

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. 5.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

NO. 108.

Bankers and Brokers.

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.

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. Collections both inland and foreign promptly made. Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 14 WALL STREET.

DIBBLEE & HOWARD,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 10 WALL STREET.

Government Bonds of all kinds, State and City Bonds, Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds, Gold and Silver bought and sold on commission. Interest Coupons and Dividends collected.

C. & G. Woodman,

30 PINE STREET,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP, & C.

Advances made on approved Securities and Interest allowed on deposits.

THE AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 17 NASSAU STREET.

Bills of Exchange on London bought and sold. Drafts issued and bills collected on San Francisco and on the principal towns of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Drafts for £2 and upwards granted on Scotland and Ireland.

Wilson, Callaway & Co.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants
NO. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants, bankers and others allowed 4 per cent. on deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco, &c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondents, Messrs. K. GILLIAM & CO., Liverpool.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission
MERCHANTS,

88 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

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

James G. King's Sons,

54 William Street.

B. MURRAY, JR.,

BROKER IN

Government and other Securities,
27 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Jos. F. LARKIN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CINCINNATI.

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

Barstow, Edey & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 30 TO

No. 36 Broad Street, Office No. 16.
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.

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.

Gelston & Bussing,

BANKERS & BROKERS

27 WALL STREET

All orders receive our Personal Attention.
WM. J. GELSTO JOHN S. BUSSING

GEORGE FARNHAM,

(Late of G. S. Robbins & Son.)

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

ALSO,

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

48 Pine Street, New York.

Cohen & Hagen,

BANKERS,

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

No. 1 Wall Street.

T. A. HOYT,

GOLD AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

86 NEW AND 38 BROAD STREETS.

Orders executed for Bankers, Brokers and Merchants.

VAN SCHAICK & Co.,

No. 10 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND GOLD.

Bankers and Brokers.

BELL, FARIS & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKER
12 NEW & 14 BROAD STREETS,
Members of the Stock, Gold and Government Boards,
Dealers in Governments and other Securities.

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency subject to check at sight.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU STREET,

Corner of Pine, Opposite U. S. Treasury.

We receive Deposits and make Collections, the same as an incorporated Bank. Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates. We also execute orders for Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on Commission. **TURNER BROTHERS.**

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**

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

REFERENCES:

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

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Wall Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates Government Securities, of all issues, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to check at sight.

Tyler, Wrenn & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 WALL STREET

Buy and Sell at most liberal rates, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, &c. Orders for purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold promptly executed.

TYLER, ULLMANN & Co. Chicago.

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.

WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's

NATIONAL BANK.

291 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. Bankers' and Dealers' Accounts solicited.

D. L. ROSS, Preside

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.]

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.

SATTERLEE & Co.,

70 BROADWAY & 15 NEW STREET.

STOCKS AND BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

ALL VARIETIES.

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.

Rodman, Fisk & Co.,
BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities

NO. 18 NASSAU STREET,

Buy and sell at market rates:

Six per Cent. Bonds of 1881; Ten-Forties;
Five-Twenty Bonds, all issues;
Seven-Thirty Notes, all series;
Compound Interest Notes, and
Gold and Silver Coin.

Registered Interest Collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7-30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7-30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with coin for custom-duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received, and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

Pott, Davidson & Jones,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

(Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.'s new building),
59 & 61 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Telegraphic quotations furnished to correspondents.

REFERENCES: James Brown, Esq., of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.; John Q. Jones, Esq., President of the Chemical National Bank; James H. Baker, Esq., Vice-President of the Bank of New York N. B. A.

P. D. RODDEY,
J. N. PETTY,

R. P. SAWYERS,
N. P. BOULETT.

P. D. RODDEY & Co.,

No. 2½ Wall Street, N. Y.,
(PETTY, SAWYERS & CO., MOBILE, ALA.)
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gold, Bonds and Stocks Bought and sold on Commission.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

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.**

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,

56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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

Jameson, Smith & Cotting

BANKERS,

NOS. 14 & 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Receive **Deposits in Currency and Gold,** and allow Interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT** per annum on daily balances which may be checked for at sight.

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

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.

All issues of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES exchanged for the new FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, on the most liberal terms, and without delay.

IMPORTERS and others supplied with GOLD at market rates, and Coin on hand for immediate delivery.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

A. C. GRAHAM,
BANKER AND BROKER,

3 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,

Southern Bills on London and Paris,

Bills on Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.

P. HAYDEN,

BANKER,

AND DEALER IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

24 Nassau Street, New York.

The Specie Department will be in charge of J. S. CRONISE (late of J. S. Cronise & Co.), who has my authority to sign the Firm name by procuration.

RIKER & Co.,

BROKERS IN MINING STOCKS,

NO. 5 NEW STREET AND 80 BROADWAY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers, available in all parts of Europe.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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

Financial.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DESIRABLE SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York,

RECOMMEND TO INVESTORS THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

FIRST CENTRAL

The Pacific Railroad Co.,

This Company is constructing, under the patronage of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE WESTERN END OF THE

GREAT NATIONAL RAILWAY ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Their line will extend from Sacramento, California, across the Sierra Nevada to the California State line, traversing the RICHEST AND MOST POPULOUS SECTION OF CALIFORNIA, and thence through the GREAT MINING REGIONS OF THE TERRITORIES, to the vicinity of Salt Lake City.

It forms the **sole Western Link** of the only route to the Pacific which is adopted by Congress and **aided by the issue of United States Bonds.**

Their road is already completed, equipped, and running for 94 miles from Sacramento to within 12 miles of the summit of the Sierras, and a large amount of the work of Grading, Tunnelling, &c., beyond that point has been accomplished.

The **First Mortgage Bonds** of this Company afford unusual inducements of Safety and Profit to Investors, for the following among other reasons, viz:

FIRST—The rate of Interest is **Six per Cent. in Gold,** payable semi-annually in the City or New York

SECOND—The **Principal** is payable in **Gold** at maturity.

THIRD—The cost of the Bonds, **Ninety-five Per Cent.** and accrued interest, is **Ten Per Cent.** less than that of the cheapest Six Per Cent. Gold Bearing Bonds of the Government.

FOURTH—The **United States Government** provides nearly half the amount necessary to build the entire road, and looks mainly to a small percentage on the future traffic for re-payment.

FIFTH—Owing to this liberal provision, accompanied with **Extensive Grants of Public Lands,** by which the Government fosters this great national enterprise, **its success is rendered certain, and its financial stability is altogether independent of the contingencies which attend ordinary Railroad enterprises.**

SIXTH—The Security of its **First Mortgage Bonds** is therefore **ample,** and their character for safety and reliability is equalled only by that of the obligations of the **Government itself.**

SEVENTH—The net earnings of the completed portion are **already largely in excess of the interest obligations which the Company will incur on twice the distance,** and are steadily increasing, rendering the **uninterrupted payment of the interest absolutely certain.**

EIGHTH—At the present rate of Gold they pay nearly **8½ Per Cent.** per annum, on the amount invested.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,000 with semi-annual Gold Coupons attached, payable in New York, and are offered for the present at **95 per cent.** and accrued interest (in currency) from January 1st

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes or other funds current in this city, and the bonds will be forwarded to any address by express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

Fisk & Hatch,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds. Also,

All descriptions of Government Securities kept constantly on hand, and Bought Sold or Exchanged.

Gold Coin and U. S. Coupons bought, sold, and collected.

Deposits received on Liberal Terms, subject to check at sight.

Collections made throughout the country.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on commission for cash.

Special attention given to the Exchange of **SEVENTY-THREE NOTES** of all the series for the new **FIVE-TWENTY BONDS** of 1865, on the most favorable terms.

Bank Statements.

Fifth Quarterly Report

OF THE

Nat. B'nk of the Republic

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$859,722 63
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures...	129,746 99
Current Expenses and Taxes.....	7,094 49
Premiums.....	29,291 47
Revenue Stamps.....	959 05
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	160,535 42
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation.....	5,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand.....	2,505 00
Notes of other National Banks.....	17,116 00
Fractional Currency.....	13,484 82
Legal Tender Notes and Specie.....	336,136 25
Total.....	\$2,369,137 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Circulating Notes outstanding.....	417,500 00
Deposits.....	837,864 93
Profits.....	13,772 20
Total.....	\$2,369,137 13

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day July, 1867.

EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public.

Quarterly Statement

OF THE TRUE CONDITION OF THE

Ninth National Bank,

Of the City of New York, on Monday Morning, July 1st, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$3,928,329 94
Government Securities.....	1,893,675 56
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	1,065,641 58
Furniture and Fixtures.....	13,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes.....	2,347,101 82
Cash Items and Exchanges.....	869,737 00
Total.....	\$10,117,485 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus Profits.....	225,066 80
Unpaid Dividends (payable July 1).....	50,538 57
Circulation.....	904,561 00
Deposits.....	7,937,319 53
Total.....	\$10,117,485 90

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Dividends.

EIGHTH SCRIP DIVIDEND.

American

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 48 Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1867.

Cash Capital.....	\$200,000
Cash Surplus.....	429,492
Cash Assets, July 1, 1867.....	\$629,492
Liabilities.....	10,834

The Board of Directors have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

on the business of the year ending June 30, 1867, be declared, and that certificates be issued to customers entitled thereto, on and after August 15, prox.; and a Cash Dividend to Stockholders of

TEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.,

payable on and after July 10, both free of Government tax. Also, that SIX PER CENT. interest on all the outstanding Scrip of the Company be paid, on and after August 15, prox.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Secretary.

Long Island Insurance Co

No. 48 Wall Street,

July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Stockholders' Dividend of SEVEN Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, and a

Scrip Dividend of 60 Per Cent., free of tax,

to parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued August 1, 1867. Also an interest Dividend of SIX Per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS & MERCHANTS BANK.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., payable on and after 1st day of July, free of Government tax. Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 2d.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, July 2, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

Dividends.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....	\$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JULY, 1867.....	316,000

New York, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, 175 Broadway, July 3, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a Dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after Monday, the 8th inst.

At the same meeting Mr. JOHN EDW. KAHL was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. HUGO SCHUMANN, appointed secretary of this Company.

RUD. GARRIGUE, President.

20TH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 50 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....	\$300,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1867.....	475,082 58
LIABILITIES.....	11,600 00

A semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

uly 11, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax be paid on the 1st of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 20th day of July instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

Tontine Buildings, 88 Wall St.,

NEW YORK, June 24, 1867.

41ST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th instant, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of July next. Transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of the 25th instant, and reopened on the morning of the 5th proximo

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS & OTHERS, 516 Broadway.

Dividend for six months to July 1st, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at following rates per annum, viz: SIX Per Cent. on sums of \$5 and not over \$500; and FIVE Per Cent. on larger sums, free from tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1867.

A Dividend of EIGHT (8) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will remain closed until July 2. By order of the Board,

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

29 Broad Street,

NEW YORK, June 21, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on Monday, July 1st. The transfer books will be closed until July 2d.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of ONE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad Street, July 25, 1867. Transfer books closed July 20 to the 26th.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.

Financial.

United States Treasury.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-Thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-Thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease August 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,

Assistant Treasurer U.S.

United States Treasury,

July 6, 1867.

Schedules of (30) Thirty or more 7-30 Coupons due July 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,

Assistant Treasurer.

Financial.

U. S. Government Bonds,

Having Thirty Years to Run, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

These Bonds are regarded, by Savings and other Institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government Securities.

FOR SALE BY

John J. Cisco & Son,

NO. 33 WALL STREET.

Interest on City Stocks.

The Interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New York, due and payable August 1st, 1867, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.

The Transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, July 3d, 1867.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New York, June 28th 1867.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

Bankers and Brokers.

Jacquelin & De Coppet,

NO. 26 NEW STREET, N. Y.

Railroad Stocks,

Bonds,

Gold, and

Government Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

JOHN H. JACQUELIN.

HENRY DE COPPET.

HEATH & HUGHES,

BANKERS & COMMISSION BROKERS

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD, RAILROAD AND MINING STOCKS,

13 Broad Street, New York.

Deposits received, subject to Check, and Interest allowed.

A. HAWLEY HEATH.

T. W. B. HUGHES,

Member of N. Y. Stock Ex.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

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

Interest allowed on Deposits. Dividends, Coupons and Interest collected. Liberal advances on Government and other Securities. Information cheerfully given to Professional men, Executors, etc., desiring to invest.

Refer by permission to Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., " DABNEY, MORGAN & Co.

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

McKim, Bros. & Co.,

BANKERS,

62 WALL STREET.

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

Established 1855.

Geo. Edw. Sears,

Successors to Samuel S. Motley,

MAKER OF

FINE ACCOUNT BOOKS,

AND DEALER IN

Every Description of Stationery,

For the use of

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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THE RATE OF INTEREST AND THE VOLUME OF THE CURRENCY.

It is a well-established principle that a redundant currency becomes depreciated, and to the immense volume of our paper money we ascribe the fact that the paper dollar is worth less than the dollar in gold. But there is another effect produced by changes in the volume of the currency, which is not so well understood. We refer to the changes produced in the rate of interest. Indeed, it is one of the most difficult problems in practical finance to measure and foresee the effect produced on the money market by perturbations in the movements of the currency. On the ease and certainty with which the man of business in this country reasons on this point will often depend the success or failure of his enterprises and calculations.

The currency system of England has been frequently designated "a cast iron system," because of the inelasticity and want of mobility which prevent its volume from enlarging or diminishing at the precise time and to the precise extent which are demanded by the varying exigencies of business. To this inelasticity are attributed the violent oscillations in the rate of interest from 2 to 8 or 10 per cent

and back again, which year after year repeat themselves with great violence at irregular intervals, to the detriment of trade and to the ruin of large multitudes among the productive classes. The cause of this rigid immobility is supposed to reside in the very safeguards with which the British currency is furnished against depreciation. These safeguards are the various limits imposed by law on the amount of the monetary circulation. So jealous is the English system of any such increase of the currency as might depreciate paper below gold, that even a salutary increase is sometimes rendered impossible, when such an increase is imperatively demanded by the condition of business. To ward off the perils that would come from redundancy, an undue contraction of the volume of the currency afloat is thus maintained with the disastrous results which such a contraction never fails to bring with it.

Such is the explanation often given of the cause of the financial panics and the variations of the rate of interest that constitute the most striking anomaly which disfigures the otherwise almost perfect English system of financial machinery. Whether this conclusion be correct or not there can be no doubt whatever of the truth of the principles on which it is founded. These principles are first, that more currency is required in every country at some times than at others, in consequence of the fluctuations of its business at different parts of the year; and, secondly, that the money which circulates in any country, whether it be coin or paper money, or a mixed currency of coin and notes, must vary in its volume, and must enlarge or diminish responsively to surrounding circumstances, or it will fail to meet adequately the changing wants which its function is to supply.

We have only to apply these principles to the financial experience of our own country to perceive their truth. For example, we find that in the fall of the year a large amount of currency is wanted to move the crops, and consequently our banks in this metropolis have a continual demand for money in the interior. In the summer the process is reversed, the tide sets this way, and currency accumulates here as well as in the other financial centres of the country. Moreover, it is one of the characteristics of a monetary panic that the people hoard their money. This hoarding causes a lively demand for currency which depletes the banks for the time being; and this depletion is followed on the subsidence of the panic by an accumulation, for the pockets of the people are very speedily emptied of currency when they regain their confidence and the desire to use their money more profitably revives. An inspection of the Bank of England returns during the past year illustrates very significantly this principle in the depletion of the reserve under the Overend panic last year, and in the gradual accumulation of gold during the slow

restoration of confidence which has since followed. Here, then, we have two causes which may give rise to an increased demand for currency. There is, first, the natural fluctuations in business, and, secondly, the abnormal fluctuations produced by panics and monetary revulsions. Under the operation of either of these causes a state of things would be induced which would make a legitimate demand for more currency. And this demand may be met by the issue of more currency without any danger whatever of producing depreciation, if means are taken to withdraw the additional currency so soon as it becomes superfluous, and the need which has evoked it has passed away.

Now it is believed to be one of the great advantages of our system of currency, and to be a compensation for some of its defects that meets the two conditions of the currency problem better than any other. For it is composed of a government currency of 400 millions, which is always out, and forms a permanent part of the circulating current, and also of 300 millions of bank currency, the amount of which under a healthy system of redemption, would expand or contract with responsive elasticity under the movements of business. How far these expectations will be satisfied it is impossible at present to say, for two reasons. First, no efficient system of redeeming National bank notes has yet been put in operation, and such redemption is an essential condition of the required elasticity. Secondly, the operations of the Sub-Treasury produce an unnecessary interruption of the spontaneous movements of the money market, and this perturbation threatens to be increased if, as seems to be probable, the Government deposits are removed to the Treasury, and are not allowed, under any circumstances, to be placed in the National banks of our chief cities. To this point, however, we may probably recur hereafter.

MR. McCULLOCH ON THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

We should misunderstand the decisive vote by which the House on Thursday refused to commit itself to any positive course of action relative to the whisky frauds during the present short session, if we did not regard this vote as the simple reiteration of the resolve which was announced with general approval before Congress assembled, to confine its legislation within narrow limits and not to allow those limits to be overpassed under the pressure of any supposed necessity whatever. The time has long gone by when the country could afford to endure hasty law-making in regard to any fiscal matters, and especially in regard to such as connect themselves with our unwieldy, mischievous internal taxation. Our excise taxes cut too keenly and deeply at the roots of our productive industry, and changes in these imposts are too wide and paralyzing in their influence to permit sensible people to approve of rash remedies for any evils however flagrant. Before Congress can legislate intelligently about the whisky tax, two things are necessary: first, clear, accurate, full information as to the nature and origin of the frauds, and secondly, some very definite remedies, suggested by experience and approved by practice as capable not only of applying itself to the abuses in question, but of extinguishing them altogether.

But it is said we do know all about the whisky frauds. The newspapers have been filled with statements as to how much whisky is supposed to be made in the country, how small a fractional part of the aggregate pays duty and how large is the amount of revenue that is lost in consequence of illicit distillation. We also read of confiscations and seizures, by which illicit distillers are punished, and of the compromises or convictions by which the law terminates its controversy with the offenders. Whispers also reach the

public ear, that there is collusion between officers of the revenue and the perpetrators of frauds—collusion by which both the officer and the distiller put money into their own pockets. Rumor vaguely computes these robberies of the public purse at 50 millions, 80 millions, 100 millions a year or more, and adds that the pressure of the whisky tax is operating to corrupt the revenue officers, to give a premium to dishonest distillers and to drive honor out of the trade by its simple inability to compete with fraud.

Hearing all this and more about the much-discussed whisky frauds, the people are apt to think that enough is known for us to deal with these frauds and prevent them. Accordingly, there are not a few of the leading newspapers which call urgently on Congress to act at once.

The question whether Congress possesses a sufficiency of information to enable it to act in the matter it is not our purpose to discuss further at the present moment. It is sufficient to fall back on the statement with which we began. The whiskey frauds belong to a class of questions which Congress is precluded from dealing with during this extra session. And consequently Mr. Schenck's resolution was lost, and as was in fact inevitable, the whole matter is postponed for further discussion. Meanwhile Mr. McCulloch is left to use his best judgment as to what is to be done during the interval which must elapse prior to the action of Congress. He has to decide whether the scandalous abuses which have been complained of shall be suffered to grow more rampant and destructive or whether the attempt shall be continued to control and palliate them in such way that the existing laws may be more fully enforced, and that the experience gained may be available for future legislation.

In this state of affairs it is of no small importance for us to know what Mr. McCulloch proposes to do. And happily his letter to the House on the 18th instant leaves no doubt on the question. First, he will continue the operation, in this city, of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, approved 18th June last. This subordinate board appears to be giving a decided check to the whiskey frauds, and imparting general efficiency to our internal revenue system. Although the board has been so recently established, illicit distillation is reported to have largely diminished, while the removal of spirits on fraudulent bonds has ceased altogether.

Secondly, Mr. McCulloch says that similar Boards will be established in the cities in which the government is largely defrauded of its revenues. Whether the experiment thus inaugurated will prove as successful elsewhere as here, may be doubted; but it cannot, at any rate fail to give a check for a while to a large part of the more glaring frauds which have evoked it.

As to the argument that no such machinery is authorized in the law, Mr. McCulloch very properly argues that "the authority for creating it is founded in the general scope and spirit of the internal revenue laws, which clothe the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with power to enforce them by the use of such measures as may seem to them to be judicious not inconsistent with the provisions of these laws." Another series of objections he disposes of as follows:

"It is a matter of public notoriety and painful interest to those who are cheerfully bearing their proportion of the public burdens, that the Internal Revenue laws in regard to distilled spirits have been shamefully violated and set at naught throughout the country, and especially in the city of New York. The department has used every exertion through the ordinary instrumentalities to correct this evil, but without success. Officers have been not only inefficient in the discharge of their duties, but in many cases they have been suspected of direct complicity with dishonest men to defraud the Government. Satisfied that the means heretofore employed for the purpose were insufficient to suppress fraud, and to expose and bring to punishment dishonest officers; and convinced that a faithful enforcement of the laws in the city of New York was necessary to secure the collection of the tax upon distilled liquors throughout the country, and of the vital importance to the wel-

fare of the entire public service, I felt it my duty to exercise in a special manner the supervisory powers conferred upon me by law. The course that has been taken in creating the commission referred to is believed to be strictly within the limits of those powers, and so confident are both myself and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that good results will be obtained by it that, unless Congress shall disapprove of our action, measures will be taken to organize similar commissions in other cities in which the Government is largely defrauded of its revenue."

We learn that it has been inferred by some persons that the House by its vote on Thursday approved of the appointment of the Revenue Boards, and that they are likely to be a permanent part of our fiscal machinery. This inference, as it appears to us, is unwarranted. Congress has made no decision at all, except that it cannot interfere at present, and will leave the laws as they are till they can be remodelled with that fulness of experience and maturity of deliberation which are indispensable in dealing with matters of such vast moment. Meanwhile it is superfluous to say that the people will watch with great interest the operations of these temporary Boards which will be scattered all over the country, and that much is expected from them, both for information of existing evils and for efficient zeal in the application of remedies for some, at least, of the more conspicuous of these evils.

DEBTS AND TAXATION OF OUR LARGE CITIES.

We have been at considerable pains to procure statistics throwing light upon the changes in the fiscal condition of our large cities within the last six years. Owing to the incompleteness of returns, our material for this purpose is much less comprehensive than we could have desired. The figures obtained, however, have been derived from official sources and will at least afford data for general estimates approximating accuracy. We are enabled to present complete details of population, valuation and indebtedness from fourteen of the principal cities, and the rule found to obtain in these cases may perhaps be assumed to apply to our cities generally. The valuation given is in each case that made for the purpose of local assessments, and although the best attainable, is well known to fall much below the real value of the property—a fact for which due allowance must be made in estimates. On the other hand, the figures representing the indebtedness of the cities may lead to exaggerated estimates in those cases where the corporations hold assets in the shape of securities, productive real estate or sinking funds. Our chief purpose, however, being to ascertain the changes in the amount of the city debts, as it may be assumed that no important fluctuations have occurred in the list of assets, the omission of this data is not material to the result sought. The following table shows the population, valuation and debt of fourteen principal cities in 1860 and 1866 respectively :

CITIES.	Population.		Valuation.		Indebtedness.	
	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.
New York... N. Y.	813,669	900,000	576,631,707	737,989,908	23,493,644	41,701,176
Philadelphia... Penn.	565,529	622,082	*	*	2,029,735	35,165,721
Brooklyn... N. Y.	266,661	300,000	105,174,507	123,427,840	7,643,809	10,023,419
Baltimore... Md.	212,418	239,070	119,461,715	139,001,008	17,903,855	21,928,656
Boston... Mass.	177,840	193,324	276,861,000	371,892,775	9,392,799	12,845,376
Cincinnati... Ohio.	161,044	193,253	91,961,375	130,745,993	3,752,000	3,203,000
St. Louis... Mo.	160,773	204,327	102,408,230	126,877,200	5,006,700	5,644,000
Chicago... Ill.	109,260	200,418	37,053,512	85,953,250	2,095,000	5,397,464
Buffalo... N. Y.	81,129	91,502	...	...	579,000	654,000
Newark... N. J.	71,914	87,413	30,045,289	...	316,000	833,000
Louisville... Ky.	68,033	100,000	27,873,003	43,10,569	3,001,000	4,118,000
Albany... N. Y.	63,367	62,613	24,958,68	...	1,570,850	2,483,500
San Francisco... Cal.	56,802	80,000	25,809,639	75,972,470	2,992,519	4,947,298
Providence... R. I.	50,666	54,595	61,118,300	...	1,400,000	1,400,000

* No proper valuation stated in reports.

A glance at the column of valuation will show that the increase has not kept pace with the actual increase of the value of property. In nearly all the large cities real estate is now worth nearly double its value in 1860 ; yet the increase in the official figures shown above does not average over 30 per cent. Perhaps it may be safely assumed that the assessment valuation, considering what it omits as well as what it underestimates, does not represent more than half the real value of property in the several cities.

The aggregate indebtedness of the above cities has been increased during the six years from about \$103,500,000 to about \$149,500,000. This gives an average increase of about 45 per cent. In the case of the Western cities the increase has been comparatively light. Cincinnati has reduced its debt \$500,000, while St. Louis has added only \$640,000 to its indebtedness. In the case of Chicago there is a very decided increase, but chiefly owing to the construction of extensive public works. The increase is in the largest ratio in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and Baltimore, where heavy debts have been incurred for military purposes. In order to estimate the relation of the valuation and debts of the cities to their respective populations, it is necessary to divide each item by the total populations ; by which process we obtain the following result, showing the valuation and the debt per head of the population of each city :

CITIES.	Valuation.		Indebtedness.		Per cent of Val.	
	Per capita Pop. 1860.	1866.	Per capita. 1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.
New York... N. Y.	\$ 709	\$ 820	\$28.87	\$46.33	4.07	5.65
Philadelphia... Penn.	...	...	42.49	56.52	...	...
Brooklyn... N. Y.	394	411	28.63	33.41	7.27	8.11
Baltimore... Md.	562	581	84.29	91.73	14.98	15.77
Boston... Mass.	1,557	1,934	52.81	66.89	3.39	3.45
Cincinnati... Ohio.	380	430	23.29	16.57	4.08	2.45
St. Louis... Mo.	637	621	31.14	27.62	4.89	4.45
Chicago... Ill.	340	429	19.18	26.93	5.65	6.29
Buffalo... N. Y.	...	...	7.13	...	...	...
Newark... N. J.	418	...	4.39	9.53	1.05	...
Louisville... Ky.	409	431	44.11	41.18	10.76	9.55
Albany... N. Y.	394	...	24.79	...	6.29	...
San Francisco... Cal.	630	949	52.69	61.84	8.26	6.51
Providence... R. I.	1,206	...	27.63	...	2.29	...

Here, again we must caution our readers against a too strict use of the column of valuations. The usage in the different cities in making this assessment varies so widely that the differences in the amount of estate per head shown above must be accepted with very broad allowances. The fact, for instance, that the valuation *per capita* in Boston is \$1,934, and in New York only \$820, is to be chiefly accounted for by the circumstance that in the former city the official valuation runs closely upon the real value, while in the latter it falls very far below. The column showing the increase of debt per head of the population is of special interest. Upon this basis of comparison, which is the true one, the Western cities, except Chicago indicate a falling off in the ratio of indebtedness. In the Eastern and Middle States the increase is very large. In New York city the ratio has risen within the six years from \$28.87 per head to \$46.33 ; in Philadelphia, from \$42.49 to \$56.52 in Baltimore, from \$84.29 to \$91.73 ; and in Boston from \$52.81 to \$66.80 ; while in San Francisco, which has been supposed to have felt the pressure of the times lightly, the change has been from \$52.69 to \$61.84. In explanation of the high figures assigned to Baltimore, it should be stated that the city holds valuable interest bearing assets, which would reduce its net debt to very moderate dimensions. The same fact is also true, only to a less extent, of some of the other cities.

This additional indebtedness, however, affords an imperfect criterion of the real augmentation of the burthens of our city population. Not only has the interest account been increased to an extent corresponding with the above shown increase of debts, but the local expenditures also have been largely, not to say extravagantly augmented. We must, therefore, look to the tax list for evidence of the weight of our present burthens compared with those of 1860. For this purpose we select the only six cities from which we are in possession of complete returns. The following is a statement of the amount of taxes assessed in the cities named for city and county purposes for the years 1860 and 1866, and their relation to population :

CITIES.	Amount.		Rat' p. capi.	
	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.
New York...	\$7,649,873	\$15,606,896	\$9.10	\$17.34
Philadelphia...	2,334,252	5,084,539	4.13	8.17
Boston...	2,294,533	4,224,302	12.90	21.98
Cincinnati...	1,298,621	2,010,322	8.06	10.39
Chicago...	373,315	1,719,064	3.42	8.57
San Francisco...	796,666	1,496,657	14.03	18.71

The increase in the city and county taxation shown in these figures is astounding. In New York city these taxes now amount to \$17.34 per head, against \$9.40 in 1860 in Boston the increase is \$9.08 per head; in Philadelphia \$4.04; in Cincinnati \$2.33; in Chicago \$5.15, and in San Francisco \$4.68. In order, however, to ascertain the *whole* amount of taxation to which our city populations are subject, it is necessary to add to the foregoing the share *per capita* of taxes levied for State purposes, and also of federal imposts. The amount of State taxes levied in these States, and the proportion *per capita*, compare as follows:

	—Amount of taxes.—		—Tax per capita—	
	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.
New York	\$1,376,167	\$17,369,043	\$1 13	\$1 84
Pennsylvania	2,368,967	4,060,148	0 81	1 27
Massachusetts	901,010	3,137,531	0 73	2 49
Ohio	3,504,713	3,867,167	1 50	1 50
Illinois	1,825,792	2,514,023	1 07	1 17
California	1,131,063	2,233,492	2 99	4 96

The following is a statement of the population, taxation, customs and debt of the United States in 1860 and 1866, and their relation to population:

	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.
Population	31,500,000	35,000,000		
Internal revenue		\$309,226,813	<i>per capita.</i>	\$8 83
Customs	53,187,512	179,046,651	"	5 12
National debt	64,769,703	2,783,425,879	"	2 06

The whole taxation per head of the populations of the respective cities may be thus summarized:

	—City & Co.—		—State.—		—Federal.—		—Total.—	
	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.
New York.....	\$9 40	\$17 34	\$1 13	\$1 84	\$1 69	\$13 95	\$12 12	\$33 13
Philadelphia..	4 13	8 17	0 81	1 27	1 69	13 95	6 63	23 39
Boston	12 90	21 98	0 73	2 49	1 69	13 95	15 32	38 42
Cincinnati	8 06	10 39	1 50	1 50	1 69	13 95	11 25	25 84
Chicago.....	3 42	8 57	1 07	1 17	1 69	13 95	6 18	23 69
San Francisco.	14 03	18 71	2 99	4 96	1 69	13 95	18 71	37 62

It will appear from a comparison of these figures that the total taxation of our city population, so far as may be judged from the cities here instanced, has increased from about \$12 per head in 1860 to \$30 per head in 1866. There is considerable diversity in the proportions between the different cities, and the ratio of increase also varies materially at the several places; but this may be taken as the average augmentation of our burthens since the year antecedent to the war. Allowing five persons to each family, it would follow that the amount of taxation paid directly and indirectly by our city population is \$150 per family, against \$60 in 1860, showing an average increase of \$90 per family. This immense addition to our burthens must materially affect the social and political future of the country, and calls loudly upon the State and federal legislatures to retrench in every possible way the expenditures under their control.

THE PARIS MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The Currency Commission now sitting at Paris is a gratifying evidence of the tendency of modern civilization to facilitate international commerce. In times bygone nations have been upon nothing more jealous than the distinctiveness of their coinage; now we witness the spectacle of a congress of representatives of the governments of nearly all civilized nations to agree upon a scheme for unifying the coins of the world. The object aimed at by the Commission can scarcely fail to strike one favorably; for the inconveniences connected with the existing diversity of coins are universally admitted and felt.

Were the coins of the several nations so far alike, that while differing in name, form and insignia, they yet held a fixed and easily understood relative value, and were mutually current at the treasuries and within the jurisdiction of the respective governments, it is very evident that we should have achieved a great result in facilitating exchanges between nation and nation. The present diversity in this particular, and also in weights and measures, form no small part of that complicated system of barriers limiting the free exchange of products which is essential to the attainment of the greatest

good for the greatest number of the world's vast commonwealth. Let these hindrances to intercourse be taken away and the removal of others would rapidly follow.

There are obvious reasons also for believing that the proposed uniformity would effect an economy in the use of coin. In a very important sense the world's currency would constitute one common fund available for the purposes of all. A balance of Exchange between New York and London could be settled as easily as one between Chicago and New York. The specie remitted to London would become immediately a part of the circulation of England, and would produce there an ease in money, which on the way of reflex effect would help to induce ease in our own market, compensating for the loss of a part of our currency; and the same rule would apply as between all other nations. At present, every commercial country holds a large amount of bullion or foreign coin, received in the settlement of foreign balances, which is of little service for immediate monetary purposes, but is virtually so much dead capital. Whether the result of this economy in the use of coin would not be a virtual increase of the world's total circulation and consequently a rise in values, we do not at this time care to discuss.

It is reasonable to suppose further, that the facilitating of financial intercourse between the several nations would tend to preserve a monetary equilibrium between the foreign financial centres, the obvious effect of which, in periods of irregularity, would be to mitigate if not to avert financial panics. These advantages, connected with a uniform currency, are so obvious, and yet so important, that it is not surprising that an earnest effort should be made to secure the adoption of the system.

Were it a question, therefore, of adopting the plan *ab initio*, there could be little difficulty in the way of its general acceptance; but it is presented as a substitute for a wide diversity of systems interwoven with the laws, usages, trade, banking, securities and, worse than all, the prejudices of the several nations; and it is consequently doubtful whether the difficulties may not in the mind of most governments be pronounced as outweighing the advantages. The form of the system itself is not without weighty practical objections. The Commission is much divided as to whether the standard should be a double one, of gold and silver, or a single one, of gold only; and this question so seriously affects the convenience of countries like France, Switzerland, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Prussia, Turkey, India, China, &c., which have a silver standard, that it may easily prove most difficult of settlement. It is not to be expected that these countries will surrender their silver standard at the will of those which prefer gold. Nor does it seem possible to adjust the difference by the acceptance of the double standard; for the relative value of the two metals is subject to fluctuation; a fact which completely invalidates the idea of their being mutual standards.

There are difficulties also in the choice of the monetary unit. France desires that the franc be accepted as the unit, all other coins, the sovereign, dollar, florin, &c., to be decimal multiples thereof. The majority of the Commission appear to favor this choice; and although the selection touches sensitively upon national prejudices, there will probably be no insuperable difficulties in the settlement of this branch of the question.

Let it be supposed, however, that the zeal of the members of the Commission in behalf of reform will enable them to overcome all differences growing out of diversity of view or prejudice, within the Commission, still there must remain serious after obstacles with which that body has no power to contend, and which can be overcome only by the same uniformity of view among the several governments as existed

among their representatives at Paris. If the franc should be adopted as the unit, then every other country would be asked to remodel its coinage, so as to have each coin an even multiple of the franc; the dollar, for instance, being so reduced as to represent exactly 5fr. instead of 5.18fr. as at present, and the sovereign being reduced so as to be equal to 25fr. instead of 25.20fr., as now. The impediments connected with a change in the value of the coins of a country are much greater than may appear at the first glance. During the process of change we should have two legal dollars, of materially different values; while England would have two sovereigns, the new one worth about 1 per cent. less than the old one, and yet both a legal tender. This at once introduces a confusion in values and in contracts similar in character, though not in extent, to that which accompanied our own issue of a paper legal tender. National obligations become payable in a currency worth less than that in which they were contracted. Bonds and mortgages, both as to principal and interest, would be payable in a depreciated currency; while the same rule applies to all individual obligations; and considering that the depreciation of the gold dollar would be to the extent of about 3½ per cent., it is easily apparent how a serious derangement to our financial affairs must result from the change. It is true that legislation might provide some method of compensating for the losses to creditors under contracts made before the change of coinage; but that expedient would be attended with great and long continued inconveniences.

To us it appears that the Commission should have satisfied itself that these ultimate difficulties can be surmounted, before discussing with so much elaboration the details of a system which however correct in principle and desirable in practice may yet be found impossible of actual adoption.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JUNE 28.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.17½@11.18½	July 5.	short.	11.87½@ —
Antwerp ...	"	25.37½@25.42½	"	"	25.20 @ —
Hamburg ...	"	13.9½@13.10	"	"	13.7½@ —
Paris ...	"	25.20 @25.25	"	"	25.17½@ —
Paris ...	3 months.	25.35 @25.42½	"	3 mo's.	25.32½@25.37½
Vienna ...	"	12.80 @12.90	"	"	"
Berlin ...	"	6.26 @ 6.26½	"	"	"
St. Petersburg	"	31½@ 81½	July 5.	3 mo's.	32½
Cadiz ...	"	49½@ 49½	"	"	"
Lisbon ...	90 days.	52 @ 52½	July 3.	30 days.	52½@53
Milan ...	3 months.	27.40 @27.50	"	"	"
Genoa ...	"	"	"	"	"
Naples ...	"	"	"	"	"
New York ...	"	"	July 2.	60 days.	110
Jamaica ...	"	"	June 9.	90 days.	½ p. c. prem.
Havana ...	"	"	June 7.	60 days.	11½@11 p. c. prem.
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	June 9.	"	22½@ —
Buenos Ayres.	"	"	May 26.	"	47½@48
Valparaiso ...	"	"	May 18.	"	45½@ —
Pernambuco ...	"	"	June 16.	"	22½@22½
Singapore ...	60 days.	4s. 4d.	June 1.	6 mos.	4s. 5½d.@ —
Hong Kong ...	"	4s. 4d.	May 30.	"	4s. 5½d.@4s. 6d
Ceylon ...	"	1 p. c. dis.	June 1.	"	33½ dis.
Bombay ...	"	1s 11d	June 28.	"	1s. 11 5-16d.
Madras ...	"	1s 11d	June 26.	"	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta ...	"	1s 11d	June 27.	"	1s. 11½d.
Sydney ...	30 days.	1 p. c. dis.	May 30.	30 days.	1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 6, 1867.

With but few exceptions, the changes during the present week have been unimportant. The caution displayed by commercial men in concluding transactions, either in produce or in manufactures, has been quite as marked as at any period since the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., and as there is still a strong tendency for prices to give way there is quite an absence of speculation. The accumulation of bullion at the Bank of England continues, while in the Bank of France, although the supply held by that establishment is very large, there is a further increase during the present week. These changes are evidently significant. At this period of the year owing to the half-yearly payments there is usually a considerable demand for coin, and as a rule, the bank returns exhibit a diminution in the supplies of bullion. The reverse, however, is the case in the present instance; the increase

in the supply of bullion held by the Bank of England being nearly £2,000,000, and by the Bank of France about £32,000. Our imports of the precious metals continue large; the demand for export, both as regards gold and silver, is small; the trade of the country, owing to the recent heavy fall in the value of the principal raw materials and manufactures, can now be carried on with a much less expenditure of capital, and as considerable supplies of bullion are now on passage to this country from the United States and Australia, it seems certain that a further considerable increase in the supply held by the bank may be expected. As the quarterly and half yearly payments have now been met, and as the commercial demand for accommodation is restricted while there is no disposition on the part of the public to make investments in, or rather to subscribe to the new loans, lately introduced, it may be looked upon as certain that a reduction in the bank minimum will be speedily adopted, and a fall to two per cent. take place in the course of a few days. Although Russia has always paid the interest upon the loans she has contracted in this country, even during a period of war, the railway loan lately brought forward met with but poor success; while the Chilian loan recently introduced has commanded scarcely any attention. The new Chilian loan, in fact, is scarcely spoken of. In the Stock Exchange there have been no transactions in the scrip, the quotation being quite nominal to par to ¼ prem. At present there appears to be no safe means of employing our immense surplus capital. As shown above the public show no disposition to subscribe to new foreign loans, and therefore discourage the introduction of loans for other countries; the wants of the commercial body are comparatively small, for not only is our trade less extensive, but as it is carried on at a lower range of values, the capital required to complete the commercial transactions of the country is smaller than in former years; bullion notwithstanding the low rates prevailing for money continues to flow towards this country, and hence the accumulation continues, while the discount demand remains light, and the tendency of the money market is still towards easier rates.

Many of our railway companies, both in this country and in India, require large sums of money. As regards the latter country the sums required are obtained without difficulty, owing to the circumstances that a rate of interest, generally five per cent., is guaranteed by the Indian Government; but as regards English railways it seems still uncertain whether the general public are inclined to render assistance by subscribing to new capital, or take fresh debentures. The shareholders of the respective railway companies in need of aid have, during the last few days, given their consent to the raising of new capital, and if the Directors are successful in obtaining the amounts they require, which are very large, it is hoped that the existing liabilities of railway companies may be discharged, and that the railway embarrassments may be considered at an end. The success of this scheme, however, is a very, perhaps too hopeful view of the case, for although railway directors are sanguine as to the result, the public, after the recent heavy losses they have sustained, are particularly desirous of obtaining a safe investment of their means, and do not look upon railway property as a security of that description. Many persons, however, consider that we are now on the eve of a steady improvement in the value of railway property, and I am of the same opinion if the shareholders and the public will come forward in a liberal spirit, and extricate the directors of the various companies from the financial dilemma into which their predecessors have led them.

The wheat trade has remained in the same inactive state, with a downward movement in the quotations, but with no actual or decided fall. The wheat plant throughout the country is making a steady progress towards maturity, and the prospect of a good crop becomes daily more certain. After the recent hot weather gentle rains have set in. It is rather a curious circumstance that, notwithstanding the late heat, we have been quite free from storms, which would be likely to have done some injury to the crop, while it was undergoing the process of blooming. The hay crop is now almost entirely secured. It has proved abundant, and was never probably got in in better condition. Throughout the whole period of hay making, scarcely a drop of rain fell throughout the country. At the present moment, the wheat trade presents no features of interest. The millers are still purchasing with the utmost caution, but, on the other hand, the smallness of our supplies does not justify the factors in accepting less money. Consequently, notwithstanding the existing inactivity, there is some degree of firmness in the market, although it must be admitted that were holders of foreign wheat to press their produce for sale they would be compelled to accept less money. Our imports in June were rather limited, while very moderate supplies of flour were received from foreign ports. Both as regards wheat and flour, the imports show a falling off as compared with last year. In the six months ending June 30, however, there is a considerable increase in the imports of wheat, but a diminution in our imports of flour; taking wheat and flour together we find our importa-

tion is in excess of last year. The annexed statement shows the extent of our imports in June, and in the six months ending June 30, compared with the three preceding years :

	IMPORTS IN JUNE.			
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Wheat.....cwts.	1,761,561	2,073,046	2,166,098	1,869,960
Barley.....	349,036	537,511	648,239	224,102
Oats.....	357,152	739,970	829,771	742,391
Peas.....	136,588	79,613	179,547	195,399
Beans.....	55,453	55,515	47,052	179,499
Indian Corn.....	376,084	398,983	1,248,791	1,003,427
Flour.....	314,221	262,250	375,700	298,348

	IMPORTS IN SIX MONTHS.			
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Wheat.....	10,047,102	7,462,268	11,508,676	14,374,037
Barley.....	2,448,611	4,161,894	3,954,490	3,330,582
Oats.....	1,769,726	3,081,990	3,490,490	4,267,303
Peas.....	398,169	218,068	542,637	743,002
Beans.....	481,208	436,033	244,376	980,488
Indian Corn.....	1,063,916	2,076,918	6,151,931	4,513,549
Flour.....	2,774,751	1,562,372	3,134,484	1,816,782

Throughout the manufacturing districts trade has remained extremely quiet. At Liverpool cotton continues to decline in price, while at Manchester the utmost caution is being displayed. The tendency of prices in those two markets is decidedly in favor of buyers, but it is most marked at Liverpool, at which port a further decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. has taken place in the value of cotton. The trade for wool and woolen goods, however, although by no means active, is firm; but in the metal trade there is a great want of animation.

The demand for accommodation has fallen off, and as the supply has decidedly increased, much difficulty is encountered by the banks in employing their surplus balances, and some of our leading houses have taken the best descriptions of short-dated paper at as low a figure as $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The supply of bullion at the bank continues, as we stated above, to augment; our imports of the precious metals during the next few weeks will be considerable; and as there is no export demand of importance, it seems almost certain that the whole will be sent into the bank. The accumulation of bullion is likely therefore to continue. At the same time, the actual commercial demand is small, without any prospect of an increase for several months to come. In most quarters it is anticipated that the Directors of the Bank of England will be compelled to reduce their minimum rate of discount to 2 per cent. on Thursday next. In the open market the quotations rule as under:

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

There is a further increase in the supply of bullion held by the Bank of France, the total being £35,460,000, while discounts are at £18,458,912. During the earlier days of the week *premiere banque* paper was taken by the Parisian bankers at as low a figure as $1\frac{1}{2}$, but owing to the settlement on the Bourse the market has been firmer during the last few days. In other parts of the Continent the value of money has not materially changed. The following are the latest quotations compared with those of last year:

	B'k rate		Op. m'kt			B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.		1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
At Paris.....	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	Turin.....	8	5	8	.....
Vienna.....	5	4	6	4	Brussels..	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$
Berlin.....	9	4	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Madrid....	9	5	nom.	.....
Frankfort. 6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -2		Hamburg..	-	-	6	2
Amst'rd'm 7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$		St. Pet'g. 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	6-7	$7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$

There has been very little demand for bills on foreign countries and the quotations are therefore more favorable to this country.

In the bullion market there is nothing of importance to notice. The demand for gold for export is exceedingly moderate, while silver commands very little attention. As regards the latter commodity the principal demand is for the continent.

The following statement shows the extent of our imports and exports of bullion into and from London during the past six months of the present year compared with the corresponding period in 1866:

	IMPORTS.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1866.....	£13,414,667	£3,870,784	£17,285,451
1867.....	6,420,840	4,353,947	10,774,787

	EXPORTS.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1866.....	£7,761,042	£3,297,273	£11,060,315
1867.....	3,099,880	3,055,794	6,155,674

The Consol market during the week has been flat, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency. The amount of business transacted in the Stock Exchange markets has been exceedingly limited. The leading feature seems to be that whereas Consols and foreign securities have been dull and depressed, the railway share market has somewhat improved. This is due to the meetings of our leading railway companies recently held, and to the further fact that the shareholders have shown much more disposition than has been the case hitherto to render assistance to enable the directors to liquidate their debts. Annexed are the highest and lowest prices of Consols on each day during the week:

Week ending July 6	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money	$94\frac{1}{2}$ - $94\frac{1}{2}$					

In American securities, the principal feature is a greatly improved market for Erie Railway shares. The rise in the value of these securities is considerable; but apart from that circumstance, nothing of interest has transpired in this department of business. The total business transacted in American securities is small. The highest and lowest prices each day during the week are subjoined:

Week ending July 6	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thu'day.	Friday.	Sat'day.
U. S. 5-20's.....	$72\frac{1}{2}$ - $72\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$ - $72\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$ -73	$72\frac{1}{2}$ - $72\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$ - $72\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$ -73
Atlantic & G't West-ern consol'd bonds	$24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$	25	$24\frac{1}{2}$ - 25	25
Erie Shares (\$100)	43	$43\frac{1}{2}$	$43\frac{1}{2}$ - 44	$43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$	44	$43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois shares (\$100)	79	$79\frac{1}{2}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ - $79\frac{1}{2}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$ - $79\frac{1}{2}$	79	$79\frac{1}{2}$ - $79\frac{1}{2}$

The stocks of wheat at Liverpool at the close of the half year were as follows:

	June 30, '67.	Dec. 31, '66.	June 30, '66
Wheat.....	113,238	109,076	206,452
Barley.....	1,776	36,314	441
Malt.....	1,552	1,022	3,723
Oats.....	5,003	41,264	12,124
Beans.....	13,786	31,781	.....
Peas.....	712	10,405	41,620
Indian Corn.....	35,289	13,591	32,906
Flour, sks.....	118,013	108,937	210,007
do barrels.....	10,944	8,642	10,972

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

London Money Market.—The advance in gold on this side has had the usual effect on American bonds, they having receded fully $\frac{1}{2}$ point on the week. Illinois Central shares are selling at $80\frac{1}{2}$, and have sold, ex-div., at $77\frac{1}{2}$. Erie, which opened at $45\frac{1}{2}$ rose to 47, and closes at $66\frac{1}{2}$. The last quotations on each day are reported in the following table:

	Fri. 5.	Sat. 6.	Mon. 8.	Tues. 9.	Wed. 10.	Thu. 11.
Consols for money.....	$94\frac{1}{2}$	$94\frac{1}{2}$	$94\frac{1}{2}$	$94\frac{1}{2}$	$94\frac{1}{2}$	$94\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 6's (1862).....	$73\frac{1}{2}$	$73\frac{1}{2}$	73	$72\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central shares..	$80\frac{1}{2}$	$80\frac{1}{2}$	$80\frac{1}{2}$	$76\frac{1}{2}$	$77\frac{1}{2}$	$80\frac{1}{2}$
Erie Railway shares....	$45\frac{1}{2}$	$45\frac{1}{2}$	47	46	46	46
Atlantic & Great West-ern cons. shares.....	.....	24	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$

The closing quotations for U. S. 6's at Frankfurt were as follows:

Frankfort.....	77	77	77	77	76	76
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—The week is signalized by a more active market, and towards the close greater firmness was exhibited, but without change until Thursday, when an advance was established. The condition of the manufacturing districts, however, is not favorable and the improvement may only be temporary:

	Fri. 12.	Sat. 13.	Mon. 15.	Tues. 16.	Wed. 17.	Thu. 18.
Bales sold.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
Price Midd. Uplds. 10	$10\frac{1}{2}$ d.					
“ “ Orleans 10	$10\frac{1}{2}$ d.					

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Wheat has been strong and closes 4d. better than at the commencement. Corn is also firm, and prices have advanced 6d. The weather is reported unfavorable for the the harvest. Barley and oats are without change.

	Fri. 12.		Sat. 13.		Mon. 15.		Tues. 16.		Wed. 17.		Thu. 18.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Wheat (Mil. red No. 1) p. ctl	13	4	13	4	13	4	13	6	13	6	13	8
Corn (West. m'x'd) p. 480 lbs	36	6	36	0	36	3	36	0	36	0	36	6
Barley (American) per 60 lbs	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Peas.. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	6	40	6	40	6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef has advanced 2s. 6d. on the week closing at 140s. and lard 1s. 3d., closing at 48s. 6d. Pork and bacon are unchanged. Cheese is 1s. 6d. lower than at the commencement. The daily closing prices are reported as follows:

	Fri. 12.		Sat. 13.		Mon. 15.		Tues. 16.		Wed. 17.		Thu. 18.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	137	6	137	6	137	6	140	0	140	0	140	0
Pork (Etu. pr. mess) p. 200 lbs	73	6	73	6	73	6	73	6	73	6	73	6
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	42	6	42	6	42	6	42	6	42	6	42	6
Lard (American) “ “	47	8	47	6	47	6	48	6	48	6	48	6
Cheese (fine Am.) “ “	59	6	59	6	59	0	59	0	58	0	57	0

Liverpool Produce Markets.—Petroleum has advanced from 1s. 2d to 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and petroleum spirits from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9d. Otherwise there appears to have been no change in prices on the under-named commodities during week. The daily closing quotations have been as follows:

	Fri. 12.		Sat. 13.		Mon. 15.		Tu. 16.		Wed. 17.		Th. 18.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ashes—pots..... per 112 lbs	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0
Rosin (com Wilm) “	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
“ (fine)..... “	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
Sp turpentine..... “	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
“ spirits..... per 8 lbs	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	44	0	44	0	44	0	44	0	44	0	44	0
Clover seed (Am. red) “	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0

London Produce and Metal Markets.—Sugar has been steady at 25s. 6d., and Linseed at 68s. 6d. Linseed cake which had been steady at \$9 12s. 6d., fell off on Thursday to £9 10s. Sperm oil on the same day advanced from £110 to £123, closing at £122. Linseed and whale oils and iron are without change. The following are the reported prices at the close of each day:

	Fri. 12.		Sat. 13.		Mon. 15.		Tu. 16.		Wed. 17.		Th. 18.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) p. 112 lbs.	25	6	25	6	25	6	25	6	25	6	25	6
Linseed (Calcutta) “	68	6	68	6	68	6	68	6	68	6	68	6

Cake and oils closed daily at the following quotations :

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wd.	Th.
Linseed cake (obl'g) p ton	£9 12 6	£9 12 6	£9 12 6	£9 12 6	£9 12 6	£9 10 0
" oil	" 41 10 0	" 41 10 0	" 41 10 0	" 41 10 0	" 41 10 0	" 41 10 0
Sperm oil	" 110 0 0	" 110 0 0	" 110 0 0	" 110 0 0	" 110 0 0	" 132 0 0
Whale oil.....p. 252 gals.	35 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0

The following are the quotations for metals:

Iron (Sc. pig mxd num) p. ton.	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0
Tin (Straits & Banca) p. 112 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Latest: Friday, July 19, P.M.

Consols and American securities generally have declined from yesterday's closing quotations, and closed to-day, Consols at 94 7-16; U. S. 6's of 1862 at 72½; Illinois Central shares ex div. at 76½; Erie shares at 46½, and Atlantic and Great Western at 22.

Cotton is firm and active at yesterday's advance. Sales about 12,000. The sales for the week add up 76,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export, and 2,000 on speculation. The stock in Liverpool is 738,000 bales, of which 387,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs are firm at previous quotations.

Cheese has declined to 56s., and Lard advanced to 49s. Pork, Beef and Bacon are without change.

There is no change to report in the produce market.

The London produce and iron market reports show no change since yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable gain both in dry goods and in general merchandise, the total being \$5,412,576, against \$3,971,793 last week, and \$4,371,547 the previous week. The exports are \$3,325,599 this week against \$3,075,579 last week, and \$3,541,893 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 8,290 bales, against 5,885 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) July 12, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 13:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Dry goods.....	\$1,702,741	\$1,298,443	\$2,740,608	\$1,699,056
General merchandise...	1,864,694	1,466,349	3,759,747	3,713,520
Total for the week.....	\$3,567,435	\$2,764,792	\$6,500,355	\$5,412,576
Previously reported.....	129,311,035	79,552,220	153,657,512	132,536,848
Since Jan. 1.....	\$132,873,470	\$82,317,012	\$165,157,867	\$137,949,424

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending July 16:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
For the week.....	\$4,394,498	\$4,063,538	\$4,076,857	\$3,325,599
Previously reported.....	92,747,942	80,693,722	109,179,109	104,853,268
Since Jan. 1.....	\$97,142,440	\$4,757,260	\$113,255,966	\$104,178,367

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

To	This week.	Since Jan. 1, 1867	To	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain...	\$1,609,142	\$57,561,522	Cuba.....	\$106,773	\$3,169,538
France.....	247,899	6,656,180	Hayti.....	82,779	723,145
Holland & Belg.	47,434	2,604,715	Other W. I.	103,939	3,945,376
Germany.....	440,251	12,361,908	Mexico.....	51,207	814,680
Other N. Europe	84,901	1,007,978	New Granada...	100,910	1,759,298
Spain.....	40,797	589,392	Venezuela.....	15,940	281,896
Other S. Europe	295,745	3,411,383	Br. Guiana.....	.....	686,472
East Indies.....	.....	.....	Brazil.....	25,457	1,518,699
China & Japan .	21,839	1,249,184	Other S.A. ports	.....	1,879,819
Australia.....	.....	1,346,284	All other ports.	15,797	830,421
Br.N A Colonies	36,789	1,264,220			

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 13, 1867:

July 9—St. Russia, Liverp'l—				
American gold.....	\$1,265,000		Foreign silver & gold	24,900
Gold bars.....	153,004		" 13—St. Corsica, Nassau—	
American silver.....	23,744		American gold.....	12,405
" 12—St. Columbia, Hav—			" 13—St. City of London,	
Spanish gold.....	10,400		Liverpool—	
Doubleons.....	90,000		American gold.....	1,365,066
American gold.....	60,641		Gold bars.....	18,000
American silver.....	4,625		" 13—St. Saxonia, Ham.—	
" 13—St. Erin, Liverpool—			American gold.....	66,125
American gold.....	250,000		Gold bars.....	157,449
" 13—St. Ville de Paris,			Gold and Silver bars.	23,260
Havre—			Silver bars.....	399,149
American gold.....	247,000		Silver coin.....	22,000
Gold bars.....	441,217		Foreign coin.....	2,000
Silver bars.....	23,940			
Previously reported.....			Total for the week.....	\$4,659,935
Total since Jan. 1, 1867.....				26,553,723

Same time in	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
.....	\$49,363,133	18,314,060	30,056,429	21,446,547	33,043,327	3,253,226	24,482,517	38,807,837
Same time in	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	
.....	\$13,705,216	23,783,886	17,974,871	18,268,363	17,534,979	10,945,465	13,758,715	

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

July 6—St. Corsica, Nassau—				
Gold.....	\$300		Gold.....	5,500
Silver.....	1,000		9—St. Emma Dean, Cu-	
" 8—St. G. Worthington,			racoa—	
Belize—			Gold.....	12,244
Gold.....	1,100		Silver.....	360
" 8—Rising Star, Asp'l—			" 12—St. Atalanta, Lon'n—	
			Gold.....	2,420

Total for the week..... \$22,924
Previously reported..... \$1,565,005

Total since January 1, 1867..... \$1,587,929

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Union Pacific Railroad has become so indispensable to the Government for the transportation of troops and stores to its forts in the mountains, and to assist in arresting Indian hostilities, that Gen. Sherman, who commands the United States forces in that region, says "that it could well afford to build the whole line, and make money by the operation." For this, as well as more general reasons connected with the public welfare, Congress granted such liberal although necessary assistance as would insure the speedy completion of the work. The fact that during the present season the Union Pacific has laid down an average of nearly two miles of track per day, is evidence that the confidence of the Government in the company has not been misplaced.

But while liberal, the United States Government has taken good care of its own interests. It issues its own bonds to the company only as each section of twenty miles is completed (for which it takes a second mortgage), and then only after the Government commissioners have carefully examined the work, and pronounced it first-class in every respect, and fully equipped with locomotives, cars, &c., and ready for business. On the first 517 miles—on the easy portion of the road—counting its bonds only at the rate of \$16,000 per mile; and on the more difficult portion at the rate of \$32,000 per mile, and for 150 miles of the Rocky Mountain region at the rate \$48,000 per mile. The Union Pacific Railroad Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its first mortgage bonds except as the work progresses, and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government. The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator, from New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law. The amount of the bonds is probably not more than one-third, and is certainly not one-half of the cost of the road.

The only question of value that can then arise, is: Will the road do a paying business? It is scarcely worth while to answer it seriously.

Will the only railroad between the great Atlantic and Pacific States pay?

Will the only railroad connecting the two sides of a country which now contains thirty-six millions of people pay?

Will the shortest transit line between Western Europe and China and Japan, pay?

Will a road that reduces the time schedule between New York and San Francisco from twenty-two days to six, and reduces the fare one-half pay?

Will a road without competition, and that can charge its own rates, and that must do all the transit business, East and West, for thirty six States, pay?

Will a road that is the only highway to all the immense mining regions of the Rocky Mountains, and over which the constantly increasing tide of emigration and business to these new El Dorados must go, pay?

Will a road which takes across the plains the freight that once required between thirty and forty thousand wagons in a single season, pay?

Might we not ask with more propriety: How long will it be before a road doing such a business will require a double track, and was there not good reason for the restriction imposed by Congress, that whenever the Company made more than ten per cent. on its capital, it should reduce its rates?

These questions certainly answer themselves; but a fact or two may be added. The Union Pacific Railroad has no present terminus. Its line is about two miles further west to-day than it was yesterday, and will be two miles further to-morrow than to-day; but notwithstanding this, its warehouses are running over with freight for the mines, the levee at Omaha is covered with it, and the Company's earnings for the month of May were officially reported at \$261,842, or enough to pay the interest on its bonds several times over in gold after all expenses were deducted, so that if not another mile of the road were ever built, the part now done would constitute an ample security for the first mortgage bonds.

We write freely of this Union Pacific Railroad, because we consider it the great national undertaking of the time. It will be the longest line in the world; it also seems as if it would be the most profitable, and its completion will certainly be the beginning of a new era in our national progress.

The company now offers its first mortgage bonds for sale at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar, and they pay 6 per cent. interest in gold—now equal to over nine per cent.—on their cost.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the—

Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau street.
Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, No. 51 Wall street.
John J. Cisco & Son, bankers, No. 33 Wall street.
Henry Clews & Co., bankers, No. 32 Wall street.
And by the banks and bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Banks.				
Pacific National	5	August 1	At Bank.	July 20 to Aug. 1.
Railroads:				
Cleve. Columbus & Cin.	4	August 1	U. S. Trust Co.	July 20 to Aug. 2.
Insurance.				
Rutger's Fire	6	Aug. 1.	180 Chatham Sq.	July 26 to Aug. 1.
Williamsburg City Fire	5	July 12.	Company's Office	—
Manhattan	5	July 11.	64 Wall Street.	—
Republic Fire	6½	July 16.	153 Broadway.	—
Fulton Fire	5	July 16.	152 Broadway.	—
Yonkers & New York Fire	5	July 17.	151 Broadway.	—
Miscellaneous.				
Delaware & Hudson Canal.	8	Aug. 1.	Company's Office	July 11 to July 23
Eurek Lake & Yuba Canal Company, cons.	2½ g'd	July 13.	34 New St.	—

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Week
Bank Shares	202	225	351	131	206	166	1,281
Railroad shares, viz.							
Central of New Jersey			20				20
Chicago & Alton			100	400	100		610
Chic. Burl. & Quincy			106				106
Chicago & Gt. Eastern			100			100	200
Chicago & Northwestern	4,400	9,650	5,760	5,700	3,400	4,015	32,525
do do Pref.	4,400	10,025	10,000	8,100	6,320	3,500	42,345
Chic., Rock Is. & Pacific	2,605	3,943	2,300	2,050	3,743	5,610	20,251
Clev., Col. and Cincinnati			20				20
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	2,400	7,200	2,800	2,600	1,400	4,000	20,400
Cleveland and Toledo	100	1,800	900	1,700	1,800	800	7,100
Erie Railway	14,400	21,609	9,015	8,650	10,000	5,900	69,574
do pref.		150			130		280
Han. & St. Joseph pref.				100			100
Harlem preferred							16
Hudson River	300	500	1,300	1,700	1,200	1,300	6,300
Illinois Central		300	119	300			719
Michigan Central		256	200	300	100	100	956
Michigan Southern	5,208	3,900	3,052	500	3,000	1,300	16,960
Milwaukee & St. P.	900	1,100	700	1,116	2,100	820	6,736
do do pref.	1,000	919	720	500	700	2,200	6,039
Morris and Essex	10						10
New York Central	2,100	5,646	3,450	4,168	3,000	1,700	20,059
New York and N. H.	11		10	11	15	5	53
Ohio & Miss. pref. (\$100)					75		75
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	1,400	1,700	300	250	650	400	3,800
Panama	100						100
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	700	1,571	1,500	1,900	2,215	632	8,519
Reading	2,800	5,203	3,900	2,400	3,000	1,225	18,525
St. L., Alton & T. H.			100				100
do pref.		100			100		200
Second avenue				25			25
Tol., Wabash & West'n.	700	900	500	300	600		3,000
do do pref.			100				100
Miscellaneous shares, viz.:							
Coal—American	20			200			220
do Butler			100	200	400	300	1,000
do Cumberland	100	500	100	800	400	200	2,100
do Central			600		400	300	1,300
do Del. & Hudson		27		8			35
do Wilkesbarre			100		100	100	300
Gas—Manhattan					175		175
Mining—Mariposa	100	500	450		100		1,150
do Pref.	100	600	300	200	300	500	2,000
do Quicksilver	100	900	500	200	300		2,000
Improvement—Bost. W. Pow.	400	400	300	300	100	400	1,900
do Canton	400	1,000	400	1,400	360	500	4,000
Telegraph—West'n Union	3,542	2,450	2,400	1,800	823	4,500	15,115
Steamship—Atlantic Mail	400	1,000	600	500	200		2,700
do Pacific Mail	1,200	2,100	1,258	1,250	2,300	633	8,741
Express—Adams	300	705	15	645	850	700	3,215
do American	46			108	120	16	290
do Merchants	120	5		400	120	95	700
do United States			100			50	150
do Wells, Far. & Co.	400	960	325	460	350	866	3,361

The amount of Government, State and City and other bonds sold at the Regular Board, daily and for the week, are given in the following statement:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. 6's, 1881	\$	\$9,000	\$	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$22,000	\$41,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's)	110,500	133,900	263,500	251,000	131,500	176,000	1,066,400
U. S. 6's (old)							184,000
U. S. 5's (10-40s)	5,500	11,000	86,500	29,000	21,000	31,000	184,000
U. S. 5's (old)	59,000	5,000	6,000			2,000	72,000
U. S. 7-30 notes	17,100	262,500	52,700	25,500	3,000	7,000	367,800
State Bonds, viz.:							
Georgia 7's	12,000	1,000					13,000
do 6's				3,000	3,000		6,000
Illinois 6's					3,000		3,000
Kentucky 6's		2,000					2,000
Missouri 6's	40,000	94,000	133,000	15,000	1,000	4,000	287,000
New York 6's	2,000						2,000
New York 6's			4,000	8,000			12,000
do 7's					14,000	1,000	15,000
N. Carolina 6's	51,000	74,000	10,000		25,000	60,000	220,000
Ohio 6's				2,500			2,500
Tennessee 6's	146,000	528,000	82,000	49,000	32,000	25,000	862,000
Virginia 6's		12,000	15,000			1,000	28,000
City Bonds, viz.:							
Brooklyn 6's	5,000		2,000				7,000
Jersey City 6's						4,000	4,000
Company Bonds, viz.:							
Railroad	16,000	10,000	11,000	27,000	17,000	35,000	116,000
Telegraph 7's				3,000			3,000

FRIDAY, July 19, 1867, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Money is without material change. From the very favorable condition of the banks at the period of the last statement, it was expected that the rate of interest would be easier at the close of this week; but the result has not been realized.

The banks commenced the week with an increase of \$6,347,751 in deposits, and of \$1,299,236 in legal tenders, while the increase in loans was only \$1,551,772. The change in the condition of the banks within the last four weeks has been in favor of an extreme ease in money. In respect to loans, deposits and legal tenders, the banks statements of June 15 and July 13th compare as follows:

	June 15.	July 13.	Increase.
Loans	\$246,223,465	\$247,912,009	\$1,688,544
Deposits	180,317,768	197,872,063	17,554,800
Legal tenders	57,924,244	72,495,708	14,571,414

The very large difference between the increase in loans and that in deposits and legal tenders, would appear to justify the expectation of a lower rate of interest than has actually prevailed. The banks, however, for some reason not apparent do not show the usual anxiety to employ all their balances. They carry from day to day large amounts of idle funds, preferring apparently to lend a smaller amount at 4@5 per cent. to employing all their balances at 3@4 per cent. There is a conservative feeling among the banks generally, as if desirous to avoid to committing themselves too largely to their customers. Considering the recent failures in mercantile circles it is not surprising that they should be cautious respecting the discounting of paper.

The movements at the Sub-Treasury have been so evenly balanced during the week as to have no appreciable effect upon the money market. On the evening of Saturday last the balance stood at \$130,581,603, and last evening at \$130,365,635.

To-day the market closes with extreme ease at 4 per cent. on governments, and 5 per cent. on stocks. On prime paper the rate is 6@7 per cent., lower grades being very irregular and difficult of negotiation.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans	4 @ 5	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months	7 @ 8
Loans on bonds & mort.	6 @ 7	do single names	9 @ 10
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months	6 @ 7	Lower grades	11 @ 15

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Governments have been less active and weak. The high range of prices has brought a large supply of securities from financial institutions and from the interior, while it has checked the disposition to buy, and the course of prices has consequently been steadily downward. To-day, however, there has been a diminution in the amount of bonds offered and at the same time more disposition to buy, under which prices have somewhat improved. Early in the week there was a supply of the old Sixty-five bonds, supposed to have been returned from London in consequence of the advance in price since the period of their shipment and their being in excessive supply abroad. Subsequently, however, purchases of the same class of bonds have been made for export. The continued accumulation of gold in the Bank of England encourages the disposition to ship bonds.

The conversion of August Seven-thirties at the Sub-Treasury are at the rate of about one million dollars per day. The July Compound Notes, which matured on the 5th inst., are presented for redemption very slowly, the whole amount redeemed from the 15th to date being only about \$1,750,000. The banks, who are the principal holders, are not disposed to present them for redemption, lest they should receive in payment a considerable proportion of national bank currency, thereby reducing their legal tender reserve.

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

	June 7.	June 14.	June 21.	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	112%	112%	113	x.c.109%	110%	110%
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	110%	110%	110%	111%	111%	111%
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	106%	107	107%	108%	109%	109
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	107%	107%	107%	108%	109%	109%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. iss.	109%	109%	110%	x.c.107%	108%	107%
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, c.				107%	108%	107%
U. S. 10-40's	100%	100%	100%	102%	102%	102%
U. S. 7-30's 1st series	106%	106%	106%	107%	108%	107%
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series	105%	106%	106%	107	108	107%
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series	105%	106%	106%	107	108	107%

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The course of stock speculation has been somewhat irregular. Some of the parties operating for higher prices have sold out their stocks, and have since joined hands with the opposite side to depress the market, in order to get in their stocks at lower prices. On each downward turn, however, buyers have rushed into the market, and it has consequently been found difficult to produce any important effect on prices. The prevailing tone of the market is strongly in favor of higher figures. There is now a large outside support, and with a continuance of ease in money it is difficult to see

how the present condition of affairs can result otherwise than in a material further advance. There are few disposed to sell short in the present temper of the market, which alone must act as an inducement for the cliques to run up prices still higher. Erie has been hammered very freely in the interest of the speculative director. Owing to the occurrence of a hitch between that gentleman and one of his partners in speculation Erie yesterday morning fell off about 1½, which produced a general weakness in the market; to-day, however, there has been a firmer tone, and some of the Western stocks are higher, Rock Island being especially firm.

The business at the two stock boards for the current week amounted to 338,615, against the previous week's business 590,672 shares. The principal stocks sold were—Chicago and Northwestern, common 32,525, and preferred 42,345; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 20,251; Cleveland and Pittsburg 20,400; Erie 69,574; Michigan Southern 16,960; Milwaukee and St. Paul—common 6,736 and preferred 6,039; New York Central 20,059; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 8,519; Reading 18,525. The miscellaneous stocks sold amounting to—Coal, 4,955; Mining, 5,150; Improvement, 5,900; Telegraph, 15,115; Steamship, 11,441, and Express 7,456, in the week's aggregate 50,192, against last week's aggregate 125,202.

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

	June 7.	June 14.	June 21.	June 28.	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.
Cumberland Coal	25	30%	27%	33%	32	40%	38%
Quicksilver	25	28	27%	31%	32	33%	38%
Canton Co.	20%	20	19%	21%	24%	23%	23%
Mariposa pref.	100%	101%	102%	104%	105%	105%	106%
New York Central	60%	60%	59%	66%	68%	70%	71%
Erie	109%	108%	108%	109%	109%	110	116%
Hudson River	105%	106%	107%	109%	110	103%	104%
Reading	68%	68%	70%	78%	51%	79%	79%
Mich. Southern	111	113	x.d.107	110%	110	110	110
Michigan Central	76%	76%	77%	84%	86%	91%	91
Clev. and Pittsb.	119	118	120%	120	121%	119%	121
Clev. and Toledo	34%	34%	35%	42%	45%	44%	44%
Northwestern	58%	59%	59%	65%	67%	68	70%
" preferred	88%	89%	90%	95%	97%	97	99%
Rock Island	99	97%	98	103%	100%	101%	101%
Fort Wayne	119%	120%	121%	122	122	122	122
Illinois Central	119%	120%	121%	122	122	122	122

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Week.
Bank shares	202	225	351	131	206	166	1,281
Railroad	43,634	76,490	46,672	42,765	43,518	34,033	287,142
Coal	120	527	900	1,208	1,300	409	4,955
Mining	300	2,000	1,250	400	700	500	5,150
Improv't	800	1,400	700	1,700	400	900	5,900
Telegraph	3,542	2,050	2,400	1,800	823	4,500	15,115
Steamship	1,600	3,100	1,858	1,750	2,500	633	11,441
Express	866	1,670	440	1,613	1,140	1,727	7,456
Gas	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	175
At Regular Board	17,564	33,312	23,121	23,647	23,292	17,743	143,679
At Open Board	33,500	49,150	31,450	27,720	27,500	25,616	194,956
Total current week	51,064	87,462	54,571	51,367	50,792	43,359	338,615
Total Previous w'k.	47,986	86,334	96,910	114,333	138,781	106,323	590,672

The transactions in shares weekly since May 3 are shown in the following statement:

Week ending—	Bank	Rail-	Coal	Min-	Im-	Tele-	Steam-	Other	Total
May 3	528	465,847	505	6,160	12,150	14,084	12,700	4,946	516,920
" 10	11,761	371,270	2,463	3,300	10,150	14,247	17,491	5,680	425,777
" 17	827	294,415	1,151	3,620	7,500	7,925	8,916	9,358	333,713
" 24	826	293,377	2,163	5,600	6,950	7,870	15,875	6,007	338,679
" 31	934	290,750	1,583	4,000	10,050	5,254	11,828	9,038	333,437
June 7	1,828	314,512	1,381	7,810	9,350	10,177	17,148	6,212	368,418
" 14	653	397,920	2,586	9,978	10,005	16,517	23,295	6,661	467,615
" 21	681	224,243	819	2,825	2,500	6,253	11,945	15,395	264,661
" 28	422	537,561	3,436	10,400	9,430	15,702	22,868	25,841	625,660
July 5 (5 days)	298	395,506	4,466	23,425	4,850	23,753	8,600	8,344	469,242
" 12	1,182	464,286	15,742	24,635	19,675	42,837	16,672	5,643	590,672
" 19	1,281	287,142	4,955	5,150	5,900	15,115	11,441	7,631	338,615

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds	\$175,000	\$158,900	\$356,000	288,000	154,500	231,000	\$1,363,400
U. S. Notes	17,100	262,500	52,700	25,500	3,000	7,000	367,800
State & City b'nds	256,000	740,000	246,000	77,500	78,000	95,000	1,492,500
Company B'nds.	16,000	10,000	11,000	30,000	17,000	35,000	119,000
Total Cur. w'k.	\$464,100	1,171,400	665,700	421,000	252,500	368,000	3,342,700
Previous week	356,250	714,100	1,656,900	1,766,100	1,702,900	975,000	7,171,250

The totals, weekly, since May 3 are shown in the following tabulation:

Week ending	Governments		State &	Company	Total
Friday	Bonds.	Notes.	City Bonds.	Bonds.	amount
May 3	3,918,600	145,100	643,000	203,000	4,910,700
May 10	4,628,800	567,200	520,000	238,500	5,954,500
May 17	3,363,900	22,000	632,800	223,200	4,291,900
May 24	4,355,200	85,100	515,000	153,100	5,113,400
May 31	1,905,600	333,500	808,500	218,500	3,266,100
June 7	3,172,650	68,500	744,000	158,000	4,143,150

June 14	3,585,350	161,500	795,250	233,000	4,775,100
June 21	3,801,600	366,400	495,000	153,000	4,815,600
June 28	3,319,650	491,850	664,700	165,000	4,641,200
July 5	1,596,500	441,500	437,000	97,000	2,572,000
July 13	4,026,500	2,137,750	797,006	208,000	7,171,250
July 19	1,363,400	367,800	1,492,500	119,000	3,342,700

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been firm throughout the week the premium at one time having touched 140½. The firmness of foreign exchange, and the liberal exports appear to be the chief cause of the upward tendency; the market, however, has a certain amount of support from a belief that one or two influential firms are very heavily "short." The Government has been a seller, to a moderate amount when the price has touched 140, which has checked the upward movement. Gold is in good supply for delivery, loans being made "flat" to 4 per cent.

The fluctuations in the gold market during the week closing with Friday are shown in the following table:

	Open-	Lowest	High-	Clos-	Tone of
	ing.	est.	Range.	ing.	Market.
Saturday, July 13	139½	139	139½	0%	139½
Monday, " 15	139½	139½	139½	0%	139½
Tuesday, " 16	139½	139½	140½	0%	140½
Wedn'day, " 17	140½	139½	140½	0%	139½
Thursday, " 18	139½	139½	139½	0%	139½
Friday, " 19	139½	139½	140	0%	139½
Current week	139½	139	140½	1%	139½
Previous week	139½	138½	139½	0%	139½
Jan. 1 to date	132½	132½	141½	9%	139½

The movement in coin and bullion at this port for the week ending, July 13, was as shown in the following formula:

Specie in banks Saturday, July 6	\$10,853,171
Treasure receipts from California	\$69,418
Import from foreign ports	34,060
Coin interest paid from U. S. Treasury	2,683,000
Total reported supply for week	\$14,269,724
Export of coin and bullion to foreign ports	\$4,659,935
Paid into U. S. Treasury on account of customs	2,078,270
Apparent excess of supply for week	\$7,531,519
Specie in banks Saturday, July 13	12,715,404
Deficits made up from unreported sources	\$5,183,885

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The scarcity of bills and the active demand for exchange continues without abatement, and rates have been maintained at the late high figures. The ruling rate for 60-days prime bankers' sterling during the week, has been 110½, although 110¼ has been very generally asked.

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

	June 28.	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.
London Comm'l.	109% @ 109%	109% @ 109%	109% @ 109%	109% @ 109%
do bkrs' ing	109% @ 110%	110 @ 110%	110% @ 110%	110% @ 110%
do do shrt	110% @ 110%	110% @ 110%	110% @ 110%	110% @ 110%
Paris, long	5.17% @ 5.12%	5.13% @ 5.12%	5.13% @ 5.12%	5.13% @ 5.12%
do short	5.12% @ 5.10	5.11% @ 5.08%	5.11% @ 5.08%	5.11% @ 5.10
Antwerp	5.17% @ 5.12%	5.17% @ 5.15	5.17% @ 5.08%	5.17% @ 5.08%
Swiss	5.17% @ 5.12%	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg	36% @ 36%	36% @	36% @	36% @
Amsterdam	40% @ 41%	41% @ 41%	41% @ 41%	41% @ 41%
Frankfort	.....	41% @	41% @	41% @
Bremen	78% @ 79%	79% @	79% @	79% @ 79%
Berlin	72 @ 72%	72% @ 72%	72% @ 72%	72% @ 72%

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

July	Date	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury	
		Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
July 8	\$260,964 09	\$10,440,302 22	\$8,855,576 86	.....
" 9	502,094 14	13,197,213 86	1,412,018 76	.....
" 10	467,070 49	856,166 70	1,154,901 00	.....
" 11	357,706 04	1,186,669 81	986,461 26	.....
" 12	288,978 76	951,852 94	2,051,212 89	.....
" 13	201,457 45	1,812,650 06	1,073,496 20	.....
Total	\$2,078,270 07	\$28,444,855 59	\$28,733,966 97	.....
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of July 8	130,492,491 66	.....
Deduct payments during the week	28,444,855 59	.....
Balance on Saturday evening	\$130,581,603 04	.....
Increase during the week	89,111 39	.....

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$1,870,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$105,000 in gold, and \$1,973,270 in Gold Certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury		Changes in Balances.	
	Payments.	Receipts.	Balances.		
May 4	\$2,190,166	\$37,933,020	\$28,401,654	\$110,334,049	Dec. \$9,531,366
" 11	1,116,949	28,272,343	40,177,571	122,239,278	Inc. 11,905,228
" 18	2,068,648	16,507,515	22,966,533	128,697,997	Inc. 6,458,719
" 25	2,006,097	17,042,109	20,625,333	132,281,220	Inc. 3,583,223
June 1	1,955,086	27,547,745	18,850,257	123,583,732	Dec. 8,691,487
" 8	1,789,140	8,347,553	18,876,740	134,112,919	Inc. 10,591,186
" 15	1,895,713	17,331,277	17,834,628	134,616,271	Inc. 503,351
" 22	2,039,064	14,932,695	12,446,169	132,129,745	Inc. 2,465,476
" 29	1,726,400	25,086,873	25,416,297	132,459,170	Inc. 329,425
July 6	1,610,006	15,022,070	13,055,392	130,492,492	Dec. 1,966,678
" 13	2,078,270	23,444,856	23,533,967	130,581,603	Inc. 89,111

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 July 13, 1867:

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York	\$3,000,000	\$6,882,498	\$3,208,519	\$771,107	\$7,517,014	\$3,987,465
Manhattan	2,050,000	5,589,791	201,730	12,099	4,611,408	1,600,025
Mechanics'	3,000,000	7,201,321	492,913	883,770	5,414,502	1,983,850
Union	2,000,000	5,167,665	138,430	570,833	3,532,755	1,091,416
America	1,500,000	4,006,709	137,901	484,863	2,654,759	841,621
Phoenix	3,000,000	7,783,190	1,919,523	2,000	8,160,734	2,347,260
City	1,800,000	3,728,580	204,618	288,255	2,588,616	609,652
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	3,659,181	430,466	796,295	2,212,739	433,000
Fulton	600,000	1,933,775	168,776	.....	2,052,417	888,349
Chemical	300,000	5,126,102	660,021	.....	1,875,128	1,049,224
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	5,534,062	43,222	452,184	4,890,553	1,834,404
National	1,500,000	2,645,349	117,159	491,280	2,716,942	803,571
Butchers'	800,000	2,897,687	34,834	257,287	2,504,929	676,684
Mechanics and Traders'	600,000	1,973,919	22,125	195,720	1,580,085	427,223
Greenwich	200,000	1,123,943	.....	4,490	795,363	82,511
Leather Manuf. National	600,000	2,972,103	214,537	257,483	2,208,630	809,177
Seventh Ward, National	500,000	1,256,848	31,582	178,597	822,212	354,005
State of New York	2,000,000	4,589,754	497,389	193,000	4,326,830	1,869,836
American Exchange	5,000,000	10,058,204	638,722	994,455	6,234,621	2,439,126
Commerce	10,000,000	23,357,546	854,703	5,947,550	8,062,473	7,241,318
Broadway	1,000,000	5,289,812	59,677	900,000	4,317,740	1,677,241
Ocean	1,000,000	2,567,329	94,294	782,193	2,638,524	1,195,361
Mercantile	1,000,000	2,954,730	45,627	481,811	2,620,950	1,026,472
Pacific	422,700	1,875,317	16,222	140,898	1,656,777	513,494
Republic	2,000,000	4,688,112	504,338	858,750	3,761,826	1,050,930
Chatham	450,000	1,713,843	78,525	130,644	1,762,000	578,690
People's	412,500	1,438,195	18,805	6,652	1,285,321	248,054
North American	1,000,000	2,060,045	73,101	333,000	1,653,704	438,868
Hanover	1,000,000	2,580,721	63,728	287,914	1,605,269	436,425
Irving	500,000	1,647	12,000	195,465	1,495,000	455,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	10,252,069	80,446	2,146,067	5,868,552	3,035,000
Citizens	400,000	1,442,395	22,924	131,170	1,404,336	416,928
Nassau	1,000,000	1,982,720	86,372	4,226	1,768,358	436,694
Market	1,000,000	2,635,153	87,209	562,100	1,940,228	663,975
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	2,360,252	17,391	755,296	1,015,682	714,913
Shoe and Leather	1,500,000	5,277,800	52,674	949,172	3,202,300	908,360
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	3,028,923	25,741	8,380	1,848,029	306,000
Continental	2,000,000	4,160,936	140,928	569,961	2,645,140	928,000
Commonwealth	750,000	2,723,706	57,757	243,727	2,710,515	883,165
Oriental	300,000	1,249,471	8,852	8,967	1,154,875	257,152
Marine	400,000	1,845,904	24,542	356,500	1,538,952	624,925
Atlantic	300,000	1,200,079	11,569	99,291	1,032,801	359,267
Importers and Traders'	1,500,000	5,791,274	55,966	502,803	4,941,895	1,507,452
Park	2,000,000	12,918,880	616,429	993,500	17,394,106	4,938,152
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	500,000	976,265	11,607	308,162	1,128,267	510,219
Grocers'	300,000	862,199	6,146	79,250	761,666	243,911
North River	400,000	1,338,028	18,653	11,639	1,222,956	231,752
East River	350,000	926,097	2,021	283,500	634,439	277,758
Manufacturers & Mer.	500,000	1,424,876	7,557	836	1,260,741	381,915
Fourth National	5,000,000	16,604,518	76,370	2,970,187	13,637,964	4,769,858
Central National	3,000,000	12,702,256	17,031	1,680,691	12,406,903	3,676,240
Second National	300,000	1,316,604	.....	270,000	1,184,754	379,481
Ninth National	1,000,000	5,862,340	38,177	893,633	6,799,208	2,660,275
First National	500,000	2,964,515	47,304	446,471	3,347,721	1,262,763
Third National	1,000,000	3,293,419	35,673	799,199	2,668,281	1,114,888
New York N. Exchange	300,000	993,704	8,204	268,206	726,248	297,171
Tenth National	1,000,000	3,009,500	21,600	906,500	1,905,100	689,100
Bull's Head	200,000	1,294,852	6,932	10,200	1,573,139	411,566
Croton National	200,000	556,364	1,179	180	411,566	149,209
National Currency	100,000	250,816	20,973	90	334,626	101,898
Bowery National	250,000	396,541	.....	225,000	507,602	207,511
Stuyvesant	.....	480,301	3,499	.....	497,881	82,599
Total	82,520,200	247,913,009	12,715,404	33,653,869	197,872,063	72,495,708

Clearings for the week ending July 6, 1867..... \$494,081,990 06
 Clearings for the week ending July 13, 1867..... 521,259,462 61
 Balances for the week ending July 6, 1867..... 21,650,612 89
 Balances for the week ending July 13, 1867..... 20,915,190 15

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:
 Loans..... Inc. \$1,551,772 | Deposits..... Inc. \$6,347,751
 Specie..... Inc. 1,862,233 | Legal Tenders..... Inc. 1,299,236
 Circulation..... Dec. 15,528

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings
May 4.....	250,877,558	9,902,177	33,571,747	195,729,072	70,587,407	559,860,118
May 11.....	233,682,829	14,959,590	33,595,869	200,342,832	67,996,639	524,319,769
May 18.....	257,911,874	15,567,252	33,632,301	201,436,854	63,828,501	503,675,793
May 25.....	256,091,805	14,083,667	33,697,253	193,673,345	60,562,440	491,732,622
June 1.....	252,791,514	14,617,070	33,747,039	190,386,143	58,459,827	442,675,585
June 8.....	250,477,298	15,699,038	33,719,088	184,730,335	55,923,107	461,734,216
June 15.....	246,224,465	12,656,389	33,707,109	183,317,763	57,924,294	460,968,602
June 22.....	243,640,477	9,399,585	33,633,171	179,477,170	62,816,192	442,440,804
June 29.....	242,547,954	7,768,996	33,542,560	186,213,257	70,174,755	493,944,354
July 6.....	246,361,237	10,853,171	33,669,397	191,524,312	71,196,472	494,081,990
July 13.....	247,913,009	12,715,404	33,653,869	197,872,063	72,495,708	521,259,463

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

	June 29.	July 6.	July 13.	Increase.
Capital.....	\$16,017,150	\$16,017,150	\$16,017,150	.....
Loans.....	52,538,962	52,420,272	52,802,552	Increase. \$382,280
Specie.....	365,187	461,951	419,399	Decrease. 42,552
Legal Tenders.....	16,105,061	16,022,675	16,234,914	Increase. 212,239
Due from Banks.....	5,030,914	5,268,663	5,490,144	Increase. 221,481
Due to Banks.....	6,147,525	6,000,088	6,373,283	Increase. 313,195
Deposits.....	36,616,847	37,077,456	37,885,226	Increase. 807,070
Circulation.....	10,641,311	10,640,201	10,641,770	Increase. 1,569
Clearings.....	29,766,953	32,145,779	34,908,473	Increase. 2,762,694
Balances.....	3,029,889	3,174,616	3,335,419	Increase. 160,803

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

Date.	Legal Tenders.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
June 1.....	16,881,109	52,747,308	334,393	10,637,432	37,332,144
June 8.....	16,800,720	53,158,124	346,615	10,642,920	37,252,614
June 15.....	16,300,010	53,192,049	368,261	10,046,298	37,174,269
June 22.....	15,964,424	52,968,441	373,308	10,642,224	37,333,279
June 29.....	16,105,061	52,538,962	365,187	10,641,311	36,616,847
July 6.....	16,022,675	52,420,272	461,951	10,640,201	37,077,456
July 13.....	16,234,914	52,802,552	419,399	10,641,770	37,885,226

BOSTON BANKS.—The following are the footings of the last Boston Banks' statement compared with those of the three previous weeks:

	June 24.	July 1.	July 8.	July 15.
Capital.....	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000	\$41,900,000
Loans.....	92,951,163	92,996,703	94,747,778	95,046,458
Specie.....	470,544	617,456	915,298	833,466
Legal tender notes.....	15,758,396	16,055,141	15,065,466	15,397,824
Due from other banks.....	13,918,838	14,177,928	15,800,271	15,770,355
Due to other banks.....	11,609,667	12,103,321	13,485,936	14,238,518
Deposits.....	36,521,129	37,475,337	38,251,040	38,640,431
Circulation (National).....	24,768,947	24,727,383	24,801,823	24,771,684
Circulation (State).....	267,284	266,353	266,494	264,922

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
June 3.....	92,694,925	571,526	17,17,901	37,006,894	24,725,794
June 10.....	93,436,167	436,767	16,767,854	36,033,716	24,804,153
June 17.....	93,725,428	511,095	15,719,795	36,039,933	24,771,778
June 24.....	92,951,163	470,544	15,758,396	36,521,129	24,768,947
July 1.....	92,996,703	517,456	16,055,141	37,473,337	24,727,333
July 8.....	94,747,778	915,298	15,065,466	38,251,040	24,801,823
July 15.....	95,046,458	833,466	15,397,828	38,640,434	24,771,684

The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Hulburd, has prepared with unusual promptitude the following abstract of quarterly reports of the National banking associations of the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1867, before the commencement of business on that day. We add for comparison previous returns issued this year.

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL BANKS.

	Resources.	January.	April.	July.
Loans and discounts.....		\$157,967,294 27	\$152,863,769 78	\$147,467,891 66
Overdrafts.....				128,567 82
Banking house.....				5,080,915 68
Other real estate.....		5,626,886 76	5,719,027 50	338,992 37
Furniture and fixtures.....				292,229 08
Current expenses.....		431,050 92	1,674,995 66	383,237 49
Premiums.....		637,324 70	941,100 96	1,173,142 56
Cash items (including revenue stamps).....		78,758,830 91	69,414,067 77	9,978,332 50
Exchanges for Clearing House A. M.				94,273,528 78
Due from National banks.....		9,583,978 64	7,947,324 06	9,340,153 34

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 19.)

Table with columns for 'STOCKS AND SECURITIES', 'Satur.', 'Mon.', 'Tues.', 'Wed.', 'Thurs.', 'Fri.' and rows for various securities including National, State, Municipal, and Railroad Stocks and Bonds.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 19.

Trade generally assumes a very favorable aspect, but without especial activity or buoyancy in prices. The wants of the country are not usually large at this season, but there is considerable preparation for the fall trade from which more satisfactory returns are expected as the accounts from the growing crops continue to be favorable.

Cotton has slightly improved, and has latterly been more active. Breadstuffs have declined but close steadily with more export demand. Tobacco has been very active and buoyant. Groceries have been without essential change.

Provisions have been in active demand with an upward tendency to prices. Pork has been in active speculation mainly for a rise but closing rather lower at \$22 85 for Mess. Cuts. Meats and Bacon are scarce and bring extreme prices. Lard closes less active. Beef is scarce and firm. Butter and Cheese are dull. The supply of live hogs is liberal for the season, but they are quickly taken up and very little of their product reaches the open market.

Hides have been firm but quiet with a fair trade in leather.

Petroleum has been excited and advancing closing at 14c for crude, in bulk, and 31 1/2c for standard white in bond.

East India Goods have shown more movement. There were large sales of Calcutta Linseed early in the week at \$2 10 @ 2 12 1/2 gold in bond for June shipments. There was also some business in Gunny Cloth at full prices.

In Metals there has been a good business in Pig Iron, Ingot Copper and Straits Tin, at very full and improving rates.

There has been a large business in sperm and whale oils, crude and manufactured, and crude whale advanced 5c per gallon. Lard oil is in better demand.

Fish and most kinds of fruit have slightly improved. Tallow has been firm with a quick sale. There was a large movement in whalebone early in the week, including Arctic for export at 85c, gold. The late movement in highwines has entirely ceased.

Wool shows a good degree of firmness and activity.

Freights have been quiet but with a limited amount of room on the berths, rates are firm. The supply of Breadstuffs for shipment is increasing. Tobacco is going forward freely, with some Provisions, but very little Cotton.

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week, and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending July 12, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1866, have been as follows:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '66. Rows include: Ashes, pkgs.; Breadstuffs; Flour, bbls.; Wheat, bush.; Corn; Oats; Rye; Malt; Barley; Grass seed; Flaxseed; Beans; Peas; C. meal, bbls.; C. meal, bags; Buckwheat & B.W. flour, bg; Cotton, bales; Copper, bbls.; Copper, plates; Driedfruit, pkgs; Grease, pkgs.; Hemp, bales; Hides, No.; Hops, bales; Leather, sides; Lead, pigs; Molasses, hhd; Naval Stores; Crude trp, bbl; Spirits turp..

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, 1867. 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 1866, Total since January 1, 1867, Total this week, Other S. All oth. Ports, Other S. Amer'n. Ports, Brazil, Amer'n. Ports, British Guiana, Venezuela, New Granada, Mexico, Other W. Indies, Hayti, Cuba, Br. N. A. Colonies, Japan, China, Europe, Spain, Other N. Europe, Ger. many, Holland, France, Britain, Great Britain, Breadstuffs, Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic, Drugs, Hardware, Nails, Naval stores, Sp. Turp'te, Rosin, Tar, Oil cake, Oils, Petroleum, Whale oil, Sperm oil, Lard oil, Provisions, Pork, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Tea, Tobacco, do manufactured, do, Whalebone.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending July 13, since Jan. 1, 1867, and for the corresponding period in 1866:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1867.	Same time 1866.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1867.	Same time 1866.
Buttons.....	100	2,763	3,674	Hardware.....	165	5,338	7,907
Coal, tons.....	5,917	65,820	80,646	Iron, RR b'rs.....	10,032	194,195	154,396
Cocoa, bags.....	118	11,033	7,806	Lead, pigs.....	6,654	241,982	266,877
Coffee, bags.....	14,489	526,457	454,818	Spelter, lbs.....	55,274	887,025	6,773,556
Cotton, bales.....	28	253	1,754	Steel.....	1,128	125,918	104,521
Drugs, &c.....				Tin, boxes.....	22,295	349,503	439,194
Bark, Peruv.....	98	5,602	3,694	Tin slabs, lbs.....	34,670	2,183,324	4,417,603
Blea p'wd'rs.....	393	16,552	14,640	Rags.....	653	39,955	30,331
Brimst, tns.....	182	9,733	11,818	Sugar, hhds.....			
Cochineal.....	31	1,372	516	tcs & bbls.....	18,227	210,487	257,859
Cr Tartar.....	5	835	713	Sugar, bxs & bg.....	7,544	158,412	256,482
Gambier.....	2,505	14,352	11,989	Tea.....	20,741	681,838	556,077
Gums, crude.....	296	9,784	7,318	Tobacco.....	759	16,788	12,349
Gum, Arabic.....	17	2,622	2,076	Waste.....	61	4,458	9,528
Indigo.....	20	1,748	2,225	Wines, &c.....			
Madder.....	75	3,234	7,217	Champ. bkts.....	1,346	53,696	75,165
Oils, ess.....	67	2,129	2,821	Wines.....	7,296	79,244	273,063
Oil, Olive.....	2,387	21,411	77,926	Wool, bales.....	902	27,245	45,326
Opium.....	6	488	455	Articles reported by value.....			
Soda, bi-carb.....	6,250	95,276	80,316	Cigars.....	\$8,869	\$229,768	1,028,777
Soda, sal.....	286	14,772	19,419	Corks.....	9,313	154,398	82,995
Soda, ash.....	294	19,259	24,345	Fancy goods.....	67,557	2,049,878	2,332,875
Flax.....	17	1,012	7,353	Fish.....	21,192	396,828	580,228
Furs.....	223	2,061	2,452	Fruits, &c.....			
Gunny cloth.....		21,322	11,381	Lemons.....	38,105	327,928	322,609
Hair.....	4	2,398	2,884	Oranges.....	504	647,334	264,182
Hemp, bales.....	79	75,346	78,561	Nuts.....	12,661	466,122	590,536
Hides, &c.....				Raisins.....	3,331	464,106	501,087
Bristles.....	33	1,104	1,436	Hides, undred.....	105,972	5,529,297	3,932,368
Hides, dres'd.....	240	5,097	6,061	Rice.....	38,793	223,053	435,752
India rubber.....	1,101	26,048	13,474	Spices, &c.....			
Ivory.....		1,352	440	Cassia.....		72,541	125,873
Jewelry, &c.....				Ginger.....	4,120	36,252	36,270
Jewelry.....	18	377	428	Pepper.....	2,935	169,527	94,601
Watches.....	22	504	657	Saltpetre.....		31,678	116,861
Linseed.....		225,734	166,541	Woods.....			
Molasses.....		99,884	80,811	Fustic.....	1,396	29,033	19,727
Metals, &c.....				Logwood.....	3,398	103,571	116,548
Cutlery.....	39	1,970	3,499	Mahogany.....	3,718	75,316	92,713

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 19, 1867.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports this week show a still further decrease, the total reaching only 6,026 bales (against 7,932 bales last week, 9,186 bales the previous week and 10,023 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since Sept. 1, this year 1,829,206 bales, against 1,982,230 bales for the same period in 1865-6. The details of the week's receipts are as follows:

Received this week at*	Receipts.	Received this week at—	Receipts.
New Orleans.....	1,142	Florida.....	24
Mobile.....	291	North Carolina.....	23
Charleston.....	957	Virginia.....	182
Savannah.....	1,155		
Texas.....	1,171	Total receipts for week.....	6,026
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c.....	1,080		

The aggregate receipts at all the ports for the corresponding week of 1866 was 7,033 bales. In the exports there is also a further considerable decrease this week, the total reaching only 18,787 bales, against 24,257 bales last week and 36,688 bales the previous week. Below we give the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

From	Exported this week to							Total.
	Liver-pool.	Fal-mouth.	Havre.	Barce-lona.	Bre-men.	Ham-burg.	Ant-werp.	
New York.....	5,101	742			1,527	420	50	8,290
New Orleans.....	5,187			1,177				7,668
Savannah.....	1,993	836						2,829
Total this w'k.....	12,281	836	742	1,177	1,527	420	50	18,787

For the corresponding week in 1866 the shipments from all the ports amounted to only 5,840 bales. The total foreign exports from the United States since September 1 now amount to 1,499,154 bales, against 1,471,855 bales for the same period last year, and the stocks reach only 185,972 bales, against 341,039 bales at the same time in 1866. 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.:

* 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 fall to understand it.

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, July 12.	705,921	393,612	155,953	59,857	599,422	221,740	48,668
Mobile, July 12.....	228,161	141,969	4,362	3,506	149,837	59,596	12,616
Charleston, July 12.	150,615	74,174	3,524	740	78,438	80,197	3,134
Savannah, July 12.	226,808	108,592	959		109,551	106,720	5,262
Texas, July 5.....	174,173	58,303		7,798	66,101	86,090	8,812
New York, July 19*.	114,707	361,104	28,314	62,089	451,507		72,000
Florida, July 12*....	57,097	3,11			3,011	39,173	480
N. Carolina, July 19	37,528	534			534	36,995	
Virginia, July 19....	103,187	12,901			12,901	89,897	
Other ports, July 19*	31,009	27,531		321	27,852		\$35,000
Toal.....	1,829,206	1,180,731	193,112	125,311	1,499,154	720,408	185,972

The market this week has been firm, with an improving demand towards the close, and prices tending upward. Early in the week very little was done, spinners buying sparingly owing to additional failures being reported in the market for goods. There was some export demand from the north of Europe, but to Great Britain the shipments fell off, and speculation was quiet. But later, on the report of a better demand in Liverpool, the demand here improved with a renewal of speculative feeling, and the average of prices paid to-day is fully one-half cent higher than last Friday. The continued falling off in the receipts, the greatly reduced stocks, (amounting in all to-day to only 185,972 bales,) together with the easy state of the money market, and the probability that the domestic spinning demand is at present at the minimum, tend to strengthen the confidence of holders. Sales of the week are 14,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were during the past three days. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary.....	21	21	21	21
Good Ordinary.....	22	22	23	23
Low Middling.....	24	24	25	25
Middling.....	26½	26½	27½	27½
Good Middling.....	28	28	29	30

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.....	921	127,703	South Carolina.....	626	59,773
Texas.....	2,795	65,264	North Carolina.....	19	30,948
Savannah.....	989	97,229	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.....	150	74,849
Mobile.....	135	25,982	Per Railroad.....	1,052	119,034
Florida.....		32,262			
Total for the week.....				6,687	
Total since Sept. 1.....					633,044

The exports of Cotton this week from New York show an increase, the total shipments reaching 8,290 bales, against 5,885 bales last week. The particulars of these shipments are as follows:

To Liverpool, per steamer—Delaware, 599....	City of London, 130....	
Manhattan, 1,334....	Erin, 1,196....	Russia, 533....
Tripoli, 508....	per ship Adelaide, 801.	Total bales.....
		5,101
To Havre, per bark—Albina, 742.	Total bales.....	742
To Bremen, per steamer—Northern Light, 453....	Union, 848....	per bark Maryland, 226.
Total bales.....		1,527
To Hamburg, per steamer—Saxonia, 420.	Total bales.....	420
To Cronstadt, per brig Sophia, 500.	Total bales.....	500

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, 1866; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1866

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	June 24.	July 1.	July 8.	July 15.		
Liverpool.....	5,933	7,982	4,322	5,101	355,047	367,967
Other British Ports.....					6,057	17,962
Total to Gt. Britain..	5,933	7,982	4,322	5,101	361,104	384,938
Havre.....	194	274	371	742	29,308	34,036
Other French ports.....					6	88
Total French.....	194	274	371	742	28,314	34,124
Bremen and Hanover.....	844	1,898	465	1,527	36,468	17,745
Hamburg.....	761	1,029	727	420	15,736	15,097
Other ports.....	570	735		500	7,082	6,052
Total to N. Europe..	2,175	3,662	1,192	2,447	59,286	38,894
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar.....		991			1,851	1,915
All others.....					952	754
Total Spain, etc.....		991			2,803	2,669
Grand Total.....	8,302	12,909	5,885	8,290	451,507	460,625

* The receipts given for these ports are only the shipments from Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., not otherwise enumerated.
 † These are the receipts at all the ports of Florida to June 28, except Apalachicola, which are only to June 21.
 ‡ Estimated. The stock at New York is also estimated.

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

Receipts from—	—Boston.—		—Philad'phia.—		—Baltimore.—	
	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.
New Orleans.....	830	70,601	33	10,025	.....	951
Texas.....	.....	16,836	.....	.....	.....	407
Savannah.....	.....	15,163	450	8,199	26	7,032
Mobile.....	.....	29,717	.....	1,020	.....	200
Florida.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	6,036	.....	2,606	85	7,215
North Carolina.....	.....	660	.....	1,005	4	2,468
Virginia.....	120	9,753	.....	.....	37	13,922
New York, &c*.....	941	56,148	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c...	28	31,009	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....bales	1,919	236,035	483	122,855	152	32,195

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

There have been no exports this week from these cities.

SHIPPING NEWS.—We have given above the vessels in which the foreign shipments for the week were made from the Northern ports; we now add the same information with regard to the Southern ports:

Exported this week from—	Total bales
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per steamship Pantheon, 1,684.....per ship Lancastrian 3,503.....	5,187
To Antwerp, per brig Diana, 50.....	50
To Cronstadt, per bark Edwin, 1,254.....	1,254
To Barcelona, per brigs Pablo, 200.....Lindo, 375.....Neuva Sabina, 602.....	1,177
Savannah—To Liverpool, per ship Consul, 1,881 Upland and 112 Sea Island.....	1,993
To Falmouth, per bark Helmuth Simonis, 836 Upland.....	836
Total exports this week from Southern ports.....bales.	10,497

MOBILE, July 13.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending July 13 were 291 bales, against 445 bales last week, and the shipments were 460 bales, of which 50 bales were to New York and 410 bales were to New Orleans, leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, of 12,616 bales. The following are the weekly receipts sales and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Date.	Receipts.	Sales.	Exp's.	Stock.	Price of		Freight		Price of gold.
					mid.	To New York.	To Liverpool.	To New York.	
June 7.....	1,117	3,450	11,698	22,411	24 @ -	9-16	@ 1/8	136 1/2 @ 137 1/2	
" 14.....	715	.....	.....	21,743	24 @ -	9-16	@ 1/8	137 1/2 @ 138
" 21.....	549	3,150	.....	21,440	24 @ -	11-16	@ 1/8	137 @ 138
" 28.....	413	2,350	4,142	17,711	22 1/2 @ -	11-16	@ 1/8	137 @ 137 1/2	
July 5.....	445	1,550	4,371	12,785	22 1/2 @ -	11-16	@ 1/8	139 @ 139 1/2	
" 13.....	291	1,760	460	12,616	nom.	1/4	@ 1/8	138 @ 139	

This has been a very dull week, buyers being unwilling to operate unless at considerably lower figures, and the offering at the decline being light. The market closed rather more active at (Liverpool classification) 21 @ 21 1/2 c. for Low Middling and 20 c. for Ordinary. Freight show no change. Liverpool 1/4 d., and coastwise 1/2 c. Exchange on New York closes at 1/4 @ 1/2 per cent. premium checking, and 1/2 dis. buying Sterling Exchange 60-day bills, 148 @ 149, and sight 150.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The mail returns for the week ending July 12, show a further considerable decrease in the receipts, the total for the week being only 1,143 bales, against 2,156 bales last week, and 2,208 bales the previous week. The shipments for the last week were 8,750 bales, of which 5,187 bales were to Liverpool, 50 bales to Antwerp, 1,254 bales to Cronstadt, 1,177 bales to Barcelona, 174 bales to Boston, and 908 bales to New York. Stock on hand July 12, was 48,668 bales. The receipts, sales and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week since June 7, were as follows:

Date.	Rec'ps.	Sales.	Exp.	Stock.	Price		Freights		Price of gold.
					Mid.	To New York.	To Liverpool.	To New York.	
June 7.....	3,358	11,400	13,871	90,147	@ -	.....	.....	136 1/2 @ 137 1/2
" 14.....	2,038	9,100	14,100	79,686	26 @ -	.....	.....	136 1/2 @ 137 1/2
" 21.....	2,395	11,550	6,466	76,751	26 @ 27	15-32 @ 1/2	1 @ -	137 1/2 @ 138	
" 28.....	2,208	6,650	19,112	60,583	26 @ -	15-32 @ 1/2	1 @ -	138 @ 138 1/2	
July 5.....	2,156	5,750	7,954	56,107	nom.	.....	.....	139 @ 139 1/2
" 12.....	1,143	6,700	8,750	48,668	25 @ 26	9-16 @ -	1 @ -	139 @ 139 1/2	

* By steam.

About the middle of the week there was considerable animation in the cotton market, the sales on Wednesday reaching 1,900. This was due to the circumstance that factors showed increased willingness to meet the demand of buyers at the reduced quotations of 25 @ 26 for Middling Liverpool classification. Later advices from Liverpool being unfavorable, the market became inactive, and so closed. Domestic exchange has stiffened. Bankers checking on New York 1/4 @ 1/2 per cent. premium, mostly the latter. The rate for commercial has been 3/4 @ 1/2 premium for New York sight. Sterling exchange closed 152 1/2 @ 153 for bankers.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—The receipts for the week ending July 12 were 1,166 bales (of which 11 were from Florida), against 1,255 bales last week. The shipments this week were 5,648 bales, of which 1,993 bales were to Liverpool, 836 bales to Falmouth, 251 bales to Baltimore, 465 bales to Philadelphia, 5 bales to Boston and 2,098 bales were to New York. Below we give the receipts, shipments, prices, &c., for a series of weeks:

Date.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.	Stock.	Price Mid.
May 8.....	2,264	7,071	17,787	25 @ -
" 10.....	3,112	3,791	17,108	23 1/2 @ -
" 17.....	1,872	5,046	13,934	26 @ -
" 24.....	3,041	1,823	15,082	24 1/2 @ -
" 31.....	1,654	3,399	13,837	25 @ -

June 7.....	3,151	5,547	10,872	24 1/2 @ 25
" 14.....	2,421	3,224	10,969	25 @ -
" 21.....	1,833	608	11,294	24 1/2 @ 25
" 28.....	2,407	2,674	11,027	24 @ 24 1/2
July 5.....	1,255	4,238	8,838	23 @ 23 1/2
July 12.....	1,166	4,948	5,262	23 @ -

The market this week has continued quiet, factors remaining firm and buyers holding off. Sales for the week are only 282 bales. Freight have continued dull. We quote to Liverpool 9-16d. for square, and 1/2 d. for round bales.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of July 6, states: *

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—During the early part of the week cotton was in fair demand, and prices ruled tolerably firm; but since then the market has become flat, and an almost general fall has taken place in the quotations. The principal demand has been for American produce; but even in this description there is a decline in value of 1/4 d. to 1/2 d. per lb. Brazilian cotton has declined 1/4; Egyptian, 1/4; Smyrna, 1/4; and most descriptions of East India produce exhibit a decline of 1/4 per lb. The total sales of the week amount to 53,730 bales, of which speculators have taken 1,680 bales, exporters 11,210 bales, and the trade 40,840 bales. Annexed are the prices current for American cotton:

	—1867.—				—1866.—		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good	
Sea Island.....	17 18	20 24	33 64	27	33	52	
Stained.....	11 12	14 16	17 18	18	20	22	
Upland.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4	10 1/2	12 1/2	14	15	16	
Mobile.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4	10 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16	
New Orleans.....	9 1/2 @ 10	11	13 1/2	14 1/2	16	16	
Texas.....	9 1/2 @ 10	11	13 1/2	14 1/2	16	16	

Annexed are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date for a series of years:

	1864.				1865.				1866.				1867.			
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Middling—	42	34	27	18	29 1/2	18	14 1/2	11	29 1/2	18	14 1/2	11	29 1/2	18	14 1/2	
Sea Island.....	30 1/2	19 1/2	14	10 1/2	28 1/2	16	13	11 1/2	28 1/2	16	13	11 1/2	28 1/2	16	13	
Upland.....	30 1/2	19 1/2	14	10 1/2	18	11	7	7 1/2	18	11	7	7 1/2	18	11	7	
Mobile.....	30 1/2	19 1/2	14	10 1/2	18 1/2	11	7	7 1/2	18 1/2	11	7	7 1/2	18 1/2	11	7	
Orleans.....	30 1/2	19 1/2	14	10 1/2	18 1/2	11	7	7 1/2	18 1/2	11	7	7 1/2	18 1/2	11	7	

Annexed is a statement showing the stocks of cotton at London and Liverpool, including the supplies of American and Indian produce afloat to those ports:

	1866.	1867
Stock at Liverpool.....Bales	1,023,500	738,200
" London.....	79,827	68,942
American cotton afloat.....	30,000	50,000
Indian ".....	631,446	631,957
Total.....	1,764,773	1,489,099

The following statement shows the extent of the imports and sales for the week and year, as well as the stocks of produce on Thursday evening last:

	Sales this week.				Total this year.	Same period 1866.	Average weekly sales.
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Speculation.	Total.			
American.....bales.	17,550	3,000	850	21,400	765,330	710,500	20,820
Brazilian.....	3,970	2,060	70	6,040	170,230	214,870	4,650
Egyptian.....	1,530	240	250	2,020	109,480	117,560	3,690
West Indian.....	1,590	610	100	2,300	55,180	49,360	1,590
East Indian.....	16,180	5,350	410	21,940	595,610	609,670	12,760
China and Japan..	20	10	.....	30	3,350	2,120	20
Total.....	40,840	11,210	1,680	53,730	1,609,180	1,704,080	43,530

	Imports			Total 1866.	Stocks		
	This week.	To this date 1867.	To this date 1866.		This date 1866.	Same date 1866.	Dec. 31.
American.....	13,889	933,708	917,450	1,156,130	386,090	450,520	167,270
Brazilian.....	2,982	276,121	297,450	404,865	148,210	192,950	41,760
Egyptian.....	3,442	140,147	131,150	200,083	58,301	48,150	23,180
West Indian.....	3,706	64,296	57,626	90,274	28,180	24,680	11,620
East Indian.....	6,351	380,971	805,519	1,544,675	115,570	371,180	270,100
China and Japan..	.....	894	3,994	12,993	1,850	6,020	2,840
Total.....	30,370	1,796,137	2,212,966	3,409,020	738,200	1,023,500	516,770

Of the present stock of cotton the proportion of American produce is still about 52 per cent.

LONDON, July 6.—The decline in prices in this market averages 1/4 d. per lb. The market has been exceedingly dull, with but few transactions. The annexed particulars relate to East India, China and Japan produce:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 4.....Bales.	121,300	197,225	88,523
Deliveries.....	162,509	152,269	83,343
Stocks, July 4.....	67,857	79,827	68,942

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 19, 1867.

There is an increase this week in the exports of crude tobacco from all the ports, the total reaching 6,171 hhds. of leaf, 1,268 cases and 578 bales, against 5,045 hhds. of leaf, 813 cases and 476 bales last week. Of the shipments of hhds. this week 1,093 hhds. were to Great Britain, 1,646 hhds. to Bremen, 1,301 hhds to Genoa, 953 hhds. to Rotterdam and 808 hhds. to Amsterdam. The following table gives the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

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

The ports.	Hhds.	Case.	Bals.	Tcs.	Stems			Man'f.
					hhd.	bales.	Pkgs.	
Export'd this week from					96	80	243	35,293
New York	3,057	1,066	609					
Baltimore	2,836				234			
Boston	19	195	69					
New Orleans	259						633	
San Francisco		7					8	
Total this week	6,171	1,268	678		330	80	889	35,293
Total last week	5,045	813	476		103		109	282,295
Total previous week	5,880	1,046	404		24	142	702	333,804

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, 1866:

Exports of Tobacco from the United States since November 1, 1866.

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems	Pkgs.	Man'f.
					hhd.	bales.	lbs.
Great Britain	8,936	2,304	157	518	57	790	1,148,738
Sweden	342				20		
Germany	31,440	25,842	6,799	8	3,361	854	272,914
Belgium	5,101	612					39,807
Holland	14,470	119			570		4
Italy	11,461	21					17,276
France	5,742	25	99				46,411
Spain, Gibralt. &c.	7,457	1,277					18,215
Mediterranean	1,066	61					570
Austria	14						51
Africa, &c.	1,459	305	953				609
China, India, &c.		1,697	97	15			233
Australia	15	551		30			2,309,046
B. N. Am. Prov.	519	192	21			4,455	180,858
South America	179	992	1,531	24			792
West Indies	764	983	5,252	1			458,901
East Indies		372					559
Mexico	2	41	92				
Honolulu, &c.		146					13
All others							50
T'l since Nov. 1	88,967	35,540	15,001	626	4,008	854	11,055
							5,940,901

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems	Bxs. & lbs.	Man'f.
					hhd.	bales.	lbs.
New York	43,630	31,772	12,485	357	2,039	854	4,868
Baltimore	37,644	51		2	1,969		12
Boston	1,098	3,398	2,300	45			4,937
Portland	20	14					530
New Orleans	6,093		124				
Philadelphia	21	31	47				
San Francisco		245	45				82,070
Virginia	461	29		222			467
Total since Nov. 1	88,967	35,540	15,001	626	4,008	854	11,055
							5,940,901

The market this week has been generally active and firm. There has been a large demand for Kentucky Leaf, and the sales foot up about 1,300 hhds., mainly for Germany, at very full prices. The heavier grades have been most in demand, and rather more money has been paid for desirable lines. Prices have ranged from 5 to 18c., as to qualities.

Seed Leaf has been active and buoyant—the demand being good for shipment, and partly speculative, with some for consumption—prices ruling in favor of the seller. The sales embrace the following:—Connecticut, 200 cases old on private terms; Ohio, 950 cases (immediately subsequent to our last), on private terms, 77 do private terms, 70 do (fillers) 2½@3c., 100 do (wrappers) 11c., 97 do 6c., 24 do 8½c.; Pennsylvania, 190 cases 10c. In Havana we notice sales of 120 bales in two lots at 85@95c. Manufactured has been more active for speculation and the trade. About 4,000 bxs. low bright work have been sold at about our inside figures. We hear of nothing else of moment, but the close for all grades is in favor of the sellers.

QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY.

KENTUCKY LEAF (HHDs.).

Light.	Heavy.	Good Leaf	Light.	Heavy.
Common Lugs	4 @ 4½c.	10 @ 12½c.	12 @ 15	12 @ 18
Good Lugs	4½ @ 5½	13 @ 14	16 @ 18	19 @ 20
Common Leaf	6 @ 7	15 @ 16		
Medium do	7½ @ 9½			

SEED LEAF (BOXES).

Connecticut & Massachusetts	Fillers	Old Crop.	New Crop.
"	Wrappery lots	7 @ 10c.	4½ @ 5½
"	Fine wrappers	25 @ 40	10 @ 18
New York State	Fillers	45 @ 65	15 @ 35
"	Average lots	8 @ 5	4 @ 4½
"	Wrappers	8 @ 15	7 @ 14
Pennsylvania and Ohio	Fillers	15 @ 30	10 @ 20
"	Average lots	2 @ 3	2½ @ 3½
"	Wrappers	4½ @ 10	7 @ 12½
		10 @ 30	10 @ 20

MANUFACTURED.

Black work—com., tax paid	25 @ 30c	Fine, tax paid	80 @ 1 25
good	40 @ 55c	Black work, medium, in bond	8 @ 12c
fine	60 @ 70c	good & fine	14 @ 25c
Bright work—common	25 @ 40c	Bright work, medium	15 @ 40c
good	45 @ 75c	good & fine	50 @ 85c

FOREIGN.

Havana.—Fillers—Common	60 @ 70	Havana.—Wrappers	1 20 @ 2 00
" Good	75 @ 85	Yara	55 @ 1 05
" Fine	90 @ 1 05	Yara, average lots	60 @ 70

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

From	This week		Previously		T'l sin. Nov. 1	
	hhd.	pkgs.	hhd.	pkgs.	hhd.	pkgs.
Virginia	170	3,797	7,216	75,374	7,386	79,171
Baltimore	244	235	3,019	3,456	3,263	3,691
New Orleans	312	9	2,049	403	2,361	412
Ohio, &c.	3,716	416	39,201	26,494	42,917	26,910
Other			129	853	129	853
Total	4,442	4,457	51,614	106,580	56,056	111,037

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bals.	Stems		Pkgs.	Manuf.
				hhd.	bales.		
Liverpool	603	33			103		
London	355						
Glasgow	81	31					4,000
Havre	79						
Bremen	573	261	31	39			
Hamburg	5	300	192		80		
Genoa	1,301						
Gibraltar	55	166					
British N. A. Colonies							7,330
Cuba		15					8,715
Hayti			386				9,057
Other W. Indies	5	12					2,080
Japan		15					
Br. Honduras		6					
Brazil		6					
New Granada		221					243
Mexico							479
Total export for the week	3,057	1,066	509	96	80	243	35,293

* 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 exports for the week, from the other ports, have been as follows:

From Baltimore—To Rotterdam, 953 hhds. leaf and 98 hhds. stems.... To Amsterdam, 808 hhds of leaf.... To Bremen, 1,073 hhds of leaf and 136 hhds. stems. To St. John, P. R., hhds. leaf.
From Boston—To Bombay, 86 cases and 225 boxes.... To Melbourne, 108 cases and 405 boxes.... To Smyrna, 1 box.... To Montevideo, 1 box.... To Africa, 13 hhds.... To Hayti, 69 bales.... To British Provinces, 6 hhds., 1 case and 6 boxes.
From New Orleans—To Antwerp, 205 hhds.... To Liverpool, 54 hhds.
From San Francisco—To Honolulu, 7 cases.... To Tahiti, 8 boxes.

MARYLAND AND OHIO.—At Baltimore the receipts of Maryland for the reason stated in our last, (harvesting season,) are quite small, but of Ohio continue fair. The market is still very brisk for both descriptions. Sales embrace nearly all the Maryland inspected at full former prices, and of Ohio about 1,400 hhds., bulk of which was taken for Germany and residue for France—prices also fully sustained. Kentucky remains quiet; small sales of new crop, but no demand for old. Inspections this week, 679 hhds. Maryland, (153 reinspected;) 1,241 hhds. Ohio, (122 reinspected,) and 68 Kentucky, (11 reinspected)—total inspections, 1,988 hhds. Cleared this week, 1,073 hhds. leaf, 136 stems to Bremen; 808 hhds. to Amsterdam; 953 hhds. leaf, 98 stems to Rotterdam, and 2 to West Indies—total, 2,836 hhds. leaf, 234 hhds. stems. We revise quotations as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.
Maryland sound common	\$3 50 @ 4 50	Ohio inferior to good com.	3.00 @ 6.00
good	5.50 @ 6.50	" brown and greenish	6.00 @ 7.00
" middling	7.50 @ 9.50	" medium & fine red	7.50 @ 15.00
good to fine b'wn	10.00 @ 15.00	" com. to med. spang.	8.00 @ 15.00
fancy	17.00 @ 25.00	" fine spangled	15.00 @ 20.00
upper country	3.00 @ 30.00	" yellow do. & fancy	20.00 @ 30.00
" grou'd leav. new	3.00 @ 5.00		

VIRGINIA.—At Richmond, on the 17th, Breaks were full, but receipts continue very light, and from the best information we can get from the country a large majority of the tobacco crop has been sent in. Market continues animated. Prices very firm, with an upward tendency. The sales for the week were about 1,300 hhds. We quote:

Manufacturing Tobacco.—Lugs, common to medium, dark working \$4 00 @ \$7; good, dark working, 6½ @ 9; sun cured, common, \$7 @ 12; sun cured, good, \$12 @ 18; coal cured, common, \$7 @ 12; coal cured, bright \$12 @ 20; coal cured, fancy, \$20 @ 45. Leaf—common, dark working, \$7 @ 9; medium, dark working, \$10 @ 14; good, dark working, \$15 @ 17; fine and wrapping, \$18 @ 21; sun cured, \$15 @ 25 @ 32; yellow wrappers common, \$20 @ 35; yellow wrappers, medium to extra, \$40 @ 100 @ 200.

Shipping Tobacco.—Lugs, very common and heavy weights, \$4 @ 5 50; medium, \$5 @ 6 00; good, \$7 @ 10. Leaf—English shipping, \$16 @ 20 @ 27 50; continental shipping, \$13 @ 18 @ 23.

Stemming Tobacco.—Leaf—Common, \$12 @ \$14; good, \$15 @ \$17; fine, \$18 @ \$20 @ \$23.

At Petersburg the activity noticed in our last has continued throughout the present week. There has been more doing in fancy wrappers, sales having been made as high as \$124. We continue our quotations: We quote lugs, poor to common, \$4 to \$6, fair to good \$7 to \$9; short to common leaf 6½ to 9, good short leaf 10 to 13; good shipping 15 to 18½, fine shipping 22½ to 25, medium working 9 to 13, fair to good 13 to 20; fancy fillers would bring 25 to 40. Yellow wrappers range from \$20 to \$124 and \$175.

Receipts this week..... 243 hhds.
Last week..... 186 "
Total since Oct. 1..... 5,953 "

KENTUCKY.—At Louisville the receipts have, to a slight extent, fallen off. Prices continue firm and steady for all grades. The offerings amounted to 138 hhds., mostly lugs and medium leaf. Choice manufacturing leaf is in limited demand. The sales on the 15th embraced: 3 hhds. at \$16 @ 16 75, 1 at \$15 50, 1 at \$14, 3 at \$13 @ 13 75, 14 at \$12 @ 12 75, 18 at \$11 @ 11 75, 20 at \$10 @ 10 75, 10 at \$9 @ 9 90, 8 at \$8 10 @ 8 90, 9 at \$7 @ 7 70, 9 at \$6 @ 6 90, 7 at \$5 10 @ 5 85, 13 at \$4 @ 4 90, 18 at \$3 05 @ 3 95, and 1 hhd. trash at \$2 60.

NEW ORLEANS.—Since our last, the market has undergone no material alteration, and as the stock on sale has been light and the de-

mands of holders somewhat in advance of the views of buyers, only a limited business has been done, mainly in the range of 5@10½c. for low to good leaf. The sale for the week embraced 123 hhds.

Receipts for the week, 682 hhds. Exports for the week: To Antwerp, 215; to Liverpool, 54; and to New York, 233; total, 502 hhds. Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 4,444.

CONNECTICUT.—Not more than half the usual quantity has been planted in the Connecticut Valley the present season. Most of the farmers have now two old crops on hand—that of 1865 and 1866. They intend to have one crop on hand all the time, as the tobacco is not usually worked and sold until it is a year old. But this year they have an extra crop, owing to the very low prices that ruled last year. We hear that 30c. per lb. has been offered within a few weeks for the very choicest lots, and from that the prices range downwards to a point as low as 10c. Estimating the price of labor, the cost of fertilizers, the expense in various ways of cultivation, 80c. per lb. now is no more remunerative than was 15c. seven years ago. Under these circumstances, the farmers are abandoning the tobacco crop to a large extent, and turning their attention to something else.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, July 19, 1867, P. M.

The whole market the past week has been subject to considerable fluctuations, showing generally lower prices, but closing more steady. Crop accounts continue uniformly favorable.

Flour opened dull, and early in the week began to decline under liberal receipts from the West, and better supplies of wheat, mainly from California, which have enabled local millers to work to their full capacity. Prices gave way 25@50c. per bbl. But with very small receipts in the past two or three days, and some advance in the Liverpool grain markets reported to-day, the close is quite steady, with an improved demand. We have not as yet received any considerable parcels of new flour from the South, and the stocks of all grades are extremely light, causing prices to be very sensitive to any unfavorable event.

Wheat declined 10@35c. per bushel from our last quotations, under liberal arrivals from California and increased supplies from the South. Spring Wheat suffered the least decline, being relatively scarce and much wanted for mixed, with some export business in the lower grades. The Southern Wheat thus far received has been mostly in small parcels, which are not attractive to our millers, and the full strength of our markets cannot be called out until full cargoes of regular quality are offered. The supply of California Wheat now on the market amounts to about 150,000 bush., and the new Southern if offered at the same price will be taken in preference. At to-day's market, with reduced supplies of Southern, and an export demand, the low grades of choice spring advanced 3@5c. per bushel, but with only a moderate degree of activity. Prime California was held at \$2 85.

Corn has been dull and drooping under increasing supplies, and lower quotations from Liverpool, until to-day, when, with reduced rates of freight, and some advance at Liverpool, prices recovered one or two cents per bush., with large sales for export. But the demand was freely met as increased supplies are expected; whereas one year ago supplies fell off from this date. Oats have been very irregular and unsettled, and close dull. Rye has declined, closing unsettled, with increased supplies on the way. Barley and peas are entirely nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine... 8 bbl. \$7 00@ 8 25	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel..... \$1 65@ 2 30
Extra State..... 8 40@10 75	Milwaukee Club..... 1 50@ 2 40
Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 10 25@11 00	Red Winter..... 2 35@ 2 75
Extra Western, common to good..... 8 40@12 75	Amber do..... @
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 13 00@17 50	White..... 2 60@ 2 85
Southern supers..... 9 50@11 40	Corn, Western Mixed..... 95@ 1 08
Southern, fancy and ex. 11 50@16 00	Western Yellow..... 1 10@ 1 12
California..... 12 00@15 00	Southern White..... 1 10@ 1 15
Rye Flour, fine and superfine..... 7 00@ 9 00	Rye..... 1 40@ 1 60
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine..... 5 50@ 6 10	Oats, Western cargoes... 80@ 83
	Jersey and State..... 90@ 93
	Barley..... 1 04@ 1 25
	Malt..... 1 50@ 1 65
	Peas, Canada..... 1 15@ 1 30

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

	1867		1866	
	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	36,395	770,350	62,025	1,160,315
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,290	150,100	5,085	173,445
Wheat, bush.....	100,770	871,345	61,025	949,775
Corn, bush.....	386,620	4,256,435	994,815	8,075,070
Rye, bush.....	6,320	76,435	27,615	248,350
Barley, &c., bush.....	29,170	324,690	2,300	447,885
Oats, bush.....	90,455	1,315,180	246,215	2,576,885

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

To	Flour, C. meal,	Wheat,	Rye,	Barley,	Oats,	Corn,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	1,118					142,330
since Jan. 1.....	14,595	25	61,941	6,515	835,538	116,4064,630,779
N. A. Col. week.....	3,401					2,235
since Jan. 1.....	54,225	19,081				1,750 42,049
West Ind. week.....	4,402	1,870				125 1,630
since Jan. 1.....	127,396	66,054	1,205	63		6,108 71,761

Total exp't, week	10,816	1,832				125	146,245
since Jan. 1, 1867	250,282	90,641	86,856	136,987	\$60,226	126,239	4,865,020
same time, 1866	533,342	75,331	137,493	199,200		760,374	5,654,369
Since Jan. 1, from							
Boston.....	86,644	12,294	500		2,758	257,988	5,088
Philadelphia.....	17,587	16,054	8,302			4,768	673,844
Baltimore.....	55,359	31,709				1,911	676,241

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending July 13:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago.....	12,653	39,997	882,279	90,085	1,563	5,018
Milwaukee.....	3,370	114,628	16,805	8,610	35	1,221
Toledo.....	1,370	5,168	102,860	7,896		
Detroit.....	1,968	1,408	3,645	2,314		
Cleveland.....	1,400	13,900	17,150	8,300		350
Totals.....	20,761	175,096	1,102,769	117,205	1,583	6,589
Previous week.....	20,805	127,337	1,166,867	141,704	1,596	9,660
Corresponding week, '66	66,835	390,230	1,581,782	488,891	7,778	64,442
Since Jan. 1, 1867.....	1,325,940	4,654,722	15,349,144	3,371,571	531,415	495,716
Same time, 1866.....	1,720,275	1,075,053	19,837,427	7,000,742	368,583	1,021,208

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN BY CANAL.—The following statement will show about the amount of grain and flour on canals destined for tide water:

	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
From Buffalo, week ending	14,000	873,620	249,545	10,600	15,940
July 15.....	29,620	617,480	121,155		
July 8.....					
Buffalo, 14 days.....	43,620	1,491,100	370,700	10,600	15,940
Oswego, 9 days.....	29,786	254,272			5,814
Total.....	73,407	1,745,372	370,700	10,600	21,758
Previous week.....	70,940	1,368,662	262,916		13,511
Corresp'd'g week '66.....	142,285	2,562,566	594,630		96,935

LIVERPOOL, 5th July.—Breadstuffs. After a spell of dry weather which enabled the hay harvest to be secured in fine order, we have had two or three days of refreshing rain, which was somewhat needed for the root crops. The prospects for the harvest continue good. After a long interval we again hear of some parcels of low Chicago wheat being in course of shipment from New York for this port.

The stocks of grain, &c., were taken on the 29th ult., viz.:

	29th June, 1867.	31st Dec., 1866.	Oh J 1866.
Wheat.....	113,000	110,000	206,000
Indian corn.....	35,000	14,000	33,000
Flour.....	11,000	9,000	11,000
Flour.....	108,000	109,000	210,000

Tuesday's market was well attended, and there was a good consumptive demand for wheat at full prices. Some red Canada Club wheat sold at the extreme price of 14s. per 100 lbs. Flour steady without much doing. Good dry parcels of Indian corn fetched extreme prices. Much that is offering is heated and soft, and such showed a decline of 1s.@2s., selling at 37s.@37s. 9d.

There was a moderate attendance at to-day's market, and a fair amount of business was done in wheat. Flour dull. Indian corn rather easier again.

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

Week ending June 29, 1867.....	31,317	qrs. at 64s. 10d.
Same time 1866.....	48,260	" 51s. 0d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat,	Flour	I. Corn.
	qrs.	bbls. sacks.	qrs.
United States and Canada.....	940		11,250
France, Spain and Portugal.....	237	1,624	
North Europe.....			
Mediterranean and Black Sea.....	15,230	701	5,205
Other places.....	19,496		
Total for week.....	35,903	2,325	16,455
Total since 1st January.....	523,266	20,509 221,676	494,984
Same time 1866.....	277,240	59,207 250,236	506,267

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 19.

The grocery trade has shown a largely increased business this week, accompanied by a good degree of firmness in prices generally. The continued favorable advices from the coming crops gives renewed confidence in the ability of the country to purchase imported goods, and there is considerable speculative feeling shown. Stocks, with the exception of coffee, are moderately large and prices do not advance. The details of the leading articles below will show the items of special interest.

TEA.

Tea has been quite active during the entire week in both first and second hands. The business to day has been large and the market closes at very strong prices, especially for blacks. The sales for the week from first hands amount to 9,200 half chests greens, 16,500 do., and 450 boxes Oolongs, and 18,470 do. Japans.

Imports of the week have been quite insignificant. We omit our usual table of imports, which remains substantially the same as last week.

COFFEE.

COFFEE was more active during the early part of the week, but later trade has fallen off and the market closes dull, and some concessions would have to be made to make sales. The sales for the week foot up 11,338 bags Rio, and 7,608 mats Singapore.

The imports of the week have been only 6,538 bags of Rio and 112 of sundries. At Boston, 1,114 pockets of Singapore were received, and at Baltimore, 5,500 bags Rio.

The imports since January 1, and stock in first hands July 16, are as follows:

OF RIO COFFEE.			OTHER SORTS.		
	Import.	Stock.		At New York.	At Bost.
				import. Stock.	Import.
New York, bags.....	340,230	42,642	Java, bags	45,492	7,930
Philadelphia ".....	10,730	5,000	Ceylon ".....	5,000	19,454
Baltimore ".....	130,397	22,000	Singapore, ".....	20,962	3,974
New Orleans ".....	55,882	.....	Maracaibo, ".....	21,196	875
Galveston ".....	3,200	.....	Laguayra ".....	23,660	5,524
Mobile ".....	5,000	.....	St. Domingo, ".....	20,220	8,720
Savannah ".....	2,500	.....	Other, ".....	15,888	6,124
Total.....	547,849	69,642	Total.....	152,418	24,427

SUGAR.

SUGAR has been only moderately active, and there seems less inclination to operate at the close, although we make no change in prices. The sales are 6,243 hhd. and 1,987 boxes Havana.

Imports are gradually falling off at all the ports. The proportions of Havana boxes keeps up above other sorts. The details are as follows:

At—	Cuba boxes.	Other hhds.	Manila bags.	At—	Cuba boxes.	Other hhds.
N. York 3,963	7,673	547	.....	Philad'l.	100	1,363
Portland 2	1	.....	.....	Baltimore	362	1,234
Boston 2,693	1,548	.....	.....	New Orleans	767	.....

Stocks July 16, and imports since January 1, are as follows:

At—	Cuba boxes.	Other *hhds.	For'gn. *hhds.	Total *hhds.	Brazil, Manilla. bags, &c
N. York stock.....	40,445	.....	.....	79,353	26,195
Same date 1866.....	89,850	.....	.....	93,175	95,630
Imports since Jan. 1.....	103,540	176,427	30,363	206,790	13,051
Portland do.....	1,686	3,789	1,294	5,088	.....
Boston do.....	35,705	27,219	5,577	32,796	5,200
Philadelphia do.....	14,894	50,714	7,525	58,239	.....
Baltimore do.....	10,986	14,826	19,789	34,615	.....
New Orleans do.....	17,624	9,422	1,118	10,540	4,056
Total import.....	184,435	232,397	65,666	348,063	22,307

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

MOLASSES.

MOLASSES has been more active for all kinds, principally to fill orders from the trade, and prices are steady. The sales are 3,430 hhd., principally English Islands.

Imports have been small at all the ports, and are less than for the past few weeks. Details are as follows:

At—	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Other.	At—	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Other.
New York.....	1,526	154	356	Philadelphia.....	66	71	265
Portland.....	379	.....	.....	Baltimore.....	.....	418	.....
Boston.....	468	.....	.....	New Orleans.....	32	.....	.....

Stocks, July 16, and imports since January 1 are as follows:

At	Cuba. *hhds.	P. Rico. *hhds.	Oth. Fo'gn. *hhds.	Total. *hhds.	N. O. bbls.
New York, stock.....	13,300	3,640	260	17,200	.....
N. Y. imp'ts since Jan. 1.....	1,67,225	15,878	21,062	104,166	7,106
Portland ".....	34,243	99	479	34,821	.....
Boston, ".....	48,980	2,905	4,211	56,096	1,122
Philadelphia ".....	42,081	1,255	1,300	44,636	.....
Baltimore ".....	10,337	847	1,569	12,753	984
New Orleans ".....	30,235	175	.....	30,410	.....
Total.....	233,102	21,159	28,621	282,882	9,212

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

SPICES.

SPICES show little or no change in prices, with a moderate trade demand prevailing.

FRUITS.

FRUITS sympathised with the advance in gold early in the week, and were rather firmer, with some activity in layer raisins. Other foreigners are quiet. Domestic dried fruits are dull and prices rather nominal.

Tea.

DUTY: 25 cents per lb.

	Duty pa'd.	Duty ad.
Hyson, Common to fair.....	90 @ 1 05	do do Ex f. to finest 85 @ 90
do Superior to fine.....	1 10 @ 1 30	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair. 80 @ 90
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 35 @ 1 55	do Sup'r to fine. 90 @ 1 05
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair.....	70 @ 1 15	do Ex f. to finest 1 10 @ 1 20
do Super. to fine.....	1 15 @ 1 35	Oolong, Common to fair.....
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 40 @ 1 70	do Superior to fine.....
unp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	00 @ 1 15	do Ex fine to finest.....
do Sup. to fine.....	1 25 @ 1 45	Souc & Cong., Com. to fair.....
do do Ex. f. to finest.....	1 55 @ 1 85	do Sup'r to fine. 9 @ 1 05
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair.....	65 @ 70	do Ex f. to finest 25 @ 1 55
do do Sup. to fine.....	75 @ 80	

Coffee.

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

Kio, prime, duty paid.....	gold 19 @ 19 1/2	Java, mats and bags.....	gold 24 @ 25
do good.....	gold 17 1/2 @ 18	Native Ceylon.....	18 1/2 @ 0
do fair.....	gold 16 @ 16 1/2	Maracaibo.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do ordinary.....	gold 14 @ 14 1/2	Laguayra.....	17 @ 18
do fair to g. cargoes.....	gold 15 1/2 @ 17 1/2	St. Domingo.....	15 1/2 @ 16

Sugar.

DUTY: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2 above 15 a not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Porto Rico.....	11 1/2 @ 14	do do do 18 to 15 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	
Cuba, inf. to com. refining.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do 16 to 18 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	
do fair to good.....	11 1/2 @ 12	do do do 19 to 20 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	
do fair to good grocery.....	12 @ 12	do do white.....	14 1/2 @ 16
do pr. to choice.....	12 1/2 @ 13	Loaf.....	@ 18
do centrifugal.....	10 1/2 @ 13	Granulated.....	@ 17
do Melado.....	7 @ 9	Crushed and powdered.....	@ 17
Hav's, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	11 @ 11 1/2	White coffee, A.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Yellow coffee.....	15 @ 15 1/2

Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon.

New Orleans.....	50 @ 6 1/2	do Clayed.....	45 @ 47
Porto Rico.....	50 @ 6 1/2	Barbadoes.....	45 @ 58
Cuba Muscovado.....	45 @ 52		

Spices.

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

Cassia, in mats. gold.....	40 @	Pepper..... (gold)	21 @ 21 1/2
Ginger, race and Af(gold).....	11 @ 11 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica. (gold)	19 @
Mace..... (gold)	87 1/2 @	Cloves..... (gold)	26 1/2 @ 27
Nutmegs, No. 1..... (gold)	85 @ 87		

Fruit.

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

Raisins, Seedless.....	8 50 @	Sardines.....	qr. box 17 @ 18
do Layer.....	3 75 @	Figs, Smyrna.....	go'd qr. lb 21 @ 22
do Bunch.....	3 75 @	Brazil Nuts.....	8 @ 9
Currants.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Filberts, Sicily.....	12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn.....	27 @ 29	Walnuts.....	8 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish.....	21 1/2 @	DRIED FRUIT—	
Dates.....	11 1/2 @ 12	Apples.....	qr. lb 3 @ 7
Almonds, Languedoc.....	4 @ 4 1/2	Blackberries.....	10 @ 12
do Provence.....	29 @ 30	Raspberries.....	45 @
do Sicily, Soft Shell.....	21 @ 21 1/2	Pared Peaches.....	35 @ 40
do Shelled.....	85 @ 86	Unpeeled do.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sardines.....	qr. box @	Cherries, pitted, new.....	40 @ 45
do.....	qr. hf. box 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 19, 1867.

The Dry Goods market is very quiet at this time. The dull season naturally precludes any expectation of activity, while the recent heavy failures have somewhat dampened the feeling of greater confidence which was springing up, and there is little to be expected from this branch of trade until early in August. The Commission houses are doing very little business of any kind. Jobbing houses are filling small orders for staple goods or for a few pieces to renew assortments, but otherwise there is a general quiet in trade. Stocks of goods are slowly accumulating in the hands of agents and manufacturers, but no change in prices takes place in domestic cotton goods. Woolen goods are improving slowly, but the anticipation of lower prices for both cotton and wool causes manufacturers to keep their present productions as low as possible. The demand for fancy goods is very light in all hands. For export there continues a fair demand for brown domestics. The following are the details of the export of Dry Goods and Domestic the week ending July 16th:

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.		Val.	FROM BOSTON	
	Domestics. pkgs.	D. Goods. packages.		Domestics. pkgs.	Dry Goods cases.
Mexico.....	73	\$10,866	.....	.....	.....
New Grenada.....	19	8,316	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	.....	.....	1	600	.....
British W. Indies.....	.....	.....	2	116	.....
Havre.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....
Cuba.....	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Smyrna.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Hayti.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Br. Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Total this week.....	92	\$14,182	5	\$3,216	108
Since Jan. 1.....	5,451	760,762	3,515	754,495	4,211
Same time 1866.....	2,222	352,503	2,198	678,797	1,724
“ “ 1860.....	61,777	.....	.....	.....	29,384

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are rather firmer in price, and more trade is reported among the jobbing houses than last week. Atlantic N 3-4 10 1/2, Lawrence H do 12 1/2, Indian Orchard L do 12, Union do 10, Boott H do 11 1/2, Pepperell N do 13 1/2, Indian Head do 14 1/2, Atlantic V 7-8 14 1/2, Atlantic E do 15, Pacific E do 15, Tremont E do 11 1/2, Bedford R do 11, Boott O do 14, Indian Orchard W do 13, Massachusetts E do 14, Lawrence G do 13, Pepperell O do 14 1/2, Indian Head 4-4 18, Princeton A do 17, Pacific extra do 17 1/2, do H do 17 1/2, do L do 16, Atlantic H do 17 1/2, do A do 18, do L do 16, Lawrence E do 15 1/2, do C do 18, do F do 15, Stark A do 17, Amoskeag A do 17 1/2, do B do 17, Medford do 16, Pittsfield A do 13, Kenebeck do 10 1/2, Roxbury do 16, Indian Orchard B B 14, Broadway best do 14 1/2, Nashua D do 14, Pepperell E do 17 1/2, Great Falls M do 14 1/2, do S do 13 1/2, Sagamore do 12 1/2, Albion do 12 1/2, Dwight W do 14 1/2, Standard do 14, Pepperell R do 16, Laconia E do 14 1/2, Macon do 17, Laconia B do 16, Laconia O 9-8 16, Pequot do 22, Saranac E do 20 1/2, Indian Orchard A 40 inch 17, do C do 15 1/2, Utica 5-4 37 1/2, Utica 7-4 42 1/2, Pepperell 9-4 37 1/2, Pepperell 10-4 45, Utica do 70, Utica 11-4 75.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are thought to be relatively too low, and there are some indications of rather higher prices. A light trade is reported. Globe 3-4 8 1/2, Kingston do 9 1/2, Boott R do 11, do H do 12, Lawrence B do 16 1/2, Globe A do 10, Strafford B do 13, Waltham X do 15,

Red Bank do 12, Putnam B do 11½, Amoskeag Z do 12½, Great Falls M do 14½, do S do 13½, do A do 15½, do J do 13½, Lyman Cambric do 16½, Straford M do 14, Lawrence A do 13½, Hill's Semp. Idem. do 19, Boot C do 15, James 38 inch 15, Bartlett 31 inch 15½, Greene G 4-4 12½, Lewiston G do 13½, Pocumtuck do 12½, Putnam A do 13, Newmarket A do 15, do C do 16½, Great Falls K do 15½, Bartletts do 19, Constitutional do 12½, James Steam do 18½, Indian River XX do 13½, Attawangan XX do 16, Lawrence B do 16½, Hope do 17½, Tip Top do 19, Blackstone A A do 15, Franklin do 18½, Amoskeag A do 19, Boot B do 18½, Forestdale do 20, Masonville do 22½, do XX do 24, Lonsdale do 22½, Wauregan do 22½, Bates XX do 25, Arkwright do 23½, Lyman J do 20, Wamsutta H do 30, do O do 30, Atlantic Cambric do 29, Lonsdale Cambric do 31½, New York Mills do 40, Hill do 21½, Amoskeag 42 inch 22½, Waltham do 20, Dwight 9-8 27½, Wamsutta do 37½, Naumkeag W 5-4 20, Boot W do 20, Nashua do 26, Bates do 25, Wamsutta do 42½, Amoskeag 46 inch 24, Waltham 6-4 27½, Mattawamkeag do 27½, Pepperell do 37½, Allendale do 27½, Utica do 42½, Waltham 8-4 37½, Pepperell do 32½, Allendale do 32½, Mattawamkeag 9-4 40, Pepperell do 42½, Utica do 65, Allendale do 40, Monadnock 10-4 45, Waltham do 52½, Allendale do 50, Pepperell do 52½, Utica do 70, Pepperell 11-4 65.

TICKS are quiet and without change in prices. Conestoga extra 42½, Conestoga C M 37½, Amoskeag A C A 32 inch 46, do A 32 inch 36, do B 32 inch 31, do D 30 inch 21, do C 30 inch 26, Pemberton E 18, Brunswick 16, Blackstone River 17, Hamilton 30, Somers 14½, Thorndike 18, Pearl River 42½, Pittsfield 9½, York 32 inch 40, do 30 inch 20, Cordis A A A 32 inch 32½, do 4-4 32½, Duck A A 30 inch 27½, Everett 21, Boston A A 27½, Swift River 17½, Eagle 4-4 22½, Albany 10.

STRIPES are also inactive but without change in prices. Amoskeag 25½ and 26½, Uncasville 16½-17½, Whittenton A A 25, do A 3-3 22½, do B B 18, do C 16, Pittsfield 3-3 10, Pemberton Awn 37½, Haymaker 16 and 17, Everett 27 inch 16 and 17, Massabesic 6-3 25½, Boston 14½ and 15½, Blackstone 8-3 15, American 14½ and 15, Eagle 12½ and 13½, Hamilton 25, Jewett City 13½ and 14½, Sheridan G 14.

CHECKS show little or no change from last week. There is a light home trade. Park Mills Red 20, Lanark Fur 13½, Union 50 4x2 30, do 50 2x2 30, do 20 4-2 27½, do 20 2-2 27½, Caledonia 15 inch 28, do 11 inch 22, Kennebeck 26½, Wamsutta 24, Star No. 600 15½, do No. 800 2x2 20½, do No 900 4-2 24.

DENIMS are not very firmly held, but there is little decided change. Amoskeag 35, Haymaker 28 inch 16, do brown 15, York 28 inch 30, Warren brown 27 inch 15, Boston Mfg. Co. 29 inch 13½, Pearl River 30, Union 16, Monitor 15, Manchester Co. 20, Columbian XXX 33, Arlington 18, Blue Hill 12½, Otis AXA 27½, do BB 25, Mount Vernon 26½, Pawnee 11½.

BROWN DRILLS are in fair demand for export for heavy makes, and at steady prices. Winthrop 14½, Laconia 19, Pepperell 19, do fine jean 19, Stark A 18, Massabesic 16, Woodward duck bag 26½, National bags 31, Stark A do 57½, Liberty do 31.

PRINT CLOTHS are quiet in this market, but prices are firm at 9 cents for 64x64 square cloth.

PRINTS are without change, and business has become limited to small orders to keep up assortments. American 15, Amoskeag dark 14, do purple 15, do shirting 14-14½, do palm leaf 15, Merrimac D 15-15½, do purple 16½, do W dark 18-19, do purple 19, do pink 19, Sprague's 15½ do purple 16, do shirting 16½-17½, do pink 16, do turkey red 15, do blue check 16, do solid 14½, do indigo blue 15½, London Mourning 14½, Simpson Mourning 14½, Amoskeag Mourning 13½, Dunnell's 15, Allen pink 16, Gloucester 15, Wamsutta 11½, Pacific 15½, Cocheco 16, Lowell 12½, Naumkeag 12, Hamilton 15-15½, Victory 12½, Home 10½, Empire State 9, Wauregan light 14, Hovey 8½, Troy 8½.

LAWNS and GINGHAMS are dull and rather nominal. Pacific lawns No. 1,400 sell at 20, do do no No. 20, plain black and colors 18 to 25, and Manchester Chambrays at 24 for B, 26½ for C, 31 for D, 33½ for E, and F 33. Lancaster Gingham 23, Hartford 15, Hampden 19, Glasgow 20, Clyde 12½, Berkshire 18, Roanoke 12, Bates 20, Manchester 15.

CANTON FLANNELS are in improved request as the season advances. Ellerton N brown 31, do O do 29, do P do 25, do S do 21½, do T do 25, Laconia Brown 26, Slaterville do 21, Hamilton do 25, Rockland do 12½, Naumkeag do 22½, Nashua A 20, Extra Plush 22½, Arlington 17½.

CORSET JEANS are in light demand at steady prices. Andros-coggin 12½, Bates colored 12½, do bleached 12½, Naumkeag 17, Pepperell 19, Naumkeag satteen 21, Laconia 17½, Indian Orchard 15½, Rockport 18, Ward 17.

CAMBRICS and SILESIA are in some demand. Washington cambrics sell at 11½ cents, Victory H 10, Superior 8½, Pequot 11½, Waverly 11½, S. S. & Sons paper cambrics at 15½, do high colors 17½, White Rock 15, Masonville 15½, and Indian Orchard Silesias 18, Ward do at 18.

MUSLIN DELAINES are quiet, but prices are unchanged. Lowell 20, Hamilton Co. 23, Manchester dark 20, Pacific dark 20, Armures dark 23, High colors 28, Pacific Merinos 40, Mourning 23, Shepherd checks 20, Spragues 19, Skirtings 30.

WOOLEN GOODS are steady in price, with rather more inquiry for both light and heavy goods.

LINSEYS are in rather improved request. Westerly, 29, Park 35 inch 22½, do 60 do 37½, do 65 do 42½, do 75 52½, Miners' Flannel 35 and 40, Rob Roy 24, White Rock 31½, Black Rock 32½.

COTTONADES are in only light demand. New York Mills d & t 55, Farmer's and Mechanics' Cassimeres 45, Pemberton d&t 42½ Great Western 37½, York 22½ to 37½, Whittenden d&t 47½, Everett 25 to 37½, Andover 22½.

FLANNELS are in letter supply, with more business; prices are steady. Balknap shirting 50, Washington do 50, Rob Roy, rolled 6-4 92½ to 95, Rob Roy 3-4 45 do 47½, Cocheco black and white check 45, Franklin shirting 45, Caledonia miners 35, Peqr, double fold 47½, Bay State, Opera 55, Gilbert's do 62, Franklin do 57, Middlesex do 60.

CARPETS are in steady request at unchanged rates. Velvets, J. Crossley's best \$3 60, do A1 qual. 3 35, do patent 2 85; body Brussels, Roxbury 2 75, do Bigelow 2 60; Tapestry. Brussels, J. Crossley 1 80, Lowell, ex. 3 p 2 00, do super 1 55, do med sup 1 40, Hartford Carp. Co ex. 3-ply 2 05, do Imp. 3 ply 1 95; do superfine 1 55, Med. and low pri- Ingrain 1@1 30

AMERICAN LINEN is in fair demand at steady rates.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 18, 1867, and the corresponding weeks of 1865 and 1866 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1867.					
	1865.		1866.		1867.
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value
Manufactures of wool...	2,725	\$1,064,703	1,331	\$557,710	367 \$191,417
do cotton...	1,488	371,041	710	249,797	637 221,503
do silk...	586	655,691	257	245,032	179 192,628
do flax...	1,133	308,159	2,190	339,557	416 97,329
Miscellaneous dry goods.	344	123,642	670	156,613	129 43,463
Total.....	6,276	\$2,523,241	5,158	\$1,548,761	1,778 \$686,340
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.					
Manufactures of wool...	1,190	\$512,035	1,093	\$405,489	347 \$147,005
do cotton...	172	49,805	326	98,341	139 44,778
do silk...	110	116,618	190	185,728	96 48,587
do flax...	410	83,313	589	128,194	163 31,086
Miscellaneous dry goods.	67	16,337	38	17,729	1,532 38,542
Total.....	1,949	\$778,706	2,146	\$835,481	2,277 \$309,998
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6,276	2,523,241	5,158	1,548,761	1,778 686,340
Total thrown upon mak'ts	3,25	\$3,301,947	7,304	\$2,384,242	4,055 \$996,338
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.					
Manufactures of wool...	1,164	\$487,238	1,121	\$463,454	1,059 \$445,185
do cotton...	96	21,898	276	88,314	165 47,262
do silk...	162	253,977	200	178,431	58 55,889
do flax...	238	66,478	534	16,550	203 48,593
Miscellaneous dry goods.	87	14,127	6,323	83,505	170 37,372
Total.....	1,748	\$843,618	8,454	\$830,054	1,655 \$634,301
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	6,276	2,523,241	5,158	1,548,761	1,778 686,340
Total entered at the port	8,024	\$3,366,859	33,612	\$2,378,815	3,433 \$1,320,641

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1867.

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

Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.	
China, Glass & E. ware—		Nuts.....	12,661	Engravings.....	3 3,398
China.....	2,078	Oranges.....	504	Paper.....	423 21,239
Earth'nw'e.....	3,586	Pineapples.....	2,823	Other.....	116 11,449
Glass.....	1,753	Raisins.....	3,331	Woods—	
Glassware.....	46	Sauces and pres.	3,072	Cork.....	1,500
Glass plate.....	66	Instruments.....	700	Fustic.....	1,396
Drugs, &c.—		Mathematical.....	2	Logwood.....	630
Arrow root.....	123	Musical.....	53	Mahogany.....	3,718
Argols.....	24	Optical.....	4	Sapan wood.....	1,239
Annato.....	2,003	Jewelry, &c.—	485	Other.....	1,794
Bark Peruv.....	98	Jewelry.....	18	Miscellaneous—	
Blea powd.....	393	Watches.....	22	Boxes.....	443
Brimstone, tons.....	182	Leather, Hides, &c.—	63,774	Buttons.....	100 28,959
Camphor.....	190	Bristles.....	23	Clay.....	585
Carmine.....	2	Hides, dress- ed.....	340	Cheese.....	170 10,528
Chalk.....	367	Hides, undress- ed.....	105,972	Cigars.....	8,869
Cream tartar.....	5	Patent leather.....	2	Coal, tons.....	5,917 14,850
Cochineal.....	31	Liquors, Wines, &c.—	1,063	Corks.....	9,313
Cutch.....	26	Ale.....	50	Cotton, bales.....	25 1,647
Cubebs.....	1,486	Brandy.....	198	Clocks.....	25 3,955
Divi Divi.....	728	Beer.....	18	Cocoa, bags.....	118 2,056
Gambier.....	2505	Rum.....	147	Coffee, bgs.....	14,489 204,959
Gums, crude.....	296	Wines.....	7296	Fancy goods.....	67,557
do Arabic.....	17	Champagne, baskets.....	1346	Feathers.....	1,54
do Copavi30.....	1,560	Metals, &c.—	15,300	Flax.....	37 3,727
Glue.....	21	Bronzes.....	1	Fish.....	21,192
Indigo.....	20	Chains and an- chors.....	131	Furniture.....	667
Gypsum.....	1,688	Cutlery.....	39	Grain.....	852
Iodine.....	8,136	Guns.....	33	Hair.....	4 2,848
Ipecacuhana.....	6,340	Hardware.....	165	Hair cloth.....	7 4,174
Lic Paste.....	305	Iron hoop, tons.....	54	Hemp.....	79 829
Lic Root.....	232	Iron, Pig, tons.....	725	Hay.....	508
Madder.....	75	Iron, RR. bars.....	10,032	Honey.....	32 922
Magnesia.....	92	Iron, sheet, tons.....	93	Hops.....	20 1,095
Oils.....	61	Iron, other, tons.....	1579	India rub'cr.....	1101 79,726
do ess.....	67	Lead, pigs.....	6,654	Machinery.....	276 164,277
do linseed.....	670	Metal goods.....	40	Marble & mant. do.....	8,435
do olive.....	2,387	Needles.....	4	Ma ches.....	9 595
Nut Galls.....	1,525	Old metal.....	3,997	Perfumery.....	117 8,638
Opium.....	6	Saddlery.....	4	Pipes.....	2,891
Paints.....	19,264	Steel.....	1128	Potatoes.....	1,818
Scammony.....	501	Spelter.....	55,274	Provisions.....	753
Potash, iodid.....	2,340	Silverware.....	1 402	Rags.....	653 23,997
do Pruss.....	962	Tin, bxs.....	22,295	Rice.....	38,793
Sarsaparilla.....	48	do slabs.....	900	Salt.....	3,359
Soda, bi crb.....	6250	Wire.....	2	Statuary.....	1,696
do sal.....	286	Spices, &c.—		Sago.....	5,907
do ash.....	294	Ginger.....	4,120	Seeds.....	3,231
do caustic.....	228	Nutmeg.....	4,902	Soap.....	2034 6,307
Sponges.....	122	Pepper.....	2,925	Sugar, hhds, bbs & tcs.....	18,237 973,265
Sumac.....	205	Pimento.....	439	Sugar, bxs. & bgs.....	754 178,078
Vermillion.....	9	Stationery, &c.—		Tapioca.....	2,469
Other.....	3,863	Books.....	101	Tea.....	20,741 356,837
Furs, &c.—		Total.....		Twine.....	4 596
Furs.....	223			Toys.....	34 1,383
Hats goods &c.....	36			Tobacco.....	759 20,739
Fruits, &c.—				Waste.....	61 2,570
Bananas.....	5,448			Wool, bales.....	902 77,734
Citron.....	4,014			Other.....	897
Figs.....	9,200				
Lemons.....	38,105				
Total.....					\$3,713,520

Our General Prices Current will be found on pages 93 and 94.

The Railway Monitor.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—The section of this line from Unadilla to Bainbridge, 10 miles, was opened to travel on the 10th inst. Bainbridge is 104 miles from Albany, and 36 miles from Binghamton.

ALLEGHANY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The northern extension of this road is now completed from Kittanning to Brady's Bend, 25 miles. An excursion train passed over this section on the 5th inst.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD.—The earnings and expense account of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company yearly for the last five years, ending March 31, gives the following results :

Table with 5 columns representing years 1862-63 to 1866-67. Rows include Pas'gr earn, Freight, Mail and exp'r's earn's, Rent of tra'k &c, Miscellaneous, Gr's income, and Oper'g exp's.

From which were disbursed the following, viz. :

Table with 5 columns representing years 1862-63 to 1866-67. Rows include Interest on bonds, Interest and exchange, Taxes, Insurance, &c, Ordin'ry disbursemt's, and Extra'ry disbursemt's.

Table with 5 columns representing years 1862-63 to 1866-67. Rows include Total p'd from earn'gs, Dividend fund, and Dividend and tax.

The financial condition of the company as exhibited on their balance sheet at the end of each year, (31 March,) is shown in the following statement :

Table with 5 columns representing years 1863 to 1867. Rows include Capital stock, 1st mort. bonds, 2d, 3d, Div. fund, surplus, Current accounts, Bills payable, and Total.

Against which are charged as follows, viz. :

Table with 5 columns representing years 1863 to 1867. Rows include Construction, Equipment, Real estate, Wood & materials, Wood lands, Bills receivable, Stocks and bonds, Accounts current, Dayton & Mich. RR, and Cash & cash assets.

Total.....\$3,988,192 64 4,996,265 01 5,601,795 97 5,996,076 00 6,197,537 5

The actual nett earnings of this company in 1866-67 amounted to \$220,548.42, but from this was paid \$65,720 00 (discount on bonds issued) which left for dividends \$154,828 42. The dividends paid with tax thereon amounted to \$297,328 00, the difference (\$142,499 58) having been taken from accumulated earnings. It is evident from this that the road earnings were not sufficient to pay more than half the amount thus disbursed. The deficit in nett earnings is due, perhaps, to temporary causes, chief among which is the loss of freight from short crops, but also the increased rate of wages paid to employees. These difficulties time will remedy. But is it politic to pay dividends under such circumstances, and especially while increasing both the stock and bond accounts in the interest of connecting roads, which, at least for many years, will not return one half the interest on the outlay. We allude to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the leased roads with which this once flourishing company have become saddled. The large floating debt of the company is to be paid off by an issue of ten years 8 per cent bonds.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with multiple columns for different 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, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, 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 (1865-1867).

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and a second set of columns for a duplicate table. The table lists various railroad and canal bonds with their respective terms and interest rates.

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 containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous. Columns include Name, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last paid, rate), and Friday (Bid, Ask). The table is split into two main sections: 'N. B. - The figures after the name refer to the vol. and page of CHRONICLE containing last report. * means "leased."' and 'N. B. - The figures after the name refer to the vol. and page of CHRONICLE containing last report. * means "leased."'.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

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

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: Marked thus (*) are participating, and (†) write Marine Risks, Jan. 1, 1867, DIVIDEND, Bid, Last Sale. Lists insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

* Capital \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares. † Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

RAILROADS IN EGYPT—The American consul at Alexandria thus writes:—The development of the railways and the introduction of steam power for irrigation and cotton gins and pressure have added largely to the coal required for the country, and the wealth of the people consequent on the profits derived from the cultivation of cotton has largely contributed to the general use of British manufactured goods amongst the rural population.

Insurance.

FIRE INSURANCE.

North American Fire Insurance Co.,

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

INCORPORATED 1823.

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

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

JAMES W. OTIS, President. R. W. BLEECKER, Vice Pres't.

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

Metropolitan Insurance Company,

NO. 108 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1867.

This Company having reduced its capital according to law, under the sanction of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to the sum of

\$300,000,

intends hereafter to confine its fire business to the city of New York and vicinity, and will also write Marine Risks on Cargo only, at the office in the Metropolitan Bank Building.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM President.

ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.

Directors:

- Martin Bates, Dudley B. Fuller, Franklin H. Delano, Gilbert L. Beeckman, Joseph B. Varnum, Lorrain Freeman, Edward A. Stansbury, J. Boorman Johnston, Samuel D. Bradford, F. H. Wolcott, P. W. Turney, William T. Blodgett, Charles P. Kirkland, Watson E. Case, John A. Graham, John C. Henderson, James L. Graham, Clinton B. Fisk.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD.

Incorporated 1819.....Charter Perpetual.

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

L. J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

Assets January 1, 1867..\$4,478,100 74

Liabilities..... 394,976 96

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW YORK AGENCY

NO. 62 WALL STREET.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1867..... 315,074 73

TOTAL ASSETS..... \$815,074 73

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Vice President.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

CASH ASSETS, September 1st, 1866, over \$16,000,000 00.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Insurance.

Sun Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS) 49 WALL STREET.

Incorporated 1841.

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

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

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

JOHN P. PAULISON, Vice-President.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1867..... \$1,261,349

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1841.

During the past year this Company has paid to its Policy-holders,

IN CASH,

a rebate on premiums in lieu of scrip, equivalent in value to an average scrip dividend of

TWENTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

TRUSTEES.

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

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-President.

J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance COMPANY.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1867..... 278,000

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent. JONATHAN D. STEELE, President

NORMAN, Secretary.

Hanover Fire Insurance COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JULY 1st, 1867

Cash capital.....\$400,000 00 Surplus..... 187,205 93

Gross Assets.....\$587,205 93 Total Liabilities..... 33,480 09

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, President.

J. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$150,000

Assets, June 1, 1867 - - - - - 222,433

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

Board of Directors:

- Henry M. Taber, Theodore W. Riley, Steph. Cambreleng, Joseph Foulke, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Jacob Reese, Lebbens B. Ward, D. Lydig Suydam, Joseph Britton, Fred. Schuchardt, Henry S. Leverich, Robert Schell, William H. Terry, Joseph Grafton, Amos Robbins, Thos. P. Cummings, Jno. W. Mersereau, David L. Eigenbrodt, William Remsen, Stephen Hyatt.

JACOB REESE, President.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

Insurance.

Buffalo City Insurance Co.

OF BUFFALO

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid in.....\$200,000

W. G. FARGO, President.

A. REYNOLDS, Vice President.

HENRY T. SMITH, Secretary.

Directors.

- Wm. G. Fargo, Rufus L. Howard, Dexter P. Rumsey, John Allen, Jr., Peter J. Ferris, Stephen G. Austin, Wm. H. Glenny, S. G. Cornell, John C. Clifford, A. Reynolds, James N. Matthews, Pascal P. Pratt, James M. Smith, Adrian R. Root, Richard Bullymore, L. K. Plympton, James H. Metcalfe, John Greiner, James Brayley, O. P. Ramsdell, Lauren Enos, Henry Martin, George W. Tift, S. S. Guthrie, C. J. Hamlin, O. L. Nims, John H. Vought, James Adams.

This Company has just organized with PAID UP CASH CAPITAL, as above, and have established an Agency in this city, and are prepared to write

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

Office in New York, No. 6 Pine Street.

CHARLES W. STANDART Agent.

REMOVAL.

The North American Life Insurance Company.

Will Remove to the r New Office,

229 Broadway, corner of Barclay st., on May 1st.

The office now occupied by them, 63 William Street, corner Cedar is to Rent.

Steamship Companies.



SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEWS' BLACK STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, and National Line of Liverpool and Queenstown Steamers, sailing every week. Passage office 73 Broadway, corner of Rector Street (formerly 275 Pearl Street). Sight Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland, payable in all its Branches, and on C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool, payable in any part of England and Wales. Bankers supplied with Sterling drafts and through tickets from the Old Country to any part of the United States.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,



And Carrying the United States Mail, LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

JULY: 1st—OCEAN QUEEN, connecting with GOLDEN CITY. 11th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with MONTANA. 20th—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 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

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

F. R. BABY Agent.



STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA via PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N.Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New York to ports in New Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, \$316 to \$364 for first class, and \$218 to \$243 for second class.

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

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

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

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

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall st., Or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William st., New York.

Financial.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
COMPANY,

Are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making, with its
connections, an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Bonds

having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest
payable on the first day of January and July in the
City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west
on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and
trains are regularly running over it. The Company
has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc., to finish the
remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky
Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done
September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the
entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its
western connection with the Central Pacific, now being
rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during
1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific
to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government
issues its Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company
as the road is finished at the average rate of about
\$28,250 per mile, amounting to \$44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First
Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same
time, which, by special Act of Congress, are made a
First Mortgage on the entire line, the bonds of the
United States BEING SUBORDINATE TO THEM.

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of
land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, estimated
to be worth \$30,000,000, making the total resources,
exclusive of the capital, \$118,416,000; but the full value
of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one
hundred million dollars, of which five millions have
already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed
that more than twenty-five millions at most will be re-
quired.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engi-
neers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclu-
sive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the
East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union
Pacific on the sections already finished for the month
of May were \$261,782. These sectional earnings
as the road progresses will much more than pay the in-
terest on the Company's bonds, and the through busi-
ness over the only line of railroad between the Atlan-
tic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above
statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of
their Bonds, and as additional proof they would sug-
gest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten mil-
lion dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty
million dollars have already been expended; on 330
miles of this road the cars are now running, and the re-
maining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds
pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine per cent.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road,
like the Government Bonds, they will go above par.
The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at
the present low rates, and retain the right to advance
the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 51 Wall St.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St.

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through-
out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive
pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by
mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street,
New York, on application. Subscribers will select
their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who
alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery
of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO Treasurer,
NEW YORK.

Safes.

IMPORTANT

TO

BANKERS & MERCHANTS.

This Company offer for the consideration of Bank-
ers, Merchants and those desiring the best burglar
proof security the following certificates:

LILLIE'S

DOUBLE CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
Safes.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, }
New York, 18th December, 1866. }

Messrs. LEWIS LILLIE & SON,

Gentlemen.—We have subjected the sample of
double-chilled iron you furnished us to the most se-
vere tests (as regards drilling through it) we could
bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by
the use of a large number of drills, and the expendi-
ture of much power with days of time, and we
think it impossible for a burglar with his time and
power to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,

ISAAK V. HOLMES, Supt.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

HINKLEY AND WILLIAMS WORKS, }
Boston, Mass., January 22, 1867. }

We having made an attempt to drill a sample of
double chilled iron furnished us by Messrs. Lillie &
Son, and failed to penetrate it more than five-eighths
($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch, after hours of labor, feel that we can
endorse the above Novelty Iron Works' certificate
in all particulars.

JARVIS WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1867.

Messrs. LEWIS LILLIE & SON,

Gentlemen.—We have tried a sample of double-
chilled iron similar to that sent to the Novelty
Works, New York, and our experience with it is
about the same, viz: that it can only be penetrated
by a long continued operation of the most skillful
mechanics and the best tools.

Very truly,

W. H. BECHTEL,
W. H. STRAHAN,

Foremen in Messrs. Merrick & Son's Southworth
Foundry, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE UNION FOUNDRY WORKS, }
Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1867. }

Messrs. MURRAY & WINNE,

Agents Lillie Safe and Iron Co.,
Gentlemen.—We subjected the sample of new
combination of metals for safes sent us by you to
as thorough tests of the drill as we could, and failed
to penetrate the metal at all. We think it would
be impossible for burglars to enter the safes made of
this metal by means of the drill during the longest
time in ordinary business they could have access to
them—in fact, that the metal is proof against the
drill.

Truly yours,

N. S. BOUTON & CO.

OFFICE OF NORTHWESTERN MAN'G CO., }
Chicago, March 11, 1867. }

Messrs. MURRAY & WINNE,

Agents Lillie Safe and Iron Co.,
Gentlemen.—We subjected the sample you fur-
nished us (of a new combination of metals to be
used in the manufacture of Lillie's Safes) to the se-
verest tests of our Power Drill, and with the best
tempered drills our skill and experience could pro-
duce.

After operating upon it with different drills several
hours without penetrating it more than half an
inch and at that point unable to make further pro-
gress, we became satisfied that if not utterly im-
penetrable, it would at least require days of time, a
large number of drills and machine power to pene-
trate through it; and that it was entirely out of the
power of even the most skilful burglar to penetrate
a safe made of this material.

R. T. CRANE, President.

A full assortment of these unequalled Burglar-
proof Safes constantly on hand at our Warerooms.
Also, safes of every description, designed for both
Fire and Burglar-proof security. The public are in-
vited to call and examine for themselves as to the
merits of our Safes.

Lillie Safe & Iron Co.,

LEWIS LILLIE, President.

198 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Financial.

Travellers' Credits.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAV-
ELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.

ISSUED FOR

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London,

BY

Dabney, Morgan & Co.,

53 Exchange Place.

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

FOUTE & LORING,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
38 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET.
Government Securities of all kinds, Gold,
State, Bank, and Railroad Stocks and
Bonds Bought and Sold. Interest allowed on
Deposits subject to check at sight. Collections
made in all the States and Canadas.

GILLISS, HARNEY & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 24 BROAD STREET.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates.

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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

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

BANKING HOUSE OF

WHITE, MORRIS & Co.,

29 WALL STREET,

(Established 1854.)

Members of the New York Stock Exchange, Gold Ex-
change, and Mining Board.

Dealers in Government Securities. Special atten-
tion given to Collections. Four per cent interest
allowed on Balances, subject to check at sight.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

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.

Coupons Wanted.

Past Due Coupons from the State Bonds of Virginia,
North Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, Louisiana, and
Tennessee; also, Memphis City, and Memphis and
Charleston Railroad, and Mississippi Central Railroad.
Also, Past Due North Carolina and Georgia Bonds.

BOUGHT BY

Ragland, Weith & Co.,

14 NEW ST., under Gold Exchange.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
BONDS

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

Interest Six per cent. Lawful Money.

The attention of Savings Banks and other Institu-
tions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable
of all the Government Securities for long investment.
For sale by

Dabney, Morgan & Co.

OFFICE OF

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, indorsed by
the State of Tennessee, also, those not indorsed, pay-
able in New York, July 1, 1867, will be paid on presen-
tation at the office of Messrs. Wilson, Callaway & Co.,
No. 44 Broad street, New York.

Those payable in Augusta will be paid at the office of
Dr. J. Milligan, Cashier Georgia Railroad and Banking
Company, Augusta, Ga.

THOS. H. CALLAWAY, President.

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. (1209 lb and upward) 8, @ ... Ashes—Duty: 15 cents ad val. Pot, 1st sort... 100 lb @ 8 7/8 Pearl, 1st sort... 13 10 @ ...

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cents ad val. American yellow... 41 @ 43

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin... 45 00 @ 47 50

Bread—Duty, 30 cents ad val. Pilot... 7 1/2 Navy... 5 1/2 Crackers... 9 1/2 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard... per M. 8 50 @ 9 50 Croton... 18 0 @ 20 00 Philadelphia Fronts... 45 00 @ ...

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair 1 per lb. Amer'n, gray & wh. 55 @ 2 00

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter—Fresh... 24 @ 30

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax... 5 cents per lb. Sperm, patent... 48 @ ...

Cement—Rosendale... 1 50

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels... 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (in bond) (gold) 17 @ 18

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, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila... 22 @ 23

Corks—Duty, 50 cents ad val. Regular, quarts gross 55 @ 70 Mineral 50 @ 70 Phial 12 @ 40

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafodati, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulated, 10; Arrowroot, 30 cents ad val; Balsam Copaliv, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya

Bark, 30 cents ad val; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 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, 1/2; 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 Gueda 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, 1/2 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cents ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cents ad val; 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.

Acid, Citric... (gold) 57 1/2 @ 60 Alcohol... 4 70 Aloes, Cape... 20 @ 21 Aloes, Socotrine... 75 @ 85 Alum... 34 @ 4 Annato, good to prime... 75 @ 1 6/8 Antimony, Regulus of... 18 @ 20 Argols, Crude... 30 @ 30 Argols, Refined... 30 @ 30 Arsenic, Powdered... 2 @ 2 Assafodati... 25 @ 35 Balsam Copaliv... 15 @ 55 Balsam Tolu... 1 25 @ 1 40 Balsam Peru... 1 @ 3 25 Bark Petayo... 60 @ 60 Berries, Persian... 38 @ 40 Bi Carb. Soda, New-castle... 5 @ 1 1/2 Bi Chromate Potash... 18 @ 18 1/2 Bleaching Powder... 4 @ 4 1/2 Borax, Refined... 34 @ 35 Brimstone, Crude... 38 50 @ 40 00 Brimstone, Am. Roll... 34 @ 34 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Camphor, Refined... 92 1/2 @ 92 1/2 Cantharides... 1 60 @ 1 70 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 18 @ 19 Cardamoms, Malabar... 8 00 @ 3 25 Castor Oil Cases... 2 17 @ 2 17 Chamomile Flowers... 80 @ 45 Chlorate Potash (gold)... 12 @ 88 Caustic Soda... 94 @ 94 Caraway Seed... 20 @ 20 Coriander Seed... 14 @ 15 Cochineal, Hon (gold)... 94 @ 95 Cochineal, Mexic'n (gold)... 90 @ 92 1/2 Copperas, American... 14 @ 14 Cream Tarar, pr. (gold)... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Cubebs, East India... 17 @ 17 1/2 Cutch... 17 @ 17 1/2 Epsom Salts... 4 @ 4 1/2 Extract Logwood... 10 @ 10 Fennel Seed... 17 @ 18 Flowers, Benzoin... 30 @ 60 Gambler... 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Gamboge... 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginseng, South & West... 85 @ 90 Gum Arabic, Picked... 80 @ 80 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 85 @ 88 Gum Benzoin... (gold) 55 @ 55 Gum Kowrie... 80 @ 86 Gum Gueda... 25 @ 26 1/2 Gum Damar... 40 @ 4 1/2 Gum Myrrh, East India... 55 @ 65 Gum Myrrh, Turkey... 55 @ 65 Gum Senegal... (gold) 28 @ 28 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 80 @ 50 Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey... (gold) 60 @ 1 00 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 75 @ 8 80 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ 6 50 Ipecacuanha, Brazil... 3 85 @ 3 90 Jalap, in bond gold... 35 @ 90 Lac Dye... 25 @ 55 Licorice Paste, Calabria... 31 @ 25 Licorice Paste, Sicily... 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste Spanish Solid... 34 @ 40 Licorice Paste, Greek... 30 @ 25 Madder, Dutch... (gold) 7 @ 7 1/2 do, French, EXF.F. do... 4 1/2 @ 7 1/2 Manna, large flake... 1 60 @ 1 60 Manna, small flake... 1 00 @ 1 06 Mustard Seed, Cal... 8 @ 22 Mustard Seed, Trieste... 14 @ 22 Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 35 @ 37 Oil Anis... 4 50 @ 5 00 Oil Cassia... 3 75 @ 4 00 Oil Bergamot... 6 50 @ 9 00

Oil Lemon... 3 87 @ 4 25 Oil Peppermint, pure... 5 87 1/2 @ ... Opium, Turkey (gold) 7 00 @ ... Oxalic Acid... 85 @ 86 Phosphorus... 90 @ 90 Prussiate Potash... 15 @ 86 Quicksilver... 7 1/2 @ 80 Rhubarb, China (gold) 2 75 @ 3 50 Sago, Pealed... 7 @ 8 Salaratus... 20 @ ... Sal Am'n ac, Ref (gold) 1 1/2 @ ... Sal Soda, Newcastle... 2 00 @ 2 12 1/2 Sarsaparilla, Hond... @ ... Sarsaparilla, Mex... @ 24 Seneca Root... 40 @ ... Senna, Alexandria... 27 @ 38 Senna, East India... 18 @ 30 Shell Lac... 8 @ 40 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (gold) 2 50 @ 2 85 Sugar L'd, W'e (gold)... 28 @ ... Sulp Quinine, Am'oz 2 15 @ ... Sulphate Morphine... 6 75 @ ... Tart'e Acid... (gold) 11 @ 51 Tapioca... 11 @ 45 Verdigris, dry ex dry... 10 @ 45 Vitriol, Blue... 10 @ ...

Duck—Duty, 30 cents ad val. Ravens, Light... 16 00 @ ... Ravens, Heavy... 18 00 @ ... Scotch, G'ck, No. 1... 72 @ ... Cotton, No. 1... 60 @ ...

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood... (gold) 190 00 @ ... Fustic, Cuba... 31 00 @ 32 00 Fustic, Savanilla... 25 00 @ ... Fustic, Maracibo... 25 00 @ ... Logwood, Hon... 30 00 @ ... Logwood, Laguna (gold)... 2 00 @ 2 00 Logwood, St. Domin... 2 00 @ 2 00 Logwood, Cam (gold)... @ ... Logwood, Jamaica... @ 16 00 Limawood... @ 11 00 Barwood... (gold) @ 15 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 cents ad val. Prime Western... 10 @ 80 Tennessee... 78 @ 80

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... 6 25 @ 6 75 Pickled Scale... 4 50 @ 5 00 Pickled Cod... 6 50 @ ... Mackerel, No. 1, Mass... @ 20 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax... @ 17 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Bay... @ 15 50 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay... @ 16 50 Mackerel, No. 2, Ha ax... @ 16 50 Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. l'ge... @ 9 50 Mackerel, No. 3, H'fax... @ 7 5 Mackerel, No. 3, Mass... @ 7 5 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1... @ 37 00 Salmon, Pickled, p. te... @ 40 Herring, Scaled... 40 @ 45 Herring, No. 1... 15 @ 20 Herring, pickled... 4 50 @ 5 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey... 16 @ 23

Fruits—See special report.

Furs—Duty, 10 cents per skin. Beaver, Dark... skin 1 00 @ 4 00 do Pale... 50 @ 2 00 Bear, Black... 5 00 @ 8 00 do brown... 2 00 @ 8 00 Badger... 50 @ 1 00 Cat, Wild... 50 @ 75 do House... 10 @ 20 Fisher... 4 00 @ 8 00 Fox, Silver... 5 00 @ 50 00 do Cross... 3 00 @ 5 00 do Red... 1 00 @ 1 50 do Grey... 50 @ 75 Lynx... 2 00 @ 4 00 Marten, Dark... 5 00 @ 20 00 do pale... 2 00 @ 5 00 Mink, dark... 3 00 @ 6 00 Musk rat... 8 @ 80 Otter... 5 00 @ 8 00 Opossum... 15 @ 30 Raccoon... 10 @ 50 Skunk, Black... 30 @ 75

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, 3 cents per lb. American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Subject to a discount of 40 @ 45 per cent. 6x8 to 8x10... 50 ft 7 25 @ 5 50 8x to 10x15... 7 75 @ 6 00 11x to 12x18... 9 25 @ 6 50 12x19 to 16x24... 9 50 @ 7 00 18x22 to 20x30... 11 75 @ 7 50 20x31 to 24x30... 14 50 @ 9 00 24x31 to 24x36... 16 00 @ 10 00 25x36 to 30x44... 17 00 @ 11 00 30x46 to 32x48... 18 00 @ 12 00 32x50 to 32x56... 20 00 @ 13 00 Above... 24 00 @ 15 00 English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 40 @ 45 per cent 6x8 to 8x10... 50 feet 7 75 @ 6 00

8x11 to 10x15... 8 25 @ 6 50 11x14 to 12x18... 9 75 @ 7 00 12x19 to 16x24... 10 50 @ 7 50 20x31 to 24x30... 15 50 @ 12 00 24x31 to 24x36... 16 50 @ 13 00 24x36 to 30x44... 18 00 @ 15 00 30x45 to 32x48... 20 50 @ 16 00 32x50 to 32x56... 24 00 @ 18 00

Groceries—See special report.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, light & h'y... 20 @ ...

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard, y'd... 24 1/2 @ ...

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 (A) 25 lb keg... 4 00 Shipping and Mining... 4 50 Rifle... 6 50 @ ... Sporting, in 1 lb canisters... 86 @ 1 06

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed... 31 @ 25 Buenos Ayres, mixed... 33 @ 34 Hog, Western, unwash... 10 @ 11

Hardware—Axes—Cast steel, best brand... per doz 15 @ 17 do ordinary... 13 @ 15 Carpenters' Adzes... 24 @ 27 do ordinary... 21 @ 25 Shingling Hatchets, C't steel, best br'ds, Nos. 1 to 3... 8 00 @ 9 50 do ordinary... 6 17 @ 7 50 Broad Hatchets 8 to 8 bst... 15 50 @ 25 00 do ordinary... 12 00 @ ... Coffee Mills... List 10 % dia. do Bri. Hopper... @ ... do Wood Back... @ ... Cotton Gins, per saw... \$5 @ 5 less 20 % Narrow Wrought Butts List 5 % dia. Cast Butts—Fast Joint... List 10 % adv. Loose Joint... List. Hinges, Wrought... List 5 % adv. Door Bolts, Cast Bbl... List 30 % dia Carriage and Tire do List 40 @ 50 % dia. Door Locks and Latches List 7 1/2 % dia. Door Knobs—Mineral... List 1 1/2 % dia. " Porcelain... List 1 1/2 % dia. Padlocks... New List 25 @ 7 1/2 % dia. Locks—Cabinet, Eagle... List 15 % dia. " Trunk... List 15 % dia. Stocks and Dies... List 25 % dia. Screw Wrenches—Coe's Patent... List 25 % dia. do Jaff's... List 65 % dia. Smith's Vis... List 20 @ 23 Framing Chisels, New List 37 1/2 @ 61 % dia. Kirmer do in sets... List 40 % adv do do handled, in sets... List 40 % adv. Augur Bits... List 25 @ 10 % dia. Short Augurs, per dz... New List 30 % dia. Ring do... List 30 % dia. Cut Tacks... List 75 % dia. Cut brads... List 60 % dia. Rivets, Iron... List 5 @ 40 % dia. Screws American... List 8 @ 40 % dia. do English... List 2 @ 30 % dia. Shovels and Spades... List 5 % dia. Horse Shoes... 61 @ 12 1/2 % dia. Planes... List 30 @ 35 % adv

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs for shipping... 9 1/2 @ 1 00

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Pamlico, 1 cent per lb. Amer. Dressed... per ton 840 00 @ 860 00 do Undressed... 270 00 @ 290 00 Russia, Clean... 845 00 @ 350 00 Jute... (gold) 105 00 @ 120 00 Manila... (gold) 11 @ 11 1/2 Sisal... 13 @ 13 1/2

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted and Skins 10 cents ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres... 21 @ 23 Montevideo... do 21 @ ... Rio Grande... do 21 @ ... Orinoco... do 19 @ 19 1/2 California... gold 19 @ 20 California, Mex. do Porto Cabello... do 14 1/2 @ 16 Vera Cruz... do 17 @ 18 Pamlico... do 17 @ 17 1/2 Texas... cur 19 @ 21

Dry Salted Hides—Chil... (gold) 15 @ 16 California... do @ ... Tamp co... do 14 @ 15 South & West... do 11 @ 12

Wet Salted Hides—Bue Ayres... 11 1/2 @ 12 Rio Grande... do 11 1/2 @ 12 California... do 11 @ 11 1/2 Western... do 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 Country alter trim. & cured... 12 1/2 @ 13 City do do 1 1/2 @ 14

Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip... 28 @ 30 Sierra Leone... do 25 @ 27 Gambia & Bissau do 32 @ 27

Honey—Duty, 2 cents per gallon. Cuba (in bond) (gold) per gall. 55 @ 60

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1866... 45 @ 70 do of 1865... 20 @ 40 Foreign... 40 @ 60

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val.
 Ox, Rio Grande... C 10 @ 19 25
 Ox, American... 8 00 @ 10 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.
 Para, Fine... 77 1/2 @ ..
 Para, Medium... .. @ ..
 Para, Coarse... .. @ ..
 East India... .. @ ..
 Carthagens, &c... .. @ ..

Indigo—Duty FREE.
 Bengal... (old) 1 05 @ 1 70
 Oude... (gold) 75 @ 1 85
 Madras... (gold) 60 @ 85
 Manila... (gold) 65 @ 1 00
 Guatemala... (gold) 95 @ 1 20
 Caraccas... (gold) 75 @ 1 00

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb.
 Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.
 Pig, Scotch, No 1.
 Pig ton 41 00 @ 45 00
 Pig, American, No. 1... 42 00 @ 44 00
 Bar, Red'd Eng & Amer 45 0 @ 90 00
 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)... 92 50 @ 105 00

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes... @ 155 00

Bar, English and American, Refined... 100 30 @ 105 00
 do do Common 90 00 @ 95 00
 Scroll... 132 50 @ 80 00
 Ovals and Half Round 127 50 @ 137 50
 Band... @ 132 50
 Horse Shoe... 127 50 @ ..
 Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch... 105 00 @ 165 00
 Hoop... 137 50 @ 192 50
 Nail Rod... 9 @ 104
 Sheet, Russia... 19 @ 20
 Sheet, Single, Double and Treble... 5 1/2 @ 8
 Rails, Eng. (g'd) per ton 53 0 @ 54 00
 do American... 79 0 @ 82 50

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val.
 East India, Prime per lb 3 00 @ 3 25
 East Ind, Billiard Ball 3 00 @ 3 50
 African, Prime... 3 00 @ 3 37
 African, Scrivel, W.C. 1 00 @ 2 50

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
 Galena... per 100 lb @ ..
 Spanish... (gold) 6 50 @ 6 62 1/2
 German... (gold) 6 50 @ 6 62 1/2
 English... (gold) 6 50 @ 6 87 1/2
 Bar... net @ 10 00
 Pipe and Sheet... net @ 10 25

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val.
 Oak, Slaughter, light... 38 @ 42
 do do middle... 33 @ 46
 do do heavy... 41 @ 46
 do light Cropped... 44 @ 47
 do middle do... 47 @ 50
 do bellies do... 19 @ 21
 Hem'lk, B. A., &c., l't... 30 @ 31
 do do middle... 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
 do do heavy... 30 1/2 @ 31
 do Califor., light... 29 1/2 @ 30
 do do middle... 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
 do do heavy... 29 @ 30
 do Orino., etc., l't... 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
 do do middle... 29 @ 30
 do do heavy... 28 @ 29
 do do & B. A., dam'gd all w'g's... 25 @ 26 1/2
 do do poor do... 19 @ 21
 do Slauch. in rough... 37 @ 39
 Oak, Slauch. in rou., l't... 47 @ 42
 do do do mid... 37 @ 41
 do and heavy... 40 @ 46

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val.
 Rockland, com. per bbl... @ 1 25
 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, per M ft 20 00 @ 21 00
 Southern Pine... 30 00 @ 35 00
 White Pine Box B'ds 30 00 @ ..
 White Pine Merch...
 Box Boards... 33 00 @ 35 00
 Clear Pine... 80 00 @ 100 00
 Laths, Eastern, per M 3 00 @ ..
 Poplar and White wood B'ds & Pl'k 55 00 @ 65 00
 Cherry B'ds & Plank 80 00 @ 90 00
 Oak and Ash... 60 00 @ 65 00
 Maple and Birch... 35 00 @ 40 00
 Black Walnut... 100 00 @ 120 00

STAVES—
 White oak, pipe, extra... per M... @ 200 00
 do pipe, heavy... @ 250 00
 do pipe, light... @ 200 00
 do pipe, culls... 120 00 @ 150 00
 do hhd., extra... @ 250 00
 do hhd., heavy... @ 200 00
 do hhd., light... @ 120 00
 do hhd., culls... @ 100 00
 do bbl., extra... @ 175 00
 do bbl., heavy... @ 140 00
 do bbl., light... @ 110 00
 do bbl., culls... @ 60 00
 Red oak, hhd., h'vy... @ 130 00
 do hhd., light... @ 90 00

READING—White oak, hhd... @ 150 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.
 Mahogany St. Domingo crotches, per 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... 10 @ 14
 do Mansanilla... 10 @ 14
 do Mexican... 11 @ 15
 do Honduras (American wood)... 14 @ 20
 Cedar, Nuevitas... 8 @ 12
 do Mansanilla... 8 @ 12
 do Mexican... 8 @ 12
 do Florida, per c. ft... 25 @ 30
 Rosewood, R. Jan. per lb... 5 @ 8
 do Bahia... 4 @ 6

Molasses—See special report.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 2 cents per lb.
 Cut, 4d. @ 60d. per 100 lb 5 75 @ 6 00
 Clinch... 7 @ 7
 Horse shoe, f'd (6d) per lb 22 @ 32
 Horse shoe, pressed... 20 @ 22
 Copper... 42 @ ..
 Yellow metal... 24 @ ..
 Zinc... 13 @ ..

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude Turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 cent ad val.
 Turpentine, f... per 280 lb 4 37 1/2 @ ..
 Tar, Am ric... bbl 4 75 @ 6 00
 Pitch... 4 00 @ ..
 Rosin, common... 3 50 @ 3 65
 do strained and No 2... 3 75 @ 4 00
 do No. 1... 4 15 @ 5 25
 do Pale and Extra (250 lbs)... 5 50 @ 9 00
 Spirits turp., Am. per g... 57 @ 61

Oakum—Duty fr., per lb 8 @ 11

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.
 City thin obl'g, in bbls... per ton 55 0 @ 56 00
 do in bags... @ 55 00
 West. thin obl'g, do... @ 52 50

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 20 cent ad val.
 Olive, qs (gold per case 6 00 @ ..
 do in casks, per gall... 1 60 @ ..
 Palm... per lb 10 1/2 @ ..
 Linseed, city... per gall... 1 82 @ 1 33
 Whale... 67 @ ..
 do refined winter... 75 @ 80
 Sperm, crude... 2 01 @ ..
 do do unbleach... 2 45 @ ..
 Lard oil... 1 12 @ 1 15
 Red oil, city distilled... 60 @ ..
 Bank... 75 @ ..
 Straits... 80 @ ..
 Paraffine, 28 - 30 gr... 45 @ ..
 Kerosene... (free)... 42 @ 44

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cent; per 100 lb: oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, 1/2 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion 25 cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton.
 Litharge, City... per lb 11 1/2 @ 12
 Lead, red, City... 11 @ 12
 do white, American, pure, in oil... @ 14 1/2
 do white, American, pure, dry... 13 @ 13 1/2
 Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1... 9 1/2 @ 10
 do white, American, No. 1, in oil... 10 @ 11
 do white, French, in oil... 14 @ 15
 Ochre, yellow, French, dry... per 100 lb 2 00 @ 2 50
 do gr' in oil... 8 @ ..
 Spanish brown, dry per 100 lb... 1 12 @ 1 25
 do gr'd in oil... 8 @ 9
 Paris wh., No. 1 per 100 lb 2 75 @ 2 8 1/2
 Whiting, Amer... 2 @ 2 1/2
 Vermilion, Chinese per lb 1 25 @ 1 35
 do Trieste... 1 05 @ 1 10
 do Cal. & Eng... 1 26 @ 1 30
 do American... 5 @ 80
 Venet. red (N.C.) per cwt 2 75 @ 3 00
 Carmine, city made per lb 16 00 @ 20 00
 China clay... per ton 31 00 @ 35 00
 Chalk... per bbl 4 00 @ 4 50
 Chalk, block... per ton 15 @ 23 00
 Chrome yellow... per lb 15 @ 35
 Barytes... 39 00 @ 42 00

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.
 Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. per gal... @ 17
 Refined, free... 40 @ 42
 do in bond... 27 @ 28
 Naptha, refined... 22 @ ..
 Residuum... per bbl 3 00 @ ..

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val.
 Blue Nova Scotia per ton... @ 4 00
 White Nova Scotia... 4 70 @ 4 00
 Calcined, eastern per bbl... @ 2 40
 Calcined city mills... @ 2 50

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 ct; rams, bacon, and lard, 2 ts per lb.
 Beef, plain mess per bbl... 18 00 @ 24 00
 do extra mess... 23 00 @ 28 00
 Pork, mess, new... 22 00 @ 25 50
 do mess old... 21 75 @ ..

do prime... 18 75 @ 19 00
 Lard... per lb 12 @ 13 1/2
 Hams... 14 @ 16
 Shoulders... 10 @ 11

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.
 Carolina... per 100 lb 12 00 @ 12 50
 East India, dressed... 9 25 @ 9 70

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.
 Turks Islands per bush... 4 1/2 @ 4 8
 Cadiz... .. @ ..
 Liverpool, gr'nd per sack 1 90 @ 1 95
 do fine, Ashton's (s'd) 2 60 @ ..
 do fine, Worthing's 2 58 @ 2 85
 Onondaga, com. fine bls. 2 50 @ 2 60
 do do 210 lb bgs. 1 80 @ 1 90
 do do per bush... 42 @ ..
 Solar coarse... 50 @ 52
 Fine screened... 50 @ 52
 do... per pkg... @ 3 00
 F. F... 240 lb bgs. 2 75 @ 3 00

Salt-petre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.
 Keined, pure... per lb... @ 15
 Crude... 9 @ 1 1/2
 Nitrate soda... gold 3 1/2 @ ..

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.
 Clover... per lb 12 @ 12 1/2
 Timothy, reaped per bus 3 00 @ 3 25
 Canary... per bus 4 50 @ 5 70
 Linseed, Am. clean per c... @ ..
 do Am. rough per bus 3 20 @ 3 25
 do Calcutta... gold 2 67 @ ..

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.
 Drop... per lb 10 1/2 @ ..
 Buck... 11 1/2 @ ..

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.
 Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3. per lb 11 50 @ 12 25
 Taysaams, superior, No. 1 @... 10 25 @ 11 00
 do medium, No 3 @ 4... 5 50 @ 10 00
 Canton, re-reel, No 1 @ 2... 8 75 @ 9 00
 Japan, superior... 11 50 @ 13 50
 do Medium... 10 00 @ 11 00
 China thrown... 10 50 @ 13 00

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val.
 Goat, Curacao per lb cur... 47 @ 50
 do Buenos A... gold 85 @ ..
 do Vera Cruz... gold 40 @ 42 1/2
 do Tampico... gold... @ 42 1/2
 do Matamoros... gold... @ 42 1/2
 do Payta... gold 31 @ 33
 do Madras... each 40 @ ..
 do Cape... 35 @ 40
 Deer, San Juan per lb gold 50 @ 52 1/2
 do Bolivar... gold 37 1/2 @ 40
 do Honduras... gold... @ 57 1/2
 do Sisal... gold 57 1/2 @ 60
 do Para... gold 60 @ 62 1/2
 do Vera Cruz... gold... @ 57
 do Chagros... gold 52 1/2 @ 55
 do Puerto Cab... gold 45 @ ..

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val.
 Castile... per lb... 18 @ 1 1/2

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lbs.
 Plates foreign per lb gold 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
 do domestic... 9 1/2 @ 10

Spices—See special report.

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val. (Store prices.)
 English, cast, per lb... 18 @ 23
 German... 14 @ 16
 American, spring... 12 @ 15
 Amer c'n cast... 19 @ ..
 English, spring... 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
 English blister... 11 1/2 @ 20
 English machinery... 13 @ 16

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val.
 Sicily... per ton... 150 00 @ 225 00

Sugar—See special report.

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb.
 American, prime, country and city per lb... 11 1/2 @ 11 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... per lb (gold)... @ 26 1/2
 Straits... (gold) 24 1/2 @ 4 1/2
 English... (gold) 24 @ 24
 Plates, char. I.C. per box 1 5 @ 13 50
 do I. C. Coke... 10 50 @ 12 25
 do Terne Charcoal 12 50 @ 12 75
 do Terne Coke... 9 25 @ 9 50

Tobacco—See special report.

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

Brandy—
 J. & F. Martell (gold) 4 80 @ 9 00
 Hennessy... (gold) 5 @ 15 00
 Otard, Dup. & Co. do 4 80 @ 13 00
 Pinet, Castil. & Co. do 4 75 @ 17 00
 Renault & Co... do 5 00 @ 16 00
 J. Vassal & Co... do... @ ..
 Jules Robin... do... @ ..
 Marrette & Co. do 4 90 @ 10 00
 Vine Grow. Co. do 4 90 @ 9 00
 Lager freres... do 5 00 @ 10 00
 Other br'ds Cog. do 4 75 @ 7 00
 Pellevoisin freres do... @ ..
 A. Seignette do 4 75 @ ..
 Hiv. Pellevoisin do 4 75 @ ..
 Alex. Seignette. do 4 75 @ ..
 Arzac Seignette do 4 75 @ ..
 P. Romieux... do 4 75 @ ..
 Rum—Jamaica... do 3 50 @ 4 50
 St. Croix... do 3 50 @ ..
 Gin—Differ. brands do 3 00 @ 4 75
 Dom c—N.E. Rum, cur... @ ..
 Bourbon Whisky, cur... @ ..
 Whisky (in bond) 30 @ 33
 Wines—Port... (gold) 2 2 @ 8 50
 Burgundy Port... do 9 @ 1 40
 Sherry... do 1 90 @ 9 00
 Madeira... do 3 50 @ 7 00
 do Marzailles do 70 @ 85
 Sherry d... do... @ ..
 Malaga, sweet... do 90 @ 1 10
 do dry... do 1 15 @ ..
 Claret, in hlds. do 85 00 @ 60 00
 do in cases... do 2 80 @ 4 00
 Champagne... do 11 00 @ 25 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.
 No. 0 to 18... 20 @ 5 per ct. off list.
 No. 19 to 26... 30 @ per ct. off list.
 No. 27 to 36... 35 & 5 per ct. off list.
 Telegraph, No. 7 to 11
 Plain... per lb 7 @ 9
 Brass (less 20 p r cent) 47 @ ..
 Copper do 57 @ ..

Wool—Duty: Imported in the "ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced." CLASS 1—*Clothing Wools*—The value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States is 32 cents or less per lb, 10 cents per lb and 11 cent ad val.; over 32 cents per lb, 12 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val.; when imported washed, double these rates. CLASS 2.—*Combining Wools*—The value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States is 32 cents or less per lb, 10 cents per lb and 11 cent ad val.; over 32 cents per lb, 22 cents per lb 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 per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 cents per lb, 6 cents per lb. Wool of all classes imported scoured, three times the duty as if imported unwashed.
 Amer., Sax. fleece per lb 55 @ 65
 do full bl'd Merino... 50 @ 55
 do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino... 45 @ 48
 Extra, pulled... 45 @ 50
 Superfine... 38 @ 45
 No. 1, pulled... 30 @ 35
 California, unwashed... 24 @ 30
 do common... 18 @ 25
 Texas... 18 @ 33
 Peruvian, unwashed... @ ..
 Valparaiso, unwashed... 28 @ 30
 S. Amer. Merino, un... 32 @ 34
 do common, w... 30 @ 34
 Entre Rios, washed... 23 @ 46
 S. American Cordova... 31 @ 38
 African, unwashed... 18 @ 25
 do washed... 30 @ 40
 Mexican, unwashed... 18 @ 21
 Smyrna, unwashed... 26 @ 30
 do washed... 35 @ 45

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lbs.; sheets 2 1/2 cents per lb.
 Sheet... per lb... @ 11 1/2

Freights—
 To LIVERPOOL: s. d. s.
 Cotton... per lb 3-16 @ 1 9
 Flour... per bbl... @ 1 9
 Petroleum... @ 4 0
 Heavy goods... per ton 15 0 @ 21 0
 Oil... @ 20 0
 Corn, b'k & bags per bus... @ 4
 Wheat, bulk and bags... @ 4
 Beef... per toe... @ 2 6
 Pork... per bbl... @ 2 0
 To LONDON:
 Heavy goods... per ton 15 0 @ 17 0
 Oil... @ 25 0
 Flour... per bbl... @ 1 9
 Petroleum... 4 6 @ ..
 Beef... per toe... @ 3 6
 Pork... per bbl... @ 2 6
 Wheat... per bush... @ 4 1/2
 Corn... @ 4 1/2
 To GLASGOW (By Steam):
 Flour... per bbl... @ 2 0
 Wheat... per bush... @ 5
 Corn, bulk and bags... @ 5
 Petroleum (sail) per bbl... @ 4 0
 Heavy goods... per ton... @ 25 0
 Oil... @ 30 0
 Beef... per toe... @ 3 0
 Pork... per bbl... @ 2 0 1/2
 To HAVRE:
 Cotton... per lb 1 @ ..
 Beef and pork... per bbl... 1 00 @ ..
 Measur'm g'ds... per ton 10 00 @ ..
 Petroleum... 5 6 @ 6 0
 Lard, tallow, out in t... @ ..
 etc... per lb 1 @ ..
 Ashes, pot and pearl 8 00 @ 10 00

Commercial Cards.

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I beg to announce that I have this day entered into
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And to which I request the special attention of the
trade.

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CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.
WM. JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above
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Our "IMITATION" has a very superior finish, and costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in appearance and durability.
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