

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, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

NO. 129.

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.

RODMAN, FISK & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU STREET,

Buy and sell at market rates:

Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1861, Ten Forties,

Five-Twenty Bonds, all issues;

Seven-Thirty Notes, all series;

Compound Interest Notes, and

Gold and Silver Coin.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

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

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

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

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

Hedden, Winchester & Co

NO. 69 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

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

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 14 WALL STREET

RIKER & Co.,

BROKERS IN MINING STOCKS,

NO. 5 NEW STREET AND 80 BROADWAY.

Bankers and Brokers.

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 1861,

6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862,

6 " " " 1864,

6 " " " 1865,

Per Cent 10-40 Bonds,

3-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series

1 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

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

HODGSKIN, RANDALL &

HOBSON,

NO 39 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BROKERS IN

Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government, and other Securities.

GENERAL PARTNERS;

James B. Hodgskin,

Chas. K. Randall,

J. Lowry Hobson,

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

John Randall,

J. Nelson Tappan,

Geo. G. Hobson.

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.

TEMPLE & MARSH,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Dealers in Government Securities, &c. on Commission,

No. 9 Wall Street, cor. New.

Bankers and Brokers.

A. W. DIMOCK & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 16 NASSAU STREET.

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

Special Attention

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

A. W. DIMOCK & CO.

HOYT & GARDNER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 5 NEW STREET, NEAR WALL, NEW YORK.

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

Special attention given to orders in gold.

Money received upon deposit and interest allowed upon current balances.

T. A. HOYT,

Vice-Pres't. Gold Exchange

JAMES GARDNER,

Georg

WINTHROP & BAYLEY,

49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

DEALERS IN

Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities &c., on commission.

EUGENE WINTHROP,

Late of
Grenville Winthrop & Co.

J. ROOSEVELT BATLEY

Late of
Henry Clews & Co.

JACKSON BROS.,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.,

NO. 19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Wm. Henry Jackson.

Fred. Wendell Jackson.

WARREN, KIDDER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 4 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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

MURRAY & CHENEY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 27 WALL STREET,

B. MURRAY, Jr.

P. D. CHENEY

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.

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.

Eastern Bankers.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Page, Richardson & Co.,
114 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON
AND
JOHN MUNROE & Co., PARIS.
ALSO HAVE
COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent. TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

Southern Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 & 811 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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

Offers its Services to Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph T. Bailey, Edward B. Orne,
Nathan Hilles, William Ervin,
Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Osgood Welsh,
Samuel A. Bispham, Frederic A. Hoyt
William H. Rhawn,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON,
H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.), Pres't.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, CASHIER.
Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
We buy and sell all classes of Government securities on the most favorable terms, and give special attention to business connected with the several departments of the Government.
Full information with regard to Government loans at all times cheerfully furnished.

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

Jas. M. Muldon & Sons,

No. 52 St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Securities, Bonds, Gold and Silver. Prompt attention given to Collections.

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

Charles D. Carr & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
AUGUSTA, GA.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITTED FOR

Ould & Carrington,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
113 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

Southern Bankers.

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.

BURKE & Co.,

BANKERS,
54 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Draw on Merchants National Bank, New York, and
Bank of Liverpool, England.
Collections and remittances promptly attended to.

T. H. McMAHAN & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign
Exchange.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Special attention given to Collections of all kinds,
having prompt and reliable correspondents at all accessible points in the State, and
REMITTANCES PROMPTLY MADE IN SIGHT
EXCHANGE AT CURRENT RATES.

REFER TO
National Park Bank, Howes & Macy, and Spofford,
Tilston & Co., New York. Second National
Bank and J. W. Seaver, Esq., Boston. Drexel &
Co. and D. S. Statson & 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.

Western Bankers.

National Trust Company

433 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital.....\$100,000
Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

J. F. Stark & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
PITTSBURGH.
Do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection business
New York Correspondents:—National Bank North America; Knauts, Nachod & Kuhne.

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.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK
NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points
and remitted for on day of payment.
Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
FOR SALE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN W. ELLIS, Pres. LEWIS WORTHINGTON, V. Pres.
THEODORE STANWOOD, Cashier.
CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 SURPLUS.....\$314,832 89
Collections made on all accessible points and promptly remitted for at best rates.
DIRECTORS:
John W. Ellis, Lewis Worthington, L. B. Harrison,
Jas. A. Frazer, R. M. Bishop, Robt. Mitchell,
William Woods, A. S. Winslow, Jos. Rawson.

Western Bankers.

Cash Capital, \$150,000. Real Capital, \$1,000,000.
Jos. F. LARKIN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CINCINNATI.
Jos. F. Larkin, }
John Cochnower, } GENERAL PARTNERSHIP. { Thomas Fox,
Adam Poe, } Thos. Sharp,
Harvey Decamp, } John Gates.

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.

Financial.

United States Treasury,

DECEMBER 5, 1867.
Schedules of (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due December 15th, 1867, will now be received for examination at the U. S. Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

United States Treasury,

DECEMBER 10, 1867.
Schedules of (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

S. Thompson's Nephew,

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD COMPANY.

\$600,000 Second Mortgage Bonds For Sale.

These Bonds are part of a series of One Million of Dollars secured by Mortgage on 290 miles of Railroad, of which Messrs. Deuing Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have 20 years to run with 7 per cent interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New York. The liens on the Railroad having priority, amount to \$2,889,530, making the total incumbrance \$3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds 10 millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western Railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and after paying interest on Bonded Debt yielded over 15 per cent to the shareholders, those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were \$547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above Bonds in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

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

James G. King's Sons,
54 William Street.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

Central National Bank,
318 BROADWAY.

Capital.....\$3,000,000
Has for sale all descriptions of Government Bonds—
City and County accounts received on terms most fa-
vorable to our Correspondents.
Collections made in all parts of the United States and
Canadas.
WILLIAM A. WHELOCK, 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. LOSS, Preside
I. H. STOUT, Cashier.
WASHINGTON M. SMITH. **JOHN MCGINNIS, JR.**

SMITH & MCGINNIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 4 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Exchange,
Commercial Paper and Gold, Purchased or Sold on
Commission.
Deposits received and interest allowed same as with
an Incorporated Bank. Bonds and Loans negotiated
for Railroad Companies.

John Bloodgood & Co.,

23 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
**DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND
OTHER SECURITIES.**
Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Curren-
cy, subject to check at sight, and particular atten-
tion given to accounts of country banks and banker

Cohen & Hagen,

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

Bankers and Brokers.

GARTH, FISHER & HARDY,
BANKERS,

No. 18 NEW STREET,
Successors to Harrison, Garth & Co. and Henry
Hardy).
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc.
bought and sold at the "regular" Board of Broker
and at the Gold Exchange in person and on commis-
sion only.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought, sold and
collected.

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.

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

Jameson, Smith & Cotting

BANKERS,
NOS. 14 & 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Receive **Deposits in Currency and Gold,**
and allow Interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT**
per annum on daily balances which may be checked
for at sight.
Will purchase and sell Gold, Bonds and Stocks strictly
and only on Commission.

DRAKE BROTHERS,

STOCK BROKERS AND BANKERS,
No. 16 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
Buy and Sell on Commission Government Securities
Gold, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks and Bonds,
Steamship, Telegraph, Express, Coal, Petroleum and
Mining Stocks.
Currency and Gold received on deposit subject to
Draft. Dividends and Interest collected and invest-
ments made. **Orders Promptly Executed**

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, &c.
All uses 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 mar-
ket rates, and Coin on hand for immediate delivery.
No. 12 WALL STREET.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds,
Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable
Securities.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft
or Check.
Advances made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper.
Collect both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

GILLISS, HARNEY & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD STREET.
Buy and Sell at Market Rates.
ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and
others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to
Sight draft.
Make collections on favorable terms,
And promptly execute orders for the Purchase or Sale
of Gold, State, Federal and Railroad Securities.

Wilson, Callaway & Co.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants
NO. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Mer-
chants, bankers and others allowed 4 per cent. on
deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cot-
ton, Tobacco, &c., consigned to ourselves or to our
correspondents, Messrs. **K. GILLIAT & CO.,**
Liverpool.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25TH, 1867,

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks,
from 1st January, 1866, to 31st De-
cember, 1866..... \$8,262,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off
1st January, 1866..... 2,188,325 15

Total amount of Marine Premiums.. \$10,470,346 31
No Policies have been issued upon Life
Risks; nor upon Fire Risks discon-
nected with Marine Risks.

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

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

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

The Company has the following As-
sets, viz.:

United States and State of New York
Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, \$6,771,865 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and other-
wise..... 1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, 221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims
due the Company, estimated at..... 141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank..... 434,207 81
Total Amount of Assets..... \$12,536,304 46

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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

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

Financial.

THE
National Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

Capital, One Million Dollars.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

Darius R. MANGHAM, President.
(Of the old firm of Garner & Co.)
HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President.
BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
RECEIVES THE ACCOUNTS OF
Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and
Individuals,
AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,
Subject to Check at Sight.

CERTIFICATES payable on demand are issued at the same rate.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for one year or more may be made at five per cent.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY discharges all the various duties of similar institutions. It acts as Trustee for Corporations and Individuals, and Mortgagee for Railroads, and as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and foreign and domestic corporations, banks and bankers. It will act as administrator or executor of estates, and as guardian for minors, and as receiver in litigated cases. The Company is also constituted by its charter a legal depository for money paid into Court.

SECURITY OF THE COMPANY.

The Capital stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over five hundred Shareholders comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock.

By its charter, no loan can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

The Trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court to see that they are properly conducted.

The charter restricts the investment of its Capital to United States Government Stocks, or New York State Stocks, or Bonds of Incorporated Cities of this State; or on Loans on Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate in this State, worth double the amount loaned.

The Company will make loans from its Deposits and Trust Funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to DISCOUNT or deal IN COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS paper.

The above provisions constitute this Company a very secure Depository for Money and for trusts committed to its charge.

ADVANTAGES TO DEPOSITORS.

As the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on all daily balances, parties can keep accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,

Office of the Secretary, Pittsburg, Dec. 4th 1867.—Dividend No. 16—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2-1/2), free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending December 31st, and the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3-1/2) less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after Thursday, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 & 29 Pine street, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The Transfer Books will close on Saturday, 25th inst, at 2 P.M., and re open on Friday, January 17th, 1867.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD,

New York, November 29, 1867.—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (less Government tax), has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine street, to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The Transfer Books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

Jacquelin & De Coppet,

NO. 26 NEW STREET, N. Y.
Railroad Stocks,
Bonds,
Gold, and
Government Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

JOHN H. JACQUELIN. HENRY DE COPPET.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,
50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, ONLY on Commission, at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Dividends, Coupons and Interest collected.
Liberal advances on Government and other Securities.
Information cheerfully given to Professional men, Executors, etc., desiring to invest.
Refer by permission to Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co.,
" DABNEY, MORGAN & Co

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SECURE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

**CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**

THESE BONDS are an absolute, first claim upon the most valuable and productive portion of the

Grand National Pacific Railroad,

now being rapidly carried across the continent with the favor, aid and supervision of the United States Government, and under the direction of two powerful companies, employing the largest force of laborers ever engaged in a similar undertaking. It is confidently believed that the whole continuous Railroad Line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will be connected in 1870, when it must become one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION in the world.

The line of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD extends from the terminus of the San Francisco Steamboat Navigation across the best portion of California, Nevada and Utah, to the eastward of Salt Lake, where it will meet and connect with the other parts of the NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, extending from the Missouri River, and thus form the main artery of trade and travel to and from the Pacific Coast.

The local business merely, upon the completed portion, is astonishingly large and exceedingly profitable. The net profits upon the line, since its commencement, already exceed TWO MILLIONS IN COIN.

The earnings and expenses for the quarter ending October 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
\$5,384,792.	\$102,088 61.	\$491,759 31.

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have received the most valuable franchise ever conferred upon any corporation on this continent, and have beside their own solid wealth and further subscriptions to the capital stock, the following ample resources for the construction of that portion of their line between Sacramento and the meridian of Salt Lake City:

CASH—Capital, Stock Subscriptions, Net Earnings, &c.....	\$11,000,000
CONCESSIONS, &c., from State and Cities of California	2,800,000
LANDS, donated from United States, 10,000,000 acres.....	10,000,000
LOANS, 1864-5 (subordinate lien).....	3,000,000
UNITED STATES SUBSIDY BONDS (subordinate lien).....	25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (prior lien).....	25,517,000

Total Resources on first 726 miles.....\$77,834,000

By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, the GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN in New York City. They are in sums of \$1,000 each, with semi-annual gold Coupons attached, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value and accrued interest from July 1, added in currency.

There is an important advantage of about one per cent. upon the outlay in purchasing before January 1, as the back interest is charged at six per cent. in CURRENCY, though repaid in full in GOLD. At this time they yield nearly

Nine Per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by the PACIFIC RAILROAD acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and represent the preferred claim upon the whole valuable property furnished by donations, subsidies, stock subscriptions, &c. They are, therefore, destined to rank among the best SECURITIES FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT, as they possess special assurances, sanctions and advantages over other corporate securities.

- I. They are the prior lien upon a valuable and productive Railroad line, in which twice their utmost issue has been invested upon a subordinate lien.
- II. The road is peculiarly exempt from competition, and must form the Trunk Line of the North American Continent.
- III. Fully half the cost of grading the seven hundred and fifty miles westward of Sacramento is expended upon the one hundred and fifty miles of mountain section now completed.
- IV. The annual interest liabilities of the Company are very light, being less than one-third net earnings of the completed portion.
- V. The Bonds, like the revenues of the road, are payable in coin—principal as well as interest.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others, as combining unusual safety, stability and profit.

CONVERSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

INTO

CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

now realize for the holders from.

Ten to Fifteen per cent. Advantage, with the same Rate of Interest.

Orders can be sent direct or through responsible Bankers: Bonds sent free of Express charges. Bonds, Descriptive Pamphlets, and Maps can be obtained at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William street, and of

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial
Agents of the C. P. R.R. Company,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET. NEW YORK.

the deposits were in the aggregate 8 millions, in 1864 they had risen to 122 millions, in 1865 to 501 millions, in 1866 to 563 millions, and in 1867 to 538 millions. Of these 538 millions of deposits New England reported 83 millions, New York 262 millions, Pennsylvania 72 millions, and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois 48 millions. It appears, then, that of the aggregate bank deposits New England, New York, and Pennsylvania hold 417 millions, or about four-fifths. To make these points more clear we present them in the sub-joined table:

	Deposits. millions.	Circulation. millions.	Capital. millions
Aggregate of 1,639 banks in United States..	538	293	424
Do. 490 do. in New England.....	83	104	145
Do. 314 do. in New York.....	262	69	116
Do. 203 do. in Pennsylvania.....	72	39	50
Do. 290 do. in Ohio, Indiana & Illinois	48	39	46
Do. 342 do. in other States.....	78	42	67

Considering the circumstances under which our banks were most of them organized during the financial pressure of the late war, and the general inflation of paper-money credit, it is singular that they should have been so equably distributed over the States. The relative amount of the deposits being taken as indicative of the extent of the field for banking enterprise, we see that there is for the most part a harmonious adjustment. An objector might, indeed, say that in some localities the deposits could be created artificially, or be over-stimulated by a hot-bed forcing process. This argument does not seem to have much force. At any rate it is refuted by the condition of the New England banks, which have failed to get more than 83 millions of deposits, although they have 104 millions of circulation. It is also in direct contradiction to the condition of the New York banks, which hold no less than 262 millions of deposits, though they have only 69 millions of circulation.

This question of the unequal distribution of banks is an interesting one, because on it depends the elasticity and efficiency of the national banking system, and perhaps its permanence also. During the last three months complaints have been very general of the want of elasticity in our currency. Now elasticity is just what a bank note circulation claims to impart. It is because in this respect and a few others a bank currency is superior to a government currency, that government foregoes the profits of issuing paper money. If our banking system cannot give us a uniform elastic currency, that system cannot endure, but must sooner or later give place to something better. We do not intend at this stage of the bank controversy to enter upon an elaborate discussion of such questions. We will, however, suggest that any person will do an inestimable service to the banks and to the national banking system, who will show how far the inelasticity of the currency is dependent on inequality of distribution, how far it depends on other contingencies, and what practical expedients are the best for correction.

Of one thing we may be well assured. At certain times of the year the country requires twenty or thirty millions of currency more than is required at other times. To supply this currency is to give elasticity to the movements of the monetary machinery during the strain caused by the moving of the crops, the fluctuations in the domestic or foreign exchanges, the disturbances of credit, the negotiation of loans, the locking up of greenbacks in the Treasury, the preparations for some heavy Government disbursements. The supply of steam to a locomotive does not more urgently need a self regulating mechanism than does the supply of currency to the financial machinery of the country through the banks.

A certain degree of elasticity was one of the redeeming compensations of the old State bank system which made that system tolerable. In time of pressure for currency the New

England banks issued an extra amount, and were very ready to do so because they gained by the operation. They issued their notes when the pressure was on, and redeemed the surplus when the pressure was over. Our national banking system absorbed these currency "factories," as such banks were sometimes familiarly called. But it stopped the old regulation for expanding or contracting their currency. The national bank law authorizes a fixed rigid amount of notes, makes such arrangements as will give these notes a forced circulation, and thus keeps them afloat as constantly as if they were government notes redeemable by no bank and not liable to be thrown back into its vaults for redemption. Some persons have proposed to remedy this want of elasticity by enlarging the limit of 300 millions to which the note issues are restricted. But this expansion and enlargement of the currency is not to be tolerated. Others would take away the note-issuing privilege from the banks, and as their currency is not more elastic than that of Government notes, let Government have the benefit, they say, of the circulation. Mr. Hurlburt gives a good deal of his space to an argument with Congress that the National Banks should not be deprived of the currency privilege. But he fails to show, as he might easily have done, how the complaints have arisen against the banks, and how those complaints demand wiser treatment, and would be aggravated by the rash remedies proposed.

Mr. Hurlburt would have conferred greater value on his report if he had said more of the administrative methods by which so great a measure of practical success has been secured in the working of the system. The only means of this kind to which he refers are the stringency of the law, which, in his hands has been very firmly and judiciously administered. One of the most valuable safeguards of the solvency of the banks is, of course, the publicity to which their business is exposed. This principle of publicity Mr. Hurlburt urges Congress to apply to the banks more fully by requiring them to make a full report monthly instead of quarterly as at present. If such reports were made and promptly printed in the newspapers instead of being kept in the Department at Washington until they cease to be of any great practical use the protective force of such a safeguard of solvency would certainly be enhanced.

There is another precaution of great importance, which is, we believe, peculiar to our National banking system. We refer to the organization of the official examiners. These gentlemen are experts of great experience and approved integrity, who are commissioned at irregular, frequent intervals to visit every bank in the country to examine its books, interrogate its officers, and report on the state of its business. On the number, functions and efficiency of these officers the report is wholly silent. This is the more remarkable, as the institutions which have fallen into bad habits of banking, are said to be more afraid of the visits of the examiners, than of any of the other provisions of the Department for keeping them on the straight path of solvency and sound banking.

Too much of the report is devoted to an elaborate discussion of various projects which are, and shortly will be, before Congress, for taxing the banks and for substituting greenbacks for the National bank notes. We regret to see that in discussing the tax question he repeats the singular argument lately put forth by other writers, that the banks are entitled to set off the interest on the whole of their cash reserve as if it were a fiscal payment to the Government, and exempted them from liability to a certain amount of taxation.

Stability and elasticity, as we have seen, are the chief requisites of a good financial system. It is premature perhaps to claim, as yet, that in both these respects our National banks have fairly proved their full adaptation to the wants of the

country; but the report before us, so far as it goes, affords gratifying evidence not only of the general prosperity of the banks, but of the efficiency of the system when well managed, and of its capacity for considerable improvement.

THE CANALS AND THE WATER SUPPLY.

The cold weather of the past week has, it is thought, effectually closed the season of canal navigation. The event is extremely unfortunate, by reason of the immense quantities of grain, flour and other commodities that were in transit. We see it stated that there are 5 million bushels of grain and nearly 12 thousand barrels of flour, valued at more than 7½ million dollars, thus locked up, beside large quantities of potatoes, apples, &c. It is hardly necessary to say that this detention of freights, in the latter end of the season of transportation, is a serious matter. It results in locking up till May many tons of wheat and other products that are wanted for the demands of trade, deteriorating their value, while prices are often enhanced here by the artificial scarcity which is thus produced. Flour, for example, has within the past ten days advanced about \$1 per barrel, and will continue to be sold at rates materially in advance of what they otherwise would have been. Thus the question is vital not to the commission merchants and other dealers only, but to our entire population, and it is no wonder, therefore, that there exists very strong feeling because of what is regarded not as a dispensation of Providence, but rather as the consequence of men's culpability.

The main cause of complaint appears to be a want of water in the canals, and the charge has been made that the Canal Commissioners have not done their duty in maintaining a sufficient supply in the trunk canals for the purposes of navigation. Owing to this, boats leaving Buffalo early in November were detained till, finally, cold weather set in, and they were frozen up before reaching tide water. At first thought it would seem probable that the severe and long-continued drouths of the past summer might be the occasion of the deficiency, but it is further alleged that at the closing of navigation abundance of water was suddenly poured in from points where it had been previously taken out to be used in driving mills, and for other private purposes. These allegations are very possibly exaggerated, but they indicate that there exists great wrong, and cause for bitter complaint.

Plausibility is given to any charges against the present Canal Commissioners. From the testimony taken by the investigating committee appointed by the Senate of the State of New York, the impression having become general that whatever delays and obstructions may happen in the canals are due to corruption in their management. We have not critically examined the testimony taken by Hon. Mr. Stanford and the committee, of which he is the chairman, to ascertain its justice or plausibility, and therefore refrain at present from giving an opinion. The only way, however, that corruption can exist in this matter of a defective supply of water, must be through the furnishing of surplus waters to private persons for milling and manufacturing purposes. It is possible that the commissioners have, in consideration of receiving a bribe, have contracted to allow water to be taken from the canal as surplus, when they ought not. We can easily imagine, also, that in case of a lease of water of this character, if the Canal Commissioner should require it again for navigation, and therefore break his contract to furnish the water, the lessee would have a plausible claim for damages against the State, to be obtained by lobbying the Legislature and Canal Board. Having paid rent for the water, and a bonus (more correctly a *malus*) to a canal commissioner for granting permission to use it, he would very naturally resort to the claim committees of the Legislature for what would

be called damages, but more properly should be styled profits to be divided up among commissioners and claimants.

The matter demands early attention from the Legislature. If the Canal Commissioners have been corruptly abusing their powers in this matter, and permitting navigation to be obstructed, it is high time that it should be known, and the practice stopped. It is certain that with the drouths which have been of late years so common, there is a lack of prudence in permitting water to be taken from the canal for the benefit of private individuals. The trifling revenue that the canal fund of the State receives for the rent of the water, is no equivalent for the loss incurred by the obstruction of navigation and consequent depreciation of tolls.

If, however, the imputations against the Canal Commissioners are unwarranted, and if there has been an actual deficiency in the supply of water, it is the duty of the Canal Board and of the Legislature to provide for the exigency. The various streams and lakes should be laid under contribution, and new reservoirs constructed at once. The matter is of national importance, and the people of the northwest, as well as our own citizens, have a right to demand early and effectual relief. The detention of thousands of tons of freight all winter on our canals embarrasses business, and is liable at critical periods to result in severe financial difficulty. The usual accommodations which are made when commodities are in transit will be withheld in such instances of detention; so that the articles themselves and the capital employed for their purchase are virtually withdrawn from use for many months.

But if, after investigation, it is found that during dry seasons there is actually an insufficient supply of water to be had for the canals during the season of navigation, and that this deficiency cannot be remedied, the matter assumes very grave dimensions. The possible contingency of enlarging them to meet future requirements of traffic would be utterly removed. If we have not water enough for navigation, under present circumstances, it will be sheer folly to enlarge them, and other measures for transporting western freight will become necessary. The Niagara Ship Canal for instance, of which Congress has undertaken to authorize the construction, may, in this case, be imperatively necessary for our commerce. We know that there has been much doubt on this subject; but the short supplies of water in the Erie Canal, the frequent breaks, the alleged corruptions of the Canal Commissioners and their subordinates, if longer continued, will convince everybody outside of the State of New York, and a large majority inside, that some new avenue of transportation should be opened as soon as possible. If the natural impediments and unsuitable officials are destined to make a permanent obstruction to canal navigation, we must depend on rival means of transit.

The Legislature of New York will convene on Tuesday, the 7th of January, 1868. There should be no delay in taking up and examining into this subject. It is of vital importance, and the utmost sagacity on the part of our public men is required for its determination. The improvident and corrupt waste of water must first be stopped, and further provision made to increase the supply. When these measures have been tried, we will be better able to judge as to what further improvements are required to enable our canals to meet the demands of commerce. It will be time enough then to devise a financial policy to meet the exigency.

ACQUISITIONS OF TERRITORY.

The apparent hesitation of the House of Representatives to make an appropriation for the purchase of Russian America is significant. It does not mean merely that the House desires to assert a claim to be consulted in all foreign treaties

involving appropriations and the acquisition of territory. No such claim could be allowed; for it is not a branch of the treaty making power. Nor is Mr. Washburne's desire to have "the Committee on Ways and Means say whether the Treasury should pay for that useless tract," to be construed as meaning that he is really willing that, after the Government has taken formal possession of the territory, and pledged itself to pay to Russia a consideration of \$7,200,000, the country should dishonor itself by refusing to sanction the contract of its appointed agents. It is not to be for a moment supposed that a majority of the House could stultify itself by any such repudiatory action; and it may be taken for granted that the necessary appropriation will be ultimately made.

This reluctance to authorize payment, really means that the House desires it to be understood that it disapproves of the appropriation of the public monies for purchases of new territory, and especially so in the present deranged condition of our affairs. And so far the House reflects the very general sentiment of the people. The disposition shown to commit the country to other treaties of a similar character, and involving large appropriations, makes it the more necessary that Congress should take this course. The Secretary of State has negotiated a treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns. A disposition has been shown to treat for the transfer of Hudson's Bay territory, for a large consideration in gold; and, if recent representations may be relied upon, advances have been made to Spain for the purchase of Cuba. A resolution was introduced into the House this week proposing to purchase from Great Britain the whole of British North America west of the 100th parallel of longitude for a consideration of \$6,000,000 in gold. Whether this proposal is due to official inspiration, we are not prepared to say. These numerous schemes betoken a mania for annexation which it is impossible to justify upon reasonable grounds. The reasons actuating the Government in these measures are thus laid down in the late Message of the President:

In our recent civil war the rebels and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports (West Indies) for the work which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in re-building. We labored especially under the disadvantage that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in the West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost, peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessity of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor capable of easy defence will supply that want. With possession of such a station by the United States neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury nor offence from any trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by Continental States, including our own. I agree with them, also, that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer all advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has therefore been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It is not easy to see how a naval outpost among the West India Islands should add materially to the safety of our coast. In the event of war with a foreign power, such a station would be the first object of the enemy's attack; and falling into his power—which from its comparative weakness and exposure it almost inevitably would—our post of defence would become a *point d'appui* and a depot of supplies

to our assailants. Did St. Thomas, St. Johns or Alaska afford us a Gibraltar, the case would be different; but without any special natural facilities for defense, each of these outposts would be rather a source of weakness than of strength. In what respect could it be more difficult, or rather, why should it not be easier, to blockade Sitka or St. Thomas, than to seal up the ports of our coast? With the present appliances of naval warfare, any works we should be likely to erect on these outposts would be a mere pasteboard protection. We boast that one result of the late war has been to demonstrate the superiority of iron clads, armed with guns of heavy calibre, to any resistance than can be offered by fortifications; why then purchase land upon which to build costly works which we cannot expect to hold against an enemy? In times when masonry could withstand ordnance, there might be circumstances under which a naval outpost could be of service to a country. But even in those now historic times little reliance appears to have been placed upon this sort of protection, except in instances where nature provided some invulnerable position, as in the case of Gibraltar or Tangier. Does England rely for the safety of her coast upon the Isle of Man or the Isle of Wight? Does France covet Guernsey or Jersey for the sake of the protection they would afford to her frontier? Both the leading naval powers of Europe appear to regard their works upon the main land as adequate protection; and it is not obvious why our policy should differ from theirs.

Were it, however, unquestionably desirable that, for the imperative purposes of defence, we should acquire these positions, yet a proper discrimination should be observed in choosing the time for making acquisitions. This is no period of special danger. The Mexican crisis is past; and, with the closing of Maximilian's tragic career, all European aspirations for aggression upon American territory have been quieted for a century. Great Britain was never more disposed to cultivate amity with us, and never before so respected our military and naval power. Our war record itself is a protection which largely diminishes our liability to foreign hostilities. Why then this remarkable anxiety to secure naval outposts? If it is not because there is danger from the disposition of foreign powers, are we to conclude that preparation is being made for the hatching of some scheme of aggression upon neighboring territory? Such a suggestion may seem far fetched; but in attempting to account for this singular policy we are driven to strange suppositions.

If, then, naval outposts are of questionable utility for the purpose of defence; and if, even allowing them to be serviceable, there is nothing in the public situation rendering their immediate acquisition necessary; what can be said in justification of expending large amounts of revenue on these schemes, at a time when every interest in the country is suffering, and demands all possible relief from Government pressure? So accustomed have we become to large governmental expenditures, that it is no longer deemed an important element in any proposed scheme that it involves the payment of several millions of the people's money. It is high time that this demoralization were placed under check. The Government should be given to understand that the people are not disposed to have their means squandered upon territorial acquisitions for which, to say the least, we have no immediate occasion. The people at large have no sympathy with these annexation tendencies, and ask that, after the severe experiences of the last six years, they be allowed a fair chance to recuperate, and that no unnecessary burthens be imposed upon them. It is, of course, well understood that the expenditures upon these outposts do not end with the purchase money. The Government of Alaska is likely

to cost us much beyond the revenue it will contribute. The fortifying, garrisoning and governing of St. Thomas and St. Johns would involve an outlay beyond the Federal taxation of the islands. These expenditures ought not to be tolerated; and we trust that Congress on making an appropriation for the Russian America purchase, will make it understood that it will vote no more money for such Quixotic purposes.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Impeachment project has happily come to an untimely end, regretted, we believe, by no one, even in the "house of its friends." The general satisfaction with which this result has been received by thoughtful and moderate men of all shades of political opinion throughout the country, conveys a lesson to our statesmen and party leaders, which we most sincerely hope will not be lost upon them.

The holiday recess of Congress, now so near at hand, is commonly improved by many of the members of both Houses as an opportunity for visiting their homes, and opening communication with the public sentiment of the different regions which they represent. We are very sure that if this be done now, we shall have much more of great fiscal and economical questions, and much less of purely political and social questions during the remainder of this session.

It is gravely important, of course, that the political system of the country should be thoroughly and wisely reconstructed. On this point there can be and there are no differences of opinion, great as are the differences which necessarily exist in regard to the best way of attaining this object. But we trust we shall not be thought to depart from our habitual reserve in regard to strictly political issues, if we suggest that the period during which it might have been profitable profusely to discuss the different views of reconstruction which have been brought forward in such abundance on the floors of both Houses of Congress seems to have passed by. On this subject debate henceforward must pretty certainly tend to the specific result of securing a victory in action to one or another plan, and not to enlightening the general mind, or even the Congressional mind about the problem itself. This, at least, is the prevalent impression, and, as a result of this prevalent impression, the general public is getting rather weary of the great prominence given to "reconstruction" and reconstruction theories at Washington. If, as the fruit of these discussions, any plan could be devised of conciliating the conflicting elements of the reconstruction problem, it would certainly be time wisely spent. But unless some such settlement is to result, the people have had enough of the subject, and now most energetically demand of Congress that its attention be given much more efficiently than it has heretofore been to other matters, to the vast material interests of the nation, to our suffering industries, to our inconvenient and vexatious taxation, to our paralyzed commerce, to our disturbed finances, and to our unsettled currency. A wide-spread satisfaction we are sure would hail the entrance upon a vigorous and sustained campaign of fiscal and economical debate. Every symptom of such a campaign which has appeared during the present session has been eagerly seized upon and made the subject of comment in all parts of the country. For this there are very many reasons in the actual condition of things at this moment. For several years past we have, so to speak, drifted forward, propelled by the great force of the national will, buoyed upon the vast expansibility and elasticity of the national resources, and confiding in what for want of a better phrase men call the national destiny. It is now beginning to be felt on all hands that this cannot be safely done much longer. We need to call a halt, and to institute an inquiry. We

need to review our whole scheme of fiscal legislation, to ascertain by practical investigation, under the guidance of competent men, whether we are, or are not, conducting our national business in the most effective, the wisest and the most economical way; whether some relief from taxation cannot be granted, so that our prostrated industries may receive new life. In a word, what the country asks of Congress now is, that it shall appreciate its extremity and act wisely.

The people at large will no longer be satisfied to look upon the great burdens and the undoubted sufferings of the present time, as the natural and inevitable results merely of the great crisis through which the nation has passed. Sufficient time has now elapsed since the close of the war to make it proper, and, indeed, imperatively right for the country to inquire whether all has been done that could be done to avert or to extenuate the pressure upon our resources and our industry of the mighty efforts which we made during the civil war. This all men are asking themselves in private, in business circles, in their familiar talk on 'Change, and in their thoughts with themselves. They desire to see Congress asking and trying to answer these same questions. They desire to see Congress dealing in a practical, scientific temper with the phenomena of our internal revenue system, looking into the real connection between its operations and the general condition of the industries out of which it has to be maintained, and for pronouncing upon its general features with the authority, not of mere party majorities which prove nothing and can really achieve nothing permanent, but of intelligent and deliberate investigation. There are indications, as we have said, that this growing thirst of the people has made itself felt at Washington. The ear of the country and its respect will belong to those statesmen who most promptly and most efficiently set about responding to this urgent national need.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.*

The general trade of the city showed a partial improvement during November. The previous general decline in prices and the protracted abstinence from buying, induced a moderate assorting demand for goods from all parts of the country, and especially from the West; merchants, therefore, have been enabled to sell down their Fall stocks to a conservative limit, although, as a rule, at unsatisfactory prices. The result of the season's wholesale trade, in nearly every class of merchandise, has been discouraging. Heavy losses have been incurred through the fall in values; and though not to an extent to cause general embarrassment, yet resulting in much caution in credits and a disposition to curtail operations. The importing interest has sustained its full share of injury. The importations have been much below those for the Fall season of last year, yet they have proved to be in excess of the wants of the people, and consequently a large amount of goods has had to be sold at a heavy discount from cost. The losses among the importers of groceries have been especially severe, and several firms of long standing have failed.

Monetary affairs have continued in an unsettled condition, although steadier than in October. The funds taken West, earlier in the season, for moving the grain crops, have been partially returned; but most of the currency thus received from Chicago has been sent to Cincinnati for the purchase of the hog crop, or to the South in payment for cotton. The cotton movement, however, has been much more moderate than was expected. The receipts at the ports have been, until lately, below those for the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding that the crop is larger, a fact due, perhaps, principally to sickness in the extreme Southern States, but in part, also, to the declining tendency of the Liverpool market and to the expectation that Congress would promptly repeal the cotton tax. Owing to this light movement and to the low price of the staple, the amount of funds required for moving the crop has been much less than was expected. Demand loans have been compara-

* This review was prepared for last week, but so much space was occupied by the reports of the departments that it was crowded out.

tively easy, with the exception of a few days of artificial stringency; but the full legal rates has generally prevailed. The discount market has continued very active and stringent. It appears to have been one of the effects of currency contraction to induce a freer use of mercantile credits; and the banks, not having anticipated the change, have been only partially able to meet the demand for discounts, while private discounters, alarmed at the losses of merchants and the frequency of failures, have been little disposed to buy paper. Under these circumstances, really prime notes have not been negotiable, outside the banks, at better than 7½@10 per cent.

Business in Wall-street has been dull, and very unsatisfactory to brokers. The public have little surplus for investment in securities or for employment in speculative ventures, but are rather sellers of stocks and bonds; and this absence of commission orders has driven the dealers into speculations on their own account, a condition of the stock market always unsatisfactory. The total transactions at both the regular and public boards for the month, amount to 1,359,168 shares, against 2,339,043 shares for the same month of 1866. Prices have been generally sustained by the operations of strong combinations upon a few leading stocks, without which support values must have fallen heavily.

The following table shows the volume of shares sold at the New York Stock Exchange Board and the Open Board of Brokers in the three first quarters, and in November, and the total since January 1:

Classes.	VOLUME OF SHARES SOLD AT THE STOCK BOARDS.				Since Jan. 1.
	1st Quarter.	2d Q'ter.	3d Q'ter.	November.	
Bank shares	7,815	11,153	9,070	3,221	33,145
Railroad	5,079,773	4,910,358	4,265,793	1,002,516	16,795,017
Coal	67,800	25,405	40,568	3,806	141,659
Mining	123,857	91,158	92,594	13,600	341,039
Improv't	81,269	103,435	68,643	17,120	253,673
Telegraph	117,973	153,118	284,493	79,574	704,839
Steamship	28,683	215,878	132,450	117,719	742,062
Expr's&c	17,674	104,480	117,279	121,673	408,888
At N. Y. Stock Ex. B'd	2,072,406	2,074,351	2,013,966	636,148	7,566,834
At Open Board	3,652,443	3,540,659	2,996,930	723,020	11,943,481
Total 1867	5,724,849	5,615,010	5,010,896	1,359,168	19,510,315
Total 1866	6,172,087	5,842,110	4,333,801	2,339,043	21,598,266

The amount of Government bonds and notes, State and city bonds, and company bonds, sold at the New York Stock Exchange Board in the three first quarters and in November, and the total since January 1, is shown in the statement which follows:

Classes.	BONDS SOLD AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD.				
	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d Quarter.	November.	Since Jan. 1.
U. S. bonds...	\$18,702,650	\$40,383,350	\$43,284,050	\$10,396,500	\$180,421,050
U. S. notes...	4,792,480	3,347,600	10,821,550	1,203,150	22,706,680
St'e & city b'ds	8,584,100	7,601,650	7,954,300	3,454,500	31,776,050
Company b'ds	2,216,200	2,367,700	2,184,000	827,500	8,481,600
Total 1867	\$34,595,430	\$53,705,300	\$63,743,900	\$15,881,650	\$193,391,380
Total 1866	32,600,500	36,414,350	44,050,100	15,337,100	146,414,600

United States securities have sympathized with the general dullness in the stock market, and the leading bonds were about ½ per cent. lower at the close of the month than at the opening, notwithstanding the accumulation of interest during the interim, being equal to about ½ per cent. Ten-Forties, however, owing to a foreign demand, have advanced about 1½ per cent. The decline is principally due to the fall in the price of gold, without a corresponding advance in Five-Twenties abroad; and perhaps partially also to a falling off in the regular investment demand. The total sales of United States bonds and Treasury notes at the Stock Exchange for the month amount to \$11,500,000.

The daily closing prices of the principal Government securities at the New York Stock Exchange Board, as represented by the latest sale officially reported, are shown in the following statement:

Day of month.	PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1867.									
	6's, 1881.		6's, 1862.		6's, (5-20 yrs.) Coupon new.		5's, 10-40 yrs. C'pn.		2d sr.	
Friday 1...	112½	111½	105½	105½	106½	107½	107½	100½	105½	105½
Saturday 2...	112½	111½	105½	105	106½	107½	107½	100½	105½	105½
Sunday 3...										
Monday 4...	113		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	100½	105½	105½
Tuesday 5...	112½		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	100½	105½	105½
Wednesday 6...	112½		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	100½	105½	105½
Thursday 7...				105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Friday 8...				108½	105½	106½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Saturday 9...	112½	111½	108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Sunday 10...										
Monday 11...			108	105	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Tuesday 12...	112½	111½	108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Wednesday 13...	112½	111½	108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Thursday 14...	113	112½	108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Friday 15...	113		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Saturday 16...	113½		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Sunday 17...										
Monday 18...	113		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Tuesday 19...	113½		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Wednesday 20...	113½		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Thursday 21...			108	105	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½
Friday 22...	113		108½	105½	106½	107½	107½	101½	105½	105½

Date	23...	24...	25...	26...	27...	28...	29...	30...
Saturday	112½	108½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Sunday								
Monday	108½	108	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Tuesday	113	108	105½	106	107½	107½	107½	102½
Wednesday	113½	107½	105½	105½	107½	107½	107½	102½
Thursday								
Friday								
Saturday	118	108	105½	105½	108	108	102½	105½
First	112½	111½	106½	105½	106½	107½	107½	100½
Lowest	113	111½	107½	105	105½	107½	107½	100½
Highest	118½	112½	108½	105½	106½	108	108	102½
Range	1½	1	0½	0½	0½	0½	0½	2½
Last	113	112½	108	105½	105½	108	108	102½

The quotations for Three-years' Compound Interest Notes on each Thursday of the month have been as shown in the following statement:

Issue of	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.
December, '64	119½@119½	119½@119½	119½@119½	119½@119½
May, 1865	117½@117½	117½@117½	117½@117½	117½@117½
August, 1865	116½@116½	116½@116½	116½@116½	116½@116½
September, '65	116	116	116	116
October, 1865	115½@116	115½@116	115½@116	115½@116

The first series of figures represents the buying and the last the selling prices at first-class brokers' offices.

The closing prices of Consols and certain American securities (viz. U. S. 6's, 5-20's 1862, Illinois Central and Erie Railway shares, and Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds) at London, on each day of the month of November, are shown in the following statement:

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON—NOVEMBER, 1867.									
Date.	Cons for mon.	U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie A. & G. W. sh's.	Date.	Cons for mon.	U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie A. & G. W. sh's.
Friday.. 1	94½	70	80½	47½	Thurs.. 21	94½	70	85½	46½
Sat'day. 2	94½	70½	81	47	Friday.. 22	94½	70	85½	46½
Sunday. 3					Sat'day. 23	94	70	85½	47
Monday 4	94½	69½	81	46½	Sunday. 24				
Tues.. 5	94½	70	81½	46½	Monday. 25	94½	70	85½	46½
Wedne. 6	94½	70	81½	47	Tuesday. 26	94½	70	85½	47
Thurs.. 7	94½	70	81½	46½	Wedn'y. 27	94½	70	86	48
Friday. 8	94½	70	82	46½	Thurs. 28	94½	70	86½	47
Sat'day. 9	94½	70	82½	46½	Friday. 29	95	71	87	47
Sunday. 10					Sat'day. 30	94½	71	87½	47
Monday. 11	94½	70	82½	46½					
Tues.. 12	94½	70	84	47					
Wedne. 13	94½	70	84½	47	Highest..	95	71	87½	48
Thurs 14	94½	70	84½	46½	Lowest..	94½	69½	80	46½
Friday. 15	94½	70	84½	47½	Range...	0½	1½	7½	1½
Sat'day. 16	94½	70	85	48					
Sunday. 17					Low } Since Jan. 1	90	67½	72½	35½
Monday. 18	94½	70	84½	48½	Hig } 96	75½	87½	48½	
Tues.. 19	94½	71	84½	47½	Rng } 6	7	15½	13½	
Wedne. 20	94½	70	85	47½					

The course of the gold premium has been steadily downward; the price having opened at 141½ and closed at 138, with a strong declining tendency. The market appears to have been subject to a strong reaction from the upward excitement caused by the threatening aspect of European politics and the relations between Congress and the Executive. At the same time, about \$25,000,000 of coin interest became payable on the 1st ult. by the Treasury; while on the first of January nearly \$30,000,000 of gold becomes due to the public creditors. The assembling of Congress has dissipated much of the apprehension that measures of inflation would be adopted, and has encouraged the expectation of a generally conservative course of legislation upon financial questions. These appear to have been the principal influences tending to lower the premium. The receipts of treasure from California have been unusually light, being only \$513,000 against \$1,669,000 for the same month of last year. This may be due partially to shipments of treasure having been made to the East from San Francisco on New York account since the opening of steam communication with Hong Kong, but it is probably principally attributable to the shipments of California wheat and flour to New York having contributed so largely to liquidate the indebtedness of California to this city. The statement which follows shows the daily fluctuations in the price of American gold coin at the Gold Room during the month of November:

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK—NOVEMBER, 1867.									
Date.	Open'g	Lowest	Highest	Closing	Date.	Open'g	Lowest	Highest	Closing
Friday..... 1	140	140	140	140	Thursday.. 21	139½	139½	139½	139½
Saturday.... 2	141	140	141	140	Friday..... 22	138½	138½	139½	138½
Sunday..... 3					Saturday... 23	139	139	140	140
Monday..... 4	140	139½	141	140	Sunday..... 24				
Tuesday.... 5	140	139	140	139	Monday.... 25	140	139½	140	140
Wednesday.. 6	138	138	139	139	Tuesday... 26	139	139	140	139
Thursday.... 7	138	138	139	138	Wednesday. 27	139	139	139	139
Friday..... 8	138	138	139	138	Thursday... 28	139	139	139	139
Saturday.... 9	139	138	139	138	Friday..... 29	139	139	139	139
Sunday..... 10					Saturday... 30	138	137	138	138
Monday.... 11	138	138	139	138					
Tuesday.... 12	139	139	139	139	Oct. 1867	140	137	141	138
Wednesday. 13	139	139	140	140	" 1866	146	138	148	141
Thursday... 14	140	139	140	140	" 1865	145	145	148	147
Friday..... 15	141	140	141	140	" 1864	238	210	260	230
Saturday... 16	140	139	140	139	" 1863	146	143	154	148½
Sunday..... 17					" 1862	129	129	133	129
Monday.... 18	139	139	140	139	" 1861	100	100	100	100
Tuesday... 19	139	139	139	139					
Wednesday. 20	139	139	140	139	Since Jan. 1, 1867	139	133	146	138

The receipts and shipments of coin and bullion at New York in the three first quarters, and in the month November, with the total since January 1, have been as shown in the following statement :

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COIN AND BULLION AT NEW YORK. Table with columns for First quarter, Second quarter, Third quarter, Month of November, and Since Jan. 1. Rows include Rec'pts from California, Imp'ts from foreign ports, Total receipts, Exp'ts to foreign ports, Excess of exports, and Excess of receipts.

The following statement shows the receipts and exports in November and since January 1, for seven years :

Table showing California Receipts, Foreign Imports, and Foreign Exports from 1867 to 1861. Columns include Nov. and Since Jan. 1 for each category.

The following formula furnishes the details of the general movement of coin and bullion at the port for the past three quarters and the month of November, and since January 1 :

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF COIN AND BULLION AT NEW YORK. Table with columns for 1st quarter, 2d quarter, 3d quarter, Nov., and Since Jan. 1. Rows include Rec's from California, Imp'ts from foreign ports, Total rep'd sup'y, Exp. to foreign ports, Customs duties, Total withdrawn, Excess of rep'd sup'y, Excess of withdrawals, Bank specie increased, Bank specie decreased, and Deficit in reported supply.

The amount of specie in the banks at the opening and close of the above quarters, months, &c. was as follows :

Table showing specie in banks at opening and close for 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, and 1861. Columns include At Opening, At close, Increase at close, and Decrease at close.

As usual at this period of the year the transactions in foreign exchange have been very moderate. There has been a marked deficiency in the supply of cotton acceptances, and bills of that class have been very difficult of negotiation. The liberal shipments of breadstuffs and provisions have, however, kept the market supplied with bills fully up to the demand, and rates closed a little below the opening figures. The following table shows the course of Foreign Exchange, daily, for the month of November :

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS) AT NEW YORK—NOVEMBER. Table with columns for London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin. Rows show exchange rates for various days from 1st to 30th of November.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st November and 1st December, 1867 :

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST. Table with columns for November 1, December 1, Increase, and Decrease. Rows include 5 per cent. bonds, 6 per cent. bonds, 6 per cent. 1881, 6 per cent. (5-20's), and Navy Pen. F'd 6 p.c.

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST. Table with columns for November 1, December 1, Increase, and Decrease. Rows include 6 per cent. (RR) bonds, 3-y'ars com. int. n'tes, 3-years 7-30 notes, and 3 p. cent. certificates.

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT. Table with columns for November 1, December 1, Increase, and Decrease. Rows include 7-20 n. due Aug. 15, '67, 6 p. c. comp. int. n'tes, B'ds of Texas ind'ty, Treasury notes (old), B'ds of Apr. 15, 1842, Treas. n's of Ma. 3, '63, Temporary loan, and Certif. of indebtedness.

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. Table with columns for November 1, December 1, Increase, and Decrease. Rows include United States notes, Fractional currency, and Gold cert. of deposit.

RECAPITULATION. Table with columns for November 1, December 1, Increase, and Decrease. Rows include Bearing coin interest, Bearing cur'y interest, Maturity debt, and Bearing no interest.

Table showing Aggregate, Coin & cur. in Treas., and Debt less coin and cur. for November 1 and December 1, 1867.

The following statement shows the amount of coin and currency separately at the dates in the foregoing table :

COIN AND CURRENCY IN TREASURY. Table with columns for November 1, December 1, Increase, and Decrease. Rows include Coin and Currency.

The annual interest payable on the debt, as existing November 1 and December 1, 1867, (exclusive of interest on the compound interest notes) compares as follows :

ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON PUBLIC DEBT. Table with columns for Nov. 1, Dec. 1, Increase, and Decrease. Rows include Coin-5 per cents, 6 per cents, and 6 per cents (5-20's).

Table showing Total coin interest, Currency-6 per cents, and Aggregate interest for November 1 and December 1, 1867.

The aggregate condition of the debt on the first of each month of the current year is shown in the following summary :

Table showing the aggregate condition of the debt from January to December 1867. Columns include Paying coin interest, Pay'g cur'y interest, Maturity debt, Not bearing interest, and Total debt.

The following summary presents an exhibit of the total debt the amount of coin and currency in the Treasury, and the debt less cash in hand at the dates respectively :

Table showing Total debt, Cash in Treasury (Coin and Currency), and Debt less Cash from January to December 1867.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— NOV. 21.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 18½ @ 11.19	Nov. 29.	short.	11.95 @ —
Antwerp...	3 months.	25.32½ @ 25.37½	"	"	25.17½ @ —
Hamburg...	"	13.9½ @ 13.10	"	"	13.7½ @ —
Paris...	"	25.30 @ 25.35	"	"	25.12½ @ —
Paris...	short.	25.10 @ 27.17½	"	3 mo's.	25.30 @ —
Vienna...	3 months.	12.25 @ 12.30	"	"	"
Berlin...	"	6.26 @ 6.27	"	"	"
St. Petersburg	"	31½ @ 32	Nov. 29.	3 mo's.	32½
Cadiz...	"	49 @ 49½	"	"	"
Lisbon...	90 days.	51½ @ 51½	Nov. 26.	80 days.	53½
Milan...	3 months.	28.45 @ 28.55	"	"	"
Genoa...	"	28.45 @ 28.55	"	"	"
Naples...	"	28.45 @ 28.55	"	"	"
New York...	"	"	Nov. 27.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica...	"	"	Oct. 21.	90 days.	1 p. c.
Havana...	"	"	Nov. 5.	60 days.	15 p. c. p.m.
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Oct. 31.	"	20½ @ 21
Buenos Ayres.	"	"	Oct. 20.	"	48½ @ —
Valparaiso...	"	"	Oct. 14.	"	45½ @ —
Pernambuco...	"	"	Nov. 1.	"	21½ @ —
Singapore...	60 days.	4s. 5½ d.	Oct. 25.	6 mos.	4s. 4½ d. @ —
Hong Kong...	"	4s. 5½ d.	Nov. 1.	"	4s. 4½ d. @ —
Ceylon...	"	2 p. c. dis.	Oct. 20.	"	1½ p. c.
Bombay...	"	1s. 11d @ 1s 11½ d	Nov. 22.	"	1s. 11 3-16d
Madras...	"	1s. 11d @ 1s 11½ d	Nov. 20.	"	1s. 11½ d
Calcutra...	"	1s. 11d @ 1s 11½ d	Nov. 21.	"	1s. 11½ d
Sydney...	30 days.	1 p. c. dis.	Nov. 1.	30 days.	1½ p. c. p.m.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, November 30, 1867.

With the exception of the cotton, woolen and several other similar branches of trade, business during the past week, although quiet in the extreme, has assumed a rather steadier appearance, and there seems to be signs that in the early part of next year, the position of our commerce will be upon a sound and satisfactory basis. It is not, however, believed that we are likely to witness any animation, for there is still a great indisposition to engage in extensive transactions; but an impression prevails that a steady and healthy trade will be carried on as soon as we shall have fairly entered upon the commercial transactions of 1868. The present aspect of affairs gives weight to this opinion. The great animation in trade, caused by the facilities with which speculators obtained advances at the newly constructed banks, was on the failure of those banks, at first followed by universal distrust and a check to all business; but now, for several months trade has been much more legitimate, and goods and produce have reached the consumer without passing through so many hands, in each of which a profit had been made. That great class of "traders" who lived on speculation is almost extinct, and the country, and more especially the consuming class, may be congratulated that such is the case; and it would be a still greater benefit if that speculative body would devote its attention more to re-productive industry, and not to causing prices to rise to an unnatural level. But these men are not men of capital, and hence, as soon as confidence is shaken, and the banks display unusual caution in making advances, their calling falls to naught. With caution, therefore, on the part of the banks a legitimate trade is partly guaranteed, while we have an additional guarantee in the fact that the lessons of the last eighteen months are too fresh in the minds of the public to admit of any injudicious or reckless operations. That next year will be a year of comparative prosperity, seems to become daily more impressed upon the minds of the public, and hence a feeling of confidence prevails. The quietness and inactivity which is apparent now, is due to the fact that business is conducted upon legitimate principles. Produce and manufactures do not change hands so frequently before they reach the consumer, and hence the consumer obtains what he requires at a less cost, and in order to complete a bargain fewer transactions take place. By a bargain, in this case, is meant the passage of any given article from the producer to the consumer. At present only those actually interested in the operations are, in most instances, engaged. Hence the trade of the country is quiet, but in a very satisfactory condition; and this is more especially the case when we bear in mind that it is carried on at a much lesser outlay of capital, leaving, as a matter of course, a heavy surplus of capital available for productive industry, as soon as the period shall arrive when confidence has returned, credit is restored, and the public show a disposition to embark in fresh enterprise. That period, however, has not yet been reached. Credit, when once lost, very slowly returns, while, in a commercial point of view, only a brief period has elapsed since we were in the midst of a crisis of unusual severity.

The Board of Trade returns, published this week, show that the business of the country during the first ten months of the present year has, in many respects, been of a very satisfactory and encouraging nature. As regards many articles there has, indeed, been a falling off, nevertheless, the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce

and manufactures amounted to £153,051,639, while last year, at a higher valuation, it amounted to £158,832,792, and in 1866 to £135,264,602. In the nine months ending September 30, the computed real value of our principal imports was £161,963,750, against £174,68,898 in 1866, and £136,893,138 in 1865. Respecting the cotton trade, the figures are important, they are as follows:

IMPORTS OF COTTON.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
In October.....	855,495	819,957	890,813
In ten months.....	6,315,565	10,610,271	9,683,546

Of which, in the ten months, the following quantities were from the United States, India, Egypt and Brazil:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
From United States.....	269,215	4,109,460	4,230,935
Brazil.....	851,630	546,549	535,391
British India.....	3,125,905	4,804,234	2,707,839
Egypt.....	1,256,893	785,636	902,339

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
In October.....	194,730	261,915	310,718
In ten months.....	2,185,456	3,032,450	2,702,437

But the more striking figures have reference to our exports of cotton goods, and although there is a diminution in the value of the cotton piece goods exported of £4,250,000, the increase in the quantities exported is 162,900,000 yards. The following were the total exports in ten months:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Yarns.....	84,725,373	113,239,717	135,471,331
Cotton piece goods.....	1,659,865,093	2,127,402,816	2,290,316,393
Cotton thread.....	3,813,246	5,302,015	5,488,780

Of which the following quantities were exported to the United States:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Cotton piece goods.....	72,162,506	96,539,912	81,332,033
Thread.....	601,392	1,175,064	1,242,737

To the Hanse Towns our exports of cotton piece goods show an increase of 23,200,000 yards, to Holland a decrease of 7,000,000 yards, to France of 11,000,000 yards, to Turkey of 15,300,000 yards, to Syria and Palestine of 15,000,000 yards to Egypt an increase of 107,700,000 yards, to the West Coast of Africa of 4,700,000 yards, to the Foreign West Indies of 9,600,000 yards, to Mexico a decrease of 8,600,000 yards, to New Grenada of 14,200,000 yards, to Brazil of 22,000,000 yards, to the Argentine Confederation an increase of nearly 11,000,000 yards, to Chili of 21,700,000 yards, to Peru of 6,500,000 yards, to China and Hong Kong of 8,600,000 yards, to Java a decrease of 14,000,000 yards, to the Philippine Islands an increase of 8,000,000 yards, to British North America a decrease of 5,000,000 yards, and to the East Indies an increase of 75,700,000 yards. It will, therefore, be perceived that while our exports to France, the United States, Turkey, and some other countries, have fallen off, there is a material augmentation as regards the Hanse Towns, Egypt, Peru, Chili, and the East Indies.

The favourable accounts from India and the United States respecting the cotton crop have produced a further decline in the value of cotton this week, and American produce has been further pressed for sale. In American cotton to arrive there has been great depression, and prices, both as regards produce on the spot and afloat, show a fall of as much as ½d. per lb. In other kinds a fall ¼d. to ½d. per lb. has taken place. The low prices of wool at the public sales have attracted rather more foreign buyers, who have purchased Cape produce more freely, but at the late decline in the quotations. Other branches of trade are extremely quiet, the business doing being chiefly of quite a hand-to-mouth character.

In the money market there is no important feature. During the early part of the week the demand for discount accommodation was only moderate, and since then the inquiry has fallen off, so that at the close the market presents a very quiet appearance. In the rates of discount there is no material change; and although it is believed that the open market rates must shortly approximate more closely to those of the Bank of England, yet an impression prevails that such will not be the case until the monetary requirements incidental to the close of the year begins to press upon the market. The supply of money seeking employment in this department is still considerable, and the best paper is taken at low quotations. The open market rates for the best paper are subjoined:

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

As regards the state of the money market on the Continent very little of importance has transpired. At Amsterdam there is less firmness, but the market at Hamburg continues to maintain a comparatively firm tone. The supply of bullion held by the Bank of France has increased during the week to the extent of about £480,000, the total supply held by that establishment being £38,745,000. Annexed are the quotations of discount at the leading cities at the present date, compared with last year:

B'k rate—Op. m'kt				B'k rate—Op. m'kt			
1866. 1867.		1866. 1867.		1866. 1867.		1866. 1867.	
At Paris	3 8 2½-2½	1¾-2¼	Tur'n	6 5	—	—	—
Vienna	5 4	5 4	Brussels	3 2½	2½	2½-2¼	—
Berlin	4 4	5 4	Madrid	7 5	—	—	—
Frankfort	3 2½	3 ½	Hamburg	—	3 ¾	3	—
Amst'r'dam	5 3 ½	5 3	St. Pet'g.	7 7	8-9	8-9	—

The rates of foreign exchange, so far as Austria is concerned, are more in favor of that country, owing, probably, to the rapid outflow of wheat from Hungary and the Austrian provinces. In other respects there are no material changes, but bills are decidedly scarce and in demand.

In the bullion market the principal feature is a continued demand for gold for export. As there have been no important arrivals, the total foreign receipts during the week, including £83,900 received by the Douro from the West Indies, being confined to £160,000—there have been considerable withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England. As, however, the bank has more gold than it requires, the sums taken out of the establishment can be easily spared. The reduction in the stock of bullion held by the bank is inconsiderable, owing to important sums of coin having been received from the provinces. The following table affords a comparative view of the bank returns for the week ending November 27, the bank rate of discount, the price of Consols and the price of wheat at the close of the week during a period of four years :

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Circulation, including bank post bills	20,331,055	21,215,738	23,003,209	24,104,745
Public deposits	6,301,202	6,544,382	6,161,157	5,044,482
Other deposits	13,272,161	12,471,521	18,252,795	19,232,770
Government securities	10,474,542	9,741,100	12,846,363	12,319,233
Other securities	13,629,163	18,950,510	19,86,098	16,627,914
Reserve of notes and coin	8,516,824	8,557,233	10,688,820	13,577,208
Coin and bullion	13,989,924	14,628,948	18,175,570	22,058,568
Bank rate of discount	7 p. c.	6 p. c.	4 p. c.	2 p. c.
Price of Consols	59 ½ xd.	59 ½ xd.	90	95
Average price of wheat	38s. 8d.	46s. 10d.	57s. 6d.	68s. 11d.

The silver market is quiet. There is no demand for remittance to the East, owing to the reduced price of cotton. The principal business doing, therefore, is for the Continent. Bar silver is quoted at 60 ½ ds pure silver, 60 ¼ ds, and Mexican dollars, 58 15-16s. per ounce.

During the week the consol market has ruled firm, with an upward tendency in prices. The much more favorable aspect of foreign politics, combined with the prospect that with the commencement of next year a sound and healthy trade may be expected, has produced a favorable impression, and an almost daily advance has taken place in the quotations. At the same time, however, there is no animation, and the public are operating to a very moderate extent. The highest and lowest prices on each day of the week are subjoined :

Week ending Nov. 30	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money	94 ¼-94 ¼	94 ¼-94 ¼	94 ¼-95	94 ¼-95	94 ¼-95	94 ¼-94 ¼

In American securities there has been a steady improvement, but the more prominent feature of change is in Illinois Central Railway Company's shares, in the value of which a rise of about 2 has taken place. Since Saturday last United States Five-Twenty bonds have advanced ½, Atlantic and Great Western Railway debentures about 1, do. Consolidated Mortgage bonds ½, and Erie Railway shares ½. United States Five-Twenty bonds closed this evening at 70 ¼ to 71 ½, Atlantic and Great Western Railway debentures 21 to 22, do. Consolidated Mortgage bonds 19 to 20, Erie Railway \$100 shares 47 to 48, and Illinois Central 87 ½ to 88 ½. The highest and lowest prices of the principal American securities are subjoined :

Week ending Nov. 30	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thu'day.	Friday.	Sat'rday.
U. S. 5-20's	70 ¾-70 ¾	70 ¾-70 ¾	70 ¾-70 ¾	70 ¾-70 ¾	71 -71 ½	71 -71 ½
Atlantic & G't West.	18 ½-19	18 ½-19	18 ½-19	18 ½-19	18 ½-19	19 -19 ½
Consolidated bonds	46 ¾-47 ¾	46 ¾-47 ¾	47 ¾-48	47 ¾-48	47 ¾-48	47 ¾-48
Erie Shares (\$100)	84 ¼-85 ¾	85 ¾-86	85 ¾-86	86 ¾-87 ½	87 -87 ½	87 -87 ½
Illinois shares (\$100)	81 ¼-82 ¾	82 ¾-84	84 -85	84 -85	84 -85	84 -85

In order to meet a portion of the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition the income-tax has been increased by 1d. in the pound.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have been steady at 92 ¼@93, closing at 92 ¾. American securities of all grades have advanced. U. S. 6's (5-20's) of 1862 closed at 71 ½, Illinois Central at 89 ½, and Erie at 48 ½.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Consols for money	93	92 13-16	92 13-16	92 ¾	92 ¾	92 ¾
U. S. 6's (5-20's) 1862	70 12-16	70 13-16	71 3-16	71 9-16	71 11-16	71 ¾
Illinois Central shares	89 ½	88 ¾	88 ¾	88 ¾	88 ¾	89 ½
Erie Railway shares	47 ¾	47 ¾	47 ¾	47 ¾	48 ¾	48 ¾

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—
Frankfort..... 75 ½ — 75 ½ 75 ½ 75 ½ 75 ½

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The last half of the week has been dull, with the total falling off of 3d per pound ; Uplands closing at 7 ¾d. and

Orleans at 7 ¾. Extensive sales have been made of middling Uplands to arrive at 6 ¼@6 ¾d.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Bale sold	12,000	12,000	10,000	8,000	10,000	10,000
Price Midd. Uplds.	7 ¾d.	7 ¾	7 ¾	7 ¾	7 ¾	7 ¾d.
Orleans	8 d.	8	8	7 ¾d.	7 ¾	7 ¾d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Corn has declined fully 2s. per quarter, closing at 45s. 9d. Wheat is steady at last week's quotations. Barley is lower by 1d., and oats by 3d.; the last price for barley being 5s. 3d., and for oats 3s. 8d. Peas have been weak, and have lost 1s 6d.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Wheat (No. 2 Wes Red) p. ctl	13 2	13 2	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6
California white	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2
Corn (West. m'x'd) p. 480lbs	47 9	47 9	46 3	46 0	45 9	45 9
Barley (American) per 60 lbs	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 3	5 3	5 3
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 8	3 8	3 8
Peas (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	48 0	48 0	48 0	47 0	47 0	46 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef has been steady at 112s. 6d. Pork is lower by 1s., closing at 69s., and bacon by 1s. 6d., closing at 41s. Lard is advancing, and by Friday's close sold at 50s. The finest grade of cheese is quoted at 52s., the same as last week.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6
Pork (Etu. pr. mess) p. 200 lbs	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	69 0	69 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6	41 0	41 0
Lard (American)	48 0	48 0	50 0	49 6	49 9	50 0
Cheese (fine)	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rosins are unaltered, common selling at 7s. 3d., and medium to fine at 11s. Spirits turpentine has advanced from 27s 3d. to 27s. 9d. Petroleum is without change. Sugar firm at established quotations. Tallow, which advanced to 44s. 8d., was closed at 44s. Clover seed nominal at 39s.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3
midling	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
fine pale	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Sp turpentine	27 3	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
spirits	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) p. 112 lbs.	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	44 0	44 0	44 3	44 3	44 3	44 0
Clover seed (Am. red)	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0

London Produce, and Oil Markets.—There is no general change in this market, and with exception of linseed oil, which has fallen off to £37, last week's quotations are maintained—cake £11, sperm oil £112, and whale oil £39.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wd.	Th.
Linseed (Calcutta) p. qr.	£3 8 6	£3 8 6	£3 8 6	£3 8 6	£3 8 6	£3 8 6
Linseed cake (obl'g) p. ton	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
oil	38 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	37 0 0
Sperm oil	112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	113 0 0
Whale oil p. 252 gals.	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0

Dispatches from China report the tea market firmer. The export of the new crop up to Nov. 15 reached 87,000 lbs.

Latest: Friday Evening, December 13.

The total sales of cotton at Liverpool last week was 68,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is 448,000 bales, including 79,000 bales American. The sales to day are estimated at 8,000—market dull but with no change in quotations

- Breadstuffs unchanged.
- Bacon 41s. Other provisions as yesterday.
- Produce market without change.
- London oil market as yesterday.

HAVANA MARKETS—PER TELEGRAPH.

The following statement presents the latest quotations for produce exchange and freights as reported by telegraph :

	Reals.	Dollars.
Sugar (10 to 12 D S) per arab	8 @ 8 ½	Lard, in tierces... per cwt. 15 ¼@17
(15 to 20 D S)	9 @ 10	" in 25 lb. tins. 13 @ 18 ½
Molasses, Muscovado	6 @ 7	Lumber (white pine) p. 1,000 ft. @
Honey	4 @ ..	" (pitch pine) @
Petroleum, in barrels	3 ¾ @ 3 ¾	Onions..... per bbl. 7 ¾ @ 8
in tins	4 @ 4 ¾	Pitch..... per ton. @
Apples..... per bbl.	4 @ 8	Potatoes..... per bbl. 5 @ 5 ¾
Bacon..... per cwt.	14 ½ @ 15	Tallow..... per cwt. @
Beeswax (brown)	7 ¾ @ 8	
(white)	11 @ 11 ½	
Brooms..... per doz.	3 @ 3 ¾	
Butter (prime)..... per cwt.	30 @ 36	
(lower)	24 @ 27	
Cabbages..... per 100.	@ ..	
Cheese..... per cwt.	16 @ 17	
Flour..... per bbl.	13 ¾ @ 14 ¾	
Hams (ordinary)..... per cwt.	15 ¾ @ 16	
(sugar cured)	22 @ 24	
Hoops (long)..... per 1000	45 @ 50	
(short)	36 @ 40	

	Per Cent.
London..... prem.	12 ¾ @ 13
Paris.....	¾ @ ..
New York (gold) long prem	1 ¾ @ 2
" short	4 @ 4 ¾
" (cur.) long dis.	25 ¾ @ 26
" short dis.	24 @ 24 ¾

FREIGHTS. (Dull).	
New York..... cts. per box.	@ ..
" " " " " "	@ ..

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable decrease in dry goods, and a slight increase in general merchandise, the total being only \$2,187,172 against \$2,404,701 last week, and \$3,497,684 the previous week. The exports are \$4,628,013 this week

against \$3,957,208 last week, and \$4,484,083 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 16,263 bales, against 13,053 bales last week.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for years 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and rows for Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, etc.

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Dec. 10:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for years 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and rows for For the week, Previously reported, Since Jan 1.

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

Table with columns for To, This week, Since Jan. 1, 1867, To, This week, Since Jan. 1, 1867.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 7, 1867:

Table with columns for Dec. 5-7, Specie, and rows for St. America, Bremen, Foreign coin, etc.

Table with columns for Same time in, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859.

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

Table with columns for Dec. 2-7, pinwall, and rows for St. Henry Chauncey, Asp wall, Gold, Silver, etc.

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

Table with columns for Date, For Circulation, For U. S. Deposits, Total.

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

Table with columns for Week ending, Current week, Aggregate, Notes returned, Notes in Circulation.

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

Table with columns for Week ending, Received, Distributed, Destroyed.

4.—Receipts on account of Internal Revenue weekly, and the total from July 1 to date:

Table with columns for Week ending, Current week, Total to date.

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

Table with columns for Week end'g, N. York, Boston, Phila., Baltimore, S. Fran'co.

TREASURY FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall Dec. 2, arrived at this port Dec. 9, with treasure to the following consignees:

Table with columns for FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and rows for Panama Railroad Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., etc.

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

Table with columns for Date, Steamship, At date, Since Jan. 1, and rows for Jan. 10, Rising Star, Jan. 20, New York, etc.

GOLD INTEREST ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1868, will be paid, on and after that date, in full in gold coin, on presentation at the Banking House of the financial agents of the Company, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street N. Y.

In connection with the above we call the attention to the new advertisement of the Central Pacific Railroad Company on the fourth page of this issue. The advantage of the bonds of this company, as an investment, ought to be examined and known by every moneyed man in the country.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

Table with columns for NAME OF COMPANY, RATE P. CT., WHEN, WHERE, BOOKS CLOSED.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1867, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The week opened with little change in the condition of the banks: but such changes as were presented in the Clearing-house settlement, favored an easier market.

The market is likely to receive considerable relief within a few days from Treasury disbursements. On the 15th instant the interest upon the June series of Seven-Thirties becomes payable; also the principal and interest of the December Compound Interest Notes.

The discount market is steadier. There is less of the extreme timidity late prevailing, and the banks are taking their customers paper quite freely, at the full legal rate.

Table with columns for Call loans, Loans on bonds & mort., Prime endorsed bills, etc., and rows for various loan types.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The market for Governments has shown considerable speculative activity. The steady decline in the gold premium, and the failure of the London and Frankfurt markets to follow that movement, have caused an unusually wide disparity in values between the home and foreign markets.

ever, has been downward, Sixty-Twos yesterday touching 106½. New Sixty-Fives, Sixty-Sevens, and Seven-Thirties have been comparatively steady. The lowest point in prices was touched yesterday, and the fall has induced orders to-day, which have caused a recovery of ½ per cent. The London market has ruled steadily against New York, and at the beginning of the week bonds were ordered by cable for return here. The hesitation of the London market to respond to the decline in gold has a very depressing effect upon prices here. It is anticipated, however, that upon the arrival of mails containing the documents connected with the opening of Congress there will be a stronger market at London.

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

	Nov. 8.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.
U. S. 6's, 1881 comp.....	112½	113	113	112	112½	111½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	108½	108½	108	108	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " "	105½	105½	105	105	104½	104½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " "	100½	106½	106½	105½	105½	105
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. Iss...	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, c.....	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 10-40's, " "	101½	102½	101½	102½	101½	100½
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	104½	104½
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	104½	104½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The election of Mr. Vanderbilt's party to the direction of the N. Y. Central road has been the occasion of an upward movement in the shares of the roads over which the railroad king has control. It is generally understood that an agreement is to be established between the Central, Erie and Hudson River roads, calculated to remove all opposition in freights, and that each of the roads will be subjected to a searching retrenchment of expenses. Upon this programme the stocks have been bought up freely, and are held firmly. N. Y. Central at one time touched 118½, and closes at 116½—an advance of 2½; Erie is 1½ higher; Hudson River, 6½, having sold during the week at 133½; Michigan Southern is 1½ higher, and the western stocks generally are 1@2 per cent. better. The speculation in Northwestern common appears to have culminated. After selling up to 65 the price steadily fell off to 58, with large sales, supposed to be from the clique in the stock. Pacific Mail was irregular for a day or two, in consequence of sales of 3,000 shares made under a forged order to sell. The miscellaneous list has been somewhat firmer. Quicksilver has advanced 4½, and Mariposa preferred 1 per cent. The speculation in Express stock has subsided, and prices are generally lower.

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

	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.
Cumberland Coal	24½	24½	16½	27½	27	27	27
Quicksilver.....	1½	16½	16½	15	16½	21	21
Canton Co.....	43½	42½	45½	45½	41½	41	41
Mariposa pref.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
New York Central	112½	112½	112½	113½	113½	114½	116½
Erie.....	72	72½	73½	71½	71½	71½	72½
Hudson River.....	125½	125	126½	123½	125½	125½	132½
Reading.....	97	96½	98	96½	95½	95	96
Mich. Southern.....	78½	79	81½	86	80½	82	82
Michigan Central	109	109	109	110	110	110	110
Clev. and Pittsb.	81½	84½	84½	83½	82	84	84
Clev. and Toledo.	104½	102½	103½	102½	102½	103½	103½
Northwestern.....	47½	48	53	57½	58	63½	58½
" preferred	63½	63½	65½	64½	67½	66½	67
Rock Island.....	96	95½	96½	96	96	95½	97½
Fort Wayne.....	96½	96½	98½	97½	97½	97½	99½
Illinois Central..	125½	126½	130	131	135	135	135
Ohio & Miss.....	26	26	26	26	26	26	26

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.....	85	45	272	157	122	132	813
Railroad ".....	26,510	57,258	64,395	48,440	41,072	35,444	273,119
Coal ".....	79	20	10	13	514	300	936
Mining ".....	1,400	3,300	2,100	1,800	1,730	1,900	12,230
Improv't ".....	400	500	1,300	2,070	500	200	4,900
Telegraph.....	2,500	3,600	2,178	994	1,806	350	12,428
Steamship.....	6,060	4,691	11,075	1,998	2,688	1,985	28,495
Express ".....	5,476	4,900	3,736	5,382	2,356	1,739	23,583
Gas ".....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
At Exchange Board	21,691	20,423	28,008	37,318	21,146	15,134	153,729
At Open Board....	21,819	43,991	57,058	23,466	29,940	26,910	202,884
Total current week.	43,510	74,414	85,066	60,784	50,786	42,044	356,604
Total Previous wk.	32,809	42,958	43,441	47,130	55,764	41,934	264,061

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.	Thurs.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds.....	\$196,000	\$338,000	443,100	158,000	441,500	444,500	\$2,019,100
U. S. Notes.....	13,000	14,000	40,000	10,000	24,900	35,000	136,900
State & City b'ds	54,000	100,000	111,500	77,000	136,000	66,000	544,500
Company B'nds.	13,500	25,000	38,500	11,000	46,000	20,800	157,800
Total Cur. wk...	\$276,500	477,900	633,100	257,000	648,400	566,300	2,853,300
Previous week...	480,800	339,500	473,650	420,700	169,000	481,700	2,415,350

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has steadily declined during the week, the price at one time yesterday touching 133½. Those who

have long been carrying gold, under the expectation of a rise in the premium, appear to have lost confidence in their anticipations and nearly the entire street have become sellers. The downward movement has been conducted with caution, the "shorts" covering steadily from day to day, and loans having been made in favor of the borrower until to-day. The general feeling appears to be that almost every consideration affecting the value of gold stands at present in favor of a lower premium, and especially the large amount of coin to come upon the market next month from the Treasury. To-day the declining tendency has been somewhat checked by the prospect of to-morrow's export of specie being close upon \$1,000,000. The backwardness of the foreign market for Five-Twenties to respond to the decline in the premium has also a tendency to hold the fall in check. To-day loans have ranged "flat" to 1 64 per cent. per day.

The "Persia" took out on Wednesday \$500,000 of specie; of which \$500,000 was shipped by the Government on account of the foreign service.

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

	Open- ing.	Lowest.	High- est.	Range.	Clos- ing.	Clearings.
Saturday, Dec. 7.....	137½	136½	137½	0%	136½	\$51,182,000
Monday, " 9.....	137½	136½	137½	0%	136½	51,182,000
Tuesday, " 10.....	136½	135½	136½	1	135½	61,457,000
Wedn'day, " 11.....	135½	134½	135½	0%	134½	97,819,000
Thursday, " 12.....	134½	133½	134½	1%	133½	95,065,000
Friday, " 13.....	133½	133½	133½	0%	133½	.....
Current week.....	137½	133½	137½	4%	133½	.....
Previous week.....	138½	136½	138½	2%	137½	410,307,000
Jan. 1 to date.....	132½	132½	146½	14%	133½	.....

The movement of coin and bullion at this port for the week ending on Saturday, Dec. 7, was as shown in the following formula :

Treasury receipts from California.....	\$320,972
Imports of coin and bullion from foreign ports.....	4,380
Coin interest paid from U. S. Treasury.....	831,000
Reported new supply thrown on market.....	\$1,156,352
Withdrawn for export.....	\$927,875
Withdrawn for customs.....	1,513,628
Withdrawals in excess of reported new supply.....	\$684,751
Reported new supply in excess of withdrawals.....	.....
Specie in banks on Saturday, Nov. 30.....	\$16,572,890
Specie in banks on Saturday, Dec. 7.....	15,805,254
Increase of specie in banks.....	\$767,636
Decrease of specie in banks.....	77,636
Actual excess of reported supply: balance retained in private hands.....	\$.....
Actual excess of withdrawals: balance from unreported sources.....	1,452,387

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There is still a great scarcity of produce and cotton bills, and although the demand is light, leading drawers refuse to sell except at rates admitting of an export of specie.

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

	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.
London Com'l.....	109 @ 108½	108½ @ 109	109 @ 110	109½ @ 110
do bkrs' l'g.....	109½ @ 109½	109½ @ 109½	109½ @ 110½	110½ @ 110½
do do shrt.....	109½ @ 110	109½ @ 109½	110½ @ 110½	110½ @ 110½
Paris, long.....	5.16½ @ 5.15	5.17½ @ 5.16½	5.16½ @ 5.15½	5.15 @ 5.14½
do short.....	5.18½ @ 5.12½	5.15 @ 5.13½	5.13½ @ 5.13½	5.12½ @ 5.11½
Antwerp.....	5.20 @ 5.17½	5.20 @ 5.17½	5.18½ @ 5.16½	5.17½ @ 5.16½
Swiss.....	5.20 @ 5.17½	5.20 @ 5.17½	5.18½ @ 5.16½	5.17½ @ 5.16½
Hamburg.....	35½ @ 36	35½ @ 36	36 @ 36½	36 @ 36½
Amsterdam.....	40½ @ 41	40½ @ 41	41½ @ 41½	41½ @ 41½
Frankfort.....	40½ @ 40½	40½ @ 40½	41 @ 41½	41 @ 41½
Bremen.....	78½ @ 78½	78½ @ 78½	79 @ 79½	79½ @ 79½
Berlin.....	71½ @ 72	71½ @ 72	71½ @ 72	72 @ 72½

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

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Dec. 2.....	\$324,088 57	\$791,418 72	\$1,731,598 01	\$1,822,500 80
" 3.....	331,125 25	3,854,377 61	1,882,500 80	1,882,500 80
" 4.....	233,378 65	28,286,667 92	25,939,486 94	2,886,978 89
" 5.....	273,718 62	2,001,700 60	2,886,978 89	1,437,077 11
" 6.....	199,248 13	1,899,924 87	1,437,077 11	2,611,609 61
" 7.....	148,968 66	1,583,053 91	2,611,609 61	.....
Total.....	\$1,513,527 88	\$38,446,543 66	\$36,029,048 86	107,055,982 51
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Dec. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	\$148,085,031 67
Deduct payments during the week.....	.....	.....	.....	38,456,543 66
Balance on Saturday evening.....	.....	.....	.....	\$104,628,488 01
Decrease during the week.....	.....	.....	.....	2,427,494 80

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$2,608,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$103,000 in gold, and \$1,410,527 in Gold Certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since Sept 7 :

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Sept. 7.....	2,894,219	15,478,597	16,927,244	114,214,666	Inc. 1,445,640
" 14.....	2,605,971	15,453,207	20,619,823	119,381,287	Inc. 5,166,620
" 21.....	2,996,376	23,593,430	22,910,965	118,636,822	Dec. 684,465
" 28.....	2,858,314	20,259,418	16,552,079	114,989,483	Dec. 3,707,338
Oct. 5.....	2,106,252	27,433,239	18,199,966	105,754,210	Dec. 11,235,273
" 12.....	2,219,155	14,865,539	18,351,348	109,900,019	Inc. 3,445,809

Table with columns for dates (19, 26, 9, 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7) and various financial figures (Inc., Dec., etc.)

Table with columns for dates (Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7) and various financial figures (Inc., Dec., etc.)

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 December 7, 1867 :

BOSTON BANKS.—The following are the footings of the Boston Banks compared with those of the two previous statements :

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANKS. Table with columns: Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders. Lists various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

Table with columns: Dec. 9, Dec. 2, Nov. 25. Rows: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Due from other banks, Due to other banks, Deposits, Circulation (National), Circulation (State).

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

Table with columns: Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25, Dec. 2, 9. Rows: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, National, State.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, FRIDAY. Lists various banks and their stock details.

Summary table with columns: Clearings for the week ending Nov. 30, 1867; Clearings for the week ending Dec. 7, 1867; Balances for the week ending Nov. 30, 1867; Balances for the week ending Dec. 7, 1867.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate. Shows weekly changes.

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

Table with columns: Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7. Rows: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate.

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

Table with columns: Nov. 30, Dec. 7. Rows: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Due from banks, Due to banks, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings, Balances.

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

Table with columns: Date, Legal Tenders, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits. Shows weekly data for Philadelphia banks.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

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

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, December 13.

A severe snow storm, which has rendered the streets nearly impassable, and interrupted communication by rail with all parts of the country, and the sharp decline in gold, have as nearly suspended business as could well be done without a close holiday.

Cotton declined largely, but there was some improvement at the close. Breadstuffs have been irregular and close unsettled. Tobacco and Groceries have been quiet, and prices drooping.

Provisions have suffered some decline, but the close is firmer for all hog products, and the tendency is slightly upward. The arrivals of swine at this market have been barely sufficient for the local trade; packers have consequently been restricted in their operations, and we have been dependent for supplies upon the receipts from the west, which threaten to be very small for some days.

Packing at the west is now quite active—that is, a large number of hogs are being killed, but they are deficient in weight and in Lard. The closing prices are \$21 45, regular for old Mess Pork, 13 1/2 @ 13 1/4 c. for Prime Lard, and 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 c. for Cumberland Bacon.

Beef of all kinds has been dull, and prices are drooping. The receipts were liberal up to the snow embargo. Butter and Cheese tend downward. Hides have been firm, and closed with an upward tendency, but Leather remains quiet.

East India Goods have been very quiet—prices generally tending downward. Metals have been dull, and Detroit Copper has declined to 22c., while Scotch Pig Iron has sold lower for prompt cash.

Naval Stores have declined and closed at 52c. for Spirits Turpentine, free, to \$2.62 1/2 for strained Rosin. Oils have been very dull and drooping.

Petroleum has been pretty well supported, and closes in demand at 10 1/2 c. for crude in bulk, and 25c. for standard refined in bond. Receipts are considerably reduced. Fish are dull. Hops declined 5 cents per lb. under liberal receipts of foreign and lower gold.

Hay advanced 10 @ 15c. per cwt. Building materials rule firm. Tallow has declined 1/2 c. The receipts are largely in excess of previous years. Wool has been doing better, but closes quiet. Freight are unsettled, and rates show some decline, especially for grain to Liverpool, it being wanted as ballast, by the steamers, which complete their loads with cotton at high rates.

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Dec. 13, 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, and corresponding columns for various commodities like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, etc.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York. The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1867.

Large table with columns: Article, Total this week, Total since Jan. 1, 1867, and sub-columns for various regions like Other S. Amer'n Ports, British, etc.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending Dec. 7, since Jan. 1, 1867, and for the corresponding period in 1866:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1867.	Same time 1866.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1867.	Same time 1866.
Buttons.....	84	5,796	5,614	Hardware.....	112	8,771	13,029
Coal, tons.....	1,798	167,464	226,266	Iron, RR b'rs.....	381,109	233,470	
Cocoa, bags.....	319	17,632	15,877	Lead, pigs.....	721	374,641	433,240
Coffee, bags.....	1,413	879,148	662,318	Spelter, lbs.....	33,600	3,563,537	10,065,253
Cotton, bales.....		734	1,996	Steel.....	4,860	202,618	184,944
Drugs, &c.....				Tin, boxes.....	10,012	741,786	773,620
Bark, Peruv.....	7	10,840	8,721	Tin slabs, lbs.....	3,957,830	6,458,019	
Blea p'wd'rs.....	694	24,083	22,864	Rags.....	843	53,994	49,319
Brimst, tns.....	325	13,907	15,695	Sugar, hhds, tes & hbbs.....	340	274,019	370,190
Cochineal.....	24	3,197	1,074	Sugar, bxs & bgs.....	80	247,157	350,163
Cr Tartar.....	5	1,265	1,222	Tea.....	583	735,859	682,513
Gambier.....		14,352	24,098	Tobacco.....	184	31,222	21,790
Gums, crude.....	32	11,395	13,772	Waste.....	92	5,013	14,153
Gum, Arabic.....	50	5,122	4,261	Wines, &c.....			
Indigo.....	30	3,132	3,459	Champ. bkts.....	617	81,811	103,391
Madder.....	149	5,273	7,692	Wines.....	865	132,596	370,238
Oils, ess.....	39	3,127	4,115	Wool, bales.....	339	37,447	56,036
Oil, Olive.....	1,000	42,702	59,411	Articles reported by value.....			
Opium.....	15	832	785	Cigars.....	\$12,151	\$444,180	1,235,003
Soda, bi-carb.....	1,200	135,586	128,021	Corks.....		290,324	161,602
Soda, sal.....	2,082	24,797	35,877	Fancy goods.....	26,692	3,021,293	4,074,124
Soda, ash.....	1,931	36,373	38,399	Fish.....	16,674	592,793	840,506
Flax.....	35	1,815	9,373	Fruits, &c.....			
Furs.....	72	4,218	4,512	Lemons.....	4,902	465,039	506,237
Gunny cloth.....		31,767	24,637	Oranges.....	4,962	675,549	306,319
Hair.....	11	5,197	4,776	Nuts.....	12,476	646,707	924,207
Hemp, bales.....		105,857	114,394	Raisins.....	41,082	930,533	1,034,801
Hides, &c.....				Hides, andred.....	29,567	3,693,863	6,266,053
Bristles.....	5	1,818	2,427	Rice.....		451,266	754,065
Hides, dres'd.....	115	9,923	11,074	Spices, &c.....			
India rubber.....	438	35,250	24,567	Cassia.....		73,056	150,299
Ivory.....	80	2,214	1,307	Ginger.....	1,242	49,615	46,309
Jewelry, &c.....				Pepper.....		178,747	230,356
Jewelry.....	47	1,326	753	Saltpetre.....		47,134	144,799
Watches.....	28	989	1,126	Woods.....			
Linseed.....	16,432	444,991	231,240	Fustic.....		54,328	33,315
Molasses.....	667	138,927	135,749	Logwood.....	7,120	211,719	153,159
Metals, &c.....				Mahogany.....	1,717	125,377	115,239
Outlery.....	59	3,616	5,423				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 13, 1867.

The receipts of cotton show a decrease this week, the total reaching only 79,176 bales (against 87,481 bales last week, 78,879 bales the previous week, and 61,987 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since September 1, this year, 555,811 bales, against 521,703 bales for the same period in 1865-6, being an excess this season over last season of 34,108 bales. The details of the receipts for the past week, and the corresponding week of 1866, are as follows:

	Receipts—1867.		Receipts—1866.	
Received this week at*—	1867.	1866.	Received this week at—	1867.
New Orleans.....bales.	26,470	25,299	Florida.....bales.	938
Mobile.....	13,721	10,447	North Carolina.....	1,068
Charleston.....	6,796	5,221	Virginia.....	7,221
Savannah.....	14,171	6,284		4,080
Texas.....	2,140	5,997	Total receipts.....	79,176
Tennessee, &c.....	6,651	4,834	Increase this year.....	13,918

There is a further large increase in the exports this week, the total from all the ports reaching 60,305 bales, against 45,081 bales last week, and 33,212 bales the previous week. The following table furnishes the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

From	Exported this week to						Total.
	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Havre.	Bremen.	Barcelon.	Mexico.	
New York.....	11,632	144	2,078	1,395	620	394	16,263
Boston.....	93						96
Baltimore.....	871			73			444
New Orleans.....	13,770		6,440	4,249	650	450	26,761
Mobile.....			1,203				1,663
Savannah.....	8,274						8,274
Charleston.....	4,476				332		4,808
Norfolk, Va.....	1,996						1,996
Total this week.....	40,615	144	9,721	5,717	1,442	1,070	60,305

For the corresponding week of 1866 the shipments from all the ports amounted to only 24,281 bales, showing an increase for the week this year of 36,024 bales. The total foreign exports from the United States since September 1, 1867, now reach 245,256 bales, against 184,135 bales for the same period last year, and the stocks at all the ports are at present 268,804 bales, against 462,639 bales at the same time in 1866. Below we give our usual table of the movement

* 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.

of Cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, &c.:

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

PORTS.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				SHIP-MENTS TO NORTHERN PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain.	France.	Other foreign.	Total.		
N. Orleans, Dec. 6.....	132,897	30,219	13,738	31,011	65,558	26,315	83,084
Mobile, Dec. 6.....	105,927	21,112	3,356	1,929	26,397	11,600	45,061
Charleston, Dec. 6.....	78,164	15,869		3,300	20,175	43,952	16,471
Savannah, Dec. 6.....	152,451	31,328			31,328	86,353	36,296
Texas, Nov. 29.....	9,495	472			472	2,424	8,681
New York, Dec. 13*.....	28,252	74,302	4,737	15,995	98,034		53,854
Florida, Dec. 6†.....	5,261					1,783	357
N. Carolina, Dec. 13.....	10,160					10,160	
Virginia, Dec. 13.....	28,618	1,996			1,996	27,622	
Other ports, Dec. 13*.....	4,583	1,110		186	1,296		125,000
Total this year.....	555,811	177,408	21,821	46,027	245,256	210,209	268,804
Same time last year.....	521,703	153,400	19,868	10,867	184,135	245,699	462,639

The market this week has been less favorable. Immediately subsequent to our last there was a decided reaction and a rapid decline in prices. The slight decline, with dullness in Liverpool, disappointed speculative buyers, and they made haste to get out. But aside from this, there were other depressing influences: the large receipts, the scarcity of freight room, the dullness of goods, but more especially the sharp decline in gold. Yesterday, under the influence of this latter cause, there was almost a panic, and as low as 14½ was accepted for Middling Uplands, against 17½ last Friday. Parties who held orders which could be filled were afraid to execute them, fearing a further large fall in gold and exchange. Today, however, with steady gold there is a decided improvement and a fair business, the close showing a considerable return of confidence. The sales of the week foot up 13,872 bales, of which 3,088 bales were taken by spinners, 8,895 bales for export and 1,749 bales on speculation. The following are the closing quotations.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary.....	13	13	14	14
Good Ordinary.....	14	14	15	15
Low Middling.....	15	15	16	16
Middling.....	15½	15½	16	16½
Good Middling.....	16	17	18	19

By Telegraph.—The following telegrams have been received by us to-night showing (with the exception of Galveston) the receipts, exports and stocks of cotton at the ports named for the week ending December 13, and price on that day. The Galveston figures are for the previous week:

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE CHRONICLE.

From—	EXPORTS TO—		Total Exports.	Price Middling.	Stock.
	Receipts for week.	Great Britain.				Continent.
New Orleans.....					
Mobile.....					
Charleston.....	9,690	3,300	1,110		15,760
Savannah.....	18,400	6,100			45,000
Galveston.....	2,270	None	None		10,950

The exports of Cotton this week from New York show an increase, the total shipments reaching 16,263 bales, against 13,058 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1867; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

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

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.		
Liverpool.....	6,557	9,804	9,942	11,632	72,446	73,883
Other British Ports.....	984	79	250	144	1,856	184
Total to Gt. Britain.....	7,541	9,883	10,192	11,776	74,302	74,067
Havre.....	1,353		339	2,078	4,737	1,589
Other French ports.....						
Total French.....	1,353		339	2,078	4,737	1,589
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,069	1,307	920	1,395	9,426	3,201
Hamburg.....	606	2,260	1,343		6,163	2,591
Other ports.....		526	235		861	203
Total to N. Europe.....	1,675	4,093	2,503	1,395	16,465	5,995
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar.....		652		620	2,122	795
All others.....			24	394	413	
Total Spain, etc.....		652	24	1,014	2,540	795
Grand Total.....	10,569	14,628	13,058	16,263	98,034	82,446

* The receipts given for these ports are only the shipments from Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., not otherwise enumerated.
† These are the receipts at Apalachicola to Nov. 30, and at all the other ports of Florida to Dec. 6.
‡ Estimated.

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

Table with columns: From, This week, Since Sept. 1, From, This week, Since Sept. 1. Rows include New Orleans, Texas, Savannah, Mobile, Florida, and Total for the week.

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

Table with columns: Receipts from, Last week, Since Sept. 1, Last week, Since Sept. 1, Last week, Since Sept. 1. Rows include New Orleans, Texas, Savannah, Mobile, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, New York, &c., Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., and Total receipts.

* Reshipments.
† These do not include the railroad receipts at Philadelphia.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The foregoing tables show that the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 60,232 bales. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all the ports, both North and South, have been made :

Table listing shipping details: Exported this week from, Total bales, and specific vessel names and destinations like Liverpool, Bremen, and Barcelona.

Total exports from the United States this week..... bales. 60,305

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of November 30, states as follows :*

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—A moderate amount of business has been transacted in cotton during the week, but, as produce has been pressed for sale, a heavy decline has taken place in the quotations. This is more especially the case with American cotton, in which the decline is 1/4d. per lb., and as regards produce, to arrive, rather more. Sea Island cotton, however, is firm in price, and supports late rates. Brazilian cotton has fallen 1/4d. to 1/2d.; East Indian 1/4d. to 1/2d., while Egyptian cotton has changed hands at rather lower prices. The total sales of the week amount to 57,450 bales; of which 2,450 bales are on speculation, 7,320 bales declared for export, leaving 47,680 bales to the trade. Annexed are the prices of American cotton, compared with last year :

Table comparing cotton prices in 1867 and 1866. Columns include Middling, Ordin'y & Mid., Fair & G'd fair, G'd & Fine, and various grades like Sea Island, Stained, Upland, Mobile, N. Orleans, and Texas.

The following figures show the price of middling qualities of cotton at this date since 1864 :

Table showing cotton prices from 1864 to 1867 for Mid. Sea Island, Upland, Mobile, and Orleans.

Annexed is a statement showing the stocks of cotton in Liverpool and London, including the supplies of American and Indian produce afloat to those ports, compared with last year :

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

Table showing Stock in Liverpool and London, American cotton afloat, and Indian cotton. Columns include 1866 and 1867 values.

Since the commencement of the year the exports of cotton from the United Kingdom have been as follows :

Table showing cotton exports from the United Kingdom from 1867 to 1866, categorized by destination like American, Brazil, Egyptian, West Indian, and China.

Subjoined are the particulars of sales and imports for the week and year, including the stocks on hand on the evening of Thursday last, compared with 1866 :

Table titled 'SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.' showing sales this week, total, same period, and average weekly sales for American, Brazilian, Egyptian, West Indian, East Indian, and China and Japan.

Table titled 'Imports' showing imports to this date, total, and stocks on hand for American, Brazilian, Egyptian, West Indian, East Indian, and China and Japan.

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 19 1/4 per cent. is American produce, against nearly 29 per cent. last year.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The market is dull and drooping, and prices have fallen 1/4d. per lb since Saturday last. The annexed particulars relate to East India, China and Japan produce :

Table showing imports, deliveries, and stocks for East India, China, and Japan produce in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 19.—The cotton trade has not materially varied in the course of the week. The accounts received respecting the crop, state that the yield is not likely to exceed that of last year, while the quality will be inferior. Fair open-ginned produce is quoted at 8 1/4d.; good fair do 9d. to 9 1/4d. per lb, free on board. The shipments since the 1st of November, 1867, have been :

Table showing cotton shipments from Alexandria to Great Britain, Continent, and Total from Nov. 10 to Nov. 17, 1867, compared with the same period in 1866.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.—The week's shipments have been 2,240 bales Market very quiet. Dhollerah, 155 rupees per candy.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 13, 1867

The exports of crude tobacco this week continue very small, the total reaching only 2,265 hhds., 357 cases, 355 bales, 31 tierces, against 1,395 hhds., 490 cases, 1,034 bales, 2 tierces for the previous seven days. Of these exports 825 hhds. were from New York, 1,183 hhds. from Baltimore, 25 hhds. from Boston, 66 hhds. from Norfolk, 166 hhds. from New Orleans; and the direction of these shipments were, to Liverpool 624 hhds., to Bremen 941 hhds., to Rotterdam 234 hhds., and the balance to various ports. Below we give the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports :

Table showing tobacco shipments from various ports: New York, Baltimore, Boston, Norfolk, Va., and New Orleans. Columns include Hhds., Case, Bales, Tcs., Stems, and Man'f. lbs.

The market has been quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. The storm has interfered with business, and there do not appear to be any pressing orders on the market. In Kentucky Leaf the sales of the week amount to about 350 hhds., including 232 hhds. for export, the balance mainly in a retail way to the trade, at prices ranging from 8 to 18c. Seed Leaf has been quiet; the transactions are still on a very limited scale

We notice sales of 150 cases Pennsylvania fillers at 3½@5c.; 100 cases Ohio, a running lot, at 12c., and 37 cases Connecticut wrappers at 37c. The business in Spanish tobacco has been restricted to 50 bales Havana at 95c. Manufactured tobacco is very dull.

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		T's sin. Nov. 1		Previously	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	116	1,507	10,939	137,661	11,055	139,168
Baltimore.....	4	48	4,858	6,478	4,862	6,526
New Orleans.....	21	31	4,285	474	4,306	505
Ohio, &c.....	45	595	64,815	40,542	64,800	41,137
Other.....			266	871	266	871
Total.....	183	2,181	85,193	186,026	85,379	188,207

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tierces.	Pkgs.	Tbs.
Liverpool.....	252					
London.....	74					
Glasgow.....					60	
Havre.....	98					2,333
Bremen.....	276	3	231	1		
Gibraltar and Palermo.....	124	112				12,550
Melbourne.....						182,077
Cuba.....						7,000
Danish West Indies.....	1	17				
Canada.....			38			
Br. North American Colonies.....						7,520
Mexico.....						1,000
Argentine Republic.....						2,405
Total export for week.....	825	132	269	1	60	214,885

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

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

From Baltimore.... To Liverpool 234 hhds. leaf ... to Bremen 665 hhd leaf and 142 hhd stems ... To Rotterdam 284 hhds. leaf, and 20 hhds. stems ... To Nass u N. P., 998 lbs. manufactured.
 From Boston.... To East Indies, 225 cases ... To Africa 25 hhds. and 36 bales ... To Havti 50 half bales.
 From Norfolk, Va.... To Liverpool 66 hhds., 30 tierces and 33 boxes.
 From New Orleans.... To Liverpool 34 hhds. ... To Cadiz 132 hhds.

MARYLAND AND OHIO.—At Baltimore receipts continue light; very little besides Maryland, demand for which continues fair, though sales are restricted for want of selections. Sales for the week comprise 200 @300 hhds., including new ground leaves, all within our range annexed. Of Ohio, we notice sales of 65 hhds. leaf at full former prices, and 230 hhds. seraps at 1½ cents. Nothing doing in Kentucky descriptions; holders firm. Inspections this week, 543 hhds. Maryland, 26 Ohio and 4 Kentucky—total 573 hhds. Cleared same period, 565 hhds. leaf, 142 do stems to Bremen, 284 hhd. leaf, 20 do stems to Rotterdam, and 234 hhds. to Liverpool—in all, 1,083 hhds. leaf, 162 do stems.

VIRGINIA.—At Petersburg the offerings have been very large. The large offerings of loose have had a tendency to lower the market, but good shipping and manufacturing hogsheads sell at full prices. We quote lugs, from fair to good, at \$2 50@5 00; fair to good leaf \$8@12; shipping \$13@17. Receipts continue very light. Receipts this week, 49; receipts last week, 42; total receipts since October 1, 1867, 842. At Richmond no report is published.

NEW ORLEANS.—There has not been much doing in tobacco, but there is, nevertheless, a fair demand, and prices continue to be very firm. The only cause for the inactivity which prevails, is the limited amount of the stock on sale. A lot of 28 hhds at 11½c. round was taken by a manufacturer of chewing tobacco in the city. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 6th inst., 914 hhds.; weeks sales, 50; receipts, 32; exports, 240.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1867, P. M.

The upward movement, based on the sudden closing of inland navigation, was checked on Monday, and the tendency has since been downward for leading staples, in sympathy with the decline in gold. The course of the market is affected a great deal by the present and prospective supplies by rail. These are now interrupted by the storm, but the prospects are that of flour and corn, and perhaps wheat, they will be more liberal than during the two or three previous winter seasons.

Flour was advanced early in the week by a speculative movement, which took about 15,000 bbls. extra State at \$10 50@10 75 on the spot, and for early future delivery. The stock of this particular grade is reported light for the season; but at the advanced prices the demand is at a very reduced rate. The supply of good trade brands is more liberal, and the finer grades are in fair stock.

Wheat has experienced a movement similar to that in flour, and much of the stock is held out of the market. But in the past three days nothing of moment has been done, and prices receded, closing nominal at \$2 30@2 33 for No. 2 spring.

Corn has been dull and drooping, in sympathy with the decline abroad, lower gold, and pressed down somewhat by fair receipts of new, although favored by a decline of 3½d. in ocean freights and reduced stocks. Supplies at the close are kept back by the storm, and prices are firm at \$1 36½@1 39 for old mixed, in store and afloat, and \$1 35@1 37 for prime new afloat. The new Southern and Jersey arriving is very soft, and sells for consumption at \$1 25@1 30.

Oats have advanced, and the improvement is sustained. Rye has also done better, being very scarce, with some inquiry from the Continent. Barley has advanced 15c. on a very reduced stock. Canada peas are nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine... 3 bbl. \$8 40@9 15	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel.....	\$2 22@ 2 40
Extra State..... 9 85@10 75	Milwaukee Club.....	2 25@ 2 42
Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 10 00@10 90	Red Winter.....	2 65@ 2 75
Extra Western, common to good..... 9 75@11 30	Amber do.....	2 80@
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 11 50@15 50	White.....	2 80@ 3 05
Southern supers..... 10 20@11 00	Corn, Western Mixed....	1 35@ 1 39
Southern, fancy and extra..... 11 15@14 50	Western Yellow.....	@ 1 40
California..... 12 00@13 50	Southern White.....	1 35@ 1 42
Rye Flour, fine and superfine..... 7 50@ 9 25	Rye.....	1 70@ 1 80
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine..... 6 10@ 6 60	Oats, Western cargoes... 83½@ 86	
	Jersey and State.....	@
	Barley.....	1 70@ 1 90
	Malt.....	1 55@ 1 80
	Peas Canada.....	1 44@ 1 60

Comparative stocks of grain in warehouse, New York and Brooklyn, December 9:

	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	
Wheat, bush.....	1,804,216	1,133,200	Malt, bush.....	83,445	65,000
Corn, bush.....	1,653,094	2,959,000	Peas, bush.....	18,432	31,000
Oats, bush.....	3,199,563	2,071,000	Total, bush.....	7,349,465	8,217,800
Rye, bush.....	202,900	437,100			
Barley, bush.....	392,815	1,516,500			

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1866		1867	
	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	101,190	2,636,330	92,930	6,495,990
Corn meal, bbls.....	4,821	21,810	6,740	198,900
Wheat, bush.....	853,350	5,400,430	224,105	10,080,575
Rye, bush.....	799,125	21,457,925	136,750	15,250,420
Corn, bush.....	156,690	1,244,375	1,170	750,900
Barley, &c., bush.....	585,040	5,382,835	80,050	2,563,210
Oats, bush.....	540,545	8,106,135	80,170	8,102,295

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

To	Flour, C. meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley. Oats, Corn
	bbls. bbls. bush. bush. bush. bush. bush.
Gt. Brit. week....	13,023
since Jan. 1.....	300,517 33 4,088,032 6,515 861,973 116,406 7,339,070
N. A. Col. week....	2,900 843
since Jan. 1.....	155,144 35,235
West Ind. week....	5,802 2,656
since Jan. 1.....	243,994 101,645 1,765 63
Total exp't, week	24,467 3,783 180,217
since Jan. 1, 1867	888,511 145,317 4,394,151 437,159 886,893 142,835 7,703,373
same time, 1866.	876,775 141,902 440,032 238,699
Since Jan. 1, from	
Boston.....	183,724 25,846 1,897
Philadelphia.....	51,704 23,898 43,696
Baltimore.....	167,800 41,921

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Dec. 7:

From	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago.....	30,833	200,279	174,535	99,191	15,123	6,771
Milwaukee.....	8,968	121,464	70,669	34,030	2,650	2,361
Toledo.....	7,870	6,315	70,808	5,142	760	.....
Detroit.....	7,345	4,652	13,165	3,130	4,969	.....
Cleveland.....	32,214	31,520	15,700	7,000	10,000	500
Totals.....	87,255	364,230	344,869	148,493	33,502	9,632
Previous week.....	73,710	634,873	487,213	266,146	43,993	17,787
Correspond'g week, '66.	60,721	225,272	102,066	74,978	29,048	9,562
Since Jan. 1, 1867.....	3,579,043	23,871,213	30,722,185	14,111,815	2,861,690	1,669,361
Same time, 1866.....	3,890,703	27,447,559	37,819,294	12,483,615	2,203,934	2,314,519
Increase in flour, bbls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,660
Increase in grain, bush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,032,657

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM SEPT 1, 1867.

From	Date.	Flour	Wheat,	Corn,
		bbls.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	Dec. 6, 1867..	240,608	3,916,034	1,262,809
New Orleans.....	Nov. 21, 1867..	253		
Philadelphia.....	" 21, 1867..	8,968	33,839	84,611
Baltimore.....	" 21, 1867..	846		12,114
Boston.....	" 21, 1867..	9,414		
California.....	" 7, 1867..	4,000	2,501,638	
Other ports.....	" 21, 1867..			
Total.....		204,089	6,811,611	1,359,034
To about same period, 1866.....		46,441	1,170,789	2,295,451
do do 1865.....		49,251	813,022	2,645,961
do do 1864.....		45,958	1,311,581	73,359

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour,	Rye,	Wheat,	Corn,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York, to Dec. 6, 1867.....	19,339	304,123	174,450	7,000
Other ports, to latest dates.....	2,795	.....	26,188	.....
Total.....	22,134	304,123	200,638	7,000
To about same period, 1866.....	937	516,049	41,436	4,172
do do 1865.....	2,420	63,012	42,333	100
do do 1864.....	8,507	.....	68,012	.....

LIVERPOOL, 29th Nov.—Dulness has been the prevailing characteristic both of the home and foreign markets, and consequently whenever sellers are at all anxious to make sales they have to submit to lower

prices. A change of wind has brought in large supplies, and there has been considerable anxiety to sell during the last few days. To-day's market was very thinly attended, and the pressure to sell continued, without, however, leading to an increase of business. No. 1 Milwaukee Wheat, though generally held at 13s. 10d. per cental was sold as low as 13s. 6d., whilst of No. 2 it was difficult to hear of a single sale. Flour, even the better qualities, participated in the depression, and must be called 1s. lower. Indian Corn in good demand at 6d. per quarter decline, mixed American 48s. 3d. @ 43s. 6d.

Week's deliveries from farmers..... 63,302 qrs. at 68s 11d
Corresponding week last year..... 69,837 " " 57 8d

FOREIGN IMPORT THE WEEK.

	Wheat, cwt.	l. corn, cwt.	O. G. Fl. & M'l, cwt.	
America and Canada	161,267	26,339	19,587	10,882
Europe, &c	124,745	18,535	16,065	8,701
	286,012	43,174	35,652	19,583
Since 1st Sept., 1867.....	2,351,970	534,391	417,910	180,679
Same time 1866.....	371,951	520,800		

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1867.

The grocery trade has been much interrupted this week by the heavy decline in gold and the severe storm which has for the time blocked up the avenues of trade and interfered with transportation and the movement of goods. There is little disposition to enter into any business transactions during the present unsettled state of financial affairs beyond what daily wants demand, and holders of goods do not press sales under existing circumstances.

There have been no imports of tea or coffee during the week—of sugar 5,678 boxes and 698 hogsheads—and of molasses 1,527 hogsheads of foreign and 1,785 barrels of New Orleans have been received.

TEA.

There was a better demand for invoices during the early part of the week, and more sales were noticed. Business in lines was also fairly active, but the storm has stopped transactions at the close. Prices are quite steady, although considerable discrepancy is noticed between line quotations and those for invoices, the former being about 5 per cent. lower. The sales for the week are 3,040 half-chests greens, 500 Sou-chongs, and 1,500 do Oolong from first hands.

There have been no imports of tea and no further advices from China since our last report.

COFFEE.

There is another very quiet week to report in the market for coffee and there are no interesting features to refer to. The large stocks depress prices, although holders are not pressing the sale of their stocks. A slight further decline was made early in the week, and the decline in gold also reduces rates somewhat. The sales are 600 bags Rio, 200 do Laguayra, and 100 do Maracaibo.

There have been no imports of coffee at this port during the week. At Baltimore the "Ocean Ranger" has arrived with 4,200 bags of Rio, and at New Orleans the "Chas. Henry" with 4,516 bags of Rio.

The imports since January 1, and stock in first hands Dec. 10, are as follows:

OF RIO COFFEE.			OTHER SORTS.		
Import.	Stock.		At New York, import.	At Bost. import.	
New York, bags..... 726,869	110,695		Java, bags* 46,104	600	23,810
Philadelphia "..... 23,770	1,800		Ceylon "..... 9,110	3,700	
Baltimore "..... 252,920	28,000		Singapore, "..... 20,962		11,442
New Orleans "..... 111,983	35,000		Maracaibo, "..... 55,301	12,180	
Galveston "..... 18,662	1,500		Laguayra "..... 32,596	647	
Mobile "..... 3,209	1,500		St. Domingo, "..... 26,285		12,734
Savannah "..... 322			Other, "..... 23,681	3,026	2,027
Total..... 1,137,726	178,495		Total..... 214,033	20,153	50,013

* Includes pockets reduced to bags.

SUGAR.

Early in the week there was considerable business doing in raw sugars at steady rates; but later there has been but little demand, and prices are easier. Our quotations are extreme. The sales for the week are 1,163 hhd., 5,416 boxes Havana, and 2,350 bags Bahia. Refined sugars are steady.

The imports for the week at all the ports have been 6,728 boxes, against 6,366 last week, and 1,525 hhd. against 1,039 last week. The stock at New York is 28,053 boxes against 82,206, and 16,331 hhd. against 17,963 last week. The details are as follows:

At—	Cuba—	Other	Manila,	At—	Cuba—	Other
boxes.	hhd.	hhd.	bags.	Philad'l.	boxes.	hhd.
N. York 5,678	513	185		Baltim'ore	1,050	231
Portland	213			New Orleans		278
Boston	219					

Stocks Dec. 10, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

At—	Cuba—	Other	Brazil, Manila
boxes.	*hhd.	*hhd.	bags, bags, &c
N. York stock.....	28,053		16,331
Same date 1866.....	55,902		42,934

Imports since Jan. 1.....	195,252	223,569	43,097	266,666	15,919	86,540
Portland do.....	2,851	5,218	1,608	6,826		
Boston do.....	62,191	32,663	8,742	41,451	5,200	150
Philadelphia do.....	23,675	60,498	9,517	70,015		
Baltimore do.....	25,433	17,310	28,115	45,425		
New Orleans do.....	47,963	12,135	1,118	13,253	4,056	
Total import.....	377,443	351,399	92,237	443,676	24,476	86,679

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

MOLASSES.

There has been a fair business doing in all kinds of molasses, but prices have been less firm. The new crop New Orleans has come forward liberally, and prices are lower. The sales are 775 hhd. Cuba and Porto Rico, all at auction, and about 1,300 bbls. New Orleans.

The imports of molasses at all the ports for the week have been 2,007 hhd., against 956 last week, and the stock of foreign on hand at New York is 9,356 hhd., against 7,975 last week. The details are as follows:

At—	Porto	New	At—	Porto	N. O.
N. York hhd.	Cuba, Rico.	Other, Orl'ns	Philad'a.	Cuba, Rico.	Other bbls.
310		817	303		59
Portland		27	Baltimore		
Boston		100	New Orleans		

Stocks, December 10, and imports since January 1 are as follows:

At	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Oth. Fo'gn.	Total,	N. O.
*hhd.	*hhd.	*hhd.	*hhd.	hhd.	bbls.
New York stock.....	7,671	547	1,138	9,356	950
N. Y. imp'ts since Jan. 1.	83,497	20,975	37,592	141,974	10,021
Portland	37,816	99	354	38,469	
Boston	51,697	8,516	6,344	64,557	1,332
Philadelphia	46,423	1,470	1,807	49,700	1,290
Baltimore	13,992	1,135	3,937	18,364	44
New Orleans	31,863	175	10	32,048	
Total import.....	265,198	27,370	49,544	345,112	12,657

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Receipts, exports and stocks at Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

Year.	Rec'd this week.	Expts to U. S. week.	Since Jan. 1.	Total export week.	Since Jan. 1.	Stocks boxes
1867.....	338	4,966	362,443	21,284	1,367,829	35,417
1866.....	1,164		421,429	17,214	1,365,008	52,837
1865.....	377		453,703	1,245	1,436,356	39,175

SPICES.

There is only a light trade demand to report in spices, but with lower gold, gold prices are rather firmer.

FRUITS.

Foreign dried fruits are only moderately active, and rather nominal from lower gold. Domestic are steady.

We annex ruling quotations of goods in first hands:

Tea.

DUTY: 25 cents per lb.

	Duty paid.		Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair	90 @ 1 30	do do Ex f. to finest	85 @ 90
do Superior to fine	1 05 @ 1 25	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair.	80 @ 90
do Ex fine to finest	1 39 @ 1 50	do Sup'r to fine.	90 @ 1 05
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair	75 @ 1 00	do Ex f. to finest	10 @ 1 20
do Super. to fine.	1 15 @ 1 35	Oolong, Common to fair.	70 @ 80
do Ex fine to finest.	1 40 @ 1 70	do Superior to fine.	85 @ 1 19
unp. & Imp., Com. to fair	00 @ 1 15	do Ex fine to finest	1 25 @ 1 60
do Sup. to fine.	1 25 @ 1 45	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair	65 @ 80
do do Ex. f. to finest.	1 55 @ 1 85	do Sup'r to fine.	91 @ 1 05
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair.	65 @ 70	do Ex f. to finest	1 25 @ 1 53
do do Sup. to fine	75 @ 80		

Coffec.

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 @ lb; all other 10 @ cent ad valorem in addition.

Rio, prime, duty paid	gold 16 1/2 @ 17	Java, mats and bags	gold 26 @ 26 1/2
do good	gold 15 1/2 @ 16	Native Ceylon	28 @ 29
do fair	gold 14 1/2 @ 14	Maracaibo	16 @ 17 1/2
do ordinary	gold 12 @ 12 1/2	Laguayra	16 @ 17
do fair to g. cargoes	gold 13 @ 15	St. Domingo	15 @ 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 1/2 above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado, 2 1/2 cents @ lb.

Porto Rico	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do do do 18 to 15	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cuba, inf. to com. refining	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do 16 to 18	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do fair to good	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do do do 19 to 20	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do fair to good grocery	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do do white	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do pr. to choice	12 1/2 @ 13	Loaf	@ 17 1/2
do centrifugal	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Granulated	@ 16 1/2
do Melado	6 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Crushed and powdered	@ 16 1/2
Hav'a, Box. D. S. Nos. 7 to 9	11 @ 11 1/2	White coffee, A.	@ 15 1/2
do do do 10 to 12	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Yellow coffee	15 1/2 @ ..

Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents @ gallon.

New Orleans	65 @ 90	do Clayed	38 @ 42
Porto Rico	48 @ 65	Barbadoes	45 @ 54
Cuba Muscovado	43 @ 52		

Spices.

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

Cassia, in mats	gold 52 1/2 @ ..	Pepper, (gold)	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Ginger, race and Af (gold)	10 1/2 @ 11	Pimento, Jamaica (gold)	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Mace (gold)	90 @ 92 1/2	Cloves (gold)	16 @ 26 1/2
Nutmegs, No. 1 (gold)	87 @ 90		

Fruit.

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

Raisins, Seedless... 9 25 @ 9 50	Sardines... 18 1/2 @ 20
do Layer... 9 35 @ 9 50	Figs, Smyrna... 16 @ 20
do Bunch... 9 35 @ 9 50	Brazil Nuts... 9 @ 9 1/2
Currants... 12 @ 12	Filberts, Sicily... 11 @ 12 1/2
Atton, Leghorn... 29 @ 30	Walnuts... 11 @ 12 1/2
Trunes, Turkish... 16 @ 17	Pearl Sago... 11 @ 12
Dates... 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Tapioca... 11 @ 12
Almonds, Languedec... 36 @ 37	Macaroni, Italian... 11 @ 12
do Provence... 23 @ 29	Macaroni, French... 11 @ 12
do Sicily, Soft Shell... 20 @ 22	DRY FRUIT—
do Shelled... 26 @ 27	Apples... 6 @ 9 1/2
Sardines... 20 @ 22	Blackberries... 10 @ 10 1/2
do... 20 @ 22	Raspberries... 10 @ 10 1/2
do... 20 @ 22	Par. d Peaches... 30 @ 33

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., December 13, 1867.

The Dry Goods trade has continued to exhibit that quietness reported last week, and with the lower premium on gold and a decidedly lower rate for cotton, there has been a dull, heavy and drooping market during the entire week. This dullness yesterday resulted in a decline in Merimack prints to 12 1/2 cents per yard, and other leading kinds have to-day followed, or are withheld from sale. No sales can be made except on this basis of decline. Other kinds of domestic cotton goods are very quiet, but there are only few changes in prices to notice. Were there any considerable demand prices would recede to accommodate buyers. Woolen goods have slightly improved with the colder weather, and better demand for wool. Foreign goods are growing dull. The season is nearly over for any especial activity in this department. The export demand is also rather lighter than usual.

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.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Domestics. pkgs.	Dry Goods caecs.
Danish W. Indies..	27	\$1,462	2	\$200
British W. Indies..	6	359	8	535
Brazil.....	10	1,122	.....	.....
Cispatine Republic	18	933	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	21	2,453	.....	.....
Bremen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smyrna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Provinces..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this week..	82	\$6,389	145	\$19,936
Since Jan. 1.....	13,116	1,565,991	5,558	1,220,839
Same time 1866...	9,364	.....	.....	.....
..... 1860...	81,019	.....	.....	.....

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been very quiet, and prices are drooping. Atlantic N 3-4 8, Massachusetts C do 9, Lawrence H do 9 1/2, Indian Orchard L do 9, Commonwealth O do 7, Knox E do 9, Union do 10, Pepperell N do 10 1/2, Indian Head do 12, Atlantic V 7-8 12 1/2, Atlantic E do 10 1/2, Pacific E do 10 1/2, Tremont E do 10, Bedford R do 8 1/2, Boott O do 11, Indian Orchard W do 10, Massachusetts E do 10 1/2, Lawrence G do 11 1/2, Pepperell O do 11 1/2, Indian Head 4-4 15, Appleton A do 14 1/2, Wachusetts do 14 1/2, Pacific extra do 15, do H do 14, do L do 12 1/2, Atlantic A do 15 1/2, do H do 14 1/2, do L do 12 1/2, Lawrence E do 18, do C do 14 1/2, do F do 12 1/2, Stark A do 14, Amoskeag A do 14 1/2, do B do 14, Medford do 13 1/2, Kennebeck do 9, Roxbury do 13 1/2, Indian Orchard BB do 10 1/2, Nashua D do 11 1/2, Pepperell E do 13 1/2, Great Falls M do 11, do S do 10 1/2, Dwight W do 12 1/2, Standard do 11, Shawmut E do 11 1/2, Pepperell R do 12 1/2, Laconia E do 11 1/2, do B do 12, do O 9-8 12 1/2, Pequot do 17, Po casset do 13 1/2, Saranac E do 17, Boott S do 12, Indian Orchard A 40 inch 13 1/2, do C 37 inch 11 1/2, Nashua 5-4 22 1/2, Indian Head do 22 1/2, Utica do 27 1/2, do 7-4 32 1/2, Pepperell 9-4 35, Pepperell 10-4 40, Utica do 50, do 11-4 55.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS show but little change; but there is only a nominal demand at this time. Mechanics 3-4 7 1/2, Globe do 8, Kingston do 9 1/2, Boott R do 9, Globe A 7-8 8 1/2, Washington do 9, Strafford S do 10, Putnam B do 9 1/2, Amoskeag Z do 10 1/2, Ed. Harris do 10 1/2, Great Falls M do 11 1/2, do S do 10 1/2, do A do 12 1/2, do J do 12 1/2, Lyman Cambric do 12 1/2, Strafford M do 11, Lawrence L do 11 1/2, Hill's Semp Idem do 12, James 31 inch 14, Bartlett 31 do 11 1/2, Greene G 4 4 11, Putnam A do 11, Newmarket C do 12 1/2, Great Falls K do 12 1/2, Bartletts do 14 1/2, James Steam do 14, Indian River XX do 10 1/2, Attawagan XX do 11 1/2, Hope do 12 1/2, Tip Top do 15, Blackstone do 14, Amoskeag A do 16, Boott B do 13, Forestdale do 16, Masonville do 17, Androscoggin L do 17, Lonsdale do 17, Bates XX do 20, Wamsutta H do 20, do O do 20, Mystic Lake do 20, Atlantic Cambric do 25, Lonsdale Cambric do 25, New York Mills do 27 1/2, Hill do 16, Dwight 9-8 22, Wamsutta do 23 1/2, Amoskeag 42 inch 16 1/2, Waltham do 16 1/2, Chickopee 44 in. 20, Naumkeag W 5-4 20, Boott W do 17 1/2, Nashua do 22 1/2, Bates do 20, Wamsutta do 27, Utica do 27 1/2, Waltham 6-4 25, Mattawamkeag do 25, Pepperell do 25, Allendale do 24, Utica do 32 1/2, Waltham 8-4 32 1/2, Pepperell do 36, Mattawamkeag 9-4 36 1/2, Pepperell do 42 1/2, Utica do 50, Waltham do 40, Phoenix 10-4 35, Monadnock do 37 1/2, Bates do 42 1/2, Waltham do 47 1/2, Allendale do 45, Pepperell do 46 1/2, Utica do 55, Pepperell 11-4 55.

Ticks are only moderately active at nominal rates. Amoskeag A C A 32 inch 40, do A 22 inch 28, do B 32 inch 25, do D 30 inch 19, do O 30 inch

22, Brunswick 14, Blackstone River 16, Hamilton 25, Somerset 18, Thorndike 17, Pearl River 35, Housewife ex. 28, do AAA 25, do AA 22, Pittsfield 9 1/2, Housewife A 19, York 32 inch 32 1/2, do 30 inch 25, Cordis A A A 32 inch 27 1/2, do 4-4 27 1/2, Everett 27 1/2, do A 32 inch 27 1/2, Boston A A 24, Lehigh Valley B 18 1/2, Swift River 16 1/2 Browns AAA 15, Albany 9.

STRIPES are inactive and nominal. Amoskeag 22 1/2-23 1/2, Whittenton AA 22 1/2, do 3-8 20, do BB 17, do C 14, Pittsfield 3 3 9 1/2, Haymaker 16-17, Everett 12, Massabesic 6-8 22 1/2, Boston 13 1/2-14 1/2, American 13-14, Eagle 12 1/2-13 1/2, Hamilton 22 1/2, Jewett City 13 1/2-14 1/2, Sheridan G 18 1/2.

CHECKS are very quiet. Park Mills Red 18, Lanark 4x2 28 inch 12 1/2, Lanark Fur 12 1/2, Union 50 4x2 25, do 50 2x2 25, do 20 4x2 22 1/2, do 20 2x2 22 1/2, Kennebeck 22 1/2, Star No. 600 11, do No 800 2x2 17, do No 900 4x2 20, Miners and Mech 21.

DENIMS are in light demand for a few makes. Amoskeag 27 1/2, Haymaker 28 inch 18, do brown 16, York 28 inch 25, Boston Manufacturing Co. 29 inch 18 1/2, Union 16, Monitor 12 1/2, Manchester Co. 17, Columbian XXX 28, do blue 27 1/2, Arlington 17, Otis AXA 26 1/2, do BB 24, Mount Vernon 24, Pawnee 12 1/2, Northfield 12 1/2, Webster 10.

BROWN DRILLS are only moderately active for export. Winthrop 18, Amoskeag 16 1/2, Laconia 16 1/2, Pepperell 16 1/2, do fine jean 16, Stark A 16, Massabesic 14 1/2, Massachusetts G 12, Woodward duck bag 21, National bags 31, Stark A do 37 1/2, Liberty do 31.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull, and with considerable stocks of prints on hand, and a lower rate for cotton business is wholly nominal.

PRINTS have been dull, heavy and drooping until yesterday, when Merrinack D's were reduced one cent., which caused other goods to decline in proportion, if any sales were made. Some holders resisted the decline, and prices are irregular. Stocks are considerable and increasing. American 12 1/2, Amoskeag dark 11 1/2, do purple 12 1/2, do shirting 11 1/2, do palm leaf 12 1/2, Merrinack D 12 1/2, do purple 12 1/2, do W dark 13 1/2, do purple 14, do pink 14, Sprague's 12 1/2 do purple 13, do shirting 13 1/2, do pink 13, do turkey red 12 1/2, do blue check 12 1/2, do solid 12, do indigo blue 12 1/2, do Swiss ruby 12 1/2, London Mourning 12, Simpson Mourning 12, Amoskeag Mourning 11, Dannel's 12 1/2, Allen pink 12 1/2, Arnolds 11, Gloucester 12 1/2, Wamsutta 9 1/2, Pacific 12 1/2, Cocheco 13 1/2, Lowell 10 1/2, Hamilton Purple 12 1/2, Victory 10 1/2, Home 9, Empire State 7, Lancaster 13-17 1/2, Atlantic 7 1/2.

GINGHAMS are only moderately active. Lancaster 16 cents, Hartford 12, Hampden 12, Caledonia 12 1/2, Glasgow 15, Clyde 11, Berkshire 14, German 14 1/2, Roanoke 11 1/2, Hadley 12 1/2, Manchester 15 cents.

CANTON FLANNELS are in fair demand for heavy grades. Ellerton N brown 27 1/2, do O do 28, do P do 21, do S do 18, do T do 16 1/2, Laconia do 21, Slaterville do 15 1/2, Hamilton do 21, Naumkeag do 18, Tremonts 17, Ellerton N Blea 29, do O do 25, do P do 23, Stillwater do 18, Granite State do 20, Naumkeag do 21.

CORSET JEANS are also fairly active and steady. Androscoggin 11, Bates colored 11, do bleached 11, Naumkeag 13 1/2, Pepperell 15, Naumkeag satteen 17 1/2, Laconia 13 1/2, Amoskeag 13, Newmarket 12, Indian Orchard 11 1/2, Ward 16.

CAMBRICS AND SILESIAES show some slight change, but a fair demand prevails. Washington glazed cambrics sell at 9 1/2c, Victory H 8 1/2, do A 9, Superior 7, Pequot 9 1/2, Waverly 11, Wauregan 9 1/2, and S. S. & Sons paper cambrics 32 inch at 11 1/2, do high colors 12 1/2, White Rock 11, Masonville 11 1/2, Warren 12 1/2, and Lonsdale Silesias 28 inch at 20, Victory J 14, Indian Orchard 16, Ward 16.

MUSLIN DELAINES are quiet at last week's prices. Lowell 17-19, Hamilton Co. 17, Manchester 17, Pacific dark 17, Pekin 28, Armures dark 17, Pacific Merinos A 30, Mourning 16, Spragues 17, Skirtings 30, Alpacs 28.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS are in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Belknap shirting flannels sells at 40, Washington do 50, Rob Roy rolled 6-4 69, Rob Roy 8-4 35, Cocheco black and white check 45, Franklin shirting 42 1/2, Caledonia shirting 32 1/2, Pequa, double fold 36-40, Bay State Opera 50 1/2, Gilbert's do 57, Franklin do 52 1/2, Washington do 43, and Park Lineys No. 35 at 20 do 45, 22 1/2, do 50 25, do 60 27 1/2, do 65, 33, do 75 35, Wamsutta No. 40 22 1/2, do 50 25, do 70 35, White Rock 22, Black Rock 20, James Nolan 23 1/2.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec 12, 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...	1,488	\$633,340	149	\$77,507	100	\$27,188
do cotton...	1,258	395,649	467	148,097	138	39,377
do silk...	302	297,790	83	85,571	134	109,451
do flax...	1,367	363,144	172	49,469	248	51,435
Miscellaneous dry goods.	473	175,480	205	90,419	247	85,698
Total.....	4,888	\$1,875,403	1,076	\$451,063	867	\$313,199
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	122	\$55,558	230	\$131,782	245	\$86,202
do cotton...	106	35,368	82	27,183	74	24,807
do silk...	48	67,389	70	75,129	54	86,795
do flax...	106	35,860	260	68,535	323	79,451
Miscellaneous dry goods.	22	3,133	146	7,183	1,035	17,996
Total.....	404	\$197,308	838	\$309,812	1,711	\$245,251
Add ent'd for consumpt'n 4,888		1,875,403	1,076	451,063	867	313,199
Total th'wn upon mak't.	5,292	\$2,072,711	1,914	\$760,875	2,578	\$558,450
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	848	\$389,318	595	\$269,261	314	\$110,888
do cotton...	677	241,046	302	112,043	642	165,251
do silk...	126	151,946	66	76,009	71	81,860
do flax...	635	199,856	615	204,800	676	174,861
Miscellaneous dry goods.	27	19,979	24	10,093	179	72,721
Total.....	2,313	\$1,002,145	1,632	\$672,206	1,882	\$605,081
Add ent'd for consumpt'n 4,888		1,875,403	1,076	451,063	867	313,199
Total entered at the port 7,201		\$2,877,548	2,708	\$1,123,269	2,749	\$918,280

The Railway Monitor.

PACIFIC RAILROADS—The condition of the several works under this general title at the close of the working season is very favorable, showing that an immense energy has been exercised in their construction since the opening of 1867, and that we are now considerably nearer the consummation of the enterprise which contemplates the union of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard by rail than is generally supposed.

The latest advices from San Francisco inform us that the track of the Central Pacific Railroad has been laid from Cisco to the summit of the Sierra Nevada (100 miles from Sacramento) and through the great tunnel 7,000 feet above sea-level. The first passenger car passed through the tunnel on the last day of November. Twenty-four miles of the track have been laid on the east side of the mountains; and with open weather until the middle of December the gap of six miles (intervening between the completed portions) would be filled up and a connection made, so that the travel and traffic would be carried uninterruptedly into the country east of the Sierra, a distance from Sacramento of 130 miles.

No further progress has been made on the Western Pacific Railroad, or that portion of the total line between Sacramento and San Jose, 120 miles. The completed portion is the same as last year, viz., 20 miles.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now finished 525 miles west from Omaha to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid to Evans Pass, 30 miles further) and the highest point between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans) in January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but 80 feet to the mile. Work on the rock-cutting on the western slope will be continued through the winter, so that track-laying may be resumed early in the spring.

The Union Pacific (E. D.) Railroad was opened for business to Fort Hays, 290 miles west from the Missouri River, on the 14th October. The track is now laid to the 315th milestone.

The Central Branch (formerly the Atchison and Pike's Peak) Railroad is open a distance of 60 miles west of Atchison, where it connects with the Missouri River Railroad, a line running from Kansas City to Leavenworth.

The following table shows the total length of these several routes, the length completed at the close of 1866 and 1867, respectively, the length opened in 1867, and the length yet to be built:

Table with columns: Lines, Total route, Completed 1866, Completed 1867, Opened 1867, Miles to be built. Rows include Union Pacific (main line), (E. D.), (Central Br.), Central Pacific of California, and Western Pacific (California).

—the whole to be completed by the close of 1870. The government bond subsidy to these lines is \$16,000 on 1,124 miles; \$32,000 on 834 miles, and \$48,000 on 300 miles—total, \$59,362,000. These amounts are issued to the plain, table-land, and mountain divisions. This is irrespective of the magnificent land grant by Congress.

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 & Gt. Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and N. West'n., Chic., R. I. and Pacific, Detroit and Milwaukee, and Marietta and Cincinnati.

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 Yearly totals for 1865, 1866, and 1867.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns for Stock name, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last paid, rate), and FRIDAY (Bid, Ask). Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.—PAGE 2.

Bond List Page 1 will appear in this place next week.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, INTEREST, PRINCIPAL PAYABLE, FRIDAY, and Amount outstanding. It lists various bonds for railroads, canals, and miscellaneous projects, including details like interest rates and maturity dates.

Digitized for FRASER

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 Travellers' Use, on

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.,

(53 Old Broad Street, London.)

AND THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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

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

LEVI P. MORTON.
WALTER H. BURNS.CHARLES E. MILNOR.
H. CRUGER OAKLEY.P. D. RODDEY,
J. N. PETTY,R. P. SAWYERS.
N. P. BOULETT**P. D. RODDEY & Co.,**No. 2½ Wall Street, N.Y.,
(PETTY, SAWYERS & CO., MOBILE, ALA.)**BANKERS AND BROKERS.**

Gold, Bonds and Stocks Bought and sold on Commission.

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

Lockwood & Co.,**BANKERS.**No. 94 BROADWAY & No. 6 WALL STREET.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

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

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

McKim, Bros. & Co.,**BANKERS,**
62 WALL STREET.

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

BANKING HOUSE

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.**FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.**KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,****BANKERS AND BROKERS.**

No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

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

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.**EDWARD STEPHENS & Co.,****STOCK BROKERS & BANKERS,**

50 BROAD STREET.

Buy and Sell Railroad and Mining Stocks, Bonds Government Securities and Gold, on Commission only.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph will receive prompt attention. Deposits received subject to check at sight and Four Per Cent. Interest allowed thereon.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,**Running West from Omaha Across the Continent****ARE NOW COMPLETED.**

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, for which it takes a SECOND LIEN as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have already been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau Street.**CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall Street.****JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall Street.****HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall Street.****HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.**

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP

showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.
NEW YORK.

November 25, 1867.

Insurance.

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

ASSETS.....\$2,300,000
New and important plans of Life Insurance have been adopted by this Company. See new Prospectus. Profits available after policies have run one year, and annually thereafter.
JOHN EADIE, President.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Secretary.

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.....\$1,261,319
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 net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.
This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls, and Freight.
Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

TRUSTEES.

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

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.

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

JACOB REESE, President.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

Insurance.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

UNITED STATES BRANCH,
74 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Policies Issued in Gold or Currency at option of Applicant.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid in this Country.
NEW YORK BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

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

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital and Surplus \$1,500,000.

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

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital and surplus \$1,000 000.

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

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus \$700,000.

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

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital \$275,000.

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

Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.
WHITE, ALLYN & Co. Agents,
NO. 7 WALL STREET.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD.

Incorporated 1819..... Charter Perpetual.

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

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

Assets July 1, 1867..... \$4,650,938 27
Liabilities..... 377,668 46

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW YORK AGENCY

NO. 62 WALL STREET.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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.

Insurance.

Queen Fire Insurance Co
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

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

Special Fund of \$200,000

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

HOME INSURANCE Co.,

135 BROADWAY.

Capital.....\$2,000,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1867..... 3,439,120 73
Liabilities..... 114,849 48

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

The Corn Exchange

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,
Insures against Loss by Fire and the Danger of Inland Navigation.
NO. 104 BROADWAY.

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

R. F. MASON, President.
J. S. ROBERTS, Vice-Pres
GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y

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

SURPLUS, July 1st, 1867..... \$15,074 73

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

RUDOLPH GARRIGI E, President.
JOHN E. KAHL, Vice President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, 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.....38,480 09

BENJ. S. WALCOTT, President.
REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

Bankers.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., } 3 Nassau St.,
Philada. } New York.

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

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

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

FOUTE & LORING,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

33 BROAD STREET AND 36 NEW STREET.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

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

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

Anchors—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Of 209 lb and upward per lb 8 @

Ashes—Duty: 15 cents per cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort... 100 lb 8 25 @ 8 50 Pearl, 1st sort... 11 00 @

Beeswax—Duty: 20 cents per cent ad val. American yellow per lb 4 @ 41

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 cents. Rio Grande shin per ton 48 00 @

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard... per M. 10 50 @ 11 50 Croton... 18 00 @ 22 60 Philadelphia Fronts... 40 00 @ 45 00

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair 1 lb. Amer'n, gray & wh. per lb 50 @ 1 75

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter—

Fresh pail, per lb 40 @ 50 H-f-k in tubs per lb 40 @ 45 Welsh, tubs per lb 38 @ 42 Fine to extra Sta e... 4 @ 46 Good to fine Sta... 3 8 @ 40 Common Sta... 20 @ 30 Western Butter... 18 @ 37 Grease butter, ark. per lb @

Cheese— Factory Dairies... 15 @ 16 do Common... 12 @ 14 Farm Dairies... 14 @ 16 do Common... 11 @ 13

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 3; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Sperm, patent... 58 @ Refined sperm, city... 48 @ Stearic... 30 @ 31 Adamantine... 20 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale per bl... @ 1 75

Chains—Duty, 3 1/2 cents per lb. One inch & upward per lb 8 @

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 30 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel. Liverpool Orrel. per ton of 2,240 lb @ Anthracite... 6 50 @ 7 00 Cardiff steam... @ 15 60 Liverpool Gas Cann'l... @ 10 10 Newcastle Gas... @ 10 10

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (in bond)(gold) per lb 16 @ 17 Maracabo do (gold) @ Guayaquil do (gold) 11 @ 12 St Domingo... (gold) @ 9

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.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 cents per lb. Sheathing, new... 33 Sheathing, yellow... 26 @ 35 Bolts... 35 @ Braziers... 21 @ Baltimore... 23 @ Detroit... 23 @ Portage Lake... 22 1/2

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

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

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 2 1/2 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 30; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 80 cents per cent ad val Balsam Copivi, 30; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Callisaya

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 cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cents per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cents per cent; 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.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cents per cent ad val.; Sal Eratrus, 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.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE.

Acid, Citric... @ 88 Alcohol, 95 per cent... @ 4 25 Aloes, Cape... per lb 20 @ 75 Aloes, Socotrine... 75 @ 85 Alum... 3 1/2 @ 1 50 Annato, good to prime... 75 @ 1 50 Antimony, Regulus of Argols, Crude... 18 @ 20 Argols, Refined... 32 @ 33 Arsenic, Powdered... 2 @ 3 Assafetida... 25 @ 40 Balsam Copivi... 37 1/2 @ 90 Balsam Tolu... 1 40 @ 1 50 Balsam Peru... @ 3 75 Bark Petayo... 60 @ 30 Berries, Persian, gold... 30 @ Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle... gold 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Bi Chromate Potash... 19 @ 19 1/2 Bleaching Powder... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Borax, Refined... 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2 Brimstone, Crude per ton... (gold) 39 00 @ 40 60 Brimstone, Am. Roll per lb... @ 3 1/2 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... @ 1 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... (gold) @ 2 1/2 Camphor, Refined... 92 @ 1 70 Cantharides... 1 70 @ 1 75 Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 19 1/2 @ 20 Cardamoms, Malabar... @ 3 25 Castor Oil Cases per gal 2 00 @ Chamomile Flowers per lb 15 @ 60 Chlorate Potash (gold) 1 1/2 @ 32 Caustic Soda... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 Caraway Seed... 19 @ 15 Coriander Seed... 14 @ 15 Cochineal, Hon (gold) 90 @ 92 1/2 Cochineal, Mexic'n (g'd) 90 @ 90 Copperas, American... 14 @ Cream Tartar, pr. (gold) 28 @ 33 Cubebs, East India... 33 @ 38 Cutch... 15 1/2 @ 16 Epsom Salts... @ 4 1/2 Extract Logwood... 10 1/2 @ Fennel Seed... 17 @ Flowers, Benzoin, per oz. 80 @ 60 Gambier... gold 4 1/2 @ Gamboge... 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginseng, South & West... 65 @ 70 Gum Arabic, Picked... 50 @ 78 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 31 @ 35 Gum Benzoin... 50 @ 55 Gum Kowrie... 84 @ 86 Gum Gueda... 20 @ 21 Gum Damar... 33 @ 43 Gum Myrrh, East India... 55 @ Gum Myrrh, Turkey... @ 25 Gum Senegal... (gold) @ 25 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 85 @ Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey... (gold) 60 @ 1 00 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 60 @ 8 70 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ Ipecacuanha, Brazil... 3 85 @ 3 90 Jalap, in bond gold... 85 @ 90 Lac Dye... 25 @ 55 Licorice Paste, Calabria... 31 @ 33 Licorice, Paste, Sicily... 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste Spanish Solid... 84 @ 40 Licorice Paste, Greek... 31 @ Madder, Dutch... (gold) 9 @ 9 1/2 do, French, EXF.F. do 9 1/2 @ 10 Manna, large flake... 1 70 @ 1 5 Manna, small flake... 95 @ Mustard Seed, Cal... 8 @ 12 Mustard Seed, Trieste... 14 @ Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 25 @ 40 Oil Anis... 5 7 1/2 @ Oil Cassia... 8 75 @ 4 00 Oil Bergamot... 6 50 @

Oil Lemon... 8 87 @ 4 12 1/2 Oil Peppermint, pure... 5 62 1/2 @ Opium, Turkey (gold) 6 50 @ 6 60 Oxalic Acid... 1 6 @ Phosphorus... @ 42 1/2 Prussiate Potash... 15 @ 37 Quicksilver... 7 1/2 @ 80 Rhubarb, China... 2 25 @ 3 50 Sago, Peeled... 6 1/2 @ 7 Salaratus... 20 @ 9 Sal Am'iac, Ref (gold) 3 1/2 @ 9 Sal Soda, Newcastle... 2 @ 2 1/2 Sarsaparilla, Hond... @ 26 Sarsaparilla, Mex... @ 14 Seneca Root... 7 @ 40 Senna, Alexandria... 25 @ 28 Senna, East India... 20 @ 25 She'l Lac... 35 @ 45 Soda Ash (80 p.c.) (g'd) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Sugar L'd, W'e (gold)... 25 @ Sulp Quinine, Am per oz 2 0 @ Sulphate Morphine... 6 20 @ 6 25 Tart'e Acid... (g'd) per lb 49 @ 50 Tapioca... 1 @ Verdigris, dry & ex dry 47 @ 50 Vitriol, Blue... 9 1/2 @ 10

Duck—Duty, 30 cents per cent ad val. Ravens, Light... per pe 16 00 @ Ravens, Heavy... 18 00 @ Scotch, G'ck, No. 1 per y... @ 72 Cotton, No. 1... per y... 52 @

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood... (gold) per lb @ Fustic, Cuba... 40 60 @ Fustic, Savanilla... @ 32 00 Fustic, Maracabo, gold... 2 00 @ Logwood, Hon (gold) 19 00 @ Logwood, Laguna (gold) @ Logwood, St. Domin... @ 15 00 Logwood, Cam (gold)... @ Logwood, Jamaica... 15 00 @ Limawood... @ 122 50 Barwood... (gold) @

Feathers—Duty: 30 cents per cent ad val. Prime Western... per lb 85 @ 90 Tennessee... @ 85

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. 4 10 @ 6 00 Pickled Seal... per bbl. @ Pickled Cod... per bbl. 4 50 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Mass shore... 14 50 @ Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax... @ Mackerel, No. 1, Bay... 16 36 @ 16 50 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay... @ 12 00 Mackerel, No. 2, Haax... @ Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. 1 ge 10 00 @ 10 25 Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax... @ Mackerel, No. 3, Mass... @ Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 37 00 @ Salmon, r'kled, p. t. c... @ Herring, Sealed per box... 35 @ 40 Herring, No. 1... 20 @ 25 Herring, pickled per bbl. 5 00 @ 7 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. Jersey... per lb 15 1/2 @ 22 1/2

Fruits—See special report. Beaver, Dark... per skin 1 00 @ 3 00 do Pale... 50 @ 2 00 Bear, Black... 5 00 @ 12 00 do brown... 2 00 @ 8 00 Badger... 20 @ 50 Cat, Wild... 40 @ 60 do House... 10 @ 20 Fisher... 4 00 @ 8 00 Fox, Silver... 5 00 @ 50 00 do Cross... 3 00 @ 5 00 do Red... 75 @ 1 00 do Grey... 40 @ 60 Lynx... 50 @ 75 Marten, Dark... 5 00 @ 20 00 do pale... 1 00 @ 3 00 Mink, dark... 3 00 @ 6 00 Muskrat... @ Otter... 5 00 @ 8 00 Opossum... 10 @ 18 Raccoon... 10 @ 50 Skunk, Black... 80 @ 60

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 3 1/2 @ 40 per cent. 6x 8 to 8x10... 50 ft 6 25 @ 4 75 8x11 to 10x15... 6 75 @ 5 00 11x14 to 12x18... 7 50 @ 5 50 18x16 to 16x24... 8 50 @ 6 00 18x22 to 20x30... 10 00 @ 7 00 20x30 to 24x30... 12 50 @ 8 00 24x31 to 24x36... 14 00 @ 9 00 25x36 to 26x40... 16 00 @ 10 00 2x40 to 30x48... 18 00 @ 14 00 24x54 to 32x56... 20 50 @ 16 00 32x55 to 34x60... 24 00 @ 18 00 34x62 to 40x60... 25 00 @ 21 00

Everch Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick) Nev: 1st of Sept. 25 Discount 20 @ 25 per cent. 6x 8 to 8x10... 50 feet 6 25 @ 4 25

8x11 to 10x15... 6 75 @ 5 00 11x14 to 12x18... 7 50 @ 5 50 13x18 to 16x24... 8 50 @ 6 00 18x22 to 18x30... 10 00 @ 7 00 20x30 to 24x30... 12 50 @ 8 00 24x31 to 24x36... 14 00 @ 9 00 25x36 to 26x40... 16 00 @ 10 00 28x40 to 30x48 (3 qlts) 18 00 @ 14 00 24x54 to 32x56 (3 qlts) 20 50 @ 16 00 32x58 to 34x60 (3 qlts) 24 00 @ 18 00 34x62 to 40x60 (3 qlts) 25 00 @ 21 00 English sells at 15 per cent off above rates.

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 \$ 18 @ 19 Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard, y'd 20 1/2 @ 21 Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 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... 86 @ 1 06

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed per lb 87 @ 87 1/2 Buenos Ayres, mixed... 85 @ 86 Hog, Western, unwash... 11 @ 12

Hardware— Axes—Cast steel, best brand... per doz 14 @ 17 do ordinary... 12 @ 13 Carpe ter's Adzes... 24 @ 27 do ordinary... 21 @ 25 Shingling Hatchets, C't steel, best br'ds, Nos. 1 to 3... 8 00 @ 9 00 do ordinary... 6 17 @ 7 50 Broad hatch's 3 to 8 bat. 12 60 @ 25 00 do ordinary... 12 0 @ Coffee Mills... List 2 @ 25 % dis. do Bri. Hopper... do Wood Back... Cotton Gins, per saw... \$5 @ 3 less 20 % Narrow Wrought Butts List 5 % dis Cast Butts—Fast Joint. List 10 % adv Loose Joint... List. Hinges Wrought... List 12 1/2 % dis Door Bolts, Cast Bbl List 25 @ 30 % dis Carriage and Tire do List 55 % 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... New 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 Taft's... List 65 % dis Smith's Vises... per lb 20 @ 22 Framing Chisels, New List 37 1/2 @ 40 dis Firmer do in sets. List 40 % adv do do handled, in sets... List 40 % adv Augur Bits... List 20 @ 10 % dis Short Augurs, per dz. New List 30 % dis Ring do List 30 % dis Cut Tacks... List 75 % dis Cut Brads... List 60 % dis Rivet, Iron... List 25 @ 40 % dis Screws, American... List 37 % dis do English... List 0 @ 45 % dis Shovels and Spades... List 5 % dis Horse Shoes... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 Planes... List 30 @ 35 % adv

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs for shipping... 95 @ 1 00 Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

Amer. Dressed per ton 330 00 @ 360 00 do Undressed... 230 00 @ 240 00 Russia, Clean... @ 350 60 Jute... (gold) 130 00 @ 150 00 Manila... per lb (gold) 11 @ 11 1/2 Sisal... 14 @ 14 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 18 @ 19 Montevideo... do 18 1/2 @ 19 Rio Grande... do 18 1/2 @ " Orinoco... do " @ California... do gold @ 18 1/2 California, Mex. do do Porto Cabello... do 14 @ 15 Vera Cruz... do 17 @ 17 1/2 Tampico... do 17 @ 17 1/2 Texas... cur 18 @ 21

Dry Salted Hides— Chli... (gold) 15 1/2 @ 16 California... do " @ Tampico... do " @ South & West... do 11 @ 12 Wet Salted Hides— Bue Ayres per lb g'd 11 @ 11 1/2 Rio Grande... do 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2 California... do 12 @ 12 1/2 Western... do " @ Country's alter trim. & City do cured. 12 1/2 @ 13 do do 1 1/2 @ 13

Upper Leather Stock— B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip per lb gold 23 @ Sierra Leone... cash 16 @ Gambia & Bissau do 27 @ 30

Honey—Duty, 2 cent per gallon. Cuba (in bond) (g'c) per gall. 60 @

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1867... per lb 40 @ 70 do of 1866... 50 @ 60 Foreign... 60 @ 65

Horns--Duty, 10 cent ad val.
 Ox, Rio Grande... C 8 50 @
 Ox, American... 7 00 @

India Rubber--Duty, 10 cent ad val.
 Para, Fine... 69 @ 62 1/2
 Para, Medium... @
 Para, Coarse... @ 50
 East India... @
 Carthagena, &c... @

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

Iron--Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb.
 Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, 89 cent ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.
 Pig, Scotch, No 1.
 Pig ton 37 00 @ 39 00
 Pig, American, No. 1... 40 00 @
 Bar, Ref'd Eng & Amer 85 9 @ 90 0
 Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (ingold)... 92 50 @ 105 00

STORE PRICES--
 Bar Swedes, assorted sizes... @ 155 00
 Bar, English and American, Refined... 100 00 @ 115 00
 do do Common... 90 00 @ 95 00
 Scroll... 127 50 @ 175 00
 Ovals and Half Round... 127 50 @ 155 00
 Band... @ 127 50
 Horse Shoe... 125 00 @
 Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch... 105 00 @ 166 00
 Hoop... 132 50 @ 85 00
 Nail Rod... 9 @ 10 1/4
 Sheet, Russia... 15 @ 16
 Sheet, Single, Double and Treble... 5 @ 7
 Bails, Eng. (g'd) per ton 52 50 @ 53 00
 do American... @ 82 50

Ivory--Duty, 10 cent ad val.
 East India, Prime... 2 87 @ 3 00
 East Ind. Billiard Ball... 8 00 @ 3 25
 African, Prime... 2 87 @ 3 00
 African, Scivel, W.C. 1 60 @ 2 50

Lead--Duty, Pig, 3/4 cent per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.
 Galena... 100 lb @
 Spanish... (gold) 6 37 @ 6 50
 German... (gold) 6 50 @ 6 55
 English... (gold) 6 37 @ 6 75
 Bar... net @ 10 50
 Pipe and Sheet... net @ 12 00

Leather--Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val.
 Oak, Slaughter, light... 38 @ 42
 do do middle... 35 @ 46
 do do heavy... 40 @ 46
 do light Cropped... 42 @ 43
 do middle do... 43 @ 45
 do bellies... @
 Hemik, B. A., &c. l't... 27 @ 28
 do do middle... 28 @ 30
 do do heavy... 28 @ 32
 do Califor., light... 26 1/2 @ 27 1/2
 do do middle... 27 @ 28 1/2
 do do heavy... 27 @ 29
 do Orino., etc. l't... 26 @ 27
 do do middle... 26 @ 27 1/2
 do do heavy... 26 @ 28
 do do & B. A.
 dam'gd all w'g's... 24 @ 26
 do do poor do... 20 @ 23
 do Slauch. in rough... 37 @ 39
 Oak, Slauch. in rou., l't... 42 @ 45
 do do do mid... @
 and heavy... 40 @ 41

Lime--Duty: 10 cent ad val.
 Rockland, com. per bbl... @ 1 50
 do heavy... @ 1 85

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... 35 00 @ 40 00
 White Pine Box B'ds... 24 00 @ 29 00
 White Pine Merch.
 Box Boards... 29 00 @ 30 00
 Clear Pine... 60 00 @ 70 00
 Laths, Eastern per M 3 00 @
 Poplar and White wood B'ds & Pl'k... 55 00 @ 60 00
 Cherry B'ds & Plank... 75 00 @ 80 00
 Oak and Ash... 55 00 @ 60 00
 Maple and Birch... 35 00 @ 40 00
 Black Walnut... 90 00 @ 100 00

TAVES--
 White oak, pipe, ext.a... 225 00 @
 do pipe, heavy... @ 225 00
 do pipe, light... @ 175 00
 do pipe, culls... 110 @ 119 00
 do hhd., extra... @ 245 00
 do hhd., heavy... @ 175 00
 do hhd., light... @ 11 00
 do hhd., culls... @ 100 00
 do bbl., extra... @ 150 00
 do bbl., heavy... @ 115 00
 do bbl., light... @ 90 00
 do bbl., culls... @ 60 00
 Red oak, hhd., h'vy... @ 129 00
 do hhd., light... @ 80 00

HEADINGS--White oak, hhd... @ 140 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood--Duty free.
 Mahogany St. Domingo... 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 Mananilla... 10 @ 14
 do Mexican... 11 @ 15
 do Honduras (American wood)... 11 @ 20
 Cedar, Nuevitas... 8 @ 12
 do Mananilla... 8 @ 12
 do Mexican... 8 @ 12
 do Florida, c. ft... 25 @ 50
 Rosewood, R. Jan... 5 @ 8
 do Bahia... 4 @ 6

Molasses--See special report.
Nails--Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 2 cents per lb.
 Cut, 4d. @ 60d. per 100 lb 5 50 @ 5 62 1/2
 Clinch... 7 00 @ 7 25
 Horse shoe, f'd (6d) per lb 27 @ 30
 Horse shoe, pressed... @
 Copper... 42 @
 Yellow metal... 26 @
 Zinc... 18 @

Naval Stores--Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude Turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 cent ad val.
 Turpentine, soft, 280 lb... @ 4 25
 Tar, Am rca... bbl 2 75 @ 3 50
 Pitch... 3 50 @
 Rosin, common... 2 75 @
 do strained and No. 2... 3 75 @ 3 12 1/2
 do No. 1... 3 25 @ 4 00
 do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.)... 6 00 @ 7 00
 Spirits turp., Am. per g... 22 @ 54

Oakum--Duty fr... 8 @ 11
Oil Cake--Duty: 20 cent ad val.
 City thin obl'g, in bbls... per ton 55 50 @ 6 00
 do in bags... 53 00 @ 54 00
 West. thin obl'g, do... 51 00 @

Oils--Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1: burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 20 cent ad val.
 Olive, qs (gold) per case 3 90 @
 do in casks, per gall... 1 65 @ 1 75
 Palm... per gall... 1 14 @
 Linseed, city... per gall... 1 00 @ 1 03
 Whale... 68 @ 74
 do refined winter... 83 @
 Sperm, crude... 2 10 @ 2 15
 do do unbleach... @ 2 30
 Lard oil... 1 15 @
 Red oil, city distilled... 62 @ 65
 Bank... 65 @
 Straits... 70 @
 Paraffine, 28-30 gr... 40 @ 45
 Kerosene... (free) 48 @

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, 11 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, 50 cents per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 cent ad val; China clay, 35 cent ton; Venetian red and vermilion 25 cent ad val; white chalk, \$10 per ton.
 Litharge, City... per lb 11 @ 11 1/2
 Lead, red, City... 11 @ 11 1/2
 do white, American, pure, in oil... @ 13
 do white, American, pure, dry... 11 @
 Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1... 9 @ 9 1/2
 do white, American, No. 1, in oil... 8 @ 12
 do white, French, in oil... 14 @ 14 1/2
 Ochre, yellow, French, dry... per 100 lb 2 25 @ 3 00
 do gr'd in oil... 2 @ 19
 Spanish brown, dry per 100 lb... 1 00 @ 1 25
 do gr'd in oil... 8 @ 9
 Paris wh., No. 1 per 100 lb... @
 Whiting, Amer... 2 @ 2 1/2
 Vermilion, Chinese per lb 1 35 @ 1 40
 do Trieste... 1 00 @ 1 15
 do Cal. & Eng... 1 30 @ 1 40
 do American... 25 @ 35
 Venet. red (N.C.) per cwt 3 00 @ 3 25
 Carmine, city made per lb 16 00 @ 20 00
 China clay... per ton 32 00 @ 31 00
 Chalk... per lb... 1 @
 Chalk, block... per ton 22 5 @ 23 00
 Chrome yellow... per lb 15 @ 35
 Bar, tes... 39 00 @ 42 75

Petroleum--Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.
 Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. per gal... 16 @
 Refined, free... 44 @ 45
 do in bond... 24 @ 28
 Naptha, refined... 31 @ 32
 Residium... per bbl... @ 3 25

Plaster Paris--Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val.
 Blue Nova Scotia per ton 3 87 @ 4 00
 White Nova Scotia... @ 4 20
 Calcined, eastern per bbl... @ 2 40
 Calcined city mills... @ 2 50

Provisions--Duty: beef and pork, 1 ct; lams, bacon, and lard, 2 ts per lb.
 Beef, plain mess per bbl... 13 00 @ 18 00
 do extra mess... 18 50 @ 21 00
 Pork, mess... 21 50 @ 21 85

do prime... 18 90 @ 18 50
 Lard... per lb 12 @ 13
 Lams... 11 @ 13
 Shoulders... 8 @ 9

Rice--Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.
 Carolina... per 100 lb 8 87 @ 9 50
 East India, dressed... 6 25 @ 7 00

Salt--Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.
 Turks Islands per bush... 48 @ 50
 Cadiz... @
 Liverpool, gr'd per sack 1 95 @ 2 00
 do fine, Ashton's (g'd) 2 60 @
 do fine, Worthing's 2 85 @ 2 90
 Onondaga, com. fine bls... @
 do do 210 lb bgs... @
 do do per bush... @
 Solar coarse... @
 Fine screened... @
 do... per pkg... @
 F. E... 240 lb bgs... @

Saltpetre--Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.
 Refined, pure... @ 15
 Crude... 9 1/2 @ 10
 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 11 @ 12 1/2
 Timothy, reaped per bush 2 50 @ 2 75
 Canary... per bush 5 3 @ 5 62 1/2
 Linseed, Am. clean per tce... @
 do Am. rough per bush 2 40 @ 2 50
 do Calcutta... gold @ 2 10

Shot--Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.
 Drop... per lb 11 @
 Buck... 14 @

Silk--Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.
 Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3... per lb 10 50 @ 11 50
 Laysams, superior, No. 1 @... 10 00 @ 10 25
 do medium, No. 3 @... 9 00 @ 9 50
 Canton, re-reel, No. 1 @... 8 00 @ 8 50
 Japan, superior... 11 00 @ 12 25
 do medium... 8 50 @ 10 00
 China thrown... 12 10 @ 18 00

Skins--Duty: 10 cent ad val.
 Goat, Curacao per lb cur... 42 @ 45
 do Buenos A... gold 80 @ 34
 do Vera Cruz... gold 40 @
 do Tampico... gold 45 @ 47 1/2
 do Matamoros... gold 37 @ 42 1/2
 do Payta... gold 81 @ 82
 do Madras... each @
 do Cape... 40 @ 42 1/2
 Deer, San Juan per lb gold 4 1/2 @
 do Bolivar... gold 80 @
 do Honduras... gold @
 do Sisal... gold 47 @ 50
 do Para... gold @ 50
 do Vera Cruz... gold 45 @ 47 1/2
 do Chagres... gold 45 @
 do Puerto Cab... gold @ 40

Soap--Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val.
 Castile... per lb 16 @ 17

Spelter--Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lbs.
 Plates, foreign per lb gold 6 @ 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... 14 @ 16
 American, spring... 12 @ 15
 American, cast... 21 @ 23
 English, spring... 10 @ 12 1/2
 English blister... 11 1/2 @ 20
 English machinery... 13 1/2 @ 16

Sunac--Duty: 10 cent ad val.
 Sicily... per ton... 125 00 @ 220 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 andterne plates, 25 per cent ad val.
 Banca... per lb (gold) 2 1/2 @
 Straits... (gold) 2 3/4 @ 24
 English... (gold) 2 3/4 @ 23
 Plates, char. I.C. per box 11 00 @ 12 00
 do I. C. Coke... 9 25 @ 10 50
 do Terne Charcoal 10 50 @ 11 25
 do Terne Coke... 8 87 @ 9 25

Tobacco--See special report.

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

Brandy--
 J. & F. Martell (gold) 4 90 @ 9 00
 Hennessy... (gold) 4 90 @ 16 00
 Otard, Dup. & Co. do 4 90 @ 13 00
 Pinet, Castil. & Co. do 4 75 @ 17 00
 Benaut & Co. do 5 00 @ 16 00
 J. Vassal & Co. do @
 Jules Robin... do @
 Marrette & Co. do 4 90 @ 10 00
 Vine Grow. Co. do 4 90 @ 9 00
 Leger freres... do 5 00 @ 10 00
 Other br'ds Cog. do 4 75 @ 7 50
 Pellevoisin... do @ 4 75
 A. Seignette... do 4 75 @
 Hiv. Pellevoisin do 4 75 @
 Alex. Seignette... do 4 75 @
 Arzac Seignette... do 4 75 @
 P. Romieux... do 4 75 @
 Rum--Jamaica... do 3 50 @ 4 50
 St. Croix... do 8 50 @
 Gin--Differ. brands do 3 00 @ 4 75
 Dom c--N.E. Rum, cur... @
 Bourbon Whisky, cur... @
 Whisky (in bond)... 31 @ 49

Wines--Port... (gold) 2 0 @ 8 50
 Burgundy Port... do 85 @ 1 30
 Sherry... do 1 25 @ 9 00
 Madeira... do 3 50 @ 7 00
 do Marzeilles do 70 @ 85
 Sherry do... @
 Malaga, sweet... do 90 @ 1 60
 do dry... do 90 @ 1 15
 Claret, in hhd. do 85 00 @ 60 00
 do in cases... do 2 65 @ 9 00
 Champagne... do @

Wire--Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.
 No. 0 to 18... 17 1/2 @ 22 1/2 ct. off list.
 No. 19 to 26... 30 ct. off list.
 No. 27 to 36... 35 ct. off list.
 Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain... per lb 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
 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--Carpent 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 @ 60
 do full bl'd Merino... 45 @ 50
 do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino... 40 @ 45
 Extra, pulled... 45 @ 50
 Superfine... 37 @ 40
 No. 1, pulled... 27 @ 32
 California, unwashed... 24 @ 25
 do common... 16 @ 20
 Texas... 15 @ 29
 Peruvian, unwashed... @
 Valparaiso, unwashed... 28 @ 30
 S. Amer. Mestiza, unww... 28 @ 32
 do common, w... @
 Entre Rios, washed... @
 S. American Cordova... 34 @ 37
 African, unwashed... 14 @ 18
 do washed... 30 @ 40
 Mexican, unwashed... 17 @ 19
 Smyrna, unwashed... 28 @ 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 @ 11 1/2

Freights--
 To LIVERPOOL: s. d. s.
 Cotton... per lb... @ 2 1/2
 Flour... per bbl... @ 5 9
 Petroleum... @ 25 0
 Heavy goods... per ton @ 40 0
 Oil... @ 40 0
 Corn, b'k & bags per bus... @ 6
 Wheat, bulk and bags... @ 6 1/2
 Beef... per tce... @ 5 0
 Pork... per bbl... @ 4 0
 To LONDON: s. d. s.
 Heavy goods... per ton 30 @
 Oil... @ 40 0
 Flour... per bbl... @ 3 0
 Petroleum... @ 5 6
 Beef... per tce... @ 6 0
 Pork... per bbl... @ 4 0
 Wheat... per bush... @ 9
 Corn... @ 8 1/2
 To GLASGOW (By Steam): s. d. s.
 Flour... per bbl... @ 4 0
 Wheat... per bush... @ 9 1/2
 Corn, bulk and bags... @ 9
 Petroleum (sall) per bbl... @ 5 6
 Heavy goods... per ton... @ 50 0
 Oil... @ 60 0
 Beef... per tce... @ 9 0
 Pork... per bbl... @ 7 0
 To HAVRE: s. d. s.
 Cotton... per lb... @
 Beef and pork... per bbl... @
 Measur. g'ds. per ton 10 00 @
 Petroleum... 5 6 @ 6 0
 Lard, tallow, out m + etc... per lb... @
 Asa, pet and pearl... 8 00 @ 10 00

Commercial Cards.

GILEAD A. SMITH,
15 LANGHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.
RAILROAD IRON,
BESSEMER RAILS,
STEEL TYRES,
AND METALS.
Railroad Bonds and U.S. and other American Securities negotiated, and Credit and Exchange provided for U. S. or Continent.
Consignments solicited on the usual terms of any of the staples.
Special Counting and Reception Rooms available for Americans in London, with the facilities usually found at the Continental Bankers.

Railroad Iron,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
FOR
Steam and Street Roads,
FOR SALE BY
S. W. HOPKINS & Co.,
69 & 71 Broadway.

Street Cars, Omnibuses.
JOHN STEPHENSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
New York.

NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE
GENUINE SWEDISH DANNE-MORA IRON.

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a contract with Messrs. W. Jessop & Sons, of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron, which in future, will be stamped

LEUFSTA, W. JESSOP & SONS.

And to which I request the special attention of the trade.

Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.
WM. JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of, Iron and Steel, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their establishments, Nos. 91 & 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and Nos. 133 & 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,
Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

Thomas J. Pope & Bro.
METALS.
292 PEARL STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK

F. & F. A. Dana,
FOREIGN & AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON, OLD AND NEW,
Pig, Scrap Iron and other Metals, Locomotives, Railroad Chairs & Spikes.
Old Rails Re-rolled or Exchanged for new.
67 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1826.
A. B. HOLABIRD & Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.,
ENGINE AND MILL MANUFACTURERS.
Particular attention is called to our
IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILL.
It is superior to all others in strength, durability and simplicity, will cut from 15,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber per day.
REED'S PATENT GOLD PREMIUM WHEAT AND CORN MILLS.
Built of solid French Burr. Particular attention given to Southern patronage.

Commercial Cards.

Norton, Slaughter & Co.,
COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
40 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Cash Advances made on Consignments

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

NEILL, BROS., & Co.,
134 PEARL STREET.

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

G. FALLS & Co.,
COTTON BUYERS,
Memphis, Tenn.
G. FALLS. J. C. JOHNSON. J. N. FALLS
Refer by permission to Caldwell & Morris, New York.

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

Erastus Burnham
COTTON BROKER.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Special attention given to filling orders for Spinners

DANIEL H. CARPENTER,
Commission Merchant,—United States
Bonded Warehouse.
NOS. 263 & 265 WEST PEARL STREET,
CINCINNATI.

N. J. CHAPIN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CINCINNATI.
Consignments and Orders Solicited.

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

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS.
Blair, Denimore & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
168 WASHINGTON STREET.
Chicago, Ills.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COAL.
Parmele Brothers,
SUCCESSORS TO H. L. PARMELE & BROS.
COAL,
Of all the Best Kinds for Family and Office use,
32 Pine Street.
YARDS: West 22d street, near 10th Avenue, New York, and in Brooklyn.

Commercial Cards.

E. T. Littell & Co.,
ARCHITECTS & CIVIL ENGINEERS,
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Designs and Specifications prepared for Stores, Warehouses, Railway, Mercantile and Banking edifices generally.
Particular attention paid to the most approved forms of Iron and Fire-proof construction.

THE Singer Manufacturing Co.
458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world renowned
SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
for family use and manufacturing purposes. Branches and Agencies throughout the civilized world, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

J. M. CUMMINGS & Co.,
DISTILLERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
58 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
Offer for sale, IN BOND, fine BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from their own and other first-class Distilleries, Kentucky.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE
FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE,
192 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

EVERETT & Co.,
28 State Street, Boston,
AGENTS FOR
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamship Companies.

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 to \$364 for first class, and \$218 to \$243 for second class.

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

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

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

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

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall st.

Or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William st. New Y

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,

And Carrying the United States Mail,
LEAVE PIER NO. 43 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.

DECEMBER:

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.

Commercial Cards.

S. H. PEARCE & Co.,

No. 353 BROADWAY,

Importers of

EUROPEAN AND CHINA SILKS,
and Manufacturers of
SILK AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS,
Oiled Silk,
Imitation Oiled Silk.

Our "IMITATION" has a very superior finish, and costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in appearance and durability.

Agents for the sale of the

Patent Reversible Paper Collars.
the most economical collar ever invented.

GEORGE PEARCE & Co.,

70 & 72 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK,

Importers of

White Goods,

Laces and Emb's,

Linen Handk'fs,

British and Continental.

John O'Neill & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sewing Silks,

Machine Twist

Embroidery,

Organzine, and Tram.

84 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

MILLS AT PATERSON, N. J.

ANDERSON & SMITH,

88 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Agents for

WILLIAM KIRK & SON,

Linen Manufacturers and Bleachers

BELFAST, IRELAND.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD CABLED
Thread.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK.

No. 108 Duane Street.

BRAND & GIHON,

Importers & Commission Merchants,

42 & 44 MURRAY STREET.

IRISH & SCOTCH LINEN GOODS,

In full assortment for the

Jobbing and Clothing Trade.

Agents for the sale of

WILLIAM GIHON & SONS'**WHITE LINENS & C****BURLAPS, BAGGING,****FLAXSAIL DUCK, &c****George Hughes & Co.,**

Importers & Commission Merchants,

198 & 200 CHURCH STREET,

COTCH AND IRISH LINEN GOODS,

SPANISH LINEN, DUCKS, DRILLS,

LINEN CHECKS, &c., WHITE GOODS,

PATENT LINEN THREAD

Sole Agents for

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

Commercial Cards.

E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,**BURLINGTON WOOLEN CO.,****CHICOPEE MANUF. CO.,****VICTORY MANUF. CO.,****MILTON MILLS,**

Nos. 43 & 45 WHITE STREET.

Wm. C. Langley & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR

AMERICAN COTTON AND WOOLEN
GOODS.

From Numerous Mills.

17 & 19 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.

GLOBE WOOLEN Co.,

198 & 200 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

W. W. COFFIN, Treas.

W. D. SIMONTON.

Fancy Cassimeres, Silk Mixtures,
Beavers.**Lindsay, Chittick & Co.,**IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

British Staple,

And Fancy

Dress Goods,

White Goods,

Irish and Scotch

Linen, &c., &

150 & 152 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Wm. Thompson & Co.,

Importers of

IRISH LINENS,**LINEN CAMB'G HANDK'FS, &c.**

No. 185 Church Street, New York

C. HOLT & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

119 CHAMBERS STREET.

Agents for the Glasgow Thread Company's

SPOOL COTTON.

Also Agents for

MACHINE AND SEWING SILK, BUTTON-HOLE
TWIST, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Offer to Jobbers only.

John Graham,

Manufacturer of

WOVEN CORSETS, SKIRT MATERI-
ALS, WEBBINGS, BINDINGS BED**LACE, COTTON YARNS, &c.,**

234 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK

WM. G. WATSON & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR MACHINE TWIST AND
SEWING SILKS,

No. 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WORKS PATERSON, N. J.

LINEN GOODS.**Strachan & Malcomson,**

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

FOR

IRISH AND SCOTCH LINENS,

40 Murray Street, New York.

Commercial Cards.

ALEXANDER D. NAPIER

(late of Becar, Napier & Co.)

Agent for **S. Courtauld & Co.'s****ENGLISH CRAPES,**

And importer of

Linen Cambric, Madder, Turkey Red
and Lawn**HANDKERCHIEFS,****HOSIERY and****MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**

Offers a new Stock of the above at

364 BROADWAY CORNER FRANKLIN STREET.

OSCAR DELISLE & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

French Dress Goods,

Muslin Draperies,

Lace Curtains.

Machine Edgings,

Swiss & French White Goods.

Real Brussels Laces,

Imitation Laces,

Corsets, &c.

73 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

BYRD & HALL,

Manufacturers of

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

Nos. 12 & 14 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

SPOOL COTTON.**JOHN CLARK, Jr. & CO'S.**
Mile End, Glasgow.**IS UNSURPASSED FOR HAND AND MACHINE**
SEWING.**THOS. RUSSELL, Sole Agent,**
88 CHAMBERS STREET, N.Y.**Cotton Duck,**

All Widths and Weights.

A Large Stock always on hand.

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

59 Broad Street, corner of Beaver

Linen Threads,**SHOE THREADS,**

SEWING-MACHINE THREADS, ETC.

BARBOUR BROTHERS,

95 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

Mills at Patterson N. J.

Financial.

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, avail-
able in all parts of Europe.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

HEATH & HUGHES,**BANKERS & COMMISSION BROKERS**
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD, RAILROAD AND MINING STOCKS,

13 Broad Street, New York.

Deposits received, subject to Check, and Interest al-
lowed.**HAWLEY HEATH.****T. W. B. HUGHES,**

Member of N. Y. Stock Ex