage 3,686.... Forest Eagle 3,730.....			7,416
To Bremen per bark Iddo Kimball 1,339.....			1,339
To Barcelona per brig Chanits 497.... Sofia 460.....			957
To Genoa per brig Fruttajuola 512.....			512
Mobile—To Liverpool per ships Lancastrian 3,053....	Merrimac 3,051 ..		6,104
Glendowa 3,418.... Stamboul 2,354....	Juno 2,627.... Ailsa 3,608 ..		18,111
Charleston—To Barcelona per Spanish Polacie Valentina 189 Upland....			189
Savannah—To Liverpool per ships Douglas Castle 1,749 Upland....			1,749
Moessenger (additional) 60 Upland.... Lady Russel 3,320 Upland and	50 Sea Island ..		4,179
To Havre per ship Coronella 1,715 Upland and 74 Sea Island.....			1,789
Galveston—To Liverpool per brig Galveston 1,311.....			1,311
Norfolk, Va.—To Liverpool per bark Ada 1,212.....			1,212
Total exports of cotton from the United States this week ..bales.			64,862

MAIL RETURNS.—The course of receipts at the different ports have been as follows for a series of weeks this season and last season. These figures are the receipts proper, that is, the total each week after deducting the amounts received from other Southern ports. Under the head of Texas are included all the ports of that State.

Week ending	N. Orleans.	Mobile.	Savannah.	Char't'n.	Texas.
1867-8.	1867-7.	1867-8.	1867-7.	1867-8.	1867-7.
Nov. 22.	20,530	27,703	15,188	10,193	21,081
" 29.	25,477	28,836	16,650	9,640	19,678
Dec. 6.	26,470	25,299	13,721	10,447	14,171
" 13.	4,278	31,979	20,833	12,719	18,445
" 20.	26,010	37,764	23,860	13,899	22,072
" 27.	26,431	29,461	23,101	14,746	20,081
Jan. 3.	31,160	24,344	16,537	6,905	24,273
" 10.	22,195	25,019	17,058	9,508	17,081
" 17.	20,235	29,664	15,575	8,303	17,883
" 24.	20,858	30,755	15,922	12,097	18,646
" 31.	18,355	41,656	16,368	6,563	23,200
Feb. 7.	32,180	26,030	12,093	10,072	18,602
" 14.	33,378	19,433	12,460	6,531	21,836
" 21.	25,427	28,786	12,774	6,900	23,164

Below we give for each port named the price of middling cotton, rates of exchange, freight (by sail), and insurance at latest mail dates:

Ports.	Price Middling.	Exchange on— Sight 60 days	N. York. p. c. dis.	Liverpool. pool.	Freight to—		Insur. to—
					New York.	New Liverpool.	
N. Orleans, Feb. 21	23½ @ 23½	¼	152	@ 154	1	½	2
Mobile.....	21 24 @....	¾	150	@ 151½	1½	9-16	2
Savannah..	20 23 @....	¾	151½	@ 152	½	9-16	2
Charleston..	20 22½ @....	½	151½	@ ..	½	9-16	1
Galveston..	14 *14¼ @ 14¼	1	....	@ ..	¾	½	1
New York..	28 22 @....	..	....	@....	..	¾	1

* In gold.
 Messrs. Boje & Co., of Brazil, in their circular of Jan. 1st state that as the existing prices of cotton leaves no profit to the Brazil planters, the production of this article in this province will henceforth likely decrease. Last year shipments amounted to 82,500 bales of 4 arrobas against 45,514 bales in 1866, divided as follows, viz:

Exported from Brazil to England.....	bales	41,234
" " To France.....	29,003	
" " To Spain.....	2,611	
" " To other ports.....	9,652	
Total exports of cotton during 1867.....	82,500	

By Telegraph.—The following telegrams have been received by us to-night showing the receipts, exports and stocks of cotton at the ports named for the week ending February 28, and price on that day:

From—	SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE CHRONICLE.				
	Receipts for week.	Exports Great Britain Continent.	Total foreign.	Price Middling.	Stock.
Charleston.....	11,500	5,020	5,020	22	24,870
Savannah.....	22,600	19,300	19,300	22	60,900

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Feb. 15, states:*

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—During the week there has been an active demand for cotton, and an important advance has taken place in the quotations. In Sea Island there is an improvement of 1d., in American of ½d., in Brazilian of ¼d. to 1d., in Egyptian of 1d., and in East India of ¼d. to 1d. per lb. The total sales of the week have amounted to 114,180 bales, of which 25,260 bales are on speculation, 19,440 bales declared for export, and 69,680 bales to the trade. The prices current of American cotton, compared with those of last year, are subjoined:

Description.	—Ord. & Mid—		—Fair & g'd fair—		—Same date 1867—		
	18	20	23	26	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	18	20	23	26	23	27	44
Stained.....	9	11	12	13	16	18	20
Upland.....	7½ 8½	8½ 9½	9½ ..	14	15½	..	..
Mobile.....	7½ 8½	8½ 9½	..	14½	15½	..	..
New Orleans.....	7½ 8½	8½ 9½	..	14½	16	..	..
Texas.....	7¼ 8¼	8¼ 9¼	..	14½	16	..	..

The following figures shows the price of middling qualities of cotton at this date since 1865:

Mid. Sea Island	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Mid. Pernamb.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	44d.	33d.	23d.	20d.		19d.	18½d.	14½d.	8½
Upland... 20¼	19	14	8½	..	Egyptian.. 17	20	14	7½	
Mobile.... 19	14½	8½	..	Broach.... 12	13½	10½	7		
Orleans... 19½	14½	8½	..	Dhollerah. 12½	13	10½	7		

* For latest news respecting the Liverpool cotton market see Telegraph dispatches at the close of our London letter in a previous part of this paper.—[Ed COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 28, 1868

There is a further decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching only 571 hhds, 283 cases, 478 bales, 7 hhds. of stems, against 649 hhds, 425 cases, 418 bales, 4 tierces, and 78 hhds. of stems for the previous seven days. Of these exports 304 hhds., 83 cases, 390 bales were from New York, 247 hhds. leaf and 7 hhds. stems from Baltimore, 19 hhds., 200 cases and 88 bales from Boston and 1 hhd. from New Orleans. The direction of the shipments of hhds. were as follows—48 hhds to Great Britain, 256 hhds. and 7 hhds. stems to Bremen, 232 hhds. to Cadiz, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 191 pkgs. and 65,036 lbs. of which 23,226 lbs. were to London and 37,832 lbs. were to Bremen. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Export'd this week from	Hhds.	Case.	Bales.	Tcs.	—Stems—	lbs.
					hhds. bales.	Man'f
New York	304	83	390	..	7	64,876
Baltimore.....	247	..	..	..	..	160
Boston.....	19	200	88	..	..	50
New Orleans.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk, Va.....	..	..	..	..	..	78
Total this week.....	571	283	478	..	7	65,036
Total last week.....	649	425	418	4	78	121,924
Total previous week..	860	714	654	4	..	197,551

Below we give our usual table showing the total exports of Tobacco from all the ports of the United States, and their direction, since November 1, 1867:

Exports of Tobacco from the United States since November 1, 1867.

Table showing tobacco exports from the United States since November 1, 1867, categorized by destination (To) and quantity (Hhds., Cases, Bales, etc.).

The following table indicates the ports from which the above exports have been shipped:

Table showing the ports from which tobacco exports have been shipped, listing ports like New York, Baltimore, Boston, etc., and their respective quantities.

The market this week has continued quiet for crude tobacco, but manufactured has been active. Kentucky Leaf has sold to the extent of about 400 hhds. for the week, and 2,200 hhds. for February.

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

Table showing tobacco receipts at New York since November 1, 1867, categorized by source (From) and quantity (hhds., pkgs.).

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

Table showing tobacco exports from New York for the past week, categorized by destination (To) and quantity (Hhds., Cases, Bales, etc.).

* The exports in this table to European ports are made up from manifests, verified and corrected by an inspection of the cargo.

The direction of the foreign exports for the week, from the other ports, has been as follows:

From Baltimore—To Bremen 232 hhds. leaf and 7 hhds. stems... To Demarara 4 hhds. leaf... To Montevideo 56 cases manf d... To St. Lucien 11 hhds. leaf... To Sa Blas 160 lbs. manf d.

MARYLAND AND OHIO.—At Baltimore receipts are still nominal, and for want of stock in factors' hands, there is little or nothing doing. The market, however, continues very firm for all descriptions of leaf.

Table showing tobacco prices per 100 lbs. for various types like Maryland frosted to com., Ohio inferior to good com., etc.

KENTUCKY.—At Louisville, the market during the past week has been firm, and the sales aggregate 577. The sales for the current tobacco year amount to 5,101 hhds. There has been no change in prices during the week, and we continue to quote, per 100 lbs.:

Table showing tobacco prices at Louisville, including Common sound lugs, Good sound lugs, etc.

The sales on Saturday, including reviews, amounted to 54 hogsheads. Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd. at \$20, 2 at \$11@11 25, 9 at \$10@10 75, 3 at \$9 25@9 85, 5 at \$8@8 95, 6 at \$7@7 80, 11 at \$6@6 70, 7 at \$5 30@5 80, 4 at \$4 05@4 90, 4 at \$3@3 95, 2 at \$2 25@2 40 per 100 lbs.

NEW ORLEANS.—The market for leaf continues quiet with a small stock, but we have to notice the continuance of a very fair demand for manufactured Tobaccos more especially for the medium and common qualities, whether sound or unsound, and the market is steady at our previous quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868, P. M.

The market has been inactive, and prices unsettled, but closes generally pretty firm, with more export demand.

Flour has arrived very sparingly from the West, in fact the receipts have seldom been smaller, and the demand continuing good for the lower grades, these have ruled firm; but in the medium and better grades, in which we must include most of the Extra State brands, business has been dull, and prices drooping.

Wheat has ruled about steady. The export demand has been fair, taking from seven to twenty-five thousand bushels daily, thus working a considerable reduction of our small stock. As high as \$2 58 has been paid for choice Spring but the bulk of the business has been at \$2 50@2 51 for good No. 1 in store.

Corn has arrived less freely, but with a considerable stock, and large quantities accessible by rail, and a decline in Liverpool, prices have given way slightly. Sales have for some days been mostly at \$1 24@1 25 for new Mixed Western, 9 3/4 @ 10d. freight to Liverpool, and gold 141 1/4 @ 141 3/4, but under a further decline in Liverpool prices to-day were 1c. lower.

Oats have been dull and heavy. Rye advanced materially, but closed weak and unsettled. Barley and Barley Malt have become nearly nominal from scarcity.

The following are closing quotations:

Table showing closing quotations for various breadstuffs like Flour, No. 2, Superfine, Extra State, etc., and their prices.

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

Table showing the movement in breadstuffs at New York, categorized by type (Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, etc.) and quantity (For the week, Since Jan. 1, etc.).

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JAN. 1

To	Flour, C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week	2,473	78,183	.....	.....	.....	211,195
since Jan. 1.	20,863	303,533	.....	.....	.....	1,391,221
N. A. Col. week	200	160	.....	.....	.....	7,200
since Jan. 1.	7,319	12,942	500	.....	.....	.....
West Ind. week	2,906	374	.....	.....	60	2,838
since Jan. 1.	40,655	14,367	.....	.....	14,116	11,272
Total exp't, week	8,278	1,062	78,183	.....	60	220,033
since Jan. 1, 1868	100,792	28,684	249,333	17,474	14,885	1,437,536
same time, 1867.	55,104	21,351	20,166	98,911	382,304	50,689
since Jan. 1 from						
Boston	17,015	8,103	27,090	.....	30	1,300
Ph. adelpnia	6,423	14,730	.....	.....	915	107,598
Baltimore	34,859	10,188	.....	.....	2,879	317,499

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Feb. 22:

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	29,751	90,500	403,948	87,461	13,784	6,936
Milwaukee	7,399	80,517	17,806	16,513	6,536	3,804
Toledo	6,355	9,690	114,290	5,350	.....	360
Detroit	6,342	16,040	9,782	7,700	2,778	.....
Cleveland	2,668	5,250	38,750	19,777	200	1,600
Totals	52,515	201,997	583,376	136,801	23,298	12,700
Previous week	44,575	186,955	629,995	116,293	23,864	10,997
Correspond'g week, '67.	48,492	91,510	142,379	45,070	24,249	29,580

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the same ports from January 1st to February 22, for three years:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.	412,110	539,365	290,714
Wheat, bush.	1,700,584	1,468,716	1,744,551
Corn, bush.	5,029,547	1,451,190	1,052,481
Oats, bush.	1,065,755	742,422	1,000,438
Barley, bush.	253,260	219,441	96,475
Rye, bush.	99,288	133,665	125,445
Total grain, bush.	8,148,434	4,015,455	4,029,890

LIVERPOOL, Feb 14th.—The country markets show more and more the rapid exhaustion of stocks. French markets are all dearer. On Tuesday a very large attendance of millers from a distance was attracted by the late heavy California arrivals, and a very large business resulted in such an advance of quite 8d. per cental. To-day there was a much quieter tone, still the late advance in white wheats was fully maintained, and even exceeded slightly in some cases; reds were also more inquired after, but the aggregate business was small. In flour very little was done at former prices. Indian corn declined.

Last week's deliveries from farmers 53,632 qrs. at 73s. 4d.
Corresponding week last year 47,825 " 61 4

FOREIGN IMPORT THIS WEEK.

	Wheat, cwt.	Ind. Corn, cwt.	Oth. Gr'n, cwt.	Fl. & M'. cwt.
America and Canada	237,066	67,803	2,547	4,036
Europe, &c.	82,835	33,460	25,917	14,485
Since 1st Sept., 1867	319,901	101,262	28,464	18,521
Same time 1866	4,647, 92	1,330,958	951,070	425,442
	1,309,354	99,681	.....	.....

IMPORT OF GRAIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Wheat, cwt.	In. Corn, cwt.	Other Gr'n, cwt.	Fl. & M'. cwt.
Sept. 1, 1867, to Jan. 31, 1868.	16,624,094	2,679,604	6,859,126	1,598,395
Same time last year	10,069,766	5,147,559	9,612,817	1,733,517

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1868.

The week has been one of comparatively little activity in any branch of the trade until to-day, when very large transactions in Rio coffee took place, sales amounting to not less than 34,000 bags. Purchasers of tea are cautious, the market remaining without much of interest. Sugar is in extremely light stock, the arrivals therefore are eagerly looked for. Molasses has been quiet. Prices of Coffee and Sugar are higher, and all prices are firm.

The imports of the week have embraced several cargoes of tea and Rio coffee. There are now a number of vessels from China over-due and large receipts of tea may be expected during the next ten days. Later advices report fair shipments of greens from Shanghai. Of sugar and molasses the arrivals have been small for the season, and the stock of the former being reduced to a very low point, the amount of receipts is of more than usual importance to the market. The easterly storm which prevailed for several days probably delayed vessels in reaching port, and in the next week receipts will, no doubt, be much larger. Full details of the imports at the several ports for the week and since Jan. 1 are given below, under the respective heads. The totals are as follows:

	This week.	—From Jan. 1 to date—
Tea	1,292,198 lbs.	8,554,833
Tea (indirect import)	2,852 pkgs.	923
Coffee, Rio	25,972 bags.	211,236
Coffee, other	1,442 bags.	48,549

Sugar	boxes.	5,072	39,435	13,298
Sugar	hhds.	5,240	20,608	16,349
Sugar	bags.	.....	65,104	26,587
Molasses	hhds.	7,248	24,781	31,347
Molasses, New Orleans	bbls.	.....	10,903	8,437

TEA.

There has not been a large business in tea, buyers hold off as yet, and we may look for more activity after the arrival of the vessels which are now daily expected. Oolongs are in abundant supply—greens are more scarce. The sales of the week have embraced some 8,744 half chests of Oolongs, of which 3,700 were old crop and 330 Souchong.

The imports of the week have included four cargoes at this port and two at Boston, amounting to 147,144 lbs. of green and 2,778,054 lbs. of black tea. The cargoes in detail were as follows:

	Con-gou, &c.	Pou-chong.	Oolong.	Pekoe.	Young Hyson.	Im-perial powder.	Gun-
At New York—							
Ethel	65,270	92,200	50,560	.....	.....	5,544	.....
Magnet	.....	93,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean Chief	297,300	.....	578,100	6,800	.....	.....	.....
Solent	117,100	.....	568,000	.....	70,800	35,400	35,400
At Boston—							
Thos. Brown	127,600	.....	153,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meteor	132,100	.....	497,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	739,370	185,224	1,846,660	6,800	70,800	40,944	35,400

The following table shows the shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1868, the date of latest advices by mail; and importations into the United States, from Jan. 1 to date, in 1867 and 1868:

	SHIPMENTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN SINCE JUNE 1.		IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO U. S. SINCE JAN. 1.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868.*	1867.
	June 1 to Jan. 1.	June 1 to Jan. 1.	1868.*	1867.
Congou & Sou.	lbs. 1,161,843	1,413,330	927,355	638,559
Pouchong	374,163	176,200	185,324	61,400
Oolong & Ning.	7,884,788	8,894,819	5,003,323	3,665,255
Pekoe	.....	12,078	9,600	.....
Twankay	392,462	594,517	37,716	118,146
Hyson skin	18,720	23,190	10,342	.....
Hyson	1,033,517	1,093,554	58,959	402,607
Young Hyson	4,371,999	5,945,388	580,807	1,766,330
Imperial	1,034,182	1,264,256	180,400	371,546
Gunpowder	1,093,061	1,548,292	147,937	363,312
Japans	3,595,628	3,816,275	1,053,590	1,080,952
Total, lbs.	21,010,393	24,744,821	8,154,393	8,482,236

* All imported at New York except 909,800 lbs. of Black at Boston.

The above table includes all shipments to the United States, except 27,264 packages to San Francisco

The indirect importation since Jan. 1 into the United States has been 2,852 pkgs.

HONG KONG, Dec. 31, 1867.—The circular of Messrs. Olyphant & Co reports of Tea as follows:—The Coast mail Steamer has not yet arrived, but we have advices from Foochow to the 21st, and from Amoy to the 23d instant, and particulars of the cargoes of five vessels sailed for London from the former port since despatch of last mail. There have been no less than ten departures for London during the fortnight, and the Export compares unfavorably with that of last season, but a comparison of the various descriptions of Tea shipped shows a decrease of nearly three millions of pounds of Congou and Souchong, and an increase of over that amount of Green Teas. Stocks of Congous, at all the ports, at date of last advices, showed a falling off of some 69,500 chests, or nearly seven millions of pounds, while the quality is generally extremely undesirable, and prices are not sufficiently high to offer any inducement to tea men to bring forward all available supplies. To the growing belief that the season's supply at Foochow will be materially under that of last year, may be attributed the increased business transacted at that port. Nothing further has been done in Black Teas for America, but Greens continue in good demand.

COFFEE.

Coffee was inactive until the auction sale of Thursday, since which transactions have been very large at firmer prices, the advices from Rio per steamer Mississippi also influencing the market. The auction sale of 5,482 bags of Rio, ex steamer South America and bark Victor, by Messrs. L. M. Hoffmans Son & Co., was quite satisfactory, the bidding was spirited and prices ranged from 19@24½c. currency. To-day the very large amount of 33,400 bags were sold at prices from 7½ to 11½ to the trade, gold, in bond. 14,542 bags of the above sales were on speculation, at prices not made public. An auction sale of 325 bags and 300 of skinings was also made. The total sales of the week amount to 42,790 bags of Rio, 473 Maracaibo, 150 Ceylon, and 150 St. Domingo. Prices of other sorts are firmer in sympathy with Rio. Our quotations will furnish a better indication of the market than sales of a single grade can do.

The imports of the week have included four cargoes of Rio, as follows—"Hebe" 3,607 bags; "Tyrus" 3,500 bags; "Herzog" 5,600 bags; "Mississippi" 5,025 bags. In addition to the above 237 bags of Savanilla and 1,200 packages of Zanzibar have come to hand. At Baltimore 5,000 bags of Rio per "Gray Eagle" are reported since our last.

The stock of Rio coffee Feb. 18, and the imports from Jan. 1 to date in 1868 and 1867 were as follows:

	New York.	Phila-del.	Balti-more.	New Orle-ans.	Savan. & Moo-ille.	Gal-veston.	Total.
In Bags.	127,262	2,500	29,000	30,000	2,500	.....	191,262
Stock	37,438	.....	8,000	8,000	1,600	2,600	58,638
Same date 1867.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imports	131,876	.....	36,714	39,146	3,500	.....	211,236
in 1867.	99,112	.....	17,836	30,314	5,000	3,200	156,012

Of other sorts the stock at New York Feb. 25, and the imports at the several sorts since Jan. 1 were as follows :

Table with columns: In bags, New York Stock, Boston import, Philadel. import, Balt. import, N. Orle's import, Total import. Rows include Java, Ceylon, Singapore, Maracaibo, Laguayra, St. Domingo, Other, Total, Same '67.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 28, 1868.—Boje & Co's. Market-Report states—Since issuing our last Circular of 24th ult. a fair business developed itself in Coffee, although holders gradually raised their pretensions, especially for the fine descriptions of Coffee, which are scarce and wanted.

To-day we have to report an advance of 900@1,000 rs. for the better and 600@700 rs. for the lower descriptions of Coffee, which elevation by the decline of the rates of exchanges, indeed, appears to be more than counterbalanced, however, considering the little strictness of the classifications in consequence of the poor selection, prices in reality are much higher than they seem according to the quotations.

Supplies averaged only about 6,000 bags per day, consisting mostly of inferior qualities, and the stock is reduced to 60,000 bags.

We estimate sales in the interval at—for the United States 83,200 bags ; Europe, etc., 185,000 bags. The comparative shipments of coffee in the last three months to the United States were as follows :

Table with columns: October, November, December, Total. Rows show 1865, 1866, 1867 values for coffee exports.

Table with columns: Dec. 26-Baltimore, 26-N. Orleans, 26-New York, 31-New York, Jan. 2-Galveston, 5-Sandyh'k, 6-Marie, 8-Del. B'wat, 8-Baltimore, 9-Adelaide, 9-Wayfarer, 9-Century, 12-Hampt. R., 24-N. York, 25-Hampt. R., 26-N. York. Rows show vessel departures.

Table with columns: Dec. 26-Baltimore, 26-N. Orleans, 26-New York, 31-New York, Jan. 2-Galveston, 5-Sandyh'k, 6-Marie, 8-Del. B'wat, 8-Baltimore, 9-Adelaide, 9-Wayfarer, 9-Century, 12-Hampt. R., 24-N. York, 25-Hampt. R., 26-N. York. Rows show vessel arrivals.

Exchange.—London, bank bills 16 1/2 d. Private bills 17@16 1/2 d. Freights.—Northern ports, 30@35s. Southern ports nominal.

SUGAR.

The principal feature of the market is the condition of the stocks which are extremely small. Holders, however, are unable to obtain an advance, and at the close prices are weak. Sales have been made of about 2,260 boxes, 2,304 hhd. Cuba, and 50 hhd. Porto Rico.

The imports have been small, vessels having been prevented from reaching port by the easterly storm. At all the ports for the week the receipts of all kinds foot up 5,072 boxes against 10,776—and 5,240 hhd. against 4,740 last week. The details are as follows :

Table with columns: At- N. York, Portland, Boston. Rows show sugar imports from Cuba, P. Rico, Other, Manila, etc.

Stocks Feb. 25, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows :

Table with columns: At- N. York stock, Same date 1867, Imp'ts since Jan 1, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans. Rows show sugar stock and import details.

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

HAVANA, Feb 22.—Sugar (Clayed). In the commencement of the week there was some dulness in the demand for the United States, on account of the weakness of prices in New York, reported by cable, and buyers having reduced their offers to 7 1/2 @ 7 1/4 rs. arroba for No. 12, the bulk of sales comprise unimportant parcels at irregular rates, according to the condition of the article, as may be seen by the transactions noticed below. Since yesterday prices have shown more uniformity, and with a more active business doing they were firm to-day at 7 1/2 @ 7 1/4 rs. for current qualities, and even 8 rs. for good bright sugar. Buyers for England and North of Europe continue to operate sparingly, notwithstanding the advance in London of 6d. on previous quotations reported yesterday evening. Shipments to Spain continue on a moderately active scale, qualities suitable for that market being supported at previous rates.—Weekly Report.

Receipts, exports and stocks at Havana and Matanzas have been as follows :

Table with columns: Year, Rec'd this week, Expts to U. S. week, Total export week, Stocks boxes. Rows show 1863, 1867, 1865 data.

MOLASSES.

There has been little doing, and prices are in the buyers favor, Sales

have been made in the week of some 1,851 hogsheads of Cuba at prices within the range of our quotations.

The imports at all the ports for the week are still small for the season, amounting to 7,248 hhd. of foreign, against 4,557 last week. The details are as follows :

Table with columns: Hhds at- N. York, Portland, Boston. Rows show molasses imports from Cuba, Porto Rico, N. O., etc.

Stocks, Feb. 25, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows :

Table with columns: *Hhds at- New York stock, Imp'ts since Jan. 1, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans. Rows show molasses stock and import details.

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

SPICES.

Gold prices remain decidedly firm, and a fair business has been done. We notice sales of 1,000 bags ginger, 500 bales cloves, and 1,250 bags of pepper to arrive at Boston.

FRUITS.

The market has been comparatively quiet. Raisins and Turkish prunes are both firmer. Sales of all kinds have been limited.

We annex ruling quotations of goods in first hands :

Table with columns: Hyson, Common to fair, do Superior to fine, do Ex fine to finest, Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair, do Super. to fine, do Ex fine to finest, unsp. & Imp., Com. to fair, do Sup. to fine, do Ex. f. to finest, H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair, do do Sup. to fine. Rows show tea prices.

Coffee.

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

Table with columns: Rio, prime, duty paid, do good, do fair, do ordinary, do fair to g. cargoes. Rows show coffee prices.

Sugar.

DUTY: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8 1/2 above 15 a; not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Table with columns: Porto Rico, Cuba, inf. to com. refining, do fair to good, do fair to good grocery, do pr. to choice, do centrifugal, do Melado, Hav'a, Box. D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12. Rows show sugar prices.

Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon.

Table with columns: New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, n. c. Rows show molasses prices.

Spices.

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

Table with columns: Cassia, in mats, gold, Ginger, race and Af, Mace, Nutmegs, No. 1, Pepper, Pimento, Jamaica, Cloves. Rows show spice prices.

Fruit.

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

Table with columns: Raisins, Seedless, do Laver, do Bunch, Currants, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, Dates, Almonds, Languedoc, do Provence, do Sicily, Soft Shell, do Shelled, Sardines. Rows show fruit prices.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 23, 1868.

The market has shown much less activity during the past week, owing chiefly to the political complications and the decline of cotton from the highest quotations. Domestic goods are not quite so firm, except in those brands that are

scarce or sold up to production, and we deem it probable that should the present dulness continue during the ensuing week some concession will be made on existing quotations in order to stimulate the Spring trade.

In this connection we may remark that it is generally deemed impolitic to yield to a decline in prices at the commencement of the season, as buyers would be averse to place their orders on a falling market, but to this objection we must demur. The material advance we have had to report during the month past was based mainly on the enhanced value of the raw material, and stimulated by a scarcity in certain favorite makes that is now lessened by every day's production. The raw material having receded in price, buyers expect a concession in rates, especially on those goods of which there is a fair stock on the market. On such a plea it would, perhaps, be advisable to meet the views of buyers, with the understanding that the future range of prices would depend on the course of the cotton market.

The success of the Spring trade would be greatly jeopardized if the campaign opened with a deadlock between jobbers and buyers, and nothing would tend to prevent such a mishap in stimulating a revival of activity as a concession based simply on the price of the raw material. Under one rule we may expect a steady demand to replenish stocks, and, under the other, a dull, sluggish and spasmodic market.

The exports of dry goods for the week ending Feb. 25, and since January 1, 1868, and the total for the same time in 1867 and 1860 are shown in the following table:

Table with columns for 'FROM NEW YORK' (Domestics, D. Goods, Val.) and 'FROM BOSTON' (Domestics, Dry Goods). Rows include Exports to New Granada, Liverpool, Havre, Marseilles, Bombay, Hayti, Br. Provinces, and totals for this week, since Jan 1, 1868, and for years 1867 and 1860.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of the leading jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been inactive during the week. Standards were advanced to 19 1/2 cents, but under a limited demand have receded 1/2 cent. They are now coming more freely on the market, but the supply cannot be deemed plentiful. Agawam 36 inches 14 1/2, Amoskeag A 36 19 1/2, do B 36 19, Atlantic A 36 19 1/2, do H 36 19, do P 36 16, do L 36 17, do V 36 15 1/2, Augusta 36 18 1/2, do 30 15, Broa way 36 17, Bedford R 30 10 1/2, Boott H 27 11, do O 34 14, do S 40 16, do W 45 19 1/2, Cabot A 36 18 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 8 1/2, Exeter A 36 16, Golden Ridge 36 14, Grafton A 27 9, Great Falls M 36 16 1/2, do S 33 14, Harrisburg 36 18, Indian Head 36 19 1/2, do 30 15 1/2, Indian Orchard A 40 17, do C 36 15 1/2, do BB 36 13 1/2, do L 30 11 1/2, do W 34 12 1/2, do F 36 15 1/2, do G 33 14 1/2, do NN 36 15 1/2, Kennebec 36 9, Laconia O 39 16 1/2, do B 37 16 1/2, do E 36 15 1/2, Lawrence C 36 19 1/2, do E 36 18, do F 36 17, do G 34 14, do H 27 11, do LL 36 17, Lyman O 36 16 1/2, do E 36 19 1/2, Massachusetts E 33 11, do BB 36 17, do C 27 11, do J 30 15, Medford 36 18 1/2, Nashua fine O 33 17, do R 36 19, do E 39 21, New Hartford A 36 14, Newmarket A 36 16 1/2, Pacific extra 36 19 1/2, do H 36 19, do L 36 16, Penn. Manor 36 16, Pepperell 6-4 27 1/2, do 7-4 30, do 8-4 37 1/2, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, do 11-4 55, Pepperell E fine 39 19, do R 36 18, do O 33 15, do N 30 14, do G 30 14, Pocasset F 30-10, do K 36 15 1/2, do 40 20, Saranac fine O 33 16, do R 36 18, do E 39 20, Sigourney 36 11, Stark A 36 19, Superior IXL 36 16, Swift River 36 13 1/2, Tiger 27 8 1/2, Tremont E 33 11 1/2.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—The fine grades are scarce, but the lower and medium makes are in good supply. The excitement in these goods is greatly toned down. Amoskeag 46 inches 22 1/2, do 42 21, do A 36 20, do Z 33 12, Androscoggin 36 21, Appleton 36 18, Attawaugan XX 36 15, Atlantic Cambric 36 27, Bay Mill 36 22, Babbalou & Son 36 16 1/2, do 33 13 1/2, Bartletts 36 20, do 32 15 1/2, do 30 14 1/2, Bates 36 22 1/2, do B 36 19, do B 33 15, Blackstone 36 17, do D 36 14, Boott B 36 17, do C 33 15 1/2, do H 28 11, do O 30 14, do R 27 10 1/2, do S 36 16, do W 45 20, Canoe 27 9, Clinton CCC 36 17, do C 36 14, Dwight 36 18, Ellerton E 42 20, do 27 10, Forrest Mills 36 16 1/2, Forestdale 36 20, Globe 37 8 1/2, Fruit of the Loom 36 21, Gold Medal 36 15, Greene Mfg Co 36 14, do 30 12, Great Falls K 36 16, do M 33 15, do S 31 14, do A 33 16, Hope 36 17, James 36 17 1/2, do 33 15, do 31 14, Langdon 42 18, do 46 20, do 36 17, do 33 13, Lawrence B 36 16, Lonsdale 36 21, Masonville 36 21, Mattawamkeag 6-4 25, do 8-4 35, do 9-4 42 1/2, do 10-4 47 1/2, Newmarket C 36 16 1/2, Pepperell 6-4 30, do 8-4 37 1/2, do 9-4 47 1/2, do 10-4 55, Rosebuds 36 18 1/2, Red Bank 36 14, do 32 12, Reynolds AA 36 14, Slaterville 36 16 1/2, do 33 13, Slater J. & W. 36 16 1/2, Tip Top 36 19, Utica 5-4 35, do 6-4 40, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Uxbridge 36 17, Waltham X 33 14, do 42 18, do

6-4 30, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 55, Wamsutta 45 32 1/2, do 40 1/2 29 do 36 25, Washington 33 10.

BROWN DRILLS are off. In consequence of the decreasing demand for export, they are now in better stock. Androscoggin 11 1/2, Amoskeag 17, Boott 17, Graniteville D 16, Laconia 17, Massabesic 16, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 15, Winthrop 14.

PRINT CLOTHS are unsettled, in sympathy with cotton. The sales at Providence amounted to 73,000 pieces for the week, and the price was 9 cents at the close. Since then quotations have declined, and are now on a basis of 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 cents for 64x64.

PRINTS showed a fair trade at the commencement of the week, but, business has slackened since. The desirable styles are reported as sold up pretty close by agents, and prices are firm. Allens 13 1/2, American 14, Amoskeag 13 1/2, do p'k & purple 14 1/2, do mourning 13, Arnolds 14, Cochecho 15, Conestoga 14, Dunnell's 14, Freeman 12, Mallory 13 1/2, Gloucester 14, Hamilton 14, Home 9, Lancaster 14, do shirt-camb. 16, do stripes 13 1/2, London mourning 12, Manchester 12, Merrimac D 15, do p'k & purple 16, do W 16, do p'k & pur 16, Oriental 14, Pacific 14 1/2, Richmond's 14, Simpson Mourning 13, Sprague's pur and pink 15 1/2, do blue and wh. 16, do fancy 14 1/2, do shirtings 15 1/2, Victory 12, Wamsutta 10 1/2, Wauregan 13.

GINGHAMS are steady, with a fair demand. Caledonia 15, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 18, Manchester 12 1/2, Union 12 1/2.

MUSLIN DELAINES are in good stock; holders are still firm in their views notwithstanding the lessened demand. Armures 20, do plain 22 1/2, Hamilton 19, Lowell 19, Manchester 19, Pacific 19, Pekins 24, Piques 22, Spragues 17.

TICKINGS are less active, and the market is well supplied. Albany 9, American 14, Amoskeag A C A 38 1/2, do A 30, do B 27, do do O 24, do D 21, Bunker Hill 21, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga 27 1/2, do extra 32 1/2, Cordis 27 1/2, do BB 17 1/2, Eagle 22 1/2, Easton A 16, do B 15, Hamilton 27 1/2, do D 20, Lewiston 36 35, do 32 30, do 30 27 1/2, Mecs. and W'km's 28, Methuen AA 30, Pearl River 35, Pemberton AA 27 1/2, do X 17, Swift River 17, Thorndike 18 1/2, Whittenden A 22 1/2, Willow Brook 28 1/2, York 30 27 1/2, do 32 35.

STRIPES are reported scarce in the best makes. Prices are firm with a fair trade. Albany 9, American 15, Amoskeag 24, Boston 18 1/2, Easton 14 1/2, Everett 14 1/2, Hamilton 23 1/2, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 12, do G 13, Uncasville dark 16 1/2, do light 15 1/2, Whittenton AA 22, do A 20, do BB 16, do C 13 1/2, do D 12, York 23 1/2.

CHECKS are without change. Caledonia No. 70 27 1/2, do 50 25, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 25, do 9 21, do 7 16, do 11 20, do 15 25, Kennebeck 22 1/2, Lanark No. 2 11 1/2, Park No. 60 15, do 70 22 1/2, do 80 25, do 90 27 1/2, Pequa 1,200 12 1/2, Star Mills 600 10 1/2, do 800 16, do 900 18, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27 1/2.

DENIMS are quiet, but quotations are firm. Arkwright, bro'n 17, do blue 16 1/2, Amoskeag 31, Blue Hill 14, Boston brown 13 1/2, Beaver cr. blue 19, do bro'n 15, Chester Dock B 14 1/2, Columbian extra 30, Haymaker 18, Manchester 21, Liugard's blue 14, do brown 12 1/2, Otis AXA 28, do BB 26, do CC 23, Pearl River 30, Pittsfield 10, Thorndike 18, Tremont 20, Union 14, Warren brown 17 1/2, Workingman's 21 1/2.

CORSET JEANS are in fair request. The lower grades are in better stock than the mediums, and the fine makes are scarce. Amoskeag 14, Bates 11, Everetts 15, Laconia 14, Naumkeag 14, do satteen 18, Newmarket 12 1/2, Pepperell 16, Washington satt 18.

CAMBRICS AND SILESIA are fairly active and in good stock. Agents are very firm in their quotations. Pequot cambrics 10 1/2, Superior 8 1/2, Victory H 9 1/2, Washington 10 1/2, Wauregan 10. Blackburn Silecias 16, Ellerton 13, Indian Orchard 13, Lonsdale twilled 14 1/2, Victory twilled 14, Ward 14.

IN DOMESTIC WOOLENS there is much more activity, and, in sympathy with the general market, prices have assumed more firmness. Fancy cassimeres and coatings are in good request, and there is a fair inquiry for reasonable cloths, doeskins, &c. Foreign goods are more active, but prices are not as yet satisfactory to owners.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS of British manufacture are not in over-supply and command a fair trade in first hands. The French goods at auction have realised but poor prices, and much was withdrawn in consequence. The season will apparently be later than usual for these fabrics.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 27, 1868, and the corresponding weeks of 1866 and 1867, have been as follows:

Table titled 'ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 27, 1868.' with columns for '1866' and '1867' (Pkg. and Value) and '1868' (Pkg. and Value). Rows include Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

Table titled 'WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.' with columns for '1866' and '1867' (Pkg. and Value) and '1868' (Pkg. and Value). Rows include Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods.

Table titled 'ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.' with columns for '1866' and '1867' (Pkg. and Value) and '1868' (Pkg. and Value). Rows include Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and Miscellaneous dry goods, plus Total and Add ent'd for consumption.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS (WEEKLY).—In the following table we compare the reported weekly earnings (gross and per mile) of the leading railroads in 1866 and 1867:

Railroads.	Week.	Miles of road	Gross earnings		Earnings p. m.		
			1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	
Atlantic & Gt. Western.	2d, Jan.	507	92,056	98,170	181 68	193 50	
"	3d,		90,235	102,897	177 97	202 95	
"	4th,		100,228	108,459	197 68	213 95	
"	1st, Feb.		83,243	88,094	164 18	177 75	
"	2d,		110,383	99,254	217 72	191 82	
Chicago and Alton.	1st, Jan.	280	52,427	56,285	187 24	201 02	
"	2d,		65,911	59,752	235 60	213 40	
"	3d,		61,319	62,811	218 99	224 33	
"	4th,		58,826	67,476	210 09	237 43	
Chicago and N. West'n.	3d, Jan.	1,152	149,213	168,273	129 52	138 98	
"	4th,		199,490	242,233	173 16	215 57	
"	1st, Feb.		138,473	175,166	120 20	152 06	
"	2nd,		143,287	177,267	124 39	153 89	
"	3d,		143,454	210,593	124 52	182 80	
Chic., R. I. and Pacific.	2d, Jan.	452	66,760	66,100	162 83	146 46	
"	3d,		(in '67	67,211	71,100	163 93	157 30
"	4th,		410.)	52,512	67,100	128 08	159 01
"	1st, Feb.			53,200	73,800	129 75	163 29
Detroit and Milwaukee.	3d, Jan.	188	19,260	18,432	102 44	98 04	
"	4th,			18,330	21,835	97 52	116 14
"	1st, Feb.			22,487	20,518	119 57	109 24
"	2nd,			24,622	19,718	130 97	104 88
Michigan Central.	2d, Jan.	295	71,133	72,044	241 59	252 78	
"	3d,			64,086	65,639	224 89	230 31
"	4th,			98,261	130,194	327 23	456 46
"	1st, Feb.			60,478	65,326	212 21	229 19
"	2d,		63,587	69,330	224 17	243 29	
Michigan Southern.	3d, Jan.	524	66,831	83,381	127 54	158 74	
"	4th,			95,700	128,946	182 65	246 08
"	1st, Feb.			67,304	70,932	128 44	135 36
"	2d,			72,683	74,150	138 71	141 51
"	3d,		71,946	75,700	137 30	144 46	
Tol. Wabash & Western.	3d, Jan.	521	48,161	64,030	92 44	122 90	
"	4th,			77,453	89,806	148 66	172 37
"	1st, Feb.			50,623	64,338	97 16	123 49
"	2d,			5,951	59,732	103 55	114 65
"	3d,		41,903	60,802	80 42	116 70	
Western Union.	3d, Jan.	180	8,819	11,527	49 82	65 12	
"	4th,			10,546	16,438	59 58	92 89
"	1st, Feb.			7,855	9,214	44 39	52 05
"	2d,			6,490	10,202	36 66	57 63
"	3d,		4,960	9,874	27 55	54 85	

BROAD GAUGE TO CHICAGO.—It now appears certain that the Erie Railway is to be extended into Chicago. A new line will be constructed from the Atlantic and Great Western, via Tiffin to Toledo, and a third rail laid on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Already, it is said, a contract for the construction of that portion of the line between Toledo and Tiffin has been signed, which binds the contractor to complete the work within twelve months. The enterprise is one of great importance to the welfare not only of New York and Chicago, but also of the whole country. It will furnish another capacious outlet for the rapidly developing interior, such as has been wanted for several years, and make the Long Dock, on the Hudson, the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Line.

FRENCH RAILROADS.—The total length of railroads in operation in France at the close of September, 1867, was—on the old network of the six great companies 4,703 1/2 miles; on the new network of the six great companies 4,770 miles, and on the miscellaneous lines 15 1/2—making a total of 9,624 1/2 miles. At the corresponding date in 1866 the lines were—4,703 1/2, 4,052 1/2 and 85 miles respectively—a total of 8,840 1/2. The additional extent of road opened in the intervening twelve months was, therefore, 784 1/2 miles, and belonged—717 1/2 to the new network and 66 1/2 to the miscellaneous lines.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the directors of this company on Thursday, February 20, a resolution was passed calling a meeting of the stockholders to be held at Cleveland, March 30, to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the capital stock, and also the propriety of consolidating or leasing their road.

THE LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD has been opened for through travel. At Bethlehem the car for Philadelphia is switched and attached to the train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Those bound for New York are conveyed over the Morris and Essex Railroad.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

—Atlantic & Great Western—				—Chicago and Alton—				—Chicago & Northwestern—				—Chic., Rock Is. and Pacific—			
1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.	
(507 m.)	(507 m.)	(507 m.)		(280 m.)	(280 m.)	(280 m.)		(1,082 m.)	(1,152 m.)	(1,152 m.)		(228 m.)	(410 m.)	(452 m.)	
\$504,992	\$361,137	\$394,771	Jan.	\$226,152	\$240,238	\$259,539	Jan.	\$590,767	\$696,147	\$741,926	Jan.	\$241,395	\$292,047	\$283,600	
408,864	377,852		Feb.	222,241	142,947		Feb.	459,007	574,664		Feb.	183,385	224,621		
388,480	438,046		March	290,111	238,362		March	613,974	765,398		March	257,230	272,454		
394,533	443,029		April	269,249	283,951		April	624,174	774,280		April	209,099	280,283		
451,477	459,370		May	329,851	338,691		May	880,993	895,712		May	277,505	251,916		
474,441	380,796		June	871,543	943,678		June	925,983	898,357		June	306,693	261,480		
462,574	400,116		July	321,597	356,142		July	808,524	880,324		July	238,926	274,800		
528,618	475,257		Aug.	387,269	421,484		Aug.	797,475	1,038,824		Aug.	317,977	404,600		
526,959	483,857		Sept.	322,638	422,164		Sept.	1,000,086	1,451,284		Sept.	400,941	517,702		
541,491	477,528		Oct.	360,923	430,108		Oct.	1,200,216	1,508,883		Oct.	428,474	558,200		
497,250	446,596		Nov.	323,030	364,196		Nov.	1,010,892	1,210,387		Nov.	345,027	415,400		
368,581	350,837		Dec.	271,246	302,407		Dec.	712,359	918,088		Dec.	260,268	351,600		
5,476,276	5,094,421		Year	3,695,152	3,884,368		Year	9,424,450	11,712,248		Year	3,466,922	4,105,103		
—Erie Railway—				—Illinois Central—				—Marietta and Cincinnati—				—Michigan Central—			
1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.	
(798 m.)	(775 m.)	(775 m.)		(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)		(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)		(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	
\$1,185,746	\$906,759	\$1,082,320	Jan.	\$603,053	\$660,438	\$519,855	Jan.	\$90,411	\$94,136	\$92,433	Jan.	\$282,438	\$304,097	\$343,319	
937,936	917,639		Feb.	506,266	554,201		Feb.	85,447	78,976		Feb.	295,796	253,669		
1,070,917	1,139,528		Mar.	506,465	417,352		Mar.	84,357	84,652		Mar.	337,158	375,210		
1,153,441	1,217,143		April	411,605	420,007		April	81,131	72,768		April	343,736	362,783		
1,101,632	1,122,140		May	569,250	477,607		May	96,338	90,526		May	365,196	333,952		
1,243,636	1,118,731		June	587,679	496,616		June	103,373	96,535		June	335,082	284,977		
1,206,244	1,071,312		July	480,626	497,521		July	98,043	106,594		July	324,986	313,021		
1,295,400	1,239,024		Aug.	578,253	684,377		Aug.	206,921	114,716		Aug.	359,645	398,992		
1,416,101	1,444,745		Sept.	571,348	705,259		Sept.	104,866	121,217		Sept.	429,166	464,778		
1,476,244	1,498,716		Oct.	661,971	761,499		Oct.	113,504	142,823		Oct.	493,649	506,292		
1,416,001	1,421,831		Nov.	588,219	679,160		Nov.	112,952	132,387		Nov.	414,604	412,933		
1,041,115	1,041,646		Dec.	504,066			Dec.	123,802	123,383		Dec.	308,649	330,373		
4,596,418	14,139,264		Year	6,546,741			Year	1,201,239	1,258,713		Year	4,260,125	4,371,071		
—Mich. So. & N. Indiana—				—New York Central—				—Milwaukee & St. Paul—				—Ohio & Mississippi—			
1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.		1865.	1866.	1867.		1866.	1867.	1868.	
(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)		(692 m.)	(692 m.)	(692 m.)		(234 m.)	(275 m.)	(370 m.)		(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	
\$312,846	\$305,857	\$371,041	Jan.	\$1,086,360	\$901,571	\$	Jan.	\$98,181	\$131,707	\$146,800	Jan.	\$267,541	\$242,798	\$211,973	
277,234	311,088		Feb.	895,887	845,853		Feb.	86,528	123,404	130,000	Feb.	240,109	219,067		
412,715	379,761		Mar.	1,135,745	1,075,773		Mar.	95,905	123,957	134,900	Mar.	326,236	279,648		
413,970	391,163		April	1,190,491	1,227,286		April	106,269	121,533	192,548	April	277,423	284,729		
418,024	358,601		May	1,170,415	1,093,731		May	203,018	245,598	230,497	May	283,130	232,929		
384,684	304,232		June	1,084,533	934,536		June	237,562	244,376	221,690	June	253,924	240,135		
338,858	312,879		July	1,135,461	1,116,693		July	251,906	208,785	193,000	July	247,262	234,683		
384,401	428,702		Aug.	1,285,911	1,338,915		Aug.	241,370	188,815	203,436	Aug.	305,454	322,521		
429,177	487,867		Sept.	1,480,929	1,732,673		Sept.	300,841	276,416	408,658	Sept.	278,701	365,371		
496,655	539,435		Oct.	1,530,518			Oct.	395,579	416,359	1,101,600	Oct.	310,762	379,367		
429,548	423,341		Nov.	1,211,108			Nov.	346,717	323,539		Nov.	302,425	336,066		
352,218	370,757		Dec.	985,857			Dec.	171,125	129,287		Dec.	281,613	272,043		
4,650,328	4,613,743		Year	14,143,215			Year	2,535,001	2,538,800		Year	53,290,583	3,459,319		
—Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago—				—St. L ^o Alton & T. Haute—				—Toledo, Wab. & Western—				—Western Union—			
1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1867.		1866.	1867.	1868.		1866.	1867.	1868.	
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)		(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)		(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)		(157 m.)	(180 m.)	(180 m.)	
\$550,982	\$542,416	402,694	Jan.	\$170,078	\$178,119	\$149,658	Jan.								

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

Table with columns for Stock name, Stock outstanding, Dividend (Periods, Last paid, rate), and FRIDAY (Bid, Ask). Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.—PAGE 2.

Bond List Page 1 will appear in this place next week.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, INTEREST, FRIDAY, Amount outstanding, Rate, Payable, Principal payable, Bid, Ask'd. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous bonds.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

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

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Asked, COMPANIES., Bid., Asked. 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 \$200,000, in 20,000 shares. § Capital of Lake Superior companies generally \$500,000, in 20,000 shares

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Asked, COMPANIES., Bid., Asked. Lists various gold and silver mining companies like Ada Elmore, Alameda Silver, American Flag, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: Marked thus (*) are participating, & (†) write Marine risks., Jan. 1, 1867., DIVIDENDS., 1865, 1866, 1867, Last paid. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Such is the title of the new consolidation formed of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central, Chicago and Great Eastern, Logansport and Union, and Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroads. This combination will form three lines, viz., from Columbus to Indianapolis, 188 miles; from Union City Junction (83 miles west Columbus) to Logansport, 197, and to the State line of Illinois, 258 miles, and from Richmond (119 miles west Columbus) to Chicago, 224 miles. Total of all lines, 670 miles. At the State line of Illinois a connection is made with the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, now open to Peoria, 111 miles, and completed half way (57 miles) from Warsaw towards Peoria, 119 miles. A branch of 9 miles is also being built from La Harpe on the main line to Burlington. The whole will be completed by October, 1868.

Insurance.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, In the City of New York. NO. 40 WALL STREET.

ASSETS.....\$2,300,000
New and important plans of Life Insurance have been adopted by this Company. See new Prospectus. Profits available after policies have run one year, and annually thereafter. JOHN EADIE, President. NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Secretary.

Sun Mutual Insurance COMPANY. (INSURANCE BUILDINGS) 49 WALL STREET. Incorporated 1841.

Capital and Assets,.....\$1,614,540 78
This Company having recently added to its previous assets a paid up cash capital of \$500,000, and subscription notes in advance of premiums of \$300,000, continues to issue policies of insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks. No Fire Risks disconnected from Marine taken by the Company. Dealers are entitled to participate in the profits. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. JOHN P. PAULISON, Vice-President. ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

The Mercantile Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1867.....\$1,261,349 ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

During the past year this Company has paid to its Policy-holders, IN CASH, a rebatement on premiums in lieu of scrip, equivalent in value to an average scrip dividend of TWENTY PER CENT.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company makes 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.

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

Niagara Fire Insurance COMPANY. No. 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1868.....363,000
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent. JONATHAN D. STEELE, President. NOTMAN, Secretary.

H O P E FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$150,000 Assets, June 1, 1867 - - - - - 222,433

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

Board of Directors:

- Henry M. Taber, Theodore W. Riley, Steph. Cambreling, Joseph Foulke, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Jacob Reese, Lebbeus B. Ward, D. Lydig Suydam, Joseph Britton, Fred. Schuchardt, Henry S. Leverich, Robert Schell, William H. Terry, Joseph Grafton, Amos Robbins, Thos. P. Cummings, Jno. W. Mercereau, David L. Eigenbrodt, William Remsen, Henry Hyatt, JACOB REESE, President. AMOS E. MOORE, Secretary.

Insurance.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND Mercantile Insurance Co OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809. UNITED STATES BRANCH, 74 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS (IN GOLD): Subscribed Capital.....\$10,000,000 Accumulated Funds.....12,695,000 Annual Income.....4,260,635

Policies issued in Gold or Currency at option of Applicant. Losses promptly adjusted and paid in this Country. NEW YORK BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: CHAS. H. DABNEY, Esq., Chairman. SOLON HUMPHREYS, Esq., of E. D. Morgan & Co. AYMAR CARTER, Esq., of E. D. Morgan & Co. DAVID DOWS, Esq., of David Dows & Co. EGISTO P. FABBRI, Esq., of Fabbri & Chauncey. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., of S. B. Chittenden & Co. SHEPPARD GANDY, Esq., of Sheppard Gandy, & Co. EZRA WHITE, Associate Managers T. C. ALLYN, Associate Managers CHAS. E. WHITE, Assistant Manager. LORD, DAY & LORD, Solicitors. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., Bankers.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Capital and Surplus \$1,500,000. GEO. M. COIT, Sec'y. GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN. Capital and surplus \$1,000,000. W. B. CLARK, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres't

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus \$700,000. J. N. DUNHAM, Sec'y. E. FREEMAN, Pres

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO OF HARTFORD, CONN. Capital \$275,000. M. BENNETT, Jr., Sec'y. J. B. ELBREDGE, Pres't.

Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money. WHITE, ALLYN & CO., Agents, NO. 74 WALL STREET.

ÆTNA Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD.

Incorporated 1819..... Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL.....\$3,000,000.

L. J. HENDEE, President. J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

Assets July 1, 1867.....\$4,650,938 27 Liabilities.....377,668 46

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW YORK AGENCY

NO. 62 WALL STREET.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.

North American Fire Insurance Co.,

OFFICE 114 BROADWAY.

BRANCH OFFICE 9 COOPER INSTITUTE, THIRD AVENUE.

INCORPORATED 1823.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00 Surplus.....255,057 77

Cash Capital and Surplus, January 1, 1867, \$755,057 77.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at the usual rates. Policies issued and Losses paid at the office of the Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal cities in the United States.

JAMES W. OTIS, President. R. W. BLEECKER, Vice Pres F. H. CARTER, Secretary. J. GEISWOLD, General Agent.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE

Pacific Mutual Insurance COMPANY,

TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY.

New York, January 11, 1868.

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1867.....\$149,480 75 Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1867, inclusive.....796,612 87 Total Amount of Marine Premiums.....\$946,093 62

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED NO POLICIES EXCEPT ON CABGO AND FREIGHT FOR THE VOYAGE.

No Risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned during the Period as above.....\$827,044 19 Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period.....603,270 41 Return Premiums.....74,421 12

The Company has the following assets.

Cash in Bank and on hand.....\$84,029 31 U.S. and other stocks (US \$433,100) 476,298 33 Loans on Stocks drawing interest 66,550 00 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....\$626,877 64 Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums 279,584 45 Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....91,438 94 Total Assets.....\$1,050,378 95

Six Per Cent. Interest,

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th day of February next. The remaining Fifty Per Cent. of the

Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1863,

will be redeemed and paid in cash, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th day of February next, from which date interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A Dividend in Script of FIFTEEN PER CENT. is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next.

TRUSTEES:

- John K. Myers, A. C. Richards, A. Augustus Low, W. M. Richards, G. D. H. Gillespie, C. E. Milnor, Martin Bates, Frederick B. Betts, Moses A. Hoppock, W. H. Mellen, B. W. Bull, Horace B. Claffin, Ephraim L. Corning, A. S. Barnes, Egbert Starr, A. Wesson, William Leconey, John A. Bartow, Alex. M. Earle, John A. Hadden, Oliver K. King, Dean K. Fenner, Wm. T. Blodgett, Lewis Buckman, Chas. H. Ludington, Jos. L. Smallwood, Thomas Eakin, Henry C. Southwick, Wm. Hegeman, James R. Taylor, Adam T. Bruce, Albert B. Strange,

JOHN K. MYERS, President. WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE Co., 135 BROADWAY.

Capital.....\$2,000,000 00 Assets, Jan. 1, 1868.....3,673,896 74 Liabilities.....107,490 55

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. GEO. M. LYON, Asst. Secretary. T. B. GREENE, 2d Asst. Secretary. D. A. HEALD, General Agent and Adjuster.

Queen Fire Insurance Co OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,893,220 PAID-UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$1,432,340

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.

Hanover Fire Insurance COMPANY, No. 45 WALL STREET.

JULY 1st, 1867

Cash capital.....\$400,000 00 Surplus.....206,634 79 Gross Assets.....\$606,634 79 Total Liabilities.....50,144 86

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

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 ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Anchors, Ashes, Beeswax, Bones, Bread, Breadstuffs, Bricks, Britzles, Butter and Cheese, Candles, Cement, Chains, Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, Copper, Cordage, Corks, and Cotton.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Drugs and Dyes, Alcohol, Alum, Argols, Arsenic, Balsam, Bark, Bi Carb. Soda, Bleaching Powder, Borax, Brimstone, Castor Oil, Chlorate Potash, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Gum Arabic, Gum Benzoin, Gum Gamboge, Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Tragacanth, Ipecacuanha, Licorice, Madder, Opium, Potash, Quinine, Sarsaparilla, Shell Lac, Soda Ash, Sulph. Morphia, Tartaric Acid, Verdigris, Vitriol, and Zinc.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Manna, Mustard Seed, Nutgalls, Oil Anis, Oil Cassia, Oil Bergamot, Oil Lemon, Oil Peppermint, Oil Vitriol, Opium, Oxalic Acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate Potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, Sago, Salarus, Sal Am'vac, Sal Soda, Sarsaparilla, Seneca Root, Senna, Shell Lac, Soda Ash, Sugar, Sulph. Quinine, Sulphate Morphine, Tart'c Acid, Tapioca, Verdigris, Vitriol, Duck, Dye Woods, Fish, Flax, Furs and Skins, and Skins.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Deer, Glass, American Window, French Window, Gunny Bags, Gunny Cloth, Gunpowder, Hay, Hemp, Hides, and Wet Salted Hides.

Table listing various goods such as Upper Leather Stock, Honey, Hops, Iron, Lead, Leather, Lime, and Lumber, with their respective prices and quantities.

Table listing goods including White oak pipe, Manogany Cedar Rosewood, Molasses, Nails, Naval Stores, Oil Cake, Oils, Olive, Palm, Linseed, Whale, Sperm, Lard, Red oil, Bank, Straits, Paraffine, Kerosene, Paints, and various other commodities.

Table listing goods such as Vermillion, Venet. red, Carmine, China clay, Chalk, Barytes, Petroleum, Refined, Naptha, Residuum, Gasoline, Provisions, Rice, Salt, Saltpetre, Seeds, Shot, Silk, Spelter, Spices, Spirits, Domestic Liquors, and Steel.

Table listing goods including Sumac, Sugar, Tallow, Teas, Tin, Tobacco, Wines, and Wire, with their respective prices and quantities.

Commercial Cards.

GILEAD A. SMITH,
15 LANGHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.
**RAILROAD IRON,
BESSEMER RAILS,
STEEL TYRES,
AND METALS.**
Railroad Bonds and U.S. and other American Securities negotiated, and Credit and Exchange provided for U. S. or Continent.
Consignments solicited on the usual terms of any of the staples.
Special Counting and Reception Rooms available for Americans in London, with the facilities usually found at the Continental Bankers.

**Railroad Iron,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
FOR
Steam and Street Roads,
FOR SALE BY
S. W. HOPKINS & Co.,
69 & 71 Broadway.**

**Street Cars, Omnibuses.
JOHN STEPHENSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
New York.**

**NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE
GENUINE SWEDISH DANNE-
MORA IRON.**

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a contract with Messrs. W. Jessop & Sons, of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron, which in future, will be stamped

LEUFSTA, W. JESSOP & SONS.

And to which I request the special attention of the trade.
Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

WM. JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of, Iron and Steel, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their establishments, Nos. 91 & 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and Nos. 133 & 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

**MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,
Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.**

**Thomas J. Pope & Bro.
METALS.
292 PEARL STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK**

**F. & F. A. Dana,
FOREIGN & AMERICAN RAILROAD
IRON, OLD AND NEW,
Pig, Scrap Iron and other Metals, Locomotives, Railroad Chairs & Spikes.
Old Rails Re-rolled or Exchanged for new.
67 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,**

ESTABLISHED IN 1826.
**A. B. HOLABIRD & Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.,
ENGINE AND MILL MANUFACTURERS.
Particular attention is called to our
IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILL.
It is superior to all others in strength, durability and simplicity, will cut from 15,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber per day.
REED'S PATENT GOLD PREMIUM
WHEAT AND CORN MILLS.
Built of solid French Burr Rock. Particulars on ven to Southern patronage**

Commercial Cards.

**EVERETT & Co.,
28 State Street, Boston,
AGENTS FOR
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
OF CHINA AND JAPAN.**

**Henry Lawrence & Sons,
MAUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE
FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE,
192 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.**

**Norton, Slaughter & Co.,
COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
40 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.**

**Cash Advances made on Consignments
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO
OUR FRIENDS IN LIVER-
POOL HAVRE AND
HAMBURG.**

**NEILL, Bros., & Co.,
134 PEARL STREET.**

**J. M. CUMMINGS & Co.,
DISTILLERS
AND**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
58 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
Offer for sale, IN BOND, fine BOURBON and RYE
WHISKIES, from their own and other first-class Dis-
tilleries, Kentucky.**

**G. FALLS & Co.,
COTTON BUYERS,
Memphis, Tenn.
G. FALLS. J. C. JOHNSON. J. N. FALLS
Refer by permission to Caldwell & Morris, New York.**

**GANO, WRIGHT & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton, Flour, Grain and Provisions
NO. 27 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.**

**THE
Singer Manufacturing Co.
458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world re-
nowned
SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
for family use and manufacturing purposes. Branches
and Agencies throughout the civilized world, SEND
FOR CIRCULAR.**

Financial.

**SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
76 So. 3d St., | 3 Nassau St.,
Philada. | New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities
and Foreign Exchange, and
members of Stock and Gold
Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and
Bankers received on liberal
terms.**

**U. S. Bonds a Specialty.
GILLISS, HARNEY & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD STREET.
Buy and Sell at Market Rates.
ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and
others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to
Sight draft.
Make collections on favorable terms,
And promptly execute orders for the Purchase or Sale
of Gold, State, Federal and Railroad Securities.**

Financial.

**GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1868 376,815 50
TOTAL ASSETS \$876,815 50
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN E. KAHL, Vice President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.**

**BENEDICT'S
Time Watches!
Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware, Articles
Suitable for Wedding Presents
and Silver Weddings.
BENEDICT BROS.,
UP-TOWN, 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and Fourth Streets.
BENEDICT BROS., Jewellers, 171 Broadway
BENEDICT BROS., Brooklyn, 234 Fulton St.**

Sole Agents for the Remontoir Church Clocks. Also, agents for the American Waltham Watches.
The "Benedict's Time Watch" having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express at our own expense.

**DeLolme Benedict, Agent for the Na-
tional Watch Company, office
No. 691 Broadway.**

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE OFFICE NO. 95 LIBERTY STREET.

Agents for Isaac Reed & Son's Gold Fountain Pen which writes four pages with one dip.

Steamship Companies.

**STEAM COMMUNICA-
TION BETWEEN NEW-
YORK AND AUSTRALA-
SIA via PANAMA.**

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N.Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New York to ports in New Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, \$346 to \$364 for first class, and \$218 to \$243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter \$25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New Zealand.

Children under three years, free; under eight years quarter fare; under twelve years, half-fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do., in ladies cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall st

Or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William st. New York

**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 1
o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, an**

11st 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.

MARCH:

1st—OCEAN QUEEN, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
11th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with MONTANA
and ARIZONA, 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 pound 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 Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY Agent;

Commercial Cards.

S. H. PEARCE & Co.,

No. 353 BROADWAY,
Importers of
EUROPEAN AND CHINA SILKS,
and Manufacturers of
SILK AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS,
Oiled Silk,
Imitation Oiled Silk.

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

Agents for the sale of the
Patent Reversible Paper Collars,
the most economical collar ever invented.

George Hughes & Co.

Importers & Commission Merchants,
198 & 200 CHURCH STREET,
SCOTCH AND IRISH LINEN GOODS,
SPANISH LINEN, DUCKS, DRILLS,
LINEN CHECKS, &c., WHITE GOODS,
PATENT LINEN THREAD.

Sole Agents for

DICKSONS' FERGUSON & CO, Belfast.
And **F. W. HAYES & CO., Banbridge.**

OSCAR DELISLE & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF

French Dress Goods,
Muslin Draperies,
Lace Curtains.
Machine Edgings,
Swiss & French White Goods.
Real Brussels Laces,
Imitation Laces,
Corsets, &c.
LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

BRAND & GIHON,

Importers & Commission Merchants.
42 & 44 MURRAY STREET.
IRISH & SCOTCH LINEN GOODS,
In full assortment for the
Jobbing and Clothing Trade.
Agents for the sale of
WILLIAM GIHON & SONS'
WHITE LINENS & C
BURLAPS, BAGGING,
FLAXSAIL DUCK, &c

C. HOLT & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
119 CHAMBERS STREET.
Agents for the Glasgow Thread Company's
SPOOL COTTON.
Also Agents for
MACHINE AND SEWING SILK, BUTTON-HOLE
TWIST, FANCY GOODS, &c.
Offer to Jobbers only.

Trade Mark for the United States.



JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents for Glasgow Thread Coats
119 Broadway, New York

Commercial Cards.

E.R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.

AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.,
CHICOPEE MANUF. CO.,
VICTORY MANUF. CO.,
MILTON MILLS,
Nos. 43 & 45 WHITE STREET.

Wm. C. Langley & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR
**AMERICAN COTTON AND WOOLEN
GOODS.**
From Numerous Mills.
17 & 19 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.

GEORGE PEARCE & Co.,

70 & 72 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK,
Importers of
White Goods,
Laces and Emb's,
Linen Handk'fs,
British and Continental.

John Graham,

Manufacturer of
**WOVEN CORSETS, SKIRT MATERI-
ALS, WEBBINGS, BINDINGS BED
LACE, COTTON YARNS, &c.,**
234 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK

Wm. G. Watson & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF
**SUPERIOR MACHINE TWIST AND
SEWING SILKS,**
No. 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
WORKS PATERSON, N. J.

SPOOL COTTON.

JOHN CLARK, Jr. & CO'S.
Mile End, Glasgow.
**IS UNSURPASSED FOR HAND AND MACHINE
SEWING.**
THOS. RUSSELL, Sole Agent,
68 CHAMBERS STREET, N.Y.

Cotton Duck,

All Widths and Weights.
A Large Stock always on hand.
THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
59 Broad Street, corner of Beaver
LINEN GOODS.

Strachan & Malcomson,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
FOR
IRISH AND SCOTCH LINENS,
40 Murray Street, New York.

BYRD & HALL,

Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Nos. 12 & 14 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

St. Louis Water Bonds.

**Twenty-Year Six Per Cent Bonds,
Principal and Interest Payable
in Gold.**

The subscribers are the authorized Agents for the Sale of these Bonds, and offer them at 100 (or Par) and accrued interest, in currency.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL STREET.
U.S. 5-20s, 10-40s, and 7-30s
CONVERTED INTO WATER BONDS

Offices To Let,

On BROADWAY, BROAD and NEW Streets, near
WALL. Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad Street.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25TH, 1868,

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	\$7,322,015 75
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1867.....	2,338,109 71
Total amount of Marine Premiums..	\$10,160,125 46
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867 to 31st December, 1867.....	\$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period.....	\$4,224,364 61
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	\$1,305,865 93

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.	\$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,	210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.....	252,414 82
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..	3,232,453 27
Cash in Bank	373,374 02
Total Amount of Assets.....	\$13,108,177 11

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday the Fourth of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Fourth of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Seventh of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| John D. Jones, | Wm. Sturgis, |
| Charles Dennis, | Henry K. Bogert, |
| W. H. H. Moore, | Joshua J. Henry, |
| Henry Coit, | Dennis Perkins, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr. |
| Lewis Curtis, | J. Henry Burgy, |
| Charles H. Russell, | Cornelius Grinnell, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | C. A. Hand, |
| R. Warren Weston, | B. J. Howland, |
| Royal Phelps, | Benj. Babcock, |
| Caleb Barstow, | Fletcher Westray, |
| A. P. Pillot, | Robt. B. Minturn, Jr., |
| William E. Dodge, | Gordon W. Burnham, |
| Robt. C. Fergusson, | Frederick Chauncey, |
| David Lane, | James Low |
| James Bryce, | George S. Stephenson |
| Francis Skiddy, | William H. Webb. |
| Daniel S. Miller, | Paul Spofford. |
| Robert L. Taylor, | Charles P. Burdett, |
| | Shephard Gandy. |

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.