tons; Mohongo, iron side-wheel, one thousand three hundred and thirty-one tons, and the Orizaba and Senator, also wooden side-wheel steamers of one thousand two hundred and forty-five, and one thousand and twelve tons respectively. During the past year the company have lost two steamers, the Kalorama, four hundred and seventy tons, and the Fideliter, one hundred nd seventy-five tons. They have also purchased two steamers to supply this loss—the San Vincente, one hundred and forty-five tons, and the Idaho, one thousand and seventy-seven tons. This company began business about ten years ago with one steamer—they now have sixteen. Papital stock, \$2,000,000; over \$1,000,000 paid in. Handsome dividends are regularly paid.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This company owns and operates the following ines: New York and Aspinwall, two thousand miles; Panama and San Francisco, three thousand two hundred miles; Panama and Acapulco, one thousand eight hundred miles; Panama and Champerico, one thousand one hundred miles; San Francisco and Hongkong, six thousand our hundred miles; San Francisco and Tacoma, one thousand miles; San Francisco and Ausralia, eight thousand six hundred miles; total length of routes, twenty-four thousand one hunlred miles, a distance very nearly equal to the circumference of the earth. During the last year the City of Pekin and City of Tokio were added to its fleet. Defects of construction have ocen remedied by extensive and costly additions, and these steamships are among the most staunch and elegant ever constructed. They are four hundred and twenty-three fect long, with breadth of beam of forty-eight feet, and a registered tonnage of five thousand five hundred The company runs five different lines. The oldest and best known is the New York and San Francisco Line, commonly called the Isthmus Route. Four side-wheel and five iron-screw boats, of over three thousand tons each, constitute this line; a ship leaves New York every other Saturday and San Francisco alternate Wednesdays, at noon. The only way port at which these ships regularly touch, is the Mexican port of Acapulco. Its Central American and Mexican Line comprises four iron screws, of two thousand tons each, and three side-wheelers. This line makes regular fortnightly trips between San Francisco and Panama, calling at some wenty Mexican and Central American way ports; a ship leaves San Francisco at noon every ther Thursday. The great Japan and China Line, which might properly be called the Americo-Asiatic, or great Central Trans-Pacific Line, embracing a larger arc of the earth's circumference han any regularly established route has ever before attempted, is that upon which this great company has concentrated its chief attention. It has nine immense screw steamers, and ten ide-wheelers, of nearly equal dimensions. On the first day of each month (except when that lay is Sunday, when the sailing day will be on the Saturday previous) a steamer is dispatched rom San Francisco to Yokohama and Hongkong. Its fourth line is between San Francisco and Victoria and Tacoma. On the 10th and 25th of each month a first-class iron-screw steamer is lispatched for the above ports. Its fifth line is to the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand and Australia. Five first-class screw steamers, of three thousand five hundred to see the Alexander definition of the same and the same a ailed for this service, and one of them leaves San Francisco on or about the fourth Monday of ach month, or as soon as the British mails arrive from New York. The company's onnection with other lines than its own branches, are as follows: At Hongkong with English and French steamers for the upper ports of India, and, by the way of the Suez Canal, The New York with the Mediterranean and Atlantic ports of southern and western Enrope. nd San Francisco Line connects at Panama with the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s lines to all he important Pacific ports of South America. At Aspinwall it connects with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., direct to Liverpool; with the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Co., to lamburg; with the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, to France. The outward and invard business of this line from 1867 to 1874, inclusive, aggregated, is as follows: Outward reasure, \$65,023,957; passengers, 39,851. Inward—treasure, \$1,214,710; passengers, 65,754. The shipment from China and Japan to eastern cities, via San Francisco, during the past ten

ears, shows a receipt of seven millions one hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred pounds f silk, one hundred millions six hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-nine ounds of tea, two million three thousand and fifty-three pounds of merchandise. A gradual ercentage of increase is also shown. In 1867 there was received one hundred and twentyour thousand two hundred and eighty-two pounds of silk, and four hundred and sixty-nine housand five hundred and forty-nine pounds of tea. In 1876 there was received one million wo hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four pounds of silk, and ighteen million four hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and eight pounds of tea. The total exports of merchandise to China, during the twelve months of the present year, mount to \$2,963,832, and to Japan, \$419,903; total to the Orient, \$3,383,725, Adding all reasure shipments made to both countries during the year, the grand total of exports foots up

15,288,696, against \$11,004,325 in 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP Co. - This new company dispatch one of their elegant teamers, every sixteen days, to China and Japan. The vessels are large, well equipped, and of rst/class build, and afford excellent accommodations and almost perfect safety to the sea-faring This line is operated by a company of some of the most reliable and worthy business

THE COLORADO STEAMSHIP Co. dispatch a vessel every twenty days, for the Colorado River ad ports on the Mexican Coast. This line carries the Mexican mails; also that of Wells, Fargo

Co., and transports Government supplies and troops for the lower countries.