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 17, 1867. No. 112.

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, $15,000. End Capital, $25,000.

JOE. F. LARKIN & Co., CINCINNATI,


J. W. BASS, J. F. LEWIS WORONSTYN, V. PROCTER. THOMAS STANWOOD, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Cincinnati.

Collections made on all points WEST and SOUTH, and promptly remitted to: Capital Stock, $1,000,000. Savings Funds, $250,000. Directors. John W. Ellis, Lewis Woronstyn, L. B. Lillian, William Thompson, E. W. Huse, Francis A. Fraser, Robert Mitchell, A. B. Winsor.

The Marine Company of CHICAGO.

J. Young Scammon, President. Robert Reid, Manager. General Banking and Collections promptly attended to.

Established 1849.

HASKELL & CO., BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold and Exchanges. 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 Canada. Also, drafts on London and Paris for sale.

Second National Bank.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $750,000.

Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents. M. D. Jones, Cashier.

Western Bankers.

P. HAYDEN, W. B. HAYDEN,

HAYDEN, HUTCHISON & CO,

No. 23 S. HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

Southern Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE Republic,

30 & 41 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital: $1,000,000.

Offers its services to Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS:


WILLIAM B. ROSE, President. Late Cashier of the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C.

JAMES C. Roach, Cashier. Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

WASHINGTON

FIRST NATIONAL BANK


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

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

Jas. M. Muldoon & 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:


Byrd & Hall, New York.


Henry A. Hurbart, late Swift & Hurbart.

Home Insurance Company of New York.

New York Life Insurance Company.


Underwriters Agency, N. W. and A.


CITIZENS' UNION BANK,

(Merchandise by the State of Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange into United States Securities, State of Tennessee, Shelby County, and Memphis Bonds, and put down Deposits. Particular attention paid to Collections.

Eastern Bankers.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles, STOCK BROKERS,

No. 25 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

124 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

HILLS OF EXCHANGE, BOSTON.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Also sells The Commercial & Financial Chronicle die in England and the Continent. Travelers' Credit for the use of Travelers.

CONNING & WILSON,

No. 5 Broad Street, CHARLESTON, S. C., BANKERS & BROKERS IN FOREIGN DOMESTIC, EXCHANGE, STAMPS, STAMPS, AND BANK NOTES.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS. Special attention paid to Collections. Special attention paid to Collections. Business.

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 all principal banks of the United States.

Collections and remittances promptly attended to.

T. H. McMAHAN & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

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 EXCHANGE AT CURRENT RATES.


Rev. J. A. B. Rogers, J. A. B. Rogers, METHODIST MINISTER,

Rev. J. A. B. Rogers, J. A. B. Rogers, METHODIST MINISTER,
Bankers and Brokers.

BELL, PARIS & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
22 NEW & 14 BROAD STREETS.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange and the Board of Underwriters, Dealers in Government Securities and other Securities.

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

BANKING HOUSE

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 11 NASSAU STREET.

Corner of Pine, Opposite U. S. Treasury.

We receive Deposits and make Collections, the same as an incorporated Bank. Bankers, Government Securities, for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities, which we actively promote, in the highest market prices.

ADAMS, KINSEY & MOORE,
BANKERS
No. 14 BROAD STREET.

Buy and sell at the most liberal rates, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK DEPOSITS, and all other securities. Call for list of special orders.

TYLER, WREN & CO.,
BANKERS
No. 15 BROAD STREET.

Buy and sell at most liberal rates, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK DEPOSITS, and all other securities. Call for list of special orders.

Central National Bank
24 BROAD STREET.

Capital $4,000,000.

The Traders' National Bank
36 BROAD STREET.

Capital $1,000,000.

No. 22 BROAD STREET.


Barstow, Edcy & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

47 WALL STREET.

On 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.

Warren, Kidder & Co.,

BANKERS

32 WALL STREET.

On No. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Gelson & Bussing,

NEW YORK.

All orders receive our Personal Attention.

James G. King's Sons,

42 Wall Street.

B. MURRAY, JR., BROKED IN

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

27 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Franklin M. Ketchum, Phil Sweet,

KETCHUM, PHILLIPS & BURK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railway, mining and Improvement stocks, gold and silver bullion, and all kinds of foreign exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF

White, Morris & Co.,

29 WALL STREET.

(Established 1854.)

Members of the New York Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange, and Board of Underwriters.

Dealers in Government Securities. Special attention given to Collections. Four per cent interest allowed on balances, subject to check at sight.

Frank & Gans,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 11 WALL STREET.

C. & G. Woodman,

30 PINE STREET.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COLONIAL LAND SPECTRUM, &c.

Advances made on approved securities and Interest allowed on deposits.

THE AGENCY OF THE BANK

OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

No. 17 NASSAU STREET.

Wilson, Callaway & Co.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants

41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants, bankers and others allowed 4 per cent. per cent. Th. most liberal advances made on Col., Tobacco, &c., consigned to us and to our correspondents, Messrs. E. GILLIAT & Co., Liverpool.

C. Powell, Green & Co.,

Bankers & Commission Merchants

31 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

George Farnham,

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

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

Also, BONDS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and BONDS, and GOLDS.

Van Schack & Co.,

No. 10 Wall Street,

New York.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND GOLD.

L. P. Morton & Co.,

BANKERS,

28 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.

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

L. P. Morton, J. Faris & Co.,

CHICAGO.

Ver Milye & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 WALL STREET.

Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery all kinds of Securities.

UNITED STATES STOCK EXCHANGE,

6 Per Cent Bonds of 1874.

6% 5-20 Bonds of 1881.

6% 10-40 Bonds.

Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

Liberal Advances Made on Government Bonds and Bankers' Securities.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

Garth, Fisher & Hardy,

BANKERS,

No. 18 NEW STREET,

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

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold at the "regular" Board of Bankers 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. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold at the most liberal rates, on commission only, interest allowed on balances. Advices 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 brackets. All orders judiciously executed.

J. S. Hendden, S. H. BORCEO, ROBT. W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT H. HEDDEN.

John Munroe & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 1 BURCH STREET, PARIS.

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Isaac Choate's 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.

29 BROADWAY & NEW STREET,

New York.
THE CHRONICLE.

Bankers and Brokers.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts.,

New York.

So. 114 South 2d Street,

Philadelphia.

J. B. RICKER & CO.,

W. 10TH STREET,

New York.

WINFORD & GIBSON,

H. W. WILKINS & CO.,

WILLIAM C. MITCHELL & CO.,

UNION TRUST, A. J. AARON & Company,

M. H. HOWARD & CO.,

B. W. W. HOWARD & CO.,

J. N. BARKER & COMPANY,

J. L. H. BARTON & COMPANY,

M. C. SHEFFIELD & CO.,

J. E. J. BIDDLE & CO.,

J. W. B. BIRD & COMPANY,

C. J. B. BICKFORD & CO.,

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J. W. BIRD & COMPANY,
TEN National Bank,
29 Broad Street,
New York, June 7th, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of five and one-half per cent., free of all taxes, payable on Saturday, August 3d. The transfer books will be closed until July 20th.

J. H. Stout, President.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY,

The Proprietors have decided to sell, in preference for five and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock for the benefit of the company, 5,000 shares of 20th stock, at 20 dollars per share. Transfer books closed July 10, 1867.

H. A. Sheekills, Treasurer.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the
Union Pacific R.R. Co.,

The United States Government holding a Second mortgage on the bonds.

Bearing six per cent., interest.

PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

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

For Sale By

John J. Cisco & Son,
No. 33 Wall Street.

U.S. Government Bonds,
Having Thirty Years to Run,
Bearing Six PER CENT, Interest,
PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

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

For Sale By

John J. Cisco & Son,
No. 33 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

WASHINGTON M. SMITH.
John Mckinney, Jr.

SMITH & MCGINNIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
N. 4 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.


Deposits received and Interest allowed same as with an incorporated Bank. Bonds and Loans Negotiated for Railroad Companies.

Cohen & Hagen,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION, SPECIE, AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
No. 1 Wall Street.

T. A. Hoyt,
GOLD AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
50 AND 52 BROAD STREET.

Orders executed for Bankers and Merchants.

Established 1852.

Geo. Edw. Scott,
Successor to B. & W. M. MCGRAW.

FINE AND ENGRAVING BOOKS, AND DEALER IN ENGRAVING.

Every Description of Stationery, for the use of BUCKS, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, MERCHANTS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

No. 45 William-st, New York.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.

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

Established 1852.

Geo. Edw. Scott,
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Every Description of Stationery, for the use of BUCKS, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, MERCHANTS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

No. 45 William-st, New York.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.

50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
In the financial situation there is very little to attract attention by the charm of novelty. The great question just now with all classes of our business men is as to the probable permanence of the existing ease in money. Our merchants, manufacturers, and even our farmers are anxious in their inquiries on this point, the last named class because they think that easy money means high prices for breakfasts, and the others because their calculations for an active Fall trade depend on the absence of monetary stringency. Now, if by an easy money market be meant a state of things in which there is an abnormal plethora of unemployed capital, and a consequent depression of the rate of interest to 3 or 4 per cent, then, in our opinion, it is neither desirable nor probable that it will continue. From well-known causes our money market as often happens at this time of the year, is in this condition, which, in its nature, can only be temporary in a country which offers so vast and so inviting a field for the use of floating and fixed capital as ours. It, however, the phrase "easy money market" be understood in its true meaning as a state of things where good borrowers can obtain on good securities any amount of legitimate accommodation on terms ranging rather below than above the average rates of legal interest, then it is not unlikely that we shall for some time to come enjoy whatever stimulus such an "easy money market" can give to our trade. In favor of this anticipation we will just hint at a few of the reasons which might be urged.

First, there is not only an abundance of disposable capital seeking investment in all the great financial centres of this country, but this aggregate is swelled by large accessions of foreign capital, which is driven from the British and other European markets by the long continued stagnation that has shut up most of the usual outlets for the temporary employment of floating balances on satisfactory terms.

Secondly, there is little doubt that, so far as England is concerned, the tendency of capital will still be to emigrate to this country. The monetary paralysis which has been developed there is one of the sequel of the panic of 1866 that may perhaps prove difficult of cure. Confidence was completely prostrated a year ago in the money markets throughout Great Britain. When just on the point of reviving it suffered a severe relapse from the malign influence of the ministerial war cloud which overspreads Europe, and from vague fears as to the new reform bill which, giving the voting power of England to two millions of voices, instead of 1,200,000 thousand, threatens, as is supposed, the safeguards, the security, and some of the rights of property. To us at this distance it seems as if both these vague terrors which depress the London money market are imaginary, and will soon prove themselves so. But in all countries capital is proverbially timid, and British capital loses its timidity very slowly. It is, therefore, not improbable that, for several months to come, our money market will continue to receive large supplies from abroad, and if this movement should only last till towards the close of the year, we shall have arrived at a turning point beyond which we have less to fear, as our more pressing monetary wants will have been provided for, and the crops will, for the most part, have come forward.

If, however, so far as the supplies of capital are concerned we seem to have all the conditions of financial ease, there is enough of doubt in other quarters; for if our currency should suffer any sudden changes from spasmodic contraction, or if the buoyancy of public confidence should receive a check from some political, financial, or other cause, a state of things might come about which would disturb all calculations of financial quiet or industrial stability. The defalcation which was reported yesterday in the Tradesmen's Bank, though comparatively small in amount and importance, is one of a series of frauds which have become too numerous of late, and if followed by others might aid in producing a sensitive and dangerous state of public distrust.
THE MATURING SEVEN-THIRTIES.-

On Thursday the first series of Seven-thirty three year notes fell due, and it is a gratifying illustration of the public approval of Mr. McCulloch's management for anticipating their payment and conversion into bonds, that only about ten millions are now outstanding, as the holders of 290 millions have already accepted the very liberal offers of the Secretary and have passed their notes into the Treasury on the terms he has proposed heretofore. It cannot be denied that to the Treasury and to the public these terms were equally advantageous, first, because they have saved the Treasury from a heavy demand for currency, which would have embarrassd its operations and overloaded the money market; and secondly, because the holders of the Seven-thirties have received for every 100 dollars they lend the Government a handsome premium in cash, or else have exchanged their notes for a gold-bearing bond worth that premium in the market. To meet the wants of the holders of the outstanding ten millions, the following notice has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 13, 1867.

The privilege of converting Seven-thirty notes falling due on the 15th inst. into Five-twenty bonds bearing date the 1st day of July, 1867, will be extended to the 15th of September next. All notes of this issue which shall not have been presented for conversion by the day last named will be paid on presentation at the Treasury of the United States at and the offices of Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1862.

HUGH MCCULLOCH.

During the last two days quite a number of the holders of the August Seven-thirties, as we are informed, have presented them for payment at par, as they did not wish to change them for bonds. These persons lose by this procedure the premium on their bonds, which amounts to 7½ per cent. The proper course in such cases is for the holders to sell their notes to any of the respectable dealers in Government securities, by which means they will save the amount which they would sacrifice by presenting their notes at the Treasury; as the Government offers only two options, namely, the payment of the Seven-thirties in cash at par or else their conversion into Five-twenty gold-bearing bonds. The latter option, as will be seen by reference to the notice we copy above will expire on the 15th September, after which date the holders of the Seven-thirty notes will not be able to claim a bond in exchange, but will be paid off the principal at par with interest to the date of payment.

Of course these remarks apply merely to the first series of the Seven-Thirties. The second series, which will mature on the 15th June, 1868, amount to about 250 millions, and the third series, maturing on the 15th July, 1869, to less than 166 millions. Of this last series a considerable amount is to be remembered, were placed in the hands of the paymasters at the close of the war, when many persons readily accepted them instead of cash. At maturity the coupons of such Seven-Thirties as were in the hands of the paymasters, but not disbursed, were paid, and the accounts of the several officers were charged with the amount. Subsequently some of these undisbursed Seven-Thirties were returned to the Department by the paymasters on closing up their accounts. These Seven-thirties were subsequently cancelled, and were never actually in the hands of the public, although some of their coupons were paid and debited to the paymaster holding them. Such is the explanation that has been given of one or several reasons for the comparatively small amount of outstanding Seven-thirties of the third series, as compared with the second series. Another reason is that in the negotiations for converting, the Secretary was able during several months of last year to make better terms with the holders, by allowing some of the third series, which sold lower in the market, to be introduced into "round lots" of notes sent in for conversion. A third reason which has been mentioned to us, that Mr. McCulloch was extremely anxious not to have any larger amount than could be avoided of cash demands maturing in the month of July next, lest the heavy outflow of currency should tend to a mischievous inflation, which in July or August would do more harm than earlier in the season. We give these as some of the current explanations without vouching for their accuracy. If true they help to explain certain anomalies which were complained of in Congress some months ago relative to the payment of coupons belonging to Seven-thirty notes, some of which had never been issued while others had been redeemed. These rumors have from time to time been revived in Wall street and elsewhere, with more or less of plausibility and sincerity, and until the official explanation is given in November next, at the meeting of Congress, by the Committee appointed at the last session to investigate the subject, some credulous people will continue to be found who will repeat the oft-told stories, even though so few persons actually believe them.

We cannot dismiss the consideration of the first series of Seven-thirties, which will soon disappear from the schedule of the public debt, without congratulating Mr. McCulloch on the success of this part of his machinery for funding. We well remember the pressure for money which embarrassed the National Treasury towards the end of 1864, when the issue of these notes first began; and we remember, too, that by Seven-Thirties, and by other similar means, we were in the fiscal year, without injury to business or trouble in the money market, the prodigious sum of 1,800 millions of dollars for the support of the public credit, being a large amount than was ever produced in the same space of time from loans and taxes by any nation in the world.

THE TOBACCO TRADE OF NEW YORK.

The rapid and general growth of the commerce of New York cannot perhaps be better illustrated by any single circumstance, than by the development of its trade in tobacco. In half the period of time allotted to a generation of men, it has become, from a comparatively insignificant branch of business, one of the most important; and as a tobacco market New York may now challenge comparison with any in the world.

This increase is mainly, of course, in the domestic product, Of foreign tobacco we handle rather less than formerly, the growth of consumption having been checked by the heavy import duties, and we having degenerated, so to speak, into a mere port of trans-shipment. This statement of the case applies with more accuracy to the last four or five years, because up to about 1863 there had been a steady increase in that branch of the trade. In 1840 the importation of foreign (mainly Havana) tobacco was about 10,600 bales; in 1856, 35,200 bales; in 1856, 34,700 bales; in 1860, 54,275 bales; and in 1866, 28,245 bales.

But the growth of our trade in domestic tobacco, is of especial importance. In 1846 the inspections in this city were no more than 8,674 hds.; increased in 1847 to 15,000 hds., but this supply was so excessive as to cause a serious decline in prices. In 1850 the inspections were 21,700 hds., declining to 13,000 hds in 1855, and recovering to 24,000 hds. in 1860. From this date the great increase in the business may be noted. The civil war closed for a time the Mississippi River, and shut out the great tobacco-growing regions of the West from their accustomed market at New Orleans, and the large quantities that had previously been sent thither, found an outlet at New York and Baltimore. The receipts of tobacco at New
Orleans for three years were as follows: In 1856, 87,144 hhd.; in 1859, 75,955 hhd., and in 1860, 80,855 hhd. The Mississippi River was blockaded early in 1861, and the receipts at New York immediately increased. In 1851, for the five months ending March, the inspections of tobacco at New York were only 1,000 hhd., but for the next seven months they reached the large aggregate of 44,894 hhd. Since 1861 the receipts and receipts have been as follows:

For the whole of the year the receipts may be safely estimated at 110,000 hhd. Since the close of the war New Orleans has been making an effort to recover her former prominence in this branch of trade, but thus far with indifferent success. Her receipts for nine months (from September 1st, 1866, to Aug. 1st, 1867) were only 11,120 hhd. The unsettled state of that portion of the country, and the financial disorders during the past year, have been obstacles in the way of recovery. Besides, the movement of a great staple is not easily diverted from a channel to which it has become accustomed. New York affords rare facilities for the transference of this business. Sales can be promptly made, and transfers quickly effected. The rate of interest is usually as low or lower than at any other market.

Freights can always be had to all parts of the world, and sometimes at a much lower figure than at any other port. There is some complaint of high rates of storage, and the great cost of labor in handling, but these evils we apprehend, from which no large town is now exempt.

But in seed leaf, grown in the more northern States, we find the greatest development. The tobacco inspector is now in the daily discharge of his duties, who was confounded by the novelty of the receipt of five boxes of tobacco from Connecticut, and at a loss how to classify it. In 1850 the whole receipts at New York were only 6,000 cases, and we have before us a trade circular for that year, in which it is observed that this market could not dispose of more than five or six thousand cases for consumption, and three thousand cases for export. In 1866 the business of New York in seed leaf amounted to sixty-six thousand cases; and for the month just closed (July) the sales were no less than 7,000 cases, being at the rate of 81,000 cases per annum.

The war was also very favorable to the development of the manufacture of tobacco at New York and vicinity. Richmond had previously almost monopolized the production of plug tobacco; but immediately after the commencement of hostilities, large establishments were opened in New York, and Brooklyn, and have been successfully conducted to this time. The disorganized state of labor at the South has been favorable to these establishments; but some of them have now returned South, where the weather is more favorable.

The receipts of manufactured tobacco in 1849 were 117,000 pkgs.; in 1855, 165,200 pkgs.; in 1858, 292,400 pkgs.; in 1860, 281,600 pkgs.; in 1862, 137,000 pkgs.; in 1864, 140,000 pkgs.; in 1865, 155,000 pkgs.; and in 1866, 170,000 pkgs.

The effort to keep the statistics of the tobacco trade of the country is a work of great difficulty. Even the movement in this market is imperfectly represented, owing to the multiplicity of the channels through which this staple arrives, and the uncertainty of the character of the various "packages" which are reported to contain tobacco of some sort, no one being required to specify concerning them. We hope in time to overcome these difficulties. So far as the export movement of the country is concerned, our figures in our weekly tobacco report will be found to be complete, and they indicate very forcibly the extent of this trade. The total weekly exports from all the ports of the United States are at present from one to two millions dollars in value, making a very important element in our exchanges. The following table shows the total shipments up to last week from each port since the 1st of November, 1866:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Total Shipment (in pkgs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>206,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>166,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>52,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports of tobacco from New York and Baltimore embrace large lots merely sent on for transshipment, which are included among considerable quantities of inferior stuff from Virginia, which goes forward to Great Britain. The exports of logholds from New York has been as follows in six years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Shipment (in pkgs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>137,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>137,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>143,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports of seed leaf from New York in 1863 was 33,354 cases; 1864. 41,260 cases, and in 1866, 21,900 cases. Thus far, seven months of 1867, reveals a total export of 25,820 cases, making a promise of a very good total for the year.

This brief review indicates the rapid growth and the important character of the tobacco trade of New York. We refer to our weekly reports for complete details of our future progress.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL POLICY OF NEW YORK CANAL ENLARGEMENT, ETC.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, witnessed the somewhat extraordinary spectacle last week of receiving reports from two of their principal committees, adverse to each other. Of one of these, the Committee on Finance, Honorable Sanford E. Church, former Comptroller and Lieutenant-Governor, is Chairman; and of the other, the canals, Honorable Elbridge G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, is Chairman. The subject about which the controversy has occurred is the enlargement of the trunk canals, and it will divide alike the Convention and the people of the State. Mr. Lapham believes that the exigencies of trade demand that as early as 1868 the Legislature should authorize the enlargement of a tier of locks and other incidental improvements on the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals; while Mr. Church holds that they are ample for all the commerce which the West will have for them till 1882 at least. Another member of the Committee on Finance, Honorable Freeman Clarke, former Comptroller of the Currency, also made a report to the effect that there would never be further occasion for enlarging the canals, as the railroads were sure to perform all the additional transportation likely to be required. Amid these differences of the doctors the next two weeks of the Convention will probably be lively. Involving, as the question does, the united interests of the State and its commercial metropolis, the decision should be carefully made.

Under the present Constitution, the revenues of the canals, after payment of the expenses of superintendence, collection, and repairs, are to be devoted to liquidating the interest and redemption of the State debt, taking in turn the canal debt of 1846, the General Fund debt and the canal debt authorised in 1854. Any enlargement of the locks or of the bed of the canal must be paid for by direct taxation, in case it should be authorised by the Legislature before the extinction of these debts.

The Committee on Canals propose a revision of the organization of the Canal Department, including the Canal Board,
the Contracting Board, and the offices of State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner and Canal Appraiser. The article which they have prepared establishes a Superintendent of Public Works, with five associates; and continues the Auditor of the Canal Department. The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General are made Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and charged with the disposition of its revenues, and endowed with the power of appointments. The Auditor, Superintendent and Commissioners are empowered to fix the rates of toll, but are expressly restricted from reducing them till the present canal debts shall have been paid.

One great difficulty in understanding the subject of State finance has been the meshy system of funds which exists, making it almost impossible to distinguish one from another. Thus besides the general fund, the common school fund, the literature fund and the United States department fund, there are numerous sinking funds for the liquidation of debts incurred by the canals and lending Comptroller's bonds to railroad corporations. Both the committees have undertaken to simplify the matter by consolidating the obligations of the canal department and the sinking funds set apart to meet them. But they do not attempt to do so alike, as each com¬mittee was moving in a different direction, so that it will be necessary to scrutinize their suggestions carefully in order to understand them aright.

Mr. Lapham proposes to unite the following items of indebtedness, making of them one single "canal debt":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Canal Stock Debt of 1846</td>
<td>$3,305,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Canal Revenue Debt of 1849</td>
<td>$10,790,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Floating Debt Loan of 1839</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The several sinking funds for the redemption of these debts are accordingly comprehended in one "canal debt sinking fund." The revenues of the canals, after paying the expenses of superintendence, collection and repairs, are to be placed in that sinking fund and appropriated annually by the Legislature as follows, namely:

1. To pay the interest and principal of the canal debt falling due during the year.
2. To pay the interest on the "general fund debt."
3. To pay the expense of completing the locks in the Champlain canal, not exceeding in the aggregate $300,000, and to the payment of any existing debt for canal purposes, till all such debt shall be liquidated.
4. After complying with these conditions, the remainder of the sinking fund shall be annually appropriated to furnish necessary supplies of water to the Erie canal, to enlarging bridges and aqueducts on the Erie, the Oswego and on the Cayuga and Seneca canals, and for the construction of a tier of locks on those canals, capable of admitting boats 25 feet in breadth, 200 feet in length, and drawing 6 feet of water. This work to be begun in 1868 and completed as soon as the revenues will permit.

When the receipts of revenue from tolls shall not be sufficient to make these specified payments, the deficiency shall be made up by borrowing; and in case of failure to realize a sufficient amount in this manner, the Legislature is required to make provision. After the payment of the "canal debt," the moneys in the sinking fund, as soon as sufficient sums shall have been accumulated for that purpose, shall be applied to redeem the principal of the "general fund debt," $5,642,622. When this shall have been accomplished, the surplus revenues of the canals shall be employed to refund to the State Treasurer the "contributions" or advances made to the canals since 1846, the principal and interest of which now amount to $18,607,399, as required by article 7, section 5, of the present constitution.

Governor Church's report classifies the entire obligations of the canals as follows, namely:

- The canal debt of 1846: $2,105,000
- The floating canal debt, usually called the "General Fund Debt": $3,305,000
- The canal debt under the constitutional amendment of 1849: $10,790,000
- The floating canal debt of 1826: $1,000,000
- Advances to the canals since 1846: $18,607,399

Aggregate: $60,414,797.00

Of this aggregate $21,407,682 are due to the creditors of the State, and the remainder, being for amounts levied upon the people by direct tax, is made, as shown before, by the present Constitution, a debt of the canals to the Treasury of the State. The remaining obligations consist of $3,044,000 of "bounty debt," and $28,180,000 of contingent indebtedness, chiefly incurred by lending the credit of the State.

The Committee on Finance accordingly purport to constitute all the obligations to the redemption of which the revenues of the canals are pledged, a single "canal debt." To meet it, there will be in the general sinking funds on the 1st of October next $2,788,505, leaving a net indebtedness of $18,652,177. They provide that after paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs of the canals, there shall be set apart on the 1st day of October of each year the whole of the remaining revenue from tolls, as a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the debt as it shall fall due, till the entire canal indebtedness shall be extinguished. To do the same thing as contemplated by the present Constitution, the 1st day of October, 1878. Whenever in any year, these net or surplus revenues shall not reach $2,418,000, there shall be a direct tax levied on the people of the State to make up the deficiency, unless the receipts of the preceding years shall have sufficiently exceeded that amount to accomplish the same thing.

The outstanding canal debt having been thus extinguished, the surplus revenues are set apart to repay the "advances" drawn from the people by taxation for canal purposes since 1846; of which the principal is $14,306,767.97, and the interest now arising $3,010,621.71—making a total of $18,607,399. The Committee proposes to apply this amount to the payment of the principal and interest of the bounty debt, providing, also, that the tax required annually for the bounty debt sinking fund shall be correspondingly reduced.

This will postpone all enlargement of the canals till the period when the State debt shall have been liquidated, unless there shall be a special authorization by the people. The new article proposed by the Committee expressly prohibits any tax for the purpose except on that condition. It even forbids grants or loans to railroad and other corporations, and to hospitals, orphan asylums, and other enterprises, and continues the limitations of the present Constitution to the incurring of indebtedness. The building of the new Capitol is put off ten years.

As to the wisdom of all these restrictions, we would suggest whether there is not danger in making a constitution too particular in its provisions. It is not in the nature of our institutions to have a fundamental law which prevents any change of policy. The public may not consider it wise now to enlarge our canals, or to build a Capitol, etc., but sometime hence they may desire the privilege, and that without going through the difficulties and delays of framing a new instrument or even amending the old one. We cannot believe, therefore, that the people are ready to approve of these cast-iron restrictions.

In respect to the necessity of enlargement Mr. Church's arguments are entitled to careful consideration. The last effort of the State in that direction costing $39,425,534.32, and occupying thirty years, has just been completed. It has secured a water-way of seventy feet by nine, capable of carrying boats of 250 tons burthen. Judging from past experience Mr. Church supposes that the expenditure would be twice ($12,000,000) the estimated amount; especially as
labor and materials are extravagantly dear. Besides the enlargement of the locks will probably necessitate an enlargement of the water-way, as well as a change of other structures, and so incur millions more of debt and expenditure. This certainly is a very weighty consideration, whether it is wise, with our present heavy burthens, to incur others so large and indefinite in amount is matter for serious thought. But the report argues against the necessity of the enlargement by declaring that the capacity of the Erie Canal has never yet been reached or even approached. Four millions of tons, it tells us, can be transported over it in each direction every season; yet the utmost was in 1863, when the Mississippi river was blockaded, and only 2,816,000 tons were carried. Those navigating the canal complain often of bad repair but not of want of capacity; and the committee think that better management and not greater capacity is now required. They quote the present State Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. P. Goodsell, also Van Rensselaer Richmond, and other engineers to show that the entire capacity of the Erie Canal will not be required before 1882.

We must take exception to this conclusion of the Committee of Finance. It has never been insisted that the canal would not transport with ease all the freight offered, provided it would be offered in turn through the season. But forwarders do not do business in that way. In the months when business is dull they desire to move forward little or no freight, and the boats are comparatively idle. But in other months, especially in Autumn, after the harvests have been gathered, there comes a perfect deluge of business, and if the capacity of the canal is at that time insufficient, it is as bad for all practical purposes as though such was the condition the entire year. Then, too, there will be more business for our canals if it can be done cheaper. The idea of the enlargement is to enable freight to be carried through without breaking bulk. If this is done the expense of transportation will be lessened, and, therefore, large quantities of corn, &c., that now are never sent to market, will be pushed forward and the amount of freight increased. So also much that is at present carried by railroads would return to the canals for the same reason. And if the enlargement permits of steam being used, this increase of freight would be more rapid and decided.

The next position that Mr. Church assumes is that a further enlargement would not cheapen transportation. The present rates of tonnage are less than half the prices on the railroads. Nearly one-third of these rates consists of the tolls levied by the State. If the canal debt should be increased, the present toll-sheet must be maintained; whereas, if the debt shall be paid, the tolls could be reduced to a nominal amount, barely sufficient to keep the canals in repair. This would enable the prices of transportation to be lessened in proportion. Freedom from debt and comparative freedom from tolls constitute a policy which the State should permanently adopt in reference to the canals, and from which it should never have departed. Here, again, it appears to us the reasoning is partial. As to what the former policy of the State should have been it is not pertinent to consider. But it is apparent that if the locks of the trunk canals should be enlarged to the dimensions contemplated, vessels capable of navigating the lakes and Hudson river could be used, as we have intimated above, from the one to the other, without breaking bulk. If this should be achieved, there would be a large deduction to be made from the cost of transportation, besides the advantage of the time gained over the present mode. Then, again, as we stated above, if the pro-posed enlargement should enable steam also to be employed in navigation, there would be a still further saving of time and reduction of the cost of transportation. The drawback occasioned by keeping up the tolls would thus be more than balanced.

But the finance committee build their chief argument on the consideration that the present liabilities of the State amount to $48,551,000, and 22, and those of the cities, towns and counties to $85,000,000, New York is also obligated to pay at least $500,000,000 of the national debt and probably as much more of unasscertained indebtedness. In addition is the present enormous taxation. The State tax is $13,500,000; town and county taxes, $32,000,000, and city taxes, $18,000,000—total, $62,500,000. To meet all this the State has but about $20,000,000 net revenue from the Salt Springs and the auction duties, which last year reached $209,729. The remainder must be paid by direct taxation.

We thus conceive it an argument of great weight, and yet at the same time we should remember that much of the State and local taxation is for the very purpose of paying off debts. One-third of the State burden is so employed, and the counties and towns for two or three years past have been reducing their war bonds. A few years more will remove all these, and if no new obligations shall be incurred, the State and the great majority of cities, towns and counties will be out of debt in 1878. Wiser counsels will also be required at the Federal capital, so that there is a silver lining to the cloud.

Then we should always be careful not to push economy and caution so far as to tie our hands from helping ourselves. If the State of New York is actually sustaining a crushing weight of public liabilities, she should obtain every aid in her reach. Her wealth is due in a vast degree to her extensive commerce. It becomes of the most vital importance to extend that commerce. No unnecessary obstacle should be imposed. She has embarked in a canal policy, and should now make that policy as beneficial as possible, as in that way she can increase the power of her citizens to endure taxation. The outlay of a few millions, more or less, will not signify much in the long run. A generous and enterprising policy will secure to the State the trade of the West clear to the Pacific. The State, her counties and municipalities can weather the storm, without bankruptcy, if they are enabled to put forth every energy.

We have no space to examine these reports further. It seems, however, evident to us that the policy of turning our backs on enlargement, and incorporating into our constitution stringent and particular provisions against it, is unwise. Nor would we place into that instrument the opposite view.

Leave the question open so that we can take advantage of future developments. Perhaps a freight railroad can be built that can do the business cheaper and better than canals. In that case no enlargement or ship canal will be necessary. One thing, however, is we think certain, the West is entitled to as cheap a transit to the seaboard as capital is able to give. If we have determined not to sell our canals, it will not do for us to say positively we will neither enlarge them or permit private enterprise to furnish cheaper avenues through the State which will compete with them.

**RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR JULY.**

The gross earnings for the under-mentioned railroads for the month of July, 1866 and 1867, comparatively, and the difference (increase or decrease) between the two periods, are exhibited in the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decr'c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic and Great Western</td>
<td>$206,704</td>
<td>$209,196</td>
<td>$2,492</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and Alton</td>
<td>121,278</td>
<td>136,492</td>
<td>35,214</td>
<td>35,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and Great Eastern</td>
<td>86,287</td>
<td>90,429</td>
<td>4,142</td>
<td>4,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and Northwestern</td>
<td>100,325</td>
<td>105,184</td>
<td>4,859</td>
<td>4,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific</td>
<td>271,003</td>
<td>274,000</td>
<td>3,007</td>
<td>3,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>1,246,841</td>
<td>1,271,319</td>
<td>24,478</td>
<td>24,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central</td>
<td>403,219</td>
<td>405,421</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>2,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts and Cincinnati</td>
<td>96,098</td>
<td>106,094</td>
<td>10,096</td>
<td>10,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The gross earnings per mile of road operated for the same month of the two years, are shown in the table below which shows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
<td>$2,837,256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chronicle [August 17, 1867.]

The weather of the week just concluding though not of a genial character, or of a nature calculated to mature the growing crops, has not been sufficiently unfavorable to cause alarm in reference to our agricultural prospects. In my last letter I mentioned the circumstance that by the 1st October we have not only in labor but in the crops, but in delaying the harvest over the greater part of the country. I am glad to say that so far we have had no return of such unfavorable weather, and although the crops were much laid in many parts, the damage sustained has not been sufficiently extensive to produce much, still smaller than the period of wheat in this country. Doubtless, the prospect is not so encouraging as it was a few weeks since; but, at the same time, there appears to be nothing at present sufficiently unsatisfactory to justify any unfavorable conclusions. Had such been the case, the price of wheat would have been considerably lowered but during the week the tendency of the trade has been towards an even range of values. It was mentioned in my last letter that the heavy rain had caused wheat to advance 1s. to 2s. per quarter. On Monday last this advance was not supported; while on Wednesday, owing to the magnificent weather which prevailed, the quotations had a decided dropping tendency. During the last few days the weather has been cloudy and cold, with, considering the period of the year, easterly winds. These clouds, however, have not created any actual damage; but they have delayed the general commencement of harvest work, which, under the existing circumstances, is likely to have, and has had, a material influence on prices. I need scarcely again remind your readers that our supplies of home grown produce are almost small, much smaller than in former years. Consequently, our imports of wheat can scarcely be considered large, any delay that takes place in harvesting the crops renders the supply of produce available for consumption less extensive, and therefore produces much firmness in the trade. Although harvest work is considered to be in progress, such crops may be looked upon as the most commercial point of view, the cutting of wheat being confined to very few districts. Should, however, fine weather prevail, we may expect that the crops will now be got in as rapidly as the labor at command will allow.

In France, although the prospects were considered to be very favorable, the result, so far as regards the middle and southern provinces are concerned—those in which the harvest is now almost completed—has not come up to the expectations previously entertained. The result, however, is encouraging. The wheat that has been cut is of good quality, and the average crop; nevertheless, it was anticipated that the yield would have been above the average, some disappointment has been occasioned. In consequence of this circumstance, and of a heavy rain in the northern provinces, the wheat trade in France has been firmer, and prices have risen to a slight extent.

In England there has been a heavy fall of rain in the eastern counties, with the result that the wheat crop has not been encouraged. The harvest has not been very encouraging, and we are not likely to have a good crop. The price of wheat has been comparatively quiet, but the advance established in prices is trifling. From other parts of the Continent the crop accounts, on the whole, are satisfactory.

The iron trade remains extremely quiet.

The money market remains without any new feature, and it would undoubtedly be a relief if such a circumstance could be maintained. But it is not the case, for the supply of money is still very large, while the demand for accommodation is comparatively limited. The downward course in the rate is checked, but only in the sense that it has fallen to a point below which it cannot possibly go, for the directors of the banks would be very unwilling to further reduce their discount rates, with abundant and cheap money, there is no revival, or even sign of such a movement in actual home business, and it seems almost, if not quite, impossible to predict when we may look forward to a return of active, healthy and remunerative trade, and to any check by a renewed effort on the part of the public to embark in fresh undertakings.

This is chiefly the case regarding the East Indies. It will be borne in mind that a panic has prevailed at Bombay for a very long period. Bombay was in a state of frenzy respecting new companies, and there is no doubt of the fact that at that port the number brought forward was comparatively very greatly in excess of those introduced here. The crisis at that port is not yet over, for there are still many difficulties to settle, and many bankrupt estates to be finally disposed of. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, trade with India has recently revived, and has been recommenced on a sounder basis. The remonstrances of recent embarrassments, caused by rash and Improvident speculation, have been productive of much more circumspection on the part of the mercantile body, and it will be a satisfactory circumstance if the collection of these debts can be confirmed upon their mind for many years to come. Of this, however, we must not be too sanguine, for in the midst of prosperity adventures, though recent, are too frequently forgotten, and seem to have been passed through without leaving a lesson of warning behind. Our exports to the East Indies of British and Irish produce and manufactures since the commencement of the year are about $1,700,000 in excess of 1866; the greatest increase being in cotton piece goods, of which the shipments have exceeded those of last year by nearly $300,000. In Australia the panic is more recent, and merchents here do not consider that the time has to have yet arrived when our commercial intercourse can be fully and safely resumed with that colony. Hence, as might naturally be anticipated
exports have declined materially, their declared value being
somewhat above £2,000,000 less than in 1866. In regard to China the pro-
cots are better, and we look to an early revival of business in that quar-
ter. There are symptoms, therefore, that our trade is improving; but as the holiday period has now fairly commenced it is almost certain that no considerable improvement will be placed until after the close of Septem-
ber. The present rates for money, so far as regards the best de-
scriptions of paper, are subjoined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bills</th>
<th>Per Cent.</th>
<th>Bills</th>
<th>Per Cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 months' bond</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6 months' trade</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 months' bond</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6 months'</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the Continent the rates during the week have improved, but not
to any important extent. At the leading cities the supply of money is
still ample; but harvest work having been commenced, and in many
quarters being in full operation, the demand for agricultural purposes has
therefore slightly increased. Considerable supplies are also required for
sowing the silk crop in the south of France and in Italy. The principal
changes in the rates are at Paris, Hamburg and St. Petersburg. An-
swer is a statement showing the present quotings at the leading
Continental cities, compared with those current at the corresponding
period last year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Pet.</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On Tuesday, the rates of foreign exchange were rather less favorable
to this country, and the business transacted yesterday was chiefly at the
quotations then current. In the bullion market, the principal feature is an active demand for
bullion for export to the Continent. During the last ten days' imports of
that commodity have been as much as £1,500,000; but nearly the whole
of this sum has been purchased for shipment to Paris and else-
where in Europe, where money is very scarce and the rate of exchange
is high. As I mentioned last week, this is the cheapest ever market in the
country, and such being the case, it is only to be expected that money
should be withdrawn from this country, when it can be more profitably
employed elsewhere. Hence, we may anticipate that the flow of bullion
to the Continent will continue for some time to come. In the silver
market there is no feature of importance. There is very little,
demand, and Mexican dollars command very little attention for export.

The Board of Trade returns show that our imports of cotton during
the six months ending June 30, 1867, amounted to 5,471,206 cwt., com-
paring 5,401,485 cwt. from the United States, 9,916 from Bahamas and
Bermuda, 22 from Mexico, 308,378 from Brazil, 53,507 from Turkey,
291,831 from Egypt, 923,856 from British India, 4,707 from China, and
165,390 cwt. from other countries. The total imports in the corn ex-
sporting countries were not at all large during the week, the imports of Indian corn having amounted
only to 2,845,552 cwt., but in 1865 they were 6,817,742 cwt. The import
of Indian corn has therefore more than doubled from the same
period last year. The other imports are much larger than in
1865. The imports of Indus cotton have increased 14,489,556 cwt.
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from the United States, 9,916 from Bahamas and Bermuda, 22 from Mexico, 308,378 from Brazil, 53,507 from Turkey,
The arrivals of treasure from San Francisco since the commencement of the year, are shown in the following statement:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>121,298,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>135,600,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>123,000,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>130,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>171,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 1</td>
<td>174,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 1</td>
<td>175,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>170,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 1</td>
<td>170,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>170,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>170,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>170,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following tables present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House, New York:

**1. Securities held by the Treasury in trust for National banks:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>32,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>33,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>36,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 1</td>
<td>37,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 1</td>
<td>38,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>39,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 1</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>41,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>42,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>43,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2. National bank currency issued (weekly and aggregate):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>1,160,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>1,245,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>1,330,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>1,415,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1,500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 1</td>
<td>1,585,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 1</td>
<td>1,670,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>1,755,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 1</td>
<td>1,840,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>1,925,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>2,010,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>2,095,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3. Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by Treasurer and distributed weekly:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>600,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>610,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>620,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>630,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>640,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 1</td>
<td>650,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 1</td>
<td>660,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>670,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 1</td>
<td>680,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>690,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>700,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>710,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>210,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>220,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>230,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>240,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 1</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul. 1</td>
<td>260,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>270,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 1</td>
<td>280,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>290,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>310,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>425,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash.</td>
<td>350,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila.</td>
<td>275,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y.</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Russian Gold Mines—The London Journal of Mining:**

"The quantity of gold produced in 1864 by private industry, as well as in the Ural mountains as in eastern Siberia, amounted to nineteen tons, showing a slight falling off as compared with the year 1863. This year 1863 was one of the most favorable characters for the production of Russian gold. The results obtained having more surpassed those of preceding years. As regards Eastern Siberia, the production of 1865 exceeded that of 1864 by 2,743 tons, and that of 1865 by 1,084 tons. This assertion, however, which would have been greater if the data had not often interrupted the works, was the result of works in new bearings. In Western Siberia, 1865 yielded 0.772 more gold than was obtained in 1864, and almost twice as much as in 1863. In the Ural district the production has scarcely changed of late years. For the last nine years of statistical documents the production of the state in the Ural district and in Eastern Siberia, as it can only, in order to form an idea of the importance of its bearings, adopt as a minimum the average production of former years—that is, 4,900 tons for the Ural group, and 3,200 for eastern Siberia. The total production of gold in Russia was estimated at nearly twenty-three thousand tons in 1864 and a little more than twenty-six thousand in 1865."

**The attention of our readers is invited to the card of Messrs. Smith and McIlvish which will be found on the 4th page of this number. This firm, lately formed, proposes transacting a general banking and brokerage business, and others. Their office is at No. 4 Broad street.**
The Money Market.—Monetary affairs show no important change. The week commenced with a decrease of 3,500,000 in the loans of the associated banks, and an increase of $2,500,000 in currency deposits, and of $948,000 in legal tenders, which, upon the whole, was favorable to an increase of cash in money matters. During the week there has been less demand for cash discounts, owing to the quiet of stock speculation, and the rates have been easy at 5 ½ per cent. on government call, and 4 per cent. on stocks, with exceptional transactions at 5 per cent.

There has been, however, rather more demand for money from merchants, and the bond and discount business has shown a gain. Maraudie bills generally stood well with lenders, it being assumed that with the prospect of a good demand for goods it is not likely there will be any damaging fluctuations in prices. Produce bills, however, which are beginning to come upon the market, are touched with caution, from a suspicion that the great abundance of products may cause a severe fall in values. Prime bills are discounted at 5 ½ per cent. "good" range at 7 3/8 per cent.

The forwarding of Western products has caused exchange on this city at the West to turn against us, New York funds being quoted at Chicago 4 ½ per cent. discount. This has caused a slight movement of currency Westward during the week, but the outflow is too insufficient to balance the fall upon the money market; although it is to be viewed as the beginning of a movement which, at a later period, may have an important effect upon the rate of interest.

The banks are forwarding the August commodities (which matured yesterday), for redemption quite freely; the redemptions at the Southern banks have been covered closely upon $3,000,000. As a good portion of the liquidation of the notes is made in bank currency, the effect of these redemptions will be to diminish the legal tender reserves.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call loans</th>
<th>Good endorsed bills, 3 ½ months</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 ½ 6 % 2</td>
<td>6 ½ 8 % 3</td>
<td>9 ½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United States Securities.—Government Securities have been firm and active during the week, although the transactions have not equaled the unusually large sales of last week. The chief source of the activity and firmness has been a continuation of the demand for shipment. The forward movement for several days past has been unusually important, the shipments since August 1 having probably been near eight millions. This large export has been partially to meet a foreign investment demand, and represents a large amount of bona fide purchase; but a large amount of speculators have been sent out for the purpose of making exchange, to be sold at current high rates for both gold and bills, with the expectation of being able to buy both lower at a future day, when cotton and produce are being exported freely. Prices of Fifty-twences at London have ranged at 73½@74½, while gold has been constantly over 140, so that the value of bonds on this market has been sustained and quotations are about the same as those of last Friday. Seventeen-thirteens are coming in from the country somewhat freely, and the price of each series is lower than a week ago. The conversion of August Seventeen-thirteens progress rapidly. That series matured on the 15th; a few millions of the issues remains outstanding, and the Secretary of the Treasury has extended the time for the conversion of these into Fifty-twences to Sept. 15th, after which the notes will be paid in currency.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 19</td>
<td>120 1/2</td>
<td>121 3/4</td>
<td>111 1/4</td>
<td>111 1/4</td>
<td>110 1/4</td>
<td>109 1/4</td>
<td>107 1/4</td>
<td>107 1/4</td>
<td>107 1/4</td>
<td>107 1/4</td>
<td>106 3/4</td>
<td>101 1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Gold Market.—Gold has been very firm during the week, and has exhibited rather more than the usual degree of speculative excitement. The market still remains much over sold and the "shorts" have to borrow at from 1-52 to 3-22 per cent.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>U. S. Notes</th>
<th>Gold bullion</th>
<th>Silver bullion</th>
<th>U. S. Bonds</th>
<th>City Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>67,690</td>
<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>68,690</td>
<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 19</td>
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<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>U. S. Notes</th>
<th>Gold bullion</th>
<th>Silver bullion</th>
<th>U. S. Bonds</th>
<th>City Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>49,572</td>
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<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>U. S. Notes</th>
<th>Gold bullion</th>
<th>Silver bullion</th>
<th>U. S. Bonds</th>
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<td>49,572</td>
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<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 19</td>
<td>69,690</td>
<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>U. S. Notes</th>
<th>Gold bullion</th>
<th>Silver bullion</th>
<th>U. S. Bonds</th>
<th>City Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>67,690</td>
<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>U. S. Notes</th>
<th>Gold bullion</th>
<th>Silver bullion</th>
<th>U. S. Bonds</th>
<th>City Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>67,690</td>
<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>68,690</td>
<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>69,690</td>
<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>U. S. Notes</th>
<th>Gold bullion</th>
<th>Silver bullion</th>
<th>U. S. Bonds</th>
<th>City Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>67,690</td>
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<th>Silver bullion</th>
<th>U. S. Bonds</th>
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<td>69,690</td>
<td>444,100</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>18,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
per day. Early in the week, an attempt was made to run up the premium upon rumors of an over issue of Government bonds, a sensational sheet, purporting to give a revelation of enormous frauds in the Treasury Printing Department being circulated wholesale for that purpose. The bold attempt to injure the public credit, however, proved a total failure. The superintendence of Secretary Stan- ton in the War Department, with rumors of other cabinets changed in complexion, had the effect of temporarily enhancing the premium about 1.

The export movement has dwindled down to small proportions. The Treasury is a seller daily to about the extent of its receipts.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Open.</th>
<th>High.</th>
<th>Close.</th>
<th>Tone of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement in coin and bullion at this point for the week ending Aug. 10, was as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specie Per Banks</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Gold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 10</td>
<td>154,357</td>
<td>72,802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>London</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Berlin</th>
<th>Hamburg</th>
<th>Paris</th>
<th>Amsterdam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>June 9</td>
<td>June 9</td>
<td>June 9</td>
<td>June 9</td>
<td>June 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/</td>
<td>104 1/4</td>
<td>79/</td>
<td>104/</td>
<td>68/2</td>
<td>53/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105/</td>
<td>110/3</td>
<td>104 1/4</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>72/</td>
<td>60/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130/</td>
<td>120/3</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>120/3</td>
<td>87/2</td>
<td>72/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180/</td>
<td>150/3</td>
<td>137 1/4</td>
<td>137 1/4</td>
<td>105/</td>
<td>90/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230/</td>
<td>200/</td>
<td>180 1/4</td>
<td>180 1/4</td>
<td>140/</td>
<td>120/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300/</td>
<td>280/</td>
<td>250 1/4</td>
<td>250 1/4</td>
<td>205/</td>
<td>180/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500/</td>
<td>450/</td>
<td>400 1/4</td>
<td>400 1/4</td>
<td>350/</td>
<td>300/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>850/</td>
<td>800 1/4</td>
<td>800 1/4</td>
<td>700/</td>
<td>600/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1300 1/4</td>
<td>1300 1/4</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>1000/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>3000 1/4</td>
<td>3000 1/4</td>
<td>2750</td>
<td>2500/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>6000 1/4</td>
<td>6000 1/4</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>5000/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20000</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>11000 1/4</td>
<td>11000 1/4</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>9000/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50000</td>
<td>35000</td>
<td>30000 1/4</td>
<td>30000 1/4</td>
<td>27500</td>
<td>25000/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100000</td>
<td>70000</td>
<td>60000 1/4</td>
<td>60000 1/4</td>
<td>55000</td>
<td>50000/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 August 10, 1867:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Loans and Deposits</th>
<th>Bank Notes</th>
<th>Changes in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants'</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers'</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics'</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNITED STATES NON-MASSACHUSETTS CIRCULATION (in $):

Total, $731,315. While the legal demand has decreased $31,433, the statement as a whole is satisfactory.
### Railroad Stocks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Original Par Value</th>
<th>Market Price</th>
<th>Closing</th>
<th>Yld.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and Alton</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>6.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and Great Eastern</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and Northwestern</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>6.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Rock Island and Pac</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland and Pittsburgh</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>6.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>6.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Miscellaneous Stocks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Original Par Value</th>
<th>Market Price</th>
<th>Closing</th>
<th>Yld.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Gold Coin (at Home)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Gold Coin (at Home)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Gold Coin (at Home)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stock and Bond Sales:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Original Par Value</th>
<th>Market Price</th>
<th>Closing</th>
<th>Yld.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Gold Coin (at Home)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Gold Coin (at Home)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Gold Coin (at Home)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above represents stock and bond sales at the New York Stock Exchange as of August 14, 1867, with details including the name of the company, the quantity of stock, the original par value, the market price, the closing price, and the yield.
The unfavorable weather has retarded business, nevertheless the transaction of the past week have been considerable in many of the leading staples, and prices on the whole have been steady.

Cotton has slightly improved and closes firm and active. Breadstuffs have been irregular and close unsettled. Groceries have been fairly active with an improving tendency. Tobacco has slightly advanced checking the business.

Provisions have been somewhat unsettled. Pork and most Hog products have been dull and drooping. Mess Pork closed at $23 25. The demand for Cut Meats from the South has fallen off and prices have slightly declined. Lard closes with some export demand at 12 3/4c. for prime, and generally held higher. Beef of all kinds is scarce and nominal. Butter and Cheese have slightly advanced for better qualities.

Hides have been dull and close lower for all kinds. Goat and Deer Skins have been more active. Leather is quiet with stock accumulating, and prices drooping.

Naval Stores have been rather quiet and prices, but without decided change except a slight decline in Tar.

Petroleum was panicly early in the week, and largely declined, followed by a partial recovery, but closing dull.

In East India Goods there have been large sales of Manilla Hemp and Calcutta Linseed at some improvement in prices closing very firm.

Foreign Fruits are generally firm but quiet. Fish have been very dull, and Dry Cod have declined to six dollars for prime. Tallow has been steady. Oils have been less active but firmer.

Wool is decidedly more active and prices firm at the late decline; the receipts continue only about half as large as they were last year at this date.

Freights have been fairly active towards the close but with lower rates to British ports. There is more demand for small vessels to charter to the outports and to the continent.

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending August 16, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1866, have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>This Since Same Week</th>
<th>Jan. 1. time'96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asher, pks...</td>
<td>457 4,980 3,755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadstuffs...</td>
<td>337 326 316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, ib.</td>
<td>22,920 21,215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, fsh.</td>
<td>11,030 9,670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, mts.</td>
<td>2,289 2,114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, sh.</td>
<td>931 882 816</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>9,271 9,289 8,976</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>878 876 876</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, sh.</td>
<td>7,351 7,351 7,351</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, fsh.</td>
<td>10,000 10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, mts.</td>
<td>4,000 4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, sh.</td>
<td>7,251 7,251 7,251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, bsh.</td>
<td>4,000 4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, ib.</td>
<td>19,000 19,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, mts.</td>
<td>4,000 4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, sh.</td>
<td>7,251 7,251 7,251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, bsh.</td>
<td>4,000 4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1867. The export of each article to the several ports for the past week can be obtained by deducting the amount in the last column from the number of the Consularer from that here given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asher, pks...</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td>3,755</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadstuffs...</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>316</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, ib.</td>
<td>22,920</td>
<td>21,215</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, fsh.</td>
<td>11,030</td>
<td>9,670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, mts.</td>
<td>2,289</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, sh.</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>816</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>9,271</td>
<td>9,289</td>
<td>8,976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, sh.</td>
<td>7,351</td>
<td>7,351</td>
<td>7,351</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, fsh.</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, mts.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, sh.</td>
<td>7,251</td>
<td>7,251</td>
<td>7,251</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, bsh.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, ib.</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, mts.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, sh.</td>
<td>7,251</td>
<td>7,251</td>
<td>7,251</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, bsh.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Receipts and Exports of Cotton (bales) since Sept. 1, an

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTS</th>
<th>EXPORDED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO-</th>
<th>AS COMPARED WITH</th>
<th>Decrease,</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF PREVIOUS YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PORTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Orleans, Ang. 9</td>
<td>210,197</td>
<td>590,939</td>
<td>580,659</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile, Ang. 9</td>
<td>186,451</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, Ang. 9</td>
<td>180,069</td>
<td>7,547</td>
<td>7,497</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah, Ang. 9</td>
<td>302,599</td>
<td>109,590</td>
<td>95,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>11,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennes, Ang. 9</td>
<td>377,661</td>
<td>59,110</td>
<td>57,900</td>
<td>2,210</td>
<td>2,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, Ang. 9</td>
<td>117,794</td>
<td>732,043</td>
<td>728,444</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, Aug. 23</td>
<td>37,520</td>
<td>2,319</td>
<td>2,319</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Carolina, Ang. 8</td>
<td>80,601</td>
<td>99,578</td>
<td>79,500</td>
<td>20,078</td>
<td>20,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia, Aug. 16</td>
<td>144,086</td>
<td>13,011</td>
<td>13,011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ports, Ang. 9</td>
<td>30,063</td>
<td>37,633</td>
<td>33,900</td>
<td>3,733</td>
<td>3,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>720,572</td>
<td>1,189,182</td>
<td>1,148,444</td>
<td>3,738</td>
<td>3,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market has been less firm and animating this week. Early in the week rather more strength was exhibited on the favorable news from Liverpool, quotations there having advanced jd. But the continued slow trade in cotton goods here has checked the advance; spinners having bought rather sparingly, the export movement having mostly ceased, and the accounts from the growing crops having been as favorable as was expected. Speculators have consequently been disposed to continue their operations. The later advice report extensive rains throughout the Atlantic coast, which may have done some damage to the new ripening cotton, and holdsen close with more confidence, but with only a moderate business. The sales of the week are about 10,600 bales, and the following are the closing quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Upland</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>Mobile</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Ordinary</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Middling</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middling</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Middling</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports of Cotton this week from New York show a further decrease, the total shipments reaching only 1,245 bales, against 2,664 bales last week. The particulars of these shipments are:

- To Barcelona per bark—Bermuda, 30 Total bales: 85.
- To Liverpool, per bark—Christianshavn, 30.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>Total to Liverpool</th>
<th>Total to Other Foreign Ports</th>
<th>Total to Europe</th>
<th>Total to All Foreign Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>37,474</td>
<td>31,730</td>
<td>79,204</td>
<td>79,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 9</td>
<td>37,474</td>
<td>31,730</td>
<td>79,204</td>
<td>79,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 16</td>
<td>37,474</td>
<td>31,730</td>
<td>79,204</td>
<td>79,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>37,474</td>
<td>31,730</td>
<td>79,204</td>
<td>79,204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the receipts of cotton at Boston, Phila.
Another correspondent of the same paper, under date of Palo Alto, July 31st, says:

I have no news worth writing, except that crops in this section are still doing well. If we have a dry month of August the farmers have no doubt of a large cotton crop ever reaching them. We have not yet had any signs of a late rain. I have not as yet heard of the rot worm making its appearance on any of the farms in this part of the country, though it is generally believed that if we have much rain that will come about. I have been making several trips in the last few days to the country around me, and I have never seen a better prospect for both cotton and corn.

Florida.—There has been very little rain in the last week, with most unfavorable consequences to the crops. Tea, notably, the corn crop, which is a late and uncertain one, has been much affected, though the crop of fodder corn can be cut very satisfactorily. Cotton, on the other hand, has suffered most. The land is large and fertile, but in many parts it is not much improved, and the lack of nourishment for the cotton is very noticeable. The next few weeks will determine the state of the crop.

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

| From Boston—To Philadelphia..... | 220,000 | 220,000 |
| From Philadelphia—To Liverpool, per bark Underwood..... | 230,000 | 230,000 |

The exports from Philadelphia have been 158 bales. Making the total exports for the week 1,386 bales.

The crops of cotton in the Southern ports have been very favorable. In some instances the season has been very prosperous, and in others it has been very difficult. In the former class are the crops of Louisiana and Mississippi, and in the latter are the crops of Texas and Arkansas. The weather has been very favorable in the former, and very unfavorable in the latter. In the former, the crops have been very good, and in the latter, they have been poor. In the former, the season has been very favorable, and in the latter, it has been very unfavorable. In the former, the crops have been very good, and in the latter, they have been poor.

The exports of cotton from the Southern ports have been as follows:

| From Charleston—To Liverpool, per bark Kilsden..... | 220,000 | 220,000 |
| From Savannah—To Liverpool, per bark Wandering..... | 220,000 | 220,000 |

The exports from Savannah have been 158 bales. Making the total exports from the Southern ports 1,386 bales.

The crops of cotton in the Southern ports have been very favorable. In some instances the season has been very prosperous, and in others it has been very difficult. In the former class are the crops of Louisiana and Mississippi, and in the latter are the crops of Texas and Arkansas. The weather has been very favorable in the former, and very unfavorable in the latter. In the former, the crops have been very good, and in the latter, they have been poor. In the former, the season has been very favorable, and in the latter, it has been very unfavorable. In the former, the crops have been very good, and in the latter, they have been poor.

The exports of cotton from the Southern ports have been as follows:

| From Savannah—To Liverpool, per bark Wandering..... | 220,000 | 220,000 |

The exports from Savannah have been 158 bales. Making the total exports from the Southern ports 1,386 bales.

The crops of cotton in the Southern ports have been very favorable. In some instances the season has been very prosperous, and in others it has been very difficult. In the former class are the crops of Louisiana and Mississippi, and in the latter are the crops of Texas and Arkansas. The weather has been very favorable in the former, and very unfavorable in the latter. In the former, the crops have been very good, and in the latter, they have been poor. In the former, the season has been very favorable, and in the latter, it has been very unfavorable. In the former, the crops have been very good, and in the latter, they have been poor.

The exports of cotton from the Southern ports have been as follows:

| From Savannah—To Liverpool, per bark Wandering..... | 220,000 | 220,000 |

The exports from Savannah have been 158 bales. Making the total exports from the Southern ports 1,386 bales.

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The exports of cotton from the Southern ports have been as follows:

| From Savannah—To Liverpool, per bark Wandering..... | 220,000 | 220,000 |

The exports from Savannah have been 158 bales. Making the total exports from the Southern ports 1,386 bales.

The crops of cotton in the Southern ports have been very favorable. In some instances the season has been very prosperous, and in others it has been very difficult. In the former class are the crops of Louisiana and Mississippi, and in the latter are the crops of Texas and Arkansas. The weather has been very favorable in the former, and very unfavorable in the latter. In the former, the crops have been very good, and in the latter, they have been poor. In the former, the season has been very favorable, and in the latter, it has been very unfavorable. In the former, the crops have been very good, and in the latter, they have been poor.

The exports of cotton from the Southern ports have been as follows:

| From Savannah—To Liverpool, per bark Wandering..... | 220,000 | 220,000 |

The exports from Savannah have been 158 bales. Making the total exports from the Southern ports 1,386 bales.
TOBACCO.

**FRIDAY, P. M., AUGUST 16, 1866.**

This week the exports of crude tobacco from all the ports are hardly more than half the total for last week, amounting to only 4,789 hds., 512 cases and 270 bales, against a total for the previous week of 9,185 hds., 1,047 cases and 1,008 bales. Of the shipments during the last seven days, 2,286 hds. have been sent to Great Britain, 1,114 hds. to Bremen, 625 hds. to Rotterdam, 368 hds. to France, and the balance to different ports. The following table gives the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Hds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>2,413</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,459</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below we give our usual table showing the total exports of Tobacco from all the ports of the United States, and their States, and their direction, since November 1, 1866:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Hds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>114,748</td>
<td>24,372</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>106,893</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>106,068</td>
<td>277,825</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>80,093</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>67,193</td>
<td>277,825</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>36,958</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>435,188</td>
<td>1,068,459</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Hds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>114,748</td>
<td>24,372</td>
<td>662</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>106,893</td>
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<td>529</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>106,068</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>80,093</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>67,193</td>
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<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>36,958</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>435,188</td>
<td>1,068,459</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market this week for crude tobacco has not been so active as last week, but it is owing to business being checked by the advance views of holders. Kentucky leaf is held firmer. We have the usual accounts of a poor stand being made by the plant for the next crop; and while many refuse to cut it and operate on them, they receive more than usual credence. In addition to the usual demand to fill foreign government contracts, there has been more inquiry for home consumption. In consequence of the advanced prices asked by the growers, it does not exceed 700 hds., of which about 250 hds. to the home trade. Prices paid are not generally higher than last week, but for some lots of the finer qualities some advance has been realized. Sales have mainly been in the range of 6@10c; good leaf has also been less active, but extreme prices rule. The advance that has recently taken place has shut out some export orders. The sales for the week include 50 cases new State, private terms; 100 do. Ohio; 10 cases in the hands, 32; 10 hds Pennsylvania at 20@24c; 33 cases old Connecticut wrappers 45c.; 20 do. 374c.; 42 do. new 30c.; 400 cases Ohio, on private terms, among some at about our highest figures; 46 do. 11c.; 80 cases State and Connecticut 16@16c. Manufactured tobacco is more active. The sales of the week amount to nearly 3,000 boxes, New York, New Orleans, receiving freely, and is taken up readily for consumption at $20@25c. in bond. In black work there has also been considerable business, mainly for export, at 16@22c. In foreign tobaccos the only transaction we have to notice is 20 bales Yara at $1 0c.

**QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY.**

**KENTUCKY LEAF (HDDS.).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light</th>
<th>10c.</th>
<th>12c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>12c.</td>
<td>14c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good &amp; Average</td>
<td>14c.</td>
<td>16c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select</td>
<td>16c.</td>
<td>18c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOREIGN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light</th>
<th>10c.</th>
<th>12c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>12c.</td>
<td>14c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good &amp; Average</td>
<td>14c.</td>
<td>16c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select</td>
<td>16c.</td>
<td>18c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Hds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>6,701</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Hds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginian</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>1,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>106,893</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>106,068</td>
<td>277,825</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>80,093</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>67,193</td>
<td>277,825</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>36,958</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>435,188</td>
<td>1,068,459</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Hds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston—To Rotterdam, 406 hds. leaf and 25 hds. stems.</td>
<td>To Liverpool, 10 hds. leaf</td>
<td>To Africa, 10 hds. leaf</td>
<td>To Africa, 10 hds. leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York—To Liverpool, 406 hds. leaf and 25 hds. stems.</td>
<td>To Liverpool, 10 hds. leaf</td>
<td>To Africa, 10 hds. leaf</td>
<td>To Africa, 10 hds. leaf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Virginia.**—At Richmond, on the 15th, the breaks were large and the market animated. The sales were 276 hds., 25 10c., and 15 25c. hogsheads.

| Manufacturing Tobacco—Large, common to medium, dark working | $10@15 | 10 hogsheads. | Black working, 60@c; sun cured, 60@c; good, 12@c; | $12@16 | 10 hogsheads. | Sun cured, 8@c; | 12@c; | $14@18 | 10 hogsheads. | Sun cured, 10@c; | 12@c; | $16@20 | 10 hogsheads. |
| Cleaned, 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; | 12@c; |
| Fine, 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; | 15@c; |
| Coarse, 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; | 18@c; |

Shipping Tobacco—Large, very common and heavy weights, 6@c; medium, 4@c; light, 2@c; very light, 1@0.50; good, 5@c; | $13@16 | 10 hogsheads. | $15@18; | 10 hogsheads. | $17@20; | 10 hogsheads. |

| Steamers—Large, common to very common, 1@0.50; English ship, $14@17; continental shipping, $12@15. |
| $10@15 | 10 hogsheads. | $12@15 | 10 hogsheads. | $14@17 | 10 hogsheads. |

At Petersburg, the tobacco market has ruled steady, with heavy sales. The deliveries are mainly for the crude market. We find some demand for our quidations, a specially fine shipping and manufacturing leaf. Receipts continue fair. Sales to the amount of about 861 bales having
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS

[Image]

[Image]

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COFFEE.

Cocoa has been fairly active, and with favorable advices from Rio, prices close at a advance of 25, all round. Other kinds are quiet. The sales for the week are 14,550 bags Rio, and 1,885 do St. Domingo. The imports of Rio have amounted, since last, to 21,827 bags, as follows: 8,438 bags per steamer "Ursula," 7,900 bags per "Gatharia," 2,328 bags per "Superior," 4,000 bags per "Siderah," 7,935 bags per "Shawmut," 5,904 bags per "Pollina." Of other sorts 1,306 bags of St. Domingo and 86 of samples have been received.

The imports since January 1, and stock in first hands Aug. 13, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>At Atlantic</th>
<th>At Lagnaya</th>
<th>At St. Domingo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,437</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sugar.

Sorru has been only moderately active, and without any important feature to notice. The sales are 4,000 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, 9,082 boxes Havana, and 6,000 bags Manila, the market closing quietly at last week's quotations. Refined sugar is fairly active, but prices are hardly as firm.

The imports at New York for the week have been less of Cuba boxes, and more of Cuba and other bagahogs. At other ports the receipts have been small, except at New Orleans, where the imports of Cuba sugar has been considerable. We notice the arrival of a number of vessels from Havana in ballast. The details for the week are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>At Atlantic</th>
<th>At Lagnaya</th>
<th>At St. Domingo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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SUGAR.

Sorru has been only moderately active, and without any important feature to notice. The sales are 4,000 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, 9,082 boxes Havana, and 6,000 bags Manila, the market closing quietly at last week's quotations. Refined sugar is fairly active, but prices are hardly as firm.

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Havana Aug. 10.—The Weekly Report says of sugar: Clayed.—The transactions of the week have been exceedingly limited and entirely without note, of except a parcel of about 400 boxes No. 16, which sold at $1 to per arroba. The sales at foreign markets received per last steamers, including to-day's, are of the same tenor as heretofore, and have consequently had no influence in our market. There are very few buyers, and their offers did not exceed 7 to 8 $@ per arroba for No. 12 D. S., whilst holders continue firm at former rates.

The receipts from the country have diminished since our last, having amounted to a little over 800 boxes of the East and the stock today bore and in Matanzas is 282,156 boxes, against 357,418 at this same period last year.

The exports from both ports show an increase of 67,272 boxes over those of last year.

The market closes very dull with small sales, holders refusing anything below 9 $@ to 9 $@ per arroba, and $9 to $9 1/2 $@ per arroba is the general level.

The following will show the receipts, exports and stocks of woods at Havana and Matanzas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Stocks</th>
<th>Total Export</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MOLASSES.

Matanzas has shown some revival of business during the week, and Porto Rico higher, other kinds are steady. The sales are about 3,000 hhds. of all kinds, the receipts of molasses continue to fall off at all the ports. The imports from Cuba are unusually small for the week. The details are as follows:

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STOCKS, Aug. 13, and imports since January 1 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stocks</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>367,000</td>
<td>465,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUGAR.

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THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

F R I D A Y, A U G U S T 1 8 , 1 8 6 7.

The Dry Goods market has shown a material improvement in business during the week. At the close of last week the market was rather quiet. On Monday and Tuesday there was some improvement, but Wednesday was again rather quiet. Since that time there has been a general increased demand, and trade in all departments may be considered as fairly
opened. There are few influences at work to affect trade at this time, as it is generally understood that August and September will be busy months under any circumstances. Stocks of domestic goods are less abundant, and are also of less quality and better suited to the wants of the country. Foreign goods are also in less abundant stocks, and the whole healthier trade is expected in all departments. The export demand for hemp remains high, particularly for Jute, as the following details will show. The exports of dry goods for the past week and since January 1, 1867, and the total for the same time in 1866 and 1868 are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total for the Week</th>
<th>Same time of Year 1866</th>
<th>Same time of Year 1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>688,742</td>
<td>372,159</td>
<td>310,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>630,276</td>
<td>369,603</td>
<td>296,577</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Brown Sackings and Shirtings** are quite active at the close, and prices show but little change. Some low grades of go do are in large stocks and neglected. Staple goods are ready for 171/2. Brown goods of the best kind, 20 inches, 14 inches, 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1867</th>
<th>22,710</th>
<th>21,135</th>
<th>20,750</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>20,750</td>
<td>21,135</td>
<td>22,710</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Flannel** made at Waltham is selling at 144, one yard. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1867</th>
<th>68,876</th>
<th>69,847</th>
<th>68,876</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>68,876</td>
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<table>
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**Imports of Dry Goods at the Port of New York.**

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 15, 1867, and the corresponding weeks of 1866 and 1868 have been as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>4,268,366,448</td>
<td>4,017,846,365</td>
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<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>4,017,846,365</td>
<td>3,961,268,782</td>
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**Withdrawn from Warehouse and Thrown into the Market During the Same Period.**

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**Legal Orders continue in steady request at unchanged rates.**

**Foreign Goods** are improving steadily for all kinds of new and old styles of dresses and staple goods. The auction sales are increasing in interest, and the season promises a very satisfactory one.

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The Railway Monitor.

Miscellaneous.—The Union Pacific railroad is completed 40 miles beyond Julesburg. The gauge of the North Missouri railroad has been changed from 5 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 8½ inches, and now conforms with the gauge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and the lines of Iowa and Illinois generally. Trains will now run direct from St. Louis to St. Joseph. The work of changing the gauge, the distance being 170 miles, was accomplished in three days.

The Virginia Central railroad was formally opened to Covington on the 31st July. The present extension has a length of ten miles, the road having been in operation to Jackson's river several years. The distance from Richmond to Covington is 205 miles.

The track of the McGregor Western and the Minnesota Central railroads between Waukon and Onawanna is now being laid at the rate of two miles a day, and it is expected to complete the connection before the close of river navigation.

The eastern division of the Union Pacific railroad is now completed 234 miles from its initial point on the Missouri river, and has in use 25 locomotives, 16 passenger coaches, 8 baggage, mail and express cars, 116 box cars, 22 flat cars, 21 cattle cars, 46 hand cars, and 7 boarding cars. The ninth section of 24 miles has just been accepted by the proper Government officers.

Consolidation.—It is proposed to merge the Franklin and Warren into the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company. The cost of this road is represented by stock (25,000 shares) $1,400,000, and 1st mortgage bonds $1,300,000—total $2,700,000, which were issued to the contractors, and 2d mortgage bonds amounting to $2,000,000, the proceeds of which were used in the purchase of rolling stock, construction of sidings, stations, &c., making the total cost of the road, &c., $3,400,000. The receipts for the eleven months ending July 1 were $341,143 18, and the cost of operating $206,312 15, leaving net earnings $132,831 03. The movement is a very important one and if consummated will give the Philadelphia and Erie a direct western connection.

Railroad Earnings (Weekly).—In the following table we compare the reported weekly earnings (gross and per mile) of the leading railroads in 1866 and 1867:

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Ave. p. m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,026,614</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,074,400</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland</td>
<td>1,235,000</td>
<td>1,235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>1,072,000</td>
<td>1,072,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio and Mississippi</td>
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<td>1,038,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Comparative Monthly Earnings of Principal Railroads.

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<th>May 1867</th>
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### Railroad Bond List

#### Introduction

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

**Railroad: Atlantic & St. Western ($249,600),**

- **Interest:** 4 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $23,350.00

#### Boston & Maine

- **Interest:** 5 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $23,350.00

#### Burlington 2d Mort. ($1,650,000)

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,650,000

#### Central (9.8),

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $950,000

#### Consolidated Bonds

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,140,000

#### Columbian

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### Detroit

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,360,000

#### East Maine

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### Elgin

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### Erie

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
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- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### New England

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
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- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### New Hampshire

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- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### New York

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#### Pennsylvania

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#### Pennsylvania

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- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### Hampton Roads

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### Indiana

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### Iowa

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
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#### Minnesota

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#### Missouri

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#### Mississippi

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#### Missouri River

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### Nebraska

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- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### New York

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#### Ohio

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#### Pennsylvania

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
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#### Tennessee

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#### Texas

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
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#### Utah

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

#### Wisconsin

- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

### Other Bond Lists

- **Chic. Board & Atl.**
- **Interest:** 6 per cent.
- **Payable:** Apr. 17, 1877.
- **Amount:** $1,090,000

### Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
Railroad:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Discount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortgages and Bonds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Bonds:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Payable</th>
<th>Discount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Bonds, $100,000</td>
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## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

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<tr>
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<td>Dividend.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
COOKING METAL LEAD.-Price $1.95 per hundredweight, on the spot.

PETROLEUM.-Inspection of the sample at the office of the refunding company.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

THE De LEY FLGOLD MINING COMPANY.—At the annual meeting last held in Quebec the reports of the Executive officers were approved and the old Board of Directors re-elected. The General Manager, J. W. Winchell, received much praise for the skill and tact shown in putting the company’s affairs on a sound basis. The company has completed one Stamp Mill which is to be employed in testing the quartz rock in different parts of their immense property; and is patiently pursuing a work of development, apparently judicious and certainly unusual. Having no stock to sell and abundant means for working, they propose laying a broad and strong foundation for an enterprise that they believe destined to change the whole character of mining operations on this continent. The President is Chas. W. Vehbell, and the chief offices are at 73 Cedar Street, New York, and 40 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
American in Capital Surplus to intentions Incorporated 1819

January

CAPITAL

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issued

Griswold, H.

CASH

CAPITAL, ...

Mutual

Hugo

TOTAL

Company,

Freeman, L. H.

Dudley

Boorman

Edward A

secretaries

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1867,

NO.

Fuller,

Bradford,

W.

Graham,

in

September

INCORPORATED

JAS.

DEE,

President.

W.

Graham

Vice-Pres-ident.

GRAM,

W.

W.

Vice-Pres-ident.

GRAM,

W.

W.

Secretary.

DEE,

President.

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Graham

Vice-Pres-ident.

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Graham

Vice-Pres-ident.
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<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Duty</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Duty</td>
<td>Bars, Fasts, Planks, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak</td>
<td>Duty</td>
<td>Slaugh, Oak, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swedes, Railroad</td>
<td>Duty</td>
<td>Pig, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoop</td>
<td>Duty</td>
<td>Red, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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**Naval Stores**

- Duty: spirits of turpentine, pine, pitch, and tar, 50 cents per gal.

- Duty: oill cakes, 75 cents per gal.

- Duty: calamine, 50 cents per lb.

**Oils**

- Duty: linseed, 75 cents per gal.

- Duty: olive, 18 cents per lb.

**Paints**

- Duty: on white lead, red lead, slitharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb. (part white and whiting. 5 cents per gal.)

**Pigments**

- Duty: on white, American, 14 cents per lb.

**Spatial**

- Duty: on white, American, 14 cents per lb.

**Skins**

- Duty: in 100 lb. val.

**Steel**

- Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb. under 7 cents, 10 cents per lb. over 7 cents.

**Sugar**

- See Special Report.

**Tobacco**

- See Special Report.

**Wines and Liquors**

- Duty: brandy, first proof, $3 per gallon, other liquors, 100 cents per gal.

- Duty: value not over 50 cents per gal. or over 70 cents, $2 per gal; over 70 cents and not over $1 per gal, $5 per gal; over $1 per gal, $7 per gal; over 10 cents and not over 50 cents, $2 per gal.

**Brandy**

- Duty: 30%, $4 per gal; 50%, $6 per gal; 70%, $8 per gal;

- Duty: 70%, $4 per gal; 50%, $6 per gal; 30%, $8 per gal.

**Hock**

- Duty: 30%, $4 per gal; 50%, $6 per gal; 70%, $8 per gal;

- Duty: 70%, $4 per gal; 50%, $6 per gal; 30%, $8 per gal.
Safes.

IMPORTANT

to

BANKERS & MERCHANTS.

This Company offer for the consideration of Bank

en, Merchants and those desiring the best bargains

proof securing the following certificates:

LILLY'S

DOUBLE CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
New York, December 16th, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lilly & Son,

Warehousemen, We have subjected the sample of

double-chilled iron you furnished us to the most ex¬

cruciating (as regards drilling through it) we could

ever have been required to perform in our business,

and we are satisfied that our Company's double-

chilled iron is not only equal to, but superior to,

Messrs. Murray & Company's.

We have the honor to certify, that they (our sample)

has resisted (as regards drilling through it) to the

extent of nine-eighths (9/8) of an inch, longer than

twenty hours of labor, so that we can balance the

above Noveltty Iron Works' certificate with all that

we are capable of performing.

Yours truly,

S. V. HOLMES, Sup't.
LYMAN O. BALL, Foreman.

DICKSON & FERGUSON, Merchants,

BOSTON, MASS., January 22d, 1867.

We herewith make no attempt to drill a sample of

double-chilled iron furnished by your Company. Lilly &

sons, to the best of our ability, to penetrate it beyond

five eighths (5/8) of an inch. We consider, as a result of

the above experiment, that it is only right and proper

for us to notify you of 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. We

think it impossible for a burglar with his time and

strength to penetrate this sample in any sort of a way.

Very truly,

W. H. MURRAY & W. H. STRAHAN,
President.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 23, 1867.

Messrs. Lewis Lilly & Sons,

We have tried a sample of double-chilled iron, to the

same extent as that sent to the Noveltty Works, New

York, and we are satisfied that the process of

drilling was not only carried out, but also made in

the same time, viz.: that it can only be penetrated

by a long continued operation of the most skilful

mechanics and the best tools.

Very truly,

W. H. MURRAY.
W. H. STRAHAN.

Agents in Missouri. Merrick & Son's Southworth

Furney, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE DEPT. FOUNDRY WORKS,
Chicago, Ill., March 12th, 1867.

Messrs. Murray & Wanner,

Agents Lewis Lilly & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen,—We subjected the sample of new

combination of metals to be used in the manufacture of

Lilly's Safes to the severest test of drill, and with

the head and neck drills tried our skill and experience

was not so much as appreciated.

After opening upon it with different drills seven

hours without penetrating it more than nine eighths

of an inch and a half, unable to make further progess,

we became satisfied that if not utterly im¬

penetrable, it was at least of a 3 days of time, a few

number of drills are required to penetrate the

two through the thickness of the sample out of the

looseness of the most skillful burglar to penetrate

this metal made of this material.

R. T. CRANK, President.

A full assortment of these unequalled Bur¬

glars? proof safes are on hand at our Warehouses,

sage of every description, selected for both

and Burglar-proof security. The public are in¬

volved (as authorized) and examine for themselves as to the

worth of our Safes.

Lillie Safe & Iron Co.,

338 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Commercial Cards.

George Hughes & Co.,
Importers & Commission Merchants,
198 & 200 CHURCH STREET,
SCOTCH AND IRISH LINEN GOODS.
SPANISH LINEN, DUCKS, DRILLS,
LINEN CHECKS, &c., WHITE GOODS,
PATENT LINEN THREAD.
Sole Agents for
DICKSONS' FERGUSON & CO., Belfast,
And F. W. HAYES & Co., Hanbridge.

OSCAR DELISLE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
French Dress Goods,
Muslin Draperies,
Lace Curtains.

Machine Edgings,
Swiss & French White Goods,
Real Brussels Lace,
Imitation Lace,
Corrects, &c.,
72 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

ByrD & Hall,
Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Nos. 17 & 11 WAREEN STREET, NEW YORK.

BRAND & GHION,
Importers & Commission Merchants,
42 & 44 MURRAY STREET.
IRISH & SCOTCH LINEN GOODS,
In full assortment for the
Jobbing and Clothing Trade.
Agents for the sale of
WILLIAM GHION & SONS
WHITE LINENS, &c.
HURLAPS, BAGGING,
FLAX-SAIL DUCK, &c.

Wm. Thompson & Co.,
Importers of
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN CAMICAIL HANDKYES, &c,
No. 153 Church Street, New York.

C. HOLT & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
259 CHAMBERS STREET,
Agents for the Glow & Thread Company's
SPOOL COTTON.
Also Agents for
MACHINE AND SEWING OIL, BUTTON-HOLE TWISTS,
FLAXEN GOODS, &c.
Offer to Jobbers only.

John Graham,
Manufacturer of
WOVEN CORSETS, SILKET MATERIALS,
WEBBINGS, BINDINGS RED
LACE, COTTON YARNS, &c.,
251 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK.

SPOOL COTTON.
JOHN CLARK, JR. & CO.
Bills End, Glasgo.
UNBROKEN FOR HAND AND MACHINE
SEWING.
THOS. RUSSELL & SONS, Agents,
26 CHAMBERS STREET, N.Y.

Commercial Cards.

E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.,
Agents for
WASHINGTON MILLS,
BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.,
CHICAGO MANUF. CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
MILTON MILLS.,
Nos. 43 & 45 WHITE STREET.

Lindsay, Chittick & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
British Staple, And Fancy
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Irish and Scotch
Linen, &c., &c.
19 & 20 DUCANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Linen Threads,
SHOE THREADS,
SEWING-MACHINE THREADS, ETC.
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
56 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

Mills at Patterson N. J.

EVERETT & CO.,
28 State Street, Boston,
AGENTS FOR
AGUSTINE HIBARD & CO.
OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

GANO, WRIGHT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton, Flax, Grain and Provisions.
NO. 27 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

Erastus Burnham
COTTON BROKER,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. L. CUMMINS,
COTTON BROKER,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Wm. G. England & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
65 Commerce Street, Mobile, Ala.

WILSON, SON & CO.
JOHN WILSON,
BROOKLYN,
Merchandise, Produce, Stock, and Note Brokers.
Warehouse and office corner of Lombard and Fredrica
Street, No. 25 East End, Exchange Place,
Baltimore, Md.
Reference to D. Sprigge, cashier; J. Bliss, Jr., cashier; B.
Hunter, Jr., and by perinticism to Jas. Kelvin & Co., Locai &
Local & Produce, Baltimore, Md., and by permission to William
Street, Chicago, III.

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS AND PRODUCTIONS.
Blair, Densmore & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
148 WASHINGTON STREET.

CHICAGO, I11.

Thomas J. Pope & Bro.
METALS.
29 FRANK STREET, NEAR SEIKMAN STREET
NEW YORK.
Commercial Cards.

S. H. Pearce & Co.,
No. 38 BROADWAY,
Importers of
EUROPEAN AND CHINA SILKS, and Manufacturers of SILK AND COTTON HANDKERchieFS. Oiled Silk, Impression Oiled Silk. Our "IMITATION" has a very superior finish, and costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in appearance and durability. Agents for the sale of the Patent Reversible Paper Collars, the most economical collar ever invented.

John N. Stearns,
25 Leonard Street,
Importer and Manufacturer of Pongee Sifts, Cotton hydraulic, Oiled Silk, Oiled Cotton, Organized Silk, Tram Silk.

George Pearce & Co.,
7 & 7 Franklin Street, New York,

John O'Neill & Sons,
Manufacturers of Sewing Silks, Machine Twist Embroidery, Organized, and Tram. 84 Chambers St., New York. Mills at Paterson, N. J.

Wm. C. Langley & Co.,
Commission Merchants for American Cotton and Woolen Silks, From Numerous Mills, 176 & 19 White Street, New York.

Globe Woolen Co.,

Fancy Cassimeres, Silk Mixtures, Beavers.

Anderson & Smith,
36 Park Place, New York.
Agents for William Kirk & Son, Belfast, Linen Manufacturers.

James Glass & Co., Lurgan, Cambrie Handkerchiefs, Manufacturers.

J. & P. Coats' Best Six-Cord Cabled Thread.

John & Hugh Aitchinson,
Bolle agents in New York.
No. 108 Duanes Street.

Double Ray & Dwight,
Manufacturers of Umbrellas & Parasols,
4 Murray Street, New York.

Commercial Cards.

Alexander D. Napier
(Late of Bear, Napier & Co.)
Agent for S. Courtauld & Co.'s
ENGLISH CHAPLINS,
And importer of Linnen Cambric, Madder, Turkey Red and Lawn HANDKERchieFS, HOMERIEY and MENS FURNISHING GOODS, Offers a new block of the above at 36 Broadway Corner Franklin Street.

Petrie & Co.,
76 & 76 Leonard Street.
We invite the attention of the Jobbing Trade Only to our large stock of DOMESTIC SHIRTS & DRAWERS, Hosierie, Germantown Woolen Goods, BUCK GLOVES, Foreign KID, CLOTH and HERLIN GLOVES.

Wm. G. Watson & Son,
Manufacturers of SUPERIOR MACHINE TWIST AND SEWING SILKS, No. 35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Works Paterson, N. J.

Linien Goods,
Strachan & Malcomson, Importers and Manufacturers' agents for IRISH AND SCOTCH LINENS, 40 Murray Street, New York.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,
Manufacturers of CORDAGE FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE, 101 Front Street, New York.

Cotton Duck,
All Widths and Weights. A large stock always on hand.

Theodore Polhemus & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers, 59 Broad Street, corner of Beaver Street.

Sawyer, Wallace & Co.,
Commission Merchants, No. 47 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

J. M. Cummings & Co.,
Distillers and Commission Merchants, 26 Broad Street, New York.

Commercial Cards.

Daniel H. Carpenter,
Commission Merchant,—United States Bonded Warehouse. Nos. 30 & 30 West Pearl Street, CINCINNATI.

N. J. Chapin,
Produce Commission Merchant. CINCINNATI.

Consignments and Orders Solicited.

Gilead A. Smith,
15 Langham Place, London, W. RAILROAD IRON, BESSEMER RAILS, STEEL TYRES & METALS. Railroad Roads and United States and other American sections, ironed and wire and Exchange Agencies. Consignments solicited on the usual terms of any of the staples. Spacious Counters and Reception Rooms available for Americans in London, will the facilities usually found at the Commission Houses. Orders for the above may be sent to Tyson & Co., Importers and Commission Merchants, 164 Broadway, New York.

Railroad Iron,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, FOIL.
Steam and Street Roads, FOR SALE BY S. W. Hopkins & Co., 46 & 31 Broadway.

Notice to the Consumers of the GENUINE SWEDISH DANNEBORG IRON.

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a contract with Messrs. W. A. Arms & Son, of Sheffield, for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron, which, on future, will be stamped with Messrs. Courtauld & Co.'s Patent Mark and the words "Sheffield." And which I have this day placed in the market, and also ordered to be used in the manufacture of the very best quality of Scythe and Plow Handles, and for the use of Foundries, and for the use of any of the above Articles, in which it is found to excel in strength, durability, and price, and I beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of, Foundry Goods and other similar Articles, that I can supply them at short notice, and to order, and for Desks and Extra Cased steel, made from the finest English Steel, at the New York Office, and at the prices established with Messrs. Courtauld & Co., 153 & 155 John Street, New York, and Nos. 31 & 33 Federal Street, Boston.

Morris, Tasker & Co.,
Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubing, Lap-Welded Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street Rails, Artisan Well Pipes and Tubs, Gas and Steam Fitter's Tools, etc.

Office and Warehouses: 15 Gold Street, New York.

Established in 1826.

A. B. Holabird & Co.,
CINCINNATI, O. ENGINE AND MILL MANUFACTURERS. Particular attention is called to our IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILL. It is superior to all others in strength, durability, and simplicity, will last from 15,000 to 20,000 feet of timber per day, and neverPATENT GOLD PREMIUM WHEAT AND CORN MILLS. Built of solid French Pine Stock. Particular attention given to Southern patrons.