

Thompson

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

VOL. 6.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

NO. 148.

Bankers and Brokers.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

Receive money on Deposit and allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent interest, payable on demand.

Negotiate Loans.
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.

Make Collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

Special Agents for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

A. M. FOUTE, W. W. LORING,
Laurens Gayoso Bank
Memphis, Tenn.

FOUTE & LORING,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

83 BROAD STREET AND 38 NEW STREET.

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

GARTH, FISHER & HARDY,

BANKERS,

No. 18 NEW STREET,

Successors to Harrison, Garth & Co. and Henry Hardy.

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

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought, sold and collected.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 14 WALL STREET

Cohen & Hagen,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN BULLION, SPECIE, AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

No. 1 Wall Street.

MURRAY & CHENEY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 27 WALL STREET,

R. MURRAY, JR.

P. D. CHENEY

Philadelphia Bankers.

AUSTIN & CBERGE,

133 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Stock Brokers.

J. BELL AUSTIN.

CHAS. H. OBERGE.

Eastern Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

BANKERS & MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND BONDS,

114 State Street, Boston.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS issued on London and Paris available in all parts of Europe.

LOANS OF STERLING made to Merchants upon favorable terms.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received, subject to draft at sight and interest allowed.

ADVANCES made on consignments to Liverpool and London.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Southern Bankers.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WASHINGTON,

H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.), Pres't.

WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

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

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

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

R. H. MAURY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

No. 1014 MAIN ST, RICHMOND, VA.,

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYE & Co.

Jas. M. Muldon & Sons,

No. 52 St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Securities, Bonds, Gold and Silver. Prompt attention given to Collections.

REFERENCES:

Babcock Bros. & Co., Bankers, New York.

Goodyear Bros. & Durand, Bankers, New York.

E. H. Bulky & Co., Brokers, New York.

Byrd & Hall, New York.

Martin, Bates & Co., Merchants, New York.

Geo. D. H. Gillespie, late Wolf & Gillespie.

Henry A. Hurlburt, late Swift & Hurlburt.

Home Insurance Company of New York.

New York Life Insurance Company.

Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford.

Underwriters Agency New York,

Charles Walsh, President Bank of Mobile.

Henry A. Schroeder, Pres. Southern Bank of Ala.

Western Bankers.

The Marine Company

OF CHICAGO.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON President.

ROBERT REID Manager.

General Banking and Collections promptly attended to.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK

NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points

and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON

FOR SALE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN W. ELLIS, Pres. LEWIS WORTHINGTON, V. Pres.

THEODORE STANWOOD, Cashier.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 SURPLUS.....\$314,852 89

Collections made on all accessible points and promptly remitted for at best rates.

DIRECTORS:

John W. Ellis, Lewis Worthington, L. B. Harrison,

Jas. A. Frazer, R. M. Bishop, Robt. Mitchell,

William Woods A. S. Winslow, Jos. Rawson.

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

Jos. F. LARKIN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CINCINNATI.

Jos. F. Larkin, } GENERAL } Thomas Fox.

John Cochower, } PARTNERSHIP. } John M. Phillips.

Adam Poe, } } Thos. Sharp.

Harvey Decamp, } } John Gates.

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN

BANKING HOUSE OF

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

NO. 18 S. HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

National Trust Company

423 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital.....\$100,000

Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

L. A. BENOIST & Co.,

BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities

of the United States and Canadas. Also, drafts on

London and Paris for sale.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF IDAHO

Boise City, I. T.

Organized March 11, 1867, (with circulation), under

Act of Congress approved June 3, 1864.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000

B. M. DU RELL, Pres. C. W. MOORE, Cashier.

New York Correspondent,—National Bank of North

America.

Collections on the principal places in Idaho Territory

promptly attended to. "Telegraph Transfers,"

Sight and Time Exchange, for Gold or Currency, can

be purchased on this Bank, of National Bank North

America, New York City; National Bank of Com-

merce, Boston, Mass.

Financial.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,
BANKERS,

60 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

STERLING EXCHANGE,

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

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.,

(58 Old Broad Street, London.)

AND THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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

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

LEVI P. MORTON.
WALTER H. BURNS.

CHARLES E. MILNOR.
H. CRUGER OAKLEY.

Belding, Keith & Co.,

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

DEALERS IN

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

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

CIRCULARS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY) FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

C. F. I. & C. FOR COST, FREIGHT,

Insurance, and Commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates, through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, 80 Lombard Street, London. Orders by Cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,
CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

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

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

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

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

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

James G. King's Sons,

54 Nassau Street.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,

56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

SIMON DE VISSER,
26 Exchange Place, New York.

Financial

MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,
NO. 50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

U. S. Bonds, Coin, Stocks, Grain, Flour, and Provisions Bought and Sold on Commission only. Liberal advances on consignments. Particular attention given to collections. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits.

J. L. MANSFIELD,
Vice-Pres. 1st Nat. Bank Decatur, Ill.
J. L. BROWNELL,
Pres. of the Open Board Stock Brokers, N.Y.
I. M. FREESE & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
FREESE & COMPANY,
Bankers, Bement, Ill.

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold Bought and Sold exclusively on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

REFERENCES:

J. H. FONDA, Pres. National Mech. Banking Ass., N.Y.
C. E. BLAIR, Pres't Merchants' Nat. Bank, Chicago.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF DECATUR, ILL.

Capital.....\$100,000
ISAAC FREESE, Pres. J. L. MANSFIELD, Vice-Pres.
T. W. FREESE, Cashier.

Prompt attention given to collections on all accessible points in the Northwest.

FREESE & COMPANY,

BANKERS,

Bement, Ill.,

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

I. M. FREESE & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Chicago, Ill.,

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

United States Treasury,

New York, April 13, 1868.

Schedules of (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 Coupons, due May 1st, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,

Assistant Treasurer.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK.

On the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,129,398 58
Overdrafts.....	842 27
Banking house.....	85,000 00
Current expenses.....	19,320 76
Cash items, exchanges, &c.....	413,239 91
Due from banks and bankers.....	132,922 13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	672,000 00
Other bonds and stocks.....	1,000 00
Circulating notes, other banks.....	27,226 00
Specie.....	141,570 97
Legal tender notes.....	\$162,525
Compound interest notes.....	205,000
Three per cent. certificates.....	170,000
Total.....	\$4,108,040 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund.....	276,051 11
Profit and loss.....	42,562 72
Circulating notes outstanding.....	594,179 00
Deposits.....	1,722,365 98
Uncollected che.....	380,200 00
Due banks and.....	82,541 76
State circulation outstanding.....	8,500 00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,610 00
Total.....	\$4,108,040 57

I, A. GILBERT, cashier of the Market National Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Safes for Sale.

Two, perfectly new, Marvin's Safes which the owner has now no use for will be sold at 20 per cent less than the cost price.

A. E., P.O. Box 4,592.

Financial.

INCORPORATED 1798.

The New York Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 61 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

January 23, 1868.

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

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

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to Jan. 1, 1868.....	\$307,590 93
Losses and Expenses.....	\$207,661 23
Return Premiums.....	14,418 30

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks.....	\$29,809 87
United States Stocks.....	27,925 00
Bank, City and other Stocks.....	194,790 00
Loans on Stocks, and Cash due the Company.....	40,785 15
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages.....	92,000 00
Total.....	\$630,309 72

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	83,359 12
Salvage, Re-insurance, Accrued Interest and other Claims due the Company.....	31,037 69
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value.....	22,803 20
Total.....	\$767,549 73

SIX PER CENT.

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

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

FIFTY PER CENT.

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

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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

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

Hedden, Winchester & Co

NO. 69 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISALAH C. BARCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBT M. HEDDEN.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co
Bankers,

76 So. 3d St., Nassau St.,
Philada. New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

EVERETT & Co.,

28 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

JAY COOKE & Co., BANKERS. Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

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

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington we have this day opened an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.

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

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

March-1, 1866

JAY COOKE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Buy and sell, at market rates, full descriptions of United States Securities, and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES Into the

NEW FIVE TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867. Certificates of Deposit issued, Deposits received and Collections made. Also, General Agents for

Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

GRAY, PRINCE & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS, 25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY. JOHN D. PRINCE. GEO. T. GREEN.

JACKSON BROS.,

DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c., NO. 19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Wm. Henry Jackson. Fred. Wendell Jackson

S. Thompson's Nephew,

EUROPEAN PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Drafts on England, Ireland & Scotland. Bankers furnished with Sterling Exchange and through tickets from Europe to all parts of the United States.

Central National Bank, 318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

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

The Tradesmen's NATIONAL BANK.

391 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 SURPLUS.....450,000

RICHARD BERRY, President ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

Capital.....\$1,000,000. No. 29 BROAD STREET.

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

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, Preside

Bankers and Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL STREET.

Our Annual Financial Circular for 1868

Is now ready, and will be forwarded free of charge to parties desiring to make investments through us.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS, NO. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.

Advances made on approved securities.

Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper. Collect on both inland and foreign promptly made.

Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

WASHINGTON M. SMITH. JOHN MCGINNIS, JR. E. W. MCGINNIS.

McGinniss, Bros. & Smith,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 4 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Exchange, Commercial Paper and Gold, Purchased or Sold on Commission.

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

HOYT & GARDNER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 5 NEW STREET, NEAR WALL, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold exclusively on Commission.

Gold a Specialty.

Money received upon deposit and interest allowed upon current balances.

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

TEMPLE & MARSH,

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

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS. THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

A. W. DIMOCK & Co.,

BANKERS, NO. 16 NASSAU STREET.

Government Securities of all issues, Gold and Stocks bought and sold upon commission only, and advances made upon the same on the most favorable terms.

Special Attention

given to the accounts of Banks and Bankers. Interest allowed upon Gold and Currency Deposits subject to check at sight, at the best rates.

A. W. DIMOCK & CO.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates.

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS, and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.

Make Collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the Purchase or sale of Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

HODGSKIN, RANDALL &

HOBSON, NO 39 EXCHANGE PLACE, BROKERS IN

Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government, and other Securities.

GENERAL PARTNERS; James B. Hodgskin, John Randall, Chas. K. Randall, J. Lowry Hobson. SPECIAL PARTNERS. John Randall, J. Nelson Tappan, Geo. G. Hobson.

Bankers and Brokers.

CAMPBELL & MILLER,

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

DRAKE BROTHERS,

STOCK BROKERS AND BANKERS, No. 16 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Buy and Sell on Commission Government Securities Gold, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks and Bonds Steamship, Telegraph, Express, Coal, Petroleum and Mining Stocks.

Currency and Gold received on deposit subject to Draft. Dividends and Interest collected and Investments made. Orders Promptly Executed

VERMILYE & Co.,

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

UNITED STATES STOCKS

INCLUDING 6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881, 6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862, 6 " " " 1864, 6 " " " 1865,

Per Cent 10-40 Bonds, 8-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series 1 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, 12 PINE STREET.

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

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY & NO. 6 WALL STREET. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

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

HASLETT MCKIM. ROBT. MCKIM. JNO. A. MCKIM.

McKim, Bros. & Co.,

BANKERS, 62 WALL STREET.

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

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

P. D. RODDEY & Co.,

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

Gold, Bonds and Stocks Bought and sold on Commission.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of all Southern and Miscellaneous Securities. Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on Balances

WARREN, KIDDER & Co.,

BANKERS, No. 4 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 6.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868

NO. 148.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
The Reserves of the National Banks.....	517
Inflated Currency and Inflated Prices.....	518
The Erie Railroad Controversy and the West.....	519
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks National Banks, etc.....	525
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange Commercial Epitome.....	528
Ohio and Mississippi Railway... Railroad Earnings for March... Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	520 521 522
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	524
Cotton.....	530
Tobacco.....	531
Breadstuffs.....	532
Groceries.....	533
Dry Goods.....	534
Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	541-542
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.	
Railway News.....	536
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	537
Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	538
Insurance and Mining Journal.....	539
Advertisements.....	513-16, 540, 543-544

The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

Remittances should invariably be made by drafts or Post Office Money Orders.

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

REMOVAL.

On the first of May the offices of the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE will be removed to the large and commodious building Nos. 79 and 81 WILLIAM STREET, on the Northwest corner of Liberty. In this convenient location we shall have one of the best lighted and most comfortable newspaper offices in the city, with far better facilities for attending to our largely increased business than at present.

THE RESERVES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

We print elsewhere for the information of bank officers a circular just issued by the Comptroller of the Currency on the subject of reserves. Several months since a discussion arose in the newspapers about the inadequacy of the reserves actually kept by our banks; and a Congressional inquiry was made which disclosed the fact that 55 national banks in the various States were reported to be delinquent in this respect. At that time, October, 1866, the lawful reserves were \$213,941,476, distributed as follows: legal tenders \$305,770,641, specie \$8,170,835. The liabilities covered by these reserves were as follows: deposits, \$596,911,446; circulation, \$289,877,583; total, \$886,788,929. It seems that

the legal reserves on hand were about 24 per cent of the liabilities, and as the law requires that 25 per cent reserve be held by the banks of the 17 redemption cities which we mention below, while 15 per cent only is required from all other banks, the average of 24 per cent shown in the October statement for 1866 might have seemed, in the absence of contradictory proof, to have been amply sufficient to cover the requirements of the law. The Congressional inquiry to which we have referred dissipated this belief and made the public aware that a number of badly conducted banks were short of reserve, and consequently some of the sound institutions were as usual, and for greater safety, carrying more than was legally required of them.

Some of the offending banks have since that time amended their ways, as was proved in January last from their quarterly statements. Still there are many banks which are remiss, and for this very reason the Comptroller a short time ago was compelled to close one of them, the Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn. Bank officers cannot too strenuously keep in mind that under the law which gives them their valuable franchise they are likely to be closed by the proper officers if they persist in running their reserves below the point which the law has declared shall be the minimum. Nor can any of these recreant institutions hope to escape notice; for, from the rigid and searching examination by inspectors which Mr. Hulburd has perfected, a delinquency which might be covered up in the quarterly reports and even in the monthly statements cannot fail to be detected and brought to light.

We have often claimed that the existing demands of the law relative to reserves are not sufficiently broad and stringent, but such as we find them, they must be enforced and obeyed. From Mr. Hulburd's circular, it will be seen that misapprehension has arisen as to the Three Per Cent Certificates which the banks are allowed to reckon as part of their reserves. To this misapprehension we probably owe the appearance of the circular at this time. The certificates have lately been decided to be exchangeable for greenbacks on demand at the Treasury, as we explained a week or two ago. The question now raised is this. As the certificates are redeemable in greenbacks, are the banks entitled to the privilege of keeping the certificates instead of greenbacks, so that in all cases where the law demands that greenbacks only shall be held, the demand shall be satisfied by the holding of the Three Per Cents? This question Mr. Hulburd very properly answers in the negative, and declares that wherever "lawful money" reserves are demanded in the law the term shall not be understood as meaning anything else but specie or greenbacks. This is the only new point raised in the circular, and as we have so recently discussed the general subject of reserves, and shall offer some specific

suggestions for reforming the system hereafter, we need do no more in this place than give the names of the redeeming cities whose banks are required by section 31 of the Currency Act of 1864, to keep a reserve of 25 per cent. These redeeming centres are as follows, and Mr. Hulburd, we perceive, has omitted to name them: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Leavenworth, San Francisco, Albany and Washington.

All the banks situated elsewhere than in these cities are required to keep a reserve of 15 per cent., under the conditions and in the form which are very lucidly set forth in the official circular to which we refer the reader.

Next week we shall publish in full the official tables of the National banks in every State of the Union. From these it will be seen what a very marked improvement has taken place both in regard to reserves and other particulars of bank management. With the aggregates we have given above from the statement of Oct., 1866, may be very advantageously compared those of the subjoined table which contains the aggregates of the April quarterly statements just issued, as well as those of January last:

RESOURCES.		
	Jan., 1868.	April, 1868.
Loans and discounts, including over drafts.	\$616,165,072 94	\$627,669,886 54
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	338,627,260 00	339,266,659 00
U. S. bonds & sect's dep'd to secure dep's.	87,265,750 00	37,326,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand.	44,135,350 00	45,942,800 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.	19,356,171 35	19,855,684 10
Due from national banks.	99,280,494 97	95,533,933 09
Due from other banks and bankers.	8,438,644 52	7,677,933 35
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.	21,067,564 99	22,025,252 52
Current expenses.	2,963,785 42	5,411,219 45
Premiums.	2,453,825 28	2,459,086 45
Checks and other cash items.	109,359,335 92	114,635,520 03
Bills of national banks.	16,648,654 00	12,562,228 00
Bills of other banks.	261,269 00	196,106 00
Specie.	18,034,519 84	15,316,919 19
Fractional currency.	1,927,052 27	1,824,938 29
Legal tender notes.	114,218,943 00	83,926,780 00
Compound interest notes.	39,979,480 00	39,984,030 00
3 per cent certificates.	8,235,900 00	24,255,000 00
Clearing House certificates.		170,000 00
Aggregate.	\$1,498,423,093 20	\$1,495,438,007 01

LIABILITIES.		
	Jan., 1868.	April, 1868.
Capital stock.	\$419,815,730 00	\$ 20,221,210 00
Surplus fund.	70,577,940 70	72,342,235 00
Undivided profits.	31,321,915 80	32,781,721 97
National bank notes outstanding.	293,998,869 00	295,017,089 00
State bank notes outstanding.	3,797,013 00	3,310,177 00
Individual deposits.	531,500,101 61	528,777,450 40
U. S. Deposits.	24,200,955 41	22,744,034 65
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	3,182,717 38	4,880,995 71
Due to national banks.	98,133,142 05	93,979,628 81
Due to other banks and bankers.	21,867,648 17	21,384,644 47
Aggregate.	\$1,498,423,093 20	\$1,4 5,438,007 01

INFLATED CURRENCY AND INFLATED PRICES.

Those persons who explain the late monetary panic by ascribing it to the action of the Treasury in selling gold and thus draining the banks of their greenback reserves, find some confirmation of their opinion in the fact that when the Treasury, a week ago, suspended the movements complained of, and ceased to lock up currency, the money market immediately recovered; the revival of confidence and the restoration of ease receiving an improvement with each successive day. It is gratifying to find that the artificial scarcity of greenbacks during the panic has not resulted in any general demand for a further inflation of paper money, but has rather given more intensity to the general opposition and dread with which so suicidal a policy has been hitherto confronted among conservative thoughtful men.

Last week we referred to this project for increasing the currency by new issues of greenbacks or National Bank Notes. The alluring scheme is very popular with some of our paper money men for various reasons. Some of them believe that new issues of irredeemable currency are a panacea for bad trade. The country they say is impoverished, its business is decadent, and its industrial population is suffering. The near approach of the Presidential election requires something to be done, and that something is the outpouring of currency. Thus, they say, will a new im-

pulse be given to the laggard wheels of our financial mechanism, so that the people may resume their good humor and dissatisfaction change into content. Another set of the inflationists are bent on making money. If certain National Banks be made pensioners of State, and have distributed among them twenty-five or fifty millions of new currency, there will be a fine harvest for those who are keen and shrewd enough to "assist" in the distribution. And whether the new issue consist of National Bank Notes or of greenbacks, there will arise such a violent speculation in gold and stocks and all kinds of produce, that fortunes will be made by shrewd men in a very short time and with little risk or labor.

Such are some of the motives urging forward the inflationists, and other motives might be cited besides which we need not specify. What is more to the purpose, is to trace out some of the consequences of this agitation, and especially its effect on prices. We have compiled for this purpose the subjoined table which shows the wholesale market prices of a number of leading commodities at various times during the last two years:

WHOLESALE PRICES OF LEADING PRODUCTS AT NEW YORK MARCH 1, 1866; SEPT. 1, 1866, MARCH 1, 1867 JANUARY 1, 1868, AND APRIL 1, 1868.

	Mar. 1. 1866.	Sept. 1. 1866.	Mar. 1. 1867.	Jan. 1. 1868.	April 1. 1868.
<i>Food Products.</i>					
Butter, N. Y. fair.	\$0 42½	\$0 35	\$0 31	\$0 38	\$0 55
Cheese, factory.	22	13	19½	15	10½
Flour, round hoop Ohio.	8 69	9 40	11 00	10 60	10 70
Wheat, Milwaukee Club.	1 65	2 00	2 10	2 40	2 40
Corn, mixed Western.	78	80	1 08	1 40	1 24
Beef, extra mess, new.	22 25	22 00	18 50	19 50	24 00
Pork, mess, new.	28 00	32 75	20 75	22 25	25 12
Lard.	18	19½	12½	12½	16½
Rice, Carolina.	12 50	13 25	10 3½	9 50	11 50
Sugar, granulated.	17	16½	15½	26½	16½
Salt, Worthington's.	3 00	2 85	3 09	3 00	2 75
Tea, Hyson, medium.	1 40	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25
Coffee, Rio, prime (gold).	21	19½	18½	17	17½
Fish, dry cod.	7 50	7 50	6 00	6 00	7 00
<i>Clothing Products.</i>					
Cotton, middling uplands.	44	32	32	16	27
Wool, Saxony fleece.	74	63	58	65	65
Flax, Jersey.	20	21	1½	1½	1½
Silk, Teatles, No. 1.	11 60	11 00	12 00	11 50	10 75
Brown sheetings, standards.	28	23	22	15	18
Print cloths, 64x64.	14½	13½	11½	6½	9
<i>Metals.</i>					
Copper, Portage Lake.	86	31	27½	23	23½
Iron, Scotch pig.	45 50	47 50	43 00	36 00	41 00
" American pig.	49 00	49 00	45 50	39 00	40 00
" Rails, American.	85 00	87 50	84 00	82 50	75 00
Lead, English (gold).	9 00	10 75	6 90	6 75	6 87½
Spelter, plates, domestic.	11	11	9½	6½	6½
Steel, American spring.	12	11½	13½	15	14
Tin, English (gold).	24	21½	22	26	23½
Zinc, sheet.	14½	14½	12	11½	11½
<i>Woods.</i>					
Eastern spruce.	24 00	22 50	19 75	20 00	21 00
Southern pine.	60 00	45 00	42 50	40 00	49 00
Clear pine.	90 00	90 00	90 00	70	70 00
Black walnut.	112 50	110 00	110 00	125	25 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Ashee, pearl, 1st.	11 75	13 75	12 25	00	11 50
Coal, anthracite.	10 50	8 50	7 25	00	8 00
Cordage, Manila.	23	23	22½	21½	22
Feathers, P. West.	60	52	56	90	90
Hair, Rio Grande.	29	34	33½	26½	25½
Hay, North River.	83	87½	1 40	1 29	1 30
Turpentine, spirits.	91	69	71	51	66½
Pitch.	4 25	3 25	4 50	3 25	3 50
Rosin, No. 1.	10 50	6 00	6 25	6 00	4 70
Oil, olive, in casks.	1 70	1 75	1 60	1 70	2 55
" whale, refined.	1 50	1 52	1 03½	1 80	73
" lard.	1 85	1 92	1 12½	1 18	1 40
" kerosene.	66	62	52	47	40
Petroleum, crude.	29	27	17½	10½	12
Rags, white, city.	13	10½	11	11	9½
Tallow, American.	12	12½	11½	11	12½
Gold.	136	146½	139½	133½	138½

It were an easy task to illustrate from the foregoing table the opposite effects of contraction and of enlargement of the volume of paper money. The four first columns cover the period of contraction of the currency from March, 1866, to January, 1868. The last column shows an anticipated inflation by new issues. Accordingly, at each succeeding date of the period while the currency was diminishing prices of all descriptions show a shrinkage. And now that an expansion is talked of a reverse movement has set in. We can suggest few more instructive lessons in finance than to take each item and trace out this general tendency, together with the subordinate causes which in the different commodities increased or diminished the average rise and fall, at particular seasons.

Another important inference from the foregoing table is

the wayward movements of gold. Many persons have supposed that in any country where paper currency is legal tender, the premium on gold would form an unerring indication of the extent to which the paper currency was depreciated. That this opinion is erroneous, has been again and again proved by the course of our own markets during the paper money era of the past 5 or 6 years. The financial crisis when gold struck 276½ in July, 1864, was by no means the time of the highest prices in the general market nor was that the time when we had the greatest amount of currency outstanding. The fact is, that when any nation allows its financial barque to break loose from the safe moorings of specie, the fluctuations in values are subjected to a variety of influences. The tide of inflation as it rises strikes the various commodities unequally. First, gold advances in price; then stocks and other securities of sensitive nature; next domestic productions, food, clothing, and the necessaries of life; later still the wages of labor; and last of all real estate. Conversely, when the tide ebbs out, it leaves the different parts of the field of prices with unequal rapidity. Moreover, the tide of prices ebbs and flows with continual undulations, and these undulations are much more swift and numerous in proportion as they belong to the more sensitive orders of commodities, such as stocks and gold and exportable products.

Thirdly, it has been pretended that as prices do not keep pace with the inflation and contraction of the currency, therefore, the currency may be enlarged and diluted by new issues of unredeemable paper without any positive certainty of disturbing current values. This opinion is contradicted, however, by all experience and by all authority. It is utterly unworthy of reply, for it defies argument, and opposes the most irrefragable evidence. It is too late in the history of our own paper money troubles to claim that new issues of currency can be made without new redundancy, or that that redundancy will not bring further depreciation of the standard dollar, and consequent derangement of all prices estimated in that standard. We might as well deny the general theory of the causation of tides, because of certain erratic deviations from uniformity in the Bay of Fundy.

Fourthly, we see the absurdity of the Treasury movements to put gold down below the point where the pressure of the natural laws of trade tends at a given date to place it. During the English panic of 1866 our government sold gold at a great sacrifice, hoping "to keep the price steady," as the government broker delighted to express it. Twenty millions or more of the Treasury gold was thus thrown upon the market in the vain attempt to keep down the price below 150. The amount of revenue which the nation has lost and thrown away in the last five years by such futile contests with the law of prices, one does not like to think of in the present and prospective state of the Treasury and of the public feeling against taxation. If the schemes of inflation now proposed should in an evil hour be authorized by Congress, it is to be hoped that no more of our Treasury resources will be squandered in mischievous attempts to regulate the market or to keep gold so low that it shall be the cheapest article of export.

THE ERIE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY AND THE WEST.

The "Erie Railway War," which is now apparently closed through a settlement between the chief belligerents, has a double interest to the business community of the country. To our mind the commercial question has been the one which for the time overshadowed all others, and yet the controversy has exhibited a condition of official malfeasance and disregard of private rights, which should not pass unrebuked. On a future occasion we shall refer to this recklessness of

directors, and suggest checks which legislation might put upon speculative officials. Their power for evil is very great, and we trust that the present excitement will so indelibly fix these evils upon the minds of the community that some reform will be the result.

But the commercial question which has been involved in this attempted monopoly needs to be kept prominently before the public. Not simply or principally in the interest of New York do we urge this, but rather as due to the whole West, since we deem it their right that every avenue to the seaboard should be kept open and as free as possible. The internal commerce of the country needs increased facilities, and the fact that we possess, as we suppose, special advantages, makes it more important that we place no obstacle in the way of this free transit. The Erie Canal, with its uniform slope toward tide-water; a great railroad, practically level, upon its banks; and another line of railroad of still greater tonnage through the Southern portion of our State to Lake Erie; acquire by reason of the nearness of the Hudson to this lake,—an importance in carrying on our internal commerce which cannot be over-estimated.

The tonnage of these great highways the last year equalled 10,000,000 tons. From an active and healthy competition the charges for transporting this immense mass of freight has not exceeded two cents per ton per mile, or \$10 per ton from Lake Erie to New York City, a distance of nearly 500 miles. Assuming 3,000,000 tons to have been through freight, the cost of its transportation, including of course the interest on the cost of the works, was \$30,000,000. At the rate of 2½ cents a mile the charges would be \$37,500,000; at 3 cents \$45,000,000, and at 4 cents (the rate that prevailed only a few years ago), \$60,000,000.

The only way in which the produce of the far distant interior has been enabled to reach our city has been through the improvements that have been constantly made both in the instruments and in the cost of transportation. Only a few years ago, comparatively, the flour which supplied the New York market was ground from Genesee wheat—a name the synonym of excellence. But Genesee wheat is now among the things of the past—not enough of it is raised to feed the people upon the territory that grows it. Ohio flour next took its place; but Ohio has almost ceased to be a wheat exporting State. Michigan still holds out. But the bulk of this grain now comes from the great region lying west and northwest of Lake Michigan—a boundless territory, admirably adapted to the culture of the plant, and to which we must look hereafter for our supplies, not only for domestic consumption but for our export trade.

The great interior entrepôts of the wheat trade of the country are Chicago and Milwaukee. The former is distant in round numbers 1,000 miles from New York city; the latter some 80 miles more. At these points wheat is collected from a region having a radius of 500 miles. To bring it to market from such an immense distance, at a rate which shall supply it cheaply to the consumer, and at the same time leave a fair profit to the producer, the cost of transportation must be at figures certainly not exceeding one cent per ton per mile. Such rate amounts to one dollar per barrel from Chicago to New York—a rate at which a very large proportion of the whole is now brought—by water a portion of the distance in Summer, and by rail in the Winter season. As the distance from New York at which it is grown increases, the cost of transportation must be made to decrease in similar ratio; otherwise we should soon reach a point at which from its distance from market this staple would have no commercial value.

We have taken the case of wheat as an illustration familiar to all. Commerce between different portions of a country so

extensive as our own, is possible only by reducing the cost of transportation to figures that were regarded as impossible a few years ago. But as already remarked, the reductions that are constantly being made in cost of transportation have been very nearly in direct ratio to the progress of our people over our vast domain. From whatever points we can bring wheat, we can transport to the same nearly every kind of merchandise that goes into domestic economy. Wherever may be the territory from which the Eastern merchant and manufacturer can at a reasonable rate bring his food, he can send to the same localities whatever he may produce or have to sell.

An element of cost of transportation, and often the most important one, is interest on the capital invested. The public owe it to themselves, consequently, to see that the charges shall not be increased by any extravagant addition to the actual cost of our public works, *i e*, that their *capital* and their *cost* shall be the same. The people of this State have already permitted an important and most injurious deviation from this rule. When the New York Central Railroad was consolidated the several companies were allowed to put their shares into the consolidation at some \$9,000,000 more than the cost of their respective works. This sum was disbursed in the six per cent bonds of the new company. The interest on these bonds, amounting to some \$550,000 annually, has been a direct charge upon the commerce passing over this railroad—a tax annually levied upon the public for which not the slightest equivalent has been returned.

This pernicious example has been lately followed by the Hudson River Railroad Company which has doubled its stock—calling up, however, only 50 cents on the dollar, the stockholders putting an equal sum into their own pockets. As it was alleged, and we assume correctly, that a large sum was required to bring up the road so as to enable it to transact its business economically and safely, there certainly could be no objection to an increase of its capital, so as to represent the increased cost of the road. But any excess of such capital over such cost is a great wrong upon the public, which is to pay for such excess without the least equivalent in return. The company henceforth, as it has doubled its capital, must also double, or very largely increase, its charges; or if its traffic should correspondingly increase must maintain them at old rates, instead of reducing them, as it would have done had there been no needless increase of capital. This railroad is a creation of the popular will. Those constructing and owning railroads should not be allowed to use them as instruments of public oppression for their own advantage.

This outrage upon the public has paid so well that it is sought to be repeated, not only again in the Hudson River, but in the Harlem and the New York Central. It is now proposed to increase the capital of the Hudson River by \$6,000,000, the New York Central by \$9,663,000, and the Harlem by \$3,200,000, or, in all, \$18,863,000, every dollar of which is to be disbursed as a bonus among stockholders, to be a perpetual addition to the share capital of the companies without increasing by a single dollar their capacity to earn. To make dividends on such increased cost will call for an increase of earnings equal to at least \$8,000,000 gross annually. To such an extent is a tax to be laid upon the commerce of the country by self-constituted authority, who have no more right to make such levies than a Barbary corsair has to impose a tribute upon the commerce of the high seas. Now, we protest against all such needless oppressions upon the commerce of the country.

But to enable the party now controlling the Hudson River, the Harlem, and the Central to carry out their plans of increase of capital, and consequent increase of charges, the control of the Erie Railway is necessary. Hence the struggle for its possession—the “Great Erie War,” which we have so long

witnessed. With the personal quarrels between the chief belligerents, we have no interest, but with the effect of their acts, or the policy they are pursuing, we have a great and vital one. We protest against the addition of *dead weight* to the capital of any of these companies. We trust that the Central and the Erie will, as they have hitherto been, continue to be operated as separate and independent lines, with a competition that should compel the managers of each to be constantly on the alert for business, and to study the economies of transportation so that the cost of the same shall be reduced to the lowest practicable limit.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway forms a continuous line of road, of the six feet gauge, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, a distance of 340 miles, passing through the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways continue this line eastward to New York, the whole making a grand through line of traffic between the seaboard and the Mississippi River, in length 1,203 miles.

This great line was constructed under two independent companies. The portion of the road in Ohio and Indiana, from Cincinnati to Vincennes (now entitled the Eastern Division) 192 miles, was built under charters granted by Indiana, in the acts of February 14, 1848, January 15, 1849, and February 15, 1851, and by Ohio in the acts of March 15, 1849 and January 24, 1851. Under the last named act the city of Cincinnati was authorized to subscribe to the capital stock of the company to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000. The Indiana act of 1849 authorized the counties which the road should traverse to subscribe stock, &c., and that of 1851 gave the company authority to borrow money, and provided that, on their acceptance, the charters granted by the States of Ohio and Illinois should become a part of the original act of incorporation. That part of the line, now the Western Division, extending from the State line of Indiana to Illinoistown (the terminus opposite St. Louis), 148 miles, was constructed under a charter granted by the State of Illinois in the act of February 12, 1851. Under these several acts the road was located and built, and in April, 1857, was opened for traffic between Cincinnati and Vincennes. The line westward to the Mississippi was completed in the same year, and the two under agreement were thenceafter operated as one line.

From the day of opening these roads the companies labored under financial embarrassments, and suits for foreclosure of mortgages followed. An agreement of creditors and stockholders, dated December 15, 1858, placed the whole interests of the company in the hands of trustees. In this position these interests continued for the next ten years; the trustees in the meantime having liquidated all the stocks and debts of the company by the issue of certificates. Under an amendment of the original agreement dated April 17, 1863, the trustees purchased with the same certificates all the stock and part of the bonds of the Illinois division of the road. Thus to all intents and purposes the whole line of railroad between Cincinnati and St. Louis, now known and operated as the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, became the property of the trust, subject only to the mortgage bonds outstanding.

The final object of the trust created in 1858, was the capitalization of the stocks and debts of the extinct organization and its reorganization on a sound financial basis. To complete this design the eastern division of the road was sold under the foreclosure of the second mortgage on the 9th of January, 1867, and bought in by the Trustees. A new company composed of the holders of the Trustees' certificates was organized on the 18th of November of the same year, under the corporate name of the “Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company of Ohio and Indiana,” and the Trustees having,

as previously stated, purchased the property of the "Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company of Illinois," extending from Vincennes to East St. Louis, the two divisions were consolidated on the 18th of December under the general title of the "Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company." The basis of the reorganization and consolidation of the company is as follows:

Capital stock—Common stock.....	\$20,000,000
do 7 per cent preferred stock.....	3,500,000
Total stock in \$100 shares.....	\$23,500,000
Consolidated 7 per cent mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1898.....	6,000,000
Total stock and bonds (= \$86,765 per mile).....	\$29,500,000

Under this arrangement the certificates issued by the trustees were redeemed in stocks at par. The amount of common certificates, however, exceeded the total common stock issuable by \$226,604 44. This excess is to be provided for outside of capital stock. On the other hand, the amount of preferred certificates issued was \$145,875 38 less than the amount of preferred stock authorized. The balance or net excess of certificates to be provided for is therefore \$80,729 06, but rateably, or according to negotiable value, this excess is only nominal, the greater value of the preferred stock on hand counter-balancing the inferior value of the common certificates in excess. Of the consolidated mortgage bonds provided for in the basis above given, \$4,000,000 will be placed in trust for the redemption of the bonds of the company now outstanding. The remaining \$2,000,000 are set apart for the improvement, &c., of the company's property.

The General Balance Sheet of January 1, 1868, shows the financial condition of the consolidated company at that date, to have been as exhibited in the following abstract statement:

Trustees' common certificates converted or to be converted into common stock.....	\$20,000,000 00
Trustees' common certificates to be provided for outside of capital stock.....	\$226,604 44
Trustees' preferred certificates converted or to be converted into preferred stock.....	\$3,354,124 62
Preferred stock authorized to be issued \$3,500,000; balance to be issued.....	145,875 38
Excess of certificates to be provided for outside of capital stock.....	80,729 06
First mortgage bonds (E. D.) due July 1, 1872.....	\$2,050,000 00
Second " (W. D.) " 1874.....	850,000 00
Funded debt bonds (W. D.) due Oct. 1, 1882.....	750,000 00
Income bonds (W. D.) " ".....	16,500 00
Bills payable.....	221,503 00
Due on pay-rolls, purchases and other accounts.....	3,888,000 00
Net earnings since Nov. 1, 1867, the time the consolidated company assumed the business, &c., of the old organizations.....	41,405 42
	476,558 73
	122,225 26
Total.....	\$23,108,918 47

Per contra:

Construction.....	\$24,086,919 77
Machinery and tools.....	141,740 93
Personal property, real estate, &c.....	1,686,632 18
Telegraph line.....	25,042 59
Equipment.....	1,707,000 00
Property.....	\$27,647,335 47
In hands of Treasurer, &c.....	\$154,205 50
Materials at shops.....	114,198 46
Personal accounts.....	193,179 04
Total.....	\$28,108,918 47

The rolling stock owned by the consolidated company on the 1st January, 1868, comprised 79 locomotives, of which 48 were in use on the Eastern Division and 31 on the Western Division. The number of cars was 1,264, of which 875 were on the eastern and 389 in the Western Division. These cars are described as follows—passenger (night 4, first class 32, and second class 3) 39; mail, baggage, &c., (mail 4, baggage 10, express 9, paymaster 2, and caboose 34) 59; and freight, (Diamond line 84, box 440, box stock 47, rack stock 36, high flat 228, low flat 93, coal 234, and tool and wrecking 4) 1,066.

The following statement compares the results of operating the road in the two years ending December 31, 1866 and 1867:

	1866.	1867.	Difference.
Earnings from Passengers.....	\$1,615,596 43	\$1,429,210 56	Decrease. \$186,385 87
Earnings from freight.....	1,531,476 10	1,872,428 25	Increase. 290,952 15
Miscellaneous earnings.....	183,570 97	157,680 46	Decrease. 25,890 51
Total gross earnings.....	\$3,330,643 50	\$3,459,319 27	Increase. \$128,675 77

From which deduct ordinary expenses, viz:

Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$1,045,586 64	\$718,869 93	Decrease. \$326,716 71
Motive power and cars.....	466,780 18	433,941 85	Decrease. 32,838 33
Transportation.....	1,138,928 87	1,011,168 23	Decrease. 127,760 64
General.....	115,565 75	97,180 84	Decrease. 18,384 91
Taxes, municipal & national.....	109,790 82	84,486 55	Decrease. 25,304 27
Damages to property, &c.....	52,671 94	50,193 26	Decrease. 2,478 68
Total ordinary expenses.....	\$2,929,824 20	\$2,395,790 66	Decrease. \$533,533 54
Earnings less expenses.....	\$451,259 30	\$1,063,528 61	Increase. \$612,269 31

This increase of net earnings is encouraging for the future of the company. But there is yet much to be done in repairs and improvements which must delay dividends. The extraordinary expenses on these accounts were in 1866 \$349,286, and in 1867, \$777,073. The interest on the \$3,888,000 bonds now outstanding is \$272,160, and the dividend on the preferred stock (\$3,354,128) \$234,788, or together, \$506,948. The residue of the net earnings in 1867, \$556,580, had it not been consumed in extraordinary expenses, would have paid 2½ per cent on the common stock. The Treasurer's account of receipts and disbursements for the two years shows the following results:

RECEIPTS.		
Earnings.....	\$3,285,457 32	\$3,331,258 07
Expenses.....	2,607,309 25	2,115,297 92
Earnings less expenses.....	\$678,148 07	\$1,215,960 15
Revenue of previous years.....	41,580 37	97,924 07
Trustees.....	98,104 58	14,675 46
Other sources.....	119,826 87	115,999 88
Materials used in year.....	233,620 75	113,803 49
Cash on hand January 1.....	262,077 81	225,148 46
Total.....	\$1,433,358 45	\$1,783,511 51
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Ballasting, &c.....	\$132,497 73	\$193,896 06
Cars and engines.....	129,963 51	192,869 93
Ind. & Cincinnati RR. Co. (use of 3d rail).....	29,162 66	90,017 41
Miami bridge (re-building).....	8,348 31	325,692 92
Rest of rolling power.....	45,220 00	33,915 10
Real estate.....	4,700 00	16,627 00
Ar. carriages.....	346,775 18	374,228 24
Materials on hand.....	113,803 49	114,198 46
Coupons on bonds.....	390,734 11	237,860 99
Cash on hand December 31.....	225,148 66	154,205 50
Total.....	\$1,433,358 45	\$1,783,511 51

It will be perceived that at least one-fourth of the disbursements in 1867, were on account of the rebuilding of the Miami Bridge, destroyed by freshet in the preceding year. The sum charged to this account is \$325,692 92. While the building was progressing the track of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad was used by the company's trains, the rent paid for which was \$90,107 41. The disbursements on these two accounts are equal to a dividend of 2 per cent on \$20,000,000 common stock. The following table shows the progress of the roads in their gross earnings for the period they were operated together, being a term of 10 years:

	Eastern Div.	Western Div.	Total.
1858.....	\$846,669 91	\$626,640 90	\$1,473,310 81
1859.....	974,430 75	698,315 09	1,672,745 84
1860.....	959,231 59	725,681 16	1,684,912 75
1861.....	771,999 51	574,115 97	1,346,115 22
1862.....	1,122,530 27	797,402 22	1,919,932 49
1863.....	1,663,702 41	1,162,126 49	2,825,828 90
1864.....	1,945,986 66	1,365,084 16	3,311,070 82
1865.....	2,210,516 34	1,548,607 11	3,759,123 45
1866.....	1,987,633 82	1,392,949 68	3,380,583 50
1867.....	2,034,079 72	1,425,239 55	3,459,319 27

The market value of the certificates or stocks of the company, as indicated by the sales at the New York Stock Boards, has fluctuated monthly for the last three years, as is shown in the statement which follows:

	Common Certificates—			Preferred Certificates—		
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.
January.....	25 @34½	24½ @28½	23 @28½	..@..	70@70	87 @89
February.....	26½ @27½	24½ @27½	24½ @26	..@..	..@..	..@..
March.....	19½ @30½	24½ @25½	25½ @30	..@..	..@..	70 @70
April.....	20 @31	24½ @27	22 @27	..@..	..@..	..@..
May.....	21½ @32½	25½ @28½	22 @25½	..@..	70@77	..@..
June.....	22½ @25½	27 @28½	24½ @26½	..@..	78@80	..@..
July.....	24 @27½	26 @28½	26½ @29	60@65	78@78	65 @67
August.....	23 @25½	28½ @30½	26 @28½	..@..	79@80	67 @69
September.....	26 @30	28½ @30	25½ @28½	70@70	75@80	..@..
October.....	26½ @31	29½ @35	24½ @27½	..@..	80@82	72½ @74½
November.....	28½ @31½	26 @36½	23½ @26½	..@..	79@84½	72 @75
December.....	2½ @29½	28½ @30½	25½ @29½	..@..	79@89	69½ @70
Year.....	19½ @34½	24½ @36½	22 @30	60@70	70@89	67 @89

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR MARCH.

The gross earnings of the under-specified railroads for the month of March, in 1867 and 1868, and for the first quarter of each year are exhibited in the subjoined statement:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR MARCH, AND FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1867 AND '68.

Railroads.	March		Three Months	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Atlantic and Great Western.....	\$438,036	\$318,219	\$1,177,035	\$1,108,276
Chicago and Alton.....	235,961	261,599	637,580	817,634
Chicago and Northwestern.....	757,134	855,611	2,027,945	2,398,324
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific....	272,454	262,800	789,122	928,200
Illinois Central.....	417,071	409,684	1,589,061	1,417,627
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	81,652	98,482	257,764	272,514
Michigan Central.....	375,210	326,880	962,976	974,514
Michigan Southern & North'n Ind..	379,761	381,497	996,706	1,092,274
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	262,031	333,281	903,817	1,052,649
Ohio and Mississippi.....	279,647	265,905	741,504	709,229
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	627,960	681,189	1,695,874	1,779,637
Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	270,630	263,259	709,097	807,764
Western Union.....	36,392	39,198	103,739	126,316
Total (13 roads).....	\$4,436,949	\$4,500,604	\$12,592,218	13,485,058

The following table of deductions from the foregoing shows the gross earnings per mile of the same roads for the first quarter of 1867 and 1868:

GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1867 AND 1868.

Railroads.	Miles		Earnings		Difference	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	Incr.	Dec.
Atlantic & Great Western..	507	507	\$2,321	\$2,116	\$	\$135
Chicago and Alton.....	280	280	2,277	2,920	643	...
Chicago and Northwestern.....	1,152	1,152	1,760	2,082	322	...
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific....	410	452	1,925	2,054	129	...
Illinois Central.....	708	703	2,245	2,002	...	243
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	251	251	1,027	1,086	59	...
Michigan Central.....	285	285	3,379	3,415	36	...
Michigan Southern.....	524	524	1,902	2,084	182	...
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	740	740	1,221	1,423	202	...
Ohio and Mississippi.....	340	340	2,181	2,086	...	95
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago...	468	468	3,624	3,803	179	...
Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	521	521	1,363	1,547	184	...
Western Union.....	180	180	576	702	126	...
Total (13 roads) February.....	6,366	6,408	\$1,973	\$2,104	\$126	\$...

This shows an average gain for the quarter this year over 1867 of \$126 per mile. It should be stated that last year, owing to the unusual Spring floods of 1867, there was a decrease in the earnings of many of the roads, so that if the comparison was now made with 1866 the gain here shown would be somewhat less.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— APRIL 9.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 18 @11.18½	April 9.	short.	11.89 @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.35 @25.40	"	"	25.17½ @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13. 9½ @13.10½	"	"	13. 8 @ —
Paris.....	"	25.32½ @25.37½	"	"	25.17½ @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.15½ @25.22½	"	8 mo's.	25.20 @ —
Vienna.....	3 months.	11.77½ @11.82½	"	"	"
Berlin.....	"	6.26½ @ 6.27½	"	"	"
St. Petersburg	"	— @ 32½	April 9.	3 mo's.	33
Cadiz.....	"	48½ @48½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	51½ @ 51½	April 7.	80 days.	53
Milan.....	3 months.	28.25 @28.35	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	28.25 @28.35	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	28.25 @28.35	"	"	"
New York....	"	"	April 8.	60 days.	10½
Jamaica.....	"	"	Mch. 11.	90 days.	1 p. c.
Havana.....	"	"	April 8	60 days.	10½
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Mch. 11.	"	18
Bahia.....	"	"	Mch. 7.	"	48½ @ —
Valparaiso...	"	"	Mch. 18.	"	36½ @ —
Pernambuco...	"	"	Mch. 17.	"	18½ @ 18½
Singapore....	60 days.	4s. 4d.	Mch. 11.	6 mos.	4s. 4½d. @ —
Hong Kong....	"	4s. 4d.	Mch. 19.	"	4s. 1½d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	2 p. c. dis.	Mch. 14.	"	1½ @ 1½ per ct.
Bombay.....	"	1s. 11½d.—1s. 11½d.	Mch. 31.	"	2s. ½d.
Madras.....	"	1s. 11½d.—1s. 11½d.	Mch. 28.	"	2s.
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 11½d.—1s. 11½d.	Mch. 30.	"	2s.
Sydney.....	30 days.	1 p. c. dis.	Feb. 1.	30 days.	1 @ 1½ p. c.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

During the present week business has, to a considerable extent, partaken of a holiday character, and hence transactions have been small. Although it is still considered that trade is reviving, the movement is so gradual as scarcely to be perceived. But, nevertheless, there is no doubt that the volume of our mercantile transactions has lately increased, and that, in several branches of trade, a steady and remunerate business is being carried on. It is not so, however, with all trades, and more especially with regard to iron. The trade of South Staffordshire is still in a very unsatisfactory state, and buyers seem indisposed to operate except to meet immediate requirements. But in other departments, unaffected by the state of the iron trade, a moderate business is doing, and the tone appears to be healthy and sound.

There seem to be two causes in operation, and which appear likely to remain in force for the four or five months to come, producing, or tending to produce, caution in mercantile affairs. Those two causes are the dearness of cotton and also of wheat. A brief consideration of this subject will, if the conclusion we draw should prove correct, be of importance at the present time. It is said by some that the advance

which has taken place in the value of cotton during the present year of from 25 to 30 per cent is not justified, and that the rise in prices is quite unwarranted by the nature of the supply and of the demand. Those who have made such an assertion, and have remarked that undue and excessive speculation has been the cause of Middling Orleans cotton being worth more than one shilling per pound could not possibly have calculated what is the nature or extent of our available supplies of cotton during the remainder of the present season, or what is likely to be the extent of the demand for goods, and, therefore, for the raw material. With regard to the supply, the question is comparatively easy of solution. The figures which are given in the enclosed report of the Liverpool cotton market show that the stock of all kinds of cotton in Liverpool and London, including the supplies of American and Indian produce, ascertained to be afloat to those ports amounts to only 800,480 bales, while at the corresponding period last year it was 1,278,860 bales, showing a decrease of 478,380 bales. That fact alone is sufficient to produce firmness in the trade, inasmuch as that supply represents nearly the aggregate available supply of the next few months, while as the receipts of produce at the Southern ports of the United States continue to diminish rapidly, there is the probability that the supplies afloat are not likely at present to be increased. No doubt the exports from Bombay will shortly become much larger, but appearances seem to indicate that while from the East the imports of cotton, in the course of two or three months, are likely to be augmented to an important extent, those from the West are, on the other hand, likely to fall off. Unfortunately, telegraphic communication with India is still interrupted, and many East India firms, in the present excited state of the cotton market, fear to operate until messages can be transmitted to Bombay, not only with rapidity but with certainty. A telegram has, I believe, been received from Bombay, dated the 3d inst., but no mention is made as to the extent of cotton exported, while most firms have no later intelligence than the 26th of March. There are, in fact, I may indeed say, hundreds of telegrams yet undelivered, and which will undoubtedly come too late to be of any use. This interruption is certain to have the effect of checking the supply by delaying the exports of cotton. With regard to the demand, many persons have talked of the cotton trade as being bad, in consequence, I presume, of looking to the declared value of our exports, and not to the quantities of goods or produce actually sent away from our ports. Although the value of the goods sent away is much less than in former years, the quantities of goods purchased indicate that, in its extent, the cotton trade was never more satisfactory than it has been during the last ten months. For cotton piece goods, the demand has been enormous, owing to the French commercial treaty and to the new markets which are being annually opened up, as well as to the increasing confidence that prevails. Possibly, and, indeed, very probably, with new markets for our goods, the requirements of our manufacturers respecting a supply of the raw material will become larger. The enterprise of travelers, and more especially the development of countries, by the improvement of internal communications, will have the effect of augmenting the available wealth of the world, and therefore of increasing the demand for many articles of dress. The emancipation of the serfs in Russia, the great endeavors which are being made by the Czar for the construction of railroads, the improvement in the position of Austria, notwithstanding her recent (so-called) disasters, and the inauguration of railways in Hungary, are clearly in favor of a more rapid accumulation of wealth and as wealth produces wants, so those countries which can supply those wants are likely to be benefitted. The production of an additional bushel of wheat in Hungary may have the effect of producing an additional yard of cloth at Manchester, while to manufacture that additional yard of cloth an additional quantity of cotton must be received either from the East or the West. There is no doubt that such a movement as the internal development of countries, though very gradual, and, at the present time, somewhat in abeyance, is now taking place, and from that fact I argue that the demands upon the manufacturing and producing countries will steadily be increased. Indeed, with the present deficiency in the supply, and with the great export demand for goods, it seems to me that the present prices of cotton is fully justified. Cotton is now unexpectedly dear, but it is to be hoped that the high price will encourage the grower in all parts of the world. It would benefit all to have a large supply, because if foreign buyers will take immense quantities of goods when they are dear, what amount of goods will they purchase when they shall once more become cheap?

Our second consideration is with the high price of bread. On this side of harvest there seems to be no possibility of wheat falling to a point that will cheapen the price of the 4 lb. loaf. Much of this season's wheat weighs about 54, 58 and 60 lbs. per bushel, instead of 62, 64 and 66 lbs. With about 3 quarters to the acre of such a quality of produce, the yield of wheat in England must have been very small, and when we bear in mind that even large importations of foreign produce

have not reduced prices, it is but too clear that the deficiency was very great. The almost complete absorption of old stocks, and the small addition made to our supplies by the crop of 1867, were the main causes of the rapid advance in the value of breadstuffs. The existing state of things cannot be rectified until the new crop is ready for market; but it is satisfactory to observe that the young wheat plant looks well, and that as a large breadth of land is under wheat cultivation, we look forward to a large crop. Good wheat must, indeed, continue to command a high price. Wheat is still dear in France, and in many other parts of Europe a comparative scarcity of produce prevails. It becomes, therefore, of the utmost importance that we shall attract produce to our shores by offering a higher price than is offered by our competitors. We are, however, in no fear of the supplies being short. If our imports during the Winter months have been large, and it is believed somewhat in excess of our requirements, because an accumulation of supplies is believed to have been taking place of late at the outports, there is some justice in asserting that the re-opening of navigation in the more northern latitudes will cause a large amount of ice bound produce to find its way to the consuming markets. We hope, therefore, before long to be able to notice that the supply of wheat afloat to England is again 2,000,000 of quarters.

The tone of the wheat trade has not materially changed. Millers continue to operate with caution, but good wheat commands full prices. Our imports are very large, and an impression prevails that a slight accumulation of stocks at the outports is in progress. The following is the statement of imports and exports since the commencement of the season.

From—	WHEAT. Imports—		Exports—	
	1866-67. cwt.	1867-68. cwt.	1866-67. cwt.	1867-68. cwt.
Sept. 1 to March 23.....	13,801,046	21,693,378	291,164	503,545
Week ending April 4.....	950,004	801,724	2,162	6,063
Total	14,751,050	22,495,097	293,326	509,608
	FLOUR.			
Sept. 1 to March 23.....	2,239,906	2,042,755	11,791	15,332
Week ending April 4.....	64,581	40,300	403	1,276
Total	2,294,487	2,083,055	12,194	16,608

The money market has returned to a state of comparative inactivity, and the rates of discount have once more fallen to a low point. All the causes affecting the supply and the demand have now been removed. The quarterly expenses have been mostly met, the public dividends have been distributed, and the supply of money has largely increased. This position suggests the question, what is the prospect respecting the value of money in the immediate future. To the capitalist that future cannot be looked upon as cheering, for the nature of the supply of loanable capital, and the position of trade do not justify the charge of a much higher rate. Trade is no doubt improving, and, therefore, the requirements of the commercial body are increasing; but, with the exception of cotton, the improvement is gradual in the extreme, and prices do not advance to any important extent. Should any branch of our commerce play an important part in advancing the rates of discount, that branch will be cotton, and in consequence of the rise of from 25 to 30 per cent in the value of that staple, it is believed that the rates of discount will rule somewhat higher. As yet, however, the higher price of cotton has had no effect. The open market *minimum* rate of discount, which, a fortnight since was 2 per cent, does not now exceed 1½ per cent, and bills of the very first class are, in some instances, taken at 1¼ per cent. During the last quarter good bills were discounted at as low a figure as 1¼ per cent; but a return to such a point is by no means expected. On the other hand, indeed, it is believed that the price of cotton, of wheat, and the gradual improvement which is taking place in trade will have the effect of causing a slight increase in the demand, and therefore a slight improvement in the rates of discount. In the face, however, of a large and super abundant supply of loanable capital here and in the Paris Market, there seems at present to be no room for any great or important alteration. Annexed are the current quotations for money, so far as regards the best descriptions of paper, compared with last year:

	1867. Per cent.	1868. Per cent.	1867. Per cent.	1868. Per cent.
30 and 60 days' bills	2½@2¼	1¾@1½	6 months' bank bills	2¾@3
3 months' bills	2½@2¼	1¾@1½	4 and 6 trade bills	3 @3¾
4 months' bank bills	2½@2¼	2 @2¼		

There have been no changes of importance in the rates on the Continent during the present week. At all the leading cities much quietness has prevailed, but the quotations are the same. The supply of bullion held by the Bank of France now amounts to £45,318,008, while discounts are at £17,542,830. The quotations, compared with those of last year, are subjoined:

	B'k rate 1867.	Op. m'kt 1867.	B'k rate 1868.	Op. m'kt 1868.
At Paris	3 2½	2-2¼ 1½-2	Turin	5 5
Vienna	4 4	4 4	Brussels	5 2½
Berlin	4 4	2½ 2½-3	Madrid	6 5
Frankfort	2½ 2½	1¾-2 1½-2	Hamburg	- 1½
Amst'rd'm	3 2½	1¾-2½ 2	St. Pet'g.	7 8

As regards the foreign exchanges, the changes this week have been unimportant. The rates on Italy and Austria are rather less favorable to those countries.

In the bullion market, there are no important features. Gold commands very little attention on the part of export buyers, and hence, as the supply afloat from Australia is about £1,300,000, and as about £500,000 is now considered to be due, there is every probability that some important supplies will shortly be transmitted to the Bank. Silver has been dealt in to a very limited extent, owing to the interruption of our Indian communications. The high price of cotton is, however, calculated to give firmness to the value of that commodity. Annexed are the prices of bullion:

GOLD.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard.	77	9	@-	-
do Refinable	do last price.	77	11	@-	-
Spanish Doubloons	per oz.	76	9	@77	9
South American Doubloons	do last price.	73	9	@-	-
United States Gold Coin	do do	76	3½	@-	-
SILVER.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver	per oz. standard, nominal.	5	0½	@-	-
do containing 5 grs. gold	do last price.	5	1	@-	-
Fine Cake Silver	per oz.	5	5½	@-	-
Mexican Dollars	per oz.	4	11½	@-	-

Notwithstanding that there is no surplus available for the reduction of the national debt there has been more firmness in the market for home securities, and rather an important rise has taken place in the quotations. That improvement has arisen out of the circumstance that as the dividend money has been distributed, numerous investments have been made, and speculators have therefore operated accordingly. The following are the highest and lowest prices on each day of the week:

Week ending Apr. 11	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money	93 -93½	93½-93¾	93¾-93¾	93¾-93¾	Holiday.	93¾-93¾

With the exception of Erie railway shares, which have been rather weak, the market for American securities has been very firm, and an important rise has taken place in prices. United States Five-Twenty bonds have slightly improved in value; but in Atlantic and Great Western railway consolidated mortgage bonds, and in Illinois Central railway shares there has been an important advance. United States Five-Twenty bonds close this afternoon at 72½@72¾; Atlantic and Great Western railway consolidated mortgage bonds, 32@33; Erie railway shares, 46½@47½, and Illinois Central, 93½@94½. The highest and lowest prices of the principal American securities on each day of the week are subjoined:

Week ending Apr. 11	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thu'day.	Friday.	Sat'day.
U. S. 5-20's	72½-72½	72½-72½	72½-73	72½-73½	Holiday.	72½-72½
Atlantic & G't Western consold bonds	31 -31½	31½-33	33 -35	33½-34½	Holiday.	32½-33
Erie Shares (\$100)	48 -49	48 -49	48 -49	41½-47½	Holiday.	46½-47½
Illinois shares (\$100)	91½-92½	92½-93½	95 -96	94 -94½	Holiday.	93½-94½

From Frankfort we learn that the market for Five-Twenty bonds was firmer, and that prices had slightly improved.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Stock and Money Market.—Consols have been generally quiet and steady throughout the week, closing at an advance of ¼d upon the opening price. American securities have not been dealt in to any extent, but the quotations remain steady. Erie shows an advance on the week of 1d., and Illinois Central ½d. United States bonds are now quoted at 70@70½, ex coupon, and Atlantic and Great Western 33½. Bonds at Frankfort have been steady, and close strong at 70½ for the issue of 1862.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Consols for money	93½@%	93½@%	93½@%	93½@%	93½@%	93½@%
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862	x70	x70	x70	x70	x70	x70
Ill. Central shares	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie Railway shares	45½	46	46½	46½	45½	46½
Atl. & G. W. (consols)	34	34½	....	....	34	33½

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—

Frankfort	75½	75½	75½@%	75½	75½	75½
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—The cotton market, with the exception of Tuesday, has been firm and active. There has been a large business transacted in cotton to arrive, and have also been heavy arrivals, which checked business to some extent on Tuesday. The sales of the current week ending with Thursday foot up 73,000 bales. The market closed on Thursday buoyant, with an active speculative demand, at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, on the spot, 12½d., do., to arrive, 12½d., and Middling Orleans 12½d.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Bale sold	8,000	12,000	12,000	8,000	15,000	15,000
Price Midd. Uplds.	12 @%	12½	12½	12½@%	12½	12½
Orleans	12½@%	12½	12½	12½@%	12½	12½
Midd. Uplds. to arriv	12½@%	12½	12½	....	12½@%	12½

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market has been generally quiet throughout the week. Western Wheat has advanced 1d. closing at 14s. 6d., Corn has been dull, and has steadily declined from day to day, closing at 38s. 9d., Oats have gained 1d., closing at 4s. 2d., and Peas 6d, closing at 47s. 6d. The remaining articles are without quotable change from last week. The tone of the market was dull at the close.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, (Western) p. bbl	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. cbl	14 5	14 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Wheat (California white) "	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2
Corn (West. mxd) p. 480lbs	40 0	40 0	36 9	39 6	39 0	38 9
Barley (American) per 60lbs	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45lbs	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 2	4 2	4 2
Peas (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 6	47 6	47 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market has run generally dull throughout the week. Beef has declined 2s. 6d., closing at 122s. 6d. Lard, however, has been active and advancing, and has gained 3s. 9d., closing at 65s. Bacon has also slightly advanced, and at the close was quoted at 49s. Pork and Cheese are unaltered. The market was quiet at the close.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	125 0	125 0	125 0	122 0	128 6	122 6
Pork (Etu. pr. mess) p 200 lbs	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	47 6	48 0	48 6	49 0	49 0	49 0
Lard (American) " " "	61 3	64 3	64 6	64 3	64 3	65 0
Cheese (fine) " " "	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Naval Stores have been dull. Other articles quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine shows a decline of 9d., closing at 32s., and Tallow 3d., closing at 45s. 6d. The remaining articles in the reported list retain the quotations of last week.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
" middling " "	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
" fine pale " "	32 9	32 9	32 9	32 6	32 6	32 0
Sp turpentine " "	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	9	9	9	9	9	9
" spirits " per 8 lbs	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) p. 112 lbs.	45 9	45 6	45 6	45 6	45 6	45 6
Tallow (American) p 112 lbs.	45 9	45 6	45 6	45 6	45 6	45 6
Clover seed (Am. red) " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Linseed cake (obl'g) p ton	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0
" oil " "	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Sperm oil " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whale oil p. 252 gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Latest: Friday Evening, April 24.

Consols closed steady at 93½@93¾ for both money and account, and American securities at the following figures: U. S. bonds 70½ ex coupon, Erie 46, and Illinois Central 93½. Five-Twenties at Frankfort closed at 75½@75¾ for the old issue.

There has been an active speculative demand for cotton to day, with heavy transactions, and the market closes firm with an advance of fully ½d. upon the opening price. The following were the authorised quotations at the close, with sales of the day of 20,000 bales: Middling Uplands on the spot 12½d, do. to arrive 13d, and Middling Orleans 12½d. The trade reports from Manchester are favorable, the market for yarns and fabrics being quoted strong. The Cotton Brokers' Circular, published to-day, contains the following statistics: The total sales of the week have been 83,000 bales of all sorts, of which 25,000 were taken for export, and 9,000 for speculation, leaving nearly 50,000 for local consumption. The total stock of cotton afloat from all ports bound to Liverpool is estimated at 841,000 bales, of which amount 90,000 are on the way from the United States.

In Breadstuffs to-day Wheat has been quiet and unchanged. Corn dull, with a decline of 3d. Peas firmer, with an advance to 48s. 6d. Flour steady. The market closed quiet.

In Provisions Lard is still active and advancing. Pork dull but unchanged, and Bacon quiet and steady. The market closed steady, with Lard quoted at 65s. 3d.

The Produce market has been dull, but closed without quotable alteration of prices.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are about the same in dry goods, but show a considerable increase in general merchandise, the total being \$4,660,458, against \$4,522,237 last week, and \$5,701,225 the previous week. The exports are 4,111,405 this week, against \$3,013,393 last week, and \$4,731,689 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 14,646 bales, against 8,994 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) April 17, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) April 18:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dry goods.....	\$1,427,150	\$2,337,947	\$1,236,966	\$1,261,409
General merchandise...	4,688,179	5,236,457	3,865,914	3,399,049
Total for the week.....	\$6,115,329	\$7,624,404	\$5,102,880	\$4,660,458
Previously reported....	37,649,915	93,115,153	74,341,038	65,860,660
Since Jan. 1.....	\$43,765,244	\$100,739,557	\$79,443,918	\$70,511,118

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 April 21:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
For the week.....	\$2,114,312	\$6,255,521	\$4,474,844	\$4,111,405
Previously reported....	53,001,847	73,209,372	59,932,857	50,208,027
Since Jan 1.....	\$60,116,159	\$79,464,993	\$64,406,701	\$54,319,432

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

To	1868.		1867.	
	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	\$2,540,792	\$29,298,100	\$2,175,268	\$37,920,643
France.....	190,000	2,826,131	679,657	4,438,418
Holland and Belgium.....	99,088	2,035,509	.....	1,514,063
Germany.....	154,275	4,364,549	521,060	6,957,051
Other Northern Europe..	4,883	463,594	270,067	481,311
Spain.....	66,111	395,371	48,159	233,719
Other Southern Europe...	57,775	1,492,691	26,431	922,412
East Indies.....	.....	30,820	.....	.....
China and Japan.....	3,300	797,367	8,000	773,978
Australia.....	.....	768,172	88,972	825,651
British N A Colonies....	193,985	1,167,010	10,836	670,647
Cuba.....	143,125	2,255,497	75,833	2,176,272
Hayti.....	131,759	825,966	51,765	355,599
Other West Indies.....	248,270	2,538,391	120,100	2,171,653
Mexico.....	.....	583,049	36,473	603,431
New Granada.....	29,593	1,059,484	40,741	1,066,799
Venezuela.....	4,707	224,778	16,568	234,695
British Guiana.....	106,307	455,565	50,118	429,269
Brazil.....	120,222	1,032,071	63,424	711,430
Other S. American ports..	3,421	958,110	70,720	1,223,119
All other ports.....	13,862	300,601	22,597	338,930

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending April 18, 1868:

Date	Port	Specie	Value
April 14	St. Saxonia, Ham	burg—	.....
		Silver bars.....	\$96,428
		Mexican silver and gold bars.....	50,500
		Gold bars.....	20,000
April 15	St. Australasian, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	36,114
		Silver bars.....	208,049
		American gold.....	100,000
April 15	Bg. Turull, Mayaguez—	American silver.....	15,000
April 15	Bg. Harry, Ponce—	American silver.....	35,000
April 15	St. Bremen, Bremen—	Foreign silver.....	4,300
		American gold.....	20,000
April 16	St. Columbia, Havana,	American silver.....	\$7,000
	Bg. Alice, Para—	American gold.....	1,380
April 18	St. Pennsylvania, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	84,000
April 18	St. City of Paris, Liverpool—	British gold.....	14,520
		American gold.....	100,000
April 18	St. Cuba, Liverpool,	American gold.....	100,000
April 18	St. Laurent, Paris,	Gold bars.....	574,034
		Silver bars.....	35,769
		Gold coin.....	100,000
		Mexican silver....	3,404

Total for the week..... \$1,625,498
Previously reported..... 17,035,624

Year	Value	Year	Value
1867.....	\$7,960,245	1859.....	\$12,521,920
1866.....	5,815,086	1858.....	9,805,996
1865.....	5,237,024	1857.....	6,860,191
1864.....	14,918,013	1856.....	5,756,939
1863.....	16,355,225	1855.....	7,840,112
1862.....	11,763,482	1854.....	6,824,470
1861.....	2,350,800	1853.....	3,734,199
1860.....	5,399,379	1852.....	7,232,761

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

Date	Port	Specie	Value
April 13	St. Etna, Liverpool—	Gold.....	\$1,943
		Silver.....	2,595
April 13	Sch Tampico, Tampico,	Silver.....	1,500
April 13	Sch. Annie Lulan, Sa-	vanilla—	.....
		Silver.....	300
April 16	Steamer Fulton, As-	pinwall—	.....
April 16	Schooner F. Newell,	Tabasco—	.....
		Gold.....	250
April 17	St. Atlanta, Vera Cruz,	Gold.....	1,805
April 17	St. Alabama, Vera Cruz,	Gold.....	3,200
Total for week.....			\$49,143
Previously reported.....			2,689,271

Total since January 1, 1863..... \$2,738,414

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom Houses.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks:

Date	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.
Mar. 7.....	341,652,450	38,127,950	379,880,400
" 14.....	341,637,400	38,177,950	379,815,350
" 21.....	341,597,400	38,177,950	379,775,350
" 28.....	341,643,400	38,177,950	379,821,350
April 4.....	341,643,400	38,127,950	379,771,350
" 11.....	341,643,400	38,177,950	379,821,350
" 18.....	341,651,400	38,277,950	379,929,350

2.—National bank currency issued (weekly and aggregate), and the amount (including worn-out notes) returned, with the amount in circulation at date:

Week ending.	Notes issued.	Notes returned.	Notes in Circulation.
Mar. 7.....	Current week. 112,360	Aggregate. 6,849,565	299,749,765
" 14.....	131,390	6,947,165	299,783,556
" 21.....	118,610	7,029,765	299,779,566
" 28.....	170,760	7,173,615	299,846,476
April 4.....	119,840	307,020,091	299,761,822
" 11.....	757,670	307,139,931	299,763,991
" 18.....	76,700	307,215,601	299,759,440

3.—Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer and distributed weekly; also the amount destroyed:

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroy'd
March 7.....	487,000	294,867	327,000
" 14.....	482,600	406,834	392,200
" 21.....	494,500	244,933	432,700
" 28.....	413,500	437,280	400,010
April 4.....	401,000	512,495	495,000
" 11.....	409,000	312,580	337,000
" 18.....	375,000	476,255	369,100

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Arizona*, from *Aspinwall*, April 12, arrived at this port April 22, with treasure for the following consignees:

Duncan, Sherman & Co....	\$47,526 42	J. and W. Seligman & Co..	93,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.....	268,651 62	A. Belmont & Co.....	147,128 19
Moritz Mayer	15,906 19	Isaacs & Asch	2,200 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	35,507 96	Hoadly, Eno & Co.....	1,000 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.....	92,500 00	Juan de Mier.....	1,000 00
Lees & Waller.....	243,600 00		
Total.....			\$948,020 38

The arrivals of treasure from San Francisco since the commencement of the year, are shown in the following statement:

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	Since Jan. 1.	Date.	Steamship.	At date.	Since Jan. 1.
Jan. 9.	Rising Star	\$989,464	\$989,464	Mar. 11.	Rising Star	476,147	8,047,827
" 22.	Arizona	951,705	1,941,169	Mar. 22.	Arizona	1,168,779	9,216,606
Feb. 1.	H. Chauncey	1,293,584	3,239,753	Apl. 1.	H. Chauncey	864,698	10,081,304
Feb. 9.	Rising Star	1,255,333	4,495,087	Apl. 10.	Oc'n Queen	1,175,754	11,257,058
Feb. 20.	Arizona	1,568,161	6,063,248	Apl. 22.	Arizona	948,020	12,205,078
Mar. 2.	H. Chauncey	1,551,270	7,571,680				

RESERVE OF BANKS.—We have received the following important circular from the Comptroller of the Currency:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1868.

Numerous inquiries having been received at this office as to what may constitute the lawful money reserve required by sections 31 and 32 of the National Currency Act, and it appearing that there is some misunderstanding on the subject, the following circular is published for the information and guidance of the National Banks:

I. RESERVE OF BANKS LOCATED IN THE CITIES NAMED IN THE ACT.

National Banks located in the cities named in section 31 of the National Currency Act (approved June 3, 1864,) are required by law to keep as a reserve twenty five per cent. of the aggregate amount of their deposits and outstanding circulation, National and State, two-fifths of which twenty-five per cent. must consist of lawful money of the United States. That is, two-fifths of twenty-five per cent. of the outstanding circulation must consist of plain legal tender notes or specie, and two-fifths of twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate amount of deposits may consist of compound interest notes, or plain legal tender notes and specie as the banks may prefer.

The whole of this two-fifths of twenty-five per cent. must be kept on hand in the vaults of the Banks.

The remaining three-fifths of twenty-five per cent. may be constituted as follows: one-half the reserve of twenty-five per cent. may be in actual cash balances due from any National Banking Association in New York City, selected with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the difference between this one-half and the two-fifths in the vaults of the bank (that is, one-tenth of the whole reserve) may consist of three per cent. certificates; or the whole of the three-fifths of twenty-five per cent may consist of three per cent certificates, or legal tender notes and specie, or of clearing house certificates, payable in lawful money, or of any combination of these; or, if the bank has sufficient of any or all of the above items to make the reserve required for its outstanding circulation, all or any part of the three-fifths of twenty-five per cent required for its deposits may consist of compound interest notes, which, by the terms of the law authorizing their issue (Act approved June 30, 1864), are not a legal tender in redemption of any notes issued by any banking association calculated or intended to circulate as money.

But no part of the two-fifths of twenty five per cent required to be kept on hand in lawful money can consist of the three per cent certificates, because the law authorizing their issue and use as reserve (Act approved March 2, 1867) expressly requires that two-fifths of twenty-five per cent shall consist of lawful money; that is, of United States legal tender notes or specie.

The banks of the city of New York must keep on hand the whole or the twenty-five per cent of the aggregate amount of their circulation and deposits required for reserve, two-fifths of which twenty-five per cent must consist of lawful money as above.

The remaining three-fifths may consist, for deposits, of compound interest or legal tender notes and specie, of three per cent certificates, of clearing-house certificates payable in legal tenders, or of any combination of these that may be preferred; and for circulation, of any or all of the above items, except compound interest notes, which, as heretofore stated, are not a legal tender for redemption of circulating notes.

II. RESERVE OF BANKS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE CITIES NAMED IN THE ACT.

National banks located in places other than the cities named in section 31 of the National Currency Act (approved June 3, 1864) are required to keep a reserve of fifteen per cent of the aggregate amount of their deposits and outstanding circulation, National and State.

Two-fifths of this fifteen per cent must consist of lawful money of the United States, and must be kept on hand in the vaults of the bank; that is, two-fifths of fifteen per cent of the outstanding circulation must consist of plain legal tender notes and specie on hand; compound interest notes, by the terms of the law under which they are issued (Act approved June 30, 1864), not being a legal tender for the payment or redemption of any notes issued by any banking association intended or calculated to circulate as money.

The remainder of the reserve required to be kept on hand (two-fifths of fifteen per cent of the aggregate amount of deposits) may consist of compound interest notes, or plain legal tenders and specie, or both, as the banks may prefer; but no part of the reserve required to be kept on hand can consist of Three per Cent Certificates, because the law authorizing their issue and use as reserve (Act approved March 2, 1867) requires that two-fifths of the reserve of all National Banks shall consist of lawful money of the United States, thus excluding the Certificates themselves from being considered lawful money for redemption purposes.

The remaining three-fifths of the reserve may consist of balances due from a National Banking Association, approved as a redeeming agent, in any of the cities named in section 31 of the act, of plain legal tender notes and specie, or any combinations of them, or of the Three per Cent Certificates; and for deposits only, all or any part of the three-fifths may consist of Compound Interest Notes in addition to the foregoing; but no part of the reserve for circulation can consist of Compound Interest Notes, because, as explained above, they cannot be used for the redemption of circulating notes.

III It is hoped that the above will be carefully considered and fully understood by those interested, and that no National Bank will at any time be deficient in the lawful money reserve which the law requires shall be kept.

H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Attention is called to the card of Messrs. J. M. Cummings & Co. on the last page of this paper. At their store, No. 58 Broad street, Messrs Cummings & Co. offer first class Bourbon and Rye Whiskies from their own and other distilleries.

Holders of the Central Pacific Railroad bonds are joint-investors with the United States Government in the grand Continental Pacific Railroad line, having the prior claim thereon. These securities are highly commended to persons desiring good, safe, steady investments. They are for sale, for the present, at par and accrued interest in currency—the interest and principal being repayable in gold—and now yield nearly nine per cent upon the outlay. All information, &c., furnished on application by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau st., N. Y.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company is again offering a limited amount of its bonds for sale, and parties who have money to invest either their own or the funds of others held as trustees or guardians, will do well to observe carefully the advantages offered by these securities as a safe, permanent, and at the present price, a paying investment. The great question now is, are the bonds secure? For it is self-evident that a thirty year bond bearing 6 per cent gold interest, the principal also being payable in gold, is an excellent purchase at par, provided only that the payment of interest and principal are perfectly secured. We can only say that the security offered by these bonds equals that of any similar bond which we have known to be negotiated in this country.

1. They form a first lien upon a property whose first cost is more than double their amount.
2. The road has now made such prodigious progress, and is going on so rapidly that its failure is beyond the limits of possibility, and it will probably be completed in 1870.
3. The property upon which the mortgage is given covers not only the road but also the land granted by the Government, which can hardly be less valuable in a few years than the road itself.
4. The earnings of the road in 1867, though a mere fragment of the whole line, were much more than adequate to pay the interest on bonds issued.

The Pacific Railroad is a great national enterprise in which every citizen of the United States must take much interest and have a certain pride, and as it has been pushed on with such great energy and ability by Mr. Thomas C. Durant and the other gentlemen having the business in charge, and as its bonds certainly seem to be one of the best securities ever offered in this market, we take pleasure in commending the advertisement of the company to the careful consideration of all our readers.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	WHERE PAYABLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
<i>Railroad.</i>				
Macon and Western.....	4	April 25	Company's Office	April 9
Cin., Ham. & Dayton stock.	8	April 15	Company's Office	—
Cleve. & Pittsburg, stock..	10	May 2	Company's Office	April 20
Michigan Southern stock..	10	—	Company's Office	—
Concord.....	5	May 1	Company's Office	—
<i>Banks.</i>				
American Exchange Nat....	5	May 1	At Bank.	April 17
National City.....	6	May 1	At Bank.	—
Fulton National.....	5	May 1	At Bank.	April 16
Mechanics & Traders Nat..	5	May 1	At Bank.	April 20
Pacific National, extra.....	5	May 1	At Bank.	—
Mercantile National.....	5	May 1	At Bank.	—
Union National.....	5	May 1	At Bank.	April 21

FRIDAY, April 24, 1868, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The bank statement of last Saturday was less favorable than was expected. The deposits showed an increase of \$1,980,643, but this was set off by an addition of \$1,884,000 to the loans and discounts; while the legal tenders exhibited a loss of \$1,148,000. These figures, however, rather reflected the course of affairs at the beginning of the week, when the

Treasury was selling gold to a large extent, than the position at the close.

The fact of the Treasury having suspended its sales of coin for a few days, and its showing more disposition to buy Seven-Thirties, had a favorable effect upon confidence among the banks, and indeed a freer use of balances. Moreover, there is a steady flow of remittances from the interior, so that the banks are now steadily gaining in funds. The stringency in money has now spent its force, and call borrowers find no difficulty in supplying their wants at 7 per cent

Discounts also are easier. There is not any large amount of first class paper on the market, the merchants being apparently intent upon a short time business; and the banks are accommodating their mercantile customers more freely, and are also buying a moderate amount of paper from the dealers. On the street, prime names pass at 7@9 per cent; second rate names are little wanted and can be negotiated only at high rates, for there is not a healthy confidence in any except the best known names.

One year ago, prime commercial paper was current at 6½@7 per cent; and call loans ranged at 4@6 per cent.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans	7 @	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months	7 @ 9
Loans on bonds & mort.	7 @ 7	do single names	@ 10
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months	7 @ ..	Lower grades	@ ..

UNITED STATES SECURITIES—The upward tendency in Governments noted in our last has been continued this week, and prices are now about 1 per cent above our last quotations. As usual at this season there is a steady investment demand; and the payment of the May coupons amounting to \$25,000,000 raises the expectation of a demand for the employment of interest. Moreover, the growing ease in the money market makes it easier for dealers to carry a full stock of securities; while the purchases of Seven-Thirties by the Government diminishes the supply on the market. The upward tendency in gold has caused a firmer market for the exportable bonds; on Wednesday the price of gold touched 140½, and Sixty-Twos rose to 112½ in sympathy; but to-day, gold being 1½ lower, the bonds have fallen to 111½. It is not generally anticipated that any important amount of bonds will be sent to Europe, in return for coupons, the market there being apparently well supplied; this, however, must very much depend upon the price of gold.

There has been some talk of a probability that the Secretary of the Treasury will issue the balance of a few millions of Ten-Forties in exchange for Seven-Thirties; but, so far as we can learn, there is no official authority for the proposal. It is supposed, apparently on good authority, that the Treasury will soon be prepared to offer a Five-Twenty bond dated July 1, 1868, in exchange for the out-standing balance of Seven-Thirty notes.

At present Governments range 1@4 per cent above those of a year ago, when money was easier than now, as will appear from the following comparison:

	Apr. 24, 1868.	Apr. 26, 1867.		Apr. 24, 1868.	Apr. 26, 1867.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113	109½	U. S. 5-20s, 1865 new	108½	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111½	110	U. S. 10-40s	103½	98½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110	108½	U. S. 7-30s, 2d issue	107	105½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110	108			
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110½	109			

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

	Mar. 20.	Mar. 27.	Apr. 3.	Apr. 9.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 24.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	111½	110½	111½	112½	112½	113
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	110½	109½	109½	111½	110½	111½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	108½	107½	108½	109½	109	110
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	108½	107½	108½	109½	109½	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. iss.	107	106½	106½	107½	107½	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, c.	107½	107	107½	107½	107½	108½
U. S. 10-40's	101	100½	100½	102	101½	102½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series	106½	105½	105½	106½	106	107
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series	106½	105½	105½	106½	106	107

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The passage of the Erie bill by the Legislature and its becoming law by the Governor's signature has been the controlling event of the week in the stock market. The event appears to have been construed as favorable to the Vanderbilt interest, although the act in some particulars appears to have been directly framed for crippling his schemes. New York Central has advanced from 112½, our last quotation, to 125 yesterday; Hudson River from 125 to 135, and Cleveland and Toledo from 101½ to 104. Erie has not advanced proportionately; the facts of a difference of policy among the directors, and of the litigation being continued having a tendency to keep the stock unsettled. The price has fluctuated between 68½ and 72. The fact of New York Central being very largely oversold, while it was

known that Mr. Vanderbilt's friends held most of the stock, has no doubt contributed very materially to the advance in its price.

The general list has been more active and higher, in sympathy with the rise in the stocks alluded to. Rock Island has fluctuated somewhat widely, first of all advancing to 95 in consequence of a decision which virtually removes the injunction upon the directors as to the use of the funds, and then falling back 6@7 per cent upon subsequent legal proceedings.

A variety of reports are in circulation as to the position of Erie affairs, and it is difficult to ascertain the truth as to the situation; from all we are able to learn, however, the following are probably about the facts of the case: Mr. Drew appears to have come to an understanding with Mr. Vanderbilt with respect to a future joint policy. In pursuance of this policy, whatever it may be, Mr. Drew recently attempted to effect the removal of the Erie funds from a bank in Jersey City to New York, under his own custody. Mr. Eldridge becoming aware of the attempt, caused the funds to be detained, and construing Mr. Drew's act into a course of co-operation with the Vanderbilt interest, the friends of President Eldridge combined for the purpose of displacing Mr. Drew from the Treasurership and substituting Mr. Jay Gould. At a meeting of the directors held yesterday, the attempt at removal was made, but failed from the lack of an adequate majority. It thus appears quite likely that Mr. Drew has a majority in the direction, prepared to support him in a combination with Mr. Vanderbilt. This evening Mr. Drew appeared on Broad street after board hours, and his appearance being construed as an indication that he had taken the course above indicated, the price of Erie advanced from 68½ to 70½.

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

	Mar. 13.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 27.	Apr. 3.	Apr. 9.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 24.
Cumberland Coal	21½	20½	20½	25	26½	26½	26½
Quicksilver	61	46½	46	47½	48	46½	48½
Canton Co.	10	10	10	10	10	10	11½
Mariposa pref.	127½	123	119½	122½	121½	112½	123½
New York Central	75½	71½	69½	73½	72	67½	68½
Erie	141	139	131	140	141	125	135
Hudson River	93½	92½	91½	90½	90½	87½	89½
Reading	89½	89	88½	83½	90½	86½	89½
Mich. Southern	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Michigan Central	90	90	91	92	92	87½	x.d. 89½
Clev. and Pittsb.	106	104½	103½	104½	104½	101½	101
Clev. and Toledo	69	69	60	60	60	60	60
Northwestern	74	74	74½	74½	75½	70½	74½
preferred	96	93½	92½	94½	95½	87½	93
Rock Island	100½	102½	102	99½	100½	100½	102½
Fort Wayne	137½	135½	136	135½	143	142	148½
Illinois Central	30½	30½	29½	31	31½	30½	30½
Ohio & Miss.							

The following statement shows the volume of transactions in shares, at both the Stock Boards for the past and several previous weeks:

Week ending—	Bank.	Rail-road.	Coal.	Min. ing.	Im. pro't.	Tele. graph.	Steam-ship.	Other.	Total.
Feb. 7	985	388,304	3,066	4,710	13,370	19,667	35,445	33,797	495,749
" 14	1,198	384,843	520	2,050	16,590	10,748	23,627	23,515	462,931
" 21	1,676	450,524	993	2,300	7,000	21,306	33,033	9,217	532,104
" 28	972	301,484	2,296	5,050	7,137	20,463	22,500	11,753	371,655
Mar. 6	797	346,169	4,100	2,300	4,400	18,265	28,493	19,876	424,400
" 12	960	334,308	4,245	3,300	4,000	6,648	13,613	21,627	388,701
" 19	598	433,908	1,331	3,012	9,100	11,080	26,423	29,653	520,665
" 26	624	273,629	770	1,400	3,150	9,960	24,869	10,469	324,571
Apr. 2	463	291,125	385	3,500	2,350	19,516	34,566	9,99	361,104
" 9	457	207,747	891	6,410	2,800	19,219	61,193	4,260	302,937
" 16	448	400,744	584	5,350	1,700	18,431	26,351	46,602	500,210
" 23	518	359,932	556	12,400	4,325	14,440	34,761	21,320	448,752

The following is a summary of the amount of Government bonds and notes, State and City securities, and railroad and other bonds sold at Regular Board for the past and several previous weeks:

Week ending	Governments		State & City Bonds.	Company Bonds.	Total amount
Friday.	Bonds.	Notes.			
Feb. 7	4,144,500	329,300	773,000	448,200	5,700,000
Feb. 14	2,191,000	424,550	978,600	591,200	4,190,350
Feb. 21	2,072,300	172,000	2,255,500	627,000	5,126,800
Feb. 28	2,850,300	410,600	1,236,500	346,500	4,844,500
Mar. 6	3,346,100	494,500	1,798,500	313,000	5,952,100
Mar. 12	2,496,500	1,025,000	1,501,000	329,500	5,352,000
Mar. 19	3,464,750	2,319,000	2,370,500	265,000	8,419,250
Mar. 26	4,125,400	863,100	983,500	205,000	6,177,000
April 2	2,356,000	759,600	1,004,500	88,500	4,208,500
April 9	3,971,900	851,500	1,008,500	187,000	6,018,900
April 16	2,017,250	640,000	382,500	138,500	3,178,250
April 23	3,811,600	1,385,300	768,000	125,500	6,090,400

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has fluctuated somewhat widely during the week. Certain operators, under an idea that the impeachment trial would certainly result in a conviction, and that conviction would be attended with considerable excitement, and with the initiation of a Western inflation policy, became large buyers, and the price advanced to 140½. The high rates of exchange and large shipments of specie also helped to encourage the upward tendency. Upon the second thought, it seems to have been concluded that this anticipation of the effects of impeachment was premature, and to-day the price fell back to 139, the decline being probably helped by the same parties who engineered the rise. For the moment, the market appears to be in favor of a slight upward reaction. Loans to-day have been mostly made "flat."

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

Table with columns: Quotations (Open, Low, High, Close), Total clearings, Balances (Gold, Currency). Rows include dates from Saturday, April 18 to Friday, April 24, and weekly summaries.

The movement of coin and bullion at this port for the week ending on Saturday, April 18, was as shown in the following formula :

Table showing financial movements: Treasury receipts from California, Imports of coin and bullion from foreign ports, Coin interest paid from U. S. Treasury in New York, Reported new supply thrown on market, etc.

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

Table with columns: Custom House (Receipts, Payments), Sub-Treasury (Receipts, Payments), Balances. Rows show daily transactions from April 13 to 18 and weekly totals.

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$1,693,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$30,000 in gold, and \$2,424,388 in Gold Certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since Jan. 4 :

Table with columns: Weeks Ending, Custom House, Sub-Treasury (Receipts, Payments), Balances, Changes in Balances. Rows show weekly data from Jan. 4 to April 18.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates of foreign exchange have ruled at the specie shipping rate. A large amount of bills appears to have been bought up in anticipation of heavy remittances against United States coupons after May 1st, and the leading drawers having thus got control of the market they have kept up rates at a point paying a profit on shipments of specie.

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

Table showing foreign exchange rates for London, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Berlin, with columns for dates April 3, 10, 17, and 24.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on April 18, 1868 :

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders. Rows list various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants', etc.

Large table listing various banks and their financial details: National, Butchers', Mechanics and Traders', Greenwich, Leather Manuf. National, etc., with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, etc.

Total..... 82,520,200 254,817,986 16,776,612 34,218,581 181,832,523 50,833,66

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

Table showing deviations: Loans (Inc. \$1,884,261), Deposits (Inc. \$1,980,643), Specie (Inc. 433,492), Legal Tenders (Dec. 1,148,949), Circulation (Inc. 24,309).

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows show weekly totals from Jan. 4 to April 18.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, April 20, 1868 :

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, Lend. Deposits, Circulation. Rows list Philadelphia, North America, Farmers' & Mech., Commercial, etc.

Total, April 20 .. 16,017,150 52,989,780 222,229 14,493,287 33,950,952 10,640,473

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Table showing deviations: Capital (Increase \$732,831), Loans (Increase 28,011), Specie (Decrease 298,901), Deposits (Increase 1,695,218), Circulation (Decrease 444), Clearings (Increase 973,192), Legal Tenders (Increase 915,460).

BOSTON BANKS.—The following are the totals of the Boston National banks for the last and previous weeks :

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Due from other banks, Deposits, Circulation (National), Circulation (State). Rows show data for April 20, April 13, and April 6.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 24, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for Stocks and Securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.), Week's Sales, and No. of shares. It is divided into National, State, Municipal, Bank Stocks, and Miscellaneous Stocks sections.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 24.

There is but little improvement in the volume of regular commercial transactions; and the only feature of importance in trade is the advance in prices of leading staples of domestic produce—Breadstuffs, Hog Products, Cotton, Naval Stores, Petroleum, &c., which may be attributed to a great variety of causes, but evidencing that the agricultural capacities of our country require a much better development than is now produced.

Cotton closed at a decided advance on the week. The same is true of Flour, Wheat and Rye; Corn and Oats are lower. Tobacco is firmly held with more doing. Groceries have been fairly active and prices close at a slight improvement.

Provisions show a pretty general advance; Butter only showing weakness and decline under increasing supplies. Pork has been under speculative manipulation and advanced at this afternoon's 'Change to \$28 50 cash, the highest figure in many months. Other Hog products have been buoyant; prime Lard closing at 18 1/2c, Pickled Hams 17 1/2c, short ribbed Bacon 16c. Beef has also advanced, India mess being taken for export at \$44 per tc. Cheese has met with a liberal export demand and the stock is reduced. The extent of the export demand in cured meats has rarely been equalled in this market, and some apprehension begins to be felt respecting our own supplies.

Hides have become fairly active at 20 1/2c gold for dry Rio Grande, and 20 1/2c@21c for Buenos Ayres. Leather has become scarce.

Naval Stores are generally firmer, but closed quiet. Spirits Turpentine sold to-day at 70c to arrive, and 73c on the spot, but other articles were somewhat nominal.

Oils show continued activity in crude whale, with sales of 4,000 bbls prime at 75c per gallon. Other Oils are in better demand.

Metals remain quiet. East India goods are firm with a continued good business in Gunny Cloth.

Petroleum has been without important variation in crude though more active, but refined has become scarce, and standard white, in bond, was held to-day at 27 1/2c. Naptha more active for future delivery.

Tallow has declined to 12 1/2c for prime, with more doing for export.

The sale of Mestiza Wool yesterday brought together a fine attendance of buyers, and the offerings, 1,500 bales, were nearly all sold, mostly within the range of 26 1/2c@39c, but including cleansed at 60c@83c.

Freights have become quiet. Room is being held back for the liberal receipts of grain expected from the canal next week. The Liverpool steamers have taken cotton at 1/4d., and grain for next week 7 1/2d. Charters to Cork for orders with grain at 6s@6s. 6d., Petroleum to port on the Continent at 5s.

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

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

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '67, and corresponding columns for various commodities like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, etc.

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

Large table with columns: Same time in 1867, Total since January 1, 1868, Total this week, and various port categories (Mexico, India, Europe, etc.) for numerous commodities.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending April 17, since Jan. 1, 1868, and for the corresponding period in 1867:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1868.	Same time 1867.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1868.	Same time 1867.
China, Glass & Earthenw'e.				Molasses.....	8,939	56,177	45,864
China.....	131	1,911	.....	Metals, &c.			
Earthenware	455	11,244	.....	Cutlery.....	63	1,347	1,426
Glass.....	1,033	127,412	.....	Hardware...	39	2,339	3,987
Glassware..	130	3,003	.....	Iron, RR b'rs	1,828	109,209	76,924
Glass plate..	41	1,035	.....	Lead, pigs..	3,813	121,132	138,878
Buttons.....	102	2,621	1,831	Spelter, lbs.	.....	914,650	682,828
Coal, tons...	312	16,152	14,362	Steel.....	1,715	46,620	79,989
Cocoa, bags...	387	4,543	4,959	Tin, boxes..	19,679	148,752	174,107
Coffee, bags..	11,603	296,359	256,483	Tin slabs, lb	463,792	1,325,497	1,098,123
Cotton, bales.	40	167	167	Rags.....	532	11,949	22,405
Drugs, &c.				Sugar, hhd's,			
Bark, Peruv	5	4,157	3,261	lcs & bbls..	16,863	106,063	70,243
Blea p'wd'rs	225	9,022	9,603	Sugar, bxs & bg	24,075	233,424	75,554
Brimst, tns.	291	2,640	4,522	Tea.....	29,469	454,237	371,246
Cochineal...	15	743	445	Tobacco.....	1,098	10,459	12,158
Cr Tartar...	38	480	321	Waste.....	.....	337	3,825
Gambier....	1,631	4,647	2,093	Wines, &c.			
Gums, crude	.....	124	5,456	Champ. bkts	1,404	23,721	31,945
Gum, Arabic	31	1,594	1,265	Wines.....	679	19,292	84,994
Indigo.....	61	1,427	1,021	Wool, bales..	324	10,609	13,289
Madder.....	6	2,784	1,437	Articles reported by value.			
Oils, ess...	.....	213	1,323	Cigars.....	\$10,077	\$169,499	\$120,238
Oil, Olive...	510	8,995	8,345	Corks.....	258	49,533	57,627
Opium.....	4	291	218	Fancy goods..	21,944	340,432	1,407,941
Soda, hi-carb	.....	27,970	46,706	Fish.....	3,113	151,387	262,660
Soda, sal...	48	18,030	4,470	Fruits, &c.			
Soda, ash...	188	10,929	12,348	Lemons....	8,725	72,853	105,221
Flax.....	13	395	531	Oranges....	21,229	298,530	269,833
Furs.....	105	1,265	631	Nuts.....	8,996	186,485	262,834
Gunny cloth..	.....	6,281	16,183	Raisins....	.....	548,440	280,208
Hair.....	239	1,953	1,043	Hides, d'ndred	130,259	3,026,531	3,320,509
Hemp, bales..	1,771	46,337	48,438	Rice.....	6,728	207,461	83,534
Hides, &c.				Spices, &c.			
Bristles....	13	250	447	Cassia.....	16,412	50,062	54,975
Hides, dres'd	134	2,416	2,923	Ginger.....	.....	5,425	17,649
India rubber..	752	11,870	16,846	Pepper.....	.....	11,913	78,994
Ivory.....	.....	754	1,143	Saltpetre....	.....	100	16,966
Jewelry, &c.				Woods.....			
Jewelry....	26	782	201	Fustic.....	3,159	41,104	23,351
Watches....	19	340	306	Logwood...	5,016	110,325	51,731
Linseed.....	.....	167,362	176,418	Mahogany..	4,272	25,216	46,473

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 24, 1868.

The receipts of cotton this week are much smaller again the total at all the ports reaching only 29,941 bales, (against 46,152 bales last week, 35,453 bales the previous week, and 42,439 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since Sept. 1, 1867, 2,044,435 bales, against 1,643,336 bales for the same period in 1866-7, being an excess this season over last season of 401,099 bales. The details of the receipts for the past week, and the corresponding week of 1867, are as follows:

Received this week at*	Receipts.		Received this week at--	Receipts.	
	1868.	1867.		1868.	1867.
New Orleans..... bales.	9,501	9,141	Florida..... bales	526	1,296
Mobile.....	3,293	2,470	North Carolina.....	216	502
Charleston.....	3,606	2,712	Virginia.....	911	2,380
Savannah.....	5,626	2,623	Total receipts.....	29,941	26,808
Texas.....	3,650	3,485	Increase this year.....	.....	3,133
Tennessee, &c.....	2,612	2,199			

The foregoing table shows an increase in the receipts for the week, this year, compared with the same period of 1867, of 3,133 bales. Our telegraphic advices to-night indicate a further considerable falling off in the receipts, so that our total for next week will be still less than that given to-day. For the remainder of the season the arrivals will without doubt be small, the present high prices having resulted in drawing down the interior stocks to a low figures, the aggregate now held at the leading inland points being not much more than one-third the total for the same period last year. The exports also show a further decrease this week, the total at all the ports reaching 41,427 bales, against 44,402 bales last week, and 60,148 bales the previous week. The following table furnishes the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

From	Exported this week to--					Total.
	Liver-pool.	Havre.	Ham-burg.	Bre-men.	Barce-lona.	
New York.....	14,126	.....	288	232	.....	14,646
Baltimore.....	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	844
Portland.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
N. Orleans.....	6,722	4,525	.....	.....	.....	11,247
Mobile.....	3,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,240
Charleston.....	3,518	.....	.....	.....	393	3,911
Savannah.....	3,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,009
Galveston.....	4,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,446
Total.....	35,989	4,525	288	232	393	44,427

* In this table, as well as in our general table of receipts, &c., we deduct from the receipts at each port for the week all received at such port from other Southern ports. For instance, each week there is a certain amount shipped from Florida to Savannah, which in estimating the total receipts must be deducted as the same shipment appears in the Florida return. We are thus particular in the statement of this fact as some of our readers fail to understand it.

For the corresponding week of 1867, the shipments from all the ports amounted to 51,768 bales, showing a decrease for the week this year of 10,341 bales, and leaving the total increase in the shipments of this season up to this date 282,868 bales, while the stocks at the ports of the United States are 185,406 bales less than they were at this date of 1867. The total foreign exports from the United States since Sept. 1, 1867, now reach 1,427,046 bales, against 1,145,178 bales for the same period last year, and the stocks at all the ports are at present 260,702 bales against 446,108 bales at the same time in 1867. Below we give our usual table of the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c.:

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

PORTS.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO--				SHIP-MENTS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, Apr. 17.	560,672	273,592	125,052	99,676	498,320	81,899	66,523
Mobile, Apr. 17...	344,863	187,493	10,432	14,679	212,604	89,988	33,934
Charleston, Apr. 17.	229,014	80,174	2,936	13,226	96,336	123,255	15,385
Savannah, Apr. 17..	466,269	212,377	9,904	9,195	241,476	209,600	30,029
Texas, April 10.....	75,439	26,771	1,625	11,185	39,581	23,851	9,290
New York, April 24*	104,008	249,471	23,640	51,695	324,806	.....	75,321
Florida, Apr. 17+..	27,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,921	170
N. Carolina, Apr. 24	32,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,972	.....
Virginia, April 24..	145,420	4,506	.....	.....	4,506	140,914	.....
Other ports, Apr. 24*	57,818	16,574	.....	2,843	19,417	.....	430,000
Total this year..	2,044,435	1,050,958	173,589	202,499	1,427,046	665,400	260,702
Same time last year	1,643,336	927,488	131,605	86,085	1,145,178	627,343	446,108

The market the early part of the week was quiet, but since Wednesday prices have taken a sharp upward turn; Middling Uplands to-day touching 32½c., the highest point of the crop this year. During the whole week the speculative feeling has been very strong, and holders have been firm, but the apathy at Liverpool until yesterday and to-day has prevented any activity. The belief on the part of some in even higher prices has been strengthened within the last few days by the very small receipts which are now coming in at the ports of the United States, as reported by telegraph, and by the rise in gold, while the prolonged non-receipt of telegrams from Bombay, and the continued large consumption at Manchester indicate that all the surplus we shall have will be required at even higher rates. The question of supplies at Liverpool and demand at Manchester is fully discussed this week in the letter of our foreign correspondent, to which we would refer our readers. Sales of the week foot up 27,471 bales, of which 3,321 bales were taken by spinners, 15,316 bales on speculation, 8,384 bales for export, and 450 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans	Texas
Ordinary.....	29½@..	29½@..	30 @..	30½@..
Good Ordinary.....	30½@..	30½@..	31 @..	31½@..
Low Middling.....	31½@..	31½@..	32 @..	32½@..
Middling.....	32½@..	32½@..	33 @..	33½@..

Below we give the price of middling cotton at this market each day of the past week:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Saturday.....	31 @...	31½@...	31½@...	31½@...
Monday.....	31 @31½	31½@31½	31½@32	31½@32½
Tuesday.....	31 @...	31½@...	31½@...	31½@...
Wednesday.....	31½@...	31½@...	32 @...	32½@...
Thursday.....	32 @...	32½@...	32½@...	32½@...
Friday.....	32½@...	32½@...	33 @...	33½@...

In the exports of Cotton this week from New York there is a considerable increase, the total shipments reaching 14,646 bales, against 8,994 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1867; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

* The receipts given for these ports are only the shipments from Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., not otherwise enumerated.
† These are the receipts at Apalachicola to March 14, and at the other ports of Florida to April 10.
‡ Estimated.

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

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Mar. 31.	Apr. 7.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 21.		
Liverpool.....	12,153	11,359	7,733	14,126	242,112	272,694
Other British Ports.....	.....	1,244	502	.....	7,359	6,057
Total to Gt. Britain..	12,153	12,603	8,235	14,125	249,471	278,751
HAVRO.....	.....	2,095	.....	.....	23,437	18,798
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	6
Total French.....	.....	2,095	.....	.....	23,640	18,804
Bremen and Hanover.....	206	916	436	232	30,522	26,121
Hamburg.....	192	.....	110	288	9,835	11,401
Other ports.....	797	.....	213	.....	6,500	4,898
Total to N. Europe..	1,195	916	759	520	46,857	42,420
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,172	860
A lothers.....	.....	109	.....	.....	2,666	800
Total Spain, etc.....	.....	109	.....	.....	4,838	1,660
Grand Total.....	13,348	15,723	8,994	14,646	324,806	341,635

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

From	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	From	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	202	41,067	South Carolina.....	792	92,113
Texas.....	2,419	13,453	North Carolina.....	214	26,161
Savannah.....	644	156,511	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c..	244	97,507
Mobile.....	.....	7,604	Per Railroad.....	1,442	111,551
Florida.....	494	12,925			
Total for the week.....	.....	.....	Total for the week.....	6,451	.....
Total since Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	Total since Sept. 1.....	558,897	.....

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

Receipts from—	—Boston.—		—Philad'phia.—		—Baltimore.—	
	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.
New Orleans.....	5,919	41,277	.....	4,625	.....	147
Texas.....	1,782	3,744	.....	.....	.....	183
Savannah.....	.....	18,190	.....	16,410	.....	13,008
Mobile.....	248	19,745	.....	203	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,767	13,609	85	3,665	.....	10,716
North Carolina.....	.....	352	.....	1,415	2	4,630
Virginia.....	.....	24	.....	303	718	33,120
New York, &c*.....	1,241	70,963	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c... 1,102	33,303	.....	.....	.....	68	24,515
Total receipts..... bales.	12,059	201,337	85	426,651	788	86,324

* Reshipments.
† This total does not include the railroad receipts at Philadelphia.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The foregoing tables show that the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 41,427 bales. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all the ports, both North and South, have been made:

Exported this week from—	Total bales
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Cuba, 1,059... City of Paris, 567... Pennsylvania, 2,598... Etna, 1,103... Australasian, 795... Manhattan, 2,961... per ships John Bright, 2,186... Queen of the Mersey, 2,857.....	14,126
To Hamburg, per steamer Hammonia, 288.....	288
To Bremen, per steamer Bremen, 232.....	232
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Somerset, 844.....	844
PORTLAND—To Liverpool, per....., 84.....	84
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Gen. Berry, 3,948... Southern Empire, 2,774.....	6,722
To Havro, per ship Ella S. Thayer, 3,260... schooner Wm. L. Burroughs, 265.....	4,525
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Aracana, 3,240.....	3,240
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per ship Hannah Morris, 203 Sea Island, 3,315 Upland.....	3,518
To Barcelona, per brig Fortuna, 193 Upland. Victoria, 200 Upland.....	393
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per steamer Golden Light, 2,769 Upland and 240 Sea Island.....	3,009
GALVESTON—To Liverpool, per barks Herbert, 3,832... Landwurst, 1,114.....	4,446
Total exports of cotton from the United States this week..... bales.	41,427

By Telegraph.—The following telegrams have been received by us to-night showing the receipts, exports and stocks of cotton at the ports named for the week ending April 24, and price on that day:

From—	Receipts for week.	—EXPORTS TO—		Total foreign.	Price Middling.	Stock
Charleston.....	1,180	Great Britain	Continent.	3,810	.....	9,460
Savannah.....	296	.....	.....	4,100	.....	24,200

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of April 11 states:*

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—The cotton trade during the week has been subjected to some fluctuations. In the early part of the week prices

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

showed a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. on American produce; but a calm subsequently set in, and a portion of that rise was lost. At the close of business on Thursday, however, American produce showed an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Brazilian, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and East Indian of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Egyptian cotton showed at one time an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; but that improvement has been almost entirely lost. The total sales of the week amount to 107,930 bales, of which 29,380 bales are on speculation, 8,320 bales declared for export, leaving 70,230 bales to the trade. The actual stock of cotton is only 900 bales below the estimate. Annexed are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year

Description.	—Ord. & Mid.—		—Fair & g'd fair—		—Same date 1867—		
	23	27	30	32	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	11	13	14	16	13	15	18
Stained.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Upland.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Mobile.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
New Orleans.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Texas.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18

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

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Mid. Sea Island 39d.	32d.	21d.	27d.	Mid. Pernamb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	17d.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
Upland.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Egyptian..	12	17	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mobile.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Broach...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	*11
Orleans.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dhollerah.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	*10 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Fair.

The stocks of cotton in Liverpool and London, including the supplies of American and Indian produce afloat to those ports are subjoined:

	1867.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool..... Bales	712,340	356,550
“ London.....	41,520	54,110
American cotton afloat.....	160,000	185,000
Indian “.....	365,000	204,120
Total.....	1,278,860	800,480

Since the commencement of the year speculation and export have been to the following extent:

	—Taken on spec. to this date—		—Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date—		—Actual exp't from K'gdom in 1867.	
	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1867.	1867.
American.....	131,150	21,400	58,950	51,704	41,256	227,900
Brazil.....	25,340	1,210	9,840	14,040	16,910	87,740
Egyptian, &c..	26,700	4,770	7,740	4,005	3,485	12,590
West India, &c.	2,940	590	1,640	4,275	2,034	22,660
East India, &c.	69,610	29,870	23,720	124,776	109,443	660,760
China.....	.....	310	20	70	1,175	3,390
Total.....	255,740	58,150	101,910	198,870	174,303	1,050,400

The following statement shows the sales and imports for the week and year, including the stocks on hand on the evening of Thursday last, compared with 1867:

	—Sales this week.—				Total this year.	Same period 1867.	Average weekly sales.
	Trade.	Ex-port.	Specula-tion.	Total.			
American..... bales.	40,300	5,300	17,970	63,570	632,620	326,255	29,550
Brazilian.....	16,300	450	4,330	21,650	205,110	79,140	10,640
Egyptian.....	5,310	320	4,210	9,840	112,470	69,410	5,260
West Indian.....	750	70	440	1,260	32,490	23,490	1,320
East Indian.....	7,570	2,180	1,860	11,610	448,700	324,340	15,030
China and Japan..	.....	.....	.....	.....	920	2,630	50
Total.....	70,230	8,320	29,330	107,930	1,432,310	825,260	62,800

	—Imports—			—Stocks—		
	This week.	To this date.	Im-ports.	Total.	This day.	Same date 1867.
American.....	60,454	595,955	507,084	1,220,325	196,550	385,300
Brazilian.....	27,600	168,313	137,321	433,946	68,610	106,090
Egyptian.....	3,495	88,611	115,430	197,788	47,210	69,390
West Indian.....	1,935	15,211	32,251	107,047	5,080	22,390
East Indian.....	25,573	114,559	120,527	1,263,266	40,320	127,570
China and Japan	.....	.....	.....	894	290	1,710
Total.....	119,522	932,649	912,613	3,223,276	356,550	712,340

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is American, against 54 per cent last year. The proportion of Indian cotton is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

LONDON, April 11.—At the close of the week prices show a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. At one period the advance was as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. The following particulars relate to East India, China and Japan produce:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Imports, Jan. 1 to April 9..... Bales.	102,236	23,931	48,224
Deliveries.....	83,533	52,175	97,452
Stocks, April 9.....	53,574	41,516	54,809

BOMBAY, March 31.—The cotton trade is very firm and prices are advancing. The exports from January 1 to March 13 have been:

	1867.	1868.
To Great Britain..... bales.	201,770	166,178
To all quarters.....	209,069	185,708

ALEXANDER, March 27.—The supplies of cotton have fallen off, and good stapled produce is difficult to be met with. Fine parcels command, therefore, high prices. White and fair produce is worth 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; good fair, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Annexed is the statement of exports.

	Great Britain, bales.	Continent, bales.	Total bales.
From Nov. 1 1867, to Mar. 26, 1868.....	131,422	35,694	167,116
Same period 1866-7.....	136,483	26,478	162,961
“ “ 1865-6.....	106,578	22,361	128,939
“ “ 1864-5.....	161,435	32,045	193,480

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 24, 1868.

There is a considerable increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 772

hhd., 938 cases, 907 bales, 24 tierces, against 339 hhd. 707 cases, 357 bales, and 2 tierces, for the previous seven days. Of these exports 676 hhd., 391 cases, 767 bales and 24 tierces were from New York, 18 hhd. and 6 cases from Baltimore, 19 hhd. and 532 cases from Boston, 3 hhd. from Philadelphia, 9 cases from San Francisco, and 56 hhd. (omitted last week) from New Orleans. The direction of the shipments of hhd. was as follows: 40 hhd. to Great Britain, 49 hhd. to Marseilles 111 hhd. to Bremen, 432 hhd. to Cadiz, and the balance to different ports. During the same time the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 33 pkgs. and 44,800 lbs. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Export'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems— hhd. bales.	Pkgs.	Man'f. lbs.
New York	676	391	707	24	.....	17	30,100
Baltimore	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	19	532	140	.....	.....	16	.....
Philadelphia	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,700
New Orleans	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this week	1772	928	907	211	.....	33	44,800
Total last week	339	707	857	2	.....	137	36,997
Total previous week	1,708	78	926	11	302	317	128,101

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

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

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & Tcs.	Stems— hhd. bales.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'f'd lbs.
Great Britain	5,352	1,313	197	203	.....	699	974,120
Germany	3,248	4,284	12,757	4	991	525	107,656
Belgium	941	1,201	36	.....	.....	.....	3,091
Holland	2,867	575	.....	.....	828	.....	4,400
Italy	2,562	218	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
France	3,329	11	.....	.....	.....	43	15,116
Spain, Gibralt. & Mediterranean	7,211	603	.....	.....	.....	193	42,803
Austria	228	50	.....	.....	.....	113	13,404
Africa, &c.	83	73	93	.....	.....	368	33,018
China, India, &c.	469	807	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,890
Australia, &c.	4	1,181	.....	23	.....	264	1,306,340
B. N. Am. Prov.	132	138	304	1	.....	760	57,344
South America	104	428	2,118	.....	.....	60	129,324
West Indies	320	365	4,951	37	.....	280	413,913
East Indies	.....	531	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
Mexico	4	2	22	.....	.....	39	4,459
Honolulu, &c.	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	903	.....
All others	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total since Nov 1.	32,897	11,767	20,538	268	1,819	4,427	3,103,878

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & cer's.	Stems— hhd. bales.	Bxs & Pkgs.	Man'f'd lbs.
New York	20,652	8,470	18,738	184	283	1,348	2,955,920
Baltimore	10,589	35	39	30	1,536	79	14,435
Boston	1,443	2,926	1,632	24	.....	1,973	9,700
Philadelphia	5	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,623
New Orleans	1,135	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	20
San Francisco	.....	249	4	.....	.....	.....	622
Virginia	73	10	.....	30	.....	.....	162
Portland	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
Total since Nov 1.	32,897	11,767	20,538	268	1,819	4,427	3,103,878

The market this week remains quiet, the prices asked being generally above the views of buyers.

In Kentucky Leaf there is a slight improvement in business, but only a moderate extent for exports, as orders do not cover prices asked, except in special cases. Receipts are still moderate; and, with advancing quotations at the West, there does not appear to be much prospect of lower prices until there shall have been a much more liberal accumulation of stocks. The sales of the week are only about 400 hhd., at prices within our range, mostly for home consumption.

Seed Leaf, though still comparatively quiet, shows an improved business, but, as in Kentucky, the business is mostly for consumption. Export orders are generally held back for lower prices. The only transactions for export are 310 cases State at 5@9c. for common and medium qualities; the other transactions are 38 cases Florida at 18c.; 150 cases Connecticut wrappers at 25@55c.; 80 cases State fillers at 5½c. Spanish tobacco is not so active; the trade having been pretty well filled up, the demand has fallen off; 198 bales Havana good fillers sold at \$1@1 02½ per lb. Manufactured tobacco remains very quiet.

QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY, PER LB.

Kentucky (hhd.)			Light Leaf			Heavy		
Lugs	Light Leaf	Heavy	Good Leaf	Fine do	Selections	Light Leaf	Fine do	Selections
.....	7 @ 8½	8 @ 9½	13½ @ 15	16 @ 18	19 @ 20	15 @ 16½	17 @ 19	20 @ 24
Common Leaf	9 @ 10½	10 @ 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium do	11 @ 13	12½ @ 14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Seed Leaf (cases)		Yara (bales)	
Conn. wrappers, crop 1865	15 @ 85c.	I cut	82½ @ 85
assorted lots	12 @ 16	II cut	105 @ 110
wrappers, crop 1866	25 @ 55	Average lot	83 @ 92½
assorted lots	16 @ 30		
fillers, 1865 and 1866	5 @ 8		
New York assorted lots	8 @ 18		
Ohio wrappers	20 @ 50		
assorted lots	10 @ 18		
Penn. wrappers, 1865 and 1866	18 @ 32		
assorted lots	8 @ 14		
New York, Ohio and Penn. fillers	4 @ 5½		

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1867.					
From	This week hhd. pkgs.	Previously hhd. pkgs.	Total hhd. pkgs.	T's in Nov. 1 hhd. pkgs.	Total hhd. pkgs.
Virginia	95 675	4,257 31,612	4,352 32,287	.....	.....
Baltimore	46 110	855 1,989	901 2,099	.....	.....
New Orleans	52 236	568 327	490 563	.....	.....
Ohio, &c.	1,417 122	6,139 8,034	7,556 8,156	.....	.....
Other	..... 15	117 1,702	117 1,717	.....	.....
Total	1,610 1,153	11,736 43,664	13,346 44,822	.....	.....

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*						
	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Man'f. lbs.
Liverpool	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	15,979
London	9	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Glasgow	.....	23	.....	.....	17	1,224
Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marseilles	49	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg	.....	56	231	.....	.....	.....
Bremen	111	153	33	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp	8	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	2,381
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,560
Hayti	1	.....	503	.....	.....	20
Danish West Indies	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North American Colonies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,555
British Guiana	14	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Granada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355
Total export for week	676	391	767	24	17	50,100

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

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

From Baltimore	To Liverpool, 15 hhd.	To Liberia, 3 hhd.	To St. Johns 6 cases.
From Boston	To Melbourne, 532 cases	To Teneriffe and a market, 12 hhd. and 6 boxes	To Surinam, 3 hhd.
		To St. Pierre Miquelon, 4 hhd. and 11 boxes	To Hayti, 10 boxes and 260 half boxes.
From San Francisco	To Honolulu, 9 cases.		
From New Orleans (omitted last week)	To Liverpool, 16 hhd.	To Genoa, 40 hhd.	

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, April 24, 1868, P. M.

The market this week has been fairly active for Flour, Wheat and Rye with an advance in prices. Corn and Oats have also been active, but at some decline in prices.

Flour has not come forward in quantities sufficient to meet the daily increasing demand; stocks have been, consequently, reduced, and assortments somewhat broken, causing an advance in prices of 25@50c. per bbl. on nearly all grades. The demand has been largely for export. The British Provinces, the West Indies, and Europe have all bought freely. The local trade has also been well represented, but for coastwise shipment the trade has been but moderate. Local millers have not been able to do much, wheat continuing relatively higher than flour.

Wheat has been taken freely for export, with a moderate business for consumption. Spring, for arrival, has brought 5c. more money, but on the spot has not been quite so firm. Winter Wheats have not varied materially, being relatively in fair supply. The first arrivals from the canals are expected on Monday, and many orders are held back in consequence, so that it is probable the demand will be commensurate with the increased supply.

Corn has been in much better supply. An overdue fleet from the North arrived on Monday and Tuesday, and the receipts from Baltimore have been liberal; under which accumulations prime new mixed declined on Wednesday to \$1 17½, recovering yesterday to 1 19½, and closing to-day at \$1 18. The business has been quite brisk. The distilling and other

home demand has been very large, and shippers have been more active. Large quantities in store have been closed out, in addition to the current arrivals.

Rye has been in demand for distilling, for milling and for export to Germany, and prices have advanced 10c. per bush. The sales to day included Western to arrive from the canal at \$2 05.

Oats have been fairly active, but the pressure to sell has weakened the market, and prices are slightly lower. Barley and Barley Malt are nearly out of market.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, No. 2.....# bbl. \$8 65@ 9 25	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel..... \$2 45@ 2 70
Superfine..... 9 40@10 00	Milwaukee Club..... 2 45@ 2 63
Extra State..... 10 35@10 85	Red Winter..... @ 2 85
Shipping R: hoop Ohio. 10 50@10 90	Amber do..... 2 90@ 3 00
Extra Western, common to good..... 10 15@11 50	White..... 3 00@ 3 40
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 11 75@16 00	Corn, Western Mixed.... 1 16@ 1 19
Southern supers..... 10 40@11 15	Yellow..... 1 22@ 1 24
Southern, fancy and extra..... 11 25@15 25	Southern White..... 1 14@ 1 10
California..... 12 75@14 50	Rye..... 2 05@ 2 25
Rye Flour, fine and superfine..... 8 25@ 9 50	Oats, Western cargoes... 85@ 87
Corn Meal..... 5 75@ 6 25	Jersey and State..... @
	Barley..... 2 10@ 2 35
	Malt..... 2 05@ 2 25
	Peas Canada..... @

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1867.		1868.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	17,570	401,135	36,060	564,500
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,630	107,365	7,485	189,105
Wheat, bush.....	66,730	370,305	43,340	851,295
Corn, bush.....	23,200	511,785	313,275	3,703,195
Rye, bush.....	500	3,885	13,845	86,875
Barley, &c., bush.....	3,565	183,710	36,560	308,725
Oats, bush.....	4,125	261,625	20,590	336,980

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

To	Flour, C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	677	95,334	.....	.....	.....	108,669
since Jan. 1.....	50,383	868,677	.....	.....	.....	2,484,333
N. A. Col. week..	6,510	1,395	.....	.....	.....	2,414
since Jan. 1.....	33,657	23,121	500	.....	.....	29,014
West Ind. week.	12,317	3,982	.....	.....	.....	3,870
since Jan. 1.....	109,842	31,928	.....	.....	.....	27,554
Total exp't, week	27,515	6,252	95,334	.....	.....	3,870
since Jan. 1, 1868	251,240	59,336	878,063	148,722	.....	29,158
same time, 1867.	133,145	40,210	34,322	128,620	764,068	114,712
Since Jan. 1 from	49,933	16,589	27,000	.....	2,728	10,358
Boston.....	19,769	18,610	40,064	16,198	.....	2,495
Philadelphia.....	81,912	16,559	.....	66	.....	6,591
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396,024

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSES.

	April 13, 1868.	April 20, 1868.	April 22, 1867.
Wheat..... bush.	686,630	564,740	1,142,616
Corn.....	1,223,257	1,163,688	1,185,222
Oats.....	894,199	725,243	1,243,672
Rye.....	8,276	5,176	286,210
Barley.....	13,235	.....	429,836
Malt.....	.....	15,493	19,917
Peas.....	1,654	683	16,899
Total.....	2,832,251	2,475,023	4,323,772

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending April 18:

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	47,134	113,070	757,159	93,657	2,607	3,530
Milwaukee.....	11,291	79,517	19,786	31,475	1,778	663
Toledo.....	19,825	18,204	130,413	20,696	535	150
Detroit.....	11,485	18,002	7,169	1,530	639	.....
Cleveland.....	3,650	10,720	41,333	14,200	1,884	.....
Totals.....	93,385	234,513	955,860	164,558	7,443	4,343
Previous week.....	71,783	170,348	443,994	123,477	9,306	2,929
Correspond'g week, '67.	31,687	108,818	1,053,931	75,780	13,367	9,692

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the same ports from January 1st to April 18, for three years:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	920,045	862,494	765,962
Wheat, bush.....	2,842,519	2,284,011	3,016,604
Corn, bush.....	7,990,718	4,317,109	3,434,902
Oats, bush.....	1,827,697	1,273,935	1,580,268
Barley, bush.....	345,434	404,279	193,498
Rye, bush.....	145,478	323,677	221,687
Total grain, bush.....	13,151,844	8,703,011	8,446,654

GRAIN IN STORE AT BUFFALO—

	1868.		1867.
	April 20.	April 7.	April 25.
Wheat, bush.....	94,500	97,100	36,062
Corn, bush.....	15,000	21,100	141,284
Oats, bush.....	2,000	17,500	116,294
Barley, bush.....	2,100	5,000	.....
Total.....	113,600	140,700	294,640

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE AT CHICAGO.—The following shows the stock of flour and grain in store at Chicago:

	April 4, 1868.	April 11, 1868.	April 18, 1867.
Flour, bbls.....	66,676	66,343	63,126
Wheat, bush.....	1,055,062	952,676	377,890
Corn, bush.....	2,914,414	2,719,660	905,401
Oats, bush.....	998,076	1,053,387	700,743
Barley, bush.....	33,223	30,273	117,626
Rye, bush.....	36,916	36,729	99,089
Total grain, bush.....	4,987,631	4,793,675	2,200,747

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1868.

Prices are generally very firm, influenced partly by the higher prices of gold and also in some cases by the advices from foreign ports. In Sugar and Molasses business has been more active than in Teas or Coffee. Except in Rio and some other sorts of Coffee, imports of all articles are generally in excess of sales, and stocks are therefore increasing. Taking all things into consideration, it would seem to be fair to say that there is a better feeling prevalent and a healthier tone to trade than at this time last year.

The imports of the week have been rather above an average in most cases. Four cargoes of Tea, two of Japans and two of Greens, have come to hand; 30,390 bags of Rio Coffee and larger receipts of Sugar and Molasses from the West Indies than in the previous week. The imports of other sorts of Coffee than Rio have been confined to small lots of Maracaibo, St. Domingo and sundries. It will be observed from the table just following that our imports of every article from Jan. 1, up to the present date, are in excess of the imports for the same period in 1867. Full details of the imports at the several ports for the week and since Jan. 1 are given below under the respective heads. The totals are as follows:

	This week.	From Jan 1 to date— 1868.	1867.
Tea..... lbs.	2,571,463	24,193,546	18,723,977
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	117	3,711	9,749
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	30,390	340,639	282,568
Coffee, other..... bags.	6,230	143,353	.....
Sugar..... boxes.	13,055	188,099	74,267
Sugar..... hhds.	35,441	188,449	134,746
Sugar..... bags.	.....	168,302	68,705
Molasses..... hhds.	24,368	145,511	140,458
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.	.....	10,925	8,937

TEA.

The business in lines has been better during the week past than that in invoices; a want of animation has characterised the latter, and while prices have been well sustained, operations from first hands have been quite limited. An entire cargo of uncolored Japans, per "Swanley," amounting to 10,119 half chests, was sold, apart from which no very very extensive sales have been made. The demand has been confined to Greens and natural leaf Japans. The market closes firm but quiet. Sales of the week include 6,033 half-chests of Greens and 15,482 do uncolored Japans.

Imports of the week have included four cargoes, amounting to 2,571,463 lbs., which makes the total receipts in the country since June 1, 1867, 24,193,546 lbs., against 18,723,977 for the same period last year. Advices from Hong Kong to February 25th report further shipments of black tea, which make the exports of that sort in excess of last year. The details of imports this week are as follows: "Alcyone," from Yokohama, 613,037 lbs. Japan; "Benefactor," Yokohama, 602,536 lbs.; "Virgilia," Shanghai, 41,724 lbs. Twankay, 71,253 lbs. Hyson, 334,537 lbs. Young Hyson, 44,077 lbs. Imperial, 62,356 lbs. Gunpowder; "John Banks," from Shanghai, with 41,818 lbs. Twankay, 83,648 Hyson, 452,159 Young Hyson, 85,568 Imperial, 109,320 Gunpowder and 22,430 Japans.

The following table shows the shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1867, to Feb. 25, 1868, the date of latest advices by mail; and importations into the United States, from Jan. 1 to date, in 1867 and 1868:

	SHIPMENTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN SINCE JUNE 1.		IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO U. S. SINCE JAN 1.	
	1866-67. June 1 to Feb. 25.	1867-68. June 1 to Feb. 25.	1868.	1867.
Congou & Sou..... lbs.	1,455,913	1,453,006	1,417,413	900,031
Pouchong.....	376,863	182,750	191,774	173,493
Oolong & Ning.....	10,471,716	11,257,541	8,894,759	8,035,223
Pekoe.....	3,754	1,700	1,700	.....
Twankay.....	526,273	631,713	650,891	315,537
Hyson skin.....	52,954	23,190	33,024	10,565
Hyson.....	1,513,463	1,221,345	1,084,481	921,638
Young Hyson.....	6,072,172	6,667,666	4,877,930	3,822,409
Imperial.....	1,407,595	1,388,806	1,250,206	830,447
Gunpowder.....	1,478,304	1,729,141	1,490,839	692,073
Japans.....	5,466,806	5,949,183	4,228,526	2,822,561
Total, lbs.....	29,231,313	30,511,046	*24,193,546	18,723,977

* All at New Ycrk except three cargoes (1,103,400 lbs.) at Boston.

The above table includes all shipments to the United States, except 89,925 packages to San Francisco.

The indirect importation since Jan. 1 has been 3,807 pkgs. at New York, 10 at Boston and 537 at Portland.

The Circular of Messrs. Augustine, Heard & Co., reports of tea—SHANGHAI, Feb. 24, 1868.—Since our circular of the 5th inst. was issued the business done in tea has been very small, as there is but a trifling stock of either Greens or Blacks. Black Tea.—Settlements have been 2,044 chests of common Honam at T. 16. 5. 0@21 8. 5. Prices remain without quotable alteration, but holders are more willing to sell. Arrivals have been 670 chests, and the un-old stock is 7,135 chests. Green Tea.—Receipts for the fortnight have been 1,107 half chests of Fychow and Moyune kinds. Settlements comprise three large chops of fine Moyune, amounting to 3,069 half chests at T. 44½, 1,355 half chests medium sorts at T. 38@38½, and about 1,000 packages of

Pingsuey at T. 43 per pecul. These prices exhibit no alteration from the advance quoted in our circular of January 24th.

Table with 4 columns: Half chests, Half chests, Half chests, Half chests. Rows include Total receipts from 1st June, '67. to date, Total settlements & shipm'ts, and Unsold stock of all sorts.

The "Nabob" has filled up for New York, and will clear to-day with about 650,000 lbs. of Green Teas. The "Tavistock" still remains on the berth at £3 5s. per ton, and is said to have half her capacity engaged.

COFFEE.

Rio have been rather quiet, holders have maintained prices at the advance obtained, but this has had the effect of placing sellers and purchasers somewhat apart, and the business transacted in this kind has been mainly for the supply of immediate wants.

The imports of the week have included an average quantity of Rio, but small receipts of other sorts. The total imports of Rio since Jan. 1 now amount to 340,639 bags against 282,568 bags in the same time last year.

Table with 4 columns: South America, Campanero, Jeannette, Traveler, Southern Belle. Rows include At Baltimore and At New Orleans.

Of other sorts 3,057 bags of Maracaibo, per "Collins," 1,950 bags St. Domingo, and 1,171 of sundries have been received at New York.

The stock of Rio coffee April 21, and the imports from Jan. 1 to date in 1868 and 1867 were as follows:

Table with 7 columns: In Bags, New York, Philadel., Balti. more, Orleans, Savan. Mobile, Galveston, Total. Rows include Stock, Same date 1867, and Imports for 1868 and 1867.

Of other sorts the stock at New York April 21, and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

Table with 7 columns: In bags, New York, Boston, Philadel. import, Balt. import, N. Orleans import, Total. Rows include Java, Ceylon, Singapore, Maracaibo, Laguayra, St. Domingo, Other, and Total.

RIO JANEIRO, March 25th, 1868.—Messrs. Boje & Co.'s market report states: Since date of our last Circular of 24th ult. we have to report but moderate transactions in Coffee, owing principally to the unsettled state of exchanges, which render it impossible to form a calculation.

Our value in the meantime has experienced a considerable improvement caused by the unexpected news received on the 1st inst. from the theatre of war of part of the Brazilian navy having passed, without suffering much damage, the much feared inimical fortress of Humaita, a feat considered next to impossible.

The rates of exchanges gradually improved about 30 per cent, while coffee prices only declined about 10 per cent.

Dealers, in possession of very dear stocks, are reluctant to endure heavy losses and to make concessions in some degree conformable with the difference of exchanges and the existing value of our staple in the consumptive countries, as they expect to see arrivals fall off still more, the latest news from the interior stating the quantity of coffee existing there to be moderate.

Supplies average about 5,000 bags per day in the interval, and our stock remains as badly assorted as before.

We estimate sales in the interval at: for the United States 81,000 bags, Europe, etc., 30,600 do—total 111,600 bags; and quote

Table with 2 columns: Choice, Superior, Good first, Ordinary first, Good second, f. o. b. incl. 5% commission. Freight 37s. 6d. Exchange 19 1/2 d., and 110%.

Stock 180,000 bags.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1865-6, 1866-7, 1867-8. Rows include December, January, February, Total, and Average.

SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: VESSELS SAILED FOR THE U. STATES SINCE 24TH FEBRUARY, and VESSELS CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. Rows include ship names and dates.

Table with 4 columns: 24- Selma, 24- Byfoged Lin-dahl, 24-Baltimore. Francis Jane, Total, Exchange, and Freights.

SUGAR.

An active demand from refiners has had the effect of stimulating trade, and we have had a week of considerable business with higher prices. The market closes firm. Sales of the week include 6,863 hhds.

The imports of the week show an increase in boxes and also in hogsheads. At all the ports for the week the receipts foot up 18,055 boxes against 15,166—and 35,441 hhds. against 29,791 last week.

Table with 4 columns: At—Cuba, P. Rico, Other, Brazil, At—Cuba, P. Rico, Other. Rows include N. York, Portland, Boston, and N. Orleans.

Stocks April 21, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows:

Table with 7 columns: At—N. York stock, Same date 1867, Imp'ts since Jan. 1, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total import, Same time 1867.

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

HAVANA, April 18, 1868.—Receipts, exports and stocks at Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Year, Rec'd this week, Expts to U. S. week, Total export week, Stocks. Rows include 1868, 1867, and 1865.

MOLASSES.

The market has shared in the animation prevalent in Sugars, and the business of the week has assumed larger proportions than usual. The large majority of the sales have been made to refiners, with whom the demand, especially for the better grades, has been very active.

The aggregate receipts of the week are above those of last week. The receipts at all ports foot up 24,363 hhds., against 20,051 last week. The total receipts at the ports since Jan. 1 now reach 145,586 hhds. against 140,458 hhds. in 1867.

Table with 4 columns: Hhds at—Cuba, Porto Rico, Deme-rara, Other, Hhds. at—Philad'a, Baltim're, N. Orleans. Rows include N. York, Portland, Boston.

Stocks, April 21, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows:

Table with 7 columns: *Hhds at—New York stock, Imp'ts since Jan. 1, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total import, Same time 1867.

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

SPICES.

There is no change to note in the state of the market. Prices are firmly maintained, and the trade of the week has been regular and ordinarily active. We notice the arrival here and at Boston of several lots of Pepper from Singapore.

FRUITS.

The course of trade in fruits has been marked by no particular feature during the week past. Sales have continued to be limited, but business upon the whole may be called more active, owing, probably, in part to the approach of warm weather—a cause which must operate with increasing force upon holders of stock liable to deteriorate from that cause.

The supply of Shelled Almonds is very light, and with a good demand the price for these has advanced. Sales at auction have been made during the week of 9,260 boxes of Oranges at \$4 50@6 10, and 2,169 quarter chests Malaga do at \$2 60@4 10, and 3,100 boxes of Lemons at \$3 35@3 50; 3,500 frails of Dates (old) at 5 1/2@6 1/2, and 4,000 drums and 25 cases Figs at 11 1/2@12 cents.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 24, 1868.

At the close of last week there were indications of weakness in many fabrics of domestic manufacture, and the market continued in the same unsatisfactory condition until to day. This prolonged inactivity was due chiefly to a tacit understanding among buyers to hold aloof from the market until Cotton returned to lower quotations, or jobbers were frightened into some concession. These tactics would have been more successful had there been any great accumulation of stock in first hands, but jobbers, in case of a reduction in prices, could not possibly replace their goods at the same rates, and objected to make such a useless sacrifice, the decline in prices, therefore, has been much less than was anticipated.

Business remained inactive at unchanged quotations until Wednesday, when there was a break in many makes of Brown goods. Prints became also unsettled through the action of a large jobbing firm who reduced their prices on the entire list; other influential firms, while acceding to the reduction on Brown goods, made a resolute stand as to the quotations of Prints, and the market, having successfully withstood the pressure now shows a strong undertone that will probably have a beneficial effect on future transactions. Already the effect is perceptible in an improved trade and more buoyant feeling to-day, and it, therefore appears probable that buyers will have to accede to present values for the completion of their Spring stock. On one point, however, they have been successful, as prices would undoubtedly have advanced had not the recent stagnation in business so clearly shown the inadvisability of such a step. The market closes firm and buoyant.

The exports of dry goods for the week ending April 21, and since January 1, 1868, and the total for the same time in 1867 and 1860 are shown in the following table:

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	D. Goods. pkgs.	Val.	D. Goods. packages.	Val.
British West Indies	15	\$1,121	.....	\$.....
British Honduras ..	2	204	.....	.....
Brazil	72	11,139	.....	.....
Danish West Indies	.....	.....	13	8,645
Liverpool .....	.....	.....	17	5,854
Canada .....	.....	.....	6	2,318
Havre .....	.....	.....	8	20,267
Cuba .....	.....	.....	1	336
New Granada .....	.....	.....	4	1,200
Venezuela .....	.....	.....	2	333
St. Pierre Miqueton	.....	.....	.....	2
Teneriffe & a mark't	.....	.....	.....	26
Hayti .....	.....	.....	.....	12
British Provinces..	.....	.....	.....	27
Total this week..	89	\$12,464	51	\$38,953
Since Jan. 1, 1868..	8,370	798,752	1,592	549,974
Same time 1867....	2,646	330,326	2,464	517,787
1860....	29,718	.....	.....	19,081

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—There was but little movement in these goods during the commencement of the week, but since prices were marked down in some brands there has been more activity, and rates are firm at the close, with a tendency to an advance to previous quotations; 30 inch goods are scarce and firm, and there is a desire manifested by large provincial jobbers to secure round lots at the decline, but they are difficult to procure. Agawam 36 inches 14½, Amoskeag A 36 17½, do B 36 17, Atlantic A 36 18, do H 36 17½, do P 36 15, do L 36 16½, do V 36 15½, Augusta 36 17, do 30 15, Broadway 36 16, Bedford R 30 10½, Boott H 27 11½, do O 34 14, do S 40 15½, do W 45 20, Commonwealth O 27 8½, Grafton A 27 10, Great Falls M 36 15½, do S 33 12½, Indian Head 36 18, do 30 15½, Indian Orchard A 40 17, do C 36 16, do BB 36 14, do L 30 —, do W 34 12½, do F 36 15½, do G 33 14, do NN 36 17, Laconia O 39 16, do B 37 16½, do E 36 16, Lawrence C 36 17½, do E 36 15½, do F 36 15, do G 34 14, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 14½, Lyman C 36 16, do E 36 18, Massachusetts BB 36 16, do J 30 14, Medford 36 16½, Nashua fine O 33 16, do R 36 19, do E 39 21, Newmarket 36 15½, Pacific extra 36 17½, do H 36 17½, do L 36 16½, Pepperell 6-4 27½, do 7-4 28½, do 8-4 42, do 9-4 47½, do 10-4 52, do 11-4 57, Pepperell E fine 39 18, do R 36 17, do O 33 14½, do N 30 13½, do G 30 14, Pocasset F 30 10, do K 36 16, do 40 18, Saranac fine O 33 16, do R 36 18½, do E 39 20, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 17½, Superior IXL 36 16, Tiger 27 8½, Tremont E 33 11½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS show signs of improving demand, and prices are held firm. The medium and lower grades, however, still move slowly, although our quotations are but slightly changed. Amoskeag 46 inches 22½, do 42 21, do A 36 19, do Z 33 1½, Androscoggin 36 20, Appleton 36 18, Attawaugan XX 36 15, Atlantic Cambric 36 29, Ballou & Son 36 16½, Bartletts 36 17½, do 33 15, do 30 14, Bates 36 21, do BB 36 17½, do B 33 13½, Blackstone 36 16½, do D 36 14, Boott B 36 16½, do C 33 15, do H 28 11½, do O 30 14, do R 27 10½, do S 36 15½, do W 45 20, Dwight 36 21½, Ellerton E 42 20, do 27 10, Forrest Mills 36 16, Forestdale 36 18, Globe 37 8½, Fruit of the Loom 36 21, Gold Medal 36 16, Greene M'fg Co 36 13½, do 30 11, Great Falls K 36 16½, do M 33 14½, do S 31 13½, do A 33 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 19, do 33 17, Hope 36 16, James 36 17, do 33 15, do 31 14, Lawrence B 36 16, Lonsdale 36 20, Masonville 36 20, Mattawamkeag 6-4 —, do 8-4 —,

do 9-4 —, do 10-4 —, Newmarket C 36 16, New York Mills 36 28, Pepperell 6-4 29, do 8-4 47½, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Rosebuds 36 19, Red Bank 36 12½, do 32 11½, Slater J. & W. 36 16½, Tip Top 36 18, Utica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 40, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Waltham X 33 14½, do 42 16½, do 6-4 29, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Wamsutta 45 32½, do 40½ 29, do 36 25, Washington 33 10.

BROWN DRILLS are firm, and in moderate request at unchanged prices. Androscoggin —, Amoskeag 17, Boott 17, Graniteville D 16½, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 16½, Winthrop —.

PRINT CLOTHS were reported firmer at the close. The sales at Providence for last week amounted to 109,500 pieces.

PRINTS are firm, and there is a greatly improved feeling at the close. Prices were unsettled for a day or two in the middle of the week, but holders are now very firm in their views. We place two prices to many brands; the highest represents the rate demanded for the newest designs, and the lowest is sometimes accepted in small lines of passable styles, mixed with imperfect work or unsuccessful patterns. Allens 13-14, do pk & pu 14½, Amoskeag 13-14, Arnolds 11½-12, Cocheco 14½-15, Conestoga 14, Dunnell's 14-15, Freeman 11½, Gloucester 13-13½, Hamilton 14-14½, Home 8, Lancaster 14, London mourning 13-13½, Mallory 13, Manchester 13-14, Merrimac D 13½-14½, do p'k & purple 15, do W 15½, do p'k & pur 16, Oriental 13-14, Pacific 14½-15, Richmonds 13-14, Simpson Mourning 13-13½, Sprague's pur and pink 15, do blue and wh. 17, do fancy 14½-15, do shirtings 15½, Victory 11½-12½, Wamsutta 10½, Wauregan 12½.

GINGHAMS are quiet, Glasgow showing the only change. Allemanne plaid 19, Caledonia 16, Glasgow 15½, Hampden 16, Lancaster 18, Manchester 13½.

MUSLIN DELAINES continue inactive. Whether the mills have been unsuccessful in their patterns, or that the foreign article is preferred at present rates, is an open question, but the demand is very limited. Armures 20, do plain 20, Hamilton 18, Lowell 18, Manchester 18, Pacific 18, Pekins 24, Piques 22, Spragues 17.

TICKINGS show more activity. Albany 9, American 14, Amoskeag A C A 38, do A 30, do B 26, do C 23, do D 21, Blackstone River 18, Conestoga 27½, do extra 32½, Cordis 30, do BB 17½, Hamilton 27½, do D 20, Lewiston 36 34, do 32 30, do 30 27½, Mees. and W'km's 30, Pearl River 35, Pemberton AA 27½, do X 17, Swift River 17½, Thorndike 18½, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook 28½, York 30 27½, do 32 35.

STRIPES are dull. Albany 9, American 14, Amoskeag 24½, Boston 13½, Everett 14, Hamilton 24, Haymaker 17, Sheridan A 13, do G 14, Uncasville dark 16, do light 15, Whittenton AA 22, do A 20, do BB 16, do C 14, do D 12, York 23½.

CHECKS have been in but limited demand. Caledonia No. 70 27½, do 50 25, do 10 25, do 9 21, do 7 16, do 11 22½, Kennebeck 24, Lanark No. 2 12½, Park No. 60 15, do 70 22½, do 90 27½, Pequa No. 1,200 12½, Star Mills 600 —, do 800 18½, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27½.

DENIMS are in better request both in heavy and light weights, at very firm prices. Amoskeag 32, Blue Hill 16, Beaver cr. blue 18, do CO 22½, Columbian extra 30, Haymaker 20, Manchester 20, Liugard's blue 16, do brown —, Otis AXA 29, do BB 27, do CO 23, Pearl River 28½, Pittsfield —, Thorndike 18, Fremont 20.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS have participated in the general dulness, but at the close we note a more animated inquiry. The chief demand is for tasteful plain designs suited for ladies walking suits, and as the British makes are scarce and advancing, there has been a better inquiry for Saxony goods of fresh importation to take their place. French goods are quiet, but the better styles are needed to complete stocks. White goods show a fair trade at remunerative prices. Bonnet and trimming ribbons are still quiet at unchanged prices, as are also silks, both black and colored.

DOMESTIC WOOLENS have been in better request. Fancy cassimeres, light styles of desirable makes, have been in better supply, and well sold up at firm prices. Dark styles move more slowly, but few are being made at the rates they command. Fine coatings move quickly at firm prices. Of choice styles there is no surplus, but in lower grades we have no improvement to note. Ladies cloakings are not doing so well, the country trade having failed as yet to work off the first orders. With fine weather an increased activity is expected.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending April 23, 1868, and the corresponding weeks of 1866 and 1867, have been as follows:

	1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	708	\$301,191	238	\$128,727	649	\$198,405
do cotton...	951	334,073	441	171,256	904	223,791
do silk	223	224,335	215	186,553	305	231,678
do flax	892	245,640	341	95,894	531	140,950
Miscellaneous dry goods..	2,260	139,322	3,328	109,460	401	106,977
Total	5,034	\$1,244,561	4,613	\$691,890	2,790	\$906,801
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	759	\$331,393	558	\$229,645	673	\$229,411
do cotton..	569	181,250	628	210,303	403	109,925
do silk	133	146,345	144	171,192	74	81,394
do flax	550	174,595	436	114,899	328	87,907
Miscellaneous dry goods..	1,686	29,561	3,482	47,707	2,644	51,994
Total	3,702	\$863,144	5,248	\$773,686	4,121	\$560,631
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	5,034	1,244,561	4,613	691,890	2,790	906,801
Totalth'w'n upon mak't.	8,736	\$2,107,705	9,861	\$1,465,576	6,911	\$1,467,432
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	605	\$263,197	596	\$231,707	277	\$93,286
do cotton..	374	122,743	310	108,823	191	46,093
do silk	116	127,790	56	57,733	23	22,123
do flax	631	134,682	267	73,339	238	51,651
Miscellaneous dry goods..	756	13,913	22,522	173,363	44	17,242
Total	2,482	\$662,325	23,751	\$644,976	773	\$230,395
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	5,034	1,244,561	4,613	691,890	2,790	906,801
Total entered at the port	7,516	\$1,906,886	23,364	\$1,336,866	3,563	\$1,137,196

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS (WEEKLY).—In the following table we compare the reported weekly earnings (gross and per mile) of the leading railroads for several weeks in 1867 and 1868 :

Table with columns: Railroads, Week, Miles of road, Gross earnings, Earn. p. m. Rows include Atlantic & Gt. Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and N. West'n, Chic., R. I. and Pacific, Detroit and Milwaukee, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Tol. Wabash & Western, Western Union.

THE NEW RAILROAD LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.—By the free railroad act, that became a law in Pennsylvania, a few days ago, any number of citizens not less than nine may form a company for the purpose of constructing or running a railroad wherever one may be needed throughout the State, except within the limits of any incorporated city, in which case a special charter is required.

First.—To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association. Second.—To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity. Third.—To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure. Fourth.—To hold, purchase, and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with columns for various railroads (Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, New York Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, St. L. Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, Western Union) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and years (1866-1868).

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table with columns for COMPANIES, Stock outstanding, Dividend (Periods, Last paid, rate), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask), and similar columns for the right side. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.—PAGE 1.

Bond List Page 2 will appear in this place next week.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and N.B.—Where the total Funded Debt is not given in detail in the 2d column it is expressed by the figures in brackets after the Co's name. The table lists various railroad and canal bonds with their respective terms and interest rates.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

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

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

* Capital \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares. † Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares. ‡ Capital \$200,000, in 20,000 shares. § Capital of Lake Superior companies generally \$500,000, in 20,000 shares

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Askd, COMPANIES, Bid, Askd. Lists various gold and silver mining companies like Ada Elm, Alameda Silver, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Capital, Net assets, Periods, Dividends (1865, 1866, 1867), Last paid. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc.

CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD STOCKS & BONDS.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Par, Capital paid in, Last Divid'd, Price, Bonded Debt, Due, Inter. Lists various railroad stocks and bonds like Bleek St. & Fult. F., Broadway (B'klyn), etc.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE Co.,

135 BROADWAY.

Capital.....\$2,000,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1868..... 3,613,896 78
Liabilities..... 107,490 55

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Asst. Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

Queen Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

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

Special Fund of \$200,000

Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany
UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 117 BROADWAY, N. Y.
GEORGE ADLARD, Manager.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

OFFICE 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1868..... 363,000

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free of tax, payable on and after Monday 13th inst. January 8, 1868.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-Prest.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD.

Incorporated 1819.....Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....\$3,000,000.

L. J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

Assets July 1, 1867..... \$4,650,938 27

Liabilities..... 377,668 46

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW YORK AGENCY

NO. 62 WALL STREET.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

The Corn Exchange

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

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

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

R. F. MASON, President.

J. S. ROBERTS, Vice-Pres.

GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y

CASH CAPITAL.....\$500,000 00

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1868..... 376,815 50

TOTAL ASSETS.....\$876,815 50

RUDOLPH GARRIGI S, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Vice-President.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE,

192 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

Financial.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS)

49 WALL STREET.

Incorporated 1841.

Capital and Assets.....\$1,614,540 78

This Company having recently added to its previous assets a paid up cash capital of \$500,000, and subscription notes in advance of premiums of \$300,000, continues to issue policies of insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks. No Fire Risks disconnected from Marine taken by the Company. Dealers are entitled to participate in the profits.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

JOHN P. PAULISON Vice-President

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY.

New York, January 11, 1868.

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

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1867.....\$149,480 75
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1867, inclusive..... 796,612 87

Total Amount of Marine Premiums.....\$946,093 62

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

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

Premiums marked-off as Earned during the Period as above.....\$327,044 19
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period..... 603,270 41
Return Premiums..... 74,421 12

The Company has the following assets.

Cash in Bank and on hand.....\$84,029 31
U.S. and other stocks(US.\$433,100) 476,298 33
Loans on Stocks drawing interest 66,550 00

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....\$626,877 64

Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums 91,438 94

Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at..... 52,477 92

Total Assets.....\$1,050,378 95

Six Per Cent. Interest,

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

The remaining Fifty Per Cent. of the **Outstanding Certificates of the Company of the issue of 1863,**

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

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

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers,
A. C. Richards,
A. Augustus Low,
W. M. Richards,
G. D. H. Gillespie,
C. E. Milnor,
Martin Bates,
Frederick B. Betts,
Moses A. Hoppock,
W. H. Mellen,
B. W. Bull,
Horace B. Claffin,
Ephraim L. Corning,
A. S. Barnes,
Egbert Starr,
A. Wesson,

William Leconey,
John A. Bartow,
Alex. M. Earle,
John A. Hadden,
Oliver K. King,
Dean K. Fenner,
Wm. T. Blodgett,
Lewis Buckman,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Jos. L. Smallwood,
Thomas Eakin,
Henry C. Southwick,
Wm. Hegeman,
James R. Taylor,
Adam T. Bruce,
Albert B. Strange,

JOHN K. MYERS, President.

WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

C. H. McMahan & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Special attention given to Collections of all kinds, being prompt and reliable correspondents at all accessible points in the State, and REMITTANCES PROMPTLY MADE IN SIGHT EXCHANGE AT CURRENT RATES.

REFER TO

National Park Bank, Howes & Macy, and Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York. Second National Bank and J. W. Seaver, Esq., Boston. Drexel & Co. and D. S. Stetson & Co., Philadelphia. T. F. Thirkield & Co., Cincinnati. Third National Bank and Jos. E. Elder & Goodwin, St. Louis. Fowler, Stanard & Co., Mobile. Pike, Lapeyre & Bro., New Orleans. Drake, Kleinwerth & Cohen, London and Liverpool.

Quid & Carrington,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

113 MAIN STREET.

NEW YORK.

Financial.

The American Veneer Co.

OBJECTS.

The cutting making, manufacturing, selling and vending of plain and fancy veneers, drawer bottoms and backs, backs for looking glasses and picture frames, and cedar veneers for anti-moth purposes, also the manufacture of the new patent wood hangings.

OFFICERS.

GEO. W. READ, President and Treasurer.
JNO. J. DAVENPORT, Secretary.
C. H. BROWN, General Superintendent.

Offices and Warerooms.

168, 170 & 172 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

Factory.

291 Monroe street and 398 Madison street, New York.

2,000 shares of \$100 each....\$200,000

Property owned by the Company,

Patents upon rotary veneer machines for the purpose of cutting plain veneers for house building, finishing, roofing, cabinet work, drawer bottoms and backs, &c., for the whole United States, except seven distant States; also, Patents upon Veneer slicers for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, for which patents alone the company have been offered \$150,000 estimated cash value.....\$180,000
Machinery purchased and built at a cost of... 30,000
Merchandise to the cash value of..... 14,000
750 shares of its capital stock of the par value of \$100 per share is..... 75,000
Leases for 2 years from May 1, 1868, upon premises 170 and 172 Centre street..... 2,000
Leases upon above named factory property for 4 years with privilege of renewals..... 3,000

Total assets.....\$304,000

The above statement of the assets of the company includes nothing whatever for "good will" or an established trade and demand for their manufactured products greater than the company can supply, and for which additional capital is chiefly wanted.

Total Liabilities of the Company.....\$28,000
Surplus or Assets over Liabilities.....\$276,000
Or, if the total Assets were divided up after paying all indebtedness, each holder of a single share would receive \$138.

The Company require \$50,000 additional cash capital for the following purposes: 1st. The payment of \$28,000, being the last instalment and only remaining indebtedness upon its entire property. 2d. For the building of additional machinery required by the demand for the Company's manufactured products. 3d. For the purchase of logs and other raw material required direct from first hands.

For the above purposes the Company offer \$50,000 of its stock at par.

DIVIDENDS.

Under the heavy additional expense incident to establishing a new business and building up a trade the Company believe that from this date up to August 21, 1869, they can pay a cash dividend of ten per cent after which time they have full confidence that such dividends can safely be increased to 15 per cent. and permanently maintained at that rate.

The undersigned have negotiated considerable stock for various Incorporated Companies throughout the Union, but know of few if any investments in which the safety of the capital itself, and the certainty of fair returns were more satisfactorily united than in the above.

Administrators and Executors of Estates, Guardians and others desiring to make permanent investments and preferring safety of capital to larger promised returns are invited to share in the above.

All applications for stock, and all inquiries concerning it must be made to the agents of the company.
E. E. TIFFANY & CO.
4 Wall street, New York,

NOTICE TO

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY
ONEIDA, N.Y., February 10, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, until the 15th day of April, 1868, at noon for the GRADING, MASONRY and BRIDGING of that portion of the NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, extending from the city of Oswego to the village of SIDNEY PLAINS, a distance of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILES, and passing through the towns of Volney, Hastings, West Monroe, Constantia, Vienna, Lenox, Stockbridge, Easton, Lebanon, Smyrna, North Norwich, Norwich, Oxford, and Guilford, and that portion known as the Branch, from, at, or near East Guilford in the town of Guilford to Mount Upton, in the same town.

The line will be divided into sections of about One Mile each, and proposals may be made for separate sections or for the entire work. The Company will entertain separate proposals for Bridging only.

The line passes through a desirable section of country of Central New York, and the work will be worthy of the attention of Contractors.

Plans, Profiles, and Specifications will be ready for examination at the Office of the Chief Engineer, in Oneida, N.Y., where all necessary information may be obtained, on and after the 6th day of April.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
W. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the unfavorable weather for field work for the past three weeks, the above Letting will be Postponed until the FIRST DAY OF MAY AT NOON. Plans, Profiles, and Specifications will be ready for examination as above noticed, on and after the 22d day of April.

Dated Oneida, March 20th, 1868.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
W. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted. The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Anchors—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Of 200 lb and upward 8 @ ..

Ashes—Duty: 15 cents ad val. Pot, 1st sort... 100 lb 8 62 1/2 @ 8 75 Pearl, 1st sort... 11 50 @ 11 75

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cents ad val. American yellow... 46 @ ..

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per ct. Rio Grande shin... 30 @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 cents ad val. Pilot... 7 1/2 @ .. Navy... 5 1/2 @ .. Crackers... 8 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard... per M. 10 50 @ 12 00 Philadelphia Fronts... 40 00 @ ..

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair 1 per lb. Amer'n, gray & wh... 45 @ 2 00

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents.

Table listing prices for Butter and Cheese. Includes items like Fresh milk, State firkins, prime, State, hi-fir., prime., State, hf-fir., ordin'y, Welsh tubs, prime, etc.

Table listing prices for Candles. Includes items like Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 5; t earine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Cement—Rosendale... 1 75 Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb. One inch & upward... 7 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.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (in bond)(gold) 16 @ 17 Maracaibo do... (gold) @ .. Guayaquil do... (gold) 11 @ 11 1/2 St. Domingo... (gold) 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Coffee.—See special report.

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 35 cents ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 cents per lb.

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila... 21 @ 22 Tarred Russia... 18 1/2 @ 22 Bolt Rope, Russia... @ 22

Corks—Duty, 50 cents ad val. 1st Regular, qrts per gro 55 @ 70 do Superfine... 1 40 @ 1 70 1st Regular, Pints... 35 @ 50 Mineral... 50 @ 70 Phal... 12 @ 40

Cotton—See special report.

Table listing prices for Drugs and Dyes. Includes items like Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafedati, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cents ad val; Balsam Copalivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Callisaya Bark, 30 cents 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 cents ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cents ad val; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cents ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cents per lb; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cents ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 cents 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 cents ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cents ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cents ad val; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cents ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cents ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 cents ad val; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below FREE.

Table listing prices for various goods. Includes items like Manna, large flake... 1 70 @ 1 75 Manna, small flake... 95 @ 10 Mustard Seed, Cal... 7 1/2 @ 10 Mustard Seed, Trieste... 14 @ .. Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 35 @ 40 Oil Anis... 5 87 1/2 @ .. Oil Cassia... 3 70 @ 3 80 Oil Bergamot... 6 87 1/2 @ 7 00 Oil Lemon... 8 87 1/2 @ 4 00 Oil Peppermint, pure... @ 5 7 Oil Vitriol... 2 1/2 @ .. Opium, Turkey (gold)... @ 7 75 Oxalic Acid... @ 8 3 Phosphorus... 1 05 @ 1 10 Prussiate Potash... 2 1/2 @ 3 5 Quicksilver... 7 1/2 @ 8 0 Rhubarb, China... 2 25 @ 3 00 Sago, Pea, led... 8 @ 9 Salaratus... 20 @ .. Sal Am'nae, Ref (gold) 7 1/2 @ .. Sal Soda, Newcastle... 1 70 @ 1 80 Sarsaparilla, Hond gold... 25 @ 30 Sarsaparilla, Mex... 13 @ 14 Seneca Root... 35 @ 35 Senna, Alexandria... 25 @ 28 Senna, East India... 2 @ 25 Shell Lac... 40 @ 50 Soda Ash (80 per cent)(g'd) 2 37 1/2 @ 2 50 Sugar L'd, W... @ 2 6 Sulph. Quinine, Am per oz... @ 2 10 Sulphate Morphine... 6 87 @ 7 00 Tart'c Acid (g'd) per lb... 47 @ 47 1/2 Tapioca... 13 @ .. Verdigris, dry ex dry... @ 45 Vitriol, blue... 9 1/2 @ 11

Duck—Duty, 30 cents ad val. Ravens, Light... per pce 16 00 @ .. Ravens, Heavy... 18 00 @ .. Scotch, G'ck, No. 1 per y... @ 72 Cotton, No. 1... per y... 62 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood, gold, per ton... @ 1 70 00 Fustic, Cuba... @ 33 00 Fustic, Tampico, gold... @ 21 00 Fustic, Jamaica... 28 00 @ 24 00 Fustic, Savanilla... 22 50 @ 24 00 Fustic, Maracaibo... @ 32 00 Logwood, Laguna... @ .. Logwood, Cam... @ .. Logwood, Hond... 19 00 @ .. Logwood, Tabasco... @ .. Logwood, St. Dom... 18 00 @ 19 00 Logwood, Jamaica... 19 00 @ 20 00 Limawood... cur. 125 50 @ 130 00 Barwood... @ 22 50 Sapan wood, Manila... 85 00 @ 87 50

Feathers—Duty: 30 cents ad val. Prime Western... per lb 80 @ 85 Tennessee... 75 @ 81

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Dry Cod... per cwt. 5 25 @ 6 87 1/2 Pickled Scale... per bbl. @ .. Pickled Cod... per bbl. 6 00 @ .. Mackerel, No. 1, Mass shore... 18 00 @ 18 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax 19 50 @ 20 00 Mackerel, No. 1, Bay... 19 50 @ 19 50 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay... 14 50 @ .. Mackerel, No. 2, Ha ax 17 50 @ 18 00 Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. l'ge 11 75 @ 12 00 Mackerel, No. 3, H'fax 12 00 @ 12 25 Mac, No. 3, Mass, med. 10 00 @ 10 50 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1... @ 29 00 Salmon, Pickled, No. 2... @ .. Herring, Scaled, per box... 35 @ 38 Herring, No. 1... 22 @ .. Herring, pickled per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. North River... per lb 16 @ 24

Fruits—See special report.

Furs and Skins—Duty, 10 cents. Beaver, Dark... per skin 1 00 @ 4 00 do Pale... 75 @ 2 50 Bear, Black... 5 00 @ 12 00 do brown... 2 00 @ 6 00 Badger... 10 @ 50 Cat, Wild... 25 @ 60 do House... 10 @ 50 Fisher... 4 00 @ 8 00 Fox, Silver... 5 00 @ 50 00 do Cross... 3 00 @ 5 00 do Red... 75 @ 1 00 do Grey... 25 @ 60 do Kitt... 30 @ 50 Lynx... 50 @ 1 50 Marten, Dark... 5 00 @ 20 00 do pale... 1 00 @ 3 00 Mink, dark... 3 00 @ 8 00 do pale... 1 00 @ 3 00 Otter... 3 00 @ 7 00 Musquash, Fall... 12 @ 15 Opossum... 5 @ 12 Raccoon... 10 @ 50 Skunk, Black... 30 @ 6 1

Skins—Duty: 10 cents ad val. Goat, Curacao per lb cur. 35 @ 38 do Buenos A... cu... 40 @ 45 do Vera Cruz... gold 40 @ 45 do Tampico... gold 45 @ 47 1/2 do Matamoros... gold @ 45 do Payta... cur. @ .. do Cape... cur. 40 @ 45 Deer, San Juan per lb gold 40 @ 42 1/2 do Central America... @ 45 do Bolivar... gold @ 35 do Honduras... gold @ 43 do Sisal... gold 45 @ .. do Para... gold @ 47 1/2 do Porto Cabo... gold @ 35 do Missouri... gold @ .. do Texas... gold @ ..

Deer, Arkansas... gold @ .. do Florida... gold @ ..

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents per square foot above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 8 cents per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 per cent. 6x8 to 8x10... 50 ft 6 25 @ 4 75 8x11 to 10x15... 6 75 @ 5 00 11x14 to 12x18... 7 50 @ 5 50 13x16 to 16x24... 8 50 @ 5 00 18x22 to 18x30... 10 00 @ 7 00 20x30 to 24x30... 12 50 @ 8 00 24x31 to 24x36... 14 00 @ 9 00 25x36 to 26x40... 16 00 @ 10 00 28x40 to 30x48... 18 00 @ 14 00 24x54 to 32x56... 20 50 @ 16 00 32x58 to 34x60... 24 00 @ 13 00 34x62 to 40x6... 26 00 @ 21 00

French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick) New Glass of Mar. 11 Discount 45 @ 50 per cent. 6x8 to 8x10... 50 feet 8 50 @ 6 25 8x11 to 10x15... 9 00 @ 6 75 11x14 to 12x18... 10 00 @ 7 50 13x16 to 16x24... 11 00 @ 8 00 18x22 to 18x30... 13 50 @ 9 00 20x30 to 24x30... 16 50 @ 10 00 24x31 to 24x36... 18 00 @ 12 00 25x36 to 26x40... 20 00 @ 16 00 28x40 to 30x48 (3 qlts) 22 00 @ 18 00 34x54 to 32x56 (3 qlts) 24 00 @ 20 00 32x58 to 34x60 (3 qlts) 27 00 @ 23 00 English sells at 35 @ 40 per ct. off above rates.

Groceries—See special report.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, light & h'y... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard, y'd... 21 1/2 @ 22

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 cents ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 cents ad val. Blasting (B) per 25 lb keg... @ 4 00 Shipping and Mining... @ 4 50 Kentucky Rifle... 6 50 @ .. Meal... 6 00 @ .. Deer... 5 50 @ .. Sporting, in 1 lb canisters per lb... 86 @ 1 06

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed per lb gold 25 1/2 @ 25 1/2 Buenos Ayres, mixed... 22 @ 22 1/2 Hog, Western, unwash. cur... 9 @ 10

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs for shipping... 75 @ 85

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampi 1 cent per lb. Amer. Dressed... per ton 220 00 @ 280 00 do Undressed... 210 00 @ 240 00 Russia, Clean... (gold) 240 00 @ 250 00 Jute... (gold) 110 00 @ 140 00 Italian... (gold) 230 00 @ .. Manila... (gold) 10 1/2 @ 11 Sisal... @ ..

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted and Skins 10 cents ad val.

Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres per lb g'd... 20 @ 21 Montevideo... do 20 @ 20 1/2 Rio Grande... do 19 1/2 @ 20 Orinoco... do @ 13 1/2 California... do 19 @ .. San Juan... do 17 @ 28 Matamoros... do 15 @ 16 1/2 Vera Cruz... do 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2 Tampico... do 1 1/2 @ 16 1/2 Bogota... do 17 @ 18 Porto Cabello... do 14 @ 15 Maracaibo... do 14 @ 15 Truxillo... do 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 Bahia... do 14 @ 15 Rio Ha. he... do 14 @ 15 Curacao... do 18 @ 15 S. Domingo... & Pt. au Patt... do 11 @ 13 Texas... do 18 @ 16 Western... do 13 @ 15

Dry Salted Hides—Chili... gold 14 @ 15 Payta... do 14 @ 15 Maranham... do 11 @ 12 Pernambuco... do 11 @ 12 Bahia... do 10 @ 11 Matamoros... do 13 1/2 @ 14 Maracaibo... do 11 @ 12 Savanilla... do 12 @ 12 1/2 Wet Salted Hides—Bue. Ayres... per lb g'd... 11 @ 11 1/2 Rio Grande... do 11 @ 11 1/2 California... do @ 11 Para... do 1 @ 11 New Orleans... cur 1 1/2 @ 12 City sl'hter trim. & cured... 12 @ 12 1/2

Upper Leather Stock— B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip # gold .. 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2	Sierra Leone.. cash 27 @ 29	Gambia & Bissau.. 22 @ 24	Zanzibar..... .. @ ..
East India Stock— Calcutta, city sl'hter # p. gold. 15 1/2 @ 16	Calcutta, dead green 12 1/2 @ 13	do buffalo, # B 12 @ 12 1/2	Manilla & Batavia, buffalo..... # B .. @ ..
Honey—Duty, 2 cent # gallon. Cuba (in bond) (gr) # gall. 55 @ 56	Hops—Duty: 5 cent # gal. Crop of 1867..... # B 40 @ 55	do of 1866..... nominal.	Bavarian..... 35 @ 45
Iron—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande... # C 65 @ ..	Ox, America..... .. @ ..	India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine..... # B 80 @ 82	Para, Medium..... .. @ ..
Para, Coarse..... 57 1/2 @ 60	East India..... .. @ ..	Carthage, &c..... .. @ ..	Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal..... (old) # B 1 10 @ 2 00
Oude..... (gold) 75 @ 1 40	Madras..... (gold) 5 @ 1 00	Manilla..... (gold) 70 @ 95	Guatemala..... (gold) 1 10 @ 1 45
Caracas..... (gold) 80 @ 1 05	Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents # B. Railroad, 70 cents # 100 B; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents # B; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 cents # B; Pig, # 9 ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents # B. Pig, Scotch, No. 1. # ton 39 00 @ 42 00		
Pig, American, No. 1.. 33 00 @ 39 00	Pig, American, No. 2.. 36 0 @ 37 00	Bar, Ref'd Eng & Amer 27 0 @ 31 00	Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (In gold)..... 37 50 @ 90 00
Bar Swedes, ordinary sizes..... .. @ 150 00	Bar, English and Amer- ican, Refined..... 95 00 @ 100 00	do do Common 85 00 @ 90 00	Scroll..... 125 0 @ 170 00
Ovals and Half Round 120 00 @ 150 00	Band..... 125 00 @ ..	Horse Shoe..... 125 00 @ ..	Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch.. 100 00 @ 160 00
Hoop..... 133 00 @ 155 00	Nail Rod..... # B 9 @ 10	Sheet, Russia..... 16 @ 17	Sheet, Single, Double and Treble..... 5 @ 7
Rails, Eng. (g'd) # ton 52 00 @ 53 00	do American..... 78 00 @ 80 00	Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime # B 3 00 @ 3 15	East Ind, Billiard Ball 3 0 @ 3 25
African, Prime..... 2 75 @ 2 87 1/2	African, Serivel, W.C. 1 60 @ 2 50	Lead—Duty, Pig, # 2 # 100 B; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents # B; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents # B. Galena..... # 100 B .. @ ..	
Spanish..... (gold) 6 35 @ 6 50	German..... (gold) 6 35 @ 6 62 1/2	English..... (gold) 6 35 @ 6 87	Bar..... net .. @ 10 00
Pipe and Sheet..... net .. @ 12 00	Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 # cent ad val. Oak, sl'hter, heavy # B 38 @ 46	do do middle 33 @ 44	do do light.. 36 @ 40
do do crop, heavy 33 @ 42	do do middle 42 @ 46	do do light.. 42 @ 46	Oak, rough slaughter. 33 @ 46
Hemik, B. A., & Co. h'y 27 @ 28 1/2	do do middle. 27 @ 28 1/2	do do light. 27 @ 28 1/2	do Califor., heavy 25 @ 27
do do middle. 26 @ 27 1/2	do do light. 25 1/2 @ 27	do Orino., heavy. 23 @ 25	do do middle 26 @ 27
do do light. 26 @ 27	do rough..... 35 @ 39	do good damaged 23 1/2 @ 25 1/2	do poor do 19 @ 21 1/2
Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, com. # bbl. .. @ 1 50	do heavy..... .. @ 2 00	Lumber, Woods, Staves, etc. —Duty: Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Spruce, East. # M ft 20 50 @ 22 00	
Southern Pine..... 85 00 @ 40 00	White Pine Box B'ds 23 00 @ 27 00	White Pine Merch. Box Boards..... 27 00 @ 30 00	Clear Pine..... 60 00 @ 70 00
Laths, Eastern. # M .. @ 3 75	Poplar, a. White wood B'ds & Plank. 45 00 @ 55 00	Cherry B'ds & Plank 70 00 @ 80 00	Oak and Ash..... 45 00 @ 60 00
Maple and Birch .. 80 00 @ 45 00	Black Walnut .. 70 00 @ 125 00	TAVES— White Oak, hhd., West India.. # M .. @ 135 00	

White oak, pipe, extra..... # M. @ 275 00	do pipe, heavy .. @ 225 00	do pipe, light. .. @ 175 00	do pipe, culls. .. @ 170 00
do pipe, culls, lt .. @ 110 00	do hhd., extra. .. @ 235 00	do hhd., heavy .. @ 175 00	do hhd., light. .. @ 119 00
do hhd., culls. .. @ 190 00	do bbl., extra. .. @ 150 00	do bbl., heavy. .. @ 115 00	do bbl., light. .. @ 90 00
do bbl., culls. .. @ 60 00	Red oak, hhd., h'vy. .. @ 120 00	do hhd., light.. .. @ 80 00	do hhd., culls. .. @ 120 00
HEADING—White Oak hhd..... .. @ 140 00	HEADING—White Oak double bbl..... 240 00 @ ..	Sunogony, Cedar, Rose- wood—Duty free. Mahogany St. Domin- go..... # ft. 25 @ 50	
do St. Domingo, ordinary logs..... 7 @ 10	do Port-au-Platt, crotches..... 30 @ 40	do Port-au-Platt, logs..... 10 @ 14	do Nuevitas .. 16 @ 14
do Mansanilla .. 8 @ 10	do Mexican..... 11 @ 15	do Honduras (American wood).. 14 @ 20	Cedar, Nuevitas .. 12 @ 13
do Mansanilla..... 12 @ 13	do Mexican..... 8 @ 10	do Florida, # c. ft. 25 @ 75	Rosewood, R. Jan. # B 5 @ 8
do Bahia..... 4 @ 6	Molasses.—See special report.	Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 2 cents # B. Cut, 4d. @ 60d. # 100 B 5 00 @ 5 25	
Clinch..... 6 62 @ 6 75	Horse shoe, f'd (8d) # B 27 @ 30	Copper..... 42 @ ..	Yellow metal..... 16 @ ..
Zinc..... 18 @ ..	Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents # gallon; crude Turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 # cent ad val. Turpentine, s. ft. # 280 B 5 00 @ 5 25		
Tar, N. County # bbl. 2 75 @ 3 25	Tar, Wilmington..... 3 25 @ 3 50	Pitch City..... 3 25 @ 3 50	Spirits turpentine # g. 73 @ 65
Wosin, com'n. # 280 B 3 40 @ ..	do strained and No. 2..... 3 45 @ 3 87 1/2	do No. 1..... 4 50 @ 4 10	do Pale..... 4 75 @ 5 00
do extra pale..... 6 00 @ 7 00	Oakum—Duty fr., # B 8 @ 11	Oil Cake—Duty: 20 # cent ad val. City thin obl'g, in bbls. # ton. 55 00 @ 56 00	
do in bags. 51 50 @ 52 00	West. thin obl'g, do 51 00 @ 51 50	Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, # 1: burning fluid, 50 cents # gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 # cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (for- eign fisheries,) 20 # cent ad val. Olive, Mar's, qs (gold), per case..... .. @ 4 12 1/2	
do in casks. # gall. 2 5 @ 2 60	Palm..... # B 12 @ ..	Linseed, city... # gall. 1 16 @ 1 18	Whale, crude .. 75 @ ..
do bleached winter 75 @ ..	Sperm, crude .. 2 00 @ ..	do wint. unbleach. 2 20 @ ..	Lard oil, prime winter 1 50 @ 1 60
Red oil, city dist. Main .. @ 90	do saponified, west'n .. @ 1 00	Bank..... 65 @ 75	Straits..... 75 @ 80
Paraffine, 28 & 30 gr. .. @ 40	Lubricating..... 30 @ 40	Kerosene..... (free) 34 @ ..	Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents # B; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent # B; dry ochres, 56 cents # 100 B; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents # B; ochre, ground in oil, # 50 # 100 B; Spanish brown 25 # cent ad val.; China clay, # 5 ton; Venetian red and vermilion 25 # cent ad val.; white chalk, # 10 # ton. Litharge, City..... # B 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lead, red, City..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do white, American, pure, in oil..... .. @ 14	do white, American, pure, dry..... .. @ 12 1/2	Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1..... 9 @ 9 1/2
do white, American, No. 1, in oil..... 9 @ 12	do White, French, dry 12 1/2 @ 13	do white, French, in oil..... .. @ 17	Ochre, yellow, French, dry..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
do ground, in oil.. 8 @ 10	Spanish brown, dry # 100 B..... 1 00 @ 1 25	do gr'd in oil. # B 8 @ 9	Paris wh., No. 1. .. 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Chrome, yellow, dry.. 15 1/2 @ 35	Whiting, Amer..... 1 1/2 @ 2	Vermilion, China, # B 1 20 @ 1 25	

Vermilion, Trieste ... 1 00 @ 1 10	do Cal. & Eng. 1 20 @ 1 25	do Amer. com. .. 2 @ 27	Venet. red (N.O.) # powt 2 85 @ 3 00
Carmine, city made # B 16 00 @ 20 00	Plumbago..... .. @ 6	China clay, # ton..... 30 00 @ 31 00	Chalk..... # lb. .. @ 1 1/2
Chalk, block..... # ton 22 50 @ 23 00	Barytes, American # B .. @ 14	Barytes, Foreign..... .. @ ..	Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents # gallon. Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. # gal 17 @ ..
do in bulk..... 12 1/2 @ ..	Refined, free, S.W. 34 @ ..	do in bond, prime L. S. to W. (110 @ 115 test) .. 23 @ ..	do do, prima white .. @ 27
Naptha, refined. 70 grav., .. 12 1/2 @ 13	Residuum..... # bbl. 2 50 @ ..	Gasoline..... 12 @ 13	Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 ct; lams, bacon, and lard, 2 ts # B. Pork, new mess, # bbl 27 87 @ 28 00
Pork, old mess .. 26 87 @ 27 00	Pork, prime mess..... @ 25 00	do prime..... 22 50 @ 23 00	Beef, plain mess..... 15 00 @ 20 50
do extra mess..... 21 50 @ 24 75	do hams..... 33 00 @ 37 00	Hams..... # B 16 1/2 @ 18	Shoulders .. 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Lard..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2	Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents # B.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents # B. Carolina..... # 100 B 10 75 @ 11 50		
Rangoon Dressed, gold duty paid..... 7 00 @ 7 12 1/2	Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents # 100 B; bulk, 18 cents # 100 B; Turks Islands # bush. 45 @ ..		
Cadiz..... 87 @ 38	Liverpool, gr'd # sack 1 65 @ 1 70	do fine, Ashton's (g'd) 2 50 @ ..	do fine, Worthing's 2 60 @ ..
Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent # B. Refined, pure..... # B .. @ 14			
Crude..... 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Nitrate soda..... gold 2 1/2 @ ..	Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp, 1 cent # B; canary, \$1 # bushel of 60 B; and grass seeds, 30 # cent ad val. Clover..... # B 10 @ 10 1/2	
Timothy, reaped # bus 2 40 @ 2 50	Canary..... # bus 4 87 1/2 @ 6 00	Hemp..... 2 90 @ 3 00	Lins'd Am. rough # bus 2 75 @ 2 80
do Calc'a, Boston, g'd 2 27 1/2 @ 2 30	do do New Yk, g'd 2 35 @ ..	Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents # B. Drop..... # B 11 1/2 @ ..	
Buck..... 14 1/2 @ ..	Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 # cent. Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3. # B 10 00 @ 10 75		
Taysaams, superior, No. 1 2..... 9 00 @ 9 25	do medium, No. 3 @ 4. 8 00 @ 8 50	Canton, re-reel, No. 1 @ 2 7 25 @ 8 00	Canton, Extra Fine..... 8 50 @ ..
Japan, superior..... 10 10 @ 12 00	do Medium..... 8 00 @ 9 00	China thrown..... nominal.	Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 # 100 lbs. Plates, foreign # B gold 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
do domestic..... 10 @ 10 1/2	Spices.—See special report.	Spirits—Duty: Brandy, for first proof \$3 # gallon; Gin, rum and whiskey, for first proof, \$2 50 # gallon. Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co. (gold) # gal. 5 20 @ 13 00	
Brandy, Pinet, Castil- lon & Co (gold) 5 00 @ 17 00	do Hennessy (gold) 5 50 @ 18 00	do Marett & Co (g'd) 5 50 @ 10 00	do oth for. b'ds (g'd) 4 40 @ 9 00
Rum, Jam., 4th p. (g'd) 4 50 @ 4 75	do St. Croix, 3d proof..... (gold) 3 50 @ 3 75	Gin, diff. brands, (gold) 3 00 @ 4 55	Domestic Liquors—Cash. Brandy, gin & p. sp'its .. @ 2 25
Rum, pure..... .. @ 2 25	Whiskey, in bond .. 30 @ 35	Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents # B or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cts # B; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents # B and 10 # cent ad val. (Store prices.) English, cast, # B .. 18 @ 23	
English, spring..... 10 @ 12 1/2	English blister..... 11 1/2 @ 20	English machinery .. 12 1/2 @ 16	English German .. 14 @ 16
American blister..... 11 1/2 @ 17	Amer can cast Tool 21 @ 22	American spring do 10 @ 13	American mach'y do .. @ 14
American German, do 10 @ 13			

Sumac—Duty: 10 # cent ad val. Sicily..... # ton.. 125 00 @ 225 00	Sugar.—See special report.	Tallow—Duty: 1 cent # B. American, prime, coun- try and city # B... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Teas.—See special report.
Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 # cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 25 per cent. ad val. Banca..... # B (gold) 27 @ 27 1/2	Straits..... (gold) 24 @ 24 1/2	English..... (gold) 24 1/2 @ 24 1/2	Plates, char. I. C. # box 11 75 @ 12 1/2
do I. C. Coke..... 9 50 @ 10 50	do Terne Charcoal 10 00 @ 11 25	do Terne Coke..... 8 75 @ 9 00	Tobacco.—See special report.
Wines—Duty: Value not over 50 cts # gallon, 20 cents # gallon, and 25 # cent. ad val.; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents # gallon and 25 # cent. ad val.; over \$1 # gallon, \$1 # gal- lon and 25 # cent ad val. Madeira..... # gall. 3 50 @ 7 00	Sherry..... 1 25 @ 9 00	Port..... 2 00 @ 8 50	Burgundy port.. (gold) 75 @ 1 25
Lisbon..... (gold) 2 25 @ 3 50	Sicily Madeira.. (gold) 1 00 @ 1 25	Red, Span. & Sicily (g) 90 @ 1 00	Marseilles Mad'ra (g'd) 70 @ 85
Marseilles Port. (g'd) 80 @ 1 60	Malaga dry..... (gold) 1 00 @ 1 25	Malaga, sweet.. (gold) 1 10 @ 1 25	Claret..... gold. # case 35 00 @ 50 00
Claret..... gold. # doz 2 65 @ 9 00	Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered \$2 to \$3 50 # 100 B, and 15 # cent ad val. Iron No. 0 to 18 20 @ 25 # ct. off list. No. 19 to 26..... 30 # ct. off list		
No. 27 to 36..... 35 # ct. off list	Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain..... # B 10 1/2 @ ..	Brass (less 20 per cent) 43 @ ..	Copper do 53 @ ..
Wool—Duty: Imported in the "or- dinary condition as now and hereto- fore practiced." CLASS 1.—Clothing Wools—The value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States is 32 cents or less # B, 10 cents # B and 11 # cent. ad val.; over 32 cents # B, 12 cents # B and 10 # cent. ad val.; when imported washed, double these rates CLASS 2.—Combing Wools—The value where- of at the last place whence exported to the United States is 32 cents or less # B, 10 cents # B and 11 # cent ad val.; over 32 cents # B, 12 cents # B and 10 # cent. ad val. CLASS 3.—Carpet Wools and other similar Wools—The value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States is 12 cents or less # B, 3 cents # B; over 12 cents # B, 6 cents # B. Wool of all classes imported scoured, three times the duty as if imported unwashed. Am., Sax'y fleece. # B 55 @ 60			
do full blood Merino 48 @ 53	do 1/2 & 3/4 Merino.. 45 @ 52	do Native & 3/4 Mer. 45 @ 47	do Combing .. 50 @ 55
Extra, pulled..... 45 @ 48	Superfine pulled..... 45 @ 48	No 1, pulled..... 30 @ 34	Califor, fine, unwash'd 28 @ 33
do common, do 22 @ 25	Valpraiso, do 28 @ 30	South Am. Merino do 24 @ 37	do Mestizado 28 @ 32
do Creole do 20 @ 24	do Coraova, washed 34 @ 37	Montevideo, com. wash'd 32 @ 35	Cape G. Hope, unwash'd 38 @ 42
East India, washed... 20 @ 40	African, unwashed... 14 @ 13	Mexican, unwashed... 17 @ 18	African, washed..... 20 @ 40
Texas, Fine..... 23 @ 12	Texas, Medium..... 25 @ 23	Texas, Coarse..... 21 @ 25	Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 # 100 lbs.; sheets 2 1/2 cents # B. Sheet..... # B 11 1/2 @ 12
Freights— To LIVERPOOL (steam) a. d. s. Cotton..... # B 1 @ 2 1/2	Flour..... # bbl. .. @ 2 6	Heavy goods... # ton 70 @ 5 0	Oil..... .. @ 40 0
Corn, b'h & bags # bus. .. @ 6	Wheat, bulk and bags .. @ 6 1/2	Beef..... # tea. .. @ 5 0	Pork..... # bbl. .. @ 6
To LONDON (sail) Heavy goods... # ton 2 @ 21 0	Oil..... .. @ 35 0	Flour..... # bbl. .. @ 2 0	Petroleum..... .. @ 6 0
Beef..... # tea. .. @ 4 3	Pork..... # bbl. .. @ 3 0	Wheat..... # bush. .. @ 7 1/2	Corn..... .. @ 7
To HAVRE: Cotton..... # B 1 @ ..	Beef and pork. # bbl. .. @ ..	Measur'm. g'ds. # ton 10 00 @ 12 00	Petroleum..... 5 6 @ 6 0
Lard, tallow, cut m t eto..... # B 1 @ ..	Ashea, pot & pl, # ton 10 0 @ 12 00		

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25TH, 1868,

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867..... \$7,322,015 75
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1867..... 2,838,109 71

Total amount of Marine Premiums.. \$10,160,125 46

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867 to 31st December, 1867..... \$7,597,123 16

Losses paid during the same period..... \$4,224,364 61

Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,305,865 93

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks. \$6,864,485 00

Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise..... 2,175,450 00

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, 210,000 00

Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 252,414 82

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 3,232,453 27

Cash in Bank..... 373,374 02

Total Amount of Assets..... \$13,108,177 11

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary

TRUSTEES:

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

Shepard Gandy.

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

Insurance.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

UNITED STATES BRANCH,
74 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Policies issued in Gold or Currency at option of Applicant.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid in this Country.

NEW YORK BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

CHAS. H. DABNEY, Esq., Chairman.
SOLON HUMPHREYS, Esq., of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
AYMAR CARTER, Esq., of E. D. Morgan & Co.
DAVID DOWS, Esq., of David Dows & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI, Esq., of Fabbri & Chauncey.
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., of S. B. Chittenden & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY, Esq., of Sheppard Gandy, & Co.
EZRA WHITE, } Associate Managers
T. C. ALLYN, }
CHAS. E. WHITE, Assistant Manager.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Solicitors.
DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., Bankers.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000.

GEO. M. COIT, Sec'y. GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and surplus \$1,200,000.

W. B. CLARK, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres't

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Capital and Surplus \$700,000.

J. N. DUNHAM, Sec'y. E. FREEMAN, Pres

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital \$275,000.

M. BENNETT, Jr., Sec'y. J. B. ELDERIDGE, Pres't.

Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.

WHITE, ALLYN & CO., Agents,
NO. 74 WALL STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE.

North American Fire
Insurance Co.,

OFFICE 114 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICE 9 COOPER INSTITUTE, THIRD AVENUE.

INCORPORATED 1823.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Surplus..... 255,057 77
Cash Capital and Surplus, January 1,
1867, \$755,057 77.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at the usual rates.

Policies issued and Losses paid at the office of the Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal cities in the United States.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLECKER, Vice Pres

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

UNITED STATES

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

ASSETS.....\$2,300,000

New and important plans of Life Insurance have been adopted by this Company. See new Prospectus. Profits available after policies have run one year, and annually thereafter.

JOHN EADIE, President.

NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Secretary.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

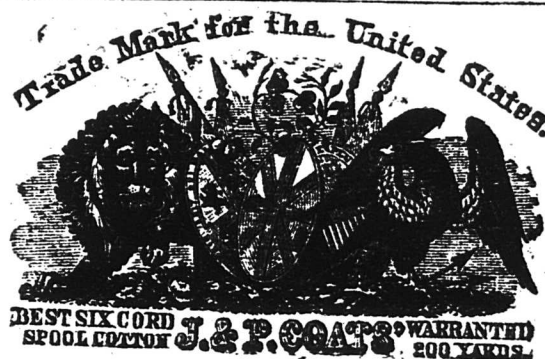
JULY 1st, 1867.

Cash capital.....\$400,000 30
Surplus..... 206,634 79
Gross Assets.....\$606,634 79
Total Liabilities..... 50,144 96

BENJ. S. WALCOTT President.

REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.



JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS,
of Paisley, Scotland.

THE
Singer Manufacturing Co.

458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world renowned
SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
for family use and manufacturing purposes. Branches and Agencies throughout the civilized world. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Cotton Duck,

All Widths and Weights.
A Large Stock always on hand.

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

59 Broad Street, corner of Beaver

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO
OUR FRIENDS IN LIVER-
POOL HAVRE AND
HAMBURG.

NEILL, Bros., & Co.,

134 PEARL STREET.

Steamship Companies.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA.



And Carrying the United States Mail,

LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH

ER, FOOT of Canal street, at 1

o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, and

1st 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.

APRIL:

1st—OCEAN QUEEN, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
11th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with MONTANA
and ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

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

Baggage checked through. One hundred pound allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

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

F. P. BABY Agent

To Capitalists.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the

Bonds of the Portland Water Company
of Portland, Maine.

These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, and the principal is REDEEMABLE IN GOLD in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The whole loan amounts to \$800,000, and is secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, Trustee.

The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of \$1,000,000, and the whole authorized issue of bonds is the above amount. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company of New Jersey under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works. It covers every detail at and from the lake and through the city, including the reservoir, and calls for the completion of the works by December next.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city 16 miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover Street, or to

G. T. BONNER & CO.,
No. 20 Broad Street.

Commercial Cards.

S. H. PEARCE & Co.,No. 353 BROADWAY,
Importers of**EUROPEAN AND CHINA SILKS,**
and Manufacturers of**SILK AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS**
Oiled Silk,**Imitation Oiled Silk.**Our "IMITATION" has a very superior finish, and
costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in
appearance and durability.

Agents for the sale of the

Patent Reversible Paper Collars,
the most economical collar ever invented.**George Hughes & Co.**

Importers & Commission Merchants,

198 & 200 CHURCH STREET,

COTCH AND IRISH LINEN GOODS,

SPANISH LINEN, DUCKS, DRILLS,

LINEN CHECKS, &c., WHITE GOODS,

PATENT LINEN THREAD

Sole Agents for

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

Importers & Commission Merchants.

110 DUANE STREET.

IRISH & SCOTCH LINEN GOODS,In full assortment for the
Jobbing and Clothing Trade.

Agents for the sale of

WILLIAM GIHON & SONS'**WHITE LINENS & C****BURLAPS, BAGGING,****FLAXSAIL DUCK, &c.****BYRD & HALL,**

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