

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

The loan market is at present stagnant and quiet, but business men are naturally anxious to learn whether the ease is temporary or is likely to be soon disturbed by monetary stringency. In considering this important question, on which depends the fate of so many current business ventures and speculative enterprises, we must enquire first whether the amount of capital soliciting employment in the well-filled channels of the loan market is likely to receive any considerable diminution. It is one of the laws of capital in a rich country and among an energetic, busy people that a large part is always floating in the loan market in quest of temporary or permanent investment. When the loose, disengaged loanable capital increases and becomes too plentiful for the demand, the rate of interest has a tendency to fall; and when, as happened in England in 1845 and 1846, the floating capital of the country is drained off and fixed too rapidly in permanent investments, the rate of interest has a tendency to rise. It was this circumstance to which was attrib-

uted the English monetary panic of 1847, as well as several of those desolating financial crises which have visited this country. Our capital, then, is continually changing its condition. Fixed capital becomes floating, and floating capital becomes crystallized and fixed. But it is of the very highest moment to the interests of business that there should be an adequate amount of floating capital available for enterprises that depend on borrowed money, in which category we must place, for the most part, the myriads of daily transactions on which we depend for the growth of the nation in wealth, prosperity, and material well-being. The question whether we are to have an easy money market resolves itself, therefore, into the further enquiry whether our floating capital is adequate to the demands upon it, or is likely to be depleted and seriously diminished? To this query the obvious answer is, that as the termination of the war has converted two millions of consumers into producers, our national wealth is increasing in a ratio more ample, probably, than ever was realized in this country before. England calculates her annual increase of wealth at 130 millions of pounds sterling. Our national wealth is probably increasing with equal or greater energy. Hence, the volume of our loanable capital is daily receiving continual and large increase. Besides, there are now no large government loans to absorb this floating capital as fast as it is formed and to convert it into fixed investments. The future loans of the Treasury will merely apply themselves to existing securities in the hands of the people, and convert them into other securities of a different description, causing no special drain upon the reservoir of our floating capital. So far, then, as this first question is concerned, we may for some time to come expect an easy money market, especially as foreign capital is likely to flow here from Europe for investment in consequence of our being so far from the seat of war and so happily exempted from its dangers. But an abundance of disengaged capital is only one of the conditions essential to an easy money market. A second requisite is an ample supply of currency. When the volume of current money is increased in any country the movements of capital are facilitated, and the tendency of the rate of interest is to fall. Thus, in the early part of 1864, Mr. Chase, wishing to float his five per cent. bonds, poured out a vast amount of legal tender notes. The result was a very easy money market, and a rampant speculation in gold and stocks. In the spring a reverse movement was made. Thirty millions of greenbacks were in a few days drawn into the Treasury by sales of gold and foreign exchange. This large mass of currency was seized at one point and locked up by Mr. Chase. Had this movement been slow and gradual it would have

been wholesome, and might scarcely have been felt except as a salutary corrective of the existing redundancy and inflation. But, being sudden and spasmodic, the effect was extraordinary. The rate of interest went up, and for a short time we had a panic scarcely ever surpassed in vehemence.

The rigid and inelastic fetters with which the English bank system is enclosed have provoked much criticism, and procured for it the name of the "cast-iron system." Its chief peculiarity is the restriction placed on the volume of the circulation, which is often diminished when it should be increased, and expanded when it should be contracted. It is to this defect that the extraordinary fluctuations in the rate of interest are due. The comparative advantage which, in this point of view, the French banking system possesses, is clearly shown in the table of variations of the rate of the discount by the Bank of England and the Bank of France. While the latter, during the past twenty-five years, has admitted but few changes, the former has suffered the most violent oscillations from higher to lower rates. We need not, however, go so far back for an illustration. We need only to look at the stability of the Paris rate of interest at four, while the London rate for several weeks past has been up to ten. While, then, we admit that the recent London panic was not caused by the Bank Restriction Act, as some superficial reasoners have claimed, yet we cannot but believe that now, as often before, a panic, originating from other causes, has received from the restrictive and inelastic provisions of that act a very large, portion of its mischievous character.

We need scarcely say that the state of our currency at this juncture is very favorable to ease in the loan market. There is such a plethora of bank notes; and such a tranquil inactivity pervades all departments of business enterprise, that so far as this second cause is concerned, there appears to be no indication that the rate of interest will be enhanced until the months of October and November bring with them the engagements of the Fall trade.

For the two reasons, then, which we have mentioned, and for many others to which we have not space to advert, we incline to believe that the state of our money market is likely to be for some time to come exempt from the ordinary causes of stringency. Already the effects of the prevailing ease are seen in the rapidly-advancing price of Government bonds and some other securities, which have been selling relatively below their value. How far the price of gold and merchandise may respond to this influence, remains to be seen.

THE NEW FUNDING LOAN.

It is to be regretted that Mr. McCulloch has found it necessary to defer the issuing of the usual monthly statement of the public debt; for, independently of other reasons, the condition of the national finances is so strong, and the demand for our securities at home and abroad is so active, that a much more widely-absorbing interest is expressed than for some time past to know those facts which the report gives to the public relative to the recent movements of the Treasury. We are sure that there is in no degree a desire on the part of the Secretary that the doings of the Treasury Department shall be invested with mystery, or deprived of that publicity which is equally demanded by expediency and by law. The much-complained-of delay is no doubt due in part to the multiplicity of the accounts with the National Banks which are depositories of the public money, and to the obligation to get each account posted up to the 30th June, so as to close up the fiscal year. Another cause of the trouble, if we are not misinformed, is connected with the accounts of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, which are said to be less promptly closed than might be wished by the remittance of the cash balances due to the Government. We trust, however, that

whatever be the origin of the non-appearance of the Treasury statement, it will be published without further delay.

Another point on which there is considerable public anxiety at present is the funding of the short debt into long bonds. It is impossible to contemplate without concern the fact that during the coming two years one thousand millions of our debt will mature, and that we must pay off this large sum by issuing bonds at long dates. Having such a large amount of bonds to sell within a limited time, it is surely the part of wisdom to begin the issue as soon as we can. And it is especially our duty in the present case to put our bonds before the public immediately, for the state of the money market is more favorable now than when the fall business begins. At present, there is a superfluity of idle capital seeking investment, the current of the circulation is gorged with bank notes and other paper money, the paying off of thirty million of certificates drives out a mass of floating capital to compete for profitable employment, and the heavy payments making at this season on account of the interest and dividends of a large number of corporations and business firms contribute to augment the plethora of the loan market and to render the present moment a more propitious one than may perhaps occur again for the negotiation; for suggestive indications are not wanting that if the auspicious advantages which now offer are not embraced, the extreme ease in money will give a very mischievous impulse to speculation, the feverish and debilitating effects of which, when the inevitable reaction sets in, may be very much in the way of the success of any government loan.

It is reported that Mr. McCulloch is waiting to see what Congress will do, and what further powers will be confided to him before he makes any special efforts at funding. This procrastination, it seems to us, is quite unnecessary. It might, perhaps, be in some respects preferable that Mr. Sherman's proposed loan bill should pass Congress, but we must not forget, that under existing laws, Mr. McCulloch has all the power that is necessary to issue five or six per cent. thirty-year or forty-year bonds in exchange for outstanding securities. He has, indeed, availed himself of these powers to a considerable extent. From a paper lately presented to Congress, which we print below, it will be seen that from the beginning of the year to the 4th June, Five-twenties to the amount of \$22,769,900 were sold at rates varying from 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. What is necessary is to conduct on a larger scale, and in a more public manner, similar negotiations of bonds for Seven-thirties and compound notes. The following is the statement to which we have referred:

OFFICIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS ISSUED AND SOLD SINCE JAN. 1, 1866, TO JUNE 4, 1866.

Date.	Prin- cipal.	Rate of mum.	Amount received.	Date.	Prin- cipal.	Rate of mum.	Amount received.
Jan. 3*	\$25,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$25,647 63	Apr. 20..	\$900,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$942,750 00
6*	10,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,382 22	..	150,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	156,937 50
*..	500,000	3	520,589 05	..	550,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	576,812 50
20*	1,000,000	2	1,033,150 70	21..	175,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	183,312 50
22*	20,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,383 45	23..	2,000,000	5	2,100,000 00
23*	100,000	2	103,347 95	24..	250,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	263,437 50
24..	1,000,000	2	1,033,808 20	..	150,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	157,875 00
3....	235,000	2	240,700 00	26..	75,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,312 50
5....	100,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	102,125 00	27..	50,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,875 00
6....	451,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	458,892 50	30..	75,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,312 50
8..	269,500	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	274,216 25	..	600,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	633,000 00
10....	105,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	106,837 50	20..	128,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	130,240 00
12..	30,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,525 00	May 1..	61,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,067 50
15....	174,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	177,045 00	1..	122,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	124,287 50
16....	50,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,875 00	1..	100,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100,250 00
16....	3,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,062 50	1..	1,500,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,584,375 00
17....	1,579,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,608,606 25	1..	48,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	475,875 00
18....	38,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,665 00	1..	100,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	101,875 00
19....	50,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,875 00	2†	1,021,500	...	1,021,500 00
22....	10,000	2	10,200 00	4†	262,500	...	262,500 00
29....	5,000	2	5,100 00	4..	675,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	687,656 25
Feb. 2....	200,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	204,250 00	5..	500,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	509,375 00
2....	30,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,675 00	5..	250,000	2	255,000 00
5....	50,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,125 00	7..	20,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,425 00
6....	10,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,225 00	8..	10,000	2	10,200 00
8....	60,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,350 00	8..	1,500,500	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,528,125 00
9....	20,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,475 00	8..	548,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	557,413 13
9....	40,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,900 00	11..	162,500	2	165,750 00
13....	36,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,945 00	26†	300,000	...	300,000 00
15....	50,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,437 50	23†	200,000	...	200,000 00
19....	5,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,168 75	18..	100,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	101,875 00
20....	15,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,487 50	18..	500,000	2	510,125 00
27....	5,000	2	5,100 00	21..	90,000	2	91,800 00
20....	30,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,012 50	26..	1,000,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,018,750 00
28....	16,500	3	16,995 00	23..	70,000	2	71,400 00
14*	100,000	2	103,726 03	21..	70,800	2	72,216 00
Mar. 3....	30,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,937 50	26..	64,000	†	65,000 00
3....	38,000	3	39,140 00	30†	26,600	...	...
13....	20,000	3	20,600 00	June 2..	285,000	2	290,700 00
16....	70,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,537 50	2..	220,000	1 15-16	224,262 50
21....	7,500	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,771 88	2..	95,000	1 31-32	96,870 00
Apr. 19....	600,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	627,750 00	Total....	\$22,769,900	...	\$23,435,249 99
19....	125,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	130,625 00				

* With interest added.

† Exchanged for 7 3-10 notes.

‡ Sic. 1.564.

The objection is raised that the next loan must consist of permanent consolidated bonds, which, in process of time, shall absorb all existing forms of the public debt, just as has been done by the Consols of England and the Rentes of France. Doubtless it would be a convenience if this could be done. But it must be remembered that our Consols cannot bear more than five per cent. interest, and that they should not be issued below par. The opinion is held by most of us, indeed, that the time will come, and is not very distant, when five per cent. bonds of the United States will be at a premium, but that, at present, the large sum which we want to raise can not be obtained in the limited time allotted to us, except by the issue of six per cent. securities. It has, therefore, been proposed to issue Five-twenties, at a premium, with the view of paying them off in a few years, and replacing them by five per cent. securities. Some of the advocates of the controllability of the debt are in favor of the issue of a series of new three-year currency-bearing bonds similar in character to the Seven-thirties, and exchangeable for five per cent. bonds at maturity.

Whatever plan Mr. McCulloch may adopt, he should decide promptly. Every one conversant with Wall street knows that gold-bearing bonds are extremely scarce. Five-twenties are as scarce in foreign markets as they are here. The investment demand from our citizens is so eager that it has taken up the whole mass of securities which have been remitted here from abroad, and has taken them up so rapidly that the price is considerably higher now than when the return movement set in last April. The same vigorous and insatiable demand may be expected for new bonds which has always been so conspicuous for the old ones.

THE NEW TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

In one of the debates of the week upon the new tariff, at Washington, a member of high standing in the House of Representatives, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, stated that a "distinguished friend of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, had told him that he was in favor of building up a Chinese wall between the United States and every other part of the world." In this sort of "protection" Mr. Kasson avowed himself to be very decidedly opposed. Speaking for the powerful and progressive Northwestern State which he represents, a State essentially agricultural, Mr. Kasson declared that while Iowa was willing to foster new industries in America until they were able to take care of themselves, in free competition with the energies and industries of other countries, neither Iowa nor the West in general would be found willing to see "monopolies built up in this country at the expense of other industries and of the great body of consumers."

There can be no doubt, we think, that in his attitude upon this occasion, the member from Iowa stood precisely where the overwhelming majority of the Western population, if not a majority of our whole people, now stand; and it seems to us to be of very grave consequence to the country, that those who are advocating the measure now before Congress, should take this disposition seriously into the account in making up their programme of action; for every one will admit that stability in the tariff is of all things most to be desired by the manufacturer—and stability in the tariff is precisely what is endangered by unnecessary and exciting agitation of it. It is an extraordinary thing, if one will but calmly reflect upon it, that in a country which is ruled by a perpetual recurrence to the will of the majority, the large measure of protection which American manufacturers have received should ever have been accorded to them. Neither the influence of the great commercial centres like New York, which are directly interested in throwing down as much as may be also barriers to the free development of our import

and export trade, nor that of the rapidly increasing agricultural States of the West, has heretofore been consolidated for the purpose of doing away with the principle of protection in our fiscal policy. It cannot certainly be the purpose of the manufacturing States to provoke such a consolidation, which, should it ever be effected, would rapidly and irresistibly revolutionize our whole commercial system; and it is therefore very important that the manufacturing States themselves, should take timely warning of the perils which they are certain to incur by an over-large desire on the part of their representatives, to push the principle of protection beyond the limits at which it has been fixed for some years past.

Politics is an art of expedients. It is concerned with such waves of popular feelings, and such masses of material interests, that the utmost judgment is required of those who practice it to enable them to avoid pushing a given advantage so far as to unite an overwhelming reaction. A glance at the census tables, and a brief retrospect of the part played by the Western States in the late civil war, must satisfy every dispassionate observer that the practical control of our political affairs is destined at no distant date to pass into the hands of the Western people. When the Southern States shall return to their position in the Union as coequal participants in the wall of national legislation, the agricultural interests of the republic, especially when combined with its commercial interests, will be entirely irresistible. Surely, then, it is but an ordinary discretion which is needed for us to bear in mind the importance of avoiding everything which leads on toward any direct conflict of legislation in Congress with this formidable combination of the future. The condition of the currency, which must, for some time to come, exert an influence on prices unfavorable to the comfort of the masses of consumers, and the continued pressure of taxation for public purposes, will necessarily dispose the popular mind at the North and West as well as in our great cities to view with extreme suspicion everything which can be even plausibly presented to it as wearing the aspect of protection to "a class" rather than to the general interest of the country. Let the cry once be raised against the tariff that it is as Mr. Wilson, (also of Iowa,) has already described it, a piece of "legislation in favor of keeping up high prices," and it needs no ghost come from the dead to tell us how dangerous a tide of popular hostility may be raised, not against a tariff of prohibition only, but against a tariff of protection as well. For it is the characteristic of reactions to be extreme, and precisely as we now find the ultra advocates of prohibition protesting that there are no industries which ought not to be fostered into life in America at any cost, so in the event of an anti-tariff reaction we may be sure that we shall hear the ultra enemies of protection affirming that no industries whatever merit or should receive legislative aid. All those manufacturers whose industries, under past tariff regulations, have become firmly fixed, and either yield a present profit or promise well for the near future, are directly concerned, and it should be their instant effort to moderate the extreme zeal of those advocates of their interests who threaten to jeopardize protection itself by urging it onward into practical prohibition.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The preparations for a great war in Europe have been productive of some very unusual fluctuations in financial movements at this centre. No sooner had we recovered from the drain of specie resulting from the London panic than we had to encounter a heavy demand from the capitalists of France and Germany, who, in anticipation of a wide-

spread and protracted struggle, called home their balances held in America, refusing to accept liquidation in any other form than gold. It was chiefly owing to this source of demand for the precious metals that, during the month of June, we exported \$15,936,307 of treasure from this port alone. At the close of the month the shipments had declined to a merely nominal amount, indicating that the double drain to Europe is closed. The total export of specie for the last month amounts to \$45,493,138, an aggregate much larger than has occurred for the same months during the last seven years, and which exceeds the supply from California and foreign sources by \$27,785,769. The export of treasure from this port for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounts to \$58,590,062, which is \$27,221,740 in excess of the imports from California and from foreign countries. Taking the movement for the last seven fiscal years, we find that the exports from New York have aggregated \$319,427,935, while we have drawn from California and foreign countries \$236,682,439, showing an excess of exports over receipts of \$82,745,496 for the whole period, or an average of \$11,820,785 per annum.

The following is a statement showing the supply of treasure from California and foreign ports for the first six months of the current year, and the corresponding period for the previous seven years; also the amount exported for the same months and years:

Months, &c.	New Supply.			Exports to for ports.	Excess of—	
	California.	Foreign.	Total.		Supply.	Export.
January	\$1,485,316	\$72,771	\$1,558,087	\$2,546,236	\$988,149	
February	3,603,000	172,122	3,775,122	1,787,029	1,988,093	
March	3,958,290	285,854	4,244,145	1,035,039	3,209,106	
April	1,539,321	161,817	1,701,138	554,654	1,146,484	
May	3,992,148	393,073	4,385,221	23,833,873	19,448,652	
June	1,842,271	201,385	2,043,656	15,736,307	13,692,651	
Jan. June '66	\$16,420,347	\$1,297,022	\$17,717,369	\$45,493,138	\$27,785,769	
do do '65	8,942,322	1,065,523	10,007,845	17,906,759	7,898,914	
do do '64	5,822,571	1,427,014	7,249,585	27,789,563	20,539,975	
do do '63	7,296,913	853,768	8,150,681	20,631,969	12,481,288	
do do '62	11,982,067	511,555	12,493,622	27,967,351	15,482,729	
do do '61	19,120,037	25,909,668	45,029,705	3,249,438		
do do '60	17,591,976	691,831	18,283,807	21,573,841	41,780,267	3,295,034
do do '59	17,262,878	1,125,943	18,388,821	33,197,372		14,908,551

The following are the totals for the fiscal years ending June 30:

Fiscal Year	New Supply			Exports to for ports.	Excess of—	
	California.	Foreign.	Total.		Supply.	Export.
1865-66	\$29,009,811	\$2,358,510	\$31,368,321	\$58,590,062	\$27,221,740	
1864-65	16,027,556	1,904,031	17,931,587	40,911,318	22,979,731	
1863-64	10,732,978	2,101,525	12,834,503	56,911,650	44,077,147	
1862-63	21,294,633	1,732,490	23,027,123	52,092,639	29,055,516	
1861-62	27,847,979	11,690,300	39,538,279	28,963,163	10,075,116	
1860-61	36,108,332	34,070,167	70,178,499	23,861,768	46,316,731	
1859-60	39,921,818	2,382,309	42,304,127	58,097,335		15,793,208
Seven years.	180,443,107	56,239,332	236,682,439	319,427,935		82,745,496
Ann'al av'ge.	25,777,587	8,034,190	33,811,777	45,631,562		11,820,785

The usual export demand for gold has caused some extreme fluctuations in the premium. Speculation has seized the opportunity for forcing up the premium; large amounts of gold having been bought up and held off the market by cliques, much to the dismay of those who had sold heavily for future delivery. The opening price of the month was 140 $\frac{1}{2}$; on the 18th, the price touched 167 $\frac{3}{4}$; but on the same day fell to 156 $\frac{1}{4}$, and has since ranged between 157 and 148 $\frac{1}{4}$. These extraordinary oscillations in the premium show how largely the price of gold may be influenced by considerations other than the credit of the government. Within one week we find a change of nineteen points in the premium, resulting entirely from speculative operations. The price for the month has averaged six higher than for the same period of 1865. The following statement shows the course of gold for the month:

COURSE OF GOLD FOR JUNE.

Date.	Open'g	High'st.	Lowest.	Closing.	Date.	Open'g	High'st	Lowest.	Closing.
Friday	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	Tuesday	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	152
Saturday	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	Wednesday	153	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	152	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sunday	3				Thursday	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	Friday	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saturday	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sunday	153			
Thursday	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	Monday	153	155	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	155
Friday	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tuesday	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	157	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wednesday	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	155
Sunday	9				Thursday	154	154	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Friday	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	155	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	Saturday	154	154	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	June, 1866	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1865	138	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1864	194	250	193
Saturday	154	160	154	159	"	1863	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sunday	17				"	1862	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	156 $\frac{1}{4}$					

The course of foreign exchange has varied with the extraordinary movements in foreign balances. For the first half of the month remittances were made almost entirely in sight bills, drawn chiefly against gold or Five-twenties. This caused a depression in sixty-days' bills, which was turned to account by parties "short" in gold, who borrowed exchange for sixty days, and forced it upon the market, in order to realize coin for covering their gold contracts. This had the effect of forcing down the best bankers' sixty-days' sterling bills from 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 107 $\frac{3}{4}$. Confidence in time bills recovered toward the close of the month, and exchange may be now considered to have recovered its ordinary tone and condition. At the close of the month there was a very marked caution in drawing upon Frankfort and Berlin, and to a certain extent on Hamburg also.

The following table shows the daily fluctuations of Exchange (long) on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin, at New York, for June, 1866:

Days.	COURSE OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE.					
	London. cents for 54-pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar. (Business closed—Gen. Scott's funeral.)	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	512 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ @74
2..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	512 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ @74
3..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	512 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ @74
4..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	512 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ @74
5..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	512 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ @74
6..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	512 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ @74
7..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	515 @508 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @43 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @74 $\frac{1}{2}$
8..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	515 @510	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @74 $\frac{1}{2}$
9..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	515 @510	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @74 $\frac{1}{2}$
10..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 @510 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @74 $\frac{1}{2}$
11..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 @510	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ @75
12..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 @510	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ @75
13..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 @510	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ @75
14..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 @508 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ @75
15..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 @510	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 @79 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @75
16..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 @510	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 @79 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @75
17..						
18..	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	515 @507 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 @80	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37	74 @75
19..	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	517 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	41 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 @79	36@36 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 @74
20..	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	517 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	41 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 @79	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 @74
21..	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	517 $\frac{1}{2}$ @510	41 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 @79	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 @74
22..	108 @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @512 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @79	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 @74
23..	108 @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @512 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @79	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 @74
24..						
25..	108 @109	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @512 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @79	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 @74
26..	108 @109	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @512 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @78	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @75
27..	108 @109	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @512 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @78	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @75
28..	108 @109	520 @512 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @41 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 @79	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ @74
29..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109	517 $\frac{1}{2}$ @513 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @40 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @79	35 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @75
30..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	517 $\frac{1}{2}$ @513 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @40 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @79	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 @75
June	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110	520 @507 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 @80 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 @75
May	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	520 @510	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80	36 @37 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 @74
Apr	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	537 $\frac{1}{2}$ @517 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ @41	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ @78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ @71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	530 @518 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 @41	77 @78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108 $\frac{1}{2}$	532 $\frac{1}{2}$ @517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @41	77 @79	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan	108 @109 $\frac{1}{2}$	523 $\frac{1}{2}$ @515	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @41	78 @79 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 @36 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 @71 $\frac{1}{2}$

Stock speculation has been steady, but feeble, partially owing to the diversion of attention to the Gold Room, and partially to the absence of operators in the country. The chief activity has been in Erie common stock, which has fluctuated between 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 65 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the aggregate transactions on which for the month have amounted to 457,820 shares. Prices, however, have been, on the whole, steadily maintained. The following comparison is of interest, as showing the number of shares sold at the Stock Exchange and the Public Board during each of the last twelve months:

Month	Shares of stocks sold.	Bank shares sold.	Month	Shares of stocks sold.	Bank shares sold.
July, 1865	1,237,461	1,686	January, 1866	2,459,475	4,711
August	1,1				

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

We are now able to complete our tables showing the imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the month of June and for the fiscal year which has just closed. It will be seen that the imports the past month have been less than for any previous month since Jan. 1, except May, and yet the total is larger than for the same period of either one of the previous three years. The total value landed here since the 1st of June was \$7,386,618, of which \$7,738,809 went directly into consumption, and \$3,008,974 went into warehouse. Below are the figures for the month:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$537,604	\$282,521	\$1,273,639	\$1,788,179
do cotton.....	190,804	138,269	598,375	752,847
do silk.....	553,784	720,041	1,370,554	752,827
do flax.....	313,658	149,692	855,041	739,835
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	92,822	32,951	165,052	344,456
Total entered for consumption	\$1,688,672	\$1,232,474	\$4,260,661	\$4,377,644
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$325,796	\$31,786	\$696,181	1,626,486
do cotton.....	60,089	30,254	180,618	382,182
do silk.....	91,436	66,354	193,114	501,310
do flax.....	107,533	55,206	258,112	771,381
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	15,564	3,154	36,088	78,276
Total with'd'n from warehouse	\$600,418	\$176,754	\$1,369,108	\$3,359,665
Add entered for consumption.	1,688,672	1,323,474	4,260,661	4,377,644
Total thrown on the market..	\$2,289,090	\$1,500,228	\$5,629,769	\$7,737,309
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$654,339	\$1,312,200	\$657,547	\$1,630,995
do cotton.....	189,225	276,905	39,266	440,988
do silk.....	135,415	837,473	322,472	385,941
do flax.....	210,888	390,950	139,533	444,134
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	22,884	160,701	22,589	106,916
Total ent. for warehousing...	\$1,212,751	\$3,478,229	\$1,181,407	\$3,008,974
Add ent. for consumption....	1,688,672	1,323,474	4,260,661	4,377,644
Total entered at the port.....	\$2,901,423	\$4,801,703	\$5,442,068	\$7,386,618

We now present a table showing the total imported here during the last six months:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$8,051,673	\$13,234,303	\$6,052,959	\$16,029,707
do cotton.....	2,863,167	4,294,404	2,358,891	9,506,099
do silk.....	4,887,776	9,081,525	4,348,221	9,974,791
do flax.....	3,837,430	4,840,662	3,351,881	7,625,686
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,372,376	2,107,345	963,522	3,892,201
Total ent. for consumption....	\$21,012,422	\$33,508,239	\$17,075,474	\$47,028,484
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$2,096,435	\$4,255,204	\$4,481,465	\$8,340,111
do cotton.....	768,788	1,672,778	2,137,358	4,067,910
do silk.....	1,414,422	2,192,726	2,132,819	3,825,483
do flax.....	780,640	1,912,099	2,731,723	3,170,749
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	243,135	374,210	541,424	643,299
Total with'd'n from warehouse	\$5,303,420	\$10,407,017	\$12,024,789	\$20,047,552
Add entered for consumption.	21,012,422	33,508,239	17,075,474	47,028,484
Total thrown on the market..	\$26,815,842	\$43,915,256	\$29,100,263	\$67,076,036
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$3,773,278	\$6,172,685	\$3,180,236	\$10,303,540
do cotton.....	1,816,257	1,371,514	1,170,143	3,791,850
do silk.....	1,695,393	2,848,148	1,148,060	2,401,061
do flax.....	1,748,426	2,004,957	1,724,359	3,496,335
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	352,784	454,436	325,894	739,443
Total entered warehouse.....	\$9,387,138	\$12,851,740	\$7,548,692	\$20,732,229
Add entered for consumption.	21,012,422	33,508,239	17,075,474	47,028,484
Total entered at the port.....	\$30,399,560	\$46,359,979	\$24,624,166	\$67,760,713

From the foregoing we see that since January 1st there has been landed here, in foreign dry goods, a total value of \$67,760,713, and that an equal amount has been thrown upon the market. We now give the figures for the fiscal year, which closes with June, showing the relative totals of dry goods imported at New York during the last twelve months:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$21,008,248	27,984,879	\$9,768,958	\$37,257,371
do cotton.....	5,951,521	6,685,070	3,406,868	18,907,481
do silk.....	10,944,736	16,355,165	6,339,872	21,938,699
do flax.....	7,705,165	8,339,549	5,592,095	15,606,335
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	2,814,713	3,879,810	1,654,802	6,909,467
Total entered for consumption.	\$48,421,383	\$63,245,473	\$26,762,595	\$100,613,375
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$3,776,048	\$8,080,252	\$12,341,240	\$14,184,742
do cotton.....	1,489,269	2,760,618	3,270,830	4,920,502
do silk.....	2,357,640	3,497,231	4,680,578	5,553,117
do flax.....	1,334,934	3,596,923	4,578,956	4,674,277
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	593,384	592,006	1,125,015	911,698
Total with'd'n from warehouse.	\$9,551,275	\$18,527,030	\$25,996,619	\$30,194,336
Add entered for consumption...	48,421,383	63,245,473	26,762,595	100,613,375
Total thrown on the market..	\$57,972,658	\$81,772,503	\$52,759,214	\$130,807,711

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$5,648,603	\$9,311,114	\$11,469,214	\$15,923,266
do cotton.....	2,523,837	2,215,381	2,861,494	6,204,498
do silk.....	2,467,514	4,473,808	3,470,816	5,468,133
do flax.....	2,307,415	3,301,273	4,260,357	6,852,026
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	594,736	687,917	1,029,463	1,014,347
Total entered for warehousing	\$13,541,654	\$19,989,493	\$23,091,344	\$35,462,270
Add entered for consumption.	48,421,383	63,245,473	26,762,595	100,613,375
Total entered at the port.....	\$61,963,037	\$83,234,966	\$49,853,939	\$136,075,645

We thus have a total value for the year of \$136,075,645 of foreign dry goods landed at the port of New York, being almost three times the total of last year. Had it not been for our exports of cotton since the close of the war, we can easily imagine what would have been the effect of such immense importations. It should be remembered, too, that the values given in these tables represent the foreign cost of the goods in gold, freight and duty not added. To show the excess of the imports of dry goods this year over previous years, we give the following table of totals for sixteen years:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1850-51.....	\$64,613,747	1856-57.....	\$92,669,088	1862-63.....	\$61,963,037
1851-52.....	57,221,062	1857-58.....	67,317,736	1863-64.....	83,234,966
1852-53.....	79,192,513	1858-59.....	93,549,083	1864-65.....	49,853,939
1853-54.....	92,389,627	1859-60.....	107,843,205	1865-66.....	136,075,645
1854-55.....	62,918,443	1860-61.....	83,310,345		
1855-56.....	85,898,690	1861-62.....	38,155,720		

That our readers may see the total of each description of goods imported during the year, we have classified them, giving also in the table below a companion with the three previous years:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE.

Description of Goods.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$26,653,850	\$37,295,993	\$21,238,172	\$53,174,637
do cotton.....	8,474,908	8,900,451	6,268,362	25,111,979
do silk.....	13,412,250	20,829,973	9,810,688	27,406,832
do flax.....	10,012,580	11,640,822	9,852,452	22,458,383
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	3,409,449	4,567,727	2,684,265	7,923,814
Total imports.....	\$61,963,037	\$83,234,966	\$49,853,939	\$136,075,645

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

This railroad is owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and is as yet under construction. In the following analysis the railroad and canal accounts of the company are consolidated. Their property is as follows:

Canal—Easton to head of navigation on the Lehigh River, two miles above Mauch Chunk.....	48 miles.
Railroad—Easton to Wilkesbarre, 91 miles..... open	28 miles.
do Branch.....	13 miles..... 0 do
do Leased road.....	6 do 34 do

The company own in connection with their canal 354 boats, and there are owned and run by other parties 1,036 boats.

The railroad equipment owned consists of—11 engines, 44 freight and 819 coal cars, rated as 8-wheel cars.

Connected with the mines there are also about 50 miles of railroad, used specially for mining purposes.

The freight of all kinds (tons) carried on the canal yearly, has been as follows, viz.:

Year.	Asc'ing.	Desc'ing.	Total.	Year.	Asc'ing.	Desc'ing.	Total.
1856 ..	138,965	1,343,921	1,482,886	1861 ..	84,987	1,060,893	1,145,880
1857 ..	98,580	1,042,070	1,140,650	1862 ..	108,566	443,232	551,818
1858 ..	91,786	1,034,974	1,126,760	1863 ..	122,521	739,162	861,683
1859 ..	116,744	1,190,374	1,307,118	1864 ..	145,677	800,539	946,216
1860 ..	129,608	1,208,767	1,338,375	1865 ..	133,552	914,066	1,047,638

Previous to 1864 the railroad business was not given separately. The railroad, indeed, had hitherto been considered merely as an accessory to the canal and was nearly altogether out of use from the period of the great flood of 1862 to June, 1864, at which date the Penn Haven and White Haven Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad also was brought into operation. In June, 1865, that part of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad between the Hazleton Railroad and the head of the canal, about six miles, was opened to trade in connection with it. The company are now constructing, or perhaps have completed, an independent road between Penn Haven and White Haven.

OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY YEARLY.

The following shows the tonnage carried on the railroad between White Haven and Wilkesbarre since the reopening of the road:

	1864 (1/2 year.)			1865 (full year.)		
	Going north.	Going south.	Total tons.	Going north.	Going south.	Total tons.
Coal.....	18,195	94,980	113,175	85,478	251,966	337,444
Lumber.....	247	9,987	10,234	4,282	15,127	19,409
Cork wood & bark..	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	66
Lime and limestone.	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	102
Oth. stone, plaster &c	.....	.....	.....	40	364	404
Merchandise.....	571	135	706	332	24	356
Total tons.....	19,013	105,102	124,115	90,234	267,547	357,731
Passengers carried.....	.....	.....	18,566	.....	.....	26,333

The coal going north was transported from the planes to the Wyoming Canal.

The shipments of coal from Mauch Chunk, East Mauch Chunk, Penn. Haven, Lockport, and White Haven, by canal, with the distribution thereof for the years ending December 31, 1853-65, both inclusive, have been as follows:

Fiscal Years.	Tons Shipped.	Distributed thus—			Dis'n from Del. Div. C.—		Div. C. reached Bristol.
		cons. on the line.	Passed into— Mor's C. D. Div. C.	cons. on the line.	ent'd Div. C.		
1858	908,999	114,537	281,950	512,512	54,888	164,149	293,475
1859	1,050,659	188,779	255,404	600,506	41,342	301,419	263,745
1860	1,091,032	174,626	277,083	639,323	36,774	311,816	260,733
1861	994,705	139,875	272,728	582,102	26,171	267,347	288,584
1862	396,227	72,594	106,431	217,201	13,400	97,410	106,392
1863	699,557	114,164	208,396	376,996	24,419	196,559	150,016
1864	758,487	93,039	194,096	470,952	27,426	241,201	202,325
1865	888,784	62,235	217,813	588,736	28,930	399,067	160,739

Year ending Dec. 31.	INCOME ACCOUNT, EARNINGS, EXPENSES, ETC.				Total receipts.
	Rents and sales of R. Estate.	Coal sold and Mine rents.	Canal tolls, less collection.	Profits on Railroad.	
1856	\$27,142	\$137,889	\$699,626	\$.....	\$864,657
1857	30,031	81,787	481,472	.....	593,290
1858	24,053	105,592	466,212	.....	595,857
1859	31,616	186,609	454,463	.....	672,688
1860	73,589	198,611	481,118	.....	753,318
1861	18,514	107,626	402,106	.....	528,246
1862	26,159	89,112	165,457	.....	307,347
1863	25,880	759,680	346,729	20,405	1,152,694
1864	25,300	960,325	497,820	47,610	*1,568,552
1865	11,789	584,748	612,803	170,797	1,380,137

Against which are charged as follows, viz :

	State tax on stock.	Bal. of int. account.	Repairs and improvmts.	Divds and U. S. tax.	Balance to credit.
1856	\$7,440	\$175,019	\$237,176	\$148,744	\$296,278
1857	7,440	154,278	127,126	148,794	156,019
1858	7,440	159,795	84,758	118,794	195,071
1859	7,440	151,847	97,763	148,974	266,844
1860	7,440	134,188	83,091	148,797	379,805
1861	7,440	112,795	81,079	148,797	278,135
1862	7,440	116,047	583,792	148,797 [def. 648,728]	.....
1863	7,440	121,670	229,057	148,797	645,730
1864	17,132	119,923	101,245	357,881	964,397
1865	23,467	189,145	105,635	542,272	519,618

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—GENERAL LEDGER.
The financial condition of the company at the close of the fiscal year 1856 to 1865, both inclusive, is shown in the following statements :

	Stock Capital.	Funded Debt— Mort- gage. Plain.	Float- ing debt.	Inter- est and divid's unpaid.	Profits and Loss.	Total Liabili- ties.
1856	\$2,479,700	\$829,422	\$3,091,498	\$322,512	\$57,887	\$2,548,964
1857	2,479,900	829,222	3,091,498	286,202	59,258	2,704,983
1858	2,479,900	829,222	2,790,082	231,531	60,367	2,900,054
1859	2,479,950	829,172	2,790,082	265,823	60,271	3,166,898
1860	2,479,950	623,789	2,790,082	303,927	56,481	3,546,703
1861	2,479,950	.....	2,788,182	352,608	62,121	3,824,838
1862	2,479,950	.....	2,788,182	725,181	64,327	3,176,110
1863	2,479,950	.....	2,786,682	453,293	61,745	3,821,840
1864	4,282,950+	.....	2,846,882	1,200,321	67,530	3,983,237
1865	6,091,700	.....	3,081,434	1,256,497	64,833	3,502,854

Against which are charged property and assets as follows, viz :

	Canal and river works.	Lehigh and Susq. RR.	Real estate, lands, &c.	Mov- able effects.	Cont- ingent fund.	Cash on hand.	Total property, &c.
1856	\$4,455,000	\$1,580,000	\$1,406,654	\$1,074,296	\$968,067	\$45,966	\$9,329,983
1857	4,455,000	1,380,000	1,428,971	1,179,234	957,191	50,669	9,451,063
1858	4,455,000	1,380,000	1,453,273	942,339	983,139	77,405	9,291,156
1859	4,455,000	1,380,000	1,453,789	1,071,490	1,210,254	21,663	9,592,196
1860	4,455,000	1,380,000	1,452,365	1,132,462	1,335,038	49,067	9,803,932
1861	4,455,000	1,380,000	1,522,473	1,089,002	913,069	47,155	9,406,699
1862	4,455,000	1,380,000	1,619,366	900,841	795,647	82,896	9,233,750
1863	4,455,000	1,389,988	1,729,852	1,235,526	680,372	112,772	9,603,510
1864	4,455,000	1,917,895	2,072,985	2,128,112	640,952	165,976	11,380,920
1865	4,455,000	3,127,708	2,037,090	2,907,157	680,247	790,116	13,997,318

The column headed "Real estate, lands, &c." represents real estate, coal mines and other lands, mine railroads, &c., and the works at Philadelphia, &c.
The column "Movable effects," aggregates debts due, bills receivable, bonds and mortgages, &c.
The column "Contingent Fund," consists of securities specially pledged for the payment at maturity of the loan of 1870, &c.
The "Funded Debt" is now constituted as follows, viz.:

6 per cent. loan, due March 1, 1870.....	\$414,157
6 per cent. loan, due April 1, 1884.....	2,667,276
—the latter being a refunding of the original loan of 1870, anticipated in 1864.	

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JUNE 22.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11.14 @11.15	June 23.	2 mo's.	11.47½@11.50
Antwerp	6 months.	25.47½@25.55	do	3 days.	25.7½
Hamburg	—	13.8½@13.9	do	3 mo's.	13.8½
Paris	short.	25.10 @25.20	do	short.	25.12½
Paris	3 months.	25.35 @25.47½	do	3 mo's.	25.5
Vienna	—	14.30 @14.50	—	—	—
Berlin	—	6.27 @ 6.29	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	—	24½@ 24½	June 22.	3 mo's.	26 @—
Cadiz	—	45½@ 46	—	—	—
Lisbon	—	50½@ 51½	June 15.	30 days.	53½@—
Milan	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa	—	30.00 @30.50	—	—	—
Naples	—	30.30 @31.0	—	—	—
New York	60 day's	3s.11d.@ 4s.	June 13.	60 days.	157
Jamaica	—	—	May 24.	do	2½ p. c. prem.
Havana	—	—	May 30.	90 days.	27½@—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	May 24.	60 days.	24½@24½
Buenos Ayres	—	—	May 24.	do	51½@—
Valparaiso	—	—	May 15.	do	47½@—
Pernambuco	—	—	June 1.	do	27 @—
Singapore	—	—	May 17.	6 mo's.	4s. 7½d.@ 4s. 8½d.
Hong Kong	—	—	May 15.	do	4s. 7½d.@—
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	60 day's	1s 10d@1s11	June 8.	6 mo's.	2s 1d.
Madras	do	1s10d @1s11	June 7.	do	2s 1½d.
Calcutta	do	1s 10d @1s11	June 7.	do	2s. 1½d.
Sydney	—	—	May 9.	30 days.	1@1½ p. c. prem.

* Including \$29,528, proceeds of sales of contingent fund securities.
† The capital was increased by stock dividends declared for 1855, '56 and '57, and paid in 1864 from accumulated income, and 1865 by the sale of stock.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, June 23, 1866.

The Bank return is more favorable than had been anticipated ; nevertheless, the directors of the establishment have declined to make any reduction in their rates of discount. The *minimum*, therefore, remains at ten per cent. Previously to the publication of the return, it was not anticipated that the directors would make any alteration, owing to the circumstance that nearly the whole of the considerable arrivals of bullion this week from New York had been taken for shipment to France : hence, it was surmised that the Bank statement would not exhibit any great increase in the resources of the establishment. The return, however, shows some most satisfactory changes, viz. : a decrease of £886,000 in the circulation of notes, an increase of £369,225 in the supply of bullion, and an increase of no less than £1,228,780 in the reserve of notes and coin. The subjoined table shows the present position of the Bank, compared with that of May 30, at which date the resources of the establishment were reduced to a low ebb, the reserve of notes and coin being only £559,980 :

	LIABILITIES.		Increase.	Decrease.
	May 30.	June 20.		
Circulation.....	£26,562,525	£25,691,874	1,099,832	£870,651
Public deposits.....	6,188,512	7,288,344	704,277	.....
Private deposits.....	20,467,080	21,171,357	.....	.....
Total.....	53,218,117	54,151,575	933,457	.....
Securities.....	44,759,101	42,804,616	.....	1,954,485
Coin and bullion.....	11,878,775	14,851,120	2,972,345	.....
Total.....	.....	57,655,736	1,017,860	.....
Reserve.....	859,980	4,744,330	3,884,350	.....

It is feared that the maintenance of a ten per cent. rate for another week, will have the effect of causing great distress amongst many of our merchants, and it is anticipated that several who were anxiously awaiting a return to ease in the money market, in order to overcome, in some degree, their difficulties, will now have to succumb. There are rumours, indeed, of several large establishments being in a very embarrassing condition, and that very shortly, it may be in the course of the ensuing week, meetings of creditors will be convened, and the concerns liquidated under inspection. Throughout the country trade continues to fall off materially, and the aggregate business passing in most descriptions of produce and manufactures is reduced to a very narrow limit. Prices, with few exceptions, have given way ; but it may, nevertheless, be remarked that as the decline is by no means serious, the trade of the country must be considered in a tolerably sound state.

The great political events of the week—the commencement of a Continental war, and the Ministerial crisis—have had a prejudicial effect on the consol market, and prices have declined ¼ to ½ ths. per cent. from the closing quotations of last week. Prices touched their lowest point previously to the publication of the bank return, and were then at 85½@86 for money. Since then, however, the market has been steadier, and the quotations have somewhat improved. In foreign securities the leading feature of change is confined to Italian stock, which, notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of Italy against Austria, has improved in value about 1½ per cent. The highest prices of consols on the days enumerated were as under :

Week ending June 23	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed' day	Thur' day	Friday.	Sat' day.
Consols for money.....	86½	86¼	86½	86	86	86½

The dealings in the market for American securities have been very moderate. On the whole, prices have ruled steady. The tendency during the last few days has been slightly downwards, but no important fall has taken place. Advices from Frankfort state that while other securities were very flat, the market for United States Five-twenty bonds ruled firm, and that business had been done at from 6½ to 67½. Communication with German cities is now uncertain, and with the exception of the announcement that the Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rate of discount, very little commercial news has been received. At Berlin, yesterday, the Five twenties sold at 68½. The highest prices of American securities in the London market during the last week have been as follows :

For week ending June 23.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent.....	65	64½	64½	66½	66	66½
Virginia 5 per cent.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent.....	41	41½	41½	42	42	42
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	70	70	70	70	70	70
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877..	70	70	70	70	70	70
do cons'ted mort. b'ds, 1895.....	50½	50	50	50	50	50
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	40½	41	41	41½	41½	41½
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	70	69½	69½	70	70	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	75	75	75	76½	76½	76½
do \$100 shares, all paid.....	69	69	69	72	69	69
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent...	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
New York Central, 100 dollar shares...	101	101	101	101	101	101
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.	81	81	81	81	81	81
Pennsylvania R.R. 2d mort., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40
do \$50 shares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (gua. by Penn. Railroad Co)....	73	73	73	73	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	73	73	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent.....	96	96	96	96	96	96½
do 5 per cent.....	78½	78½	79	78	79	79

The possibility, as we have already stated, having existed in the minds of the public that the Directors might reduce their rates, very few bills were sent in for discount in the early part of the week. The demand for money in that period was consequently small, but at the same time there was a considerable degree of firmness apparent. On the announcement that the Directors had proposed to adhere to a ten per cent rate, the market became firmer, with a slight advance. The resolution of the Directors has, in fact, created an uneasy feeling; and it is feared that many mercantile failures will before long have to be noticed. The quotations for money in the open market are as under:

30 days' bills.....	Per Cent. 9 @ 9½	4 months' bills.....	Per Cent. 10 @—
60 do do.....	9 @ 9½	6 months' bills.....	11 @—
3 months' bills.....	9½ @—	6&4 months' bank paper...	8 @ 9

On the Continent, the rates for discount have been somewhat easier. The principal change is at Frankfort, at which city, the quotations have been reduced to the extent of one per cent. Bullion continues to accumulate in the Bank of France, the supply held by that establishment being to the extent of £25,100,000. The quotations for money at the leading cities on the Continent are as follows:

At Paris.....	Bank rate. 4	Open market. 3½	Turin.....	Bank rate. 9	Open market. —
Vienna.....	5	6	Brussels.....	6	5
Berlin.....	9	9	Madrid.....	9 advances	—
Frankfort.....	9 advances	6	Hamburg.....	9	—
Amsterdam.....	6½	6½	St. Petersburg.....	5½	6-6½

Advices from India are more favorable. The Bank of Calcutta has reduced its rate one per cent. and the exchange at Bombay on London comes at 2s. 1d. the rupee.

Owing to the commencement of hostilities on the Continent, there has been considerable excitement in the wheat trade, and an advance of about five shillings per quarter has taken place in the value both of home-grown and foreign produce. Even at this advance, holders are by no means anxious to conclude transactions, and are disposed to refrain from selling except at a further improvement. Farmers are now keeping their produce back, and the supplies being offered at the various markets throughout the Kingdom have consequently diminished in extent. Hence, the probability exists that during next week a further advance in prices will be established, and that the quotations will continue to rise until larger supplies are attracted hither from France and Russia. Fine wheats, especially, will command a low price, owing to the fact that the supplies hitherto forwarded by Prussia, and which are always the finest in point of quality exhibited for sale in our markets, have been stopped. With regard to the future, much will necessarily depend upon the weather and the harvest prospects in this country, as well as in France, Russia, and the United States. So far as this country is concerned, the prospect is, on the whole, favorable, although in some districts, the wheat plant having come thinly into ear, does not promise well. In the Southern counties the plant is now commencing to bloom, and it is probable that in about five or six weeks time harvest operations will have been begun. As France and Russia are now our chief sources of foreign supply, the trade is naturally anxious to ascertain the part they are likely to play in the German struggle. Should either of those powers at any time enter into it, it is certain that prices here would rapidly advance, and in case the war becomes general on the Continent, it is probable we may see the price of bread at a very high point in this country. While, on the other hand, if the war is confined to its present limits, even in that case it is certain wheat will command a remunerative price; and it is to be hoped, therefore that its cultivation in the Western States of America has been so extensively augmented that we shall again be liberally supplied with produce from your side. The circumstance may occur, which has happened in former years, that France, should her harvest be late, will find she has shipped too largely, and be compelled to come to our markets for the purchase of produce. At present there are no indications of such an event; but should it happen, the upward movement in prices must be rapid.

Below we give a statement showing the extent of our imports of wheat and flour from each principal country in each of the last five years. Prussia figures for a considerable quantity; but, on comparing the statement with the return for the four months recently published, it will be observed that Prussia, this year, has not been shipping on so extensive a scale as in 1864. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that, during the first four months of the year, Prussian ports have been blocked up by ice, so that our arrivals during that period afford no criterion as to the probable extent of the year's shipments. With respect to France and Russia, it will be observed that, during the present year, their shipments have been on a considerably larger scale than in former years. The principal figures in the return for the first four months of the present and two previous years are as under:

IMPORTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN FOUR MONTHS.

WHEAT.			
From	1864.	1865.	1866.
Russia.....	636,489	1,231,453	3,092,245
Prussia.....	1,530,698	382,118	409,222
France.....	432,497	176,907	1,740,207
Turkey, Moldavia, and Wallachia.....	164,381	169,312	218,788
United States.....	2,835,408	127,924	303,084
Total, including minor countries.....	7,041,307	2,572,521	7,183,408

FLOUR.			
From	1864.	1865.	1866.
France.....	136,768	85,372	78,127
United States.....	1,217,815	767,622	2,011,452
Total, including other countries.....	2,213,886	985,376	2,344,408

The statement for each of the last five years (referred to) is subjoined. Having been revised, it differs somewhat from the annual statement of the Board of Trade, but is, nevertheless, more correct in its details:

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

WHEAT.					
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Russia—Northern ports.....	677,127	669,730	670,683	1,307,378	844,045
“ Southern ports.....	3,835,871	5,081,238	3,863,623	3,811,956	7,249,834
Denmark and the Duchies.....	988,680	629,798	555,338	1,001,535	895,432
Prussia.....	4,453,510	6,285,431	4,410,497	4,935,328	5,403,914
Hanse Towns.....	927,966	679,038	316,390	494,407	486,069
Germany (other parts).....	563,026	410,401	384,689	679,698	673,150
France.....	783,913	974,235	147,481	587,105	2,252,873
Spain.....	712,417	9	4	1,824	123,361
Wallachia and Moldavia.....	591,491	474,972	132,526	127,908	183,043
Turkish Dominions (not otherwise specified).....	411,277	1,284,439	282,993	35,086	386,143
Egypt.....	1,472,514	3,289,156	2,319,590	366,868	10,063
British North America.....	2,381,275	3,732,959	2,093,997	1,225,523	306,765
United States.....	10,866,891	16,140,670	8,704,401	7,895,015	1,177,618
Other countries.....	1,289,574	1,381,327	479,960	407,183	965,654
Total.....	29,955,532	41,033,503	24,364,171	23,196,714	20,962,963

FLOUR.					
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Russia—Northern ports.....	21,854	3,769	3,703	8,141	88
“ Southern ports.....	134	88	.....	.....	.....
Denmark and the Duchies.....	20,357	13,563	30,069	37,786	45,646
Prussia.....	7,250	2,483	10,724	33,537	66,267
Hanse Towns.....	279,609	256,972	306,217	330,770	247,796
Germany (other parts).....	12,468	3,245	8,675	4,230	3,146
France.....	460,775	790,040	1,367,938	1,813,855	3,044,823
Spain.....	467,872	253,498	9,111	125	8,895
Wallachia and Moldavia.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Turkish Dominions (not otherwise specified).....	.....	121	4	.....	.....
Egypt.....	1,573	12,338	2,437	475	.....
British North America.....	805,339	1,108,591	883,352	485,099	177,853
United States.....	3,794,865	4,499,534	2,531,822	1,745,933	256,769
Other countries.....	230,842	262,908	64,925	52,420	54,188
Total.....	6,152,938	7,207,113	5,218,977	4,512,391	3,904,471

The average price of English wheat in England is now 52s., against 41s. last year. The finest Prussian wheats are worth 66s., the finest Russian 52s. to 54s., and the finest red American 54s. per quarter. The following prices of wheat for ten years are made up from official sources:

Year	Average price of Wheat per qr.				Average price of Flour per cwt.			
	Rus a.	Prus a.	Egypt.	U. S.	France.	Spain.	U. S.	B. N. Amer.
1854...	£. s. d. 3 6 8	£. s. d. 3 13 6	£. s. d. 2 3 4	£. s. d. 3 11 3	£. s. d. 1 2 2	£. s. d. 1 3 2	£. s. d. 1 1 6	£. s. d. 1 1 6
1855...	2 19 8	4 0 0	2 10 0	4 3 9	1 4 6	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 4 0
1856...	3 1 0	3 13 0	2 2 6	3 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
1857...	2 11 3	3 0 10	1 19 9	2 18 9	1 0 5½	1 1 0	0 17 7	0 15 1
1858...	2 2 4	2 6 9	1 9 5	2 8 1	0 18 7½	0 18 8	0 15 1	0 14 6½
1859...	2 2 4	2 8 8	1 11 3	2 3 10	0 14 6	0 14 2	0 14 0	0 13 9
1860...	2 14 7	2 19 4	2 4 8	2 17 8	0 18 2	0 18 2	0 16 2	0 16 6
1861...	2 13 9	3 0 2	1 19 9	2 15 2	0 18 8	0 18 0	0 15 5	0 15 3
1862...	2 7 2	2 15 4	1 14 8	2 10 3	0 17 6	0 18 4	0 14 4	0 14 3
1863...	1 19 0	2 9 9	1 13 8	2 3 9	0 15 6½	0 15 4½	0 12 7½	0 12 0½
1864...	1 16 6	2 3 10	1 16 2	2 0 5	0 13 7½	0 12 0	0 11 10½	0 11 1½

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports show a very decided falling off this week both in dry goods and general merchandise, the total being only \$3,013,605 against \$6,746,943 last week, and \$9,005,745 the previous week. The exports are \$2,200,013 this week, against \$2,388,335 last week, and \$2,009,003 the previous week. The exports of cotton are only 236 bales, against 1,192 bales last week. Included in the exports were also 11,899 bbls. wheat flour, 10 bbls. rye flour, 2,538 bbls. corn meal, 2,196 bushels oats, 6,808 bushels peas, 197,234 bushels corn, 744 packages candles, 265 tons coal, 236 bales cotton, 1,358 bales hay, 19 bales hops, 10 barrels crude turpentine, 293 bbls spirits turpentine, 3,791 barrels rosin, 1,723 bbls tar, 51 bbls pitch, 1,730 gallons lard oil, 349 gallons linseed oil, 1,011,654 gallons petroleum, 1,413 bbls pork, 1,047 bbls beef, 350,164 pounds cutmeats, 21,900 pounds butter, 1,051,422 pounds cheese, 362,201 pounds lard, 52 bbls rice, 339,467 pounds tallow, 10,719 pounds whalebone, 1,279 hhds and 932 packages crude tobacco, 62,911 pounds manufactured tobacco, as may be seen in a comparative table of exports which we give in our Commercial Epitome. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) June 28, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 29:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$790,626	\$1,795,034	\$1,840,192
General merchandise.....	1,813,982	4,703,759	3,278,447
Total for the week.....	\$2,604,608	\$6,498,793	\$5,118,639
Previously reported.....	87,503,107	118,501,150	70,615,490
Since January 1.....	\$90,107,715	\$124,999,943	\$75,734,129

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 July 2:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$3,414,929	\$4,179,995	\$2,023,471
Previously reported.....	91,762,576	83,343,240	76,912,968
Since January 1.....	\$95,177,505	\$87,523,235	\$78,936,439

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

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York, for the week ending June 30, 1866:

June 27—SS. Scotia, Liverpool—	American silver....	5,006
American gold.....	American gold.....	25,000
American silver.....	Foreign gold.....	4,840
“ 29—SS. Germania, Hamburg—	Foreign silver.....	30,000
American gold.....	June 30—SS. City of N. York, Liverpool	
Foreign silver.....	American gold.....	92,332
Mexican silver.....	“ 30—SS. Lafayette, Havre—	
Specie.....	American gold.....	30,000
“ 29—SS. New York, Bremen—	American silver.....	30,000
American gold.....	Foreign gold.....	15,500
Foreign silver.....	Specie.....	11,200
For Southampton—		
Total for the week.....		\$550,574
Previously reported.....		44,942,564
Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....		\$45,493,138

Same time in	Same time in
1865.....	1858.....
1864.....	1857.....
1863.....	1856.....
1862.....	1855.....
1861.....	1854.....
1860.....	1853.....
1859.....	1852.....

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall on the 20th ult., with mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port on Monday, July 2d. The following is her treasure list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Panama R. R. Co.....	\$18,957
J Strauss & Co.....	60,000
Bacon & Russell.....	11,736
Agent Bank British N. A.....	150,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.....	107,700
Uhfelder & Cohn.....	15,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	70,207
Total.....	\$1,617,899

FROM ASPINWALL.	
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$3,300
Ribon & Munoz.....	747
Grand total.....	\$1,621,948

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	To date
January 12.....	New York.....	\$ 685,610	\$ 685,610
January 19.....	Henry Chauncey.....	799,706	1,485,316
February 1.....	Atlantic.....	944,878	2,430,198
February 9.....	New York.....	1,449,074	3,879,266
February 21.....	Henry Chauncey.....	1,209,048	5,088,319
March 5.....	Costa Rica.....	1,469,286	6,557,602
March 12.....	New York.....	1,425,553	7,983,155
March 23.....	Arizona.....	389,837	8,372,992
March 31.....	Henry Chauncey.....	673,615	9,046,607
April 9.....	New York.....	729,562	9,776,169
April 20.....	Arizona.....	809,459	10,585,628
May 1.....	Costa Rica.....	1,318,271	11,903,900
May 9.....	New York.....	1,072,820	12,976,720
May 21.....	Arizona.....	1,276,505	14,253,225
May 31.....	Costa Rica.....	334,552	14,587,777
June 9.....	New York.....	949,906	15,537,683
June 20.....	Arizona.....	892,365	16,430,048
July 2.....	Northern Light.....	1,617,899	18,047,947

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR JUNE.—The following is the official statement of the business at the Sub-Treasury for the month of June, 1866:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance June 1, 1866.....	\$74,708,811 61
Receipts during the month:	
On account of customs.....	97,079 30
Loans, exchange of certificates to 5 per cent.....	1,807,629 13
do Internal revenue.....	226,782 45
do Post-office Department.....	102,466 39
do Transfers.....	3,142,549 75
Coin certificates.....	11,737,240 00
do Patent fees.....	3,756 65
do Miscellaneous.....	22,805,801 68
	49,534,156 05
	\$124,294,967 66
Payments during the month:	
Treasury drafts.....	\$56,502,763 03
Post-office drafts.....	26,749 42
	56,529,512 45
Balance June 30, 1866.....	\$67,765,455 21
By balance, cr. disbursing accounts.....	\$14,869,923 33
By receipts during the month.....	13,117,962 58
To payments.....	27,987,875 96
	16,147,493 93
Balance.....	\$11,840,392 03
By balance, cr. interest accounts.....	\$2,388,078 29
By appropriations.....	2,383,803 11
To payments—coin.....	826,152 67
do currency.....	2,379,956 52
	3,206,109 19
Balance.....	\$1,565,772 21
By receipts for customs in June, 1866.....	\$9,707,930 00
do do do 1865.....	7,878,554 24
Increase do do 1866.....	\$1,820,375 76
By balance, cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office.....	\$952,584 32
By coin received during the month.....	\$199,279 59
By fine bars.....	292,285 28
	491,564 87
	\$1,444,149 19
To payments in coin.....	\$371,589 34
do fine bars.....	160,224 13
	531,813 47
Balance.....	\$912,335 72
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office.....	\$81,171,619 45
do do Assay Office.....	916,129 95
By fine bars in Assay Office.....	178,559 92
By unparted bullion in Assay office.....	361,671 20
	540,231 12
	\$82,627,980 52
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed.....	\$1,444,521 12
Less due depositors.....	337,718 12
Balance.....	\$80,845,741 28

STATEMENT FOR MAY OF THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.—The fol-

lowing is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending June 30, 1866:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.	
Foreign coin.....	\$15,000 00
Foreign bullion.....	10,000 00
United States bullion.....	447,000 00
	\$502,000 00

DEPOSITS OF SILVER, INCLUDING PURCHASES.	
Foreign coins.....	\$16,200 00
Foreign bullion.....	15,000 00
United States bullion (contained in gold).....	5,600 00
Old coins.....	200 00
Lake Superior.....	4,400 00
Nevada.....	600 00
Total deposits, payable in bars.....	\$124,000 00
do do coins.....	420,000 00
Gold bars stamped.....	\$544,000 00
Transmitted to United States mint, Philadelphia, for coinage....	\$410,730 18
	\$199,341 39

TAXATION OF SHAREHOLDERS OF BANKS—INSTRUCTIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.—The Comptroller of the State of New York has issued the following circular to assessors of taxes, under the law relating to the assessment and taxation of the shareholders of banks:

STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, JUNE 28, 1866.

Under the provisions of law which direct the Comptroller from time to time to transmit forms and instructions to the assessors throughout the State, and which require assessors to be governed thereby, the Comptroller deems it his duty to call the attention of these officers to the requirements of the act, chapter 751, laws of 1866, relating to the assessment and taxation of the shareholders of banks, and to prescribe the following rules for their observance:

First, In estimating the value of bank shares the usual course has been to assess them at their par value. But this standard cannot always be relied on as correct. The real value depends very much on the amount of surplus funds that has been accumulated, and where these amount to a large per centage on the capital, as they do in many instances, the real value of the shares will be increased in proportion. Hence to assess on the par value, as a fixed rule, would result in a discrimination in favor of banks holding large amounts of surplus funds, and against others not similarly situated. Assessors should decide as to the value on the best information within their reach. In no case, however, should the assessment be less than the par value, without proper evidence that the capital has been impaired, through losses actually charged over on the books. The Comptroller is informed that in several counties the assessors are disposed to assess bank shares at a price much less than the par value, under the pretence that in so doing they would only be giving to personal property, in the form of bank shares, the same advantage that is enjoyed by individual holders of other kinds of personal property, a large proportion of which it is said is concealed, and therefore not assessed or taxed. There is nothing in the act which justifies so loose and incorrect a mode of assessment. The provision in the first section that the shares shall not be estimated "at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals," evidently refers to the rate per cent. of tax, and not to the amount of the assessment. Such is the construction given to the passage by this department, and assessors should conform thereto.

Second, No deduction should be allowed shareholders from the assessment of their shares for debts. The only deduction provided for is a proportionate part of the real estate of the bank which is to be assessed against the corporation. If it had been the intention of the Legislature to allow of other deductions, it is fair to presume that they would have been expressly mentioned in the act. The inference that, because the value of the shares is to be included in the valuation of the personal property of the shareholder, his right of offset for debts will attach to this, as well as other items of his personal estate, does not appear reasonable or just. The value of the shares is to be included in the valuation of the personal property of the shareholder, "at the place, town or ward where the bank is located, and not elsewhere." Now, as a large proportion of the holders of bank shares reside in places, towns and wards other than where the institutions are located, it is plain the value of their shares cannot be included in the valuation of the personal property of this class, because it is a general provision of law that the taxpayer is to be assessed for his personal effects in the district where he resides. Hence, if the law were administered on the inference stated, it would give resident shareholders a privilege not possessed by non-residents, and thus result in an inequality which it may be presumed the legislature did not intend to sanction. It would have another bad effect, by making it impracticable for banks to assume and pay the taxes levied on the respective interests of their shareholders, as it is believed most of them will do, provided the shares are included in the valuation of the personal property of the stockholders, as a separate and distinct item. If mingled with other property, subject to deduction for debts, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate it from the mass, and ascertain the exact amount of tax with which it was chargeable. Thus, any benefit and convenience to be derived from an assumption of the tax by the banks would be lost. Practically, the question is of no importance, except to the few taxpayers, where debts exceed the value of their personal property other than bank stock. To the great majority the right of offset would be of no advantage if admitted, while it would create inequalities and embarrassments that would render the administration of the law more difficult.

Third, No deduction should be allowed for the proportionate interest of a shareholder in the stock or bonds of the United States held by the corporation. It is true that these securities cannot be taxed, either in the hands of corporations or individuals, but the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Van Allen vs. Nolan et al., assessors, has decided that a tax on the shares is neither a tax of the capital of the bank nor of the stocks of the United States, where the whole or a portion of the capital may be invested in such stocks. However opinions may have differed on this subject, the case referred to must be taken as an authoritative decision of the question, which leaves the whole of the interest of the shareholder subject to the tax.

Fourth, In case of individual bankers, the act contemplates that they are to be assessed in the same way as banks and banking associations. This appears evident from the fact that, although they may not issue certificates of stock, each \$100 of their capital, for the purpose of taxation, is to be held and regarded as one individual share, and the shares are declared to be personal property. It should be understood, however, that the term "individual banker" does not include persons engaged in business under the name of bankers who are not organized as such under the banking laws of the State, who issue no circulation, and who do not therefore appear to come within the designation of the term as used in the act. The capital of this class is to be assessed on the same principle as the property of other individuals, and they are entitled to the same deductions from the amount of their assessments, for debts and investments in United States stocks.

Fifth, By the seventh section of the act, "the franchises and privileges granted by the Legislature to savings banks or institutions for savings are declared to be personal property, and liable to taxation as such in the town or ward where they are located to an amount not exceeding the gross sum of their surplus earned and in the possession of said bank or institution."

The right to tax corporations for their franchises is so clear that it is difficult to see how it can be strengthened by making them personal property, if that were possible. It is no less difficult to realize the policy or justice of taxing a bank for them to an amount equal to its whole earned surplus, a procedure which would at once close up every saving institution in the State. Construing the section in conformity with what is believed to have been the intention of the Legislature, though the language fails to express it, the Comptroller concludes that these institutions should be assessed on the amount of their surplus funds, after deducting such portion as may be inserted in the stocks of the United States. It is not easy to see how this deduction can be avoided by a tax on the franchises and privileges, as provided in the act, if such tax be imposed in the usual form of a percentage on a fixed valuation or assessment. The

stocks of the United States being exempt from taxation, they could not properly be included in the assessment and must therefore escape. It is equally clear that these securities, as owned by savings banks, do not come within the scope of the decision of the Supreme Court before referred to. It is there held, substantially, that a tax on the shares of a banking corporation is not a tax on the stocks of the United States in the possession and ownership of the institution, but that, on the contrary, it is a tax upon the new use and application of these securities, conferred by the charter of the association. As there is no use or application of the indebtedness of the Government open to savings banks except such as is enjoyed in common with individuals—that is, the right of holding them for the purpose of investment—it seems plain that they are as fully exempted from local taxation in the one case as in the other.

THO. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

MANUFACTURES IN CONNECTICUT.—Among the manufacturing centres of Connecticut, New Haven stands first in the amount of capital, having \$3,936,655 invested in manufactures, employing 4,339 males and 3,315 females, and producing goods valued at \$5,283,435 annually. Waterbury has invested \$2,736,000, employs 1,662 males and 840 females, and produces annually goods worth \$3,853,875. Bridgeport has \$1,466,400 invested, 2,150 males and 1,119 females employed, and produces \$5,573,920 worth of goods. Hartford has invested \$2,583,200, 2,275 males and 1,760 females employed, and its products are valued at \$5,283,435. Norwich has invested \$2,493,750, employs 1,674 males and 1,399 females, and produces \$3,572,870 worth of goods annually. New London has invested \$1,379,200, employs 1,670 males and 201 females, and produces \$2,163,588 worth of goods.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The woollen mills of Massachusetts, in 1860, produced more cloth and nearly as many blankets as all the mills in the Middle States together. The total value of their product for that year was nearly \$20,000,000, an increase of 53 per cent. over 1850. In this branch of industry, there were employed 821 sets of machinery and about 13,000 hands. The product embraced 34,899,348 yards of cloth, 2,160,071 pounds of yarn, 57,207 pairs of blankets, and 157,000 shawls.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.—A Lebanon (Ohio) paper says: "The question, 'Can sugar be made from sorghum?' has been answered by the Shakers at Union Village. They have a method of their own discovery by which they make sugar from the pure sorghum material. We have seen a specimen. It is very dark, exceedingly coarse-grained, and has the real sorghum taste, but it is thoroughly dry, and is indeed sugar. They have not brought their method to perfection, but they expect in a short time to be able to make a good article."

We call attention in our advertising columns to the card of Messrs. D. C. & R. H. Fisk, dealers in Government Securities at 16 Nassau street; the references of these gentlemen on their business card are unexceptionable.

The Bankers' Gazette.

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

DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
N. Y. Banks.				
Nassau National	5	July 2.	At bank.	July 3 to July 10.
Ocean National	5	July 10.	At bank.	
American National	4	July 10.	At bank.	
Railroads.				
Del., Lack. & Indianap.	5	July 10.	At bank.	
New York & Harlem				
Common & Pref. stock	4	July 3.	Cr. 4th av & 26 st	July 2 to July 5
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	6	July 5.	F. L. & T. Co.	
N. Y. Providence & Boston	3	July 2.	Morgan 39 Wm st	June 29 to July 2.
Paterson & Ramapo	2	July 8.	Paterson, N. J.	
Paterson & Hudson River	4	July 8.	Paterson, N. J.	

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Bank Shares	165	15			40	118	338
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Catawissa	400						400
Chicago & Alton					300	200	500
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy						150	150
Chicago & Northwestern	550	2,550			10,960	12,500	26,560
Chicago & Rock Island	225	640			3,500	3,160	7,525
Cleveland, Col. & Cinc.	117				160	25	302
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	2,200	2,500			5,100	3,100	12,900
Cleveland & Toledo	600	1,200			5,300	2,220	9,320
Del., Lack. & Western					200	110	310
Erie Railway	13,190	29,150			23,010	18,882	84,222
Hudson River	200				200		400
Illino's Central	100	200			600	1,930	2,830
Indianapolis & Cincinnati						133	133
Marietta & Cincinnati	500	1,400			2,300	950	5,150
Michigan Central	100				559	500	1,159
Michigan Southern	300	1,700			3,100	3,200	8,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul		300			700	5	1,005
New Jersey						50	50
New York Central	100	900			1,400	1,200	3,600
New York & New Haven					29	14	43
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	700	900			200	1,200	2,000
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	1,700	1,100			2,800	2,050	7,650

Reading	1,000	3,000			10,200	4,400	18,600
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.		100			100	110	310
Toledo & Wabash						100	100
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:							
Atlantic Mail	50	100			500	100	750
Boston Water Power	150	100			100		350
Brunswick City		100					100
Canton	200				700	5,800	6,700
Cary Improvement	100						100
Cumberland Coal		100			200	100	400
Del. & Hudson Canal	100						100
Mariposa	100	200			400	200	900
Pennsylvania Coal						200	200
Quicksilver		400			1,250	950	2,600
Spring Mountain Coal	50				100		150
Spruce Hill Coal	300				200	306	806
Western Union Telegraph	1,110	526			3,451	2,721	7,803
W. U. Telegraph—Russian					400	21	421
Union Trust						50	50
Wyoming Valley Coal					100		100

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

	Reg. Board.		Open Board.		Both Boards.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday	10,608	10,580	20,700	19,700	31,308	30,280
Monday	23,991	15,586	23,200	24,800	47,191	40,386
Tuesday		26,305		30,700		57,005
Wednesday		22,184		27,000		49,184
Thursday	39,959	22,439	38,500	24,300	78,459	46,739
Friday	38,855	22,343	27,900	39,000	66,755	61,343
Total of week	113,413	119,437	110,300	165,500	223,713	284,937

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

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.	Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.
Friday				Friday			
January 5	181,350	243,900	425,250	April 13	250,118	214,650	464,768
January 12	339,109	328,400	667,509	April 20	176,956	208,650	385,606
January 19	243,815	272,300	516,115	April 27	242,738	226,230	468,968
January 26	247,743	301,400	549,143	May 4	135,949	182,500	318,449
February 2	201,107	239,700	440,807	May 11	139,127	190,450	329,577
February 9	209,140	227,800	436,940	May 18	205,609	360,940	566,549
February 16	234,285	228,700	462,985	May 25	228,080	454,331	682,411
February 23	187,913	183,200	371,113	June 1 (5 days)	228,873	380,306	609,179
March 2	217,961	211,500	429,461	June 8	204,080	278,850	472,930
March 9	206,849	211,300	418,149	June 15	126,591	268,910	395,501
March 16	206,312	213,450	419,762	June 22	150,864	238,680	389,544
March 23	261,106	335,910	597,016	June 29	119,437	165,500	284,937
March 30	122,563	208,200	330,763	July 6 (4 days)	113,413	110,300	223,713
April 6	170,934	247,400	418,334				

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. 6's, 1881	\$1,000	\$18,000			\$3,000	\$12,000	\$34,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	199,000	157,500			420,000	400,000	1,176,500
U. S. 6's (old)						15,000	15,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's)	40,000	35,500			37,000	25,000	137,500
U. S. 5's (old)						1,000	1,000
U. S. 7-30 notes	62,000	54,300			26,500	96,000	238,800

State bonds, viz.:

Kentucky 6's		1,000					1,000
Missouri 6's		1,000				3,000	4,000
N. Y. State 7's	6,000					9,000	15,000
N. Carolina 6's	17,000	16,000			12,000	28,000	73,000
Tennessee 6's	1,000	5,000				20,000	26,000
Virginia 6's		5,000			2,000	1,000	8,000

City bonds, viz.:

Brooklyn 6's		2,000					2,000
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The following is a summary of the amount of Governments, State and City securities, and railroad bonds sold on each day:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds	\$240,000	\$211,000			\$460,000	\$453,000	\$1,364,000
U. S. Notes	62,000	54,300			26,000	96,000	238,300
State & City bonds	24,000	30,000			14,000	61,000	129,000
Railroad Bonds		15,000			20,000	19,000	54,000
Total amount	\$326,000	310,300			520,000	629,000	1,785,300

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

	Governments—		State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,035,500	\$12,155,700
February	3,846,500	2,591,900	1,691,500	1,692,100	9,822,000
March	3,931,300	3,006,700	2,903,600	781,240	10,622,840
April	5,798,300	3,739,650	1,679,500	838,700	12,056,150
May	8,002,700	2,258,250	1,236,600	781,900	12,279,450
June	7,463,800	2,485,250	1,614,000	515,700	12,078,750
and for the weeks ending on Friday—					
June 1 (5 days)	\$1,111,500	\$288,090	\$285,000	\$145,500	\$1,830,000
" 8	1,577,000	721,800	397,000	93,700	2,789,500
" 15	1,599,800	277,800	433,000	159,000	2,519,600
" 22	1,834,500	886,350	217,000	159,000	3,096,850
" 29	2,212,500	547,300	293,000	104,000	3,156,800
July 6 (4 days)	1,364,000	238,300	129,000	54,000	1,785,300

FRIDAY, July 6, 1866—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The National Holiday of the Fourth, and the partial suspension of business on the day preceding, have added to the quiet late prevailing in monetary affairs. There is still a very great abundance of surplus balances seeking employment. There appears, however, to be very little disposition to employ idle funds in speculation, and a portion is consequently going into Government securities. The commercial community are at present but light borrowers, nor has there been the usual flow of money to the West for the purchase of the wool crop—a fact, perhaps, attributable to the indisposition of dealers to purchase at the prices now demanded by the wool growers.

The banks appear to consider it prudent to hold large available balances under all the uncertainties of the times; and do not favor

loans not covered by ample collaterals and securities of a kind readily convertible. There is less difficulty among the banks on account of accumulations of national bank notes, the policy of lending them a few days free of interest, to parties who engage to circulate them out of the city, having largely reduced these idle balances.

On demand loans the rate of interest is about equally divided between four and five per cent.; the lower rate is general on Government collaterals.

Discounts are quiet, with a comparative scarcity of prime paper. The following are the current rates for loans of various classes:

Table with 2 columns: Per cent. and Per cent. containing interest rates for call loans, bonds & mortgages, and various bill types.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Governments have been unusually active during the week. The continued firmness of Five-twenties at London and Frankfurt, in the face of the occurrence of actual hostilities, and the approach of an invading army toward Frankfurt, has considerably strengthened prices for all classes of national securities.

The redemption of the One Year Certificates has also thrown money upon the hands of investors, which has sought re-investment in other national obligations, thereby adding to the strength of prices. About ten millions of Certificates of Indebtedness have been redeemed at the Sub-Treasury since Secretary McCulloch issued the notice calling them in.

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

Table showing bond prices for U.S. 6's, 5-20's, 5-20's 1864, 5-20's 1865, 10-40's, 7-30's 1st series, 7-30's 2d series, 7-30's 3rd series, and 1 yr's certificates from May 31 to July 6.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—During the last two days there has been a very active revival of speculation in the stock market. The upward movement in Erie has tended somewhat to strengthen the market, and the occasion has been seized by operators largely "long" in stocks to cause a sharp advance in prices.

It would scarcely appear that the market has the elements for an active summer speculation, as a great many operators have left for the country; although the unexpected improvement of the last two days will certainly do much toward drawing attention to the market, and those who have taken such large amounts of stocks at an advance will be interested in keeping up the excitement.

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

Table showing stock prices for Cumberland Coal, Quicksilver, Canton Co., Mariposa pref., New York Central, Erie, Hudson River, Reading, Mich. Southern, Michigan Central, Clev. and Pittsb., Clev. and Toledo, Northwestern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, and Illinois Central from May 25 to July 6.

At the foot of this page we give the monthly range of prices of leading stocks sold at New York for the first six months of the current year.

THE GOLD MARKET.—During the week there has been a con

MONTHLY RANGE OF STOCKS—JANUARY—JUNE, 1866.

Large table showing monthly price ranges (High, Low, Last) for various stock categories including Railroad stocks, Coal stocks, and Miscellaneous stocks from January to June 1866.

siderable abatement of the interest in gold speculations. The "short" side of the Room appear to have concluded that it was hopeless to get out of their corner at lower rates, and have consequently covered their contracts very generally. There has been a consequent abatement of the high rates of interest on borrowed gold, and to-day four per cent. is paid to have gold carried. The amount of gold paid out of the Sub-Treasury on account of July coupons, up to the close of yesterday, was as follows :

On July 2	\$827,488
do 3	1,693,893
do 4	1,152,751
Total	\$3,674,132

This has afforded a partial relief to the market ; but has not had the effect of putting down the premium, the active demand for customs having had an opposite tendency.

There has been no export of specie during this week. For the whole of last week the shipments amounted to \$550,574. The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, brought on the 1st inst. \$1,617,899 of California gold.

The price during the week has fluctuated between 152½ and 155½, and closes at 154½.

The following have been the highest and lowest prices on each of the last five business days :

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest
June 30	153½	152¾	July 4	156%	152%
July 2	155½	153½	July 5	154%	154%
July 3	153½	152¾	July 6		

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

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury		
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.	
June 25	\$352,352 01	\$3,518,750 62	\$2,593,712 24		
" 26	407,898 05	934,330 05	2,372,803 68		
" 27	481,269 08	630,668 37	1,260,230 07		
" 28	565,307 26	594,774 76	2,943,070 22		
" 29	640,335 36	2,697,762 98	3,930,843 31		
" 30	450,102 89	26,552,505 26	4,764,023 91		
Total	\$2,902,264 65	\$34,958,792 04	\$18,164,683 43		
Balance in Sub Treasury morning of June 25			97,739,849 89		
Deduct payments during the week			34,958,792 04		
Balance on Saturday evening			\$80,845,741 28		
Decrease during the week			16,794,108 61		

Total amount of gold certificates issued, \$2,232,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$593,000 in gold, and \$2,309,264 in gold certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury	Changes in Balances.
Apr. 7	\$2,863,009	\$13,324,981	\$11,790,124
" 14	2,857,703	5,359,749	12,063,189
" 21	2,535,567	14,688,239	21,953,904
" 28	2,246,307	13,937,517	14,119,991
May 5	2,711,181	35,688,713	31,241,874
May 12	2,417,391	15,034,333	20,026,038
" 19	2,542,814	23,547,689	23,280,222
" 26	2,358,454	48,958,044	56,965,238
June 2	2,182,395	45,911,432	20,092,337
" 9	2,141,086	11,006,409	15,417,530
" 16	2,071,621	9,005,847	13,654,093
" 23	2,209,676	12,032,302	18,400,464
" 30	2,902,264	34,958,792	18,164,683

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Foreign exchanges are assuming their usual condition. There is more confidence in bills, and 60 days' acceptances and commercial bills are more current. There is, however, only a limited demand for bills, and on ample supply. During the week, quite an important amount of bills have been drawn against shipments of Five-twenties. The leading drawers do not appear desirous of drawing against their balances, and their rates are consequently above the market. Owing to the uncertainty about communication with the interior of Germany, there is an indisposition to draw upon Frankfort or Berlin.

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

	June 15.	June 22.	June 29.	July 6.
London Comm'l.	109 @ 109½	106 @ 107	106½ @ 107½	107 @ 108
do bkrs' long	110½ @ 110½	107½ @ 108½	108½ @ 108½	108½ @ 108½
do do short	— @ —	109½ @ —	110½ @ 110½	110 @ 110½
Paris, long	5.11½ @ —	5.15 @ 5.13½	5.15 @ 5.12½	5.15 @ 5.12½
do short	5.07½ @ —	5.11½ @ 5.10	5.12½ @ 5.10	5.10 @ 5.08½
Antwerp	5.12½ @ —	5.17½ @ —	5.16½ @ 5.13½	5.15 @ 5.13½
Swiss	5.12½ @ —	5.17½ @ —	5.16½ @ 5.13½	5.15 @ 5.13½
Hamburg	37½ @ 37½	36½ @ 36½	36½ @ —	36½ @ —
Amsterdam	42½ @ —	41½ @ 42	42 @ —	41½ @ 42
Frankfort	43½ @ —	42 @ 4¼	43 @ 43½	nom @ —
Bremen	80 @ 80½	79½ @ 80	79 @ —	78½ @ 78½
Berlin	75½ @ 75½	73½ @ 74	74 @ —	74 @ 75

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York for the week ending with the commencement of business on June 30, 1866 :

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Average amount of—			Legal Tenders.
		Specie.	Circulation.	Net deposits.	
New York	\$8,517,450	\$1,702,518	\$879,133	\$7,512,765	\$3,300,582
Manhattan	5,646,977	459,916	18,408	6,142,798	2,512,758
Merchants'	7,925,095	535,417	628,827	5,732,647	3,614,750
Mechanics'	5,766,213	132,258	466,266	4,513,625	2,044,827
Union	4,424,926	83,043	425,500	3,229,443	1,638,679
America	8,269,548	790,144	2,865	8,925,278	4,745,090
Phenix	3,774,770	98,912	295,000	2,848,368	959,846
City	3,512,246	265,320	—	3,311,776	1,338,140
Tradesmen's	2,893,612	23,064	561,867	2,154,805	735,697
Fulton	2,738,657	68,529	20,641	2,377,829	2,138,639
Chemical	5,609,456	386,885	19,139	5,609,190	3,052,219
Merch'ts Exchange	3,166,171	36,266	453,190	2,353,122	783,805
National	2,370,810	212,086	498,584	1,009,692	331,726
Butch. & Drovers	2,328,302	12,932	232,136	1,940,052	539,785
Mech's & Traders	1,727,620	42,974	105,000	1,352,398	376,212
Greenwich	914,800	11,828	6,358	1,017,040	266,061
Leather Manufact's	3,275,704	147,418	150,000	2,334,085	1,132,919
Seventh Ward	947,645	35,975	165,502	76,046	588,761
State of N. York	5,289,592	301,784	11,282	4,975,331	3,108,471
American Exc'ge	10,841,672	390,918	849,065	8,080,475	4,683,182
Commerce	22,879,966	652,471	3,732,540	8,572,968	5,050,183
Broadway	5,294,413	62,520	900,000	4,849,669	2,167,889
Ocean	3,767,434	40,571	798,807	3,419,644	1,341,024
Mercantile	3,880,737	19,616	427,190	3,022,502	1,092,071
Pacific	2,023,877	14,529	124,499	1,599,411	555,350
Republic	5,650,689	132,064	556,950	5,987,045	1,817,070
Chatham	1,967,570	45,992	131,260	1,955,985	610,738
People's	1,310,507	19,048	7,278	1,202,148	243,840
North America	2,420,237	76,603	305,471	2,315,145	971,373
Hanover	2,347,967	40,404	256,663	1,655,380	751,643
Irving	1,364,000	7,000	191,900	1,066,000	457,000
Metropolitan	9,916,230	45,574	910,800	5,905,079	2,031,000
Citizens'	1,522,548	21,086	133,897	1,379,772	508,034
Nassau	2,475,444	135,853	4,565	1,917,229	718,640
Market	2,642,783	40,599	504,800	1,957,738	903,217
St. Nicholas	2,828,928	37,459	752,802	1,551,287	855,525
Shoe and Leather	5,309,000	35,188	898,600	3,764,600	1,656,000
Corn Exchange	3,855,683	17,353	24,583	2,794,491	397,000
Continental	4,020,635	83,604	480,946	2,350,636	670,000
Commonwealth	2,660,388	28,312	213,927	3,079,623	794,233
Oriental	1,338,992	9,409	110,529	1,178,910	225,504
Marine	1,785,433	44,966	221,900	1,573,922	570,950
Atlantic	1,158,512	11,662	92,500	984,789	279,634
Imp. & Traders	4,817,989	45,572	512,561	3,923,976	1,488,818
Park	15,209,943	155,663	1,000,000	16,292,392	4,526,492
Mech. Bank'g As'n	1,073,110	9,864	307,825	1,415,616	561,971
Grocers'	1,308,940	6,146	79,000	1,312,391	374,056
North River	1,504,170	22,713	12,178	1,088,609	236,077
East River	925,692	1,325	225,000	679,737	219,791
Manuf. & Merch'ts	1,578,646	8,917	1,100	1,276,400	367,964
Fourth National	14,636,271	69,631	—	11,132,418	3,559,376
Central	12,895,669	23,703	1,494,686	12,721,037	3,617,453
Second National	1,187,233	270,000	—	919,604	308,622
Ninth National	6,093,219	28,306	887,789	6,327,590	1,949,670
First National	2,738,949	23,962	448,447	2,633,433	896,026
Third National	3,587,016	23,730	797,626	3,035,155	1,154,300
N. Y. Exchange	679,709	5,101	263,336	692,082	270,957
Dry Dock	153,278	10,364	13,365	266,494	—
Bull's Head	1,126,125	7,151	98,027	1,234,606	—
Totals	\$250,884,168	7,797,218	26,706,622	204,357,272	81,882,640

There are no material changes in the condition of the banks ; the loans and the deposits have increased about equally, while the legal tenders have increased \$982,122.

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

Loans	Inc.	\$2,447,360	Deposits	Dec.	\$2,387,984
Specie	Dec.	706,878	Legal Tenders	Inc.	982,122
Circulation	Inc.	121,228			

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Apr. 7	\$242,643,753	\$11,456,295	\$24,127,061	\$189,094,961	\$71,445,165	\$602,315,743
Apr. 14	244,009,839	11,035,129	24,533,981	193,153,469	73,910,370	578,537,855
Apr. 21	242,067,063	9,495,463	24,045,857	196,808,578	77,602,688	535,834,774
Apr. 28	245,017,692	8,243,937	25,377,280	202,718,574	80,589,022	545,339,668
May 5	253,974,134	10,914,997	25,415,677	210,373,303	81,204,447	603,556,177
May 12	257,621,317	13,970,402	24,693,259	217,552,853	85,040,659	523,098,538
May 19	255,690,463	13,595,465	25,189,864	217,427,729	85,710,107	579,242,488
May 26	257,969,593	19,739,929	26,223,867	208,977,905	73,829,947	713,575,444
June 2	250,959,022	21,858,093	26,244,225	198,127,289	69,178,992	713,575,444
June 9	249,538,959	15,821,663	25,967,253	202,503,949	74,623,674	633,656,381
June 16	247,301,547	11,217,305	25,887,876	202,415,676	79,179,304	613,698,301
June 23	248,436,808	8,504,096	26,585,394	201,969,288	80,140,578	696,447,630
June 30	250,884,168	7,797,218	26,706,622	204,357,272	81,882,640	568,842,490

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

	June 23.	June 30.	Change.
Capital	\$14,642,150	\$14,642,150	—
Loans	48,166,824	48,266,904	Increase.. \$100,000
Specie	899,999	863,454	Decrease.. 36,545
Legal Tenders	21,105,316	21,455,836	Increase.. 350,520
Deposits	36,715,308	37,242,979	Decrease.. 527,671
Circulation	9,290,004	9,325,475	Increase.. 35,381

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

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Apr. 28	\$18,949,719	\$46,832,734	\$390,244	\$3,779,166	\$36,032,867
May 5	19,144,660	48,006,654	912,023	8,794,348	36,987,008
May 12	14,646,263				

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
May 5	1,650		\$271,262,165
May 12	1,650		272,878,895
May 19	1,650		274,653,195
May 26	1,650	414,921,479	276,540,510
June 2	1,650		277,379,660
June 9	1,650		278,905,675
June 16	1,653		280,263,890
June 23	1,653		281,234,460
June 30	1,653		282,555,440

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending June 21, 1866 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£29,174,110	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion....	14,174,110
	£29,174,110		£29,174,110
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000	Government securities....	£11,148,454
Rest.....	3,504,161	Other securities.....	3,209,162
Public deposits.....	7,288,344	Notes.....	4,067,320
Other deposits.....	21,171,357	Gold and silver coin.....	677,010
Seven day and other bills	585,084		
	£17,101,946		£47,101,946

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

	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation.....	£.....	£288,572	Other Securities...	£.....	£61,115
Public Deposits...	161,375		Bullion.....	369,225	
Other Deposits...	1,044,010		Rest.....	39,297	
Gov. Securities...	50,000		Reserve.....	1,228,780	

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 21st June. The return for the previous week is added :

	DEBTOR.		June 21, 1866.		June 14, 1866.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	9	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14
New reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation and at the branches..	875,702,125	0	873,038,775	0	873,038,775	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	25,638,233	90	25,265,933	88	25,265,933	88
Treasury account.....	140,053,324	89	136,070,015	10	136,070,015	10
Accounts current at Paris.....	350,245,808	72	353,776,853	35	353,776,853	35
Ditto in the provinces.....	39,916,690	0	37,553,221	0	37,553,221	0
Dividends payable.....	535,295	75	563,446	75	563,446	75
Various discounts.....	16,98,663	17	15,688,311	91	15,688,311	91
Re-discounts.....	2,074,992	92	2,074,992	92	2,074,992	92
Sundries.....	9,975,467	65	8,826,683	89	8,826,683	89
	1,675,223,178	16	1,668,508,759	96	1,668,508,759	96
	CREDITOR.		f.		c.	
Cash and bullion.....	627,422,759	67	613,083,071	81	613,083,071	81
Commercial bills overdue.....	392,692	25	106,855	24	106,855	24
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	352,894,499	85	369,064,249	18	369,064,249	18
Ditto in the branches.....	355,589,042	0	349,219,697	0	349,219,697	0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	7,159,400	0	6,734,500	0	6,734,500	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	13,922,140	0	13,989,340	0	13,989,340	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	14,449,900	0	14,260,400	0	14,260,400	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	8,012,400	0	7,770,100	0	7,770,100	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	34,849,200	0	34,806,200	0	34,806,200	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	22,553,500	0	22,288,900	0	22,288,900	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	733,900	0	740,300	0	740,300	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	557,000	0	566,900	0	566,900	0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities.....	36,171,987	91	36,171,987	91	36,171,987	91
Securities held.....	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,287,259	0	8,287,259	0	8,287,259	0
Expenses of management.....	2,261,725	56	1,927,478	92	1,927,478	92
Sundries.....	16,979,021	78	16,507,770	76	16,507,770	76
	1,675,223,178	16	1,668,508,759	96	1,668,508,759	96

A new and somewhat considerable increase—14,339,000f.—in the stock of coin and bullion, and a decline of 9,801,000f. in the discounts, are the principal features in the return. In the bank vaults there is now the sum of 627,422,000f. in gold and silver lying idle.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	DIVIDEND. Periods.	FRIDAY. Last Paid.	FRIDAY.	
				Bid.	Ask.
America*	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	130
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....		
American	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	4	
American Exchange.	100	5,000,000 May and Nov.	May '66.....	5	112½
Atlantic.	100	300,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	6	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	6	
Bowery.....	25	250,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	12	
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....		
Bull's Head*	50	200,000 Quarterly.	July '66.....	4	
Butchers & Drovers	25	800,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Central.....	100	3,000,000 May and Nov.	May '66.....	6	106½
Central (Brooklyn).	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	6	
Chatham.....	25	450,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	8	
Chemical.....	100	300,000 Quarterly.	July '66.....	6	
Citizens'.....	25	400,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
City.....	100	1,000,000 May and Nov.	May '65.....	6	
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	109
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	6	100
Continental.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	96
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....	5	115
Croton.....	100	200,000			
Currency.....	100	100,000 Quarterly.	Apr. '66.....	15	
Dry Dock*	30	200,000 Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	3½	
East River.....	50	350,000 Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	4	
Eighth.....	100	250,000 Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
Fifth.....	100	150,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
First.....	100	500,000 May and Nov.	May '66.....	10	208
First (Brooklyn).....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	10	
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	99½
Fulton.....	30	600,000 May and Nov.	May '66.....	5	
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg).	20	160,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000 Apr. and Oct.	Apr. '66.....	5	
Greenwich*	25	200,000 Apr. and Oct.	Apr. '66.....	6	
Grocers'.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	6	119
Importers & Trad.	100	1,500,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	119
Irving.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	5	
Leather Manufact'rs.	50	600,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....	5	
Long Isl. (Brook.)	50	400,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....	5	
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....	5	123
Manufacturers'.....	30	252,000 Apr. and Oct.	Apr. '66.....	5	100
Manufac. & Merch.*	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	105
Marine.....	100	400,000 Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	6	
Market.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	120
Mechanics' (Brook.)	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	Jan. '66.....	6	150
Mech. Bank. Asso.	50	500,000 May and Nov.	May '66.....	5	
Mechan. & Traders'	25	600,000 May and Nov.	May '66.....	5	
Mercantile.....	100	1,000,000 May and Nov.	May '66.....	5	
Merchants'.....	50	3,000,000 June and Dec.	June '66.....	5	
Merchants' Exch.	50	1,235,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	205
Metropolitan.....	100	4,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	6	118
Nassau*	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	Nov. '65.....	5	106
Nassau (Brooklyn)	100	300,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
National.....	50	1,500,000 April and Oct.	Apr. '66.....	5	
New York.....	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	113
New York County.....	100	200,000 April and Oct.	Jan. '66.....	9	
New York Exchange.	100	300,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	6	
Ninth.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	106
North America.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	107
North River*.....	50	400,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	4	95
Oriental*.....	50	300,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....	5	125
Pacific.....	50	422,700 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....	5	
Park.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	7	150
Peoples*.....	25	412,500 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	114
Phoenix.....	20	1,800,000 Jan. and July.	Jul '66.....	4	102
Republic.....	100	2,000,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....	5	112
St. Nicholas.....	100	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. '66.....	5	106
Seventh Ward.....	100	500,000 April and Oct.	Jan. '66.....		
Second.....	100	300,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	5	105
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	05
Sixth.....	100	200,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '65.....	6	105
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000 May and Nov.	Nov. '66.....	5	110
Tenth.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Third.....	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	5	
Tradesmen's.....	40	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	7½	
Union.....	50	1,500,000 May and Nov.	May '66.....	5	
Williamsburg City*.	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July '66.....	3½	

We give below the monthly range of bank stocks sold at the Regular Board for the first six months of the present year :

Banks.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
America.....	133 @135	137 @140	137 @137	137 @140	140½ @140½	@
American Exchange.....	110 @113	113 @114	110 @113	115 @116	110 @114	112 @113½
Butchers' and Drovers'.....	@	@	120 @120	@	145 @145	@
Central.....	107½ @108	108 @109	107½ @109	102½ @106	107 @108	105 @107
Chatham.....	@	@	135 @137	@	@	@
Commerce.....	103 @105	104 @107	105 @106	106 @108	109½ @110½	110 @114
Commonwealth.....	@	101 @101	100 @101	103 @103	101 @102	101 @101½
Continental.....	96 @97½	96 @97	96½ @97	97 @100	97 @100	100 @102
Corn Exchange.....	@	115 @115	114 @114	@	@	@
First.....	@	212 @212	@	@	@	@
Fourth.....	96 @98	97 @98	97 @100	100½ @103	103½ @104	2. 98½ @100
Fulton.....	150 @150	@	@	@	@	@
Gallatin.....	@	@	110 @110	@	103 @137½	107½ @108
Hanover.....	@	@	@	@	113 @113	@
Importers' and Traders'.....	100 @100	100 @102	100½ @102	107 @110	108 @115	113 @114½
Irving.....	110 @110	@	@	@	@	@
Leather Manufacturers'.....	@	180 @180	@	@	@	@
Manhattan.....	@	@	@	@	@	132 @132

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. Rate, Payable, Principal Due, FRIDAY. Bid, Asked, DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. Rate, Payable, Principal Due, FRIDAY. Bid, Asked. The table lists various securities including National Securities, State Securities, and Municipal Securities from various states and cities.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 6.

The intervention of a national holiday and the extreme heat of the weather have had the usual effect to retard trade. Not much was expected to be done, and not much was done. The suspense with reference to the tariff is also a disturbing influence. Stocks are large, and holders look to the action of Congress with some anxiety, and this anxiety is increased by the rumors that the President will veto the bill pending in Congress.

The following is a statement of stocks of leading articles of foreign and domestic merchandise on this market:

	1866.		1865.
	June 1.	July 1.	July 1.
Beef, tierces and barrels.....	19,753	16,678	71,154
Pork, barrels.....	91,235	87,169	100,971
Tobacco, foreign, bales.....	7,892	7,946	4,719
Tobacco, domestic, hogsheads.....	26,016	26,892	30,404
Coffee, Rio, bags.....	129,029	138,836	29,531
Coffee, other, bags.....	63,406	60,909	25,103
Coffee, Java, mats.....		14,997	19,000
Sugar, hogsheads.....	71,030	82,054	62,529
Sugar, boxes.....	78,861	84,056	39,016
Sugar, bags.....	77,189	100,475	72,883
Milado, hogsheads.....	10	292	2,258
Molasses, hogsheads.....	3,531	6,032	12,499
Molasses, barrels.....	229	145	1,392
Hides, No.....	321,600	378,500	339,600
Gunny cloth, bales.....	14,900	14,500	39,400
Gunny bags, bales.....	10,350	9,700	3,951
Hemp, Manilla, bales.....	31,616	47,154	2,051
Jute, bales.....	5,193	7,802	4,643
Linseed, bags.....	500		22,320
Saltpetre, bags.....	40,350	33,000	13,654
Petroleum, crude, barrels.....	28,480	42,200	10,736
Petroleum, refined, barrels.....	36,780	28,111	10,213
Cotton, bales.....	120,000	135,000	50,000

Cotton has been dull and depressed. It seems probable that the revised Internal Revenue Law will fix the tax upon cotton at three cents per pound.

Breadstuffs have been somewhat irregular. Flour and wheat have been dull, while corn and oats have been active. There is some speculative feeling in view of the German war; and it is probable that the crop now about being harvested will be held back to a considerable extent by that influence.

Provisions have been very irregular. The speculative strength to prices of hog products, which has been maintained for many months, appears to be wholly wanting. In the last two days, Pork and Lard have materially declined, and the closing price for new Mess Pork was \$31 75 per bbl., and for prime Lard 21 cents per lb. The reduction in stocks is much less than was anticipated. The receipts of packed meats are small, but large numbers of live hogs are coming to market which, with the aid of ice, are cured by our city packers. Beef of all kinds is nominally unchanged. Butter advanced to-day 3@5c. per lb. The receipts have been below the average of seasons, and prices were so low that speculators have been tempted to purchase. Cheese has arrived in large quantities, and sold freely for export to Great Brit in.

Groceries have met with only a moderate trade. The stock of Coffees in this market and in the aggregate of the whole country is very large. Sales are low, and gold prices must be quoted fully 1/2c. lower on the week. A cargo of Rio sold to-day, but the price was kept private. Sugars have met with a regular trade; and, with the advance in gold since yesterday morning, a slight improvement in currency prices of Raw Sugars must be quoted: Good Refinery, 11c. Molasses and Rice are held at extreme prices, without sales. Teas and Spices are also quiet.

Naval Stores have been quiet, and unchanged, except Spirits Turpentine, at which we notice large sales at the close at 80@81 1/2c.

Oils are firmer. Crude Sperm has been sold to the extent of 1,300 bbls. at \$2 55, and all other oils have an improved tendency in partial sympathy with gold.

Whalebone shows more business, prime Ochotsk having been sold at \$1 37 per lb., currency.

Wool has become dull. The stocks are largely in the hands of speculators, who are waiting for Congress to pass the tariff, to enable them to realize the advance expected.

East India goods are firm, but generally quiet. Stocks of Hemp and Saltpetre are large, but of Gunny Cloth and Linseed are quite deficient.

Metals of all kinds have an upward tendency, owing both to the proposed tariff and to foreign markets. There have been speculative sales of Copper, Lead, and Spelter, but the demand for consumption is quite moderate.

Fruits and fish are quiet.

Freights have been active. The shipments of Corn to Great Britain have been almost unprecedentedly large; there have also been liberal shipments of Oats, Flour and Tobacco; but such is the extent of room on the berth, that efforts to put up rates of Freight have not been suc-

cessful, and the close is 4 1/2d. @ 5d. by sail, and 5 1/2d. @ 8d. by steamer for Corn per bushel to Liverpool, and 5s. per quarter to book for orders.

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending July 6, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows:

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

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '65	
Ashes, pkgs.....	121	2,962	10,050	Spirits turpentine.....	2,177	22,437	4,837
Breadstuffs—				Rosin.....	7,732	203,413	32,307
Flour, bbls.....	54,776	1,058,209	1,440,825	Tar.....	363	37,391	4,970
Wheat, bush.....	317,081	740,425	1,261,750	Pitch.....	168	1,390	.....
Oats.....	466,712	2,060,618	3,444,390	Oil cake, pkgs.....	108	53,111	.....
Corn.....	1,875,025	6,097,231	2,350,970	Oil, lard.....	14	2,978	4,040
Rye.....	88,383	164,572	50,130	Oil, Petroleum.....	29,535	488,356	207,390
Malt.....	1,175	259,969	.....	Peanuts, bags.....	1,591	8,882	.....
Barley.....	36,242	157,677	*476,235	Provisions—			
Grass seed.....	300	100,183	.....	Butter, pkgs.....	8,150	201,780	239,770
Flaxseed.....	.....	4,244	.....	Cheese.....	20,534	128,890	118,775
Beans.....	1,030	38,223	.....	Cut meats.....	205	91,274	91,590
Peas.....	14,680	129,669	.....	Eggs.....	3,114	105,463	.....
C. meal, bbls.....	4,649	63,318	+189,960	Pork.....	481	90,447	153,620
C. meal, bags.....	1,000	213,698	.....	Beef, pkgs.....	44	46,224	75,665
B. W. Flour, bags.....	.....	6,776	.....	Lard, pkgs.....	973	78,305	81,310
Cotton, bales.....	8,511	381,652	189,805	Lard, kegs.....	.....	5,087	.....
Copper, bbls.....	133	4,159	.....	Rice, pkgs.....	.....	1,487	.....
Copper, plates.....	395	3,212	.....	Starch.....	425	54,208	.....
Driedfruit, pkgs.....	.....	5,487	.....	Stearine.....	239	5,521	.....
Grease, pkgs.....	20	2,244	.....	Spelter, slabs.....	.....	1,101	.....
Hemp, bales.....	.....	48	.....	Sugar, hds & bbls.....	85	2,692	.....
Hides, No.....	26,950	256,607	.....	Tallow, pkgs.....	102	3,550	9,365
Hops, bales.....	.....	3,406	13,205	Tobacco, pkgs.....	3,733	82,581	.....
Leather, sides.....	37,965	1,096,644	1,108,500	Tobacco, hds.....	2,452	26,482	.....
Lead, pigs.....	82	4,715	.....	Whisky, bbls.....	1,572	41,610	30,815
Molasses, hds & bbls.....	941	9,083	.....	Wool, bales.....	5,021	47,140	31,045
Naval Stores—				Dressed Hogs, No.....	.....	81,769	.....
Crude trp, bbl.....	1,146	25,101	1,769	Rice, rough, bush.....	.....	15,792	.....

* Including bags reduced to bbls.
† Including malt.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the week ending July 3, since January 1 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pts, bbls.....	117	2,495	5,487	Pitch, bbls.....	51	1,311	.....
Ashes, pris, bbls.....	.....	44	437	Oil cake, 100 lb.....	1,614	323,967	225,457
Beeswax, lbs.....	1,056	145,131	135,126	Oils.....			
Breadstuffs.....				Petrol., gals.....	311,516	12,657,576	3,854,832
Flour, bbls.....	11,899	495,530	653,442	Whale, gals.....	.....	9,693	11,804
C. meal, bbls.....	2,538	68,894	77,050	Sperm, gals.....	.....	73,055	34,740
Wheat, bus.....	.....	131,494	496,934	Lard, gals.....	1,730	11,935	25,581
Rye, bush.....	.....	199,200	.....	Provisions.....			
Corn, bush.....	197,234	4,243,844	371,359	Pork, bbls.....	1,413	50,700	71,334
Oats, bush.....	2,196	747,374	.....	Beef, bbls & tcs.....	1,053	40,321	57,973
Peas, bush.....	7,423	101,958	.....	Bacon, 100 lb.....	2,800	231,232	244,815
Candles, bxs.....	744	38,883	.....	Butter, 100 lb.....	216	10,371	60,940
Cotton, bales.....	236	260,909	21,651	Cheese, 100 lb.....	10,514	66,254	132,964
Hay, bales.....	1,358	20,690	.....	Lard, 100 lb.....	3,635	150,907	154,590
Hops, bales.....	19	747	11,632	Staves M.....	361	61,177	6,729
Naval Stores.....				Tallow, 100 lb.....	3,395	82,347	112,320
C. Turp. bbls.....	10	11,893	.....	Tobacco, pkgs.....	2,429	51,297	77,585
S. Turp. bbls.....	343	5,338	631	Tobacco, mf, lbs.....	62,737	1,977,381	1,902,053
Rosin, bbls.....	3,781	128,788	6,122	Whalebone, lbs.....	10,719	372,712	152,341
Tar, bbls.....	1,723	20,818	5,097				

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending June 29, since Jan 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.
Buttons.....	99	3,487	1,200	Hardware.....	106	7,597	2,190
Coal, tons.....	3,377	264,513	95,773	Iron, RR b'rs.....	1,869	151,055	83,358
Cocoa, bags.....	20	7,806	1,998	Lead, pigs.....	3,579	265,194	78,526
Coffee, bags.....	60	447,469	288,344	Spelter, lbs.....	55,278	6,336,269	.....
Cotton, bales.....	49	1,734	20,861	Steel.....	2,083	97,196	38,724
Drugs, &c.....				Tin, bxs.....	3,717	411,892	260,561
Bark, Peru.....	.....	3,634	1,456	Tin slabs, lbs.....	64,647	4,076,546	1,769,296
Blea p'wd'rs.....	373	14,114	10,912	Rags.....	2,812	23,687	18,194
Brimst, tns.....	.....	11,228	3,189	Sugar, hds, tcs & bbls.....	4,987	188,631	154,317
Cochineal.....	163	457	860	Sugar, bxs & bg.....	1,945	242,425	172,755
Cr Tartar.....	10	713	498	Tea.....	676	531,010	373,940
Gambier.....	.....	11,989	.....	Tobacco.....	85	12,000	10,893
Gums, crude.....	4	7,105	1,353	Waste.....	384	9,111	4,697
Gum, Arabic.....	.....	2,018	955	Wines, &c.....			
Indigo.....	29	2,060	3,174	Champ, bkts.....	598	72,139	20,564
Madder.....	50	7,217	2,075	Wines.....	8,036	265,433	26,703
Oils, ess.....	54	2,726	989	Wool, bales.....	299	43,208	29,112
Oil, Olive.....	700	77,131	12,080	Articles reported by value.....			
Opium.....	25	455	447	Cigars.....	\$48,444	\$897,787	\$280,733
Soda, bi-carb.....	3,840	78,666	30,929	Corks.....	1,983	78,847	68,961
Soda, sal.....	251	19,039	6,227	Fancy goods.....	69,377	2,181,690	937,484
Soda, ash.....	412	24,029	16,388	Fish.....	.....	580,004	291,612
Flax.....	.....	7,328	2,432	Fruits, &c.....			
Furs.....	.....	2,112	2,017	Lemons.....	21,336	307,831	71,020
Gunny cloth.....	.....	10,228	1,645	Oranges.....	11,428	250,710	265,751
Hair.....	12	2,666	1,610	Nuts.....	1,992	583,565	614,776
Hemp, bales.....	47	76,514	18,049	Raisins.....	706	504,087	237,107
Hides, &c.....				Hides, undrsd.....	55,224	3,646,825	2,066,833
Bristles.....	40	1,342	520	Rice.....	19,445	378,958	714,400
Hides, dres'd.....	183	5,528	1,652	Spices, &c.....			
India rubber.....	108	13,220	16,251	Cassia.....	.....	125,873	44,481
Ivory.....	10	337	256	Ginger.....	310	35,331	11,411
Jewelry, &c.....	15	394	292	Pepper.....	.....	76,906	1,168
Jewelry.....	23	619	345	Saltpetre.....	1,932	107,716	58,073
Linseed.....	.....	147,315	18,961	Woods.....			
Molasses.....	3,150	64,698	91,112	Fustic.....	494	19,402	30,218
Metals, &c.....				Logwood.....	3,203	105,046	69,719
Cutlery.....	96	3,232	1,112	Mahogany.....	13,932	89,117	121,247

LONDON, June 22d. Baring's Circular reports:

COCHINEAL.—Of 230 bags at auction only about one-third sold without change

in value; Honduras silver 2s. 9d. @ 3s. 9d. for ord. to fine bold, and Teneriffe silver from 2s. 11d. @ 3s. 2d. for ord. and mid.; good bold held for 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 4d.

COCOA.—284 bags at auction, chiefly Granada, sold at 67s. @ 70s. for good, and 60s. 6d. for fine; and fine Surinam at 90s.

COFFEE dull, and as some parcels were pressed for sale prices for further receded 5s. @ 7s. per cwt.

COPPER very dull and quotations nominal. Tough cake £36, best selected £39, sheathing 91, Y. M. sheathing 8d.

CORN.—There has been a considerable improvement in this market, and prices of both English and foreign wheat have advanced 3s. @ 4s per qr. The average price of English wheat for the week ending 16th inst. was 47s. 4d. on 48,275 qrs. returned. We quote white American wheat 56s. @ 60s.; Winter red 52s. @ 56s.; Spring 52s. @ 56s. per qr.; American flour 26s. @ 30s per bbl., but there is hardly any American wheat or flour offering here at present.

HEMP.—200 bales good current Manila sold at £42, being £3 advance. Russian firm; St. Petersburg clean £33 10s. @ £34.

JUTE.—At the public sales of 7,500 bales offered only about half found buyers, at prices generally 10s. per ton lower, except for the common qualities, which brought about the former value, viz.: from £15 10s. @ £24 15s. for common to good, with rejections and inferior from £13 5s. @ £15, and fine at £25 15s. Privately 4,000 bales sold at £18 @ £22 10s.

IRON.—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £6 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 53s. 9d. cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—No arrivals this week. The market quiet; Bombay on the spot sold at 67s. 6d. @ 67s. Calcutta scarce, and would bring 66s. For Black Sea arrived by steamer as low as 59s. 6d. has been accepted. The only forward business reported is 100 tons Calcutta June-July at 63s. 6d. Nothing done in Azov for summer shipment, and it may be quoted nominally 61s.

LINSEED CAKES in fair demand at our late quotations. New York in barrels £10 5s. @ 10 7s. 6d.

MOLASSES.—400 puns common Dominica and Tobago sold at 10s. 6d. @ 11s.; 270 puns mixed Cuba at 13s.; a small lot of good Dominica at 12s. 6d. @ 13s., and St. Vincent's at 13s.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 44s. @ 44s. 6d. on the spot for French, and 42s. to arrive. Petroleum obtainable at 2s. 2d. for Refined Pennsylvania, and £17 quoted the nominal value of Crude.

OILS.—Linseed; for present delivery there is a good demand from the trade at 36s. 3d. @ 36s. 6d., and some forward sales are reported 36s. 6d. @ 37s. next three months. Rape in good trade demand, and English Brown sells at £10 @ £12 10s. Refined; Crude Cotton, £28 @ £28 10s.; Poppy, £37; Niger, £42. Olive: Gallipoli offers at £58. Coconut: transactions limited; Cochin quoted at 53s. @ 53s. 6d., and Ceylon 44s. Palm: a moderate business in Lagos at 40s., and in inferior sorts at about 38s. Fish: the last transaction reported in Sperm is a sale of Colonial at £122; Southern quoted at £46, and pale Seal £40 to arrive; Cod £46.

RICE.—5,000 bags Bengal sold at 11s. 6d. @ 12s. 9d. for common to good cargo, and 14s. 3d. @ 15s. for mid. to good white.

RUM firm; 150 puns sold at 1s. 7d. @ 1s. 7½d. proof for good Demerara, and 3s. @ 3s. 2d. for Jamaica.

SALTPETRE.—1,000 bags Bengal at auction, refracting 3½ and 2½ per cent., were bought in at 24s.; but privately 500 bags sold at 23s. 3d. @ 24s. for 6½ to 3½ per cent., and 50 tons for arrival at 24s.

SPICES.—Black pepper dull; 600 bags Singapore and 200 bags Penand were bought in from 3½d. @ 3½d. 300 bags Pimento were partly sold from 2½d. @ 2½d. for common to good. 300 barrels Jamaica ginger realised from 56s. for common to 78s. for good mid.

LEAD firm.—Common pig £21 @ £21 10s.

SUGAR.—The market continues quiet at barely former prices.

TALLOW.—The market has advanced to 45s. 6d. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot and for the month, and 48s. 6d. for October to December.

SPELTER has advanced rapidly up to £25.

TEA.—25,300 pkgs. China teas have been sold this week at public sale, nearly all without reserve. Hysons declined about 2d. per lb.; several parcels common black leaf Congou sold at 11½d. @ 1s. 1d., and one of fair quality at 1s. 8½d. per lb. A few marks of Canton-make Congou sold at 1s. 4d. @ 1s. 9½d. per lb., being low prices.

TIN steady.—Bars 86s., blocks 85s., refined 87s. In foreign more business; Straits 76s. @ 77s.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 6.

The past week the receipts of Cotton at all the ports have reached about 13,500 bales, against 17,000 bales the previous week: making the total receipts since September 1st 1,964,733 bales, and the total since the close of the war 2,382,227 bales. In the meantime it would appear that the exports of Cotton have almost wholly ceased, the total from all the ports the past week having amounted to less than 1,500 bales, none of which went to Liverpool. The total exports from the United States since September 1st now reach 1,459,698 bales, and the stocks at all the ports amount to 354,626 bales.

Below we give our table of the movement of Cotton at all the ports since September 1st, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c.:

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

PORTS.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				SHIPMENTS TO NORTH PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, June 29.	653,615	331,160	127,918	22,275	481,353	221,546	113,280
Mobile, June 29....	404,718	219,539	40,184	1,579	261,302	102,528	35,095
Charleston, June 29	103,931	45,040	6,057	578	51,675	49,686	5,356
Savannah, June 29.	214,295	88,024	1,492	....	89,516	146,673	11,554
Texas, June 22....	165,760	58,606	1,739	3,214	63,559	65,023	6,753
New York, July 6*..	138,358	381,949	35,987	41,292	459,228	....	139,000
Florida, June 2....	146,196	34,703	....	....	34,703	107,673	4,588
N. Carolina, July 6.	62,687	21	....	....	21	62,687	....
Virginia, July 6...	35,173	....	....	....	....	35,173	....
Other p'ts, July 3..	....	18,051	....	290	18,341	....	†39,000
Total.....	1,964,733	1,177,093	213,377	69,228	1,459,698	730,989	354,626

* By Railroad, Canal and River. † Estimated.

The market has been very dull the past week, with prices steadily drooping. The improved reports with regard to the growing crop; the breaking out of the German war; the unusually large stock in Europe, amounting to about 2,000,000 bales, have combined to produce this result—there being an entire absence of all demand from speculators, from spinners and for export. Stocks are increasing, which is quite unusual for this season, and now amount to 354,626 bales—as given in above table. Our own reports from the South with regard to the weather

&c., continue favorable, and if there are no drawbacks, we anticipate a fair crop, though, of course, the yield will be much below the sanguine estimates made early in the season.

The sales at this market during the week amount to only 3,000 bales, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary.....	25	25	26	26
Good Ordinary.....	29	30	30	30
Low Middling.....	32	32	32	33
Middling.....	35	35	36	37
Good Middling.....	38	39	40	41

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

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	2,265	North Carolina.....	125
Texas.....	562	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	271
Mobile.....	1,924	Per Railroad.....	2,032
Savannah.....	963	Foreign.....	89
South Carolina.....	963		
Total for the week.....			8,600
Previously reported.....			957,228
Total since July 1, 1865.....			965,828

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

	Week ending			
	June 12.	June 19.	June 26.	July 3.
To Liverpool.....	449	912	693	216
To other British ports.....	23	....	....	....
To Havre.....	....	71	499	....
To other French ports.....	....	....	....	....
To Bremen.....	....	....	....	....
To Hamburg.....	....	....	....	....
To other German ports.....	....	25	....	....
To various Continental ports.....	....	384	112	20
Total for the week.....	474	1,392	1,304	436
Previously reported.....	453,851	454,325	455,717	457,021
Total from N. York since July 1, '65.	454,325	455,717	457,021	457,457

MOBILE, June 30.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending June 30th were 1,885 bales against 1,490 bales last week, and the shipments were 1,118 bales against 4,121 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at 35,095 bales. Shipments during the week were—to Providence 873 bales, and New Orleans 245 bales. The following are the weekly receipts, sales, and exports, for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Receipts.	Sales.	Exp's.	Stock.	Price of mid.	Freight		Price of gold.
						To Liverpool.	To New York.	
March 3.....	12,034	2,300	8,778	76,455	42	1½c @	134 @ 136	
" 10.....	11,175	3,700	10,477	77,153	40	1½c @	130 @ 132	
" 17.....	5,585	5,700	3,707	79,031	38 @ 39	1 @	129 @ 131	
" 24.....	8,503	7,600	6,746	80,788	37 @ 38	1 @	126 @ 128	
" 31.....	7,270	2,200	18,628	63,430	36 @ 37	1 @	125 @ 126½	
April 7.....	6,841	10,400	2,243	74,228	34 @	1 @	125 @ 126½	
" 14.....	5,159	7,500	16,263	63,124	35 @	½ @ 1	—	
" 21.....	5,393	3,400	10,024	58,493	33 @ 34	½ @ 1	126 @ 127	
" 28.....	4,684	6,500	3,835	59,342	nominal.	½ @ 1	125 @ 126½	
May 5.....	3,114	5,000	12,674	49,782	31 @ 32	½ @ 1	126 @ 127½	
" 12.....	3,045	3,950	9,019	43,808	32 @ 33	½ @ 1	128 @ 129½	
" 19.....	2,274	3,700	3,616	41,782	33 @	½ @ 1	129 @ 130	
" 26.....	2,598	4,250	1,973	42,407	36 @	½ @ 1	140 @ 152	
June 1.....	2,181	2,205	2,630	41,958	— @ 34	1 @	138 @ 139	
" 8.....	1,903	1,770	4,674	39,188	33 @ 34	1 @	140 @	
" 15.....	1,505	2,000	3,096	37,596	nominal.	1½ @	143 @ 146	
" 22.....	1,490	635	4,121	34,965	33 @	½ @	146 @ 149	
" 29.....	1,885	510	1,185	35,095	33 @	½ @	149 @ 154	

The market closed on the 29th instant dull, in consequence of a disinclination on the part of holders to sell at present prices. Only mixed lots can be had at the quotation we give. The higher grades are nominal. Gold was at about 149 during the week, but on Friday, under the influences of advices from New York, it rose as high as 154, but was subsequently lower. Exchange sterling ruled dull and nominal; New York, sight, par @ ¼ premium. The total receipts at Mobile since Sept. 1 now amount to 404,718 bales, and the shipments to 393,913 bales.

GALVESTON, June 23.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts were 1,093 bales, against 1,280 last week, and the shipments were 1,336 bales, against 828 last week. The following were the shipments for the week ending June 23d: To New York, 1,181 bales; to New Orleans, 155 bales. Below we give the receipts, sales, and shipments for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price mid.*	Freights.		Price gold.
						To Liverpool.	To New York.	
March 23..	1,252	751	2,662	16,663	29 @ 30	½d. @ ½d.	1c. @	126 @ 127
" 30..	2,274	2,466	5,479	13,458	30 @ 31	9-16 @ ½	1 @	125 @ 123
April 6..	1,379	182	4,493	10,344	29 @ 30	9-16 @ ½	1 @	126 @ 128
" 13..	2,626	650	3,437	9,533	28 @ 29	9-16 @ ½	1 @	126 @ 128
" 20..	3,277	1,777	618	12,192	28 @ 29	9-16 @ ½	1 @	124 @ 126
" 27..	1,197	757	915	12,474	nominal	9-16 @ ½	1 @	12 @ 127
May 4..	1,532	100	2,291	11,715	nominal	9-16 @ ½	1 @	125 @ 127
" 11..	1,261	191	2,319	10,657	nominal	9-16 @ ½	—	126 @ 128
" 18..	506	174	2,806	8,357	nominal	½ @ 9-16	—	127 @ 129
" 25..	1,176	155	283	9,305	nominal	½ @ 9-16	—	129 @ 132
June 1..	925	219	2,992	7,238	nominal	½ @ 9-16	½ @ 1	131 @
June 8..	477	64	1,181	6,534	nominal	½ @	1 @	139 @ 140½
June 15..	1,280	368	828	6,936	23 @ 25	— @ 9-16	1 @	140 @ 143½
June 22..	1,093	...	1,336	6,753	nominal	— @ 9-16	1 @	141 @ 144

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

The market has been unsettled and excited through the week by the receipt of the news of an advance in cotton from Europe, and the great fluctuation in gold at New York. Hence, it was impossible to give quotations, and business was at a stand. The gold market opened at 142 on Saturday, the 16th, rose to 160 on Monday, and closed on Friday the 22d of June at 141 @ 144. The total receipts at Galveston now reach 144,602 bales, and at all the ports of Texas 176,760 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—The receipts for the week ending June 29th amount to 1,113 bales against 1,392 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 493 bales against 2,417 bales last week. The market closed without animation, the finer cotton not being generally offered and scarce, and the lower grades not being in much demand.

ALEXANDRIA, June 9.—The arrivals of cotton are very moderate. The trade is quite in the extreme, but—owing to the limited supply on offer—holders are firm, and in some instances, higher prices are demanded. Sales of good fair Viceroy's cotton have been made at 20d to 22½d per lb. cos: and freight. The following is the latest statement of shipments:

Table showing shipment statistics for Alexandria, including columns for Gt. Britain, Continent, and Total bales, with data for the period from June 2 to June 8 and previously from November 1.

Table with columns: Date, Rec'ts, Sales, Exp., Stock, Price of mid., Freight for Upl'd To Liver- pool, To New York, Price gold. Rows include dates from May 5 to June 29.

The total receipts at Charleston since September 1st. now reach 103,931 bales, and the shipments 100,537 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 29.—The receipts for the week ending June 28 were 3,777 bales of Upland and 3 bales of Sea Island; and the shipments were 3,007 bales of Upland and 74 bales of Sea Island, as follows: To Boston 74 bales Sea Island; to New York 2,034 bales; to Baltimore 427 bales, and to Philadelphia 546 bales, all of Upland.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 6, 1866

With liberal supplies of grain from the canal, the market has shown more life; not, however, without considerable irregularity in prices.

Flour has been generally firmer; the supplies have been barely equal to the wants of the market, but the extreme heat of the weather has rendered buyers cautious respecting the soundness of the lots offered.

Wheat has arrived considerably in excess of sales, and being relatively higher than flour, has declined five cents per bushel, with a tendency still downward. The stock in this market is now accumulating; but there is very little on the way.

Corn has come forward in large quantities, but has been met with a large export and some speculative demand, so that prices have ruled rather higher. It is thought that the European war will increase the demand for Corn; hence the disposition to speculate for a rise.

With respect to accounts of the Wheat harvest that have thus far reached us, they are uniformly to the effect that the result is better than was anticipated. There can no longer be any doubt that the yield of Winter Wheat has thus far been of superior quality, and of three-fourths an average quantity.

Table of closing quotations for Flour, Superfine State and Western, Extra State, Shipping R. hoop Ohio, Extra Western, Double Extra Western, Southern supers, Southern, fancy and ex., Canada, common to choice extra, Rye Flour, fine and superfine, Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine, Wheat, Chicago Spring, Milwaukee Club, Red Winter, Amber State and Mich., White, Corn, Western Mixed, Western Yellow, Rye, Western White, Oats, Western, Jersey and State, Barley, Malt, Peas, Canada, White beans.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London writes as follows respecting the cotton trade in England, Egypt and India:

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—The total sales this week amount to only 48,500 bales, of which spinners have taken 40,070 bales, speculators 3,110 bales, and exporters 5,320 bales. These circumstances have contributed to depress the market and to lower the prices of all descriptions of cotton, viz: the Ministerial crisis, the commencement of a Continental war, and the continued high rate for money.

Table showing Stock in Liverpool for 1865 and 1866, including categories for American cotton afloat and Indian.

—being an increase of quite one million bales as compared with th last year. The following are the present prices of American cotton compared with those current at that period last year:

Table comparing prices of cotton for 1866 and 1865, with columns for Ordinary and middling, Fair and good fair, Good and fine, Mid., Fair, Good.

The comparison of prices for a series of years is as follows:

Table of comparative prices of cotton for 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, with columns for Middling, Upland, Mobile, Orleans, Pernambuco.

The following are the particulars of sales, imports and stocks for the week and the year:

Table of sales, etc., of all descriptions, including columns for Trade, Ex-port, Speculation, Total, Same, Average weekly sales.

Table of imports and stocks, including columns for This date, To this date, Total, Same, Dec. 31.

LONDON, June 23.—In the London cotton market, East Indian cotton has declined in value during the week ¼d to ½d per lb. The particulars, so far as East India, China and Japan cotton is concerned for the year, are as under:

Table showing import statistics for London, including columns for Import from Jan 1 to June 21, Deliveries, Stock.

BOMBAY, June 8.—The cotton trade is heavy at 310 rupees for Dhollerah produce. The week's shipments have been 13,000 bales.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY FROM JAN. 1, TO MAY 21.

Table of exports of cotton from Bombay, including columns for Destination, 1865, 1866, Grand total.

Table of receipts for Breadstuffs, including columns for For the w.k. Since Jan. 1, For the w.k. Since Jan. 1.

Table of foreign exports for Breadstuffs, including columns for For the w.k. Since Jan. 1, For the w.k. Since Jan. 1.

MILWAUKEE.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs during the past week and since the 1st of January with comparative statistics:

Table of receipts and shipments for Milwaukee, including columns for Week end'g, Since Same time, Week end'g, Since Same time.

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain for the month of June, 1865 and 1866, compare as follows:

Table comparing receipts and shipments of flour and grain for June 1866 and June 1865.

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

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
1865-6.....	503,830	12,190,371	1,434,814	390,416	183,191	275,750
1864-5.....	178,064	4,560,384	658,715	219,374	178,527	100,456
1863-4.....	369,747	12,774,238	944,753	438,937	206,759	138,379

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending June 23:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	34,441	154,007	1,366,597	510,426	8,345	82,500
Milwaukee.....	15,177	340,302	44,201	154,872	220	21,869
Toledo.....	15,097	17,195	172,289	65,008	4,390	6,853
Detroit.....	10,049	9,445	11,469	8,514	1,052	6,506
Cleveland*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	74,764	520,959	1,594,556	738,830	14,007	117,728
Previous week.....	88,611	594,460	1,830,396	711,587	16,970	93,567
Cor. week, 1865.....	97,201	926,583	1,114,940	501,218	5,009	22,076

* No report.

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

From Buffalo, week ending	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
July 2.....	1,369	215,127	1,092,570	328,660	.....	74,394
June 18.....	40	44,165	1,040,190	491,760	.....	23,165
Totals, 14 days.....	1,409	259,292	2,132,760	820,420	.....	97,559
F'm Oswego, 9 days.....	457	2,962	91,041	.....	.....	.....
Total afloat.....	1,866	288,254	2,223,801	820,420	.....	97,559
Previous week.....	9,145	618,646	3,391,172	1,121,883	25,897	174,087
Corresponding time, '65.....	14,194	807,397	932,632	787,785	4,606	23,000

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AT FIVE WESTERN LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the comparative receipts of Flour and Grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1st to June 30, for 1866 and 1865:

	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	1,596,743	1,160,047	Oats, bush.....	6,971,348
Wheat, bush.....	9,340,615	9,088,632	Barley, bush.....	354,023
Corn, bush.....	17,376,033	8,110,169	Rye, bush.....	894,527

Totals, grain..... 34,936,546 23,638,608
Increase 1866 over 1865: Flour, 436,696 barrels, and grain 11,297,938 bushels.

LONDON, June 23d.—We have had a fortnight of splendid growing weather, and the crops throughout the country, as well as vegetation generally, show a remarkable improvement. Our supplies are liberal of English and foreign wheat. Sack flour receipts are quite average. Maize and oats are moderate. At Monday's market English wheat was a free sale at 2s. to 3s. per quarter advance. Foreign was also in very active request at 3s. to 4s. per quarter advance over the prices of that day some eight. Oats met more attention at 6d. to 1s. per quarter more money; Canadian are now selling at 22s. 6d. per 320 lbs. Maize has improved 1s. per quarter; 30s. 6d. per 480 lbs., ex ship, was freely paid. Flour.—Owing to the great scarcity of choice brands, prices have advanced quite 2s. per barrel. The floating grain cargo trade. The arrivals have been quite limited. Wheat has advanced 3s. per quarter. Odessa Ghirka sells at 50s. easily, and 50s. to 51s. per 492 lbs. has been paid for forward shipment. Maize remains firm at the full prices of last week. At to-day's market an active demand was again experienced for English and foreign wheat at 2s. to 3s. per quarter advance over the prices of Monday. Maize was 6d. dearer.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, July 6, 1866, P. M.

The Dry Goods Market this week is without any feature new or interesting, and there is but little to report differing from what was said last Friday. The occurrence of the National Holiday in the middle of the week has served to interrupt even the small business last reported, and there has been hardly sufficient doing to establish quotations. The tariff is still the subject of considerable interest, although its passage is considered doubtful, at least in a form to materially influence the dry goods interest. With jobbers the trade has been better; a few goods have been sold each day, and a fair business is doing, considering that this is the dull season. Most goods are still held at the prices of two weeks ago, and there seems but little disposition to mark them down, and this notwithstanding a very dull market for raw material. Woollen goods are generally firmer, although not very active.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are very quiet at the close of this week, owing in part to the interference of the holiday, preventing buyers from being in town, and more from the fact that it is the usual dull season in all kinds of goods. Merchants are fully supplied for the light Summer trade, and are not yet ready to buy for Fall business. There is no change in prices to speak of, most goods being held at last week's quotations. Standards are still quoted at 25 cents. This is the price of Indian Head A, Appleton A, Stark A, Nashua X X, and Lawrence C. Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 25½, do P A 37 inch 25, do A H 37 inch 25, do P H 37 inch 25, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 20, do fine sheet A L 36½ inch 23½, do do P L 36½ inch 23½, do shirt P E 33 inch 22½, Indian Head B 30 inch 20, do E 48 inch 37½, Nashua extra A 36 inch 22, do fine D 36 inch 21, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Massachusetts A 4-4 22, do B B 4-4 21½, Medford 24, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 33 inch 20, do do 36 inch 21, do do heavy D 36 inch 24, Auburn 36 inch 14, Indian Queen 36 inch 17, New England 36 inch 17, Pittsfield A 36 inch 18, Rocky Point sheetings 36 inch 17, Wawawanda 36 inch 17, Appleton B 40 inch 30, do C 17, do D 19, do W 48 inch 33, do shirting N 19, Ethan Allen D 14½, Manhattan K 17½, Pocasset Canoe 39 inch 26, do K 36 inch 21, do family cot 36 inch 18, do H 28 inch 15, Western States 18, Grafton 28 inch 15, do 30 inch 16 do 33 inch 17, Indian Orchard W 33 inch 18½, do B B 19½, N 23, do C 21½, and A 25, Bristol 19, G. Washington heavy 19, Griswold ½ 12, Warren 36 inch 18. Excelsior light 4-4 11½, O. J. Rathburn ½ 19, Edward Harris 40 inch 30 do ½ 19, Wachusett 23, Tigers 15. Central Mills 15, Boston 17, Merimac 16.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are without change. The leading makes are not very abundant, and consequently firmly held, while poorer grades are less firm. The trade is very light, but perhaps all

that could be expected at this season. New York Mills are held at 43½ cents, Wamsutta 37½ and Lonsdale 32, Rockdale B 26, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 25, Kent River 12, Grafton 3-4 14 and 7-8 15, Auburnville 4-4 29, Aquidneck 4-4 21, do 7-8 18, White Rock 36 34. O J Rathburn 7-8 20, Social Mill Co. water twist 30, do, C 7-8 19, Manville R 25, do XX 27½, Attawaugan XX 25½, Bedford O 16, Indian River XX 23, Warrenton B 15, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 5-4 33, do 7-8 21½, do 4-4 29½, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 25, Waltham L 72 inch 65, do X 33 inch 22½, do W 42 inch 31½, do M 81 inch 85, do N 90 inch 97½, Boston 19.

DRILLS are inactive, and prices are unchanged. India 25, Globe Steam Mills 20, Union drill 12½, Pepperell 25, Boott 25, Stark Standard 24 Park Mills 20.

CORSET JEANS are steady for fine qualities, while low grades are nominal. Indian Orchard 16½, Silver Lake brown are sold ahead at 21½@22½, Newmarket colored 17, Nashua and Franklin each 15.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are in very light request, but there is little change in prices. Arkwright 6x2 22½, do 3x3 22, Louisiana plaids 24, Ringgold fast plaids 20, Simpson's Chambrays 25, Concord 15, Madison check 18, Roanoke 20, Petobscot 22½, and Uplands 22.

TICKS continue steady for leading makes. West Branch are quoted at 18 for No. 3, and 20 for No. 2. Springfield 14, Pacific Extra ½ 32½, do 4-4 42½, Henry Clay 3-4 19, Amoskeag A C A 62½, A 50, B 45 C 40 and D 35, York 50 inch 41, 52 inch 51, Albany 14, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13½, Chattanooga 3-4 15, Ontario A 3-4 13, Passaic 7-8 20, Sacondale 13, Windsor 22, Chattanooga 16, Willow Brook 45, Farmer's and Miner's 50.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS are in good request, and for Satinets prices are rather firmer. Millville 3-4 heavy fancy cassimeres sell at \$2@ \$2 25, do silk mixed do \$1 50@ \$1 75, Farmer's and Miner's double and twist do 52½c, Farmer's A Union do 47½c, Shaw's Diagonal cassimeres \$1 37½, do doeskins \$1 25, Rochester grey do \$1 25, Dighton's silk mixed \$1 75 for light weight and \$2@ \$2 25 for heavy do, Utica 6-4 fancy cassimere \$2 12½@ \$3, Merchant's Woollen Co.'s silk mixtures \$2 for 3-4 and \$4 for 6-4, Carolina Mills fancy do \$1 62½@ \$2, American Mills 3-4 heavy do \$2 25@ \$2 50, do 6-4 do \$4 50@ \$5, East Windsor Woollen Co.'s 3-4 fancy do \$2@ \$2 25, Solomon Woodward's 3-4 black-ribbed do \$2, do tan do \$2, Walloomsack River Mills 3-4 fancy do \$1 50@ \$1 75, Taconic Mills 3-4 fancy \$1 25, do 3-4 Union silk mixtures \$1 37½, Fort Ann Mills 6-4 coatings \$4, Granville Mills 3-4 fancy cassimeres \$1 75@ \$2, Lake Austin's Mills 3-4 mixtures \$1 75, Trenton plaids for boys 42½c for plain, and 47½ for twilled, Evans, Seagrave & Co.'s heavy 3-4 fancy cassimeres \$2@ \$2 50, F. M. Bailou & Co.'s do \$2@ \$2 50; S. & H. Sayles do \$1 37½@ \$1 75, Babcock & Moss, do \$2@ \$2 50, Campbell & Co.'s do \$2@ \$2 25, Mechanicsville Co.'s do \$1 75@ \$2 25, Evans, Seagrave, Mason & Co.'s No. 3 mill do \$2@ \$2 25, plough, loom and avil cassimeres 50c net. Tip top satinets sell at \$1 10 for No 1, and \$1 05 for Lower Valley, Mosen and Hampden 75c@ \$0c for mixtures and 85c for blue.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are in some request at firmer prices. Burlington Brown Denims sell at 14½, Homestead Brown 20½, Peabody Blue 19, Arkwright Blue 26½, do Brown 26½, Madison Brown 20, Providence Blue 20.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull and inactive, but nominally unchanged. We quote at 14½c, which was the price at the last sales made.

PRINTS are inactive, but stocks are not very large, and prices are steady. Arnolds are held at 17½c, American Print Works madder 20, Sprague's National 19, Madder Rubies 21, Indigos 21, Mourning 18, Canaries 20, solid colors 21, shirtings 22, Garners 23, Amoskeag pink 22, do purple 21, do shirting 20, do dark 20, do light 20, do mourning 19½, Swiss Ruby 21½, Lowell dark 19, do light 19, Spring Valley 15, Wamsutta 16½, Dusters 16½, Merimac D 20, do W 21, Manchester 19 for fancy and 20 for frocks, Dunnels 19 net, Allen's 19 net for fancy, 20 for purple, and 20½ for pinks. Pacific 20 net, Hamilton 20 for fancy, 21½ for pinks and purples. Glen Cove full madders 14½, Wauregan fancies 19½, do Rubies 20½.

JACONETS are in quiet demand at firm rates, especially for fine goods Lonsdale 20, White Rock 22 for high colors, and 21 for plain.

GINGAMS are not active, but without quotable change in price. Lancaster 27, Glasgow 26.

LAWNS are nominal. Dunnell Manufacturing Co.'s 1,400 quality sell at 26 regular; Lodi fancy, mourning and plain solid colors 20, Pacific Co.'s fine printed Cambrics 32½.

SILESIA are in moderate demand, and prices are kept up. Indian Orchard 23, Social Mills 27½, do extra fine twilled 32½.

CAMBRICS are inactive and unchanged. Manville 14 for black, 15 for plain and 16 for pink. Clinton 13, Federal 12½, Smithfield Mfg Co 14-15, Fox Hill Bank 12, Naragansett 15, Wauregan 16.

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

CANTON FLANNELS are quiet and nominal. Columbia are sold at 26 cents, Nashua 27.

MUSLIN DE LAINES are inactive and quotations are still nominal. Pacific and Manchester 23, Pacific armures 24, do Robes de Chambre 32½, Pacific and Manchester Challies 23½.

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

LINSEYS are unchanged. Rob Roys sell at 26 cents for 3-4, Wool filling 3-4 34, ½ 37½, White Rock 35.

CLOTHS are steady, but there are few goods sold and these are principally heavy goods. Cotton warps \$2 15 for No. 1, \$2 05 for No. 2, and \$1 95 for No. 3; 6-4 Conshohocken do \$2 25@ \$2 75; 6-4 all wool black doeskins \$3 25@ \$3 75; Leicester ladies' cloths \$1 50.

KENTUCKY JEANS are in rather more request, and prices are steady. Washington and Union 50c, Eagleville 37½@42½, extra fine indigo blue do 47½, common standard 22c, and E. and H. Babcock's Alpine cloth 47½.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

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

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

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort. 100 lb @ 8 25 Pearl, 1st sort. @ 16 00

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Of 209 lb and upward @ 10

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cent ad val. American yellow @ 40 @ 41

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cent. Rio Grande shin. 34 00 @

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard per M. 9 60 @ 10 00 Croton 14 00 @ 15 60 Philadelphia Fronts @ 40 00

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 cent. American, gray and white @ 70 @ 2 50

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. The market is fairly active for home consumption.

Butter—N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 35 @ 33 do do fair to good 30 @ 35 do Firkins, 35 @ 40 do 1/2 fir. tubs, strictly fine 33 @ 38 Western, good to choice @ 30 Pa., common to medium 25 @ 30 do firkins, finer kinds, yellow 33 @ 35 West. Reerve, good to fine, yel. 36 @ 35 do com. to medium 23 @ 30 Southern Ohio @ 30 Canada, uniform and fine @ 30 do ordinary, mixed @ 30 Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., g. to f. yel. 33 @ 37 do do com. to med. 23 @ 30 Cheese—Factory made dairies 16 @ 22 Farm dairies 18 @ 20 do do common 8 @ 15 English dairy @ Vermont dairy @

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Sperm @ 52 do, patent, @ 40 Refined sperm, city 30 @ 31 Stearic @ 24 Adamantine @ 24

Cement—Rosendale. @ 1 75

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel. Liverpool Orrel. per ton of 240 lb @ 10 00 Liverpool House Cannel @ 16 00 Anthracite 8 50 @ 9 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (gold), (in bond) per lb 22 @ 23 Maracaibo (gold) do @ 15 Guayaquil (gold) do @ 15 1/2

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.

Coffee has been unsettled during the week and the market closes dull. Rio, prime, duty paid gold 18 @ 19 do good gold 17 @ 17 1/2 do fair gold 15 @ 15 1/2 do ordinary gold 14 @ 14 1/2 do fair to good cvegoes gold 15 @ 17 Java, mats and bags gold 24 @ 25 1/2

Native Ceylon @ 22 Maracaibo 17 @ 19 Laguayra 17 @ 18 St. Domingo 16 1/2 @ 17

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

Ingot is in fair demand and firm. Other kinds are quiet. Sheathing, new per lb 43 @ 45 Sheathing, &c., old @ 33 Sheathing, yellow @ 33 Bolts 48 @ 45 Braziers 43 @ 45 Baltimore 32 @ 3 1/2 Detroit 33 @ 33 Portage Lake 32 @ 33

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila per lb 21 @ 22 Tarred Russia @ 19 Tarred American @ 23 Bolt Rope, Russia @

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

Cotton—See special report.

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

Acid, Citric (gold) 62 1/2 @ 63 Alcohol per gall. @ 4 44 Aloes, Cape per lb 25 @ 26 Aloes, Socotrine @ 85 @ Alum @ 4 Annato, fair to prime 55 @ 70 Antimony, Regulus of @ 12 1/2 Argols, Crude 24 @ 25 Argols, Refined (gold) 26 1/2 @ 28 Arsenic, Powdered 3 @ 3 Assafetida 25 @ 35 Balsam Capivi 57 1/2 @ 90 Balsam Tolu (gold) 85 @ 90 Balsam Peru (gold) @ 1 57 1/2 Bark, Calisaya @ 40 @ 50 Berries, Persian 9 @ 9 1/2 Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle @ 24 Bi Chromate Potash @ 24 Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags (gold) 23 @ 32 Bird Peppers—Zanzibar @ 34 Bleaching Powder 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Borax, Refined 11 @ 32 1/2 Brimstone, Crude per ton (gold) @ 42 50 Brimstone, Am. Roll per lb 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur 5 @ 5 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond) (gold) @ 30 Camphor, Refined 1 07 1/2 @ 1 1 Cantharides @ 1 75 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk @ 17 1/2 Cardamoms, Malabar 3 0 @ 3 25 Castor Oil, Cases per gallon 2 95 @ 3 00 Chamomile Flowers per lb 50 @ 60 Chlorate Potash (gold) 34 @ 34 1/2 Caustic Soda @ 11 Cobalt, Crystals in kegs, 112 lbs @ 1 20 Cochineal, Honduras (gold) 1 70 @ 1 20 Cochineal, Mexican (gold) 1 05 @ 1 10 Copperas, American @ 24 Cream Tartar, prime (gold) 23 @ 29 1/2 Cubebs, East India @ 46 Cutch 12 @ 10 1/2 Cuttlefish Bone per lb @ 4 1/2 Epsom Salts @ 4 1/2 Extract Logwood 11 @ 80 Flowers, Benzoin per oz. 60 @ 25 Flowers, Arnica @ 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 Folia, Buchu. bales 55 @ 75 Gambier per lb 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 Gamboge 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls @ 38 Ginseng, Southern and Western 80 @ 1 00 Gum Arabic, Picked (gold) 55 @ 75 Gum Arabic, Sorts 42 @ 44 Gum Benzoin (gold) 33 @ 35 Gum Kowrie @ 25 Gum Gedda @ 33 Gum Damar @ 39 Gum Myrrh, East India @ 50

Gum, Myrrh, Turkey @ 50 @ 60 Gum Senegal (gold) @ 24 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts @ 40 Gum Tragacanth, white flakey @ 1 00 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng. (gold) 3 50 @ 3 62 1/2 Iodine, Resublimed 5 50 @ 5 00 Ipecacuanna, Brazil 4 75 @ 5 00 Jalap 2 20 @ 2 25 Piper Berries @ 25 @ 55 Lac Dye 36 @ 37 1/2 Licorice Paste, Calabria 23 @ 24 Licorice Paste, Sicily 33 @ 39 Licorice Paste, Greek 30 @ 3 Madder, Dutch (gold) 8 @ 8 Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do 7 1/2 @ 8 Manna, large flake 1 75 @ 1 90 Nutgalls Blue Aleppo 46 @ 50 Oil Anise 4 00 @ 4 50 Oil Cassia 4 75 @ 5 00 Oil Bergamot 8 50 @ 8 25 Oil Lemon (gold) 3 0 @ 3 25 Oil Peppermint, pure 8 75 @ 4 00 Opium, Turkey (gold) @ 6 25 Oxalic Acid @ 44 Phosphorus @ 1 00 Prussiate Potash 40 @ 1 10 Quicksilver 90 @ 6 50 Rhubarb, China (gold) 5 50 @ 6 50 Rose Leaves @ 20 Salaratus @ 11 Sal Ammoniac, Refined (gold) 10 1/2 @ 3 Salsoda, Newcastle @ 55 Sarsaparilla, Hond. 30 @ 26 Sarsaparilla, Mex. 24 @ 26 Seed, Anise per bush. 4 50 @ 5 10 1/2 do Canary per bush. @ 2 50 do Hemp @ 18 @ 19 do Caraway per lb 14 @ 15 do Coriander @ 17, 12 1/2 do Mustard, brown, Trieste @ 15 do do California, brown @ 12 1/2 do do English, white @ 24 @ 15 Senna, Alexandria 35 @ 65 Senna, East India 60 @ 45 Seneca Root 10 @ 45 Shell Lac 21 @ 2 1/2 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (gold) @ 44 Sugar Lead, White 2 70 @ 2 75 Sulphate Quinine, Am. per oz. @ 7 50 Sulphate Morphine @ 55 @ 56 Tartaric Acid (gold) per lb @ 56 Valerian, English @ Verdigris, dry and extra dry 56 @ 14 Vitriol, Blue @

Duck—Duty, 30 cent ad val. Ravens, Light per pce 19 00 @ Ravens, Heavy 22 00 @ Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard 72 Cotton, No. 1 per yard 88 @

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood (gold) per ton @ 250 07 Fustic, Cuba @ 31 00 Fustic, Tampico @ 25 00 Fustic, Savanilla (gold) 25 00 @ 26 00 Fustic, Maracaibo do 25 00 @ 26 00 Logwood, Campeachy (gold) 20 00 @ 39 00 Logwood, Hond. 33 00 @ 39 00 Logwood, Tabasco (gold) 23 00 @ 18 00 Logwood, St. Domingo 18 00 @ 19 50 Logwood, Jamaica 2 00 @ 95 00 Limawood 95 00 @ 90 00 Barwood (gold) 85 00 @ 90 00 Sapan Wood, Manila @

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val. Prime Western per lb 90 @ 100 do Tennessee 80 @ 85

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

Dry Cod is less active. Mackerel is in fair demand. Dry Cod per cwt. 6 00 @ 7 50 Dry Scale per bbl. 4 50 @ 5 00 Pickled Scale per bbl. 7 00 @ 7 50 Pickled Cod per bbl. @ 21 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore @ Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax @ Mackerel, No. 1, Bay 19 00 @ Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. shore @ Mackerel, No. 2, Bay @ Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax @ Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large 13 00 @ 13 25 Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax @ Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. @ 19 00 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 38 00 @ 40 00 Shad, Connecticut, No. 1 per hf. bbl. 14 50 @ 15 00 Shad, Connecticut, No. 2 13 50 @ 14 00 Herring, Scaled per box @ 65 Herring, No. 1 @ 55 Herring, pickled per bbl. 4 00 @ 6 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey @ 20 @ 25 1/2

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

Market has been inactive but steady. Raisins, Seedless per cask @ 8 25 do Laver per box 4 30 @ 4 00 do Bunch 8 90 @ 4 00 Currants per lb 15 @ 15 1/2 Citron, Leghorn 27 @ 30 Prunes, Turkish 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Dates 18 @ 20 Almonds, Languedoc 86 @ 37 do Provence 32 @ 34 do Sicily, Soft Shell 28 @ 30 do Shelled 46 @ 48 Sardines per box 85 @ 90 do per hf. box 39 @ 40 do per qr. box 22 @ 23

Table listing various goods such as Figs, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, Walnuts, French, and Dried Fruit with their respective prices.

Furs - Duty, 10 cent.

Gold Prices - Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Table listing furs and gold prices, categorized by North and East, and Western, with specific item names and prices.

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

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

Table listing American Window prices for various sizes (6x8 to 32x56) and qualities.

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

Table listing English and French Window prices for various sizes and qualities.

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

Table listing Gunny Bags prices for Calcutta, light and heavy.

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

Table listing Gunny Cloth prices for Calcutta, standard.

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

Table listing Gunpowder prices for Blasting (A), Shipping and Mining, Rifle, and Sporting.

Hair - Duty FREE.

Table listing Hair prices for Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres, and Hog, Western, unwashed.

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

Table listing Hay price for 100 lbs, for shipping.

Hemp - Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ter; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

Table listing Hemp prices for American, Dressed, Undressed, Russia, Clean, Jute, Manila, and Sisal.

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

The Market is dull and quotations are entirely nominal

Table listing Hides prices for Dry Hides from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, San Juan and Cent. Amer., Maracibo, and Bogota.

Table listing Western goods such as Dry Salted Hides, Maracibo, Maranh, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoras, Bahia, and Chili.

Table listing Wet Salted Hides from Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, and Western, along with Country s'lter trim. & cured and City do.

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

Honey - Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Table listing Honey prices for Cuba (duty paid) and Hops (Duty: 5 cents per lb).

Table listing Hops prices for Crop of 1865 and do of 1864.

Horns - Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing Horns prices for Ox, Rio Grande and Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber - Duty, 10 cent ad val.

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

Indigo - Duty FREE.

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

Iron - Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

The Market has been somewhat unsettled but closes firmer and higher.

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

STORE PRICES - Bar Swedes, assorted sizes.

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

Ivory - Duty, 10 cent ad val.

Table listing Ivory prices for East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, and African, Scivellos, West Coast.

Lead - Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

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

Leather - Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val.

Oak and Hemlock are both in good demand and firm.

Table listing Leather prices for Oak, Slaughter, light, middle, heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do belies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, etc, l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do California, light do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do Orinoco, etc, l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do do & B. A., dam'd all weights, do do poor all do, do Slaughter in rough, Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do do do mid. & h'vy do.

Lime - Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Table listing Lime prices for Rockland, common, and do heavy.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc. - Duty Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.

Table listing Lumber prices for Spruce, Eastern, and Southern Pine.

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

STAVES - White oak, pipe, ext. a, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, HEADING - white oak, hhd.

Table listing Staves prices for White oak, pipe, ext. a, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, and HEADING - white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood - Duty free.

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

Molasses - Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

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

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

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

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

The Market has been somewhat irregular closing quiet.

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

Oakum - Duty free.

Table listing Oakum price for City thin oblong, in bbls.

Oil Cake - Duty: 20 cent ad val.

Table listing Oil Cake prices for City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, and Western thin oblong, in bags.

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

Table listing Oils prices for Olive, 13 bottle, baskets, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28 - 80 gr., and Kerosene.

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

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

Table listing various goods such as Carmine, China clay, Chalk, and Chrome yellow with their respective prices.

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon. Table listing refined petroleum products.

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

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

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

Rags—(Domestic). Table listing different types of rags and their prices.

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

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb. Table listing salt from various locations like Turks Islands and Liverpool.

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

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

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing different types of shot.

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Table listing various types of silk like Tsaltees, Taysaams, Canton, Japan, etc.

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Table listing skins from various regions like Goat, Curacao, Buenos Ayres, etc.

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

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

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Spices are very quiet with only a light jobbing business. Table listing various spices.

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

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

Sugars have been more steady and are a little higher, closing quiet. Table listing various types of sugar like Porto Rico, Cuba, etc.

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Siliy—Duty: 100 lb @ 195 00

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. American, prime, country and city per lb @ 13

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb. The market is quiet but steady. Table listing various types of tea like Hyson, Gunpow, Oolong, etc.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Table listing various types of tin.

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

The market is not active but steady. Table listing various types of tobacco like Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, etc.

Seed and Havana, per M 55 00 @ 80 00. Clear Havana, do 80 00 @ 105 00. Connecticut Seed, do 25 00 @ 45 00. New-York Seed, Conn. Wrapper, Penn. do do 20 00 @ 30 00. Common Cigars, 18 00 @ 25 00

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

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

There is a steady enquiry and prices are unchanged. Table listing various types of wine and liquor like Brandy, Pinet, Cognac, etc.

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val. Table listing different types of wire.

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

There is a steady demand for fine fleeces. Foreign Wools are quiet. Table listing various types of wool like American, Saxony, Merino, etc.

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb. Sheet 14 @ 14 1/2

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

The Railway Monitor.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—The following is an abstract of the report of this company for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1866 :

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Gross earnings for the year, Operating expenses, Earnings less expenses, Interest, taxes, rents, salaries, &c., Leaving for stock a net of, Dividend No. 15, 5 per cent, Dividend No. 16, 8 per cent, Balance to credit of income account, and Contribution to the sinking fund.

Compared with the last year the earnings for 1865-66 show the following results :

Table with 4 columns: Description, 1864-65, 1865-66, and Increase. Rows include Passenger, Freight, Mail, Express, Total, and The share capital June 1, 1865, was / do June 1, 1866, was.

Showing an increase of... all the result of conversion of bonds.

The bonded debt stood as follows at the two periods :

Table with 3 columns: Description, 1865, and 1866. Rows include Tol., Norw'k & Clev. R.R., 1st mort. bonds, Dividend bonds, Dividend certificates, Junct. R.R., 1st mort. (1st div.) due April 1, 1867, Clev. & Tl. R.R., income bonds, Junct. R.R., 1st mort. (2d div.) due Dec. 1 1872, Clev. & Tol. R.R., mort. bonds of 1886, and Sinking fund bonds.

The increase of capital and bonds together, \$282,470, is represented by new work and improvements, chargeable first to "change of line," and "Union Passenger Depot," thence to construction ; by

real estate purchased in Cleveland, on the west side of the Cuyahoga River, and by increased equipment.

PLATTE COUNTY RAILROAD.—The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad Company have purchased that portion of the Platte County Railroad extending from St. Joseph to the Iowa line, paying therefor \$150,000 in Missouri State bonds, and obligating themselves to complete the road by January 1, 1867.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.—A Cincinnati paper has the following: The seven o'clock lightning express train of the Little Miami Railroad, on the 2nd June, reached Columbus at 10:27, making the run, with a heavy train of passengers and baggage, in three hours and twenty minutes, making all the regular stops.

PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A Convention of Railway Managers and Delegates was held at Philadelphia on the 4th to discuss the mutual interests of the corporations thus represented. Thirty two railroads were represented, neither the New York Central nor Erie being included.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns for different railroads: Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, and Western Union. Each column shows monthly earnings from Jan to Dec for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for Companies, Stock outstanding, Dividend, FRIDAY (Bid/Ask), and FRIDAY (Bid/Ask). Rows include various railroad, canal, and miscellaneous stocks such as New York and Harlem, Chesapeake and Delaware, and others.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Table with columns for DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and various bond entries including Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous bonds from companies like Atlantic & Gl. Western, Baltimore and Ohio, and many others.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), PRINCIPAL PAYABLE (Principals payable, FRIDAY Bid, ASK'D), and similar columns for the second half of the table. It lists various railroad, canal, and miscellaneous bonds with their respective terms and amounts.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: Marked thus (*) are participating, and (†) write Marine Risks., Dec. 31, 1865., DIVIDEND., Bid., Ask. ed. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Ask. Lists various petroleum companies like Adamantine Oil, Alleghany, Allen Wright, etc.

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Ask. Lists various mining companies under categories like Copper, Gold, Lead and Zinc, Iron, Coal, Express, and Miscellaneous.

MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Out-standing, Bid., Ask. ed. Lists various marine insurance scrip companies like Atlantic Mut., Commer'l Mu., Gt. Western, etc.

Banks and Bankers.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Capital \$5,000,000

NASSAU STREET, N. E. COR. PINE STRE

All the Government Loans for sale.

Collections made for Dealers on best terms.

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, Presiden t

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

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

The Tradesmens

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

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

Lockwood & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.
Dealers in Government and other Securities.

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

CULVER, PENN & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

Lawrence

Brothers

& Co.,

BANKERS,

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

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
JOHN R. CECIL,
Late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.
WM. A. HALSTED.

Depew & Potter,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS,
which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Miscellaneous stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.
HENRY W. POTTER,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

Banks and Bankers.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU STREET,

UNDER THE FOUTH NATIONAL BANK,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates:

U. S. 6s of 1881.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.
U. S. Compound Interest Notes.

And all classes of Government Securities.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

B. C. MORRIS & SON,

STOCK COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 17 WILLIAM STREET.

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

Collections made in all the States and Canadas.

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

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

No Stocks purchased or sold on "Option."

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Treasury Department.

JUNE 26th, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1st and 17th, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August, 1st, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15th, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1st, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New York, on the 2d of July, less Government Tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

Dividends.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleeker St.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Thirty first semi-annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of \$500 and less, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums exceeding \$500, payable on and after July 16, the Institution paying the Government Tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
No. 363 Broadway, New York, June, 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., to re-open on the 2d July next.

By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
New York, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months has been declared, payable to the shareholders, free of the United States tax, on Monday July 2d.

The transfer book will be closed till July 3d.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
New York, June, 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July. The transfer books to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHRFINER, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
New York, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent (free of Government tax), has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 11 WALL ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per cent, ex-Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.
The President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866. The transfer books will remain closed from the 26th day of June until the morning of July 5, 1866.

WM. J. JENKINS, Cashier.
New York, June 26, 1866.

Office of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall street,
New York, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after 5th July next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
175 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable to stockholders of this Company ON DEMAND, and free of Government Tax.

JOHN EDW. KAHL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
20 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$300,000
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER cent., (free from Government tax,) from the profits of the current six months, is payable on demand.

ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 2, 1866.

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.

HARDING BROS. & Co.,

59 LEONARD STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

MILL RIVER Woolen Manufacturing Co.'s FANCY CASSIMERES, new and desirable Fall Styles; heavy weights.

HARDING'S 3-4 and 6-4 Black DOESKINS, extra heavy and of unequalled finish.

POWATAN MILLS, COTTON WARP CLOTHS, superior color and finish.

ROCKINGHAM WOOLEN Co., Black CASSIMERES, all grades.

ROCKLAWN, all Wool Heavy Oxford and Cadet Mixed DOESKINS and UNION CASSIMERES.

Fairview Co., Extra Fine all Wool White FLANNELS.

Clairmont Mills, Fine Oxford, Cadet, and Blue Mixed KENTUCKY JEANS.

Extra Heavy 27 and 32 inch Blue and Brown JEANS manufactured expressly for Western trade.

Also, Black and White Heavy Double and Twist UNION CASSIMERES.

Tracy, Irwin & Co.,

NO. 400 BROADWAY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

including a superb stock of

DRESS GOODS,

AND

HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.

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

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,

SARATOGA

Victory Manufacturing Co., and

BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.

NEW SKIRT, 1866.

J. W. Bradley's

DUPLIX ELLIPTIC.

Manufactured solely by

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street.

79 & 81 Reade Street, N. Y.

E. S. THACKSTON,

Tobacco, Note and Exchange Broker.

No. 12 OLD SLIP, COR. WATER ST.

NEW YORK.

Bankers, Merchants,

And others should send by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, 65 Broadway, as they have unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of GOLD SILVER, JEWELRY, & MERCHANDISE of every description. Also for the collection of notes drafts and bills, bills accompanying goods, etc.

Commercial Cards.

A. P. MERRILL, JR.,

Formerly of Mississippi.
SUCCESSOR TO

Goodman & Merrill,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
36 NEW STREET & 38 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Advances made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce.

Machinery and Agricultural Implements of every description supplied.

Southern Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.

U. A. Murdock, Esq., New York.

W. R. Dixon, Esq., Pres. Hoff an Ins. Co., N. Y.

Dr. W. N. Mercer, New Orleans.

George S. Mandeville, Esq., New Orleans.

Messrs. Crane, Reed & Co., Cincinnati.

A. E. Addison, Esq., Virginia.

Geo. S. Cameron, Esq., South Carolina.

Hon. W. B. Ogden, Chicago.

Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago.

D. B. Mohoy, Esq., Memphis.

Messrs. Porter, Fairfax & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Francis Surget, Esq., Natchez, Miss.

H. B. Plant, Esq., Augusta, Ga.

Hon. Milton Brown, Mobile.

W. Mead Addison, Esq., Baltimore.

A. P. MERRILL, JR.,

36 New Street, New York City.

CARLETON, FOOTE & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

General Commercial Agents.

NOS. 38 BROAD AND 36 NEW STREETS.

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

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

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

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

Consignments and orders solicited.

CARLETON, FOOTE & CO.

New York, Feb. 1, 1866.

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

Jeremiah M. Wardwell,

(of the late firm of Neilson Wardwell & Co.)

Importer and Dealer in Hardware,

and Commission Merchant,

45 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

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

HOFFMAN & Co.,

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

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

REFER TO

Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.

Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

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

R. M. Davis,

(FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS.)

EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKER,

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NOS. 38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET

Office, No. 29.

Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce solicited.

MARSH GLENN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT
LAW.

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas,

Is prepared to attend to, and collect PROMPTLY, all Claims or other business committed to his charge in Middle or Southern Texas.

REFERENCES:

J. M. Wardwell, {New York City.

Burtis, French & Woodward, {

J. H. Brower & Co., {

H. B. Cliford, {New Orleans, La.

Campbell & Strong, {

Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas.

Judge G. F. More, Austin, Texas.

T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, {Galveston, Texas,

J. S. Sellers & Co., {

J. W. & T. P. Gillian, Houston, Texas.

Commercial Cards.

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUG

INDIGO, CORKS, SPONGES,

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, ETC., ETC.,

170 & 172 WILLIAM ST.

NEW YORK.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIED,

WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN,

WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,

WILLIAM N. CLARK, JR.

J. A. BOSTWICK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN

Cotton, Produce and Provisions,

40 and 42 BROADWAY AND 53 NEW ST., N. Y.

Reference,

TILFORD & BODLEY, Bankers, N. Y.

DOUBLEDAY & DWIGHT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Umbrellas & Parasols,

49 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

AND DEALERS IN HEMP,

192 FRONT STREET.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS,

OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY.

TRADE MARK: **JOSEPH GILLOTT**, Name and Designation. Or Descriptive Name and Designation. With Designating Numbers. **WARRANTED.** Rating Number. NEW SERIES, GOOD AND CHEAP, from No. 700 to No. 761.

TRADE MARK: **JOSEPH GILLOTT**, Name and Designation. With Designating Numbers. **BIRMINGHAM.** Designating Numbers. For sale by

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

No. 91 John-st., New-York.

HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent.

Railroad Iron,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

FOR

Steam and Street Roads,

FOR SALE BY

S. W. HOPKINS & Co.,

70 Beaver Street, N. Y.

COOPER & SHERIDAN,

Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers.

26 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Corner of William St.

The Old "White's" Type Foundry,

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

63 & 65 Beekman Street, N. Y.

This old established concern is prepared to fill, at short notice, orders for

BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOBBING TYPE

OF EVERY VARIETY, INCLUDING Type from other Foundries, Scripts, Borders, Cuts, Brass Rules, Labor Saving Rules, Wood Type, Printing Inks, and Furniture of every kind.

Hand, Power, and Job Presses.

Insurance.

Marine & Fire Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865,
FIFTY PER CENT.

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

The Mercantile Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

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

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES.

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

ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING,)

111 BROADWAY.

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

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

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

Total profit for eleven years..... \$1,896,334
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash..... \$1,107,24

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

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

JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.

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

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

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

JAY COOKE & CO.
March 1, 1866.

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS.

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

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

New Y6rk State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

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

Union Bank of London,

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

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

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

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

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

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

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

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

Bankers and Brokers.

W. H. WHITTINGHAM,

No. 8 Broad Street.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Bought, Sold and Collected.

STOCKS,

BONDS,

GOLD, AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Galwey, Kirkland & Co.,

49 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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

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

S. W. DANA,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

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Exchange on London and Paris bought and sold on Commission—also Gold Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

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

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The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

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Attends to business of Banks & Bankers on liberal terms.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

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

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Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,



And Carrying the United States Mail.

LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, and

21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

JULY:

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

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

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

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

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FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,



Every Saturday. The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships SAN SALVADOR,

Commander, Joshua Atkins, and SAN JACINTO, Commander, Winslow Loveland, 1,500 Tons Burthen each.

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

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

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

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Agent at Savannah. B. H. HARDEE.

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Attention is called to the

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest guaranteed and payable by the

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,

in the City of New York, on the [First Days of May and November.

These Bonds are a strictly FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, and will be sold on terms that render them a very cheap and

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Further information on application to

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70 Beaver Street.

STORAGE,

No Cotton Taken,

IN FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES,

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

Greenwich Street.

R. P. GETTY & SON,

115 GREENWICH STREET.

Insurance.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

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

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

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

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

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	- - - - -	\$200,000 00
Assets, March 9, 1866	- - - - -	252,557 22
Total Liabilities	- - - - -	26,850 00
Losses Paid i. 1865	- - - - -	201,588 14

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

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

HENRY M. TABER,	THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	ROBERT SCHELL,
STEP. CAMBRELENG,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JNO. W. MERSEREAU,	L. B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
WILLIAM REMSEN,	AMO. ROBBINS,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,	

JACOB REESE, President.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

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

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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

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

NEW YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

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

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

DORAS L. STONE,

President.

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N.

CASH CAPITAL,..... \$500,000 0

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866 205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insu-

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. MCCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, } ISAAC ABBATT,
 } THEO. W. MORRIS.
 } Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Fidelity Insurance Co.

The object of the above Company is to substitute a corporation in the place of persons as security to individuals and corporations against loss sustained by the delinquency of those holding places of trust.

SPECIAL CHARTER.

Authorized Capital. - - - - \$500,000

Paid in - - - - - \$1,000,000

SHEPHERD KNAPP,

President.

EDWARD C. DELEVAN,

Vice-President and Treas'r.

EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,

Attorney and Counsel.

GEORGE W. PRATT,

Gen'l Ag't and Sec. pro. tem.

TRUSTEES:

Class 1, 1867.

Shepherd Knapp,	Geo. L. Nevins,
Treadwell Ketcham,	Elias H. Ely,
Francis Brown,	George A. Halsey,
Geo. J. Forrest,	O. Watson Child,
Abraham Quackenbush,	Chas. M. Connolly,
Edward C. Delavan,	John Van Nest.

Class 2, 1868.

Fred'k T. Aschman,	Geo. T. M. Davis,
Henry D. Van Nostrand,	John A. Stewart,
William B. Isham,	Henry L. Pierson,
Benj. R. Winthrop,	Morris K. Jesup,
John P. White,	Ezra A. Hoyt,
Fred'k H. Wolcott,	Wm. A. Wheelock.

Class 3, 1869.

Geo. Ellis,	Peter M. Bryson,
Clinton Gilbert,	Fred'k W. Coghill,
Eli J. Blake,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Frank Vincent,	Stephen Crowell,
Chas. P. Hemenway,	James M. Drake.
David S. Dodge,	Wm. Augs. White.

Office No. 170 Broadway, New York.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND,

Hanover Fire Ins. Co'y.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from government tax, payable on demand at the r office, No. 45 Wall street.

B. S. WALCOTT,

Secretary.

New York, July 2d, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE Co.,
156 BROADWAY, July 2, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. (FREE OF Government tax) is payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

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Commercial & Financial

CHRONICLE.

First—Exclusively devoted in its Editorial Columns to the discussion of subjects relating to the interests of Finance and Commerce, to the exclusion of politics and other general topics.

Second—Furnishes the most accurate information to the Merchant and Banker on all matters relating to their occupations—by means of thorough and well prepared reports and full statistical tables.

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