

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, AUGUST 3, 1867.

NO. 110.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS, COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
FOR SALE.

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

JOS. F. LARKIN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CINCINNATI.

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

J.W. ELLIS, *Pres.* LEWIS WORTHINGTON, *V.-Pres.*
THEODORE STANWOOD, *Cashier.*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Cincinnati.

Collections made on all points WEST and SOUTH, and promptly remitted for. **Capital Stock, \$1,000,000. Surplus Fund, \$250,000.**
DIRECTORS.—John W. Ellis, Lewis Worthington, L. B. Harrison, William Glenn, R. M. Bishop, William Woods, James A. Frazer, Robert Mitchell, A. S. Winslow.

The Marine Company
OF CHICAGO.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON President.
ROBERT REID Manager.

General Banking and Collections promptly attended to.

Established 1848.

HASKELL & Co.,
BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MO
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold and Exchange. Collections made on all accessible points and promptly remitted for at current rates of exchange.

L. A. BENOIST & Co.,
BANKERS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas. Also, drafts on London and Paris for sale.

Second National Bank.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital..\$200,000 | Surplus..\$150,566
Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

Western Bankers.

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN
BANKING HOUSE OF

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

NO. 135 HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

J. B. CHAFFEE, Pres.
H. J. ROGERS, V. Pres. GEO. T. CLARK, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Denver,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Authorized Capital - - - \$500,000
Paid in Capital - - - \$200,000
Transact a General Banking business corner of Blake and F. Sts. **DENVER COLORADO.**

Southern Bankers.

National
Bank of the Republic,

809 & 811 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Capital.....\$1,000,000
Offers its services to Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph T. Bailey, Edward E. Orne,
Nathan Hilles, William Ervin,
Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Osgood Welsh,
Samuel A. Bispham, Frederic A. Hoyt,
William H. Rhawn.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON,
H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.), Pres't.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, CASHIER.

Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

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

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

Jas. M. Muldon & Sons,

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

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

REFERENCES:

Babcock Bros. & Co., Bankers, New York.
Goodyear Bros. & Durand, Bankers, New York.
E. H. Bulkly & Co., Brokers, New York.
Byrd & Hall, New York.
Martin, Bates & Co., Merchants, New York.
Geo. D. H. Gillespie, late Wolf & Gillespie.
Henry A. Hurlburt, late Swift & Hurlbert.
Home Insurance Company of New York.
New York Life Insurance Company.
Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford.
Underwriters Agency New York.
Charles Walsh, President Bank of Mobile.
Henry A. Schroeder, Pres. Southern Bank of Ala.

Southern Bankers.

ROBT H. MAURY. JAS. L. MAURY. ROBT T. BROOKS

R. H. MAURY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
No. 1014 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.
Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.
Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.
N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILY & Co.

Conner & Wilson,

No. 5 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.,
BANKERS & DEALERS
IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, SPECIE, BANK NOTES, STOCKS, AND BONDS.
Special attention paid to Collections.
Refer to Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; The Franklin Bank, and Johnston Bros., Baltimore; R. H. Maury & Co., Richmond, Va.; Charles D. Carr & Co. Augusta, Ga.

Charles D. Carr & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
AUGUSTA, GA.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITTED FOR

BURKE & Co.,

BANKERS,

54 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

Draw on Merchants National Bank, New York, and Bank of Liverpool, England.

Collections and remittances promptly attended to.

T. H. McMAHAN & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

REFER TO

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

Eastern Bankers.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Page, Richardson & Co,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

ALSO ISSUE

COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent. TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

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 Invest-
ments 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 fa-
vorable 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.

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 Cur-
rency, 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 exe-
cuted. **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. GELSTON JOHN S. BUSSING

Bankers and Brokers.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAV-
ELLERS.**

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.

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. Inter-
est 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, I
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. Inter-
est Coupons and Dividends collected.

C. & G. Woodman,
30 PINE STREET,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COL-
LEGE 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. 41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Mer-
chants, bankers and others allowed 4 per cent. on
deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cot-
ton, Tobacco, &c., consigned to ourselves or to our
correspondents, Messrs. K. GILLIAT & CO.,
Liverpool.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.
Bankers & Commission
MERCHANTS,
38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Stocks, Bonds and Governments bought and sold ex-
clusively on Commission.

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,
BANKERS,

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

STERLING EXCHANGE

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

L. P. HORTON, BURNS & CO.,
(58 Old Broad Street, London.)

AND THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Available in all the principal towns and cities of
Europe and the East.

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

LEVI P. MORTON, CHARLES E. MILNER,
WALTER H. BURNS, H. CRUICKSHANK.

VERMILYE & Co.,

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

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

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERN-
MENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 &
1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

GARTH, FISHER & HARDY,
BANKERS,
No. 18 NEW STREET,
Successors to Harrison, Garth & Co. and Henry C
Hardy).

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc.,
bought and sold at the "regular" Board of Brokers
and at the Gold Exchange in person and on commis-
sion only.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought, sold and
collected.

John Bloodgood & Co.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND
OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Cur-
rency, subject to check at sight, and particular atten-
tion given to accounts of country banks and bankers

Hedden, Winchester & Co

NO. 69 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Bankers and Brokers.
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold
bought and sold at market rates, on commission only.
Interest allowed on balances. Advances made on ap-
proved securities.

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

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

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS
AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all
parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES.
EDWIN Q. BELL,
BANKER AND BROKER,
In Southern Securities and Bank Bills.
60 BROADWAY & 5 NEW STREET,
New York.

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,

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. Banker, Esq., Vice-President of the Bank of New York N. B. A.

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

P. D. RODDEY & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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

Gold, Bonds and Stocks Bought and sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of all Southern and Miscellaneous Securities.

Collections made on all accessible points.
Interest allowed on Balances.

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 procreation.

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

THE CENTRAL

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 of 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 look 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 latest 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 8 1/2 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 SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES of all the series for the new FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1865, on the most favorable terms.

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, AUGUST 3, 1867.

NO. 110.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS, COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

FOR SALE.

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

JOS. F. LARKIN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CINCINNATI.

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

J.W. ELLIS, *Pres.* LEWIS WORTHINGTON, *V.-Pres.*
THEODORE STANWOOD, *Cashier.*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Cincinnati.

Collections made on all points WEST and SOUTH, and promptly remitted for. **Capital Stock, \$1,000,000. Surplus Fund, \$250,000.**
DIRECTORS.—John W. Ellis, Lewis Worthington, L. B. Harrison, William Glenn, R. M. Bishop, William Woods, James A. Frazer, Robert Mitchell, A. S. Winslow.

The Marine Company
OF CHICAGO.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON President.
ROBERT REID Manager.

General Banking and Collections promptly attended to.

Established 1848.

HASKELL & Co.,
BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold and Exchange. Collections made on all accessible points and promptly remitted for at current rates of exchange.

L. A. BENOIST & Co.,
BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas. Also, drafts on London and Paris for sale.

Second National Bank.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital.. \$200,000 | Surplus.. \$150,566

Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

Western Bankers.

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN
BANKING HOUSE OF

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

NO. 135 HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

J. B. CHAFFEE, Pres.
H. J. ROGERS, V. Pres. GEO. T. CLARK, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Denver,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Authorized Capital - - - \$500,000
Paid in Capital - - - \$200,000
Transact a General Banking business corner of Blake and F. Sts. **DENVER COLORADO.**

Southern Bankers.

National
Bank of the Republic,

809 & 811 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Capital..... \$1,000,000

Offers its services to Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph T. Bailey, Edward B. Orne,
Nathan Hilles, William Ervin,
Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Osgood Welsh,
Samuel A. Bispham, Frederic A. Hoyt,
William H. Rhawn.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON,
H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.), PRES'T.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, CASHIER.

Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United State.

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

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

Jas. M. Muldon & Sons,

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

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

REFERENCES:

Babcock Bros. & Co., Bankers, New York.
Goodyear Bros. & Durand, Bankers, New York.
E. H. Bulky & Co., Brokers, New York.
Byrd & Hall, New York.
Martin, Bates & Co., Merchants, New York.
Geo. D. H. Gillespie, late Wolf & Gillespie.
Henry A. Hurlburt, late Swift & Hurlburt.
Home Insurance Company of New York.
New York Life Insurance Company.
Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford.
Underwriters Agency New York.
Charles Walsh, President Bank of Mobile.
Henry A. Schroeder, Pres. Southern Bank of Ala.

Southern Bankers.

ROB'T H. MAURY. JAS. L. MAURY. ROB'T T. BROOKS

R. H. MAURY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

No. 1014 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

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

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

N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYR & Co.

Conner & Wilson,

No. 5 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.,
BANKERS & DEALERS

IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, SPECIE, BANK NOTES, STOCKS, AND BONDS.

Especial attention paid to Collections.

Refer to Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; The Franklin Bank, and Johnston Bros., Baltimore; R. H. Maury & Co., Richmond, Va.; Charles D. Carr & Co. Augusta, Ga.

Charles D. Carr & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

AUGUSTA, GA.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITTED FOR

BURKE & Co.,

BANKERS,

54 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

Draw on Merchants National Bank, New York, and Bank of Liverpool, England.

Collections and remittances promptly attended to.

T. H. McMAHAN & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

REFER TO

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

Eastern Bankers.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Page, Richardson & Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND JOHN MUNROE & Co., PARIS.

ALSO ISSUE

COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent. TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

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. OSS, Preside

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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

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.

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. 11 WALL STREET.

DIBBLEE & HOWARD,

BANKERS & BROKERS, i

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. 41 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. GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

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

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

STERLING EXCHANGE

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

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.,

(56 Old Broad Street, London.)

AND THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

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

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

LEVI P. MORTON,

CHARLES E. MILNER,

WALTER H. BURNS,

H. CRUGER OAKLEY.

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 44 Wall Street, New York.

Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery all issues of

UNITED STATES STOCKS

INCLUDING

- 6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881,
- 6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862,
- 6 " " " 1861,
- 6 " " " 1865,
- 5 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds,
- 7 3-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series
- 6 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

GARTH, FISHER & HARDY,

BANKERS,

No. 18 NEW STREET,

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

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

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought, sold and collected.

John Bloodgood & Co.,

22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to check at sight, and particular attention given to accounts of country banks and bankers

Hedden, Winchester & Co

NO. 69 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

JOSIAH HEDDEN. ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
 LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBT. M. HEDDEN.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES.

EDWIN Q. BELL,

BANKER AND BROKER,
 In Southern Securities and Bank Bills.

60 BROADWAY & 5 NEW STREET,
 New York.

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.

JAY COOKE & CO.
March 1, 1867.

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. Banker, 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. 2 1/2 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 procreation.

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

THE CENTRAL

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 Nevadas 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 of 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 **8 1/2 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 **SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES** of all the series for the new **FIVE TWENTY BONDS** of 1865, on the most favorable terms!

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.

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.

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 al-
lowed.

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 mem-
bers.

Interest allowed on Deposits.
Dividends, Coupons and Interest collected.
Liberal advances on **Government and other Securities**
Information cheerfully given to Professional men,
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other places.

Dividends.**EIGHTH SERIP 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 de-
clared, and that certificates be issued to customers en-
titled 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 de-
clared, 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.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE**REPUBLIC.**

NEW YORK, July 30, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. for the last six months
and an extra Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. have this
day been declared, free of all taxes, payable on Mon-
day next, August 5th.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.**NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COM-****PANY.**

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 COM-****PANY,**

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 Govern-
ment 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.

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 gov-
ernment tax, payable on Monday, July 1st. The trans-
fer 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.

Holder 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.**The First Mortgage Bonds**

OF THE

Union Pacific R.R. Co.,(The United States Government holding a Second
Lien.)**Bearing SIX PER CENT. Interest,**
PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,Are offered for sale at the low price of NINETY and
Accrued Interest, added from July 1st, by**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**

33 WALL STREET,

Special Agents of the Company.

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 In-
stitutions, 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 Corpo-
ration 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.

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.**United States Treasury,**

NEW YORK, July 30, 1867.

Compound Interest Notes falling due August 15,
1867, will now be received at this office for examina-
tion.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and
list them on the schedule furnished by this office.
Schedules may be had upon application to the Conver-
sion Department.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.**Bankers and Brokers.****Cohen & Hagen,**

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AND DEALERS IN BULLION, SPECIE, AND
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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, AUGUST 3, 1867.

NO. 110.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

Methods of Contracting the Currency.....	133	Review of the Month.....	136
The Growth of our Capital and Investments.....	134	The Debt of Chicago.....	138
India Railroads and the Cotton Trade.....	135	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	138
		Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	140

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Money-Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	141	Cotton.....	145
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange.....	143	Tobacco.....	146
Commercial Epitome.....	144	Breadstuffs.....	148
		Groceries.....	148
		Dry Goods.....	149
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	157-158

THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Railway News.....	151	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	153
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	152	Insurance and Mining Journal.....	154
		Advertisements.....	129-132, 155-6, 159-60

The Chronicle.

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METHODS OF CONTRACTING THE CURRENCY.

That the contracting of the volume of our redundant paper money is an indispensable condition of a restoration of our currency to a specie basis is now, we believe, universally acknowledged. Almost every one who is regarded as authority on currency questions confesses that since, in the first instance, an over-issue of paper money caused it to depreciate, and since a further over-issue would certainly cause it to depreciate still more, therefore to withdraw and cancel a part of our redundant currency which is outstanding will lessen the depreciation, and will bring the value of the paper dollar nearer to that of the dollar in coin. That this admitted view of the case is correct is proved by arguments which seem irrefragable, and have never been satisfactorily refuted.

So far our financiers are agreed. But when we come to discuss the details of contraction, there is the widest diversity of opinion. Some persons taking it for granted that contraction is a good thing, a necessary thing, an essential condition for resumption, are anxious that Mr. McCulloch should contract the currency to such an extent, in such a way, or at such a time that probable evil and no possible good could result from the operation. If gold rises from speculative

causes, or from perturbation in the exchanges, or on account of prospective trouble in Europe, some of these gentlemen immediately think that our greenback currency should be contracted to check the evil. Or if the money market becomes easy and plethoric others of their number prescribe the same remedy, and urge Mr. McCulloch to sell gold or bonds, or to use whatever other means he can to gather together a mass of currency in the Treasury. This currency they would have locked up, and withdrawn for a time from the circulating current of active paper money, to be let out again after a time to stimulate once more the fever it forcibly and violently checked when withdrawn.

Many of these men are thoroughly honest in the advice they give. Observation has shown that when greenbacks are withdrawn from circulation, are locked up suddenly and to a considerable amount, the effect is very marked on financial affairs. Hence speculators for a fall at the Produce or Stock Exchange are very ready to join in the cry for such a contraction of the currency in hopes of furthering their operations, and putting money into their pockets. In this way from the efforts of many honest and of a few dishonest advocates of contraction, a pressure is often exerted in favor of locking up currency which Mr. McCulloch has found it hard to resist. Because of the prodigious power which the control of the currency confers, and the danger of its abuse, the proposition has been urged that the Secretary of the Treasury should be relieved of the responsibility of regulating the greenback currency altogether, and that the power should be vested in a Board whose operations are to be in every case regulated by law, and attended by the fullest publicity, every increase or decrease in the circulating medium which they make being presented and made fully known beforehand.

The obvious principle to be remembered in all our future arrangements, however, is that no contraction of the currency conducted by locking up greenbacks which must soon be paid out again, has any good effect whatever in helping forward our progress towards specie payments. There are two kinds of contraction which, during the past three or four years have been pretty thoroughly put to the test. The one is temporary in its character, and is of no service as a means to approach resumption, as we have just shown. The other is more permanent, and consists in a cancelling and destroying of the currency which is withdrawn so that the same notes shall never be re-issued. The only way to resumption and to restoration of specie payments is by this method of permanent contraction. Any other than this is deceptive and pernicious, and the wonder is that it can ever have been otherwise regarded.

Another point on which there is a broad diversity of opinion is as to the consequences of contracting the currency.

These consequences are either immediate or remote. As to the remote consequences, there is at present little controversy. All parties are agreed that when we have consummated the work of contraction the effects will be beneficial and healthy, for we shall have a sound currency on a stable basis. But it is the immediate or less remote effect of attempts at contraction that is dreaded. The disturbance of the currency it is urged will cause perturbations in the money market, in general values, in the public credit, and in every department of business. During the course of the change the burden will lie heavily on the debtor, who will have to pay his debts in an appreciating currency, so that much suffering and injustice will be the result.

It cannot be denied that there is much to be dreaded in the transition from a depreciated currency to one of higher value. - But there are several safeguards which have been suggested in our case as tending to lessen those dangers, some of which we must inevitably incur.

First, the process of contraction must of necessity be slow. We have no expectation whatever, nor, we suppose, has Mr. McCulloch at present, that specie payments will be resumed in July, 1868, or for several years afterwards. What is to be done in the way of contraction must be done slowly, or it will defeat its own purpose. Moreover, some better method must be adopted of withdrawing the paper money for cancellation than any we have lately used. To take the greenbacks suddenly out of circulation and burn them up at the rate of several millions a month is an easy and simple method. But we have tried it, and experience proves that it does not work well. We need some means of contraction which shall act in a more gentle and less jerky, spasmodic way. We have heard it proposed, as a contracting expedient, to issue 4 millions a month of interest-bearing legal tenders, and to withdraw an equal amount of greenbacks. This plan has much to recommend it, for when first put in circulation such notes are as active as ordinary currency, and they only become inert by slow degrees, as interest accumulates upon them. Some of our most experienced and sagacious financiers have much confidence in this expedient for contraction, the merits of which have been frequently explained in our columns.

Whatever method of contraction may be adopted, however, with a view to the improvement of our currency, the machinery employed must be permanent and steady in its operation, and we need not add that a condition of the first importance is that it should be controlled and managed with the utmost publicity. We understand some expedients will be proposed early in the next Congress for contracting the currency gradually, by methods which will not disturb the money market or produce any unnecessary spasms or instability in the working of our financial machinery.

THE GROWTH OF OUR CAPITAL AND INVESTMENTS.

In every country where a high degree of industrial activity and material prosperity prevails, there is continually going on an increase and accumulation of capital; and the laws by which that increase is governed have received some attention from political economists, though far less, probably, than their importance deserves. Of these laws, one of the best established is that the capital of any nation increases in proportion as individual property is protected by law and as safe remunerative investments are easily accessible to all classes of the community. In Mexico and some of the South American republics, property of all kinds being insecure, capital increases very slowly, if at all; and when the insecurity reaches a certain point, capital undergoes an actual diminution, and the country grows poorer every year. In England, on the contrary, and in this country, where the

central principle of the laws rests on the security of person and property, and where the rights of capital are fenced round with all the safeguards which the wit of man can contrive, wealth grows very rapidly, and the increase of capital has surpassed anything ever realized in the history of modern nations.

Next to the security of property, one of the most important conditions for the increase of wealth is that good investments shall be easily accessible to all classes of men who have the ability, by frugal thrift and skillful industry, to amass a surplus above their wants. In this respect, for some years past we have had an advantage over other countries. It is true that our currency for three or four years after the commencement of the war, was being gradually inflated. But the effect of the redundant issue of paper money was twofold. It acted in favor of the poor and of the great masses of debtors throughout the country, by enabling them to pay their debts in a denomination of money of less value than that in which they were incurred; and what is of more importance for our present purpose, it gave that stimulus to all kinds of industry which an abundant currency among an industrious, energetic, ingenious, versatile people never fails to develop. The rapid, steady growth of wealth, and the extraordinary material prosperity which resulted astonished our political economists, because it was realized in apparent defiance of some of those general facts and laws which they had been accustomed to regard as equally stern and unyielding with the laws of gravitation. Notwithstanding that in the prodigious expenditure of the war, capital was annihilated and spent with a profusion unknown before, the industry of our people created new capital as rapidly as the old was wasted. If we spent two millions a day on the war, we made three or four millions a day by accessions to the activity of our production. To supply the place of a million of our hardworking citizens, we invented or constructed labor-saving machines, which, at less expense, would do the work of several millions of men. It was with reference to this state of things that Mr. Seward, on a memorable occasion, asserted publicly that "not only had the war not impoverished any body but it had largely augmented the national resources." Something of that enduring valor, resistless impetuosity and overwhelming force which immortalized our fighting armies in the field seemed to communicate its fire to our industrial armies in their peaceful arts at home. Consequently every body seemed to be growing rich, and as was natural, there never was such luxury and extravagance among any people in the world as prevailed in this country during the years 1863 and 1864.

Such were the results of the extraordinary investments for capital which were developed on all sides by the extraordinary stimulus which operated during the war. It would be absurd to say that all the growth and wealth which were then realized were healthful and permanent, but it would be equally wrong to suppose that the augmentation of wealth was radically unsound, shadowy and unsubstantial. We might as well say that the vegetable life of the tropics is less sound and perfect than that of Russian America because it is produced more rapidly and under the stimulus of a more exciting temperature. It was one of Mr. McCulloch's speculative errors when he was Comptroller of the Currency that he failed to recognise the vast forces which were at work to increase the wealth of the country. In a circular letter to the National Banks, containing practical hints of the greatest value, he ventured into more abstract disquisition, as follows:

"Although the loyal States appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact: that while the Government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled fierceness and

magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare: while cities are crowded, and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they never before prevailed in the United States, the nation, whatever may be the external indications, is not prospering. The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity, and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the Government, no matter what may be its cost; but the country will unquestionably be the poorer every day it is continued. This seeming prosperity of the loyal States is owing merely to the large expenditure of the Government and the redundant currency which these expenditures seem to render necessary."

In a Comptroller of Currency such a want of appreciation might pass without attracting special notice, but in a Secretary of the Treasury it could scarcely fail to lead to some errors in wielding the vast administrative powers which in the anomalous condition of our finances are at present concentrated in his hands.

Did space permit we might take the principle that "capital increases in any country in proportion as safe remunerative investments are offered to it," and show how it illustrates one of the compensations which our national debt has brought with it. In no other country in the world are there such lucrative investments for larger or smaller amounts of money as are offered among us. In no other country can the frugal laborer or domestic servant, when they have saved up 50 or 100 dollars, invest it so as to bring in an annual income of 7 to 8 per cent. In no other country can the millionaire place his money so as to secure with equal returns of interest an equal degree of security. The rapid increase of capital in England is partly attributed to the safe investments which consols afford for all moneys whatsoever, and if offering, as they do, absolute security with moderate interest, the British consols have done so much to stimulate the growth of wealth in England, what may not our American consols be expected to do in this particular, when they offer with absolute security a high rate of interest. We shall not only attract foreign capital, but we shall utilize our own capital and make it fructify. For now, as heretofore, it is a distinguishing characteristic of this country that partly because of our vast regions of rich, virgin soil, partly from of our mineral, manufacturing and agricultural industries, partly from of the ingenuity, energy and versatility of our people, but more because of the free air we breathe, and the free institutions under which we live there is an almost tropical impulse given to the growth of wealth among us; and in finance as well as in politics, Mr. Madison's words to Miss Edgeworth are verified, that Providence seems to have set the United States to do many things which before were thought impossible.

In view of these facts we see how it was that our people were able to lend, without foreign help, so vast an amount of capital as 2,500 millions of dollars to the Government to carry on the late war. In that war we wasted much of our capital, but what was left fructified with such rapidity that it left us at the close richer than we were at the beginning.

We also see that there is really no danger of repudiation of our public debt. It is too widely distributed among ourselves, it is held by too many of our people, it forms too fundamental a part of the great fabric of our national life to admit of its being disturbed. To repudiate our national debt would be to shake the security of all property throughout the country. A revolution of such magnitude would end in the disruption of the nation, and would deservedly make of us a monument for the contempt and wonder of the nations of all succeeding times. So monstrous and absurd is the anticipation of repudiation, that the very word has long ceased to be whispered by our most confirmed croakers. Occasionally it is urged, we observe by certain unappreciative English journals, which thus deter some of their countrymen from investing in our bonds, doing us the

service thereby of checking the too great foreign demand for the most remunerative, safe investments which can be had at present by British capitalists.

We have said the foreign demand is too great. For ourselves, we do not look with so much favor on the exportation of Five twenties as do some persons for whose judgment we have the highest possible respect. If, while the national debt was increasing, the growth of our wealth was so great that we could absorb the bonds as they were issued, surely, now that the debt has ceased to increase, we can take care of these bonds, by means of the constant augmentation ever going on, of our rapidly growing wealth. Besides our bonds are too cheap as yet. We cannot look with complacency on their passing into the hands of foreign creditors at eighty cents on the dollar for six per cent. gold-bearing Five-twenties.

Moreover, there is another fact which may be variously interpreted, but is not without interest. Our daily papers have recently given considerable attention to the increasing disposition of capital to invest itself in railroad property. During the period in which the national debt was growing, the new federal securities which were being issued absorbed our new capital, but two years have passed since the debt ceased to grow. As our wealth has been growing during that time, the argument is that that the national securities are not now sufficient to afford the means of investment. Hence, it is said, the attention of capitalists is diverted to other securities, and to those of the most promising railroads among the rest. We do not endorse this opinion. It is, however, worthy of examination in connection with the general movements of capital to which we have referred.

INDIA RAILROADS AND THE COTTON TRADE.

The efforts recently made by the English Government to develop the resources of its vast empire in Hindostan, evince remarkable energy and sagacity. Probably no country in the world has made more material progress within the last few years than British India. Notwithstanding the discouragements arising from the mutiny of the Sepoys, and the disasters of famine and financial collapse, the present condition and future prospects of the people have been greatly improved. Railroads have been built, highways have been thrown up, canals widened and deepened, obstructions removed from rivers, bridges constructed over rivers and mountain chasms, and the jungle has been rendered passable for the first time.

These great changes in the condition of the interior of British India were initiated, or, at least, actively commenced in accordance with a policy adopted at the commencement of our civil war. England, in place of attempting to break up our monopoly of the cotton trade by an open and formal assistance of the South, resolved to effect the same object by other and surer means. Her statesmen, with far reaching sagacity, resolved to improve the opportunity afforded by the American crisis, so as to attach the tottering Indian Empire to the imperial government by a bridge of gold. India has always been famous for cotton manufactures of unrivalled fineness and elegance, and it was known that her climate presented admirable facilities for the culture of the raw material. Under the stimulus of high prices the whole world was invited to compete for the production of cotton. But special measures, as is well known, were adopted to develop its culture in British India, and for this purpose the wealth and experience of the English people and government were brought into requisition.

The opportunities were favorable. The Imperial Government had got rid of the cumbersome and obsolete machinery of the East India Company, and assumed direct control of

the vast Empire of India. In 1860-61, the Marquis Dalhousie, Governor General, inaugurated the extensive system of internal improvement, which was to enable the people of Hindostan to compete with America for the cotton trade of the world. To effect this object great changes were required. The most favorable cotton regions of India were inaccessible for want of proper facilities for communication. In order to get the staple to a market, it was necessary to carry it by man and horse power over vast tracts of jungle, across mountains and ravines, and ferry it over great rivers.

To obviate these difficulties, the railroad movement inaugurated was of the most comprehensive character. The population of India subject to the English government is probably not less than two hundred millions. The country comprises an area of 1,364,000 square miles, stretching 1,800 miles in length and 1,500 miles in breadth from east to west. There is a coast line of 3,200 miles, of which 1,900 are on the Indian Ocean and 1,300 on the Bay of Bengal. The climate is tropical, but embraces every variety of temperature from the extreme cold of the Himalayan mountains to the warmth of the tropics. This great country is broken up into an almost endless geographical diversity. There are vast and impassable jungles, huge forests, mighty rivers, mountain chains and extensive plains, the whole being combined with a wonderful luxuriance of vegetation, which at every step obstructs progress and almost prevents any passage by man or beast.

It was over this country, presenting so many difficulties, that Lord Dalhousie contemplated his admirable network of railroads. The system was, of course, planned with reference to the geographical features of the country, so as to connect the extremes of the vast empire with grand trunk lines, from which branch lines, or feeders, might be constructed, according to the future requirements of local commerce. Four thousand six hundred miles of railroad were to be built, at an estimated expense of \$400,000,000. The credit of the Imperial Government was granted to private companies, guaranteeing a certain amount of interest on all money invested in Indian railroads. The government wisely left all details of construction and management to the energies of the companies themselves, which had every motive for economy, as all money earned above the guaranteed dividends was clear gain. This system worked so well, that last year several Indian railways exceeded the 5 per cent. guaranteed interest. During the half year ending December 31st, the East Indian and the Great Peninsular railroad companies were able to declare surplus dividends. Half the amount of surplus income was devoted to the repayment of former advances for interest by the government, and the other half was divided among the stockholders. The net amount of guaranteed interest paid by the government diminishes every year. In 1865 the amount was £1,450,000; in 1866 it was £800,000, and this year only £600,000 was required. These figures indicate the profitable character of these Indian railroad enterprises.

The original system of Indian railroads contemplated the establishment of communications between Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, the three great centres of military and commercial power. The extremes of the empire were united, and roads were cut through the great agricultural and producing districts. The East Indian Railroad Company has now under its management 1,310 miles of railway, constructed at an expense of \$100,000,000, and is the longest line of road in the world under one company. The Great Indian Peninsular road will be 1,233 miles long when completed, and next year it will be open for traffic along its entire length. In 1868 from Calcutta to Bombay, a distance of 1,458 miles, there will be an unbroken railroad communication. The

branch lines connecting with the main stems are of great extent, and will cost as much money as the main roads. To show the progress of Indian railroads it may be stated that it is only fourteen years since the first line was opened in that country. At the present time there are 3,200 miles in operation, and next year a thousand additional miles will be completed.

This development of railroads in British India is of the highest importance as affecting the cotton trade. Formerly we enjoyed a monopoly of the market; now, nearly one-half of the cotton manufactured in England is derived from India alone. A late Liverpool circulars estimates the quantity of American cotton now on hand and to arrive before December 31st, 1867, at 680,000 bales, while the supply of India cotton for the same period is estimated at 925,000 bales. Without expressing any opinion as to the correctness of these figures, the more important fact for us to remember is that the manufacturers of England have so altered and improved their machinery as to be able to use in much larger proportion than formerly the shorter India staple, while, at the same time, the quality of cotton from that country has been decidedly and steadily improved, and is being more carefully prepared for market. Judging then of the future from the past, it may be expected to equal the American article at no distant period.

The establishment of railroads in India removes the chief obstacles to the growth of an almost unlimited supply of cotton. The country is admirably adapted for it, and the teeming population has long been familiar with the staple, and exhibit great aptitude in its culture. The best cotton regions have not yet been opened to the world; the only facilities for reaching a market being the slow and expensive process of cattle teams. The new railroads, however, will convey the products of these regions to market cheaply and expeditiously. And it is a noticeable feature of Indian railroad companies that their revenues are derived from goods rather than from passengers. Of \$35,000,000 income of Indian railroads during the three years ending June, 1866, two-thirds were received from merchandise traffic.

These facts throw considerable light on the future of American cotton trade. They indicate that American cotton will henceforth be subject to a keen and active competition. The cheapness of labor in India will also tend to place us at a disadvantage, as it is doubtful whether the freedmen can work as cheaply as the Hindoo, who lives on a handful of rice a day, and whose clothing consists of a yard of calico a year. It is evident therefore that the trade in our chief staple will be subject in the future to new conditions that may seriously affect our entire country. In this view it is of the utmost importance that every facility should be extended to the cultivation of the staple in the Southern States, and that every obstacle should be removed. The injudicious cotton tax, that operates as a direct bounty to foreign production, should be instantly repealed, and new capital should be tempted into the production of the staple by the indispensable guarantees of security and political quiet.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

Business during July was characterised by the dullness which ordinarily prevails during that month. The most notable feature in trading circles was a decided improvement in confidence, inspired by the splendid crop prospects throughout the country, which thus far have not been doomed to disappointment through the occurrence of unfavorable weather. This revival of hope however, has not been attended with any exaggerated preparations for the fall trade. Merchants appear to be governed by a strictly conservative feeling, and deem it prudent to wait for the demand rather

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK, JULY, 1867.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing	Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing
Monday.....	1 138 1/4	138	138 1/4	138 1/4	Sunday.....	21	140	139 3/4	140
Tuesday.....	2 138 1/4	138	138 1/4	138 1/4	Monday.....	22	140	139 3/4	140
Wednesday...	3 138 1/4	138	138 1/4	138 1/4	Tue-day...	23	140	139 3/4	140
Thursday.....	4	(Holiday.)			Wednesday..	24	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Friday.....	5 138 3/4	138 3/4	139 1/4	138 3/4	Thursday....	25	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4
Saturday.....	6 139 3/4	138 3/4	139 3/4	139	Friday.....	26	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Sunday.....	7				Saturday....	27	139 3/4	139 3/4	140 1/4
Monday.....	8 139	138 1/4	139	138 3/4	Sunday.....	28			
Tuesday.....	9 138 3/4	138 3/4	138 3/4	138 3/4	Monday.....	29	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Wednesday...	10 138 3/4	138 3/4	138 3/4	138 3/4	Tuesday....	30	140 1/4	140	140 1/4
Thursday.....	11 138 3/4	138 3/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	Wednesday..	31	140	139 3/4	140
Friday.....	12 139 1/4	139	139 1/4	139 1/4	June 1867...	138 1/4	138	140 3/4	140
Saturday.....	13 139 1/4	139	139 1/4	139 1/4	1866.....	154 1/4	147	155 3/4	149
Sunday.....	14				1865.....	141	138 1/4	146 1/4	144
Monday.....	15 139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	1864.....	222	222	285	255
Tuesday.....	16 139 1/4	139 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	1863.....	141 1/4	123 1/4	145	128 1/2
Wednesday...	17 1 0 1/2	139 3/4	140 1/4	139 3/4	1862.....	109	108 3/4	120 1/4	115
Thursday.....	18 139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	See Jan. 1, 1867	132 3/4	132 1/4	141 1/4	140
Friday.....	19 139 3/4	139 3/4	140	139 3/4					
Saturday.....	20 139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4					

Foreign exchanges have ruled firm at the specie shipping point throughout the month. The supply of commercial bills has been very light; a moderate amount of acceptances has been drawn against shipments of Five-twenties; but there has been a large deficiency, which has had to be made up by the shipment of specie. After midsummer the foreign bankers usually settle their European credits; but, although the remittances for that purpose have been large, an impression prevails that, owing to the very low rates of interest at London a considerable amount of balances has been allowed to remain unsettled.

The following table shows the course of foreign exchange daily for the past month:

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS)—AT NEW YORK.

Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for florin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thaler.
1..	109 3/4 @ 110 1/4	517 1/2 @ 513 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 1/2 @ 78 3/4	36 @ 36 1/2	72 @ 72 1/2
2..	109 3/4 @ 110 1/4	517 1/2 @ 513 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 1/2 @ 78 3/4	36 @ 36 1/2	72 @ 72 1/2
3..	109 3/4 @ 110 1/4	516 1/2 @ 513 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 @ 78 3/4	36 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72 1/4
4..		(Independence Day.—National Holiday.)				
5..	110 @ 110 1/4	513 1/4 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
6..	110 @ 110 1/4	513 1/4 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
7..						
8..	110 @ 110 1/4	513 1/4 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
9..	110 @ 110 1/4	513 1/4 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
10..	110 @ 110 1/4	513 1/4 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
11..	110 @ 110 1/4	516 1/4 @ 512 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 3/4 @ 79	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	71 1/2 @ 72
12..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
13..	110 @ 110 1/4	516 1/4 @ 512 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 3/4 @ 79	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	71 1/2 @ 72
14..						
15..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
16..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
17..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
18..	110 @ 110 1/4	516 1/4 @ 512 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 3/4 @ 79	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	71 1/2 @ 72
19..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
20..	110 @ 110 1/4	516 1/4 @ 512 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 3/4 @ 79	36 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72 1/4
21..						
22..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
23..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
24..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
25..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 @ 41 1/4	78 3/4 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
26..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	512 1/2 @ 511 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
27..	110 1/2 @ 110 3/4	513 1/4 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
28..						
29..	109 3/4 @ 110	515 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
30..	110 @ 110 1/4	513 1/4 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
31..	110 @ 110 1/4	513 1/4 @ 512 1/2	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	79 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 3/4
July	109 3/4 @ 110 1/4	517 1/2 @ 511 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 @ 79 1/4	36 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72 1/4
June	109 3/4 @ 110 1/4	518 1/2 @ 511 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 1/2 @ 79 1/4	36 @ 36 1/2	72 @ 72 1/2
May	109 3/4 @ 110 1/4	520 @ 510	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 3/4 @ 80	36 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72 1/4
Apr	108 3/4 @ 110 1/4	522 1/2 @ 512 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 3/4 @ 79 1/4	35 3/4 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72 1/4
Mar	108 @ 109 1/4	525 @ 515	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 @ 79 1/4	35 3/4 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72 1/4
Feb	108 3/4 @ 109	522 1/2 @ 515	40 3/4 @ 41 1/4	78 1/2 @ 79 1/4	36 @ 36 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72 1/4
Jan	108 3/4 @ 109 1/4	520 @ 513 1/4	41 1/4 @ 41 3/8	78 1/2 @ 79 1/4	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	72 @ 72 1/4

Since Jan. 1 108 @ 110 1/4 525 @ 510 40 3/4 @ 41 1/4 78 @ 80 35 3/4 @ 36 1/2 71 1/2 @ 72 1/4

THE DEBT OF CHICAGO.

We were surprised to see in the Chicago Republican of the 27th of July a very remarkable criticism of the figures we gave respecting Chicago in the article published in the CHRONICLE on the 20th of the same month (CHRONICLE, Vol. 5, page 71), with regard to the debts and taxation of our large cities. Strange as it may appear, not one of the Republican's figures are correct, although, as it states, the "Comptroller's office is so accessible" to its editors. We give the following extract from the criticism referred to:

But the FINANCIAL CHRONICLE asserts that the debt of Chicago has increased from \$19 18 per head in 1860 up to \$26 93 in 1866, and the Chicago Tribune of yesterday repeats those figures, evidently without investigation. Now, let us look at the facts in the case. At the close of the year 1860, the total debt of the city of Chicago was \$2,455,000. The population, according to the United States census in that year, was, in round numbers, 109,000, which would make the debt, according to population, \$22 52 per head. On the 1st of April, 1867, the total debt of the city of Chicago was \$4,757,500, and with an estimate of the population at 250,000 which is quite moderate, the debt of Chicago amounts to only \$19 03 per head, which is \$3 49 per head less than it was in 1860. Thus much for the figures prepared at the East with regard to Chicago, and it is surprising that any Chicago journal could be silly enough to reprint them blindly, without investigation, especially when the Comptroller's office is so accessible to all who desire information on that subject.

Eastern journalists, when calculating the debt and expenses of western cities per capita, ought to be careful about the date of their census reports. It makes quite a difference whether the estimates are based on the populations of five or ten years ago or on those of the present year. In this manner all western cities are liable to misrepresentation; and as Chicago grows faster than any other city in the United States, it is not strange that eastern men should be misled by the statistics published from time to time in the New York journals.

The writer appears to call in question our figures, both as to the population and debt—the former he claims we have understated, and the latter overstated. To make the latter intelligible, we give side by side the statements of the CHRONICLE and of the Republican:

	Debt		Population		Debt p. capita	
	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.	1860.	1866.
CHRONICLE	\$2,095,000	5,397,064	109,260	200,418	\$19.18	26.93
Republican	2,455,000	4,757,500	109,000	250,000	\$22.52	19.03

First, then, let us look at the population. There is no essential difference so far as 1860 is concerned, but for 1866 we gave the total at 200,418, while the Republican editor estimates it at 250,000. We are well aware that it is very difficult to keep pace with the rapid development of some of our Western cities, and hence in writing with regard to them are always careful to take the last official figures. "Estimates" we never base an argument upon when we can obtain anything better. On the first of last October (1866) the city authorities took the census of Chicago. The results were published at the time, and we now have before us the city "Comptroller's report from April 1, 1866 to April 1, 1867," in which, on page 30 our friend of the Republican will find the results to be as follows:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Total population of Chicago, Oct. 1, 1866.....	198,009	2,409	200,418

This total, as will be seen, agrees precisely with our figures. Now we do not care to raise any question as to the present population of Chicago. The Republican editor may estimate it at 250,000, or even 500,000 if he desires, we shall not object, but as our table was dated last year, and as this was last year's census, we must be excused for being satisfied with our own figures.

Second. As to the statement of the debt for 1866, we shall also have to refer to the same Comptroller's report, pages 4 and 5, where it is published in detail. Below is a recapitulation:

	1866-7.	1866-7.
Funded debt (old issue)....	353,000	1,820,000
" " (new ")....	992,500	639,564
School construction debt....	70,000	
Sewerage debt.....	1,359,000	
River improvement debt	163,000	
Total debt of Chicago....	5,397,064	

Here, again, our figures appear to be correct even to a fraction. The error of the Republican editor consists in omitting the floating debt. Our comparisons, however, were necessarily made upon the total debts of each of the cities, and not upon the bonded debt alone. But we forbore to pursue the matter further. Our readers will at once see that as our table was right as to the total debt and population, the deductions as to the debt per capita were also correct.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—JULY 19.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 17 1/2 @ 11.18 1/2	July 19.	short.	11.89 @ —
Antwerp....	3 months.	25.37 1/2 @ 25.42 1/2	"	"	25.17 1/2 @ 25.20
Hamburg...	"	13. 9 1/2 @ 13.10	"	"	13. 7 1/2 @ —
Paris.....	"	25.32 1/2 @ 25.37 1/2	"	"	25.15 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.12 1/2 @ 25.20	"	3 mo's.	25.30 @ —
Vienna.....	3 months.	13. 5 @ 13.10	"	"	—
Berlin.....	"	6.26 1/2 @ 6.26 1/2	"	"	—
St. Petersburg	"	32 @ 32 1/2	July 19.	3 mo's.	33 1/4
Cadiz.....	"	49 1/4 @ 49 1/4	"	"	—
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 @ 52 1/2	July 13.	30 days.	52 1/2
Milan.....	3 months.	27.25 @ 27.35	"	"	—
Genoa.....	"	27.25 @ 27.35	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	27.25 @ 27.35	"	"	—
New York....	"	—	July 19	60 days.	110%
Jamaica.....	"	—	June 24.	90 days.	1/2 p. c. prem.
Havana.....	"	—	July 1.	60 days.	11 @ 11 1/4 p. c. prem.
Rio de Janeiro	"	—	June 25.	"	21 1/2 @ 22 1/4
Buenos Ayres.	"	—	June 12.	"	— @ 48%
Valparaiso....	"	—	June 4.	"	45 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Pernambuco...	"	—	July 1.	"	22 @ 22 1/4
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 4d.	June 15.	6 mos.	4s. 5 1/2 d. @ —
Hong Kong....	"	4s. 4d.	June 25.	"	4s. 5 1/2 d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	June 14.	"	3 @ 3 1/2 dis.
Bombay.....	"	1s 10 1/2 d @ 1s 11d	July 9.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Madras.....	"	1s 10 1/2 d @ 1s 11d	July 6.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 10 1/2 d @ 1s 11d	July 7.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	1 p. c. dis.	June 13.	30 days.	1 1/2 p. c. prem.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 20, 1867.

The week which is just closing has been one of unusual quietness very little of importance has transpired to interest readers either here or abroad. Perhaps the leading circumstance to which any importance can be attached is the movement in the wheat trade. In this department there has been more animation than for some weeks past, and prices are one shilling per quarter higher than they were on Saturday last. At the same time, however, although millers have purchased

more freely. they have continued to operate with great caution, and hence any rapid upward movement in prices has been checked. The causes of this advance are three fold, first, as you have been frequently informed, our farmers hold very small supplies of produce; secondly, millers, owing to their recent limited purchases, possess very limited stocks; while, thirdly, our importations of foreign wheat are on such a scale as to only balance pretty evenly, supply and demand. During the present week much rain has fallen throughout the country, and at its commencement high wind prevailed. This circumstance led to more inquiries being made, and hence the factors had the opportunity of obtaining more money. Millers, however, were too wise to make extensive purchases, and, as a rule continued to buy only to meet their immediate wants. The rain which was falling was calculated to do much good, provided that a return of fine and settled weather took place. Millers, therefore, were by no means justified in buying largely, and with but few exceptions, I cannot perceive that they have done so. The weather appears to be again becoming settled, and, from its appearance to-day, it seems probable that we shall have a very favorable period for harvesting the wheat and other cereals.

It would be impossible to calculate what has been the advantages gained by the recent fall of rain. In the northern counties the hay crop, which is not yet wholly secured, has been damaged to some extent; but, taking the country at large, they have been of incalculable benefit. The wheat plant has, indeed, suffered in some districts from accompanying high winds, and has been partly laid; but the good which has been performed by filling out the grain has more than compensated for the damage sustained in this respect. It is, however, of no very material benefit for rain to fall upon the wheat after the plant has commenced to blossom. But, at this period of the year, rain is more necessary on account of the crops of spring corn and the root crops. I also mentioned to you in my last letter that barley had suffered very considerably from the drought which prevailed during the ingathering of the leaf crop. The breadth of land under barley cultivation is large, but the dry weather has prevented the plant from fully developing itself, and, from this circumstance, the proportion of malting produce to the other kinds is likely to be below the average. In this respect the late rain has been beneficial in the extreme, and in the course of next week, we may be able to ascertain what amount of food has accrued. Oats, beans and peas have necessarily derived much benefit from wet weather. Should, therefore, the weather again become settled, the agricultural prospect which has, for a long period, been very favorable, will be materially improved, and as very much importance is attached to this year's harvest, both here and abroad, the probable result should be the subject of much encouragement at the present time.

Throughout the manufacturing districts there is no material increase of business. The Liverpool cotton market opened with a flat and depressed appearance, but during the last few days there has been rather more steadiness. Holders of produce, however, show a desire to meet the market, and for this reason the downward movement in the quotations continues unchecked. The trade demand is good; but on speculation, owing to the fact that prices continue to give way, very little is doing. The week's sales amount to 76,740 bales, of which only 1,860 bales are on speculation, while exporters have taken 15,660 bales, and the trade 59,220 bales. At Manchester a fruitless attempt has been made to establish a higher range of prices. The attempt has been only successful to the extent of checking any further downward movement. The wool trade is very firm, and the business transacted in colonial descriptions, since the close of the public sales, has been at fully late rates. The total arrivals of wool for the series of sales, which will be commenced in August, already amount to 109,615 bales, of which 22,476 bales are from Sydney, 22,680 Port Philip, 6,836 Adelaide, 465 Swan River, 3,437 bales Van Diemen's Land, 36,331 bales New Zealand, and 17,390 bales from the Cape of Good Hope. The iron trade is still in a most inactive state, and the trade of Birmingham and the district complain sadly of the existing want of business.

No change has been made by the Directors of the Bank of England in their rates of discount. The minimum is still at 2½ per cent, but it is manifest that a reduction to 2 per cent. must shortly take place. The last return of the Bank of England shows clearly to what extent the demand for money has been reduced. The amount of "other securities," or advances, is only £17,576,507, against £27,752,249 last year, or a diminution of more than £10,000,000. On the other hand, the supply of bullion held by the bank has been materially increased. The total is now £22,686,726, against £13,645,975 in 1866, while the reserve of notes and coin amounts to as much as £12,360,255, against the small sum of £3,224,595 at this period last year. The demand for money during the present week has been comparatively insignificant. The supply is very large; but notwithstanding this circumstance, many capitalists show a desire to allow their money to remain idle rather than invest

it in the shares or stocks of public companies. The continued downward movement in prices operates effectively in checking speculation, there being, notwithstanding the cheapness of money a great absence of speculation. The rates for accommodation in the open market are much below those of the Bank of England. Our leading banks have made advances to the brokers at as low a figure as 1½ per cent.; and almost any amount of money could be obtained on good security at 1½ per cent. The current minimum rate of discount in the open market may, in fact, be considered to rule at 1¼ to 1½ per cent.; a striking contrast with this period last year, when money was at ten per cent. Annexed are the present rates, so far as regards the best descriptions of paper:

	Per Cent		Per Cent.
30 to 60 days' bills.....	1½@2	6 months' bank bills.....	2½@
3 months' bills.....	1½@2	4 & 6 months' trade bills....	2 @3
4 months' bank bills.....	2 @ ..		

The supply of bullion now held by the Bank of France amounts to £34,685,320, while discounts are at only £19,750,260. Throughout the Continent the demand for money is as sluggish as it is here. Apart from Spain and Italy, both of which countries are in a state of financial embarrassment, the rates have had a drooping tendency. During the week, however, the changes which have taken place have not been important. Annexed are the quotations at this date, and at the corresponding period in 1866:

	B'k rate		Op. m'kt			B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.		1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
At Paris.....	4	2½-3¼	3½	1¼-2	Turin.....	8	5	-	-
Vienna... 5	4	6	4	4	Brussels.. 6	2½	5	2¼-2½	2¼
Berlin... 7	4	-	2½	-	Madrid... 9	5	-	-	-
Frankfort. 6	2½	6	1¼-2	-	Hamburg... -	-	4½	2	-
Amst'rd'm 7	2½	7	2-2½	-	St. Pet'g. 5½	7	6-6½	7½-8½	-

Bills of exchange have been in good demand this week, and the quotations in most cases are rather less favorable to this country.

The bullion market presents but one feature of importance. This has been caused by the nature of the latest telegraphic news from Shanghai. It appears, according to our latest advices from that port that the silk trade has opened with considerable excitement, owing to extensive speculative transactions. The rate of exchange had risen materially, the quotation at one period having been 6s. 4d.; but a telegram just received, and dated June 20, states that it had fallen to 6s. 3d. Owing to this movement in China there has been an increased demand for Mexican dollars, and as the supply here is small, an advance of ¼d. has been established in the quotations. For bar silver, however, there is no increase of demand, and its value remains unaltered. Gold and American eagles are unchanged in price; but as regards the latter there is a good export inquiry, the supplies received by the Russia and the Teuonia having been purchased for shipment to the Continent. Our imports of gold and silver during the present week have been about £700,000. The prices of bullion are now as under:

GOLD.			
	per oz.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....	standard.	77	9 @-
do Fine.....	do last price	77	9 @-
do Refinable.....	do	77	11 @-
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	75	6 @76 0
South American Doubloons....	do	73	9 @-
United States Gold Coin.....	do	76	3 @-
SILVER.			
	per oz.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver.....	standard.	5	0½ @-
do containing 5 grs. gold	do	5	0½ @-
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	5	5½ @-
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.	4	11¼ @-
Quicksilver, £6 17s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.			

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the consol market during the present week. There has, however, been a want of firmness in prices, and the quotations have given way. It is still maintained however, that owing to the abundance of money, the indisposition of the public to invest in the shares or bonds of public companies, and to the want of secure means of employing our surplus means in trade, a further rise must take place. The quotation is still high, and is about six per cent. higher than at this period last year. The following statement shows the highest and lowest prices of consols on each day during the present week:

Week ending July 20	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money	94½-94%	94½-94%	94½-94%	94½-94%	94½-94%	Holiday.

In the early part of the week the market for Erie Railway shares was firm, and prices continued to rise. This movement was caused by the purchases on American account, with a view, it is said, of influencing the approaching election of Directors. The continued export of gold from New York, and the advance in the premium have produced a flatter market for United States Five-twenty bonds, and their value has given way. Atlantic and Great Western Railway securities have given way in price, but other American securities have ruled steady. Annexed are the highest and lowest prices on each day of the week:

Week ending July 20	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thu'day.	Friday.	Sat'day
U. S. 5-20's..	72½-73%	72½-72%	72½-72%	72½-73	72½-72%	
Atlantic & G't West- ern consol'd bonds	23½-23%	24 -....	22½-23½	21½-22	22 -....	
Erie Shares (\$100)..	46 -....	46½-47	46½-47	45 -....	45 -45½	
Illinois shares (\$100)	80½-....	77½ x. d.	77 x. d.	77 -77½	76½-77	Holiday.

The following are the latest quotations from the Continent: Amster-
dam, 76½; Frankfort, 76½; Hamburg, 70; Berlin, 77½.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

London Money Market.—The general tendency of the market is toward buoyancy, as the feeling that war between France and Prussia is imminent declines. The fact that the Bank of England increased its bullion reserve by £995,000 on the week has also some effect in this direction.

	Fri. 26.	Sat. 27.	Mon. 29.	Tues. 30.	Wed. 31.	Thu. 1.
Consols for money.....	94	93¾	94	94	94½	94
U. S. 6's (1862).....	72 11-16	72¾	72 7-16	72 9-16	72¾	72¾
Illi. ois Central shares..	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	77	77
Eri. Railway shares....	47¾	47¾	48¾	48	48¾	48¾
Atlantic & Great West- ern cols. b nds.....	23	23	22½	22½	22½	21½

The daily closing for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—
Frankfort..... 76¾ 76¾ 76¾

Live-pool Cotton Market.—The unfavorable reports of the Manchester market have reacted on the cotton interest, and prices have declined. Middling uplands being quoted at 10½d. and Middling Orleans at 10½d.

	Fri. 26.	Sat. 27.	Mon. 29.	Tues. 30.	Wed. 31.	Thu. 1.
Bales sold.....	15,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Price Mid. Uplds. 10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.
" " Orleans 10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.	10¾d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Barley and oats are without change. Peas have advanced 6d., and closed at 41s. 6d. California wheat, which had been selling at 13s. 11d. has declined to 13s. 9d., and new western corn is 9d. lower, closing at 35s. Southern flour is quoted at 29s., a decline of 1s. from Tuesday's closing rate. The market is reported dull and declining:

	Fri. 26.	Sat. 27.	Mon. 29.	Tues. 30.	Wed. 31.	Thu. 1.
Wheat (Mil. red No. 1) p. cfl	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 9
Corn (West. mx'd) p. 480lbs	35 9	35 9	35 9	35 9	35 3	35 0
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) p. 504 lbs	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 6	41 6	41 6
Flour (southern) per bbl ..	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	29 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef continues to advance, and closed at 142s. 6d.; pork is firm at 73s.; bacon and lard have each advanced 6d., the first closing at 43s. and the latter at 50s. Cheese lost 2s. in as many days, and is now selling at 52s.

	Fri. 26.	Sat. 27.	Mon. 29.	Tues. 30.	Wed. 31.	Thu. 1.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	140 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	142 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 200 lbs	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	42 6	42 9	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0
Lard (American) " " "	49 6	49 9	49 3	49 6	50 0	50 0
Cheese (fine Am.) " " "	54 0	54 0	54 0	51 0	53 0	52 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—With the exception of fine American rosin, which has advanced from 12s. to 16s., the market is unchanged, and quotations remain as at last week's close. Petroleum advanced on Monday last to 1s. 5d., but has since receded to 1s. 4½d., at which it closed firm.

	Fri. 26.	Sat. 27.	Mon. 29.	Tu. 30.	Wed. 31.	Th. 1.
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
" (time) " " "	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Sp turpentine..... " "	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	1 4½	1 4½	1 5	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
" spirits..... per 8 lbs	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	44 9	44 6	44 9	44 6	44 6	44 6
Clover seed (Am. red) " "	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0

London Produce and Metal Markets.—Dullness has ruled throughout the week, as is usual at this season. The only change from last week's report is in Linseed Cake which has advanced 10s., closing firm at £10.

	Fri. 26.	Sat. 27.	Mon. 29.	Tu. 30.	Wd. 31.	Th. 1.
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 were quoted as follows:

	Fri. 19.	Sat. 20.	Mon. 22.	Tu. 23.	Wd. 24.	Th. 25.
Linseed cake (obl'g) p ton	£9 10 0	£9 10 0	£9 15 0	£19 0 0	£10 0 0	£10 0 0
" oil..... " "	41 4 0	41 4 0	41 4 0	41 4 0	41 4 0	41 4 0
Sperm oil..... " "	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Whale oil..... p. 252 gals.	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0

The following are the quotations for metals:

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

Latest: Friday, August 2, P.M.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, for the week ending this day, foot up 57,000 bales, of which 13,000 were for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 676,000 bales, of which 349,000 bales are American.

To-day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales. The last prices reported are 10½ for middling uplands, and 10½@10¾ for middling Orleans.

There is no material change in the breadstuffs, provisions, or produce markets either at Liverpool or London.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable increase both in dry goods and in general merchandise, the total being \$5,220,852, against \$3,229,456 last week, and \$5,412,576

the previous week. The exports are \$2,848,536 this week against \$3,892,324 last week, and \$3,325,599 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 3,694 bales, against 5,797 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) July 26, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 27:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Dry goods.....	\$1,486,091	\$3,366,859	\$2,869,310	\$2,130,751
General merchandise...	1,959,775	2,839,604	2,959,977	3,090,101
Total for the week.....	\$3,445,866	\$6,206,463	\$5,829,287	\$5,220,852
Previously reported....	136,801,907	86,004,186	171,411,861	141,178,880

Since Jan. 1..... \$140,247,773 \$92,210,649 \$177,241,148 \$146,399,732

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 30:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
For the week.....	\$8,040,364	\$2,947,348	\$3,343,670	\$2,848,536
Previously reported....	105,022,360	87,605,017	116,123,753	108,071,191
Since Jan. 1.....	\$113,062,724	\$90,552,365	\$119,467,423	\$110,919,727

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...	\$1,351,221	\$60,925,631	Cuba.....	\$149,119	\$3,396,794
France.....	118,538	6,925,104	Haiti.....	...	728,145
Holland & Belg.	131,340	2,998,358	Other W. I....	62,709	4,161,517
Germany.....	424,418	13,329,919	Mexico.....	1,675	850,973
Other N. Europe	42,213	1,180,897	New Granada...	40,798	1,836,723
Spain.....	40,524	637,092	Venezuela....	...	422,104
Other S. Europe	332,812	3,754,908	Br. Guiana....	36,885	735,235
East Indies....	...	...	Brazil.....	44,901	1,563,600
China & Japan ..	...	1,251,684	Other S. A. ports	...	1,940,546
Australia.....	...	1,546,547	All other ports.	...	859,576
Br. N. A. Colonies	75,283	1,460,917			

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 27, 1867:

July 22—St. N. America, Para—			" 27—St. Virginia, Liverp—		
American gold.....	\$8,709		American gold.....	325,000	
" 22—St. Scotia, Liverp—			" 27—St. Europe, Havre—		
American gold.....	1,320,000		Silver bars.....	186,750	
Gold bars.....	218,767		Foreign coin.....	3,950	
Silver bars.....	12,563		" 27—St. Europe, Paris—		
English sovereigns..	9,733		Gold bars.....	264,244	
Mexican silv'r dollars	204,088		" 27—St. Europe, Havre—		
" 25—St. Moro Castle, Hav—			American gold.....	75,000	
Spanish doubloons..	40,700		French coin.....	2,000	
" 25—St. Herman, Brem'n—			" 27—St. Allemania—		
Foreign silver.....	1,200		American coin.....	38,000	
" 25—St. Herman, London—			American silver....	25,000	
Mexican dollars....	36,021		Silver bars.....	8,500	
Gold & silver bars..	354,613		American gold.....	9,600	
" 25—St. Herman, South-			" 27—St. City of Antwerp,		
ampton—			Liverpool—		
Gold and silver bars.	130,781		American gold.....	203,962	
Unparted silver bars.	4,779				
Total for the week.....		\$3,49,960			
Previously reported.....		33,774,091			
Total since Jan. 1, 1867.....		\$37,266,051			

Same time in	1866.	1867.	Same time in	1858.	1859.
1866.....	\$51,294,597	1858.....	\$15,039,978		
1865.....	18,626,490	1857.....	20,074,186		
1864.....	31,014,205	1856.....	20,456,834		
1863.....	25,363,076	1855.....	19,917,308		
1862.....	35,678,887	1854.....	18,899,924		
1861.....	3,258,976	1853.....	12,556,140		
1860.....	27,987,294	1852.....	14,814,953		
1859.....	43,182,097				

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

July 22—St. South America,			" 23—Oc'n Queen, Aspin—		
Rio Janerio—			Gold.....	2,234	
Gold.....	\$1,300		" 25—St. Columbia, Hav—		
" 22—St. South America,			Silver.....	1,500	
St. Thomas—			Gold.....	930	
Gold.....	4,369				
Total for the week.....		\$10,733			
Previously reported.....		\$1,589,049			
Total since January 1, 1867.....		\$1,599,782			

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

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

Date.	For circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.
July 6.....	\$340,618,500	\$38,878,450	\$379,496,950
" 13.....	240,631,500	38,897,950	379,529,450
" 20.....	340,631,500	36,797,950	379,429,450

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

Week ending.	Current week.	Aggregate.	Currency returned.	Currency in Circulation.
July 6.....	\$160,550	\$303,206,276	\$4,425,962	\$298,780,314
July 13.....	46,350	303,252,626	4,465,062	298,787,564
" 20.....	76,50	303,328,876	4,522,462	298,806,414

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

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed.
July 6.....	\$470,000	\$365,955	\$349,000
July 13.....	500,000	475,089	385,460
" 20.....	359,000	314,376	263,494

4.—Receipts on account of Internal Revenue weekly, and total for fiscal year to date :

Week ending.	Current week.	Total to date.
July 6.....	\$4,875,294	\$14,362,868
July 13.....	3,230,367	17,593,235
" 20.....	4,678,563	22,271,798

5.—Receipts from Customs at the specified ports weekly :

Week ending.	N. York.	Boston.	Phila.	Baltimore.	N. Orleans.	Total.
July 6.....	\$1,612,769	\$203,126	\$111,326	\$213,056	\$62,053	\$2,202,330
July 13.....	2,078,940	196,700	231,384	173,802	94,727	2,769,553
" 20.....	1,905,512	276,243	126,069	100,985	95,518	2,500,209
" 27.....	2,577,001	291,844	95,299	136,560	.....	.....

We call attention to the card of Geo. Edward Sears, account-book manufacturer and dealer in stationery, at 45 William street. Mr. Sears succeeds Mr. Motley in business at his old well-known establishment.

Messrs. Parnelle Brothers' card will be found in the last part of this issue, offering for sale all the best kinds of coal for office and family use. Their offices are at 32 Pine street, and West Twenty-second street, near Tenth avenue.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. O'T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Banks.				
Oriental.....	5	August 1	At Bank.	July 26 to Aug. 1.
Long Island, Brooklyn....	6	August 1	At Bank.	.....
Corn Exchange.....	5	August 1	At Bank.	July 24 to Aug. 1.
Bank of Republic.....	5&5	August 5	At Bank.	.....
Manhattan Company.....	5	Aug. 10.	At Bank.	.....
Leather Manufacturers.....	6	August 1	At Bank.	July 30 to Aug. 2.
St. Nicholas.....	5	Aug. 10.	At Bank.	Aug. 2 to Aug. 12.
Railroads:				
New York Central.....	3	Aug. 20.	Dunc. Sher & Co	July 31 to Aug. 23.
Philadelphia & Trenton...	5	August 1	Philadelphia	.....
Insurance.				
Gebhard Fire.....	5	August 1	141 Broadway.	.....
Broadway Insurance.....	6	August 1	153 Broadway.	.....
Washington.....	5	August 1	172 Broadway.	.....
Universal Life.....	3½	August 1	Company Office	.....
Jersey City Fire.....	5	July 30.	Jersey City.	.....
Miscellaneous.				
American & Mexican Mail.	\$30	August 1	26 Broadway.	July 28 to Aug. 2
Morris Canal & Bank, Co..	5	August 1	Jersey City.	July 25 to Aug. 6

The substance of the table of Stock Sales usually published here will be found in the Sales Table, page 143.

FRIDAY, Aug. 2, 1867, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The extreme ease in money noted for some time past has been continued throughout the week. The last statement of the Associated Banks shows a moderate gain in deposits and in legal tenders, with a slight increase in loans, and the condition of the banks has probably not changed materially since. At the Western cities exchanges on New York appear to be about evenly balanced, and as money is reported comparatively easy at Chicago and Cincinnati there is no prospect of any immediate change here arising from Western movements.

The banks still retain their overdue compound interest notes. The Treasury gives in redemption of the notes an important proportion of bank currency, the effect of which is to reduce the legal tender reserves of the banks. By holding the notes the banks appear to lose the use of the interest (amounting to about 20 per cent. of the principal), but only apparently; as they consider the claim for interest as representing so much legal tender and consequently count the interest as so much reserve: and their legal tender reserve being so far increased, they are at liberty to lend more freely. As, however, few of the overdue notes are held by the banks of this city, this consideration has no direct bearing upon our money market.

The demand for money is chiefly confined to the stock brokers, who pay on demand loans 4@5 per cent. upon stock collaterals, and 3@4 per cent. on Governments.

There is little done in discounts. The banks take all the prime paper offered at 6@7 per cent.; but the offerings are quite limited. Maturing obligations are generally met with regularity, and there is a slight improvement in confidence among buyers of paper.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	3 @ 5	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	6½ @ 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, upon the whole, dull. There has been a steady influx of bonds, apparently beyond the demand for investment; and the broker's have probably increased their supplies somewhat considerably. To-day some of the brokers bid up prices ¼@½ per cent. upon bonds, and

½ upon August Seven-thirties; but apparently for the purpose of getting rid of a portion of their accumulations. The period approaches when the want of money is likely to cause some holders to realize upon their Governments; and although there is nothing to indicate that such a movement is immediately at hand, yet the anticipation of it keeps the market quiet. The following comparison shows the prices of bonds now and one year ago:

	Aug. 2, 1867.	July 24, 1866.		Aug. 2, 1867.	July 24, 1866.
U. S. 6's, 1881.....	11½	11¼	" 10-40's.....	102½	102
" 5-20's, 1862.....	112	108½	" 7-30's, 1st Div....	107½	106½
" " 1864.....	109½	108½	" " 2d ".....	107½	106½
" " 1865.....	109½	108½	" " 3d ".....	107½	106½

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

	June 21.	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	113	x.c. 109½	110½	110¼	.....	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	110½	111½	111½	111½	111½	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	107½	108½	109½	109	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	107½	108½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. iss....	110½	x.c. 107½	108½	107½	108½	108½
U. S. 5-0's, 1867, c.....	.....	107½	108½	107½	108½	103½
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	100½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
U. S. 7-30's 1st Series.....	106½	107½	108½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	106½	107	108	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series....	106½	107	108	107½	107½	107½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has been unsettled. The advance of prices during July was more rapid than was expected by the leading operators, and to their view there appeared to be a danger that the Summer movement might exhaust itself too early by an advance to extreme quotations. The larger operators for a rise appear, therefore, to have united in forcing the market back, and have sold a large amount of stocks for that purpose. For some time, the market took all the stock thus offered without any yielding of prices; during the last two days, however, there has been a partial failure of confidence among outside operators, and prices have yielded 2@2½ per cent. Some are buyers at the decline, while with others there is a disposition to break down the market still further, especially as the temporary weakness has increased the short interest. There can be little doubt that, on the lower basis sought to be established, there will be very active buying and a subsequent effort to run up prices beyond any figures reached this season. Confidence has been temporarily shaken by the decline; but the feeling is remarkably unanimous in favor of a future material advance.

The miscellaneous list is quiet, that class of stocks having been neglected by the larger operators. Their turn usually comes when the interest in railroad stocks has been exhausted. The contest between the old express companies and the Merchant's Union Express Co. has produced a considerable speculative interest in that class of stocks, and the prices of Adams, United States and American have advanced 3@4 per cent. during the week.

The business at the two stock boards for the current week amounted to 405,127, against the previous week's business 628,167 shares. The principal stocks sold were—Chicago and Northwestern, common 66,613, and preferred 24,703; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 22,425; Cleveland and Pittsburg 30,900; Cleveland & Toledo, 7,470; Erie 84,000; Hudson River 3,496; Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st pref., 6,592; Michigan Southern 11,800; Milwaukee and St. Paul—common 4,525 and preferred 8,900; New York Central 25,950; Ohio & Mississippi (\$100) 14,450; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 12,997; Reading 28,845. The miscellaneous stocks sold amounting to—Coal, 1,885; Mining, 6,400; Improvement, 5,000; Telegraph, 10,269; Steamship, 6,537 and Express 14,078, in the week's aggregate, 44,139 against last week's aggregate 86,083.

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

	June 21.	June 2.	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.
Cumberland Coal.....	33½	.....	40½	38½	38½	.....	32½
Quicksilver.....	27½	31½	32	33½	.....	34½	32½
Canton Co.....	47	.....	48	48	52½	51½	51½
Marietta pref.....	19½	21½	24½	23½	23½	.....	22½
New York Central.....	102½	104½	105½	105½	106½	109½	x.d. 105½
Erie.....	59½	66½	68½	70½	71½	74½	7½
Hudson River.....	108½	109½	109½	110	116½	119½	120
Reading.....	107½	109½	110	103½	104½	107½	106½
Mich. Southern.....	70½	78½	81½	79½	79½	83	80½
Michigan Central x.d. 107	110	.....	110	110	110	112½	.....
Clev. and Pittsb.....	77½	84½	86½	91½	91	91½	94½
Clev. and Toledo.....	120½	120	121½	119½	121	124½	123
Northwestern.....	35½	42½	45½	44½	44½	48½	48½
" preferred.....	59½	65½	67½	68	70½	72½	70½
Rock Island.....	90½	95½	97½	97	99½	104	101½
Fort Wayne.....	98	103½	100½	101½	101½	106½	106½
Illinois Central.....	120½	121½	122	.....	.....	119	118½

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.....	101	105	515	275	121	85	1,202
Railroad ".....	78,190	76,860	73,043	51,916	37,961	41,816	359,786
Coal ".....	600	100	600	460	.....	95	1,855
Mining ".....	2,400	900	700	500	1,000	900	6,400
Improv't ".....	1,900	800	800	500	800	300	5,000
Telegraph ".....	1,750	3,526	653	2,200	1,140	1,070	10,269
Steamship ".....	1,510	2,160	500	450	1,106	811	6,537
Express ".....	1,380	1,520	1,054	2,888	3,764	3,472	14,078
At Regular Board .	33,431	23,471	28,065	28,559	21,704	30,204	165,434
At Open Board....	54,300	62,500	49,800	30,630	24,188	18,275	229,693
Total current week.	87,731	85,971	77,865	59,189	45,892	48,479	405,127
Total Previous w'k.	49,957	109,617	129,872	123,724	115,102	99,780	628,167

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....	\$112,500	\$5,533,500	247,000	283,000	163,000	412,500	\$2,752,000
U. S. Notes.....	10,000	76,500	.....	101,000	37,000	51,850	276,350
State & City b'nds	49,000	68,000	40,000	30,000	77,000	197,000	456,000
Company B'nds.	17,000	11,000	24,000	17,000	20,000	17,500	106,500
Total Cur. w'k..	\$188,500	689,000	311,500	421,000	297,000	673,850	3,590,850
Previous week....	\$251,500	458,500	1,671,000	654,900	607,700	537,000	4,181,600

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been upon the whole firm. The demand for customs has been large; but there has been a material reduction in the requirements for export. The market has been spasmodically affected by the reports of difficulties between France and Prussia, and by a temporary decline in Five-twenties at London to 72½. The price at one time touched 140½ under these influences; but the understanding that the Treasury may become a seller upon any indications that the price is likely to stand at over 140 has checked the upward tendency. To-day there was a very active demand for loans from the "shorts," and gold was lent generally at ½ per cent. per day, in sympathy with which the premium advanced about ½.

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

	Open- ing.	Lowest.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Tone of Market.
Saturday, July 27.....	139¾	139¾	140¾	0¾	140¾ Firm
Monday, " 29.....	140¾	140¾	140¾	0¾	140¾ Firm.
Tuesday, " 30.....	140¾	140	140¾	0¾	140¾ Firm.
Wed'n'day, " 31.....	140	139¾	140	0¾	139¾ Dull.
Thursday, Aug. 1.....	139¾	139¾	140¾	0¾	140¾ Steady.
Friday, " 2.....	140	139¾	140¾	0¾	140¾ Firm,
Current week.....	139¾	139¾	140¾	0¾	140¾
Previous week.....	139¾	139¾	140	0¾	139¾
Jan. 1 to date.....	132¾	132¾	141¾	9¾	140¾

The movement in coin and bullion at this port for the week ending July 27, was as shown in the following formula :

Specie in banks Saturday, July 20.....	\$11,197,700
Treasure receipts from California.....	\$1,158,396
Imports of coin and bullion from foreign ports.....	17,926
Coin interest paid from U. S. Treasury.....	959,000—
Total reported supply for week.....	\$13,343,022
Export of coin and bullion to foreign ports.....	\$3,491,960
Paid into U. S. Treasury on account of customs.....	2,576,314—
Apparent excess of supply for week.....	\$7,274,748
Specie in banks Saturday, July 27.....	8,738,094
Deficits made up from unreported sources.....	\$1,453,316

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been rather less demand for bills during the week, but the supply being at the same time limited, there is no material change in rates. Leading drawers quote 60 days sterling at 110½, but the best bills are sold on the street ½ @ ½ below that figure.

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

	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.
London Comm'l.	109¾ @ 109¾	109¾ @ 109¾	109¾ @ 109¾	109¾ @ 109¾
do bkrs' lng	110¾ @ 110¾	110¾ @ 110¾	110 @ 110¾	110 @ 110¾
do do short	110¾ @ 110¾	110¾ @ 110¾	110¾ @ 110¾	110¾ @ 110¾
Paris, long.....	5.13¾ @ 5.12¾	5.13¾ @ 5.12¾	5.13¾ @ 5.12¾	5.13¾ @ 5.12¾
do short.....	5.11¾ @ 5.08¾	5.11¾ @ 5.10	5.11¾ @ 5.10	5.11¾ @ 5.10
Antwerp.....	5.17¾ @ 5.08¾	5.17¾ @ 5.08¾	5.17¾ @ 5.08¾	5.17¾ @ 5.08¾
Swiss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	36¾ @	36¾ @	36¾ @	36¾ @
Amsterdam.....	41¾ @ 41¾	41¾ @ 41¾	41¾ @ 41¾	41¾ @ 41¾
Frankfort.....	41¾ @	41¾ @	41¾ @	41¾ @
Bremen.....	79¾ @	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾
Berlin.....	72¾ @ 72¾	72¾ @ 72¾	72¾ @ 72¾	72¾ @ 72¾

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

	Custom House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.
July 22.....	\$463,648 26	\$7,812,545 78	\$8,811,009 72
" 23.....	599,190 85	839,990 55	1,757,893 33
" 24.....	444,284 61	4,464,491 56	3,351,103 35
" 25.....	387,616 68	5,110,000 70	4,544,865 51
" 26.....	452,759 35	1,597,284 01	1,616,402 66
" 27.....	223,814 53	1,980,591 87	1,608,101 84
Total.....	\$2,576,313 83	\$21,804,904 47	\$21,689,378 41
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of July 15.....			130,311,621 39
Deduct payments during the week.....			\$152,000,999 80
Balance on Saturday evening.....			21,804,904 47
Decrease during the week.....			\$130,196,095 33
			511,526 06

The total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$1,373,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$162,000 in gold, and \$2,414,314 in Gold Certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Balances.	Changes in Balances.
June 1.....	1,955,086	27,547,745	18,850,257	123,583,732	Dec. 8,691,457
" 8.....	1,789,140	8,347,553	18,876,740	134,112,929	Inc. 10,519,186
" 15.....	1,895,713	17,331,277	17,834,628	134,616,271	Inc. 503,351
" 22.....	2,039,064	14,932,695	12,146,169	132,129,745	Inc. 2,486,526
" 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	28,444,856	28,533,967	130,581,603	Inc. 89,111
" 20.....	1,901,280	17,330,480	17,660,498	130,311,621	Inc. 269,982
" 27.....	2,576,313	21,804,904	21,689,378	130,196,095	Dec. 511,526

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 27, 1867 :

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circula- tion.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$7,039,502	\$1,615,639	\$761,272	\$6,531,848	\$3,177,113
Manhattan.....	2,050,000	5,052,309	217,281	11,741	4,429,705	2,015,035
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	7,128,866	470,111	883,914	5,668,162	2,226,033
Mechanics'.....	2,000,000	5,433,275	152,455	578,000	4,089,162	1,330,519
Union.....	1,500,000	3,932,420	229,460	414,223	2,740,460	934,723
America.....	3,000,000	7,627,692	1,454,318	2,000	8,227,276	2,877,017
Phoenix.....	1,800,000	3,628,365	190,275	288,255	2,696,466	733,918
City.....	1,000,000	3,605,719	181,975	.....	2,198,369	425,774
Tradesmen's.....	1,000,000	3,115,737	15,018	794,566	1,982,080	801,472
Fulton.....	600,000	1,913,815	158,986	.....	1,902,570	1,028,504
Chemical.....	300,000	5,274,618	596,740	.....	5,081,691	1,820,992
Merchants' Exchange.....	1,235,000	3,182,301	11,193	452,096	2,178,234	783,292
National.....	1,500,000	2,690,002	79,765	489,579	1,662,572	233,481
Bankers'.....	800,000	2,572,205	32,712	257,311	2,010,585	718,043
Mechanics and Traders'.....	600,000	1,998,172	18,987	195,720	1,559,423	450,747
Greenwich.....	200,000	1,100,361	.....	4,275	827,882	97,748
Leather Manuf. National.....	600,000	3,108,846	297,256	256,915	2,500,992	746,167
Seventh Ward, National.....	500,000	1,280,285	19,725	178,605	919,669	450,503
State of New York.....	2,000,000	4,513,844	259,370	197,000	4,351,151	2,270,172
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	10,268,146	375,686	904,239	6,514,468	2,972,631
Commerce.....	10,000,000	24,139,265	435,749	5,839,890	8,159,881	6,648,810
Broadway.....	1,000,000	6,092,018	60,432	900,000	4,917,695	1,758,849
Canal.....	1,000,000	3,204,679	70,105	705,720	2,282,502	770,969
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	3,011,810	36,495	481,811	2,830,685	1,188,849
Pacific.....	422,700	1,901,586	16,898	110,538	1,569,356	413,306
Republic.....	2,000,000	4,783,972	361,696	858,750	3,608,276	990,638
Chatham.....	450,000	1,794,067	60,812	130,255	1,814,249	559,559
People's.....	412,500	1,451,358	118,919	6,386	1,279,485	206,576
North American.....	1,000,000	2,156,090	38,437	333,000	1,779,191	494,647
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,552,018	46,832	287,638	1,693,289	470,728
Irving.....	500,000	1,678,000	9,000	195,185	1,491,000	410,000
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	10,660,444	38,385	2,118,412	6,276,426	3,101,350
Citizens.....	400,000	1,528,601	16,918	131,182	1,162,477	400,633
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,120,664	83,310	4,222	1,861,372	501,616
Market.....	1,000,000	2,660,156	81,956	562,100	2,111,258	796,567
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,632,572	24,075	74,957	1,083,871	482,599
Shoe and Leather.....	1,500,000	4,827,600	46,565	919,063	2,778,000	900,000
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	3,091,242	27,019	8,234	1,861,091	306,000
Continental.....	2,000,000	4,155,434	117,313	569,933	2,820,987	1,083,000
Commonwealth.....	750,000	2,738,018	48,225	212,127	2,416,567	703,837
Oriental.....	300,000	1,265,308	8,852	8,856	1,087,046	210,866
Marine.....	400,000	1,834,663	22,482	356,500	1,520,904	572,750
Atlantic.....	300,000	1,381,256	9,182	99,166	1,122,379	303,771
Importers and Traders'.....	1,500,000	6,563,222	56,161	502,631	5,668,920	1,562,962
Park.....	2,000,000	13,374,186	310,627	963,500	11,550,939	5,476,861
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	974,985	8,235	308,219	1,112,974	478,959
Grocers'.....	300,000	889,788	6,146	78,900	867,572	303,557
North River.....	400,000	1,258,893	19,910	11,652	1,312,907	417,273
East River.....	350,000	935,857	1,529	283,500	654,381	253,217
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,193,260	10,447	836	1,235,175	293,420
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	16,615,854	60,246	2,567,766	14,010,103	5,136,857
Central National.....	3,000,000	12,781,172	16,534	1,680,977	12,496,841	3,772,209
Second National.....	300,000	1,301,560	.....	270,000	1,218,406	420,628
Ninth National.....	1,000,000	5,				

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.)

Table with columns for Stocks and Securities, including categories like National, State, Municipal, and Railroad Stocks. It lists various securities with their respective prices and weekly sales volumes.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 2.

The volume of business is increasing, but without buoyancy in prices, or any especial activity. There is as much disposition to sell as to buy, and profits, though not large are fair, and pretty evenly distributed throughout the various branches of business.

Cotton has slightly advanced. Breadstuffs have declined somewhat under increased supplies, but with more business. Tobacco is held at an advance which, has checked business. Groceries, at rather easier prices, have been fairly active.

Pork has partially lost the late speculative advances, new mess closing drooping at \$23 35. Lard, which touched 13 1/2 cents for prime, has fallen to 13 3/8, and Dry Salted Hams and Shoulders have declined one cent per pound. Bacon alone, among hog products, close firm with a very light supply. Beef is very scarce and firm, and Butter has done rather better and prime table sorts have advanced 2a3 cents per pound, but Cheese has been dull and declined one cent.

Hides have been quiet but very firm, and there is more inquiry for Skins, and a good business in Leather.

Metals have been less active. The large business of the previous fortnight in Copper, Tin and Iron has been followed this week by comparative quietude, although the business is still considerable at full prices.

East India goods have been rather quiet, but without essential change except a decline in Manilla Hemp to 11c. gold. There have been further transactions in Jute.

Naval Stores show some variations. Common Rosins are in reduced stock and firmer, while Tar is more plenty at some decline. Oils of all kinds have become comparatively quiet. Petroleum has been tending downward and closes heavy and unsettled for both present and future delivery.

Foreign Dried Fruits still tend upward. Fish are less buoyant. Building Materials are steady. Tallow has been in good demand and firm. Whiskey declined early in the week but closes firmer. Hay has declined.

Hops are quite unsettled; the accounts from the growing vine are better: from Wisconsin the accounts are quite favorable.

Wool is without especial feature; receipts are still much below last year, but prices do not improve.

Freights have been dull; the London steamer took Breadstuffs on her own account, but to-day there was a pretty fair business to Liverpool and Glasgow.

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending August 2, 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 various commodities like Ashes, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York. Table with columns: Same time in 1866, Total since January 1, 1867, Total this week, and various regional categories like Mexico, India, Europe, etc.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port or the week ending July 26, 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	127	2,985	3,945	Hardware	367	6,348	8,291
Coal, tons	10,872	87,591	95,936	Iron, RR b'rs	27,933	227,629	166,969
Cocoa, bags	620	11,889	7,783	Lead, pigs	6,375	255,082	275,350
Coffee, bags	19,564	546,170	505,344	Spelter, lbs.	887,025	6,882,068	6,882,068
Cotton, bales	21	279	1,816	Steel	4,149	131,915	110,083
Drugs, &c.				Tin, boxes	24,733	385,265	451,867
Bark, Peru	231	5,934	4,074	Tin slabs, lbs	119,320	2,302,614	4,609,113
Blea p'w'd'rs	150	16,752	15,171	Rags	284	40,384	22,351
Brimst, tns.	355	10,088	11,871	Sugar, hhds,			
Cochineal	23	1,531	666	tcs & bbls.	11,188	229,272	286,602
Cr Tartar	15	885	738	Sugar, bxs & bg	4,087	165,007	271,258
Gambier	14,352	13,521	17	Tea	683,234	593,998	593,998
Gums, crude	268	10,109	8,282	Tobacco	31	17,063	12,587
Gum, Arabic	82	2,730	2,252	Waste	14	4,472	9,655
Indigo	45	1,862	2,328	Wines, &c.			
Madder	10	3,249	7,229	Champ. bkts	2,300	56,487	78,927
Oils, ess	73	2,272	2,968	Wines	7,532	90,164	290,706
Oil, Olive	974	24,111	78,512	Wool, bales	514	28,555	45,424
Opium	488	455	455	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, hi-carb	650	96,066	89,476	Cigars	13,356	\$256,670	1,093,308
Soda, sal.	25	14,831	21,731	Corks	2,213	168,189	91,457
Soda, ash	616	20,378	24,860	Fancy goods	98,874	2,193,331	2,498,970
Flax	222	1,250	7,813	Fish	6,691	403,519	580,228
Furs	184	2,299	2,746	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth	60	21,382	16,331	Lemons	9,334	338,125	350,485
Hair	213	2,649	3,239	Oranges	653,174	275,376	275,376
Hemp, bales	84,430	82,786	82,786	Nuts	4,350	481,571	608,598
Hides, &c.				Raisins	7,458	471,564	581,894
Bristles	68	1,194	1,524	Hides, and rsd	104,973	5,714,109	4,122,099
Hides, dres'd	247	5,440	6,492	Rice	21,326	250,802	455,254
India rubber	328	26,488	14,543	Spices, &c.			
Ivory	1,396	453	453	Cassia	72,541	125,873	37,069
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger	183	40,013	14,802
Jewelry	27	411	458	Pepper	169,527	31,678	120,490
Watches	12	529	698	Saltpetre	29,798	19,927	19,927
Linseed	225,734	166,541	166,541	Woods			
Molasses	3,237	105,043	93,895	Fustic	1,875	106,144	126,622
Metals, &c.				Logwood	5,357	80,673	100,580
Cutlery	72	2,091	3,688	Mahogany			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 2, 1867.

The receipts of cotton this week at all the ports show a very slight increase, the total reaching 5,993 bales (against 5,946 bales last week, 6,026 bales the previous week and 7,932 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since Sept. 1, this year 1,843,235 bales, against 2,004,441 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	1,201	Florida	27
Mobile	341	North Carolina	152
Charleston	1,331	Virginia	102
Savannah	1,378		
Texas	536	Total receipts for week	5,993
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c.	925		

The aggregate receipts at all the ports for the corresponding week of 1866 was 6,608 bales. The exports also show a small increase for the past week, the total reaching 16,234 bales, against 11,845 bales last week and 18,787 bales the previous week. In the following table we give the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

From	Liverpool.	Havre.	Barce-lona.	Bre-men.	Ham-burg.	St. Peters-burg.	B. N. A. Colonies.	Total.
New York	3,180	30		311	173			3,694
Boston							1	1
Baltimore	34							34
New Orleans	6,521	775				1,985		9,281
Mobile	2,823							2,823
Charleston			401					401
Total this w'k	12,558	805	401	311	173	1,985	1	16,234

For the corresponding week in 1866 the shipments from all the ports amounted to 12,215 bales. The total foreign exports from the United States since September 1 now amount to 1,527,231 bales, against 1,492,063 bales for the same period last year, and the stocks at all the ports reach only 156,757 bales, against 330,186 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 fail 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-M'TS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, July 26.	707,992	401,118	158,632	54,000	613,750	229,361	29,983
Mobile, July 26.....	228,891	145,543	4,362	3,506	153,411	60,238	7,588
Charleston, July 26.	152,724	74,174	3,524	1,381	79,079	82,175	2,639
Savannah, July 26.	231,422	108,592	959	....	109,551	111,305	2,419
Texas, July 19	175,808	58,303	....	7,798	66,101	88,321	7,980
New York, Aug. 2*.	116,129	369,058	28,344	63,596	460,998	....	71,090
Florida, July 26†....	57,497	3,019	....	....	3,019	40,624	148
N. Carolina, Aug. 2.	37,808	534	....	....	534	37,275	....
Virginia, Aug. 2.	103,592	12,901	....	....	12,901	90,302	....
Other ports, Aug. 2*	31,372	27,565	....	322	27,887	....	135,000
Total	1,843,235	1,200,807	195,821	130,603	1,527,231	739,611	156,757

The market this week has exhibited considerable activity and increased firmness on the part of holders. This is principally owing to the greatly reduced stocks (the total at all the ports now reaching only 156,757 bales), and only moderately favorable accounts from the growing crop. Spinners have entered the market more freely, some speculative feeling has been developed, and prices have further advanced during the week fully one cent, the market closing very firm in face of a weak report from Liverpool by the Cable. The idea prevails to some extent that our stock will not suffice to supply the wants of spinners until the new crop comes in, and that they may be compelled, therefore, to order cotton from Liverpool. Our exports, therefore, are likely to be very small for the remainder of the season. The sales of the week have been about 16,500 bales, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary	22	22	22	22
Good Ordinary	23	23	24	25
Low Middling	26	26	27	27
Middling	28	28	29	29
Good Middling	30	30	31	32

The exports of Cotton this week from New York show a further decrease, the total shipments reaching only 3,694 bales, against 5,797 bales last week. The particulars of these shipments are as follows:

To Liverpool, per steamer—Scotia, 1,247....Hecla, 348....Virginia, 1,059	
City of Antwerp, 526. Total bales	3,180
To Havre, per steamer—Europe, 30. Total bales	30
To Bremen, per steamer—Heimann, 15....Atlantic, 296. Total bales	311
To Hamburg, per ship—Sir John Lawrence, 173. Total bales	173

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.
	July 8.	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.		
Liverpool	4,322	5,101	4,774	3,180	363,001	374,235
Other British Ports	....	....	....	....	6,057	17,962
Total to Gt. Britain..	4,322	5,101	4,774	3,180	369,058	391,197
Havre	371	742	....	30	23,338	34,111
Other French ports	....	....	....	....	6	88
Total French	371	742	....	30	28,344	34,199
Bremen and Hanover	465	1,527	454	311	37,233	17,745
Hamburg	727	420	155	173	16,064	15,097
Other ports	....	500	414	....	7,496	6,052
Total to N. Europe ..	1,192	2,447	1,023	484	60,793	38,894
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	1,851	1,915
All others	....	....	....	....	952	754
Total Spain, etc.	....	....	....	....	2,803	2,669
Grand Total	5,885	8,290	5,797	3,694	460,998	466,959

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	2,230	130,665	South Carolina	813	61,324
Texas	1,268	66,771	North Carolina	106	31,122
Savannah	1,636	101,348	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	141	75,167
Mobile	50	26,032	Per Railroad	620	120,456
Florida	32,262	32,262			
Total for the week				6,864	
Total since Sept. 1					645,157

* 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 July 12, except Apalachicola, which are only to July 5.
‡ 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.....	71,091	.....	10,025	.....	951	.....
Texas.....	16,836	.....	.....	.....	407	.....
Savannah.....	5	15,168	249	8,841	8	7,040
Mobile.....	29,717	.....	1,020	.....	200	.....
Florida.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	6,036	.....	81	2,687	196	7,584
North Carolina.....	660	.....	1,005	.....	46	2,574
Virginia.....	60	9,863	.....	.....	19	14,017
New York, &c*.....	684	57,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c... 305	31,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....bales	1,154	238,305	330	123,578	269	32,773

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

The exports of cotton from these cities this week have been as follows:—

From Baltimore—To Liverpool, per steamship Worcester.....	bales	34
From Boston—To British N. A. Colonies.....	bales	1

making the total exports for the week 35 bales;

seven above the vessels in

the week were made from

the same information with

regard to the Southern ports:

Exported this week from—	Total bales
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per ships Theobald 2,660.....	Belgravia 6,521
3,861.....	.....
To Havre per schooner W. L. Burroughs 775.....	775
To St. Petersburg, per bark Frank Marion 1,985.....	1,985
From Mobile—To Liverpool per ship Bazaar 2,823.....	2,823
From Charleston—To Barcelona per brig Solida 218.....	Despejada 401

Total exports this week from Southern ports..... 12,505

THE GROWING CROP.—The accounts this week as to the crop are from most districts more favorable, while from some they are less favorable. Too much rain for cotton has, however, evidently fallen throughout a large portion of the South, and it has been followed in some places, as is claimed, by the appearance of the worm. Still full reliance cannot, of course, be placed on unfavorable rumors. At this season of the year we must expect to hear the usual summer complaints. In our opinion, however, there is just at present more to fear from the ill effects of politics on labor than from the worm; but if all goes well from this time, we expect a fair yield. Below we give a few extracts from our exchanges, which will indicate the tenor of all the advices we have received:

NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *Price Current* of the 27th of July says: The weather is still warm and showery, but with less rain than last week. The hope of the planters is that the recent rains will be succeeded by a dry, hot spell, which would destroy the worms and enable the laborers, inefficient as they are, to clean out the grass. If, on the contrary, the weather should continue showery, they apprehend the most disastrous results. The accounts from the country, on the whole, are more discouraging than we have before noticed. The *South Western* of the 17th of July says: Last Saturday a gentleman, who is cultivating a plantation a short distance below this place, brought into our office a cotton stalk perfectly full of embryo caterpillars. He thinks that in a few days he will not have a green stalk in a field of 200 acres. We have heard of another planter on the river who has concluded to suspend all work on his cotton, owing to the presence of this insect of destruction.

Our later advices by telegraph report better weather and a more hopeful feeling.

ALABAMA.—The Mobile *Times* of the 26th of July, says:—The crops are fast recuperating from the losses inflicted by the late fifteen days rains, and under the powerful influence of a July sun are looking as promising as ever. The approach of the army worm, which had been heralded by the arrival of the grass worm, has fortunately been entirely foiled by the late hot weather, and the danger may now be considered as over. The Mobile *Price Current* of the 27th July gives extracts from letters received from many parts of the State, all of which agree that the crop of cotton is looking extremely well.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah *News and Herald* of the 26th of July, says:—Crop accounts from the upland district of our section are very favorable, and the dread of damage by too much rain has died away, driven out by the cheering prospect before the planter. The sea islands and seaboard counties of this State, South Carolina and Florida, have suffered severely by the rains of the last six weeks, and from which, we regret to say, the accounts grow worse daily.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston *News* of the 26th of July says: "Our exchanges bring us cheering news from the crops, and it is only in a few sections that any fears are entertained by the planters. In Spartanburg the growing crops on the bottom lands have in some instances been destroyed, but a large portion of this has been planted again, and the prospects are good, not only for corn, but for cotton and other products. The rains have been felt more severely in the Pee Dee country than in any other section, on account of the large quantity of low land in that locality."

Our advices with regard to the Upland sections of the State are all favorable.

TEXAS AND MISSISSIPPI.—Continued complaints are made of heavy

rains throughout Texas and portions of Mississippi. In the high lands, however, crops are progressing favorably.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writes as follows: *

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—During the earlier days of the week the cotton trade was much depressed, and a further decline took place in the quotations. At the close, however, there is decidedly more steadiness in the market, but at the same time holders of produce manifest a desire to meet the market, and hence there is no improvement in the quotations. On the contrary, notwithstanding that the sales to the trade and for export have been large, prices are lower than at the close of last week. In American cotton there is no alteration, but Brazilian has declined $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Egyptian also $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. East India produce has slightly declined in value since Saturday last. The total sales of the week amount to 76,740 bales of which 1,860 bales are on speculation, 15,660 bales for export; while the trade have purchased to the extent of 59,220 bales. Annexed are the prices current of American cotton at this date and at same period in 1866:

	1867.				1866.		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good	
Sea Island.....	17	18	20	24	27	33	
Stained.....	11	12	14	16	17	18	
Upland.....	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mobile.....	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	14
New Orleans.....	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Texas.....	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

The following statement shows the price of middling qualities of cotton at this date since 1864:

	1864.				1865.				1866.				1867.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Middling—	44	34	27	18	50	18	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sea Island.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco.....	30	18	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broach.....	19	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dholerah.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

	1866.	1867.
Stock at Liverpool.....	Bales 934,100	729,810
London.....	70,385	82,802
American cotton afloat.....	35,000	40,000
Indian.....	700,000	688,580
Total.....	1,739,485	1,541,192

The following are the particulars of sales and imports for the week and year, and also of stocks on the evening of Thursday last, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.														
	Sales this week.				Total this year.	Same period 1866.	Average weekly sales, 1867.	Average weekly sales, 1866.	Imports		Stocks				
	Trade.	port.	Ex-Speculation.	Total.					To this date 1867.	To this date 1866.	This week.	Same date 1866.	Dec. 31.	1866.	
American.....bales.	30,350	6,690	1,620	38,660	829,480	763,430	21,160	18,500	31,179	903,816	931,128	1,156,130	383,490	418,610	167,370
Brazilian.....	7,500	2,830	.....	10,330	186,340	232,450	4,730	5,850	9,106	294,899	300,255	404,865	151,610	108,580	41,760
Egyptian.....	1,590	100	.....	1,690	113,120	127,130	3,550	3,610	52	141,804	133,753	200,083	56,530	47,120	23,180
West Indian.....	1,000	370	.....	1,370	57,760	54,260	1,540	1,590	254	69,949	62,141	90,274	30,750	24,670	11,620
East Indian.....	18,770	5,660	210	24,670	612,300	693,200	13,060	15,630	11,787	424,669	833,987	1,544,675	105,690	333,520	270,100
China and Japan.....	10	10	.....	20	3,370	2,570	20	30	.....	891	4,795	12,993	1,830	6,600	2,840
Total.....	53,220	15,660	1,860	76,740	1,832,270	1,873,010	44,060	45,440	55,378	1,926,061	2,266,044	3,409,020	729,810	934,100	516,770

	Imports				Stocks			
	This week.	To this date 1867.	To this date 1866.	Total.	This week.	Same date 1866.	Dec. 31.	1866.
American.....	31,179	903,816	931,128	1,156,130	383,490	418,610	167,370	1866.
Brazilian.....	9,106	294,899	300,255	404,865	151,610	108,580	41,760	1866.
Egyptian.....	52	141,804	133,753	200,083	56,530	47,120	23,180	1866.
West Indian.....	254	69,949	62,141	90,274	30,750	24,670	11,620	1866.
East Indian.....	11,787	424,669	833,987	1,544,675	105,690	333,520	270,100	1866.
China and Japan.....	.....	891	4,795	12,993	1,830	6,600	2,840	1866.
Total.....	55,378	1,926,061	2,266,044	3,409,020	729,810	934,100	516,770	1866.

LONDON, July 20.—A very moderate business has been transacted in cotton, and prices are rather lower than at the close of last week. The subjoined particulars relate to East India, China and Japan cotton:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 18.....	Bales. 123,083	198,577	108,091
Deliveries.....	168,598	163,093	89,049
Stocks, July 18.....	63,196	70,385	82,302

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—The trade is quiet but the better descriptions of cotton are held at full prices. Good middling is quoted at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. fair to fully fair 15d. to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., good fair do. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Annexed is the statement of exports since November 1:

	Great Britain.		Continent.	Total.
	bales.	bales.		
From June 25 to July 3, 1867.....	450	504	953	953
Previously from 1st November, 1866.....	155,0	4	31,105	187,159
Total.....	155,504	32,608	188,112	188,112
Same period last season.....	130,515	27,792	158,307	158,307
Do. 1864-65.....	212,168	42,478	253,646	253,646

BOMBAY, July 9.—The exports during the fortnight have been 65,000 bales.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 2, 1867.

The exports of crude tobacco this week from all the ports are less than last week, though still large, the total shipments reaching 5,624 hhds., 1,015 cases 1,303 bales, against 6,183

* 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.]

hhds., 2,211 cases, and 1,257 bales last week. Of the shipments for the present week 1,415 hhds. were to Great Britain, 2,468 hhds. to Germany, 1,354 hhds. to Italy, 255 hhds. to France, and the balance to other ports. The stocks the past month have not very materially increased, for although the receipts have continued liberal, the exports have been on an extremely large scale. On the 1st August, the stocks at New York, Baltimore and New Orleans amounted to 51,591 hhds., against 55,682 hhds. the 1st of July, 43,105 hhds. the 1st of June, 34,307 hhds. the 1st of May, and 33,305 hhds. the 1st of April. The following table gives the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

The ports.	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems— hhds. bales.	Pkgs.	Man'f. lbs.
Export'd this week from							
New York	3,623	971	1,224				22,551
Baltimore	1,684	30			59		
Boston	16	14	79			102	
New Orleans	301						
Philadelphia							
Total this week	5,624	1,015	1,303		59	102	22,551
Total last week	6,183	2,211	1,257		112	442	49,603
Total previous week	6,171	1,268	678		330	889	35,293

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.	Tcs.	Stems— hhds. bales.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'f. lbs.
Great Britain	11,649	2,414	157	548	57	790	1,203,399
Sweden	342				20		
Germany	36,011	28,590	8,783	8	3,526	854	272,944
Belgium	5,383	764					49,736
Holland	11,534	119			576	4	17,276
Italy	12,839	21					46,411
France	8,347	25	99				18,215
Spain, Gibralt. &c.	7,544	1,289	20			570	616,018
Mediterranean	1,066	61				51	72,605
Austria	14						
Africa, &c.	1,474	305	953			609	113,040
China, India, &c.		1,697	97	15		274	
Australia &c.	35	632		30		2,587	2,626,163
B. N. Am. Prov.	538	799	21			4,665	217,615
South America	194	1,013	1,625	24		792	491,125
West Indies	802	1,055	5,575	1		584	615,588
East Indies		372					
Mexico	2	41	231				4,157
Honolulu, &c.		169					13
All others						50	8,906
Total since Nov. 1	100,774	38,766	17,561	626	4,179	854	11,599

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems— hhds. bales.	Bxs. & Pkgs.	Man'f. lbs.
New York	51,020	34,895	14,590	357	2,151	854	4,868
Baltimore	41,558	82		2	2,028	12	261,916
Boston	1,132	3,447	2,616	45		5,432	4,516
Portland	20	14				530	
New Orleans	6,562		263				
Philadelphia	21	31	47				91,142
San Francisco		268	45				290
Virginia	461	29		222			467
Total since Nov. 1	100,774	38,766	17,561	626	4,179	854	11,599

The market this week has been generally less active, owing mainly to the advanced views of holders. The demand for Kentucky leaf has been good, but factors having shown a disposition to advance prices, business has been restricted to about 600 hhds., mainly lugs and low leaf, for export to the Mediterranean. The improvement has not been very decided in these grades, but they brought very full quotations. The finer grades are held mostly out of the market. Seed leaf shows a large falling off in business, the better grades being held back. There has been some speculation in goods in the growing districts, and a general holding back and withdrawing from the market, in anticipation of higher prices. We have only to note sales of 30 cases Connecticut fillers at 4½c.; 28 cases Connecticut, 11c., 90 do, 8@10c., 190 do, private terms, 41 do., 17c., 62 cases old Ohio, 7c. In foreign tobacco the business has been restricted to 127 bales Havana on private terms. Manufactured tobacco is very firm, especially new work. The demand is moderate for local consumption and to fill export orders, and the transactions of the week amount to about 950 boxes. We have thoroughly revised and mainly advanced our quotations for all kinds of tobacco.

QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY.

KENTUCKY LEAF (HHDS.).			
Light.	Heavy.	Light.	Heavy.
Common Lugs.. 4½@5 c.	6 @ 7	Good Leaf..... 10½@13c.	12½@16
Good Lugs..... 5½@5½	7 @ 8	Fine do..... 13½@14½	17 @19
Common Leaf... 6½@7½	7½@8½	Selections..... 15½@16½	20 @21
Medium do... 8 @10	9½@12		

SEED LEAF (BOXES).		
	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut & Massachusetts Fillers	7 @10c.	5½@6½
“ “ Wrappery lots	25 @40	12 @20
“ “ Fine wrappers	45 @65	15 @40
New York State Fillers	3½@5	4 @4½
“ “ Average lots	8 @17	7 @15
“ “ Wrappers	15 @30	10 @25
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	.. @3	10 @25
“ “ Average lots	4½@10	7 @14
“ “ Wrappers	10 @30	10 @25

MANUFACTURED.			
Black work—com., tax paid.	25 @30c	Fine, tax paid.	80 @1 25
good	40 @55c	Black work, medium, in bond	10 @15c
fine	60 @70c	good & fine	16 @28c
Bright work—common	25 @40c	Bright work, medium	15 @40c
good	45 @75c	good & fine	50 @55c

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

Below are the monthly statements of the stocks of tobacco at New York.

STATEMENT OF THE STOCKS OF SPANISH TOBACCO, AUGUST 1.

	Havana, bales.	Cuba, bales.	Yara, bales.	Sagua, bales.	Cien's bales.
Stock on hand July 1, 1867	7,133		75		
Received since	4,022		206		
Total	11,160		281		
Sales & reshipments to July 31, '67	4,023		75		
Stock on hand August 1, 1867	7,137		206		
Same time 1866	7,518	110	279		
“ “ 1865	7,547				170

STATEMENT OF STOCKS IN THE NEW YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSE, AUGUST 1.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. & N.C. Hhds.	Ohio, Hhds.	Md., Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock July 1, 1867	21,231	624	43	25	21,923
Received since	12,365	49			12,414
Total	33,596	673	43	25	34,337
Delivered since	9,089	54			6,143
Stock August 1, 1867	24,507	919	43	25	25,194
Brooklyn inspection—Stock July 1, 1867					4,892 hhd.
Received since					2,443
Total					7,335
Delivered since					1,963
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, August 1, 1867					5,372
Total stock					30,566
Same time, 1866					29,705
“ “ 1865					35,883

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) hhd.	(This week) pks.	(Previously) hhd.	(Previously) pks.	(Total since Nov. 1) hhd.	(Total since Nov. 1) pks.
Virginia	153	3,451	7,643	84,147	7,796	87,598
Baltimore	42	637	3,473	3,811	3,515	4,448
New Orleans	201		2,361	412	2,562	412
Ohio, &c.	2,993	550	46,219	28,319	49,212	28,869
Other			129	871	129	871
Total	3,389	4,638	59,825	117,560	63,214	122,198

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Manuf. lbs.
Liverpool	545			
London	624			
Bremen	942	626	259	
Hamburg	42	316	871	
Leghorn	1,043			
Genoa	311			
Gibraltar	87	12		1,954
British N. A. Colonies				9,332
Cuba		16		
Other W. Indies	25			
Br. Guiana	2			3,595
New Granada		1	94	7,970
Brazil	2			
Total export for the week	3,623	971	1,224	22,851

* 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 Liverpool 200 hhds leaf and 30 cases.... To Bremen, 1,484 hhds leaf and 59 hhds. stems.
From Boston—To Gibraltar 40 half bales.... To Africa 15 hhds. To Fortune Island, 6 boxes. To St. Pierre Miguelon, 10 cases, 3 bales and 25 boxes.... To Hayti, 56 bales.... To British N. A. Provinces 1 hhd., 4 cases and 71 boxes.
From Philadelphia—To Santiago de Cuba, 3,350 lbs. of manufactured.
From New Orleans—To Marseilles 265 hhds.... To Liverpool 46 hhds.

VIRGINIA.—At Richmond the market continues firm. Sales for the week, 650 hhds, closing a little heavy, particularly for low grades. All sun-cured fillers and wrappers command full rates. The following quotations are revised: Lugs, common (light weight) \$3@4; lugs, medium, \$4@6; lugs, good shipping (heavy weight) \$6@8@10; medium leaf, \$8@13; good stripping and shipping, \$12@17 50@22 50; fine shipping (English) \$16@21@26; common bright, \$15@22 50; medium bright, \$25@35; fine, \$50@75.

At Petersburg the tobacco market is firm at full prices for all desirable grades. Good shipping and manufacturing leaf is in demand, and we may safely recommend to planters to ship their tobacco, as the market is active and firm. Fancy wrappers also sell well. The market the

past week has been active with heavy breaks, sales to the amount of about 400 hhd. have been made at full prices for all desirable grades. The receipts are comparatively light. We quote the market firm at the close as follows; Lugs, common \$4 50 to \$5 50 per 100 lbs., fair \$6 to \$7, good shipping \$7 50 to \$9 50, good working \$8 50 to \$10. Leaf common \$8 50 to \$10, medium \$12 to \$13, good working \$15 to \$18, fine \$17 to \$20, good shipping \$16 to \$18, fine \$18 to \$25. Receipts this week 291 hhd.; last week 256 hhd.; total since Oct. 1, 6,500 hhd.

At Baltimore, receipts of both Maryland and Ohio have fallen off materially the past week. The demand for Maryland is good, but sales restricted on account of the limited offerings. We report 300 @400 hhd. sold, and prices unchanged. For Ohio descriptions the demand has been more active; the sales foot up since our last review, 1,350 hhd., of which 572 were taken for France, and the residue for Germany; prices rule steady. In Kentucky leaf there is nothing doing worthy of special remark. Inspections for the week, 495 hogsheads Maryland (33 reinspected), 930 Ohio, (114 reinspected), 30 Virginia—total 1428 hhd. Cleared same time, 1,484 hhd. leaf, 59 do stems to Bremen; 200 hhd., 30 cases to Liverpool. Quotations unchanged.

Stock in warehouses 1st January 1867, together with 1,950 hhd. on shipboard not cleared.....	19,595
Inspected this week.....	1,428
“ previously.....	35,873
.....	56,896
.....	29,301
.....	59,938
.....	35,239
.....	21,657

NEW ORLEANS.—The market opened more active, but towards the close of the week was characterized by less animation. Offerings have been restricted, and as extreme views have prevailed between buyers and sellers only a limited business was done. The rapid depletion of the stock caused factors to hold at very full prices. The sales for the week comprised 163 hhd. We quote the market very firm. Receipts for the week, 661 hhd. Exports for the week: To New York 291, Marseilles 265, and to Liverpool 46—total, 512 hhd. Stock on hand and on shipboard, 4,740 hhd.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, August 2, 1867, P. M.

There has been a fair degree of activity in Flour and Wheat, but with prices tending downward.

Flour has been so very irregular as to be extremely difficult to quote. The inferior and low grades of State and Western have been taken so freely for export that these qualities have been nearly cleared off the market. The better grades of extra State have also felt an export demand, and are now in reduced stock, and all sound Western flours are scarce and wanted. But of Southern flours, and city brands from new wheat there is a surfeit, and prices have given way materially, being decidedly lower and unsettled to-day.

Wheat shows a decline for new, while old of all grades has remained steady. We are now receiving some new Red Winter Wheat from Ohio and Michigan, the quality of which is superb, selling at \$2 40@2 50. Amber Southern was taken yesterday for export to London at \$2 35, and during the week several boat loads of inferior Spring have been taken for Liverpool at \$1 60@\$1 65. White California maintains its price at \$2 65 @2 75. The crop of Winter Wheat has all been secured in good condition. The Red Wheat is superior in quality and the yield large, but the white is much shrunken and otherwise deficient in quality and quantity. The weather continues good in the Spring Wheat regions, where harvesting is now about commencing.

Corn has been declining. An effort to sustain prices by putting a large proportion of the receipts in store, upon which the stock increased from 205,000 to 504,000 bushels, was only partially successful. The corn crops in the Southern and Middle States promise all that can be desired. In the Eastern States and the more northern of the Western States it is somewhat backward, but enjoys just now peculiarly favorable warm and moist weather.

Oats have been in better supply, and with small arrivals of new from the South, the market is weak and unsettled. Rye has been dull. Barley is entirely nominal. Barley malt is scarce and firm.

The following are closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine... 3 bbl. \$6 40@7 60	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel.....	\$1 60@2 05
Extra State.....	Milwaukee Club.....	1 50@2 15
Shipping R. hoop Ohio.....	Red Winter.....	2 10@2 40
Extra Western, common to good.....	Amber do.....	2 40@2 50
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	White.....	2 25@2 75
Southern supers.....	Corn, Western Mixed.....	88@1 03
Southern, fancy and ex.....	Western Yellow.....	1 06@1 10
California.....	Southern White.....	1 10@1 15
Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	Oats, Western cargoes... Jersey and State.....	77@83
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	Barley.....	1 00@1 20
	Malt.....	1 50@1 65
	Peas, Canada.....	1 15@1 30

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1867		1866	
	For week.	S'c Jan. 1.	For week.	S'c Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	32,280	823,630	60,815	1,276,825
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,150	154,485	3,550	180,125
Wheat, bush.....	60,770	1,158,880	104,240	1,111,760
Corn, bush.....	736,365	5,901,385	677,630	9,609,355
Rye, bush.....	13,695	90,570	19,070	392,990
Barley, &c., busn.....	10,665	347,930	6,620	455,885
Oats, bush.....	163,660	1,623,920	143,015	2,900,495

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

To	Flour, bbls.	C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week....	5,615	...	6,756	...	8,957	...	85,111
since Jan. 1.....	22,242	25	75,712	6,515	844,495	116,406	4,941,677
N. A. Col. week..	6,389	250	...	...	...	...	4,000
since Jan. 1.....	68,592	19,836	...	...	...	1,750	46,649
West Ind. week..	1,392	290	...	...	...	...	1,596
since Jan. 1.....	133,936	68,568	1,205	63	...	6,183	76,837
Total expt, week	14,666	775	6,756	...	8,957	...	91,606
since Jan. 1, 1867	282,452	94,055	100,627	136,877	869,183	126,314	5,185,493
same time, 1866.	577,032	82,827	147,215	199,200	...	824,190	7,061,959
Since Jan. 1, from							
Boston.....	91,751	13,706	500	...	2,753	258,018	5,398
Philadelphia.....	18,047	16,054	8,302	...	...	4,763	673,844
Baltimore.....	56,206	32,089	...	...	...	1,911	696,162

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

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Buffalo, 14 days.....	14,110	1,208,740	254,740	9,580	...
Oswego, 9 days.....	16,989	255,804	...	...	4,465
Total.....	31,099	1,464,544	254,740	9,580	4,465
Previous week.....	50,420	1,709,409	347,055	10,600	25,216
Corresp'd'g week '66.....	86,374	1,901,132	951,546	28,470	99,050

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending July 27 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	14,258	62,155	879,326	51,120	1,100	15,187
Milwaukee.....	3,373	66,288	13,699	4,782	...	1,586
Toledo.....	7,174	68,387	55,582	2,237	...	...
Detroit.....	3,015	2,187	358	1,736	956	...
Cleveland.....	2,800	70,000	26,000	17,000	...	350
Totals.....	30,620	269,017	974,965	76,875	2,056	17,123
Previous week.....	25,686	237,541	1,158,577	9,512	3,323	8,400
Corresponding week, '66	43,360	146,441	961,429	319,411	1,745	29,514
Since Jan. 1, 1867.....	1,382,146	5,161,280	17,482,686	3,541,958	536,794	521,239
Same time, 1866.....	1,808,796	10,494,168	22,171,803	7,676,772	575,109	1,092,059

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—We have had nearly a week of heavy rain and winds which have laid the grain crops in many instances, but done no further damage, and otherwise have been beneficial. The markets, however, are very sensitive at this critical season, and have generally advanced. France and Belgium have competed with English buyers for cargoes on passage. On Tuesday we had a brisk advance of 3d. @ 4d. per cental on wheat, and 1s. per sack on flour. Indian corn on the contrary was dull and rather easier. To-day holders tried to establish a further advance, but were disappointed in the result. Wheat and flour both sold very slowly where more money was insisted upon. Indian corn too was not active, and anything over 36s. was obtained with great difficulty.

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

Week ending July 13, 1867.....	25,502 qrs. at 64s. 9d.
Same time 1866.....	30,932 " 55s. 10d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, bbls. & sacks.	I. Corn, qrs.
United States and Canada.....	8,700	2 6,000	24,061
France, Spain and Portugal.....	...	2,273	...
North Europe.....	738	104	...
Mediterranean and Black Sea.....	1,920	50 812	8,951
Other places.....	32,242	...	...
Total for week.....	43,600	52 9,189	33,002
Total since 1st January.....	626,164	22,424 232,125	537,445
Same time 1866.....	287,636	59,518 257,234	560,651

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 2.

The grocery trade has been less active this week than was generally expected. The very encouraging prospect of the crops in the country has led to rather higher anticipations of trade and speculation in most kinds of goods than seems to have been warranted at this time. Trade does not become very active during the best seasons until about the 10th, inst. and it is no unfavorable thing to notice a quiet market at this time. Prices of all kinds of goods are steadily maintained, and there is a fair trade for consumption, but there is less speculative feeling than for the past two weeks.

The imports during the week have been considerable of coffee and sugar—small of molasses—and of tea only 57 pkgs. Of sugar, the heaviest receipts have been in Cuba boxes—the total being 11,304; the receipts of boxes at other ports have also been liberal. The receipts of Rio coffee amount to 26,528 bags, making the stock in first hands to-day about 63,000 bags, with the prospect of about 10,000 bags coming to hand

next week. Two cargoes of Maracaibo and one of Ceylon have also been received.

TEA.

TEA has been very quiet during the past week, with only a fair trade in lines. Holders of cargoes are very firm in their views, and there is no doubt of an increased business soon. The sales for the week are 3,000 half chests Japans and 900 do greens.

The imports of the week have been only 57 packages from Liverpool. Our usual table of imports is omitted, as it remains substantially unchanged.

Advices from Hong Kong are to the 30th of May. The Overland Trade Report says of Tea: The market at Foochow has not yet opened, though musters are coming to hand in considerable numbers and the clippers are on the berth. Reports, however, are sent down, favorable both to the quality of the finer classes of teas and to the chances of reasonable rates at the opening of the season. The season has already been opened at Canton at a reduction in rates as compared with last year, though one hardly sufficient to meet the exigencies of the present situation.

SUGAR.

SUGAR has been only moderately active for either raw or refined, and the demand is principally from the trade, and there is little of interest of change or expectations to notice in relation to the trade this week. The general remarks at the head of this article seem to apply more particularly to sugar. The sales amount to 2,900 hhds. and 1,400 boxes.

The imports of sugar show a decided increase at most all the ports, especially of Cuba boxes. At New York alone the import of boxes amounts to 11,304. The details for the week are as follows:

At—	Cuba—	Other	Manila	At—	Cuba—	Other
boxes.	hhds.	hhds.	bags.	Philad'l.	boxes.	hhds.
N. York 11,304	6,388	790	....	Baltimore	1,237	1,814
Portland 8	548	....	....	New Orleans	2,854	397
Boston 2,069	2,004	148	....	....	....	....

Stocks July 30, and imports since January 1, are as follows:

At—	Cuba.	Other	Brazil, Manila.
boxes.	*hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.
N. York stock	51,651	....	26,195
Same date 1866	77,377	....	93,456
Imports since Jan. 1	117,094	187,941	31,872
Portland do	1,694	4,337	1,383
Boston do	38,524	29,223	6,207
Philadelphia do	16,131	54,900	7,910
Baltimore do	10,986	14,726	20,738
New Orleans do	2,854	9,819	1,118
Total import	187,283	301,046	69,228

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

COFFEE.

COFFEE has been more active, and the large stocks of last week have been considerably reduced. At the close, however, trade is rather quiet, but prices are steady and firm. The sales for the week foot up fully the large volume of 43,454 bags.

The imports of the week have been quite liberal, including 26,528 bags of Rio, and 12,623 of other sorts. The details are as follows: Of Rio, 4,000 bags per "Psyche," 5,000 per "Nescatoa," 4,669 per "Hulda," 3,801 per "Wanderer," 5,021 per "Alexandria," and 4,037 per "Dolphin." Of other sorts, 7,418 bags were Maracaibo, 4,110 bags Ceylon, 410 bags Hayti, and 685 bags of sundries.

The imports since January 1, and stock in first hands July 30, are as follows:

OF RIO COFFEE.			OTHER SORTS.		
Import.	Stock.		At New York.	At Bost.	
New York, bags	403,543	83,709	Java, bags* 45,492	7,930	1,454
Philadelphia "	10,730	5,000	Ceylon " " 9,110	4,110	....
Baltimore "	130,397	22,000	Singapore, " " 20,962	645	9,599
New Orleans "	55,882	....	Maracaibo, " " 28,614	875	....
Galveston "	3,200	....	Laguayra " " 23,660	5,288	....
Mobile "	5,000	....	St. Domingo, " " 20,630	8,927	....
Savannah "	2,500	....	Other, " " 17,023	6,426	11,406
Total	611,252	83,709	Total	164,491	25,274

* Includes pockets reduced to bags.

MOLASSES.

MOLASSES has also been less active, although there is a fair demand prevailing for both low and high grades. The sales foot up 2,500 hhds. of all kinds.

The week's import is small, being about equal to that of the previous week, the details are as follows:

At—	Cuba.	Porto	Other.	At—	Porto	Other.
hhds.	hhds.	Rico.	hhds.	hhds.	Rico.	hhds.
New York	825	50	478	Philadelphia	478	....
Portland	25	....	....	Baltimore .....	....	....
Boston	897	379	2	New Orleans	33	....

Stocks, July 30, and imports since January 1 are as follows:

At	Cuba.	P. Rico	Oth. Fo'gn.	Total	N. O.
hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.	hhds.	bbls.
New York, stock	13,700	3,840	1,600	19,140	....
N. Y. imp'ts since Jan. 1	68,982	16,583	22,741	108,306	7,106
Portland "	34,268	99	479	34,846	....
Boston "	50,339	3,314	4,336	57,989	1,122
Philadelphia "	43,300	1,255	1,300	45,855	....
Baltimore "	10,337	847	1,911	13,095	984
New Orleans "	30,477	175	....	30,652	....
Total	237,703	22,273	30,767	290,743	9,212

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

FRUITS.

FRUITS continue in good demand, and for raisins especially the business is quite large, and a further advance is noted. Other kinds have remained steady, and the market so closes. Domestic dried fruits are neglected.

SPICES.

SPICES continue fairly active, and with rather light offerings prices have ruled firm. We notice a sale of 8,000 mats Cassia on favorable terms.

We annex ruling quotations:

Tea.		Duty.	
	—Duty paid—		—Duty paid—
Hyson, Common to fair ...	90 @ 1 05	do do Ex f. to fin'st	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 50	do Sup'r to fine.	90 @ 1 05
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair ...	7 @ 1 15	do Ex f. to finest	10 @ 1 20
do Super. to fine ...	1 15 @ 1 35	Oolong, Common to fair ...	70 @ 80
do Ex fine to finest ...	1 40 @ 1 70	do Superior to fine ...	85 @ 1
unp. & Imp., Com. to fair	00 @ 1 15	do Ex fine to finest ...	1 25 @ 1 65
do Sup. to fine ...	1 25 @ 1 45	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair	65 @ 80
do do Ex. f. to finest ...	1 55 @ 1 85	do Sup'r to fine.	91 @ 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 per cent ad valorem in addition.

Rio, prime, duty paid ...	gold 18 1/2 @ 19	Java, mats an 1 bags ...	gold 24 @ 25
do good	gold 17 @ 17 1/2	Native Ceylon	18 1/2 @ 19
do fair	gold 15 1/2 @ 16	Maracaibo	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do ordinary	gold 14 @ 14 1/2	Laguayra	17 @ 18
do fair to g. cargoes ...	gold 13 @ 17	St. Domingo @ ..

Sugar.

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

Porto Rico	4 @ 14 1/2	do do do 18 to 15	12 1/2 @ 13
Cuba, inf. to com. refining	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do 16 to 18	14 1/2 @ 14
do fair to good do	11 @ 11 1/2	do do do 19 to 20	15 1/2 @ 15
do fair to good grocery ...	12 @ 12 1/2	do do white	14 1/2 @ 16
do pr. to choice do	12 1/2 @ 13	Loaf	@ 17
do centrifugal	10 1/2 @ 13	Granulated	@ 16
do Melado	7 @ 9	Crushed and powdered ...	@ 16
Hav'a, Ex. D. S. Nos. 7 to 9	11 @ 11 1/2	White coffee, A.	1 1/2 @ 16
do do do 10 to 12	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Yellow coffee	15 @ 15 1/2

Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon.		do Clayed	46 @ 48
New Orleans	@	Barbadoes	54 @ 58
Porto Rico	50 @ 6		
Cuba Muscovado	46 @ 16		

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 per lb	4 @	Pepper,	(gold) 21 @ 21 1/2
Ginger, race and Af (gold)	11 @ 11 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica. (gold)	19 @
Mace	87 1/2 @	Cloves	(gold) 16 1/2 @ 27
Nutmegs, No. 1	86 @ 87 1/2		

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, 25 per cent ad val.

Raisins, Seedless	per cask @	Sardines	per qr. box 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do Layer	per box 4 10 @ 15	Figs, Smyrna	per lb 15 @ 20
do Bunch	3 75 @	Brazil Nuts	8 1/2 @ 10
Currants	per lb 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Filberts, Sicily	12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn	1 @	Walnuts,	8 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	21 @ 22	DRIED FRUIT—	
Dates	11 @ 12	Apples	per lb 4 @ 7
Almonds, Languedoc	41 @ 42	Blackberries	16 @ 18
do Provence	28 @ 29	Raspberries	@ 50
do Sicily, Soft Shell	23 @ 23 1/2	Pared Peaches	35 @ 41
do Shelled	35 @ 36	Unpeeled do	7 1/2 @ 8
Sardines	per box @	Cherries, pitted, new ...	40 @ 45
do	per ht. box 29 1/2 @ 31		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 2, 1867.

The Dry Goods market presents many features of interest and improvement compared with last week. The anticipation of the opening of fall trade with the beginning of this month has caused considerable activity on the part of Jobbing houses in this and other cities in stocking up in preparation for it, and considerable sales of goods have been made by agents here to go to the large cities. The higher price of cotton has also stimulated the activity, but there has been no speculative feeling exhibited. The business is in preparation for a legitimate consumptive demand. With the present small stock of cotton in the country the operators are able to advance prices somewhat, but even with a considerable spinning demand at this time, it is not likely that the price will advance to 30 cents per lb. With the possibility that the coming crop will reach the estimate of 2,800,000 bales manufacturers are very careful not to produce large stocks of goods to lie over upon a market with cotton at 18 or 20c. per lb. It is fully comprehended by purchasers that with light stocks

of goods, prices may be temporarily advanced, but they anticipate that trade would be checked by it, and a further decline occur a few weeks later. There is no reason why trade should not be quite active during the greater portion of this month. No anxiety exists, except, perhaps, the trifling effects created by speculative rumors intended to induce buyers to lay in larger stocks of goods. Generally the trade exhibits a very healthy, satisfactory condition. The exports of Dry Good and Domestics continue fair. The following are the details for the week, ending July 30, 1867:

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.			FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val. \$	D. Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.	Dry Goods cases.
Danish W. Indies...	5	\$379	.....	.....	.....
British W. Indies...	9	285	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	4	600	1	500	.....
Cuba.....	100	13,996	.....	.....	.....
New Granada.....	12	2,065	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	10	1,880	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	2	300	.....
Havana.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Br. Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Total this week.	140	\$19,145	3	\$800	10
Since Jan. 1.....	5,581	792,500	3,610	821,617	5,296
Same time 1866....	2,222	352,503	2,198	678,797	1,774
“ 1869.....	62,420	.....	.....	29,617	.....

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have met with a very liberal demand from jobbing houses and agents have disposed of considerable quantities of goods. Prices are not notably changed. Standards are held at 17½@18c. The following are prices in jobbers' hands, 2 per cent. off for cash:—Atlantic N 3-4 10½, Indian Orchard L do 12, Union do 10, Pepperell N do 13½, Atlantic V 7-8 14½, Atlantic E do 15, Pacific E do 15, Tremont E do 11½, Bedford R do 11, Indian Orchard W do 13, Massachusetts E do 14, Pepperell O do 14½, Indian Head 4-4 18, Pacific extra do 17½, do H do 17½, do L do 16, Atlantic H do 17½, do A do 18, do L do 16, Lawrence E do 15½, do C do 17½, do F do 15, Stark A do 17, Amoskeag B do 17, Medford do 16½, Kenebeck do 10½, Roxbury do 16, Indian Orchard B B 1, Pepperell E do 17½, Great Falls M do 14½, do S do 13½, Dwight W do 14½, Standard do 14, Pepperell R do 16, Laconia E do 14½, Laconia B do 16, Laconia O 9-8 16, Pequot do 21, Saranac E do 20½, Indian Orchard A 40 inch 16½, do C do 15½, Utica 5-4 37½, Pepperell 7-4 27½, Utica 7-4 42½, Pepperell 9-4 35, Monadnock 10-4 35, Pepperell 10-4 42½, Utica do 70, Utica 11-4 75 cents.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have also been fairly active in agent's hands, while jobbers report but little business. Prices are not essentially changed. Globe 3-4 8½, Kingston do 9½, Boot R do 11, do H do 12, Globe A 7-8 do 10, Stafford B do 13, Waltham X do 15, Amoskeag Z do 12½, Great Falls M do 14½, do S do 13½, do A do 15½, Lyman Cambric do 16½, Straford M do 14, Hill's Semp. Idem. do 18, Bartlett 31 inch 15, Newmarket A do 15, do C, do 16½, Great Falls K do 16, Bartletts do 19, James Steam do 18 Indian River XX do 13½, Attawaugan XX do 15½, Lawrence B do 16½, Hope do 17½, Tip Top do 19, Amoskeag A do 20, Boot B do 18½, Forestdale do 20, Masonville do 22½, Androscoggin L do 22½, Lonsdale do 22½, Bates XX do 25, Arkwright do 23½, Lyman J do 22, Wamsutta H do 30, do O do 30, Atlantic Cambric do 29, Lonsdale Cambric do 31½, New York Mills do 35, Hill do 21, Amoskeag 42 inch 22½, Waltham do 20, Dwight 9-8 27½, Wamsutta do 35, Lyman R. 5-4 18, Boot W do 21, Nashua do 26, Bates do 25, Wamsutta do 42½, Amoskeag 46 inch 24, Waltham 6-4 26½, Mattawamkeag do 25, Pepperell do 27½, Allendale do 27½, Utica do 42½, Waltham 8-4 33½, Pepperell do 37½, Allendale do 32½, Mattawamkeag 9-4 40, Pepperell do 42½, Utica do 65, Allendale do 40, Waltham do 42½, Monadnock 10-4 37½, Waltham do 50, Allendale do 50, Pepperell do 52½, Utica do 70, Pepperell 11-4 65.

TICKS have met with but little business or change. Conestoga extra 40, Conestoga C M 32, Amoskeag A C A 32 inch 40, do A 32 inch 32, do B 32 inch 28, do D 30 inch 20, do C 30 inch 24, Pemberton E 18, do AA 30, Brunswick 16, Blackstone River 17, Hamilton 30, Somerset 14½, Thorndike 18, Pearl River 37½, Pittsfield 9½, York 32 inch 40, do 30 inch 29, Cordis A A A 32 inch 32½, do 4-4 32½, Everett 21, Boston A A 27½ Swift River 17½, Eagle 4-4 21½, Albany 9½ cents.

STRIPES are inactive, but steady. Amoskeag 23½ and 24½, Uncasville 16½-17½, Whittenton BB 3 3 17½, do C 15½, Pittsfield do 9½, Haymaker 16 and 17, Everett 27 inch 16 and 17, Massabec 6-3 23½, Boston 14½ and 15½, Blackstone 3-3 15, American 14 and 15, Eagle 12½ and 13½, Hamilton 25, Jewett City 13½ and 14½, Sheridan G 14.

CHECKS are without change, and the demand has been small. Park Mills Red 17½, Lanark 4x2 29 inch 13½, Lanark Fur 13½, Union 50 4x2 30, do 50 2x2 30, do 20 4-2 27½, do 202-2 27½, Caledonia 15 inch 28, do 11 inch 22, Kennebeck 26½, Star No.600 15½, do No. 800 2x2 20½, do No 900 4-2 22½.

DENIMS are in fair demand, and prices are steady. Amoskeag 29, Haymaker 28 inch 16, do brown 15, York 28 inch 29, Warren brown 27 inch 15, Boston Mfg. Co. 29 inch 13½, Pearl River 29, Chester Dock 16, Monitor 14, Manchester Co. 19, Columbian XXX 33, Arlington 18, Blue Hill 12½, Otis BB 25, Mount Vernon 26½, Pawneell 14.

BROWN DENIMS are in demand for export. Winthrop 15, Amoskeag 18, Laconia 18½, Pepperell 18½, do fine jean 19, Stark A 18, Massabec 16, Woodward duck bag 26½, National bags 31, Stark A do 6½½, Liberty do 31.

PRINT CLOTHS are inactive in this market but firm at 9 cents for 64x 64 square cloth.

PRINTS have been inquired for more liberally by jobbing houses, and assortments are generally filled up in anticipation of an early opening of business. Prices are unchanged. 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, Freeman 12½, Cocheco 16, Lowell 12½, Hamilton 15-15½, Home 10½, Empire State 9, Lancaster 15, Wauregan light 14, Hovey 8½.

LAWNS and GINGHAMS are dull and nominal at this time. 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 38. 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. Androscoggin 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 SILESIAs are in fair demand at unchanged rates. 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 offered in a great variety of new and desirable styles but there is only a light demand from any source. Lowell 22, Hamilton Co. 23, Manchester dark 23, Pacific dark 23, Armures dark 23, High colors 28, Pacific Merinos 40, Mourning 23, Shepherd checks 20, Spragues 19, Skirtings 30.

WOOLEN GOODS are improving steadily, especially for heavy goods, although prices are not advanced. Quotations can hardly be given with any degree of certainty.

FLANNELS and LINSEYS are in some demand at steady rates. Westerly Linseys sell at 29, Park 35 inch 22½, do 60 do 37½, do 65 do 42½, do 75 52½, Miners' Flannel 42½ and 50, Union Cotton and Wool 20, Black Rock 26. For Flannels Balknap shirting sell at 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 37½, Pequa, double fold 45, Bay State, Opera 55, Gilbert's do 62½, Franklin do 62½, Middlesex do 60.

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 35, Whittenden d&t 47½, Everett 25 to 35, Andover 21½.

AMERICAN LINEN is in steady request, and prices are maintained.

FOREIGN GOODS are very quiet, but with light importations and the expectations of an early opening of trade there is a good degree of confidence manifested. The demand is very light for all kinds of goods.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 1, 1867, and the corresponding weeks of 1865 and 1866 have been as follows:

	1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	3,017	\$1,322,200	2,023	\$925,377	511	\$233,295
do cotton...	1,212	331,073	694	211,548	596	183,098
do silk...	549	581,718	356	370,913	223	248,062
do flax...	1,028	334,647	866	251,668	556	179,465
Miscellaneous dry goods.	406	158,558	609	190,637	253	105,091
Total.....	6,212	\$2,734,196	4,548	\$1,950,203	2,139	\$934,011

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	1,042	\$506,987	147	\$54,023	127	\$64,687
do cotton...	159	44,858	70	19,877	60	19,570
do silk...	85	112,358	7	10,704	21	26,145
do flax...	299	64,061	67	20,760	121	25,826
Miscellaneous dry goods.	8	6,313	23	17,811	172	8,148
Total.....	1,593	\$731,579	314	\$123,180	501	\$144,376
Add ent'd for consumption	6,242	2,734,197	4,548	1,950,203	2,139	954,011
Total thrown upon market	7,435	\$3,468,773	4,862	\$2,073,383	2,640	\$1,098,387

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	474	\$184,267	971	\$412,544	642	\$288,347
do cotton...	27	9,594	166	50,641	173	50,025
do silk...	64	112,703	140	198,627	39	37,329
do flax...	193	53,947	271	90,793	160	49,111
Miscellaneous dry goods.	5	4,641	1,453	359,221	24	12,304
Total.....	763	\$365,152	3,001	\$788,527	1,038	\$428,116
Add ent'd for consumption	6,242	2,734,196	4,548	1,950,203	2,139	954,011
Total entered at the port	7,005	\$3,099,348	7,549	\$2,738,730	3,177	\$1,382,12

The table of weekly imports usually published on this page will hereafter be omitted, and its place supplied by a full table of imports for the three months, to be published at the end of each quarter.

Our General Prices Current will be found on pages 157 and 158.

The Railway Monitor.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The fiscal year of this company ends May 31. The results of operations for the past five years read as follows :

Table with 6 columns (years 1862-63 to 1866-67) and rows for Passengers, Freight, Miscellaneous, Total gross earnings, Expenses, and Net earnings.

The general income account, varying somewhat from the above figures, exhibits the total revenue and disbursements as in the following statement :

Table with 6 columns (years 1862-63 to 1866-67) and rows for Balance from previous years, Receipts from earnings, Total revenue, Expenses, Stock dividend, U.S. tax on dividends, Total disbursements, and Balance to next year.

The general balances are shown in the following accounts, as of May 31, yearly :

Table with 6 columns (years 1863 to 1867) and rows for Capital stock, Bonds, U.S. tax on coup., Unpaid dividends, Jack n. Lans'g and Saginaw R.R. Co., Bills & sundries, and Balance of income.

Per contra the following are shown :

Table with 5 columns and rows for Construction, Materials, Cash loans, Jol. & N. Ind. RR., Jacks'n, Lans'g & Sag'w bond ac't, Land accounts, As'ts in off'r's h'nds, and Bills & accounts.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINES.—That success should attend the establishment of great lines of transportation managed by a central directory could never be doubtful.

The number of miles run was 8,800,856, and the number of tons carried one mile, 62,534,422, at an average rate of 1.92 cents per ton per mile.

Table with 2 columns and rows for Freight moved East and West, and Total net earnings.

The number of miles run was 8,800,856, and the number of tons carried one mile, 62,534,422, at an average rate of 1.92 cents per ton per mile.

Table with 2 columns and rows for Boston and Worcester, Western Railroad and others east of Albany, Hudson River railroad, New York Central railroad, and Great Western (Can.) railroad.

The number of regular "blue cars" now in the line is 402. The approaching fall and winter business, it is estimated, will require 1,500 to 2,000 cars for its accommodation.

ST. LOUIS PASSENGER RAILROAD.—The following is a statement of the gross earnings of the several street railroads of St. Louis for the year 1866, as reported to the Internal Revenue, assessors :

Table with 2 columns and rows for Citizens (Frank in av.), Missouri (Olve st.), People's (Fourth st.), St. Louis (Fifth st.), Tower Grove (Third st.), Union (Locust st.), Bellefontaine, 2 mo., and Total gross earnings reported.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with multiple columns for different railroads (Atlantic & Great Western, Erie Railway, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Chicago & Northwestern, Marietta and Cincinnati, Toledo, Wab. & Western, Chic., Rock Is. and Pacific, Michigan Central, Ohio & Mississippi, Western Union) and rows for months (Jan to Dec) and Yearly totals.

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), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and N.B. (Where the total Funded Debt is not given in detail in the 2d column it is expressed by the figures in brackets after the Co's name).

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns for N. B. (The figures after the name, refer to the vol. and page of CHRONICLE containing last report. * means "leased."), Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last paid, rate), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask), and N. B. (The figures after the name refer to the vol. and page of CHRONICLE containing last report. * means "leased."), Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last paid, rate), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask).

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

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

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

* Capital \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares. † Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares. ‡ Capital \$200,000, in 20,000 shares.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: Marked thus (*) are participating, and (†) write Marine Risks., Jan. 1, 1867. Capital, Net as'ts, DIVIDEND. Periods, Last paid, Bid, Last Sale. Lists various insurance companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American Exch'e, etc.

RIGHTS OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—An important decision relating to telegraph companies has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Carew, appeal from the Wayne Circuit Court. Carew telegraphed to Baltimore for forty cases of oysters. In the transmission an error occurred, whereby he received only four cases instead of forty. The message was written on one of the company's blanks, with the usual printed heading, covering the conditions on which messages are taken for transmission. The Circuit Court held that the telegraph company was liable for the damage suffered by Carew, treating the company as common carriers, and Carew as not bound by the conditions unless his attention was particularly called to them. The Supreme Court reverses this decision, holding that the telegraph company are not common carriers, and that they have a right to establish any reasonable rules governing their liability in the impartial transmission of messages, plainly printed in conspicuous letters. It is stated to be sent on the annexed conditions, the sender by signing the message adopts the conditions, and is bound by them, whether he reads them or not. It is his own negligence if he fails to notice them.

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. 15 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 STUART.

Secretary 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, 1844.

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. Golden Marray, E. Haydeck White, N. L. McCready, Daniel T. Willets, L. Edgerton, Henry K. Kunhardt, John S. Williams, William Nelson, Jr., Charles Dimon, A. William Heye, Harold Dollmer, 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 NOTMAN, 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 Snyder, 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 Reimsen, Stephen Hyatt.

JACOB REESE, President.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

Buffalo City Insurance Co.

OF BUFFALO.

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1867.

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

WM. 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.

American Railroad Guide

August Number Contains:

Latest Official Time Tables, complete, for the United States and Canada; Towns, Cities, and Villages on Railway Lines, Hotels, &c.; Steam Navigation Lines.

A PERFECT GUIDE FOR BUSINESS MEN AND TRAVELERS.

Price Twenty-Five Cents.

For Sale by News Agents and Dealers.

J. W. PRATT & Co., Publishers.

75 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

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 AUSTRALIA 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 \$248 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 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 required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive 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 interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic 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 suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million 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 remaining 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 throughout 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 Bankers, 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 severe 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 expenditure 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,

ISAAC 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 (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. BECHTELL,
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 furnished us (of a new combination of metals to be used in the manufacture of Lillie's Safes) to the severest tests of our Power Drill, and with the best tempered drills our skill and experience could produce.

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 progress, we became satisfied that if not utterly impenetrable, it would at least require days of time, a large number of drills and machine power to penetrate through it; and that it was entirely out of the power of even the most skillful 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 invited to call and examine for themselves as to the merits of our Safes.

Lillie Safe & Iron Co.,

LEWIS LILLIE, President.

198 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25TH, 1867,

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1866, to 31st December, 1866 \$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1866 2,188,325 15

Total amount of Marine Premiums.. \$10,470,346 31

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

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1866 to 31st December, 1866..... \$7,632,236 70

Losses paid during the same period..... \$5,683,895 05

Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, \$6,771,885 00

Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise 1,129,350 00

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, 221,260 00

Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.... 141,866 24

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 3,837,735 41

Cash in Bank 434,207 81

Total Amount of Assets..... \$12,536,304 46

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Twenty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Second of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres t.

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.

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

Ashes—Duty: 15 per cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort... per 100 lb @ 8 7/8 Pearl, 1st sort... @ 12 7/8

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. American yellow... per lb 41 @ 43

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

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Pilot... per lb @ 7 1/4 Navy... @ 5 1/4 Crackers... 9 1/4 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter—Fresh roll, per lb, new... 24 @ 35

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 5; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Sperm, patent... per lb 48 @ 55

Cement—Rosendale per bl... @ 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb. One inch & upward per lb 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) per lb 17 @ 18

Coffee.—See special report.

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

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

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val. Regular, quarts per gross 55 @ 70

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 2 1/2 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val

Bark, 80 per cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1/2 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE.

Acid, Citric... (gold) 57 1/2 @ 60 Alcohol, in bond... 75 @ 8 Aloes, Cape... per lb 20 @ 21 Aloes, Socotrine... 75 @ 85 Alum... 3 1/2 @ 4 Annato, good to prime... 75 @ 1 61 Antimony, Regulus of Argols, Crude... 18 @ 20 Argols, Refined... 32 @ 33 Arsenic, Powdered... 2 @ .. Assafetida... 25 @ 35 Balsam Copaivi... 5 @ 85 Balsam Tolu... 1 25 @ 1 40 Balsam Peru... @ 3 25 Bark Petayo... 60 @ .. Berries, Persian... 38 @ 40 Bi Carb. Soda, New-castle... gold @ 5 Bi Chromate Potash... 18 @ 18 1/2 Bleaching Powder... @ 5 1/2 Borax, Refined... 31 @ 3 1/2 Brimston. Crude per ton... (gold) 38 50 @ 40 00 Brimston. Am. Roll per lb... @ 3 1/2 Brimston. Flor Sulphur... @ 5 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... (gold) @ 2 1/2 Camphor, Refined... 92 1/2 @ .. Cantharides... 1 60 @ 1 70 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 18 @ 19 Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 00 @ 3 25 Castor Oil Cases per gal 2 15 @ 2 17 Chamomile Flow's per lb 30 @ 45 Chlorate Potash (gold) 12 @ 23 Caustic Soda... 8 1/2 @ 9 Caraway Seed... 20 @ .. Coriander Seed... 14 @ 15 Cochineal, Hon. (gold) 94 @ 95 Cochineal, Mexic'n (g'd) 90 @ 92 1/2 Copperas, American... 14 @ 1 1/2 Cream Tarar, pr. (gold) 2 1/2 @ 2 9 Cubebs, East India... @ 3 1/2 Cutch... 17 @ 17 1/2 Epsom Salts... @ 4 1/2 Extract Logwood... 10 @ .. Fennell Seed... 17 @ 18 Flowers, Benzoin. per oz. 30 @ 60 Gambier... 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Gamboge... 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginseng, South & West... 85 @ 90 Gum Arabic, Picked... 50 @ 75 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 85 @ 88 Gum Benzoin... (gold) @ 55 Gum Kowrie... 31 @ 36 Gum Gledda... 25 @ 26 1/2 Gum Damar... 40 @ 4 1/2 Gum Myrrh, East India Gum Myrrh, Turkey... 55 @ 65 Gum Senegal... (gold) @ 28 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey... (gold) 60 @ 1 60 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 3 75 @ 8 80 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ .. Ipecacuanha, Brazil... 3 85 @ 3 9 1/2 Jalap, in bond gold... 85 @ 90 Lac Dye... 25 @ 55 Licorice Paste, Calabria Licorice, Paste, Sicily... 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste Spanish Solid... 34 @ 40 Licorice Paste, Greek... 30 @ .. Madder, Dutch... (gold) 7 @ 7 1/2 do, French, E.X.F.F. do 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 Manna, large flake... 1 60 @ .. Manna, small flake... 1 00 @ 1 66 Mustard Seed, Cal... 8 @ 12 Mustard Seed, Trieste... 14 @ .. Nutgalls Blue Aleppo 83 1/2 @ 35 Oil Anis... 4 50 @ 5 01 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... 88 @ 90 Prussiate Potash... 15 @ 36 Quicksilver... 78 @ 80 Rhubarb, China. (gold) 2 75 @ 3 50 Sago, Peeled... 7 @ 8 Salaratus... 20 @ .. Sal Am'n-ac, Ref (gold) 4 1/2 @ .. Sal Soda, Newcastle... 2 10 @ .. Sarsaparilla, Hond... @ .. Sarsaparilla, Mex... @ .. Seneca Root... 40 @ .. Senna, Alexandria... 27 @ 38 Senna, East India... 18 @ 30 Shell Lac... 15 @ 40 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (g'd) 2 1/2 @ 3 Sugar L'd, W'e (gold)... 25 @ .. Sulp Quinine, Am per oz 2 15 @ .. Sulphate Morphine... 6 75 @ .. Tart'e Acid... (g'd) per lb 51 @ 52 Tapioca... 11 @ .. Verdigris, dry & ex dry... @ 45 Vitriol, Blue... 10 @ ..

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Ravens, Light... per pce 16 00 @ .. Ravens, Heavy... 18 00 @ .. Scotch, G'ek, No. 1 per y... @ 72 Cotton, No. 1... per y... @ 60

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood... (gold) per tn 190 00 @ .. Fustic, Cuba... 31 00 @ 32 00 Fustic, Savanilla... @ .. Fustic, Maracaibo... 25 00 @ .. Logwood, Hon... 30 00 @ .. Logwood, Laguna (gold)... @ .. Logwood, St. Domin... 2 00 @ 22 00 Logwood, Cam. (gold)... @ .. Logwood, Jamaica... @ 16 00 Limwood... @ 11 00 Barwood... (gold) @ 5 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val. Prime Western... per lb 10 @ .. Tennessee... 75 @ 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... per cwt. 6 50 @ 6 75 Pickled Scale... per bbl. 4 25 @ 5 60 Pickled Cod... per bbl. 6 50 @ .. Mackerel, No. 1, Mass shore... 20 00 @ 20 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax... 18 00 @ 18 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Bay... 18 00 @ 18 50 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay... 13 00 @ .. Mackerel, No. 2, Ha ax... 16 50 @ .. Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. l'ge 9 75 @ .. Mackerel, No. 3, H'fax... @ .. Mackerel, No. 3, Mass... @ 8 25 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1... 7 00 @ .. Salmon, Pickled, p. te... @ Herring, Scaled per box... 40 @ 45 Herring, No. 1... 18 @ 22 Herring, pickled per bbl. 4 50 @ 5 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey... per lb 18 @ 23

Fruits—See special report.

Furs—Duty, 10 per cent. Beaver, Dark... per skin 1 00 @ 4 00 do Pale... 50 @ 2 00 Bear, Black... 5 00 @ 12 00 do brown... 2 00 @ 8 00 Badger... 50 @ 1 60 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 Muskrat... 8 @ 10 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 24 x39 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 15 per cent. 6x 8 to 8x10... per 50 ft 7 25 @ 5 50 8x... to 10x15... 9 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 35 @ 45 per cent. 6x 8 to 8x10... per 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 @ 20 1/2

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard, y'd @ 25

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

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed per lb @ 37 1/2 Buenos Ayres, mixed... @ 85 Hog, Western, unwash... 11 @ 12

Hardware—Axes—Cast steel, best brand... per doz 15 @ 17 do ordinary... 13 @ 15 Carpenters' Adzes... 24 @ 27 do ordinary... 21 @ 25 Shingling Hatchets, 7 1/2 steel, best br'ds, Nos. 1 to 3... 8 00 @ 9 50 do ordinary... 6 17 @ 7 50 Broad Hatch's Sto's bst... 15 50 @ 20 00 do ordinary... 12 00 @ .. Coffee Mills... List 10 % dis. do Bri. Hopper... @ .. do Wood Back... @ .. Cotton Gins, per saw... \$5 @ 8 less 20 % Narrow Wrought Butts... List 5 % dis. Cast Butts—Fast Joint... List 10 % adv. Loose Joint... List. Hinges, Wrought... List 5 % adv. Door Butts, Cast Bbl... List 30 % dis. Carriage and Tire do List 40 @ 51 % dis. Door Locks and Latches... List 7 1/2 % dis. Door Knobs—Mineral... List 7 1/2 % dis. do Porcelain... List 7 1/2 % dis. Padlocks... New List 25 @ 7 1/2 % dis. Locks—Cabinet, Eagle... List 15 % dis. do Trunk... List 15 % dis. Stocks and Dies... List 85 % dis. Screw Wrenches—Coe's Patent... List 25 % dis. do Taff's... List 65 % dis. Smith's Visers... per lb 20 @ 22 Framing Chisels, New List 37 1/2 % dis. Firmer do in sets... List 40 % adv. do do handled, in sets... List 40 % adv. Augur Bits... List 25 @ 10 % dis. Short Augurs, per dz. New List 30 % dis. Ring do... List 30 % dis. Cut Tacks... List 75 % dis. Cut Brads... List 60 % dis. Rivet, Iron... List 5 @ 40 % dis. Screws, American... List 37 @ 40 % dis. do English... List 2 @ 30 % dis. Shovels and Spades... List 5 % dis. Horse Shoes... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 per lb Planes... List 30 @ 35 % adv

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs for shipping... 90 @ 95

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Fampico, 1 cent per lb. Amer. Dressed, per ton 840 00 @ 360 00 do Undressed... 2 00 @ 390 00 Russia, Clean... 845 00 @ 350 00 Jute... (gold) 110 00 @ 117 00 Manila... per lb (gold) 11 @ 11 1/2 Sisal... 13 @ 13 1/2

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted and Skins 10 per cent ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres per lb g'd 21 @ 22 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 @ 13 Fampico... do 17 @ 17 1/2 Texas... cur 19 @ 21 Dry Salted Hides—Chili... (gold) 15 @ 16 California... do @ .. Tampico... do 14 @ 15 South & West... do 11 @ 12 Wet Salted Hides—Bue Ayres, per lb g'd 11 1/2 @ 12 Rio Grande... do 11 1/2 @ 12 California... do 11 @ 11 1/2 Western... do 1 1/2 @ 13 1/2 Country sl'ter trim, & cured... 12 @ 13 City do do 1 1/2 @ 14 Upper Leather Stock—B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip... per lb cash 28 @ 30 Sierra Leone... do 32 @ .. Gambia & Bissau do 25 @ 27

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

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

Horns—Duty, 10 ¢ cent. ad val.
 Ox, Rio Grande... 9 00 @ 8 00
 Ox, American... 7 00 @ 8 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 ¢ cent. ad val.
 Para, Fine... 75 @ ..
 Para, Medium... .. @ ..
 Para, Coarse... .. @ ..
 East India... .. @ ..
 Carthagena, &c... .. @ ..

Indigo—Duty FREE.
 Bengal... (gold) 1 05 @ 1 70
 Oude... (gold) 75 @ 1 35
 Madras... (gold) 60 @ 85
 Manila... (gold) 65 @ 1 00
 Guatemala... (gold) 95 @ 1 20
 Caraccas... (gold) 75 @ 1 00

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Railroad, 70 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; Boiler and Plate, 1½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½ to 1¾ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; Pig, \$9 ¢ ¢ ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Pig, Scotch, No 1. ¢ ¢ ton 41 50 @ 45 00
 Pig, American, No. 1... 42 00 @ 41 00
 Bar, Ref'd Eng & Amer 55 ¢ @ 90 00
 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)... 92 50 @ 105 00

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes... @ 155 00
Bar, English and American, Refined... 100 90 @ 115 00
 do 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... 194 @ 20
 Sheet, Single, Double and Treble... 54 @ 8
 Rails, Eng. (g'd) ¢ ¢ ton 52 5 @ 53 00
 do American... 79 3 @ 82 50

Ivory—Duty, 10 ¢ cent ad val.
 East India, Prime ¢ ¢ 2 87 @ 3 12
 East Ind, Billiard Ball 3 00 @ 3 25
 African, Prime... 2 87 @ 3 12
 African, Scivel, W.C. 1 60 @ 2 50

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢; Old Lead, 1½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; Pipe and Sheet, 2½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Galena... ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢ @ ..
 Spanish... (gold) 6 50 @ 6 62½
 German... (gold) 6 50 @ 6 62½
 English... (gold) 6 50 @ 6 87½
 Bar... .. @ 10 00
 Pipe and Sheet... .. @ 10 25

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 ¢ ¢ cent ad val.
 Oak, Slaughter, light... 38 @ 42
 do do middle 35 @ 46
 do do heavy 41 @ 46
 do light Cropped... 44 @ 47
 do middle do... 47 @ 50
 do bellies do... 19 @ 21
 Heml'k, B. A., &c., l't. 33 @ 31
 do do middle 30½ @ 31½
 do do heavy 30½ @ 31
 do Califor., light 29½ @ 30
 do do middle 34 @ 30½
 do do heavy 29 @ 30
 do Orino., etc. l't. 23 @ 24
 do do middle 29 @ 30
 do do heavy 28 @ 29
 do do & B. A., dam'gd all w'g's 25 @ 26½
 do do poor do 19 @ 21
 do Slauch. in rough 37 @ 31
 Oak, Slauch. in rou., l't 40 @ 42
 do do do mid. 37 @ 41
 do and heavy... 40 @ 45

Lime—Duty: 10 ¢ cent ad val.
 Rockland, com. ¢ ¢ bbl. @ 1 10
 do heavy... @ 2 00

Lumber, Woods, Staves, etc.—Duty: Lumber, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Staves, 10 ¢ cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.
 Spruce, East. ¢ ¢ M ft 20 00 @ 22 00
 Southern Pine... 30 00 @ 35 00
 White Pine Box B'ds 30 00 @ ..
 White Pine Merch.
 Box Boards... 38 00 @ 35 00
 Clear Pine... 80 00 @ 100 00
 Laths, Eastern. ¢ ¢ M 3 60 @ ..
 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... ¢ ¢ 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

HEADING—White oak, hhd... @ 150 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.
 Mahogany St. Dom. 50 crotches, ¢ ¢ 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, ¢ ¢ c. ft. 25 @ 50
 Rosewood, R. Jan ¢ ¢ ¢ 5 @ 8
 do Bahia... 4 @ 6

Molasses—See special report.
Nails—Duty: cut 1½; wrought 2½; horse shoe 2 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Cut, 4d. @ 60d. ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢ 5 62½ @ ..
 Clinch... 7 2 @ ..
 Horse shoe, f'd (6d) ¢ ¢ ¢ 22 @ 32
 Horse shoe, pressed... 20 @ 22
 Copper... 42 @ ..
 Yellow metal... 25 @ ..
 Zinc... 18 @ ..

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents ¢ ¢ gallon; crude Turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 ¢ ¢ cent ad val.
 Turpentine, f. f. ¢ ¢ 280 ¢ ¢ 4 75 @ ..
 Tar, Am rlea... bbl 4 50 @ 5 75
 Pitch... 4 00 @ ..
 Rosin, common... 3 62½ @ ..
 do strained and No 2... 3 75 @ 4 25
 do No. 1... 4 10 @ 5 50
 do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.)... 5 75 @ 8 50
 Spirits turp., Am. ¢ ¢ g. 58 @ 60

Oakum—Duty fr., ¢ ¢ ¢ 8 @ 11
Oil Cake—Duty: 20 ¢ cent ad val.
 City thin obl'g, in bbls. ¢ ¢ ton. @ ..
 do In bags... @ 56 00
 West. thin obl'g, do @ ..

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents ¢ ¢ gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 ¢ cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 20 ¢ cent ad val.
 Olive, qs (gold) per case 5 87½ @ ..
 do in casks. ¢ ¢ gall. 1 55 @ ..
 Palm... ¢ ¢ 104 @ ..
 Linseed, city... ¢ ¢ gall. 1 31 @ 1 32
 Whale... 7 @ ..
 do refined winter... 82 @ 90
 Sperm, crude... 2 01 @ ..
 do do unbleach. 2 35 @ ..
 Lard oil... 1 03 @ 1 15
 Red oil, city distilled... 60 @ 65
 Bank... 70 @ ..
 Straits... 75 @ ..
 Paraffine, 28-30 gr. 35 @ 46
 Kerosene... (free) 53 @ ..

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; dry ochres, 56 cents ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢; oxides of zinc, 1½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; ochre, ground in oil, 50 ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢; Spanish brown 25 ¢ cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 ¢ ¢ ton; Venetian red and vermilion 25 ¢ cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 ¢ ¢ ton.
 Litharge, City... ¢ ¢ 11½ @ 12
 Lead, red, City... 11½ @ 12
 do white, American, pure, in oil... @ 14½
 do white, American, pure, dry... 13 @ 13½
 Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1... 9½ @ 10
 do white, American, No. 1, in oil... 10 @ 11
 do whi e, French, in oil... 14 @ 15
 Ochre, yellow, French, dry... ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢ 2 00 @ 2 50
 do gr' in oil. ¢ ¢ 8 @ ..
 Spanish brown, dry ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢ 1 12 @ 1 25
 do gr'd in oil. ¢ ¢ 8 @ 9
 Paris wh., No. 1 ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢ 2 75 @ 2 8½
 Whiting, Amer... 2 @ 2½
 Vermilion, Chinese ¢ ¢ 1 25 @ 1 35
 do Trieste... 1 05 @ 1 10
 do Cal. & Eng... 1 26 @ 1 30
 do American... 25 @ 30
 Venet. red (N.C.) ¢ ¢ cwt 2 75 @ 3 00
 Carmine, city made ¢ ¢ 16 00 @ 20 00
 China clay... ¢ ¢ ton 34 00 @ 35 00
 Chalk... ¢ ¢ bbl. 4 00 @ 4 50
 Chalk, block... ¢ ¢ ton 2 00 @ 23 00
 Chrome yellow... ¢ ¢ 15 @ 35
 Barytes... 39 00 @ 42 00

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents ¢ ¢ gallon.
 Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. ¢ ¢ gal. @ 18
 Refined, free... 50 @ ..
 do in bond... 3½ @ 31
 Naptha, refined... 21 @ ..
 Residuum... ¢ ¢ bbl. 3 25 @ 3 75

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 ¢ cent ad val.
 Blue Nova Scotia ¢ ¢ ton... @ 3 50
 White Nova Scotia... 4 75 @ ..
 Calcined, eastern ¢ ¢ bbl... @ 2 40
 Calcined city mills... @ 2 50

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 ct; rams, bacon, and lard, 2 ts ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Beef, plain mess ¢ ¢ bbl. 15 00 @ 24 00
 do extra mess... 23 00 @ 28 00
 Pork, mess, new... 23 50 @ 23 75
 do mess old... 22 50 @ ..

do prime... 19 00 @ 19 50
 Lard... ¢ ¢ 12½ @ 13½
 Hams... 15 @ 12
 Shoulders... 11½ @ 12

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Carolina... ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢ 12 00 @ 12 50
 East India, dressed... 9 25 @ 9 62

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢; bulk, 18 cents ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢.
 Turks Islands ¢ ¢ bush. 46 @ 48
 Cadiz... @ ..
 Liverpool, gr'nd ¢ ¢ sack 1 50 @ 1 95
 do fine, Ashton's (g'd) 2 60 @ ..
 do fine, Worthingt's 2 88 @ 2 85
 Onondaga, com. fine bls. 2 50 @ 2 60
 do do 210 lb bgs. 1 80 @ 1 90
 do do ¢ ¢ bush. 42 @ ..
 Solar course... 50 @ 52
 Fine screened... 50 @ 52
 do... ¢ ¢ pkg. @ 3 00
 F. F... 240 lb bgs. 2 75 @ 3 00

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2½ cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Refined, pure... ¢ ¢ @ 15
 Crude... 9 @ 14
 Nitrate soda... gold 8½ @ ..

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp, ½ cent ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; canary, \$1 ¢ ¢ bushel of 60 ¢ ¢; and grass seeds, 30 ¢ cent ad val.
 Clover... ¢ ¢ 12½ @ 13
 Timothy, reaped ¢ ¢ bus... @ 3 25
 Canary... ¢ ¢ bus 4 35 @ 5 00
 Linseed, Am. clean ¢ ¢ @ ..
 do Am. rough ¢ ¢ bus 3 25 @ 3 50
 do Calcutta... gold 67½ @ ..

Shot—Duty: 2½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Drop... ¢ ¢ ¢ 10½ @ ..
 Buck... 11½ @ ..

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk. 35 ¢ cent.
 Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3. ¢ ¢ 11 50 @ 12 25
 Taysanus, superior, No. 1 @... 10 25 @ 11 00
 do medium, No 3 @ 4. 9 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 ¢ ¢ ¢ cur. 47 @ 50
 do Buenos A. gold 31 @ ..
 do Vera Cruz... gold 40 @ 44
 do Tampico... gold @ 42½
 do Matamoros... gold @ 42½
 do Payta... gold 51 @ 53
 do Madras... each 40 @ ..
 do Cape... 35 @ 70
 Deer, San Juan ¢ ¢ gold 50 @ 52½
 do Bolivar... gold 37½ @ 40
 do Honduras... gold @ 57½
 do Sisal... gold 57½ @ 60
 do Para... gold 60 @ 62½
 do Vera Cruz... gold @ 57
 do Chagres... gold 52½ @ 55
 do Puerto Cab... gold 45 @ ..

Soap—Duty: 1 cent ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢, and 25 ¢ cent ad val.
 Castile... ¢ ¢ ¢ 18 @ 1½

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢.
 Plates, foreign ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ 6½
 do domestic... 10 @ 10½

Spices—See special report.

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ or under, 2½ cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cts ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; over 11 cents, 3½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ and 10 ¢ cent ad val. (Store prices.)
 English, cast, ¢ ¢ ¢ 18 @ 23
 German... 14 @ 16
 American, spring... 12 @ 15
 Amer c n cast... 19 @ ..
 English, spring... 10 @ 12½
 English bist'r... 11½ @ 20
 English machinery... 15 @ 16

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

Sugar—See special report.

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 American, prime, country and city ¢ ¢ ¢ 11½ @ 11½

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... ¢ ¢ ¢ (gold) @ 26½
 Straits... (gold) 24½ @ ..
 English... (gold) 23½ @ ..
 Plates, char. L.C. ¢ ¢ box 1½ 75 @ 13 50
 do I. C. Coke... 10 50 @ 12 50
 do Terne Charcoal 12 50 @ 12 75
 do Terne Coke... @ 9 50

Tobacco—See special report.

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

Brandy—
 J. & F. Martell (gold) 4 90 @ 9 00
 Hennessy... (gold) 4 90 @ 1 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
 Leger freres... do 5 00 @ 10 00
 Other br'ds Cog. do 4 75 @ 7 00
 Pellevoisin... do... @ 4 75
 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) 35 @ 41
 Wines—Port... (gold) 2 0 @ 8 50
 Burgundy Port. do 85 @ 1 30
 Sherry... do 1 90 @ 4 50
 Madeira... do 3 50 @ 7 00
 do Marceilles do 70 @ 85
 Sherry do... @ ..
 Malaga, sweet... do 90 @ 1 00
 do dry... do 91 @ 1 15
 Claret, in hhd. do 35 00 @ 60 00
 do in cases. do 2 65 @ 3 00
 Champagne... do 11 00 @ 25 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered \$2 to \$3 5; ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.
 No. 0 to 18... 20 @ 5 ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ off list.
 No. 19 to 26... 33 @ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ off list.
 No. 27 to 36... 35 & 5 ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ off list
 Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain... ¢ ¢ ¢ 7 @ 9
 Brass (less 20 p cent) 47 @ 54
 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 ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢, 10 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ and 11 ¢ cent ad val.; over 32 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢, 12 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ 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 ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢, 10 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ and 11 ¢ cent ad val.; over 32 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢, 12 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ and 10 ¢ cent ad val. CLASS 3—Carpel Wools and other similar Wools—The value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States is 12 cents or less ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢, 3 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢; over 12 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢, 6 cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢. Wool of all classes imported scoured, three times the duty as if imported unwashed.
 Amer., Sax. fleece ¢ ¢ ¢ 55 @ 65
 do full bl'd Merino. 50 @ 55
 do ½ and ¾ Merino... 45 @ 48
 Extra, pulled... 45 @ 50
 Superfine... 38 @ 45
 No. 1, pulled... 30 @ 35
 California, unwashed... 24 @ 30
 do common... 18 @ 23
 Texas... 18 @ 23
 Peruvian, unwashed... @ ..
 Valparaiso, unwashed... 28 @ 30
 S. Amer. Mestiza, unw... 32 @ 34
 do common, w... 30 @ 34
 Entre Rios, washed... 33 @ 46
 S. American Cordova... 31 @ 35
 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 ¢ ¢ 100 ¢ ¢; sheets 2½ cents ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢.
 Sheet... ¢ ¢ ¢ @ 11½

Freights—
 To LIVERPOOL: s. d. s.
 Cotton... ¢ ¢ ¢ 8-16 @ 5-32
 Flour... ¢ ¢ bbl. @ 1 9
 Petroleum... ¢ ¢ @ 4 0
 Heavy goods... ¢ ¢ ton 15 0 @ 20 0
 Oil... @ 20 0
 Corn, b'k & bags ¢ ¢ bus. @ 24
 Wheat, bulk and bags... @ 34
 Beef... ¢ ¢ tee. @ 2 6
 Pork... ¢ ¢ bbl. @ 2 0
 To LONDON:
 Heavy goods... ¢ ¢ ton 15 0 @ 17 6
 Oil... @ 5 0
 Flour... ¢ ¢ bbl. @ 1 9
 Petroleum... 4 6 @ 1 9
 Beef... ¢ ¢ tee. @ 3 6
 Pork... ¢ ¢ bbl. @ 2 6
 Wheat... ¢ ¢ bush. @ 4
 Corn... @ 4½
 To GLASGOW (By Steam):
 Flour... ¢ ¢ bbl. @ 2 0
 Wheat... ¢ ¢ bush. @ 6½
 Corn, bulk and bags... @ 6½
 Petroleum (sail) ¢ ¢ bbl. @ 4 0
 Heavy goods... ¢ ¢ ton. @ 25 0
 Oil... @ 30 0
 Beef... ¢ ¢ tee. @ 3 0
 Pork... ¢ ¢ bbl. @ 2 0
 To HAVRE:
 Cotton... ¢ ¢ ¢ @ ..
 Beef and pork... ¢ ¢ bbl. 1 00 @ ..
 Measur. g'd. ¢ ¢ ton 10 00 @ ..
 Petroleum... 5 6 @ 6 0
 Lard, tallow, cut in t etc... ¢ ¢ ¢ @ ..
 Ashes, pot and pearl 8 00 @ 10 00

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in future, will be stamped

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And to which I request the special attention of the
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Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

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