The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866.

—The New York Times of Tuesday, has an interesting article on the revenue of the government, which we copy entire:

"From Customs duties at this port in the past month the National Treasury derives an income of $11,153,954, against $4,147,929 in the corresponding month of last year—showing an increase of over 100 per cent. In the nine months of the current fiscal year, from July 1, 1865, to March 31, 1866, the revenue from this source exclusively reached $40,[illegible], or an average of $11,252,219 a month, against an aggregate of only $9,276,032 for the corresponding nine months of the preceding year, or a monthly average of $4,201,783. The disbursements through the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, from July 1 to March 31, on account of the coin interest on the public debt, were $22,908,730, or over sixty million dollars less than the Customs revenue of the port. These coin-interest disbursements show an increase of $6,601,995 over those of the same nine months of 1864-5, which were $22,504,365.

"The customs revenue through the outports in March were nearly four million dollars, making the aggregate at all the ports for the month almost fifteen million dollars. March closed the third quarter of the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1865. The customs revenue figures for the three quarters, as already given in our financial column, are as follows:

July 1 to Sept. 30, 1865, (official)	$47,[illegible]
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865, (official)	39,26[illegible]
January, 1866, approximate	16,[illegible]
February	15,250,000
March	15,000,000
Grand total in gold, nine months	$158,[illegible]

"This would give a monthly average of $17,[illegible] for all the ports of the country, or equal to a yearly aggregate of nearly one hundred and seventy-nine millions of dollars, as the coin income from customs duties alone—which at the ruling rates of gold, would represent a currency value of over two hundred and twenty-eight million dollars.

"Direct and indirect taxation, in the form of internal revenue, yielded on the closing day of March $1,200,000 to the National Treasury, making the income from this source in the nine months of the current fiscal year, [illegible] two hundred and forty million dollars, or a monthly average of over twenty-seven million one hundred thousand dollars, equal to a yearly aggregate of more than three hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Adjusted to the currency value of the customs duties for the year, on the basis of our estimate, this would make the grand total income of the Government from customs and internal revenue in the current fiscal year, equal to $[illegible] hundred and fifty-four million dollars—a little two hundred million dollars more than it will be absolutely required to meet the expenditures of the National Treasury during the balance of the year.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following additional particulars in reference to the suspension of Colver, Penn & Co.:

Upon inquiry at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency we learn the following in relation to the banks in the subjoined extract to be affected by the suspension of Colver, Penn & Co., of New York:

The Crawford County National Bank of Meadville, Pa., has a paid-up capital of $[illegible]

Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation $[illegible]

Notes issued as a state bank before conversion outstanding [illegible]

National bank notes have been delivered to this bank $[illegible]

The Venango County National Bank of Franklin, Pa.:

Capital $[illegible]

Bonds deposited with the Treasurer $[illegible]

State circulation outstanding $[illegible]

National currency issued $[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Bank of Louisville, Pa., has taken some steps to organize as a national bank, but never deposited any bonds nor received any notes of authority. Consequently Louisville is a fictitious bank.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1866.

MONEY.—Loans on Stock Collateral are made at 5@6 per cent. Gold for first-class bills American and European is [illegible] and closing at 1[illegible]. Sterling exchange opening at [illegible] and closing at 109, [illegible] showing a shade easier. Freights [illegible] steady. Gold closed at [illegible]. Coupons of 1862 closed at [illegible]. Coupons of 1864 closed at [illegible]. Coupons of 1865 closed at [illegible]. 5-20 Coupons, 1865, closed at [illegible]. 10-40 Coupons closed at [illegible]. 7-30 Notes closed at [illegible]. 5 per cent. Compound Interest Notes closed at [illegible]. 6 per cent. Currency closed at [illegible]. 5 per cent. Currency closed at [illegible]. 6 per cent. Gold closed at [illegible]. 5 per cent. Gold closed at [illegible]. 6 per cent. Coupons closed at [illegible]. 5 per cent. Coupons closed at [illegible]. 10-40 Coupons closed at [illegible]. 7-30 Coupons closed at [illegible]. 5-20 Coupons closed at [illegible]. 5-20 Coupons, 1865, closed at [illegible]. 5-20 Coupons, 1864, closed at [illegible]. 5-20 Coupons, 1862