

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

VOL. 5.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 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, \$150,000. Real Capital, \$1,000,000.
JOS. F. LARKIN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CINCINNATI.

Jos. F. Larkin, }
John Cochnower, } GENERAL PARTNERSHIP.
Adam Poe, }
Harvey Decamp, }

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

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Cincinnati.

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

The Marine Company
OF CHICAGO.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON President.
ROBERT REID Manager.

General Banking and Collections promptly attended to.

Established 1848.

HASKELL & Co.,
BANKERS,

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

L. A. BENOIST & Co.,
BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

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

Second National Bank.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

Western Bankers.

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN
BANKING HOUSE OF
Hayden, Hutcheson & Co
NO. 13 S. HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

Southern Bankers.

National
Bank of the Republic,
809 & 811 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital.....\$1,000,000
renders its services to Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS:

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

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

WASHINGTON.

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

Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

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

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

Jas. M. Muldon & Sons,

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

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

REFERENCES:

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

CITIZENS' UNION BANK,

(Chartered by the State of Tennessee.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, United States Securities, State of Tennessee, Shelby County, and Memphis Bonds, and past due Coupons. Particular attention paid to Collections.

Southern Bankers.

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

Conner & Wilson,

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

Charles D. Carr & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

AUGUSTA, GA.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITTED FOR.

BURKE & Co.,

BANKERS,

64 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

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

Collections and remittances promptly attended to.

T. H. McMAHAN & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

REFER TO

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

Eastern Bankers.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Page, Richardson & Co,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

BELL, FARIS & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKER
 12 NEW & 14 BROAD STREETS,
 Members of the Stock, Gold and Government Boards,
Dealers in Governments and other Securities.
 Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency subject to check at sight.

BANKING HOUSE

OF
TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU STREET,
 Corner of Pine, Opposite U. S. Treasury.

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

DRAKE BROTHERS,

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

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

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

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

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

REFERENCES:

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

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS.
 No. 14 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

Tyler, Wrenn & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 WALL STREET

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

TYLER, ULLMANN & Co. Chicago.

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.

WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
 SURPLUS.....450,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

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

No. 29 BROAD STREET.

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

D. L. OSS, Preside

J. H. STOTT, Cashier.

Barstow, Edey & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 30 TO

No. 36 Broad Street, Office No. 16.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

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

WARREN, KIDDER & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 4 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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

Gelston & Bussing,

BANKERS & BROKERS

37 WALL STREET

All orders receive our Personal Attention.
M. J. GELSTON JOHN S. BUSSING

Bankers and Brokers.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

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

James G. King's Sons,

54 William Street.

B. MURRAY, JR.,

BROKER IN

Government and other Securities,

27 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

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

BANKING HOUSE OF

WHITE, MORRIS & Co.,

29 WALL STREET,

(Established 1854.)

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

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

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 14 WALL STREET.

C. & G. Woodman,

30 PINE STREET,

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

Advances made on approved Securities and Interest allowed on deposits.

THE AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NO. 17 NASSAU STREET.

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

Wilson, Callaway & Co.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants

NO. 41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

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

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission

MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

GEORGE FARNHAM,

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

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

ALSO,

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

48 Pine Street, New York.

VAN SCHAICK & Co.,

No. 10 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND GOLD.

Bankers and Brokers.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

80 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.,

(58 Old Broad Street, London.)

AND THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

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

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

LEVI P. MORTON,

CHARLES E. MILNER,

WALTER H. BURNS,

H. CRUSER OAKLEY.

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS.

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

UNITED STATES STOCKS

INCLUDING

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

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

GARTH, FISHER & HARDY,

BANKERS,

No. 18 NEW STREET,

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

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

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought, sold and collected.

John Bloodgood & Co.,

22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

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

Hedden, Winchester & Co

NO. 69 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

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

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES.

EDWIN Q. BELL,

BANKER AND BROKER,

In Southern Securities and Bank Bills.

80 BROADWAY & 5 NEW STREET,
 New York.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

JAY COOKE & Co., BANKERS.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

No. 114 South 3d Street, Philadelphia.

Fifteenth Street, Opposite Treas. Department, Washington.

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

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

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

March 1, 1866.

SATTERLEE & Co.,

70 BROADWAY & 15 NEW STREET.

STOCKS AND BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

ALL VARIETIES.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 94 BROADWAY & No. 6 WALL STREET.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

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

Pott, Davidson & Jones,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

(Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.'s new building, 59 & 61 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.)
 Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Telegraphic quotations furnished to correspondents.

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

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

P. D. RODDEY & Co.,

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

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gold, Bonds and Stocks Bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of all Southern and Miscellaneous Securities. Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on Balances.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

12 PINE STREET.

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

Ould & Carrington,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 113 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Bankers and Brokers.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates,

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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

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

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,

56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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

Jameson, Smith & Cotting

BANKERS,

NOS. 11 & 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.

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

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

No. 12 WALL STREET.

A. C. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,

3 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,

Southern Bills on London and Paris.

Bills on Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.

P. HAYDEN,

BANKER,

AND DEALER IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

24 Nassau Street, New York.

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

RIKER & Co.,

BROKERS IN MINING STOCKS,

NO. 5 NEW STREET AND 80 BROADWAY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

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

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS

OF CREDIT.

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also, COMMERCIAL CREDITS, For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope West Indies, South America, and the United States

Financial.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York,

RECOMMEND TO INVESTORS THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

THE CENTRAL

Pacific Railroad Co.,

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

THE WESTERN END OF THE

GREAT NATIONAL RAILWAY ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EIGHTH.—At the present rate of Gold they pay nearly 8 1/2 Per Cent. per annum, on the amount invested.

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

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

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

Fisk & Hatch,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.

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

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

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

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

Collections made throughout the country.

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

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

Financial.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
COMPANY,

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the Continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st.—The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d.—The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and, being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d.—425 miles of this road are finished and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 92 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th.—The net earnings of the sections already finished are SEVERAL TIMES GREATER than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th.—The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a BONA FIDE property.

6th.—Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U.S. Government and for which it takes a SECOND lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only \$16,000 per mile.

7th.—The fact that the U.S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th.—Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th.—As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. less than U.S. Stocks.

10th.—At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

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

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St.
HENRY CLEWS & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall St.
HEDDIN, WINCHESTER & Co., No. 69 Broadway.

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ernment tax, payable on Monday, July 1st. The trans-
fer books will be closed until July 2d.

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 5.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

NO. 112.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Money Market.....	197	&c.....	
The Maturing Seven-Thirties..	198	Railroad Earnings for July 10.	
The Tobacco Trade of New York.....	199	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	202
Proposed Financial Policy of New York Canal Enlargement,		Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	203

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks National Banks, etc.....	205	Cotton.....	209
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange Commercial Epitome.....	207	Tobacco.....	211
	208	Breadstuffs.....	212
		Groceries.....	212
		Dry Goods.....	214
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	221-222

THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Railway News.....	215	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List ..	218
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	216-217	Insurance and Mining Journal ..	219
		Advertisements.....	193-16, 20, 223-4

The Chronicle.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

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 breadstuffs, 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. If, however, the phrase "easy money market" be understood in its true meaning as a state of things where good borrowers can ob-

tain 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 sequels 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 minatory 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 to 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 Traders' 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 embarrassed its operations and overloaded the money market; and secondly, because the holders of the Seven-thirties have received for every 100 dollars they lent 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 day 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 and at the offices of Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in currency.

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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 1868, to less than 166 millions. Of this last series a considerable amount it will 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 of 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 is, 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 close of 1864, when the issue of these notes first began; and we remember, too, that by Seven-Thirties, and by other similar means, we raised 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 larger 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 1846 the importation of foreign (mainly Havana) tobacco was about 10,000 bales; in 1850, 33,200 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 hhds.; increased in 1847 to 15,000 hhds., but this supply was so excessive as to cause a serious decline in prices. In 1850 the inspections were 21,700 hhds., declining to 13,000 hhds in 1855, and recovering to 24,000 hhds. 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 1858, 87,144 hhds.; in 1859, 75,925 hhds., and in 1860, 80,955 hhds. The Mississippi River was blockaded early in 1861, and the receipts at New York immediately increased. In 1851, for the five months ending with May, the inspections of tobacco at New York were only 1,500 hhds., but for the next seven months they reached the large aggregate of 44,834 hhds. Since 1861 the inspections and receipts have been as follows:

Year.	Inspect's.	Recp's.	Year.	Inspect's.	Recp's.
1862.....	54,250	64,000	1865.....	69,000	87,100
1863.....	57,000	69,000	1866.....	40,000	61,000
1864.....	112,000	133,000	1867 (Seven months).	53,500	60,000

For the whole of this year the receipts may be safely estimated at 110,000 hhds. 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 hhds. 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 transaction of this business. Sales can be promptly made, and transfers quickly effected. The rate of interest is usually as low or lower here 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 are 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 84,000 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 252,400 pkgs.; in 1860 281,600 pkgs.; in 1862 137,000 pkgs.; in 1864 140,000 pkgs.; in 1865 155,000 pkgs.; 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 at 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:

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tca. & Stems.	crns.	hhds.	bls.	Bxs. & Lbs.	pkgs.	manf'd.
New York	54,770	86,360	15,447	357	2,151	854	4,873	6,079	719	
Baltimore	45,743	104	...	4	2,245	...	26	263,883		
Boston	1,196	3,495	2,765	45	...	...	5,497	4,516		
Portland	20	14	...	...	...	...	530	...		
New Orleans	7,573	...	263	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	21	31	47	...	...	...	...	93,717		
San Francisco .....	...	280	45	...	...	...	290	...		
Virginia	636	29	...	222	...	...	467	...		
Total since Nov. 1	109,959	40,313	18,567	628	4,396	854	11,638	6,441	835	

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

Year	From New York.	From Balti- more.	Year	From New York.	From Balti- more.
1861	43,548	7,782	1864	83,567	42,35
1862	50,442	47,788	1865	68,133	39,669
1863	60,748	40,700	1866	55,495	44,874

The exports of seed leaf from New York in 1863 was 35,334 cases; 1865, 41,260 cases, and in 1866 21,900 cases. Thus far, seven months of 1867, reveals a total export of 28,820 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 redeeming the principal of the State debt, taking in turn the canal debt of 1846, the General Fund debt and the canal debt authorized 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 authorized by the Legislature before the extinction of these debts,

The Committee on Canals propose a revision of the organization of the Canal Department, abolishing 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 assistants; 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 committee 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":

The Canal Stock Debt of 1846	\$3,265,000
The Canal Enlargement Debt of 1854	10,750,000
The Floating Debt Loan of 1859	1,700,000

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 23 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 22. When this shall have been accomplished, the surplus revenues of the canals shall be employed to refund to the State Treasury the "contributions" or advances made to the canals since 1846, the principal and interest of which now amount to \$18,007,289 68, 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 1866	\$3,258,060 00
The floating canal debt, usually called the "General Fund Debt"	5,642,622 22
The canal debt under the constitutional amendment of 1854	10,807,000 00
The floating canal debt of 1859	1,700,000 00
Advances to the canals since 1846	18,007,289 68
Aggregate	\$39,414,971 90

Of this aggregate \$21,407,682 22 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 \$26,944,000 of "bounty debt," and \$218,000 of contingent indebtedness, chiefly incurred by lending the credit of the State.

The Committee on Finance accordingly purpose 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. They fix the same time 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 \$14,396,767 97, and the interest now arising \$3,610,621 71—making a total of \$18,007,289 68. The Committee propose 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, &c., 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 2,816,094 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 passed, 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 proposed 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 \$48,351,682 22, and those of the cities, towns and counties to \$85,000,000, while New York is also obligated to pay at least \$500,000,000 of the national debt and probably as much more of unascertained indebtedness. In addition is the present enormous taxation. The State tax is \$12,500,000; town and county taxes, \$32,000,000, and city taxes, \$18,000,000—total, \$62,800,000. To meet all this the State has but about \$20,000 net revenue from the Salt Springs and the auction duties, which last year reached \$269,729. The remainder must be paid by direct taxation.

This we conceive is 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 not 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 :

Railroads.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease
Atlantic and Great Western.....	\$462,674	\$400,116	.....	\$62,558
Chicago and Alton	321,597	356,142	34,545	.....
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	86,087	81,500	.....	4,587
Chicago and Northwestern.....	808,523	880,324	71,801	.....
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	271,003	274,800	3,797	.....
Erie	1,208,243	1,071,312	.....	136,931
Illinois Central	480,526	497,521	16,995	.....
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	96,023	106,594	10,571	.....

Michigan Central	324,986	313,021	11,965
Michigan Southern	338,499	312,579	25,920
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	170,795	130,000	40,795
Milwaukee and St. Paul	208,785	193,000	15,785
Ohio and Mississippi	247,262	235,000	12,262
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	552,378	534,733	17,645
Toledo, Wabash and Western	304,917	309,591	4,674
Western Union	85,508	58,262	27,246
Total in July	\$5,967,856	\$5,754,795	\$213,061
Total in June	6,706,446	5,815,741	890,705
Total in May	6,402,287	5,907,650	494,637
Total in April	5,473,127	5,812,738	339,611
Total in March	5,593,523	5,639,601	46,078
Total in February	4,664,525	4,798,978	134,453
Total in January	5,378,441	5,413,437	34,996
Jan.-July: 7 months	\$40,186,205	\$39,142,940	1,043,265

The gross earnings per mile of road operated for the same month of the two years, are shown in the table which follows:

Railroads.	Miles of road—		Earnings—		Difference—	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	Incr.	Dec.
Atlantic & Great Western	507	507	\$913	\$789	129	\$124
Chicago and Alton	280	280	1,143	1,272	129	...
Chicago and Great Eastern	224	224	384	264	120	30
Chicago and Northwestern	1,032	1,145	753	769	16	14
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	410	410	661	670	9	...
Erie	798	775	1,514	1,382	132	132
Illinois Central	708	708	679	703	24	...
Marietta and Cincinnati	251	251	382	424	42	...
Michigan Central	285	285	1,140	1,098	42	...
Michigan Southern	524	524	646	597	49	...
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	234	234	730	556	174	...
Milwaukee and St. Paul	275	275	759	702	57	...
Ohio and Mississippi	340	340	727	691	36	...
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	468	468	1,180	1,142	38	...
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	521	585	594	9	...
Western Union	177	177	483	329	154	...
Total in July	7,034	7,124	\$818	\$808	\$10	\$40
Total in June			953	816	137	137
Total in May			912	829	83	83
Total in April			778	816	38	...
Total in March			795	791	4	...
Total in February			663	673	10	...
Total in January			764	760	4	...
January-July: 7 months			\$5,713	\$5,494	\$219	\$219

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUG. 2.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11 17½ @ 11.18½	Aug. 2.	short.	11.80 @ —
Antwerp	3 months.	25.35 @ 25.4	"	"	25.17½ @ 25.20
Hamburg	"	13. 9½ @ 13. 9½	"	"	13. 7½ @ —
Paris	"	25.30 @ 25.37½	"	"	25.15 @ —
Paris	short.	25.12½ @ 25.20	"	3 mo's.	25.32½ @ —
Vienna	3 months.	12.97½ @ 13. 5	"	"	—
Berlin	"	6.26 @ 6.26½	"	"	—
St. Petersburg	"	32 @ 32½	Aug. 2.	3 mo's.	32½
Cadiz	"	49½ @ 49½	"	"	—
Lisbon	90 days.	52 @ 52½	July 31.	30 days.	53
Milan	3 months.	27.12½ @ 27.20	"	"	—
Genoa	"	27.12½ @ 27.20	"	"	—
Naples	"	27.12½ @ 27.20	"	"	—
New York	—	—	Aug. 1	60 days.	110
Jamaica	—	—	July 10.	90 days.	½ p. c. prem.
Havana	—	—	July 17.	60 days.	11½ p. c. prem.
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	July 8.	"	21½ @ —
Buenos Ayres	—	—	June 26.	"	48½ @ —
Valparaiso	—	—	June 17.	"	44½ @ 45½
Pernambuco	—	—	July 16.	"	21½ @ —
Singapore	60 days.	4s. 6d.	June 12.	6 mos.	4s. 6½d. @ —
Hong Kong	"	4s. 6d.	June 29.	"	4s. 5½d. @ —
Ceylon	"	1 p. c. dis.	June 17.	"	2 @ 2½ dis.
Bombay	"	1s 11d @ —	July 23.	"	1s. 11½d.
Madras	"	1s 11d @ —	July 20.	"	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	"	1s 11d @ —	July 22.	"	1s. 11½d.
Sydney	30 days.	2 p. c. dis.	June 1.	30 days.	1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, August 3, 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 a very heavy rain had done considerable injury, not only in laying 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 any uneasiness regarding the total yield of wheat in this country. Undoubtedly, 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 must have risen materially; but during the present week the tendency of the trade has been towards an easier 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 then prevailed, the quotations had a decided drooping tendency. During the last few days the weather

has been cloudy and cold, with, considering the period of the year, bitter easterly winds. These cold winds, 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 unusually small, much smaller than in former years. Consequently, while 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 can hardly be looked upon as being the case in a commercial point of view, the cutting of wheat being confined to very forward 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 not discouraging, because there appears to be an average crop; nevertheless, as 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 Prussia heavy floods, chiefly in the neighborhood of Dantzic, have produced more firmness in the wheat trade; but the advance established in prices is trifling. From other parts of the Continent the crop accounts, on the whole, are satisfactory.

The value of cotton continues to give way; not, however, arising out of a depressed trade, caused by a restricted demand, but by a desire on the part of holders to meet the views of buyers. The prospect of a good crop in the United States and India, and, so far as can be ascertained in Brazil and Egypt, is undoubtedly the leading cause of the continued downward movement in the value of this staple. The greatest fall is in Egyptian cotton, in consequence of considerable pressure having been shown to sell. The total sales of cotton at Liverpool during the week amount to 56,690 bales, of which quantity the trade have taken 40,680 bales. In the wool trade there is a fair degree of steadiness, but no activity. The public sales of colonial wool will shortly be commenced, and it is estimated that during their progress about 120,000 bales will be brought forward. 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 Bank would be very unwilling to further reduce their minimum. And yet, with abundant and cheap money, there is no revival, or even signs 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. There is still a great want of confidence, and a hesitation on the part of the public to embark in fresh undertakings. In several respects, however, there is an improvement. 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 reminiscences 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 recollection of these difficulties remains impressed upon their mind for many years to come. Of this, however, we must not be too sanguine, for in the midst of prosperity adversities, 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 £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 £500,000. In Australia the panic is more recent, and merchants here do not consider the time to have yet arrived when our commercial intercourse can be fully and safely resumed with that colony. Hence, as might naturally be anticipated

our exports thence have declined materially, their declared value being as much as £2,000,000 less than in 1866. In regard to China the prospects are better, and we look to an early revival of business in that quarter. 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 take place until after the close of September. The present rates for money, so far as regards the best descriptions of paper, are subjoined:

30 to 60 days' bills.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	6 months' bank bills.....	2 @ 2 1/2
3 months' bills.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	4 & 6 months' trade bills....	2 1/2 @ 3
4 months' bank bills.....	1 1/2 @ 2		

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 materially increased. Considerable sums are also required for securing the silk crop in the south of France and in Italy. The principal changes in the rates are at Paris, Hamburg and St. Petersburg. Annexed is a statement showing the present quotations at the leading Continental cities, compared with those current at the corresponding period last year:

At Paris		Vienna		Berlin		Frankfort		Amst'rd'm		Turin		Brussels		Madrid		Hamburg		St. Peth'g.			
B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt		
1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.		
3 1/2	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	5	4	6	2 1/2	7	2-2 1/2	8	5	5	2 1/2	5	2 1/2	3	2	5 1/2	7	8 1/2	8 1/2

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 gold for export to the Continent. During the last ten days our 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 elsewhere. Such a movement, however, can scarcely be a matter of surprise. As I mentioned last week, this is the cheapest money market in the world, 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 weeks 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 5,547,206 cwt., comprising 3,401,483 cwt. from the United States, 9,916 from Bahamas and Bermudas, 22 from Mexico, 393,878 from Brazil, 53,307 from Turkey, 702,831 from Egypt, 939,536 from British India, 4,707 from China, and 141,526 cwt. from other countries. The total imports in the corresponding six months in 1866 were 6,857,742 cwt. of which 3,231,089 cwt. were from the United States; and in 1865, 3,108,853 cwt., out of which only 70,335 cwts. were received from thence.

Our imports of wheat in the six months were 14,448,556 cwt. against 11,508,676 cwts. last year, and 7,462,268 cwt. in 1865. Of flour owing to the very limited receipts from France, there were only 1,823,072 cwt., against 3,134,484 cwt. in 1866, and 1,562,375 cwt. in 1865. The imports of Indian corn have amounted to 4,563,553 cwts., but in 1866 they were 6,151,931 cwts., and in 1865 only 2,076,918 cwt.

In the consol market very little business has been transacted. During the earlier days of the week the tone was unfavorable, owing to the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the weather; but an improvement having since taken place in that respect, the market closes with a firm appearance and at higher prices. The highest and lowest prices each day during the week are subjoined:

Week ending Aug 3.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money	93 3/4-94	93 3/4-94	94 -94 1/2	93 3/4-94 1/2	93 3/4-94 1/2	94 -94 1/2

Atlantic and Great Western Railway securities have been flat, and the quotations have given way. United States 5-20 bonds, however, have been dealt in to a fair extent, and although at one period of the week, the market was rather weak, the tone at the close is favorable. Erie Railway shares have continued in demand, and a further advance has taken place in their value. Illinois Central Railway shares and other American securities are steady; but the dealings in them have been far from numerous. The highest and lowest prices of the principal securities on each day of the week are as under—

Week ending Aug. 3.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thu'day.	Friday.	Sat'day.
U. S. 5-20's.....	72 1/2-72 1/2	72 1/2-72 3/4	72 3/4-72 3/4	72 3/4-72 3/4	72 3/4-72 3/4	72 3/4-72 3/4
Atlantic & G't West-ern consol'd bonds	22 1/2-22 1/2	22 -22 1/2	22 1/2-22 1/2	22 1/2-22 1/2	22 1/2-22 1/2	22 -23
Erie Shares (\$100)	48 1/2-48 1/2	48 -49	48 -48 1/2	48 1/2-49	48 1/2-48 3/4	48 -49
Illinois shares (\$100)	76 1/2-76 1/2	76 1/2-77	76 1/2-76 1/2	76 1/2-77 1/2	76 1/2-76 1/2	76 1/2-77 1/2

On the continent the market for United States 5-20 bonds has ruled steady. Annexed are the latest quotations—At Amsterdam 76 7-16; at Frankfort 76 1/2; at Berlin 77 1/2; and at Hamburg 70.

Another Russian Railway loan has been brought out, viz., for £12,000,000. It is introduced in London by Messrs. Baring, at Paris by the Comptoir d'Escompte, and at Amsterdam by Messrs. Hope. It is in 600,000 obligations of £20, issued at £12 4s., and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

London Money Market.—The week closes with an addition to the Bank reserve amounting to £285,000, and trade being generally dull stocks have had the benefit of the plethora. Though a fractional decline occurred at the close, the market has been unusually buoyant:

Consols for money.....	Fri. 9. 94 1/2	Sat. 10. 94 1/2	Mon. 12. 94 1/2	Tues. 13. 94 1/2	Wed. 14. 94 1/2	Thu. 15. 94 1/2
U. S. 6's (1862).....	73 3/4	73 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	73 3/4
Illinois Central shares..	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	78	78
Erie Railway shares....	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atlantic & Great West-ern cons. bonds.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

The daily closing for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—
Frankfort..... 77 1/2

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Under favorable advices from Manchester, the market is gaining firmness, and prices have advanced for Middling Uplands 1/4d., and for Middling Orleans 1/4d. per pound on the week. Sales, whether for consumption, export or speculation, however, have only been moderately large:

Bales sold.....	Fri. 9. 10,000	Sat. 10. 12,000	Mon. 12. 15,000	Tues. 13. 12,000	Wed. 14. 12,000	Thu. 15. 10,000
Price Midd. Uplds.	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.
" " Orleans	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	11 d.	11 1/2d.	11 1/2d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The weather has been favorable, and as a consequence wheat has been less firm, and corn gave way on Thursday, closing at 38s. 6d., being a decline of 3d. from the opening, and 6d. from the highest of the week. Barley is stationary at 5s., and oats at 3s. 1d. (3s. 11d. ?) Peas have advanced 6d. Yesterday there was heavy rain throughout England.

Wheat (Cal. white) p. ctl.	Fri. 9. 13 10	Sat. 10. 13 10	Mon. 12. 13 10	Tues. 13. 13 8	Wed. 14. 13 8	Thu. 15. 13 8
Corn (West. mx'd) p. 480 lbs	38 6	38 6	38 6	38 9	38 9	38 3
Barley (American) per 60 lbs	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1
Peas. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 6	42 6	42 6

Liverpool Provisions Market—Between the hours of noon and 2 p. m. on Monday beef fell from 142s. 6d. to 134s., and pork from 77s. to 75s. 6d. Beef rallied, and on Tuesday advanced again to 136s. 6d., at which it closes. Bacon is without change. Lard is easier. Cheese is dull at quotation.

Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	Fri. 9. 142 6	Sat. 10. 142 6	Mon. 12. 134 0	Tues. 13. 136 6	Wed. 14. 136 6	Thu. 15. 136 9
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 200 lbs	73 0	77 0	75 6	75 6	75 6	75 6
Bacon (Cumb. cur) p. 112 lbs	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0
Lard (American) " " "	50 0	50 0	50 0	49 9	49 9	49 6
Cheese (fine Am.) " " "	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	51 9	51 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashes, petroleum, tallow and clover seed close at the opening quotations. Rosin (medium) is 1s. higher, without change in common. Spirits turpentine declined on Thursday, 1s., closing at 32s. 3d. The market has been generally quiet.

Ashes—pots..... per 112 lbs	Fri. 9. 31 0	Sat. 10. 31 0	Mon. 12. 31 0	Tu. 13. 31 0	Wed. 14. 31 0	Th. 15. 31 0
Rosin (com. Wilm.) " "	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
" (medium) " " "	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
" (fine) " " "	33 3	33 3	33 3	33 3	33 3	32 3
Sp turpentine.....	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2
" spirits..... per 8 lbs	44 9	44 9	44 9	44 6	44 6	44 9
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0
Clover seed (Am. red) " " "	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0

London Produce and Metal Markets.—There is very little change noticeable. Sugar and linseed are without change. Linseed oil is 10s. lower. Cake has advanced 10s., closing at £10 5s. Sperm and whale oils are unchanged. The metal market is quiet and immovable.

Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) p. 112 lbs.	Fri. 9. 25 6	Sat. 10. 25 6	Mon. 12. 25 6	Tu. 13. 25 6	Wed. 14. 25 6	Th. 15. 25 6
Linseed (Calcutta) " "	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6	68 6

Cake and oils were quoted as follows:

Linseed cake (obl'g) p. ton	Fri. 9. £9 15 0	Sat. 10. £9 15 0	Mon. 12. £10 5 0	Tu. 13. £10 0 0	Wed. 14. £10 0 0	Th. 15. £10 5 0
" oil.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	39 10 0	39 10 0
Sperm oil.....	115 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0
Whale oil..... p. 252 gals.	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0

The following are the quotations for metals:

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

Latest: Friday, August 16, P.M.

The Brokers' Circular in its weekly review of the cotton market, gives as the sales of the week ending last evening, 98,000 bales, of which 17 were for export and 9,000 for speculation. The market is firmer, and fully 1/4d. advance on all American cottons established. The

FRIDAY, Aug. 16, 1867, P. M.

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 \$2,800,000 in currency deposits, and of \$948,000 in legal tenders, which, upon the whole, was favorable to an increase of ease in money matters. During the week there has been less demand for call loans, owing to the quiet of stock speculation, and the rates have been easy at 3 per cent. on government collaterals, 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 business in discounts shows a partial gain. Merchandise 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 5½ @ 6½ per cent.; "good" range at 7@9 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 ½ per cent. discount. This has caused a slight movement of currency Westward during the week, but the outflow is too insignificant to make itself felt 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 compounds (which matured yesterday), for redemption quite freely; the redemptions at the Sub-Treasury, yesterday and to-day combined, being close 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:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	3 @ 5	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	6½ @ 8
Loans on bonds & mort..	6 @ 7	do single names.....	9 @ 10
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	5½ @ 6½	Lower grades.....	11 @ 15

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government Securities have been firm and active during the week, although the transactions have not equalled the unusually large sales of last week. The chief source of the activity and firmness has been a continuance of the demand for shipment. The foreign 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 purchases; but considerable amounts 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 Five-twenties at London have ranged at 73¼@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. Seven-thirties are coming in from the country somewhat freely, and the price of each series is ¼ lower than a week ago. The conversion of August Seven-thirties progress rapidly. That series matured on the 15th; a few millions of the issue remains outstanding, and the Secretary of the Treasury has extended the time for the conversion of these into Five-twenties 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:

	July 12	July 19	July 26	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	111½	111½	111½	112	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	109½	109	109½	109½	110½	110
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	109½	109½	109½	109½	110½	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. iss. ..	108½	107½	108½	108½	108½	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, c.....	108½	107½	108½	108½	108½	108½
U. S. 10-40's, " ..	102½	102½	102½	102½	103	103
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	108½	107½	107½	107½	108	107½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	168	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series....	108	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The speculative movement in railroad shares has not recovered from the effect of the shock resulting from the break down in the Erie clique. That circumstance frightened some of the combinations into selling out their stocks; and the sellers now stand aloof from the market, waiting for a decline in prices, and using their influence in shaking the confidence of holders. The buyers from these parties were

mostly the younger and more sanguine dealers, who find no difficulty in carrying their load while money is easy, but who might be found realizing somewhat precipitately in the event of the crop movement causing an active money market. During the latter half of the week strong efforts have been made to force up the market, with a view to realizing; and a partial advance has been the result; but it is found difficult to get off any important amount of stocks at current prices. Outside operators have acted with unusual prudence. They have made good profits during the earlier advance, have sold out to the dealers, and now stand ready to buy at lower prices.

At present the more active clique stocks are New York Central, Michigan Southern, Northwestern and Rock Island, which range 1½@2½ per cent. above the quotations of last Friday. Erie has advanced 2½.

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

	July 5.	July 12	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.
Cumberland Coal	40½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Quicksilver.....	32	33½	33½	34½	32½	31	31
Canton Co.....	48	48	48½	52½	51½	49½	49
Mariposa pref.....	24½	23½	23½	22½	22½	21	21
New York Central.....	105½	105½	106½	109½ x.d.	105½	104	105½
Erie.....	68½	70½	71½	74½	7½	68½	70½
Hudson River.....	109½	110	116½	119½	120	120	124
Reading.....	110	103½	104½	107½	106½	104½	104½
Mich. Southern.....	81½	79½	79½	83	80½	80½	82½
Michigan Central.....	110	110	112½	112½	110½	110½	110½
Clev. and Pittsb.....	86½	91½	91	91½	94½	93½	93½
Clev. and Toledo.....	121½	119½	121	124½	123	123½	123
Northwestern.....	45½	44½	44½	48½	48½	45½	46½
" preferred.....	67½	68	70½	72½	70½	69	70½
Rock Island.....	97½	97	99½	104	101½	101½	103½
Fort Wayne.....	100½	101½	101½	106½	106½	105	105½
Illinois Central	122	101	101	119	118½	119	119½

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Week.
Bank shares.....	140	63	36	60	100	204	603
Railroad ".....	27,232	24,821	12,564	23,225	48,974	35,245	177,061
Coal ".....	100	20	100	100	100	60	380
Mining ".....	200	700	500	200	600	1,000	3,200
Improv't ".....	300	100	100	400	100	500	1,500
Telegraph ".....	827	1,497	1,330	2,570	1,200	1,460	8,884
Steamship ".....	1,700	1,410	700	1,450	486	610	6,356
Express ".....	486	687	90	832	730	1,016	3,841
At Regular Board	11,649	12,208	7,190	14,924	30,930	13,230	90,131
At Open Board.....	19,336	17,070	8,150	18,913	21,360	26,865	111,694
Total current week.....	30,985	29,278	15,340	33,837	52,290	40,095	201,825
Total Previous w'k.....	37,123	72,547	45,417	52,421	43,433	57,514	308,755

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

Week ending—	Bank.	Rail- road.	Coal.	Min- ing.	Im- pro't.	Tele- graph.	Steam- ship.	Other.	Total.
May 3.....	528	465,847	505	6,160	12,150	14,084	12,700	4,946	516,920
" 10.....	11,761	371,270	2,463	3,300	10,150	14,247	17,491	5,660	425,777
" 17.....	827	294,415	1,151	3,620	7,500	7,925	8,916	9,358	333,713
" 24.....	826	293,377	2,163	5,600	6,950	7,870	15,875	6,007	338,679
" 31.....	934	290,750	1,583	4,000	10,050	5,254	11,828	9,038	333,437
June 7.....	1,828	314,512	1,381	7,810	9,350	10,177	17,148	6,212	368,418
" 14.....	653	397,920	2,586	9,978	10,005	16,517	23,295	6,661	467,615
" 21.....	681	224,243	819	2,825	2,500	6,253	11,945	15,395	264,661
" 28.....	422	537,561	3,436	10,400	9,430	15,702	22,868	25,841	625,660
July 5 (5 days).....	298	395,506	4,466	23,425	4,850	23,753	8,600	8,344	469,242
" 12.....	1,182	464,286	15,742	24,635	19,675	42,837	16,672	5,643	590,672
" 19.....	1,281	287,142	4,955	5,150	5,900	15,115	11,441	7,631	333,615
" 26.....	1,027	541,057	5,940	10,600	13,500	24,309	18,295	13,439	628,167
Aug. 9.....	990	277,709	1,590	5,550	3,000	8,108	6,761	5,048	308,755
" 16.....	603	177,061	380	3,200	1,500	8,884	6,356	3,841	201,825

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:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds.....	\$203,000	\$392,800	260,800	591,500	649,800	824,000	\$2,921,900
U. S. Notes.....	67,450	154,500	182,000	35,900	5,700	3,550	449,100
State & City b'nds.....	109,500	98,000	63,000	84,000	37,000	66,000	457,500
Company B'nds.....	17,000	10,000	17,000	25,000	33,000	27,000	129,000
Total Cur. w'k.....	\$396,950	655,300	522,800	736,400	725,500	920,550	3,957,500
Previous week.....	1,105,000	1,200,050	964,000	1,277,500	1,191,800	724,000	6,462,350

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

Week ending	Governments		State & City Bonds.	Company Bonds.	Total amount
Friday.	Bonds.	Notes.			
May 3.....	3,918,600	146,100	643,000	203,000	4,910,700
May 10.....	4,628,800	567,200	520,000	238,500	5,954,500
May 17.....	3,363,900	22,000	682,800	223,200	4,291,900
May 24.....	4,355,200	85,100	515,000	158,100	5,113,400
May 31.....	1,905,600	333,500	808,500	218,500	3,266,100
June 7.....	3,172,650	68,500	744,000	158,000	4,143,150
June 14.....	3,585,350	161,500	795,250	233,000	4,775,100
June 21.....	3,801,600	366,000	495,000	153,000	4,815,600
June 28.....	3,319,650	491,850	664,700	165,000	4,641,200
July 5.....	1,596,500	441,500	437,000	97,000	2,572,000
July 12.....	4,026,500	2,137,750	797,006	208,000	7,171,256
July 19.....	1,363,400	367,800	1,492,500	119,000	3,342,700
July 26.....	2,172,500	1,041,600	796,500	170,000	4,180,600
Aug. 9.....	4,020,500	1,866,850	419,000	156,000	6,462,350
Aug. 16.....	2,921,900	449,100	457,509	129,000	3,957,509

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 1-32 to 3-32 per cent

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 superseding of Secretary Stanton in the War Department, coupled with rumors of other cabinet changes in contemplation, had the effect of temporarily enhancing the premium about 1/2

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 with columns: Date (Saturday, Aug. 10 to Friday, Aug. 16), Open-Ing, Lowest, High-est, Clos-Ing, and Tone of Market. It shows daily price movements and market conditions like 'Steady', 'Strong', 'Excited', 'Firm', and 'Quiet'.

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

Summary table for coin and bullion movement. Includes items like 'Specie in banks Saturday, Aug. 13', 'Treasure receipts from California', 'Imports of coin and bullion from foreign ports', and 'Total reported supply for week'.

Actual excess of supply (unreported withdrawals) \$1,674,219 FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been but a moderate demand for bills. The supply of acceptances against produce has been merely nominal, and the current demand has been met chiefly by paper made against shipments of securities.

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

Table of foreign bill quotations. Columns include bill type (London Comm'l, Paris, Antwerp, etc.), date (July 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9), and price/quote.

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

Table comparing Custom House and Sub-Treasury receipts and payments for August 5-10, 1867.

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$368,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$190,000 in gold, and \$2,495,075 in Gold Certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since June 1 :

Table showing aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury from June 1 to August 10, 1867, including weeks ending, custom house payments, sub-treasury receipts, and balances.

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 showing the condition of New York City banks as of August 10, 1867, with columns for Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

Large table listing various banks and institutions (Union, America, Phoenix, City, etc.) with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 3, 1867. Clearings for the week ending Aug. 10, 1867. Balances for the week ending Aug. 3, 1867. Balances for the week ending Aug. 10, 1867.

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

Table showing deviations from previous week returns for Loans, Specie, and Circulation.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings.

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

Table showing totals of leading items for Philadelphia banks for August 3 and August 10, 1867.

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

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia banks for a series of weeks from June 1 to August 10, 1867.

BOSTON BANKS.—The Boston bank statement of the week shows that the loans have increased \$731,315, while the legal tenders have decreased \$314,293. The statement is as follows :

Table showing the Boston bank statement for the week ending August 12, 1867, including Capital, Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for Stocks and Securities, including National, State, and Municipal bonds, and Railroad Stocks and Bonds. Columns include date, price, and amount sold.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 16.

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

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

Table with columns: Total since January 1, 1867; Total this week; Other S. All oth. Ports; Other S. Amer'n. Ports; British Guiana; Vene. zuela; New Granada; Mex. Ico.; Other W. Indies; Cuba; Hayti; Br. N. A. Colonies; Aus. tralia; China & Japan; Europe; Spain; Ger. Europe; Holland; France; Great Britain; ARTICLES. Rows include: Breadstuffs—Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas; Candles; Coal; Coffee; Cotton; Domestic; Drugs; Hardware; Hops; Naval stores—Sp. Turp'te, Rosin, Tar; Oil cake; Oils—Petroleum, Whale oil, Sperm oil, Lard oil; Provisions—Pork, Beef, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard; Tallow; Tea; Tobacco; do manufactured; Whalebone.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port or the week ending Aug. 9, since Jan. 1, 1867, and for the correspond ing period in 1866 :

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1867.	Same time 1866.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1867.	Same time 1866.
Buttons	174	3,238	4,109	Hardware	155	6,629	8,627
Coal, tons	6,393	99,578	117,833	Iron, RR b'rs	16,193	255,237	176,233
Cocoa, bags	303	12,414	9,369	Lead, pigs	7,601	264,530	276,668
Coffee, bags	21,921	588,857	512,675	Spelter, lbs.	1,159,658	7,093,930	7,093,930
Cotton, bales	5	284	1,834	Steel	2,798	138,511	116,679
Drugs, &c.				Tin, boxes	24,951	432,556	486,038
Bark, Peruv	1,011	7,029	4,206	Tin slabs, lbs	82,191	2,397,379	4,729,225
Blea p'wd'rs	100	17,502	16,196	Rags	1,004	41,434	33,374
Brimst, tns	10,088	12,418	12,418	Sugar, hhd's,			
Cochineal	51	1,586	681	tes & bbl's	8,942	239,897	302,264
Cr Tartar	865	788	788	Sugar, bxs & bg	9,110	175,479	284,627
Gambier	14,352	14,728	14,728	Tea	8,616	691,850	603,478
Gums, crude	494	10,899	8,834	Tobacco	155	17,461	13,412
Gum, Arabic	90	2,820	2,395	Waste	49	4,604	10,016
Indigo	1,879	2,348	2,348	Wines, &c.			
Madder	3,354	7,229	7,229	Champ. bkts	858	58,395	81,634
Oils, ess	20	2,333	3,018	Wines	867	91,995	304,232
Oil, Olive	432	25,243	79,989	Wool, bales	610	29,305	46,101
Opium	492	515	515	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	7,150	107,556	91,722	Cigars	\$1,068	\$259,044	1,132,468
Soda, sal	1,030	16,182	22,774	Corks	4,407	175,419	101,666
Soda, ash	655	22,289	25,398	Fancy goods	78,859	2,339,732	2,634,188
Flax	6	1,256	8,698	Fish	381	404,037	581,562
Furs	191	2,535	2,965	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth	50	21,432	16,331	Lemons	344,119	358,438	
Hair	367	3,081	3,582	Oranges	653,174	280,208	
Hemp, bales	296	84,735	83,205	Nuts	17,251	502,368	645,962
Hides, &c.				Raisins	5,687	477,251	543,822
Bristles	36	1,335	1,651	Hides, undrsd	96,176	5,941,302	4,330,893
Hides, dres'd	244	5,869	6,912	Rice	36,157	295,925	465,385
India rubber	152	26,633	14,824	Spices, &c.			
Ivory	1	1,513	515	Cassia	72,541	125,873	
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger	40,043	39,200	
Jewelry	36	455	502	Pepper	169,527	140,802	
Watches	15	561	724	Saltpetre	7,399	39,077	120,490
Linseed	7,297	233,031	166,541	Woods			
Molasses	3,356	110,134	96,633	Fustic	892	29,952	121,241
Metals, &c.				Logwood	892	107,036	127,885
Cutlery	96	2,285	3,914	Mahogany		80,673	103,430

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 16, 1867.

The receipts of cotton this week show a considerable increase over last week, the total at all the ports reaching 6,830 bales (against 5,597 bales last week, 5,993 bales the previous week, and 5,946 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since Sept. 1, this year 1,855,676 bales, against 2,020,773 bales for the same period in 1865-6. The details of the week's receipts are as follows :

Received this week at*	Receipts.	Received this week at—	Receipts.
New Orleans	1,116	Florida	14
Mobile	346	North Carolina	102
Charleston	1,502	Virginia	196
Savannah	1,228		
Texas	963	Total receipts for week	6,830
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c.	1,363	Same week last year	6,976

The exports show a still further decrease, the total for the week from all the ports having reached only 4,539 bales against 8,395 bales last week and 16,234 bales the previous week. In the following table we give the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports :

From—	Exported this week to—				Total.
	Liverpool.	Bremen.	Barcelona.	Cronstadt.	
New York	825	300	30	90	1,245
Boston	135	..	..	..	135
Philadelphia	23	..	..	..	23
N w Orleans	1,088	..	..	..	1,088
Charleston	742	..	222	..	964
Texas	..	1,084	..	..	1,084
Total this week	2,813	1,384	252	90	4,539

For the corresponding week in 1866 the shipments from all the ports amounted to 9,123 bales. The total foreign exports from the United States since September 1 now amount to 1,541,155 bales, against 1,509,950 bales for the same period last year, and the stocks at all the ports reach only 137,380 bales, against 311,257 bales at the same time in 1866. Below we give our usual table of the movement of Cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c. :

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

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

PORTS.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				SHIP- MENTS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, Aug. 9.	710,197	402,206	160,852	54,505	617,563	235,073	24,449
Mobile, August 9...	229,498	145,543	4,362	3,506	153,411	60,949	5,709
Charleston, Aug. 9..	155,069	75,547	3,524	1,825	80,896	84,524	823
Savannah, Aug. 9..	232,839	108,592	959	..	109,551	115,042	2,575
Texas, Aug. 2.	177,669	59,242	..	9,697	68,939	89,342	5,677
New York, Aug. 16*	117,704	372,632	28,344	64,995	465,962	..	68,000
Florida, Aug. 2†....	57,538	3,019	..	..	3,019	40,694	148
N. Carolina, Aug. 16	38,001	534	..	..	534	37,468	..
Virginia, Aug. 16. .	104,098	13,011	..	..	13,011	90,698	..
Other ports, Aug 16*	32,063	27,851	..	418	28,269	..	130,000
To. al	1,855,676	1,208,168	198,041	134,946	1,541,155	653,730	137,380

The market has been less firm and animated this week. Early in the week rather more strength was exhibited on the favorable news from Liverpool, quotations there having advanced 1/4. But the continued slow trade in cotton goods here has checked the advance; spinners having bought rather sparingly, the export movement having nearly ceased, and the accounts from the growing crops having been as favorable as was expected. Speculators have consequently not been disposed to continue their operations. The later advices report extensive rains throughout the Atlantic coast, which may have done some damage to the now ripening cotton, and holders close with more confidence, but with only a moderate business. The sales of the week are about 10,500 bales, and the following are the closing quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texa
Ordinary	23	23	23	23
Good Ordinary	24	24	25	26
Low Middling	26	26	27	28
Middling	28 1/2	28 1/2	29	29 1/2
Good Middling	31	31	32	33

The exports of Cotton this week from New York show a further decrease, the total shipments reaching only 1,245 bales, against 2,694 bales last week. The particulars of these shipments are as follows :

To Liverpool, per steamer—Persia (new) 1.... City of Baltimore 34....	825
England 396... per ship—William F. Storer, 194. Total bales.....	300
To Bremen, per steamer—Baltic, 30. Total bales.....	30
To Barcelona per bark—Esperanza, 30. Total bales.....	90
To Cronstaut, per bark—Christianspaven, 90. Total bales.....	90

Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1866; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year :

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

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.		
Liverpool	4,774	3,180	1,715	825	366,566	381,849
Other British Ports	..	..	..	..	6,057	17,962
Total to Gt. Britain..	4,774	3,180	1,715	825	372,623	398,811
Havre	..	30	..	..	29,338	35,054
Other French ports	..	..	..	..	6	88
Total French	..	30	..	..	28,344	35,142
Bremen and Hanover	454	311	657	300	38,190	17,745
Hamburg	155	173	..	..	16,064	15,097
Other ports	414	..	..	90	7,586	6,052
Total to N. Europe ..	1,023	484	657	390	61,840	38,894
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar	..	..	312	30	2,203	1,915
All others	..	..	..	..	952	754
Total Spain, etc.....	..	..	322	30	3,155	2,669
Grand Total	5,797	3,694	2,694	1,245	465,962	475,516

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

From	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	From	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans	2,609	134,909	South Carolina	685	62,668
Texas	381	67,455	North Carolina	77	31,288
Savannah	1,143	103,528	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	193	75,502
Mobile	..	26,032	Per Railroad	1,080	122,031
Florida	..	32,262			
Total for the week	..	..	Total	6,168	..
Total since Sept. 1	..	..	Total since Sept. 1	..	655,675

The following are the receipts of cotton at Boston, Phila

* The receipts given for these ports are only the shipments from Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., not otherwise enumerated.
† These are the receipts at all the ports of Florida to August 9 except Apalachicola, which are only to July 26.
‡ Estimated. The stock at New York is also estimated.

delphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1:

Receipts from—	—Boston.—		—Philad'phia.—		—Baltimore.—	
	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.	Last week.	Since Sep. 1.
New Orleans.....	1,749	73,685	.....	10,804	.....	351
Texas.....	.....	16,836	.....	.....	.....	407
Savannah.....	.....	15,168	37	9,163	63	7,293
Mobile.....	.....	29,717	.....	1,227	.....	200
Florida.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	6,036	.....	2,687	502	8,404
North Carolina.....	.....	660	.....	1,005	25	2,601
Virginia.....	70	9,973	.....	.....	62	14,097
New York, &c*.....	2,468	61,006	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, Kentucky, &c... ..	283	32,063	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....bales	4,570	245,256	37	24,886	652	33,953

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

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

From Boston—To Liverpool, per steamer Ontario.....	bales	135
From Philadelphia—To Liverpool, per bark Udsire.....	bales	23

—making the total exports for the week 158 bales.

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

Exported this week from—	Total bales
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per steamship Alice 1,088.....	1,088
Charleston—To Liverpool, per bark Kjillestadt 31 bags Sea Island and 711 bales Upland.....	742
To Barcelona, per brig Modesta, 222 Upland.....	222
Texas—To Bremen, per bark Wesner, 1,084.....	1,084

Total exports this week from Southern ports..... 3,136

THE GROWING CROP.—During the past week our advices from the South indicate but little change in the condition of the growing crop, except those received from Louisiana, Florida, and part of Mississippi. The weather has been favorable, but in Louisiana the complaints of the worm are loud and very general again. How far they can be relied upon it is of course, as yet, impossible to say; but if half that is written is true, the crop of Louisiana may be put down this year at a very low figure. Still we are inclined to think, judging from information we have received, that the statements are at best exaggerated. For instance, James De Beares, the Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue at Trinity, La., furnished one of the papers of that State with the following:

"The cotton worm is here, and has commenced its work. The planters have given up all hopes of raising any cotton. Many of them are turning off their hands. The supposition is that there will not be one boat load of cotton raised between here and Monroe. Mr. Beares states that it is reported that nothing whatever will be raised on Black river."

In reply to this, however, the New Orleans Times of the 11th inst. publishes a letter from a correspondent, under date of Monroe, La., August 6, which (after quoting this extract) says: "The above is not correct. From careful inquiries, made personally by myself, I am satisfied that the cotton worm has not yet made its appearance either upon the Black or Ouachita rivers. The only person upon the route hither from New Orleans who was positive it had appeared was Mr. Hill, of Pine Bluff, but his authority was merely hearsay. His statement was that the worm had appeared in large numbers upon the Rawle plantation, and that Rawle was discharging his hands. A friend of mine, however, offered Mr. Rawle one hundred bales for his crop, and was refused."

With regard to some of the other States, we make room for a very few extracts from our exchanges:

GEORGIA.—The Savannah Price Current of August 2d says: The accounts from the crops continue favorable, notwithstanding the recent heavy rains. From the line of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad and through southwestern Georgia and Florida we are in the constant receipt of letters advising us of the very promising condition of the crops; for a time fears were entertained that the rains would give grass the start of the cotton, but the recent more favorable weather has enabled planters to do much towards subduing their ancient enemy. Portions of the lowlands have been submerged, but not sufficient to affect the total crop in any appreciable degree. Accounts from Middle Georgia are very flattering, one planter writing to his factors that his cotton weed is large and fruiting in a manner he had never before seen. He says if good seasons continue, his crop will only be limited by the amount he can pick. Similar accounts come from almost every county.

We notice late rumors of the appearance of the worm in southwestern Georgia. Not much damage has yet been done however.

ALABAMA.—Extract from a letter to the Mobile Tribune, from Greensboro, dated July 29, says:—Cotton between Macon Station and Uniontown is generally very fine, and that between Uniontown and Newbern, of still more luxuriant growth, all of it well in bloom, lower bolls of full size. The cotton joints are rather long, plant tall, owing to the rains. The cotton fields are generally clean, and no doubt but in a few days all work will be done in cotton. The crops east of Uniontown generally are not so good as west of that place, until after crossing the Cahaba, and they improve as you draw nearer to Selma. So far I have heard of no complaints of worms, rot, shedding of forms, etc., etc., though I saw, in a few instances, crops which were somewhat injured by having been worked in wet weather. By present appearances a good average crop can be looked for—say about 1-3 of what was before the war, or fifty per cent. over last year's yield, which would give to Mobile about 200,000 bales of new cotton.

Another correspondent of the same paper, under date of Palo Alto, July 31, 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, which I am glad to say has met with no material injury by the late rains. I have not as yet heard of the boll 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 they will come about. I have been making several trips in the last few days in the country around, and so far as I have been, I never saw a better prospect for both cotton and corn.

FLORIDA.—There have been, for weeks past, excessive rains, with most unfavorable consequences to the crops. Generally, the corn crop, which is a good one, has not been affected, though the crop of fodder will be cut off inconveniently. Cotton has suffered most. The weed is large and thrifty, but in many cases there is not much promise of fruit. Added to these discouragements is the presence of the caterpillar. This scourge is appearing almost everywhere—at least such is the report we hear. Their appearance so soon bodes great destruction, and many planters express the apprehension that by the middle of September they will have pretty much eaten up the crop. On the whole, we are sorry to say that the cotton prospect is poor, and chiefly on account of its cause of destruction from the worm.—Tallahassee Floridian.

A correspondent of the Savannah News & Herald under date of Monticello, Florida, Aug. 10, writes as follows.

GENTS:—I have seen several crops recently, and have seen and conversed with numbers of planters in this and adjoining counties since the cry of that dreadful cotton destroyer, caterpillar, has been noised about. There is caterpillar, and in some localities they are numerous, but as yet they are not general, though we expect the "reserve corps" to bring up the rear ere long. Cotton is looking well. Some farmers have a fine weed, but it is not well fruited, though this is not general. Some have rust, but as yet not to do a great deal of harm. This, however, is always the case in old and pine lands. A good number of planters are picking, and some have several bolls opened. They will, as a general thing, ship off as fast as they can to pay up for the corn and meat they have been obliged to get on a credit. Numbers are now using corn from their fields, and will not be obliged to call on their factors for more bread, but the meat question will trouble some.

The rains still continue, but not such copious showers as we had in July. Health of the county good. Politics I know nothing about.

Yours, &c.,
 SUBSCRIBER.

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

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—There has been a fair demand for cotton during the week; but as the market has been well supplied prices have, in some instances given way. Brazilian and Egyptian produce is chiefly depressed, and, as regards the latter, a fall of ¼d. per lb. has taken place. Smyrna cotton has declined ¼d., and, in some instances, East India shows a slight reduction in value. American cotton was rather lower in price in the early part of the week, but the decline which then took place has since been recovered. The total sales of the week amount to 40,680 bales, comprising 2,580 bales on speculation, 13,430 bales for export, and 40,680 bales to the trade. Annexed are the prices current of American cotton at this date and at this period in 1866:

	—1867.—			—1866.—		
	Ordinary and middling.	Fair and good fair.	Good and fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island....	16	17	19	23	32	64
Stained.....	11	12	14	15	16	17
Upland.....	9 @ 9½	10½	12	..	..	..
Mobile.....	9 @ 9½	10½	12	..	..	..
New Orleans..	9 @ 9½	10½	13	..	..	..
Texas.....	9 @ 9½	10½	13	..	..	..

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

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Middling—	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	d.	d.	d.	d.		d.	d.	d.	d.
Middling—									
Sea Island....	41	34	23	17	Pernambuco..	30½	16½	17	10½
Upland.....	30½	19	14	10½	Egyptian.....	28½	15	17	9½
Mobile.....	30½	..	14	10½	Braoch.....	19	10	7½	6½
Orleans.....	30½	19½	14½	10½	Dhollerah....	19½	10½	7½	6½

The annexed particulars show the stocks of cotton in London and Liverpool, including the supplies of American and Indian cotton afloat to those ports:

	1866.	1867.
Stock at Liverpool.....	Bales 958,260	675,800
" London.....	91,740	83,630
American cotton afloat.....	30,000	50,000
Indian ".....	592,550	772,710
Total.....	1,672,550	1,542,140

Annexed is a statement showing the exports of cotton from the United Kingdom since the commencement of the year:

	To date 1867.	To date 1866.	For year 1866.		To date 1867.	To date 1866.	For year 1866.
	bales.	bales.	bales.		bales.	bales.	bales.
American.....	161,435	136,327	208,015	East Ind., &c.	253,955	251,754	773,141
Brazil.....	44,960	74,994	111,685	China.....	1,481	1,805	9,387
Egyptian, &c.	7,782	14,082	19,524	Total.....	479,070	482,851	1,136,565
West Ind., &c.	9,457	3,889	14,813				

Of the present stock about 51½ per cent. is American.

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

	—Sales this week.—			Total this year.	Same period 1866.	Average weekly sales. 1866.
	Trade.	Ex. port.	Speculation.			
American....bales.	17,520	5,230	1,090	23,840	886,320	21,150
Brazilian.....	4,060	1,020	690	5,770	199,810	4,750
Egyptian.....	1,920	220	20	2,160	117,630	3,450
West Indian.....	1,890	..	290	2,180	62,260	1,560
East Indian.....	15,280	6,960	490	22,730	692,030	13,260
China and Japan..	10	..	..	10	3,380	20
Total.....	40,680	13,430	2,580	56,690	1,961,420	44,190

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

	Imports			Stocks		
	This week.	To this date 1867.	To this date 1866.	Total. 1866.	This day.	Same date 1866.
American.....	10,355	1,012,629	948,514	1,156,130	319,200	389,350
Brazilian.....	678	293,536	318,270	404,865	142,710	115,150
Egyptian.....	725	144,616	136,639	200,083	54,960	38,350
West Indian.....	854	73,401	65,562	90,274	29,800	24,040
East Indian.....	22,132	461,711	95,997	1,544,615	97,330	354,340
China and Japan	.....	894	6,171	12,993	1,800	7,030
Total.....	34,654	1,991,837	2,431,153	3,409,020	675,800	958,260

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 16, 1867.

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 hhd., 542 cases and 870 bales, against a total for the previous week of 9,185 hhd., 1,547 cases and 1,006 bales. Of the shipments during the last seven days, 2,586 hhd. have been sent to Great Britain, 1,114 hhd. to Bremen, 625 hhd. to Rotterdam, 368 hhd. to France, and the balance to different ports. The following table gives the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

The port.	Export'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems—hhd. bales.	Pkgs.	Man'f lbs.
New York.....	3,433	471	820	.....	11	.....	19	29,636
Baltimore.....	1,306	18	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	10	53	50	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
New Orleans.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this week.....	4,789	542	770	.....	81	.....	105	29,636
Total last week.....	9,185	1,547	1,006	.....	217	.....	84	28,480
Total previous week.....	5,624	1,015	1,303	.....	59	.....	103	22,851

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

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

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems—hhd. bales.	Pkgs.	Man'f lbs.
Great Britain.....	15,355	2,414	215	548	57	804	1,223,129
Sweden.....	342	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Germany.....	39,860	30,334	10,290	8	3,572	854	274,518
Belgium.....	5,504	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,736
Holland.....	16,322	169	.....	2	828	.....	17,276
Italy.....	13,222	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,411
France.....	11,007	25	99	.....	.....	.....	18,215
Spain, Gibralt. &c.....	8,861	1,347	20	.....	.....	575	616,048
Mediterranean.....	1,066	61	.....	.....	.....	51	72,605
Austria.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, &c.....	1,537	305	953	.....	.....	609	113,040
China, India, &c.....	.....	1,738	97	15	.....	274	3,142
Australia &c.....	35	685	.....	30	.....	2,603	2,626,163
B. N. Am. Prov.....	564	243	21	.....	.....	4,726	227,099
South America.....	197	1,022	1,625	24	.....	792	502,257
West Indies.....	812	1,099	5,886	1	.....	588	630,035
East Indies.....	7	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	2	51	231	.....	.....	.....	4,157
Honolulu, &c.....	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
All others.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
T'l since Nov. 1.....	114,748	40,845	19,437	628	4,477	854	11,788

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

From	Hhd.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & crns.	Stems—hhd. bales.	Bxs. & lbs.	Man'f lbs.
New York.....	58,303	36,831	16,267	357	2,162	854	4,892
Baltimore.....	47,049	122	.....	4	2,315	.....	263,883
Boston.....	1,206	3,548	2,815	45	.....	5,583	4,516
Portland.....	20	14	.....	.....	.....	530	.....
New Orleans.....	7,613	.....	263	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	21	31	47	.....	.....	.....	93,717
San Francisco.....	.....	280	46	.....	.....	.....	290
Virginia.....	636	29	.....	222	.....	.....	467
Total since Nov. 1.....	114,748	40,845	19,437	628	4,477	854	11,788

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 advanced 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 accept 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 business for the week does not exceed 700 hhd., of which about 250 hhd. 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 been mainly in the range of 8@16c. Seed 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 fillers in three lots, 3½c.; 70 bales Pennsylvania wrappers, at 20@24c.; 33 cases old Connecticut wrappers 45c.; 20 do. 37½c.; 42 do. new 20c.; 400 cases Ohio, on private terms,

among some at about our highest figures; 46 do. 11c.; 80 cases State and Connecticut 12@16c. Manufactured tobacco is more active. The sales of the week amount to about 3,000 boxes. New bright work is arriving freely, and is taken up readily for consumption at 20@45c. in bond. In black work there has also been considerable business, mainly for export, at 15@22c. In foreign tobacco the only transaction we have to notice is 25 bales Yara at \$1 02½.

QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY.

KENTUCKY LEAF (HHDs.).			
	Light.	Heavy.	
Common Lugs..	4½@5 c.	6 @ 7	Good Leaf... 10½@13c.
Good Lugs.....	5½@5¾	7½@8	Fine do..... 13½@14½
Common Leaf...	6½@7½	9½@12	Selections..... 15½@16½
Medium do ..	8 @10		

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

MANUFACTURED.			
Black work—com., tax paid.	25 @30c	Fine, tax paid.	80 @125
good.....	40 @55c	Black work, medium, in bond	10 @15c
fine.....	60 @70c	good & fine.....	16 @28c
Bright work—common	25 @40c	Bright work, medium.....	15 @40c
good.....	45 @75c	good & fine.....	50 @55c

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

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

From	This week—hhd.	Previously—pkgs.	Previously—hhd.	T'l since Nov. 1—hhd.	Nov. 1—pkgs.
Virginia.....	227	4,905	7,913	91,391	8,140
Baltimore.....	224	60	3,805	4,468	4,029
New Orleans.....	46	.....	2,562	412	2,608
Ohio, &c.....	1,725	2,058	51,362	29,831	53,087
Other.....	.....	.....	129	871	129
Total.....	2,222	7,023	65,771	125,973	67,993

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Stems, hhd.	Pkgs.	Manuf. lbs.
Liverpool.....	2,512	.....	.....	.....	14	5,701
Glasgow.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marseilles.....	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	414	253	11	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	120	708	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	25	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leghorn.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,607
China.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,142
Japan.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,681
Cuba.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....
Hayti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,488
Other West Indies.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,484
British North American Colonies.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2,880
Cisplatine Republic.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	654
Central America.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Granada.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total export for the week.....	3,433	471	820	11	19	29,636

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

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

From Baltimore—To Rotterdam, 606 hhd. leaf and 70 hhd. stems.... To Bremen, 700 hhd. leaf.... To Rio Janeiro, 18 cases.
From Boston—To Melbourne, 53 cases and 30 boxes.... To Africa, 10 hhd.... Hayti, 50 bales. To British Provinces, 56 boxes.
From New Orleans—To Liverpool, 40 hhd.

VIRGINIA.—At Richmond, on the 13th, the breaks were large and the market animated. The sales were 276 hhd., 25 tcs. and 8 bxs., as follows:

Manufacturing Tobacco.—Lugs, common to medium, dark working \$4 00@57; good, dark working, \$6@9; sun cured, common, \$7@12; sun cured, good, \$12@18; coal cured, common, \$7@12; coal cured, bright \$12@20; coal cured, fancy, \$20@45. Leaf—common, dark working, \$7@9; medium, dark working, \$10@14; good, dark working, \$15@17; fine and wrapping, \$18@21; sun cured, \$15@25@32; yellow wrappers common, \$20@35; yellow wrappers, medium to extra, \$40@100 @200.

Shipping Tobacco.—Lugs, very common and heavy weights, \$6@6 50; medium, \$6@8 00; good, \$8@12 50. Leaf—English shipping, \$16@20@27 50; continental shipping, \$13@18@23.

Stemming Tobacco.—Leaf—Common, \$12@14; good, \$15@17; fine, \$18@20@23. Stems—very common to good, \$1@4 50.

At Petersburg, the tobacco market has ruled steady, with heavy breaks throughout the week. All good descriptions sell fully up to our quotations, especially fine shipping and manufacturing leaf. Receipts continue fair. Sales to the amount of about 881 hogsheads having

been made at full prices for all desirable grades. We quote the market firm at the close as follows; Lugs, common \$4 50 to \$6 50, fair \$7 to \$8 50, good shipping \$9 to \$10 50, good working \$8 50 to \$10. Leaf common \$8 50 to \$10, medium \$12 to \$14, good working \$15 to \$18, fine \$17 to \$20, good shipping \$16 to \$18, fine \$18 to \$25. Receipts this week 300 hhds; last week 290 hhds; total since Oct. 1, 7,090 hhds.

KENTUCKY.—At Louisville, on the 13th, the receipts were quite light and sales correspondingly small. Prices are pretty well sustained, with 87 hhds. offered and 10 rejections of bids. Sales were 1 hhd. at \$21 25, 2 at \$20 25@20 50, 1 at \$19 50, 4 at \$14 25@14 75, 6 at \$13@13 50, 5 at \$12@12 75, 8 at \$11@11 75, 8 at \$10@10 75, 13 at \$9@9 75, 7 at \$8@8 90, 8 at \$7@7 90, 9 at \$6@6 95, 7 at \$5@5 30, 5 at \$4@4 75, 2 at \$3 50@3 70.

NEW ORLEANS.—The market has been rather quiet. It has been poorly supplied, and as holders have firmly adhered to previous requirements, buyers have been compelled to hold aloof, their limits not permitting them to pay the price demanded. An additional drawback has been found in the undesirableness of the offerings, the chief portion of which represented inferior qualities. Hence the business has been confined to small lots, purchased by city traders principally. Receipts for the week 268 hhds. Exports for the week—to Liverpool 40, and to New York 103—total 143 hhd. Stock on hand and on shipboard 4,208 hhds.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, August 16, 1867, P. M.

There has been an irregular, inactive, and sort of waiting market the past week.

Flour has come forward freely, but being mostly from new wheat, which is in great disfavor with the local trade, prices of that description have given way daily, and the decline on some grades is 50c.@\$1 per bbl. With the rainy weather of the past two days, prime St. Louis flours, made of new wheat, have been pressed for sale from the dock as low as \$12@12 50 per bbl. In the meantime the extreme scarcity of flours from old wheat has caused a steady advance, until the best double extra Wisconsin from Spring wheat sold at \$13 50, and choice extra State sold at \$12. The close is rather more steady, as every day's delay improves the quality of the new flours. New extra State has sold for September delivery at \$8 50.

Wheat has come forward in but moderate quantities, and the stock of old wheat is nearly exhausted. The decline in new Western flours has caused millers to operate sparingly, but the market has been fully supported and slightly strengthened at the close by an English demand, which has taken about 40,000 bush. new Amber Winter at \$2 32@2 35. Old spring wheats being nearly as much as corresponding grades of new winter white wheats are more plenty, but California has ruled firm at \$2 70@2 80. New white Michigan has sold to some extent at \$2 50@2 52½, to arrive.

Corn has been subject to speculative manipulation which has checked the export business and increased the stock to about a million bushels, with arrivals considerably in excess of the present demand. Oats have been firm, till towards the close, when they took a downward turn, under increased supplies of new close at hand. Rye has been active and firm. Western sold for arrival at \$1 30. Barley is nominal. Barley malt is in brisk request. Peas are nominal.

The following are closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine... 8 bbl. \$7 50@8 50	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel..... \$1 75@2 20
Extra State..... 8 75@12 00	Milwaukee Club..... 1 50@2 25
Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 9 50@10 50	Red Winter..... 2 10@2 30
Extra Western, common to good..... 8 75@12 75	Amber do..... 2 32@2 35
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 13 00@14 50	White..... 2 30@2 80
Southern supers..... @	Corn, Western Mixed..... 1 00@1 12
Southern, fancy and ex. 11 00@14 50	Western Yellow..... 1 11@1 13
California..... 12 50@14 50	Southern White..... @ 1 25
Rye Flour, fine and superfine..... 7 00@9 25	Rye..... 1 45@1 60
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine..... 5 50@6 50	Oats, Western cargoes... 77@85
	Jersey and State..... 85@93
	Barley..... 1 00@1 20
	Malt..... 1 55@1 65
	Peas, Canada..... 1 25@1 40

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1867		1866	
	For week.	S'c Jan. 1.	For week.	S'c Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	54,475	919,625	45,855	1,371,450
Corn meal, bbls.....	475	156,835	4,030	190,410
Wheat, bush.....	115,075	1,579,545	40,455	1,231,945
Corn, bush.....	805,735	7,388,300	1,085,225	11,387,860
Rye, bush.....	550	96,295	28,795	347,255
Barley, &c., bush.....	24,000	871,530	19,730	483,660
Oats, bush.....	64,535	1,337,770	506,570	3,333,740

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

To	Flour, bbls.	C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	13,449	.....	35,427	.....	.....	.....	225,098
since Jan. 1.....	38,747	25	125,470	6,515	844,495	116,406	5,383,917
N. A. Col. week.....	5,477	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
since Jan. 1.....	75,209	21,317	.....	.....	.....	1,750	56,649
West Ind. week.....	5,085	1,854	.....	.....	.....	98	4,107
since Jan. 1.....	140,265	70,947	1,205	63	.....	6,281	81,781
Total expt. week.....	30,587	2,532	35,427	.....	.....	198	234,354
since Jan. 1, 1867.....	318,524	98,330	150,385	136,887	869,183	126,512	5,642,834
same time, 1866.....	621,679	88,633	165,609	199,200	.....	928,713	8,043,587
Since Jan. 1, from							
Boston.....	100,951	15,47	500	.....	2,758	275,018	5,398
Philadelphia.....	18,977	16,797	8,302	.....	.....	6,058	675,148
Baltimore.....	67,750	33,806	.....	.....	.....	1,911	698,092

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Aug. 10 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	17,779	165,272	550,143	97,869	5,240	32,974
Milwaukee.....	2,265	42,175	10,052	8,290	518	5,787
Toledo.....	14,289	184,512	48,701	25,038	.....	2,838
Detroit.....	6,729	58,938	1,087	1,289	450	.....
Cleveland.....	2,560	42,600	25,400	1,500	1,950	2,775
Totals.....	43,622	493,497	635,383	147,486	8,158	44,374
Previous week.....	37,969	355,184	790,853	71,442	1,540	42,279
Corresponding week, '66.....	29,162	182,915	935,231	85,699	4,355	8,506
Since Jan. 1, 1867.....	1,463,737	6,009,961	18,908,922	3,760,886	546,492	607,892
Same time, 1866.....	1,872,351	10,816,447	23,959,487	7,899,431	330,763	1,112,663

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

From	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Buffalo, 14 days.....	14,500	1,401,140	22,570	9,280	7,800
Oswego, 9 days.....	2,641	166,667	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17,141	1,567,817	22,570	9,280	7,800
Previous week.....	2,500	1,750,034	168,737	18,860	.....
Corresp'di'g week '66.....	121,238	1,687,303	753,360	58,586	57,232

NOTE.—About 15,000 bushels of wheat per day come forward by the Erie railway—being equal on the average to 180,000 bush afloat on the canal.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 16.

The grocery trade has been only moderately active for the week under review, but with a good degree of confidence, cheerfulness and firmness in prices. In one or two instances, the advices from foreign ports have had a favorable effect, and prices are firmer and the market fairly active, but generally there is very little speculative feeling and rather less business than was expected at this time. The details below will give all the items of interest.

The imports have included 4,101 boxes of Japan tea from Nagasaki, upwards of 30,000 bags Rio coffee, and of sugar and molasses a smaller amount than usual. The tea season of 1866-67 had ended previous to the latest advices from China, and the total exports for the year may be seen in our regular table of exports of tea from China and Japan. The new season has opened at lower rates. The details of business transacted were contained in an extract from the circular of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., published in the CHRONICLE of last week.

TEA.

TEA has been rather quiet in invoices, but a fair business is reported in lines. The market closes quiet but steady at the current rates of last week. The sales from first hands are 5,300 half chests greens, and 800 do Oolonge.

The imports of the week consist of 164,040 lbs. Japan tea from Nagasaki per "Elsabea," and 118 packages from London.

The following table shows the shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867, and importations at New York and Boston since Jan. 1.

	SHIPMENTS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.		IMP'TS AT N. Y. & BOSTON.	
	To Atlantic ports.	To San Fran.	Direct at New York.	Indirect at N. Bos.
	June 1 to June 10.	June 1 to June 10.	lbs.	At N. Bos. ton.
Congou & Sou.....	*1,869,236	1,136,547	1,448,639	From G't Bri-
Pouchong.....	468,163	500,576	267,493	161,228
Oolong & Ning.....	10,857,437	9,765,794	10,571,209	96
Pekoe.....	12,073	60,114	12,078	.....
Twankay.....	809,052	876,266	695,478	From Europe
Hyson skin.....	66,465	152,926	60,469	112
Hyson.....	2,085,131	1,432,406	1,957,713	.....
Young Hyson.....	8,410,644	7,520,022	6,908,348	From Et' Ind.
Imperial.....	1,871,443	1,416,858	1,666,812	436
Gunpowder.....	1,967,980	1,689,738	1,858,798	From oth. p'rts
Japans.....	6,364,933	6,996,203	4,890,615	56
Total.....	34,629,528	31,547,497	51,832	21,277,949

* An error was unfortunately made in these figures in our last issue. We have now corrected them, and the statement here given shows the total transactions for the years 1866-6 and 1866-7.

COFFEE.

COFFEE has been fairly active, and with favorable advices from Rio prices close at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c, all round. Other kinds are quiet. The sales for the week are 16,550 bags Rio, and 1,885 do St. Domingo.

The imports of Rio have been large, amounting to 31,827 bags, as follows: 5,438 bags per steamer "Ursula," 5,700 bags per "Catharina," 2,300 bags per "Superb," 5,000 bags per "Solid," 7,755 bags per "Shawmut," 5,904 bags per "Polina." Of other sorts 1,206 bags of St. Domingo and 86 of sundries have been received.

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

OF RIO COFFEE.			OTHER SORTS.		
	Import.	Stock.	At New York.	At Bost.	
New York, bags	450,331	66,490	Java, bags	45,492	7,780
Philadelphia "	14,730	6,350	Ceylon "	9,110	4,110
Baltimore "	150,401	24,000	Singapore, "	20,962	645
New Orleans "	55,882	.....	Maracaibo, "	23,614	117
Galveston "	3,200	.....	Laguayra "	23,660	4,704
Mobile "	5,000	.....	St. Domingo, "	22,121	.....
Savannah "	2,500	.....	Other, "	17,133	6,437
Total	682,044	96,840	Total	167,092	23,793

* Includes pockets reduced to bags.

SUGAR.

SUGAR has been only moderately active, and without any important feature to notice. The sales are 4,000 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, 3002 boxes Havana, and 6,000 bags Manila, the market closing steady 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 hogsheads. 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:

At—	Cuba boxes.	Other hhds.	Manila hhds.	At—	Cuba boxes.	Other hhds.
N. York	2,131	5,951	1,727	Philad'l.	.....	718
Portland	.....	.....	.....	Baltimore	.....	304
Boston	1,575	194	6	New Orleans	2,654	702

Stocks August 13, and imports since January 1, are as follows:

At—	Cuba boxes.	Other hhds.	For'gn. hhds.	Total hhds.	Brazil, bags.	Manila, bags.
N. York stock	53,476	.....	.....	73,153	35,016	.....
Same date 1866	77,639	.....	.....	87,884	103,541	.....
Imports since Jan. 1	126,255	198,053	34,438	232,491	13,051	57,609
Portland do	1,694	4,337	1,383	5,720	.....	.....
Boston do	40,099	29,417	6,235	35,152	5,200	159
Philadelphia do	17,605	56,513	8,937	65,450	.....	.....
Baltimore do	11,868	15,656	21,394	37,050	.....	.....
New Orleans do	23,132	10,521	1,118	11,639	4,056	.....
Total import	220,653	314,497	73,505	388,002	22,307	57,738

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

HAVANA Aug. 10.—The Weekly Report says of sugar: Clayed.—The transactions of the week have been exceedingly limited and entirely unworthy of note, except a parcel of about 400 boxes No. 16, which sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. per arrobe. The advices from 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 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. per arrobe 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 8,000 boxes, and the stock to-day here and in Matanzas is 262,135 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 under 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. for No. 12.

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

Year.	Rec'd this week.	Expts to U. S. week.	Since Jan. 1.	Total export week.	Since Jan. 1.	Stocks boxes.
1867	9,084	15,655	252,505	23,027	1,123,103	262,135
1866	7,699	.....	317,244	20,938	1,055,831	357,418
1865	9,759	.....	299,036	23,043	1,205,401	232,367

MOLASSES.

MOLASSES has shown some revival of business during the week, and Porto Ricos are higher, other kinds are steady. The sales are about 3,300 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:

At—	Cuba hhds.	Porto Rico.	Other.	At—	Cuba hhds.	Porto Rico.	Other.
New York	29	856	1,259	Philadelphia	.....	289	66
Portland	.....	.....	.....	Baltimore	.....	.....	.....
Boston	.....	.....	74	New Orleans	70	.....	.....

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

At	Cuba. *hhds.	P. Rico. *hhds.	Oth. Fo'gn. *hhds.	Total. hhds.	N. O. b bls.
New York, stock	10,060	5,090	665	15,815	.....
N. Y. imp'ts since Jan. 1	1,69,919	17,845	24,846	112,610	7,106
Portland	24,268	99	479	34,846	.....
Boston	50,629	3,314	4,771	58,714	1,122
Philadelphia	44,156	1,821	1,757	47,234	984
Baltimore	10,337	847	2,190	13,374	.....
New Orleans	30,547	175	.....	30,722	.....
Total	239,356	23,601	34,043	184,890	9,212

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

SPICES.

SPICES have hardly maintained the increased business noticed last week, although a fair business is doing, and with rather light stocks prices are higher.

FRUITS.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS are less active and hardly so firm as last week. Domestic Dried are steady but not very active. Foreign Green Fruits are without important business.

We annex ruling quotations:

DUTY: 25 cents per lb.		Tea.	
	Duty paid.		Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair	90 @ 1 05	do do Ex f. to finest	85 @ 90
do Superior to fine	1 10 @ 1 30	Unool. Japan, Com. to fair	80 @ 90
do Ex fine to finest	1 35 @ 1 55	do do Sup'r to fine	90 @ 1 05
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair	75 @ 1 15	do do Ex f. to finest	1 10 @ 1 20
do Super. to fine	1 15 @ 1 35	Oolong, Common to fair	70 @ 80
do Ex fine to finest	1 40 @ 1 70	do Superior to fine	85 @ 1
unp. & Imp., Com. to fair	1 00 @ 1 15	do Ex fine to finest	1 25 @ 1 65
do Sup. to fine	1 25 @ 1 45	Souc & Cong., Com. to fair	65 @ 80
do do Ex f. to finest	1 55 @ 1 85	do Sup'r to fine	91 @ 1 05
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair	65 @ 70	do do Ex f. to finest	25 @ 1 55
do do Sup. to fine	75 @ 80		

Coffee.

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

Eto, prime, duty paid	gold 19 @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Java, mats and bags	gold 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25
do good	gold 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Native Ceylon	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30
do fair	gold 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maracaibo	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
do ordinary	gold 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laguayra	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18
do fair to g. cargoes	gold 15 @ 17	St. Domingo	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 16

Sugar.

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

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

Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon.		do Clayed	46 @ 48
New Orleans	55 @ 75	Barbadoes	54 @ 56
Porto Rico	47 @ 55		
Cuba Muscovado	.....	

Spices.

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

Cassia, in mats	gold 43 @ 43	Pepper	(gold) 21 @ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ginger, race and A (gold)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pimento, Jamaica	(gold) 19 @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mace	(gold) 90 @ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cloves	(gold) 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 27
Nutmegs, No. 1	(gold) 85 @ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Fruit.

DUTY: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val.

Raisins, Seedless	per cask	Sardines	per qr. box	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
do Layer	per box 4 05 @ 4 10	Figs, Smyrna	per lb	15 @ 21
do Bunch	3 65 @ 3 65	Brazil Nuts	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9
Currants	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Filberts, Sicily	.....	12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 31	Walnuts	.....	8 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 22	Pearl Sago	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dates	11 @ 12	Tapioca	.....	12 @ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Almonds, Languedoc	41 @ 42	Macaroni, Italian	.....	17 @ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
do Provence	28 @ 29	DRIED FRUIT—		
do Sicily, Soft Shell	23 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apples	per lb	4 @ 7
do Shelled	35 @ 36	Blackberries	.....	16 @ 18
Sardines	per box	Raspberries	.....	..... @ 50
do	per hi. box			

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 16, 1867.

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 kinds and qualities better suited to the wants of the country. Foreign goods are also in less abundant stocks, and a much healthier trade is expected in all departments. The export demand for heavy goods is quite liberal, 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 1860 are shown in the following table:

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK		D. Goods packages.	Val. \$	FROM BOSTON	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.			Domestics. pkgs.	Dry Goods cases.
Liverpool.....	30	\$4,200	.....	\$.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	11	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti.....	21	3,731	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	47	7,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America...	2	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	3	333	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	22	2,710	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cisplatine Republic	7	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	39	3,883	1	500	.....	.....
China.....	516	52,447	.....	.....	.....	.....
London.....	.....	.....	42	4,212	.....	.....
Cuba.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....
New Granada.....	.....	.....	13	5,500	.....	.....
Br. Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Total this week.	698	\$76,472	57	\$10,312	200	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	6,471	894,015	3,669	832,312	5,508	.....
Same time 1866....	3,305	540,503	2,354	730,072	1,781	.....
" " 1860.....	68,876	.....	.....	.....	29,617	.....

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quite active at the close, and prices show but little real change. Some low grades of goods are in large stocks and neglected. Standards are still held at 17½@18c. Atlantic N 3-4 10½, Indian Orchard L do 10½, Suffolk do 12, Union do 10, Pepperell N do 13½, Atlantic V 7-8 14½, Atlantic E do 15, Pacific E do 15, Bedford R do 11, Indian Orchard W do 11½, Massachusetts E do 14, Pepperell O do 14½, Indian Head 4-4 18, Pacific extra do 17½, do H do 17½, do L do 16, Atlantic H do 17½, do A do 18, do L do 16, Lawrence E do 15½, do C do 17½, do F do 15, Stark A do 17, Amoskeag A do 17½, do B do 17, Medford do 16½, Kenebeck do 10½, Roxbury do 16, Indian Orchard B B 12½, Pepperell E do 17½, Great Falls M do 14½, do S do 13½, Dwight W do 14½, Standard do 14, Pepperell R do 16, Laconia E do 14½, Laconia B do 16, Laconia O 9-8 16, Pequot do 21, Saranac E do 20½, Indian Orchard A 40 inch 16½, do C do 14, Pepperell 9-4 35, Monadnock 10-4 35, Pepperell do 42½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in good demand, and prices of prime brands are generally steady. Some makes of low grades and some very wide goods are easier. Globe 3-4 7, Kingston do 8½, Boot R do 11, Globe A 7-8 do 10, Strafford S do 13½, Waltham X do 14, Amoskeag Z do 13, Great Falls M do 15, do S do 14, do A do 16, Lyman Cambric do 16½, Strafford M do 14½, Hill's Semp. Idem do 18, Bartlett 31 inch 15, Newmarket A do 15, do C, do 17, Great Falls K do 16, Bartletts do 18½, James Steam do 18 Indian River XX. do 14½, Attawaugan XX do 15½, Lawrence B do 16½, Hope do 17½, Boot B do 18½, Forestdale do 20, Masonville do 22½, Androscoggin L do 22½, Lonsdale do 22½ Bates XX do 25, Arkwright do 23½, Lyman J do 22, Wamsutta H do 30, do O do 30, Atlantic Cambric do 29, Lonsdale Cambric do 31½, New York Mills do 35, Amoskeag 42 inch 22½, Waltham do 20, Dwight 9-8 27, Wamsutta do 35, Lyman R. 5-4 18, Boot W do 21, Nashua do 25, Bates do 25, Wamsutta do 40, Amoskeag 46 inch 23½, Waltham 6-4 26½, Mattawamkeag do 25, Pepperell do 27½, Utica do 37½, Waltham 8-4 33½, Pepperell do 37½, Allendale do 32½, Mattawamkeag 9-4 40, Pepperell do 42½, Utica do 60, Allendale do 40, Waltham do 42½, Monadnock 10-4 37½, Waltham do 50, Allendale do 47½, Pepperell do 52½, Utica do 65, Pepperell 11-4 62½.

TICKS are sound, but irregular in demand and price. Conestoga extra 40, Conestoga C M 35, Amoskeag A C A 32 inch 40, do A 32 inch 32, do B 32 inch 28, do D 30 inch 20, do C 30 inch 24, Pemberton E 18, do AA 30, Brunswick 15, Hamilton 28, Somerset 13½, Thorndike 20, Pearl River 37½, Housewife 32, do AAA 28, do AA 24, Pittsfield 9½, Housewife A 20, York 32 inch 38½, do 30 inch 28½, Cordis A A 32 inch 32½, do 4-4 30, Everett 21, Boston A A 27.

STRIPES are in improved request, but prices are changed somewhat. Amoskeag 23½ and 24½, Uncasville 16½-17½, Whittenton BB 17, do C 15½, Pittsfield 3-3 9½, Haymaker 16 and 17, Massabesic 6-3 23½, Boston 14½ and 15½, Blackstone 3-3 14, American 14 and 15, Eagle 12½ and 13½, Hamilton 24, Jewett City 13½ and 14½.

CHECKS are in improved request, and our quotations are revised. Park Mills Red 17½, Lanark 4x2 29 inch 13½, Lanark Fur 13½, Union 50 4x2 30, do 50 2x2 30, do 20 4x2 27½, do 20 2x2 27½, Caledonia 15 inch 28, do 11 inch 22, Kennebeck 26½, Star No. 800 2x2 19, do No 900 4x2 21, Cameron No. 90 19, do No. 80 17.

DENIMS are in better demand, but not very active. There is but little change in prices. Amoskeag 30, Haymaker 28 inch 16, do brown 15, York 28 inch 29, Warren brown 27 inch 15, Boston Mfg. Co. 29 inch 13½, Pearl River 29, Union 16, Monitor 14, Manchester Co. 19, Columbian XXX 30, do blue 29, Arlington 18, Blue Hill 12½, Mount Vernon 26½, Pawnee 11½.

BROWN DRILLS are in better demand for both export and home trade. Winthrop 14, Amoskeag 18, Laconia 18½, Pepperell 18½, do fine jean 18½, Stark A 18, Massabesic 16, Woodward duck bag 26½, National bags 31, Stark A do 62½, Liberty do 31.

PRINT CLOTHS have been quite active at 9@9½ cents for 64x64 square cloth.

PRINTS show a decidedly increased demand at the close of the week, and prices are maintained. There are a few changes in revising the market. American 15, Amoskeag dark 14, do purple 15, do shirting 14-16, do palm leaf 15, Merrimac D 15-15½, do purple 16½, do W dark 18-19, do purple 19, do pink 19, Sprague's 15½ do purple 16, do shirting 16½, do pink 16½, do turkey red 15, do blue check 16, do solid 14½, do indigo blue 15½, do Swiss ruby, 16, London Mourning 14½, Simpson Mourning 14½, Amoskeag Mourning 13, Dunnell's 15, Allen pink 16, Arnold's 12½, Gloucester 15, Wamsutta 11½, Pacific 15½, Freeman 12½, Coheco 16, Lowell 12½, Hamilton 15-15½, Victory 12½, Home 10, Empire State 9, Lancaster 15, Wauregan light 14, Hovey 8½, Atlantic 8½.

LAWNS and GINGHAMS are without business of moment. Lancaster Domestic Gingham sell at 20 cents, Hartford 16, Hampden 19, Caledonia 15, Glasgow 19, Clyde 12½, Berkshire 17½, Roanoke 13½, Manchester 15.

CANTON FLANNELS are in increased demand and prices are firm. Ellerton N brown 31, do O do 29, do P do 25, do S do 21½, do T do 20, Laconia Brown 25, Slaterville do 19, Hamilton do 25½, Naumkeag do 21, Nashua A 20, Ellerton N Blea 33, do O do 31, do P do 27, Stillwater do 18, Granite State do 21, Naumkeag do 21½.

CORSET JEANS continue in demand, but a few makes are lower. Androscoggin 12½, Bates colored 12½, do bleached 12½, Naumkeag 17½, Pepperell 19, Naumkeag satteen 21, Laconia 17½, Amoskeag 16½, Indian Orchard 15, Ward 16.

CAMBRICS and SILESIAs are in light request, and we revise our quotations. Lonsdale Silesias sell at 20 cents, Victory J 16½, Indian Orchard 17, Ward 17, Washington glazed cambrics sell at 11 cents, Victory H 9, Superior 8, Pequot 11, Waverly 11, and S. S. & Sons paper cambrics at 15 cents, do high colors 17½, White Rock 15, Masonville 15½.

WOOLEN GOODS are steadily improving, but it is not easy to give quotations in detail.

MUSLIN DELAINES are in a great variety of new styles, and prices are very firm. Lowell 23, Hamilton Co. 23, Manchester dark 23, Pacific dark 23, Pekin 23, Armures dark 23, Pacific Merinos 37½, Mourning 23, Spragues 22, Skirtings 30, Alpacas 24-30.

FLANNELS and LINSEYS are in light request at steady prices. For flannels Belknap shirtings sell at 47½ cents, Washington do 50, Rob Roy rolled 6-4 92½ to 95, Rob Roy 3-4 45 to 47½, Coheco black and white check 42½, Franklin shirting 45, Caledonia miners 37½, Pequa, double fold 45, Bay State Opera 52½, Gilbert's do 60, Middlesex do 60, and Park Linseys 35 inch at 22½ cents, do 60 do 37½, do 65 do 42½, do 75 52½, Miners' Flannel 42½ and 50, Union Cotton and Wool 20, Black Rock 27½.

COTTONADES are in only light demand, but prices are steady. New York Mills d & t 55 Farmer's and Mechanics' 45, Pemberton d&t 42½, Great Western 37½, Plow, L. & Anv 37½, York 22½ to 35, Whittenden d&t 47½, Everett 25 to 37½, Andover 21½.

AMERICAN LINEN continues in steady request at unchanged rates.

FOREIGN GOODS are improving steadily for all kinds of plain and new styles of dress and staple goods. The auction sales are increasing in interest, and the season promises a very satisfactory one.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 15, 1867, and the corresponding weeks of 1865 and 1866 have been as follows:

	1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2,421	\$1,023,506	1,322	\$630,056	870	\$391,113
do cotton...	920	251,081	399	162,811	556	169,229
do silk...	565	690,240	283	306,132	301	298,096
do flax....	423	135,154	512	127,791	474	121,942
Miscellaneous dry goods.	362	158,467	541	177,569	313	91,029
Total.....	4,696	\$2,258,448	3,057	\$1,404,536	2,514	\$1,071,409

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

Manufactures of wool...	896	\$382,693	2,359	\$1,000,379	1,664	\$677,888
do cotton...	118	35,073	511	176,971	324	99,308
do silk....	96	136,610	382	390,945	219	242,139
do flax....	377	67,221	687	182,842	619	153,252
Miscellaneous dry goods.	68	11,767	271	23,690	182	42,912
Total.....	1,555	\$633,364	4,210	\$1,774,827	3,008	\$1,215,499
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4,695	2,258,448	3,057	1,404,536	2,514	1,071,409
Total thrown upon market	6,250	\$2,891,812	7,267	\$3,179,363	5,522	\$2,286,908

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	351	\$157,966	3,052	\$1,294,737	1,095	\$455,559
do cotton...	91	27,500	770	242,173	282	79,026
do silk....	81	115,545	558	552,821	106	111,750
do flax....	234	73,245	1,592	340,311	316	87,915
Miscellaneous dry goods.	..	.....	887	32,079	81	26,144
Total.....	807	\$37,256	6,859	\$2,462,621	1,880	\$760,394
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	4,695	2,258,448	4,210	1,974,827	2,514	1,071,409
Total entered at the port	5,502	\$2,632,704	11,069	\$4,237,448	4,394	\$1,831,800

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

Our General Prices Current will be found on pages 221 and 222.

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 8 1/2 inches, and now conforms with the gauge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and the lines of Iowa and Illinois generally.

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 track of the McGregor Western and the Minnesota Central railroads between Cresco and Owatonna 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, 118 box cars, 222 flat cars, 31 cattle cars, 46 hand cars, and 7 boarding cars.

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 (28,000 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 \$700,000, 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.

months ending July 1 were \$341,143 18, and the cost of operating \$208,312 15, leaving net earnings \$132,831 03. The movement is a very important one and if consummated will give the Philadelphia and Erie a very direct westward continuation.

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 with columns: Railroads, Week, Miles of road, Gross earnings 1866, Gross earnings 1867, Earn'gs p. m. 1866, Earn'gs p. m. 1867. Rows include Atlantic and Gt. West'n., Chicago and Alton, Chicago and N. West'n., Chic., R. I. and Pacific, Detroit and Milwaukee, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Western Union.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with columns for various railroads (Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, Western Union) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and years (1865-1867).

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

DESCRIPTION.				INTEREST.		FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.				INTEREST.		FRIDAY.		
N.B.—Where the total Funded Debt is not given in detail in the 2d column it is expressed by the figures in brackets after the Co's name.				Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.		N.B.—Where the total Funded Debt is not given in detail in the 2d column it is expressed by the figures in brackets after the Co's name.				Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Amount outstanding.								Amount outstanding.								
Railroad:																
<i>Atlantic & Gl. Western</i> (\$29,940,000):								<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>								
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,151,500	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1877					1st Mortgage, 1st section	900,000	7	Jan. & July 1883					
2d do	757,500	7	do 1882					1st do 2d section	660,000	7	do 1884					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	886,000	7	do 1879					Eastern, Mass. (\$1,848,400):								
2d do	761,000	7	do 1881					Mortgage, convertible	394,000	5	Jan. & July 1872					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	2,631,900	7	do 1876					do do	750,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1874					
2d do	2,653,000	7	Jan. & July 1883					do do	160,000	6	do 1885					
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex Consolidated Bonds)	1,382,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1884					East Pennsylvania:								
Atlantic & St. Law. 1st Mort. (Portland)	17,105,000	7	do 1895					Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888					
2d Mortgage	1,500,000	6	do 1880					Elmira & Williamsport:								
Sterling Bonds	268,900	6	do 1866					1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1880					
do of 1874	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878					5 per cent. Bonds	570,000	5	April & Oct 1862					
Baltimore and Ohio Mort (S F) 1834	619,036	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1884					Erie Railway (\$22,370,982):								
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1855	915,280	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc 1867					1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1867	104 1/2				
do do 1850	1,024,750	6	Jan. & July 1875					2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	103				
do do 1853	628,500	6	do 1880					3d do	6,000,000	7	do 1883	101				
Bellefontaine (\$1,745,000):	1,852,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885					4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct 1880	93	94			
1st Mortgage	1,225,000	7	Jan. & July '70-'79					5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec 1888	88	91			
2d do	433,000	7	do 1870					Sterling convertible (£800,000)	3,875,520	6	M'ch & Sep 1875					
Bea Adere Delaware:								Erie and Northeast (\$400,000):								
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867					Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870					
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885					Gal. & Chic. U. (incl. in C. & N. W.):								
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877					1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882					
Boston, Conc. & Montreal (\$1,050,000):								2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	97	109			
1st Mortgage	364,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865					Georgia:	388,000	7	Jan. & July 70-75					
2d do	6	do	1865					Grand Junction: Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870					
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do 1889					Great West., Ill.: 1st Mort., W. Div.	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868					
Boston, Hartford and Erie								1st Mortgage Whole Line	1,455,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1888					
Boston and Lowell: Bonds of Ju y 3	444,000	6	Jan. & July '83					2d do do	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1893	74 1/2	75			
do of Oct. 1864	200,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1879					Greenville & Columbia: 1st Mort.	326,000	7	July 1868					
Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie (\$2,395,000):								Bonds guaranteed by State	700,000	7	do 1868					
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877					Bonds unsecured	600,000	7	do 1868					
2d Mortgage	330,000	7	May & Nov 1872					Hannibal & St. Joseph (\$7,177,600):								
Buffalo and State Line (\$1,200,000):								Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct 1881					
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866					Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July 1883					
Burlington & Missouri (\$1,902,110):								Harrisburg & Lancaster:								
General Mortgage	1,180,950	7	April & Oct 1870					New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883					
Bonds conv. into pref. stock	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1870					Hartford & New Haven:								
Camden and Amboy (\$10,264,463):								1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1873					
Dollar Loans	338,040	6	do 1870					Hartf., Frov. & Fishkill:								
do	675,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1883	88 1/2				Hudson River (\$7,762,840):								
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	95				1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1869	102				
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,437,300	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893					2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	104 1/2				
Sterling £380,555 at 4-4	1,841,962	6	do 1880					3d do do	192,000	7	May & Nov. 1875					
Camden and Atlantic: 1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873					Convertible	523,000	7	do 1867					
2d Mortgage	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879					Huntingdon & Broad Top (\$1,462,142):								
Catawissa: 1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882					1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870					
Central Georgia: 1st Mortgage	756,000	7	Mar. & Sep. 1875					2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875					
Central of New Jersey: 1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870					Illinois Central:								
2d Mortgage	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875					Construction bonds, 1875	6,668,500	7	April & Oct 1875					
Central Ohio: 1st Mort.	2,500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1890					do do do 6 per cent	2,523,000	6	do 1875					
Central Pacific of Cal.: 1st mortgage	7,336,000	6	do 1875					Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do 1890					
Convertible Bonds	1,500,000	6	do 1875					Sterling Redemption bonds	358,000	6	do 1875					
Cheshire: Bonds	673,200	6	Jan. & July '75-'80					Illinois and Southern Iowa:								
Chicago and Alton:								1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882					
1st Mortgage (S'k'g Fund), pref.	483,000	7	May & Nov. 1877					Indiana Central:								
2d do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1893					1st Mortgage, (interest ceased)	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866					
3d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1883					2d do	364,000	10	do 1870					
Chic., Burl. and Quincy (\$5,754,406):								Indianapolis and Cinc. (\$1,362,284)								
Trust Mortgage (S. F.)	3,525,000	8	Jan. & July 1883					1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866					
Chicago and Gl. Eastern 1st Mort.	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1895					Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis:								
Chicago and Milwaukee:								1st Mortgage	640,000	7	May & Nov. 1881					
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	861,000	7	Jan. & July 1898					Jeffersonville RR., 2d Mort.	397,000	7	April & Oct 1873					
Chicago & Northwest (\$12,020,483):								Indianap. & Madison RR., 1st M.	612,500	7	May & Nov 1881					
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	94	96			Jeff., Mad. & Indianap., 1st Mort.	2,000,000	7	April & Oct 1906					
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do 1885	85	86 1/2			Joliet and Chicago:								
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863	99				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	485,000	8	Jan. & July 1882	103 1/2	105			
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly. 1915	82	82 1/2			Joliet and N. Indiana: 1st Mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July 1874					
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885					Lackawanna & Bloomsburg 1st Mort	900,000	7	Jan. & July 1875					
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific:								do do Extension	400,000	7	March & Sep 1885					
1st Mortgage (C. & R. I.)	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	100				2d Mortgage	500,000	7	April & Oct 1880					
1st do (new)	6,663,000	7	do 1896	90 1/2	93			do do	200,000	7	May & Nov. 1890					
Cinc., Ham. & Dayton (\$1,629,000):								La Crosse & Milwaukee:								
2d Mortgage	1,250,000	7	May & Nov 1880					1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872					
3d do	560,000	7	Jan. & July 1885					2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869					
Cincinnati Richmond & Chicago	500,000	7	do 1895					Lehigh Valley (\$1,477,000):								
Cincinnati & Zanesville								1st Mortgage	1,465,900	6	May & Nov. 1873					
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov 1893					Little Miami (\$1,500,000):								
Cleveland, Col. and Cinc. (\$450,000):								1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov 1883					
1st Mort. (payable \$25,000 per year)	450,000	7	Jan. & July 1890					Little Schuylkill (\$1,000,000):								
Cleveland & Mahoning (\$1,752,400):								1st Mortgage, sinking fund	886,000	7	April & Oct 1877					
1st Mortgage	795,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1873					Long Island: 1st Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1875					
3d do	534,900	8	M'ch & Sep 1876					Extension Bonds (Hunter's Point)	175,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890					

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.—Continued.

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and a second set of columns for the same information on the right side. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous bonds.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

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

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

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

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES., Bid., Asked, COMPANIES., Bid., Asked. Lists miscellaneous companies like Copaks Iron, Foster Iron, etc.

THE DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At the annual meeting lately 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 energy 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 Chauncey Vibbard, and the chief offices are at 73 Cedar Street, New York, and 46 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Insurance.

FIRE INSURANCE.

North American Fire Insurance Co.,

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

INCORPORATED 1823.

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

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

JAMES W. OTIS, President. R. W. BLEECKER, Vice-Pres't. F. H. CARTER, Secretary. J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

Metropolitan Insurance Company,

NO. 108 BROADWAY. NEW YORK, April 16, 1867.

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

\$300,000,

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

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM President. ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.

Directors:

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

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD.

Incorporated 1819..... Charter Perpetual.

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

L. J. HENDEE, President. J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

Assets January 1, 1867..\$4,478,100 74 Liabilities..... 394,976 96

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL STREET.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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

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

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

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President. JOHN E. KAHL, Vice President. HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

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

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN STUART.

Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

Insurance.

Sun Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS) 49 WALL STREET.

Incorporated 1841.

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

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

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. JOHN P. PAULISON, Vice-President. ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

The Mercantile Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

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

IN CASH,

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

TWENTY PER CENT.

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

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

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

TRUSTEES.

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

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

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

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

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JULY 1st, 1867

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

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

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, President.

J. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 92 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

Board of Directors:

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

Miscellaneous.

Buffalo City Insurance Co. OF BUFFALO

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1867.

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

WM. G. FARGO, President.

A. REYNOLDS, Vice President. HENRY T. SMITH, Secretary

Directors.

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

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

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

Office in New York, No. 6 Pine Street. CHARLES W. STANDART Agent.

American Railroad Guide

August Number Contains:

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

A PERFECT GUIDE FOR BUSINESS MEN AND TRAVELERS.

Price Twenty-Five Cents.

For Sale by News Agents and Dealers.

J. W. PRATT & Co., Publishers.

75 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

Steamship Companies.



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

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,

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

JULY: 1st—OCEAN QUEEN, connecting with GOLDEN CITY. 11th—HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with MONTANA. 20th—ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

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

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult. An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

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

F. R. BABY Agent.



STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA via PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N.Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New York to ports in New Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, \$346 for first class, and \$218 to \$243 for second class.

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

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New Zealand. Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half-fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do., in ladies cabin.

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

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

PRICES CURRENT.

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

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

Anchors—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. 01209 lb and upward per lb 8 1/2

Ashes—Duty: 15 cents per cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort... 100 lb @ 9 25 Pearl, 1st sort... @ 12 50

Beeswax—Duty, 20 cents per cent ad val. American yellow... 40 @ 41

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

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

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

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

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter—Fresh pail, per lb, new... 25 @ 25

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 3; carine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Cement—Rosendale per bl 1 50 @ 1 60

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

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

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

Coffee.—See special report.

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 35 cents per cent ad val.

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

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

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 80 cents per cent ad val; Balsam Copaivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya

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

Acid, Citric... (gold) 56 @ 58 Alcohol, in bond... 5 @ 8 Aloes, Cape... 20 @ 21 Aloes, Socotrine... 75 @ 85 Alum... 34 @ 35 Annato, good to prime... 75 @ 1 60 Antimony, Regulus of Argols, Crude... 18 @ 20 Argols, Refined... 32 @ 35 Arsenic, Powdered... 34 @ 40 Assafetida... 25 @ 40 Balsam Copaivi... 90 @ 1 35 Balsam Tolu... @ 3 75 Balsam Peru... 60 @ Bark Petayou... 38 @ Berries, Persian... 38 @ Bi Carb. Soda, New-castle... 4 1/2 @ 5 Bi Chromate Potash... 19 @ Bleaching Powder... 5 1/2 @ Borax, Refined... 34 @ Brimstone, Crude per ton... (gold) 38 50 @ 39 00 Brimstone, Am. Roll per lb... 1 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... @ 5 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... (gold) @ 2 1/2 Camphor, Refined... 95 @ Cantharides... 1 70 @ 1 90 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 18 1/2 @ 3 25 Cardamoms, Malabar... 2 15 @ Castor Oil (cases) per gal... 2 @ 65 Chamomile Flow's per lb... 20 @ Chlorate Potash (gold)... 32 @ 33 Caustic Soda... 7 1/2 @ Caraway Seed... 19 @ 21 Coriander Seed... 14 @ 15 Cochineal, Hon (gold)... 93 @ 95 Cochineal, Mexic'n (g'd)... 90 @ 92 Copperas, American... 1 1/2 @ Cream Tarar, pr. (gold)... @ 29 1/2 Cubebs, East India... 38 @ 39 Cutch... 17 @ 17 1/2 Epsom Salts... @ 4 1/2 Extract Logwood... 11 @ Fennel Seed... 17 @ Flowers, Benzoin, per oz... 80 @ 60 Gambler... gold 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Gamboge... 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginseng, South & West... 50 @ 55 Gum Arabic, Picked... 50 @ 52 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 38 @ 40 Gum Benzoin... 80 @ 85 Gum Kowrie... 34 @ 36 Gum Gedda... 25 @ 26 1/2 Gum Damar... 38 @ 45 Gum Myrrh, East India... 55 @ Gum Myrrh, Turkey... @ 28 Gum Senegal... (gold) 35 @ Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 60 @ 1 00 Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey... (gold) 60 @ 1 00 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 60 @ 8 80 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ Ipecacuanha, Brazil... 3 85 @ 3 90 Jalap, in bond gold... 85 @ 90 Lac Dye... 25 @ 55 Licorice Paste, Calabria... 33 @ 36 Licorice Paste, Sicily... 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste Spanish Solid... 34 @ 40 Licorice Paste, Greek... 30 @ Madder, Dutch... (gold) 7 @ 7 1/2 do, French, EXF.F. do... 7 @ 7 1/2 Manna, large flake... 1 70 @ 1 50 Manna, small flake... 1 00 @ Mustard Seed, Cal... 8 @ 12 Mustard Seed, Trieste... 14 @ Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 35 @ 40 Oil Anis... 4 50 @ 5 00 Oil Cassia... 3 75 @ 4 00 Oil Bergamot... 7 00 @ 9 00

Oil Lemon... 3 87 @ 4 25 Oil Peppermint, pure... 5 67 @ Opium, Turkey (gold) 6 87 @ 7 00 Oxalic Acid... 88 @ Phosphorus... 18 @ 90 Prussiate Potash... 15 @ 36 Quicksilver... 78 @ 80 Rhubarb, China... 2 65 @ Sago, Pealed... 7 @ 8 Salaratus... 20 @ Sal Am'nao, Ref (gold) 9 1/2 @ Sal Soda, Newcastle... 2 1/2 @ Sarsaparilla, Hond... @ Sarsaparilla, Mex... @ Seneca Root... 40 @ Senna, Alexandria... 25 @ 30 Senna, East India... 20 @ 25 Shell Lac... 40 @ 50 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (g'd) 2 1/2 @ Sugar L'd, W'e (gold)... 23 @ Sulp Quinine, Am per oz 2 15 @ 2 20 Sulphate Morphine... 6 75 @ Tart'ic Acid... (g'd) 51 @ 52 Taploca... 11 @ Verdigris, dry & ex dry 38 @ 40 Vitriol, Blue... 10 @

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

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood... (gold) per t'n 190 00 @ Fustic, Cuba... 31 00 @ 32 00 Fustic, Savanilla... 25 00 @ Fustic, Maracabo... 25 00 @ Logwood, Hon... 30 00 @ Logwood, Laguna (gold)... @ Logwood, St. Domin... 1 00 @ 2 00 Logwood, Cam (gold)... @ Logwood, Jamaica do... @ 16 00 Limawood... @ 11 00 Barwood... (gold) @ 15 00

Feathers—Duty: 30 cents per cent ad val. Prime Western... per lb 10 @ Tennessee... 80 @ 82

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Dry Cod... per cwt. 6 50 @ 6 2 1/2 Pickled Scale... per bbl. 4 00 @ 5 00 Pickled Cod... per bbl. 6 50 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Mass shore... 20 00 @ 20 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax 18 00 @ 18 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Bay... 18 00 @ 18 50 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay... 18 00 @ Mackerel, No. 2, Ha ax 16 00 @ 16 50 Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. l'ge 9 75 @ Mackerel, No. 3, H'fax... @ Mackerel, No. 3, Mass... @ 8 25 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 37 00 @ Salmon, r'kled, p. te... @ Herring, Scaled per box... 40 @ 45 Herring, No. 1... 18 @ 22 Herring, pickled per bbl. 4 50 @ 5 50

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

Fruits—See special report.

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

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches, 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb. American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Subject to a discount of 45 per cent. 6x 8 to 8x10... 50 ft 7 25 @ 5 50 8x... to 10x15... 7 75 @ 6 00 11x 14 to 12x18... 9 25 @ 6 50 12x19 to 16x24... 9 50 @ 7 00 18x22 to 20x30... 11 75 @ 7 50 20x31 to 24x30... 14 50 @ 9 00 24x31 to 24x36... 16 00 @ 10 00 24x36 to 30x44... 17 00 @ 11 00 30x46 to 32x48... 18 00 @ 12 00 32x50 to 32x56... 20 00 @ 13 00 Above... 24 00 @ 15 00 English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick)—Discount 35 @ 45 per cent. 6x 8 to 8x10... 50 feet 7 75 @ 6 00

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

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

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

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less, per lb, 6 cents per lb, an 20 cents per cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 cents per cent ad val. Blasting (A) per 25 lb keg @ 4 00 Shipping and Mining... @ 4 50 Rifle... 6 50 @ Sporting, in 1 lb canisters per lb... 36 @ 1 06

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed per lb 87 1/2 @ 87 1/2 Buenos Ayres, mixed... @ 85 Hog, Western, unwash... 11 @ 12

Hardware—Axes—Cast steel, best brand... per doz 15 @ 17 do ordinary... 13 @ 15 Carpenters' Adzes... 24 @ 27 do ordinary... 21 @ 25 Shingling Hatchets, C't steel, best br'da, Nos. 1 to 3... 8 00 @ 9 50 do ordinary... 6 17 @ 7 50 Broad Hatch's 8 to 8 bat. 15 50 @ 25 00 do ordinary... 12 00 @ Coffee Mills... List 1/2 @ dis. do Bri. Hopper... @ do Wood Back... @ Cotton Gins, per saw... \$5 @ 5 less 20 % Narrow Wrought Butts List 5 % dis. Cast Butts—Fast Joint... List 10 % adv. Loose Joint... List Hinges, Wrought... List 5 % adv. Door Br'ks, Cast Bbl... List 30 % dis. Carriage and Tire do List 40 @ 50 % dis. Door Locks and Latches List 7 1/2 % dis. Door Knobs—Mineral... List 7 1/2 % dis. Porcelain... List 7 1/2 % dis. Padlocks... N-w List 25 @ 7 1/2 % dis. Locks—Cabinet, Eagle List 15 % dis. Trunk... List 15 % dis. Stocks and Dies... List 35 % dis. Screw Wrenches—Coe's Patent... List 25 % dis. do Taff's... List 65 % dis. Sm th's Vis-s... per lb 20 @ 22 Framing Chisels, New List 37 1/2 % dis. Firmer do in sets... List 40 % adv. do do handled... List 40 % adv. Angur Bitts... List 25 @ 10 % dis. Short Augurs, per dz. New List 30 % dis. Ring do... List 30 % dis. Cut Tacks... List 75 % dis. Cut Brads... List 60 % dis. Rivets, Iron... List 5 @ 40 % dis. Screws, American... List 37 @ 40 % dis. do English... List 2 @ 30 % dis. Shovels and Spades... List 5 % dis. Horse Shoes... 61 @ 1 1/2 Planes... List 30 @ 35 % adv

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

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Lampico, 1 cent per lb. Amer. Dressed, per ton 840 00 @ 860 00 do Undressed... 270 00 @ 300 00 Russia, Clean... 245 00 @ 250 00 Jute... (gold) 112 00 @ 120 00 Manila... (gold) 11 @ 11 1/2 Sisal... 13 @ 13 1/2

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted and Skins 10 cents per cent ad val. Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres per lb g'd 21 @ 21 1/2 Montevideo... do @ 21 Rio Grande... do @ 21 Orinoco... do 19 @ 20 California... do gold 19 @ 20 California, Mex. do @ Porto Cabello... do 14 1/2 @ 16 Vera Cruz... do 17 @ 15 Lampico... do 17 @ 17 1/2 Texas... cur 19 @ 21

Dry Salted Hides—Chil... (gold) 15 @ 16 California... do @ Tamp co... do 14 1/2 @ 15 South & West... do 11 @ 12 Wet Salted Hides—Bue Ayres, per lb g'd 11 1/2 @ 12 Rio Grande... do 11 1/2 @ 12 California... do 11 @ 11 1/2 Western... do 1 1/2 @ 13 1/2 Contry's l'ter trim. & cured... 12 1/2 @ 13 City do do 14 1/2 @ 14

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

Honey—Duty, 2 cent per gallon. Cuba (in bond) (gr) per gall. 60 @ 62 1/2

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

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

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val.
 Para, Fine... 75 @ ..
 Para, Medium... @ ..
 Para, Coarse... @ ..
 East India... @ ..
 Cartagena, &c... @ 49

Indigo—Duty FREE.
 Bengal... (old) 1 05 @ 1 70
 Oude... (gold) 75 @ 1 25
 Madras... (gold) 60 @ 50
 Manila... (gold) 65 @ 1 00
 Guatemala... (gold) 95 @ 1 20
 Caraccas... (gold) 75 @ 1 01

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb.
 Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.
 Pig, Scotch, No 1.
 Pig, American, No. 1... 42 00 @ 44 00
 Bar, Ref'd Eng & Amer... 85 00 @ 90 00
 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)... 92 50 @ 105 00

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes... @ 155 00

Bar, English and American, Refined... 100 00 @ 105 00
 do do Common... 90 00 @ 95 00
 Scroll... 132 50 @ 180 00
 Ovals and Half Round... 127 50 @ 137 50
 Band... @ 132 50
 Horse Shoe... 127 50 @ ..
 Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch... 105 00 @ 165 00
 Hoop... 137 50 @ 192 50
 Nail Rod... 9 @ 10 1/2
 Sheet, Russia... 19 1/2 @ 20
 Sheet, Single, Double and Treble... 5 1/2 @ 8
 Rails, Eng. (g'd) per ton... 52 5 @ 53 00
 do American... 79 00 @ 82 50

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

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

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val.
 Oak, Slaughter, light... 38 @ 42
 do do middle... 38 @ 46
 do do heavy... 41 @ 46
 do light Cropped... 44 @ 47
 do middle do... 47 @ 50
 do bellies do... 19 @ 21
 Hem'lk, B. A., &c... 30 @ 31
 do do middle... 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
 do do heavy... 30 1/2 @ 31
 do Califor., light... 29 @ 30
 do do middle... 29 @ 30 1/2
 do do heavy... 29 @ 30
 do Orino., etc... 28 @ 29 1/2
 do do middle... 28 @ 30
 do do heavy... 28 @ 29
 do do B. A., dam'g'd all w'g's... 25 @ 26 1/2
 do do poor do... 19 @ 21
 do Slaughter, rough... 37 @ 37 1/2
 Oak, Slaughter, in rou., l't... 40 @ 42
 do do do mid... 37 @ 41
 do do heavy... 40 @ 45

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

Lumber, Woods, Staves, etc.
 —Duty: Lumber, 20 cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.
 Spruce, East, per M ft 18 00 @ 20 00
 Southern Pine... 30 00 @ 35 00
 White Pine Box B'ds... 30 00 @ ..
 White Pine Merch.
 Box Boards... 33 00 @ 35 00
 Clear Pine... 30 00 @ 100 00
 Laths, Eastern, per M... 3 00 @ ..
 Poplar and White wood B'ds & Pl'k... 55 00 @ 65 00
 Cherry B'ds & Plank... 80 00 @ 90 00
 Oak and Ash... 60 00 @ 65 00
 Maple and Birch... 35 00 @ 40 00
 Black Walnut... 100 00 @ 120 00

STAVES—
 White oak, pipe, extra... per M... @ 300 00
 do pipe, heavy... @ 250 00
 do pipe, light... @ 200 00
 do pipe, culls, 120 00 @ 150 00
 do hhd., extra... @ 250 00
 do hhd., heavy... @ 200 00
 do hhd., light... @ 12 00
 do hhd., culls... @ 100 00
 do bbl., extra... @ 175 00
 do bbl., heavy... @ 140 00
 do bbl., light... @ 110 00
 do bbl., culls... @ 60 00
 Red oak, hhd., h'vy... @ 130 00
 do hhd., light... @ 90 00

HEADING—White oak, hhd... @ 150 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.
 Mahogany St. Domingo crotches, per ft... 25 @ 50

do St. Domingo, ordinary logs... 7 @ 10
 do Port-au-Platt, crotches... 30 @ 40
 do Port-au-Platt, logs... 10 @ 14
 do Nuevitas... 10 @ 14
 do Mansanilla... 10 @ 14
 do Mexican... 11 @ 15
 do Honduras (American wood)... 14 @ 20
 Cedar, Nuevitas... 8 @ 12
 do Mansanilla... 8 @ 12
 do Mexican... 8 @ 12
 do Florida, per c. ft... 25 @ 50
 Rosewood, R. Jan... 5 @ 8
 do Bahia... 4 @ 6

Molasses—See special report.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 2 cents per lb.
 Cut, 4d. @ 6d. per 100 lb... 5 6 1/2 @ 5 75
 Clinch... 7 2 @ ..
 Horse shoe, F'd (6d) per lb... 22 @ 32
 Horse hoe, pressed... 20 @ 22
 Copper... 42 @ ..
 Yellow metal... 15 @ ..
 Zinc... 18 @ ..

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude Turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 cent ad val.
 Turpentine, f... per 280 lb... @ 5 00
 Tar, American... bbl... 3 75 @ 4 25
 Pitch... 4 75 @ ..
 Rosin, common... 3 87 1/2 @ ..
 do strained and No. 2... 4 00 @ 4 50
 do No. 1... 4 75 @ 6 00
 do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.)... 6 25 @ 3 50
 Spirits turp., Am. per g... 59 @ 61

Oakum—Duty fr., per lb... 8 @ 11

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.
 City thin obl'g, in bbls... @ ..
 do in bags... @ 57 00
 West. thin obl'g, do... @ ..

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val.; spermi and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries,) 20 cent ad val.
 Olive, qs (gold per case 5 87 1/2 @ ..
 do in casks, per gall... 1 55 @ 1 65
 Palm... per lb... 11 @ 11 1/2
 Linseed, city... per gall... 1 31 @ 1 32
 Whale... 7 @ ..
 do refined winter... 82 @ 85
 Sperm, crude... 2 01 @ ..
 do do unbleach... 2 35 @ ..
 Lard oil... 1 03 @ 1 15
 Red oil, city distilled... 6 @ 65
 Bank... 70 @ 75
 Straits... 80 @ ..
 Paraffine, 28-30 gr... 35 @ 45
 Kerosene... (free) 50 @ 51

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$ 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion 25 cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton.
 Litharge, City... per lb... 11 1/2 @ 12
 Lead, red, City... 11 @ 12
 do white, American, pure, in oil... @ 14 1/2
 do white, American, pure, dry... 13 @ 13 1/2
 Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1... 9 1/2 @ 10
 do white, American, No. 1, in oil... 10 @ 11
 do white, French, in oil... 14 @ 15
 Ochre, yellow, French, dry... per 100 lb... 2 00 @ 2 50
 do gr'd in oil... 2 @ 2
 Spanish brown, dry... per 100 lb... 1 12 @ 1 15
 do gr'd in oil... 7 @ 9
 Paris wh., No. 1... per 100 lb... 2 75 @ 2 87 1/2
 Whiting, Amer... 2 @ 2 1/2
 Vermilion, Chinese... per lb... 1 25 @ 1 35
 do Trieste... 1 05 @ 1 10
 do Cal. & Eng... 1 26 @ 1 30
 do American... 5 @ 30
 Venet. red (N.C.)... per cwt... 2 75 @ 3 00
 Carmine, city made... per lb... 16 00 @ 20 00
 China clay... per ton... 34 00 @ 35 00
 Chalk... per bbl... 4 00 @ 4 50
 Chalk, block... per ton... 24 00 @ 30 00
 Chrome yellow... per lb... 15 @ 35
 Barytes... 39 00 @ 42 00

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.
 Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. per gal... @ 1 1/2
 Refined, free... 4 @ ..
 do in bond... 27 1/2 @ 29
 Naptha, refined... 21 @ ..
 Residuum... per bbl... 3 00 @ 3 70

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

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb.
 Beef, plain mess... per bbl... 18 00 @ 24 00
 do extra mess... 23 00 @ 28 00
 Pork, mess, new... 23 00 @ 28 00
 do mess old... 25 00 @ ..

do prime... @ 19 75
 Lard... per lb... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
 Hams... 15 @ 18
 Shoulders... 11 1/2 @ 12

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.
 Carolina... per 100 lb... 12 00 @ 12 50
 East India, dressed... 9 25 @ 9 62

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.
 Turks Islands... per bush... 50 @ 52 1/2
 Cadiz... @ ..
 Liverpool, gr'd... per sack... 1 40 @ 1 95
 do fine, Ashton's... 2 60 @ ..
 do fine, Worthing's... 2 88 @ 2 85
 Onondaga, com. fine bls... 2 50 @ 2 60
 do do 210 lb bgs... 1 42 @ 1 90
 do do per bush... 42 @ ..
 Solar coarse... 50 @ 52
 Fine screened... 50 @ 52
 do... per pkg... @ 3 00
 F. F... 240 lb bgs... 2 75 @ 3 00

Salt petre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.
 Refined, pure... per lb... @ 15
 Crude... 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
 Nitrate soda... gold... 8 1/2 @ ..

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.
 Clover... per lb... 12 @ 1 1/2
 Timothy, reaped... per bus... @ 3 25
 Canary... per bus... 4 35 @ 5 00
 Linseed, Am. clean... per tree... @ ..
 do Am. rough... per bus... 3 25 @ 3 50
 do Calcutta... gold... 2 55 @ 2 60

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

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

Skins—Duty: 10 cent ad val.
 Goat, Curacao... per lb cur... 47 @ 50
 do Buenos A... gold... 3 @ ..
 do Vera Cruz... gold... 40 @ 4 1/2
 do Tampico... gold... @ 4 1/2
 do Matamoros... gold... @ 2 1/2
 do Payta... gold... 81 @ 83
 do Madras... each... 40 @ ..
 do Cape... 25 @ 0
 Deer, San Juan... per lb gold... 50 @ 52 1/2
 do Bolivar... gold... 37 1/2 @ 40
 do Honduras... gold... 57 1/2 @ 60
 do Sisal... gold... 57 1/2 @ 60
 do Para... gold... 10 @ 62 1/2
 do Vera Cruz... gold... @ 57
 do Chagres... gold... 52 1/2 @ 55
 do Puerto Cab... gold... 45 @ ..

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val.
 Castile... per lb... 17 1/2 @ 18

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

Spices—See special report.

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

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

Sugar—See special report.

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb.
 American, prime, country and city... per lb... 11 @ 11 1/2

Teas—See special report.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 25 per cent ad val.
 Banca... per lb (gold)... @ 26 1/2
 Straits... (gold)... 24 1/2 @ 25
 English... (gold)... 23 1/2 @ ..
 Plates, char. I. O. per box... 5 @ 13 50
 do I. O. Coke... 10 50 @ 12 50
 do Terne Charcoal... 10 @ 12 75
 do Terne Coke... @ 9 50

Tobacco—See special report.

Brandy—
 J. & F. Martell (gold) 4 90 @ 9 00
 Hennessy... (gold) 4 90 @ 1 00
 Otard, Dup. & Co. do 4 80 @ 13 00
 Pinet, Castil. & Co. do 4 75 @ 17 00
 Renault & Co. do 5 00 @ 16 00
 J. Vassal & Co. do @ ..
 Jules Robin... do @ ..
 Marrette & Co. do 4 90 @ 10 00
 Vine Grow. Co. do 4 90 @ 9 10
 L'ger freres... do 5 0 @ 10 00
 Other br'ds Cog. do 4 75 @ 7 00
 Pellevoisin... do @ 4 75
 A. Seignette... do 4 75 @ ..
 Hiv. Pellevoisin do 4 75 @ ..
 Alex. Seignette... do 4 75 @ ..
 Arzac Seignette... do 4 75 @ ..
 P. Romeux... do 4 75 @ ..
 Rum—Jamaica... do 3 5 @ 4 50
 St. Croix... do 3 5 @ ..
 Gin—Differ. brands do 3 00 @ 4 75
 D. m c—N. E. Rum, cur... @ ..
 Bourbon Whisky, cur... @ ..
 Whisky (n band) 35 @ 4
 Wines—Port... (gold) 2 0 @ 8 50
 Burgundy Port... do 8 @ 1 30
 Sherry... do 1 90 @ 4 50
 Madeira... do 3 50 @ 7 00
 do Marceilles... do 70 @ 85
 Pherry... do @ ..
 Malaga, sweet... do 10 @ 1 10
 do dry... do 9 @ 1 15
 Claret, in bhd's... do 85 00 @ 60 00
 do in cases... do 2 65 @ 3 00
 Champagne... do 11 00 @ 25 00

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

Wool—Duty: Imported in the "ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced." CLASS 1—Clothing Wools—The value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States is 32 cents or less per lb, 10 cents per lb and 11 cent ad val.; over 32 cents per lb, 12 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val.; when imported washed, double these rates. CLASS 2.—Combining Wools—The value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States is 32 cents or less per lb, 10 cents per lb and 11 cent ad val.; over 32 cents per lb, 12 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val. CLASS 3.—Carpenter Wools and other similar Wools—The value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States is 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 cents per lb, 6 cents per lb. Wool of all classes imported scoured, three times the duty as if imported unwashed.
 Amer., Sax. fleece... per lb... 55 @ 65
 do full bl'd Merino... 50 @ 55
 do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino... 45 @ 48
 Extra, pulled... 45 @ 50
 Superfine... 38 @ 45
 No. 1, pulled... 30 @ 35
 California, unwashed... 24 @ 30
 do common... 18 @ 26
 Texas... 16 @ 33
 Peruvian, unwashed... @ ..
 Valparaiso, unwashed... 28 @ 30
 S. Amer. Mestiza, unw... 32 @ 34
 do common, w... 30 @ 34
 Entre Rios, washed... 33 @ 46
 S. American Cordova... 34 @ 38
 African, unwashed... 18 @ 25
 do washed... 30 @ 40
 Mexican, unwashed... 18 @ 21
 Smyrna, unwashed... 26 @ 30
 do washed... 35 @ 45

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

Freights—
 To LIVERPOOL:
 Cotton... per lb... @ 0
 Flour... per bbl... @ 1 1/2
 Petroleum... @ 1 6
 Heavy goods... per ton... 12 6 @ 17 0
 Oil... @ 20 0
 Corn, b'k & bags... per bus... @ 3 1/2
 Wheat, bulk and bags... @ 3 1/2
 Beef... per tee... @ 2 6
 Pork... per bbl... @ 2 0
 To LONDON:
 Heavy goods... per ton... 15 0 @ 17 6
 Oil... @ 20 0
 Flour... per bbl... @ 1 9
 Petroleum... 4 6 @ ..
 Beef... per tee... @ 3 0
 Pork... per bbl... @ 2 0
 Wheat... per bush... @ 5 1/2
 Corn... @ 1 1/2
 To GLASGOW (By Steam):
 Flour... per bbl... @ 2 0
 Wheat... per bush... @ 5 1/2
 Corn, bulk and bags... @ 3 1/2
 Petroleum (sa.l) per bbl... @ 4 0
 Heavy goods... per ton... @ 25 0
 Oil... @ 30 0
 Beef... per tee... @ 4 0
 Pork... per bbl... @ 3 0
 To HAVRE:
 Cotton... per lb... @ 1 0
 Beef and pork... per bbl... 1 00 @ ..
 Measurem. g'da... per ton... 10 00 @ ..
 Petroleum... 5 6 @ 6 0
 Lard, tallow, cut m... etc... @ ..
 Ashes, pot and pear! 8 00 @ 10 00

Safes.

IMPORTANT

TO

BANKERS & MERCHANTS.

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

LILLIE'S

DOUBLE CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
Safes.

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

Messrs. LEWIS LILLIE & SON,

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

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

Yours truly,

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

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

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

JARVIS WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1867.

Messrs. LEWIS LILLIE & SON,

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

Very truly,

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

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

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

Messrs. MURRAY & WINNE,

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

Truly yours,

N. S. BOUTON & CO.

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

Messrs. MURRAY & WINNE,

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

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

R. T. CRANE, President.

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

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LEWIS LILLIE, President.

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And Fancy

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Irish and Scotch

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SHOE THREADS,

SEWING-MACHINE THREADS, ETC.

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