

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. 7.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

NO. 174.

Bankers and Brokers.

JAY COOKE, }
WM. G. MOORHEAD, }
H. D. COOKE, }
H. C. FAHNESTOCK
EDWARD DODGE,
PITT COOKE.
JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts.,
New York.

No. 114 South 3d Street,
Philadelphia.

Fifteenth Street,
Opposite Treas. Department,
Washington.

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

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

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

March 1, 1868

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.,

(83 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.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co.,
NO. 18 WALL STREET.

Commercial and Travellers' Credits,
Available in all the principal Cities of Europe.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS

At Sight at Sixty Days.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities
and Gold

bought and sold on Commission.
Advances made at current rates.
Interest at four per cent per annum allowed on deposits.

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

GEORGE OPDYKE, }
WM. A. STEPHENS }
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE. }
BANKING HOUSE OF
GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,
(Corner of Cedar street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities, on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange effected.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Buy and sell, at market rates, all descriptions of United States Securities, and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

Into the

NEW FIVE TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Certificates of Deposit issued, Deposits received and Collections made. Also, General Agents for

Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

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.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NO. 17 NASSAU STREET.

Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £ and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland, payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
ARCHD. MCKINLAY,

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA,
N. O.
CAPITAL & RESERVED FUND.....\$2,500,000
Agency,
A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine Street, N. Y.
London. **DRAW ON** Paris.
Baring, Brothers & Co. | Marcuard, Andre & Co.
London Joint Stock Bank. | Fould & Co.
In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or Francs.

Wm. R. Utley & Geo. W. Dougherty,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Gold and Specie; Southern Securities and Bank Notes; Central and Union Pacific Railroad Sixes; State, City, Town, County and Corporation Bonds; Insurance, Manufacturing and Bank Stocks, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.,

No. 32 Wall Street, New York.

Four per cent interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued bearing interest at market rates.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

BANKERS.

56 WALL AND 59 PINE STREETS.

Negotiate
United States, State, City, and Railway Bonds.

Issue
Letters of Credit to Travellers in Europe.

Advance
on Consignments of Cotton.

Receive
Money on Deposit, with an allowance of four per cent interest per annum.

J. M. WEITH,

GEO. ABEENTS

J. M. Weith & Co.,

Late Ragland, Weith & Co.,

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

NOS. 15 NEW STREET AND 70 BROADWAY

Loans Negotiated.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.,

EUROPEAN BANKERS,

86 SOUTH STREET & 23 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange for any amount payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool, and advances made on consignments to them.

RIDER & CORTIS,

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, AND ABM. BELI
SONS.

Sterling Exchange business. Drafts on England Ireland and Scotland.

Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange, and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts of the United States.

Financial.

VERMILYE & Co.,

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

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

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

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

Receive money on Deposit and allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on daily balances, subject to check at sight.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent interest, payable on demand.
Negotiate Loans.
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.
Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.
Make Collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.
Special Agents for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
GOLD, &c.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF IDAHO

Boise City, I. T.

Organized March 11, 1867, (with circulation), under Act of Congress approved June 3, 1864.
CAPITAL, \$100,000. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.
B. M. DU RELL, Pres. C. W. MOORE, Cashier.
New York Correspondent,—National Bank of North America.
Collections on the principal places in Idaho Territory promptly attended to. "Telegraph Transfers," Sight and Time Exchange, for Gold or Currency, can be purchased on this Bank, of National Bank North America, New York City; National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 14 WALL STREET

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,

16 So. Sa 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.

Financial.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorneys 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 the London House issued for the same purposes.
SIMON DE VISSER,
26 Exchange Place, New York.

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 TRAVELLERS.

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

James G. King's Sons,

54 William Street.

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.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

Government and other Securities.
Bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual Commission.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

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.

Day & Morse,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency subject to draft.
ALBERT F. DAY. **HORACE J. MORSE.**

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

Sterling Exchange at Sight and Sixty Days upon
ALEX. S. PETBIE & CO., London,
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, and Merchandise, executed in London by cable or mail.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

71 Wall Street, New York.

JOHN BAILEY, J. A. BUCKINGHAM, F. F. HILL,
Late Bond & Bailey. Member N.Y. St. Ex.

Bailey, Buckingham & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

44 WALL STREET.

Buy and sell Commercial Paper, make advances on good securities, execute orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold for the usual commission.

Financial.

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

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

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

Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canadas.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, President
WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

The Tradesmen

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
SURPLUS.....470,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE

National Trust Company

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

Capital One Million Dollars.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE

DARIUS R. MANGAM, Pres., JAMES MERRILL, Sec.

Receives deposits and allows FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on daily balances, Subject to Check at Sight.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 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. 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.

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.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE

WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

NO. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

EVERETT & Co.,

28 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW YORK, October 12, 1868.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to \$300,000, and the whole or any part thereof, not less than \$5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from eleven to twelve o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent of the amount for which proposals are made, must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Ass't Treas.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW YORK, October 12, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 Coupons, due 1st November, 1868, will now be received for examination at the U. S. Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assist. Treas.

ONE OF THE
BEST INVESTMENTS.
 ———
 THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
 OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
 ———
850 MILES COMPLETED.

A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the public, as one of the safest and most profitable investments.

1. They are a first mortgage upon the longest and most important railroad in the country.
2. By law they can be issued to the company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.
3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to fifty million dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than \$30,000 per mile.
4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.
5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.
6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.
7. The United States Government lends the company its own bonds to the same amount that the company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.
8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile lying upon each side of the road.
9. The bonds pay six per cent in gold, and the principal is also payable in gold.
10. The earnings from the local or way business were over four million dollars last year, which, after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.
12. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—*six per cent per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

13. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant all the remainder of the bonds the company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.

All the predictions which the officers of this Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*

Subscriptions will be received in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street

AND BY

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall Street.

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP was issued October 1st, containing a report of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer New York.

Oct. 6th, 1868.

Financial.

**BANKING HOUSE OF
 SOUTTER & Co.,**

53 WILLIAM STREET,
 NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1868

To Holders of North Carolina Bonds.

The public Treasurer authorizes us to announce that the State of North Carolina resumes the regular payment of interest upon the Public Debt of the State on the 1st day of October, proximo.

Coupons maturing on that day will be paid at this office.

Past due coupons and past due bonds, with interest added from date of maturity to Oct. 1st, 1868, will be run into a thirty year six per cent bond, dated Oct. 1, 1868.

The funding will be done in the city of New York at this office, and in the city of Raleigh, at the office of the Public Treasurer, and will be commenced as soon as the new bonds can be made ready for delivery.

SOUTTER & Co

Proposals.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE NEW YORK & OSWEGO MIDLAND
 RAILROAD COMPANY,
 ONEIDA, N. Y., September 14, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Company in Oneida, N. Y., until the 30th day of October, 1868, at noon, for the GRADING, MASONRY and BRIDGING of that portion of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, extending from Sidney Plains to the village of Walton, in Delaware County, a distance of about 22 miles. Also, for that portion of the line from Westfield Flats to Centreville, in Sullivan County, a distance of about 25 miles.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the Grading, Masonry and Bridging of the Delhi Branch, extending from the Main Line at Walton to Delhi, in Delaware County, a distance of about 16 miles.

The Company will entertain separate proposals for Bridging only, both on the Main Line and Branch. Plans, Profiles and Specifications will be ready for examination at the office of the Resident Engineer, in the village of Walton, for that portion of the line in Delaware County, including the Delhi Branch on and after the 20th day of October next, and also at the office of the Resident Engineer in Middletown, Orange County, for that portion of the line in Sullivan County at the same date.

Contractors who may desire to examine the work, will receive all necessary information at the respective offices of the Resident Engineers above named.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
 W. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer

North Missouri Railroad

**FIRST MORTGAGE
 30 YEARS SEVEN PER CENT BONDS
 INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY,
 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK**

The Road is completed and in operation from ST. LOUIS to BRUNSWICK, on the Missouri River, and to ATLANTA, in Northeast Missouri, 242 MILES.

The entire length of road which will be completed in NOVEMBER OF THIS YEAR, 382 1/2 MILES.

**Amount in Actual Cash Expended in
 Construction to date, \$11,340,000.**

The only lien upon the Road is this First Mortgage of Six Millions, and which is LESS THAN \$16,000 PER MILE.

This Road connects with the Union Pacific at Kansas City, already completed westward 350 miles, and with the Iowa Central and the Cedar Rapids Railroads in Iowa, forming by the Iowa Central a direct connection with St. Paul, and by the latter with Dubuque. It runs through the choicest agricultural and coal lands in the State of Missouri, and by its connections will have the finest and most populous portions of Iowa and Minnesota tributaries to it. The road now completed is constructed in the most substantial manner.

We recommend the above loan as an undoubted security, and are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds at 83 1/2 and accrued interest. For the character of the security we refer, by permission, to R. LENOX KENNEDY, Esq., President National Bank of Commerce, New York.

Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., New York.

H. F. VAIL, Esq., Cashier National Bank of Commerce.

JAMES LOW, Esq., New York.

J. H. BRITTON, President National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.

J. R. LIONBERGER, President Third National Bank St. Louis.

JOHN J. ROE, Esq., President State Savings Institution, St. Louis.

Jameson, Smith & Cotting
 16 Wall Street, New York.

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.

Boston Bankers.
Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS & MERCHANTS,
 DEALERS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND BONDS,
 70 State Street, Boston.
 TRAVELLERS' CREDITS issued on London and Paris available in all parts of Europe.
 LOANS OF STERLING made to Merchants upon favorable terms.
 DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received, subject to draft at sight and interest allowed.
 ADVANCES made on consignments to Liverpool and London.

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

Philadelphia Bankers.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
 313 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Stock Brokers.
 J. BELL AUSTIN. CHAS. H. OBERGE

PHILADELPHIA
NOTES, DRAFTS, & C.
 COLLECTED AND REMITTED FOR ON DAY OF PAYMENT, BY THE
Union Banking Company
 N. E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
 N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.
 E. F. MOODY, Cashier.

All other BANKING BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA entrusted to us will receive our prompt attention.

Southern Bankers.
WASHINGTON.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.
 H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.), President.
 WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.
Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
 We buy and sell all classes of
Government Securities
 of the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to
Business connected with the several Departments of the Government.
 Full information with regard to Government Loans at all times cheerfully furnished.

ROBT H. MAURY, JAS. L. MAURY, ROBT T. BROOKE
R. H. MAURY & Co.,
 BANKERS & 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, VERMILYE & CO.

J. L. Levy & Salomon,
STOCK BROKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,
 28 CARONDELET ST., N. ORLEANS.
 General Partners.—J. L. LEVY; E. SALOMON, formerly of E. J. Hart & Co.
 Partners in Commendum.—E. J. HART; DAVID SALOMON, of New York.
 Collections made on all points.

Western Bankers.
GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
 108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
 Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.
CHECS ON LONDON AND PARIS FOR SALE.

Western Bankers.
THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK of Chicago.

Capital.....\$500,000
 H. F. EAMES, President. WM. H. FERRY, Vice-Pres.
 M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. GEO. L. OTIS, Assist. Cash.
DIRECTORS.
 H. F. Eames—Director of National City Bank of Ottawa, Ill.
 Wm. H. Ferry—Director of First National Bank of Utica, N. Y., and Chicago & Northwestern RR. Co.
 Albert Keep—Director of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana RR. Co. and of Henry and Albert Keep.
 Alfred Cowles—Secretary and Treasurer and Director of Chicago Tribune Co.
 P. R. Westfall, of Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank.
 Henry W. King, of Henry W. King & Co.
 N. O. Williams, of Fitch, Williams & Co.
 H. Z. Culver, of Culver, Page & Co.
 Henry H. Taylor, Farm Machinery Warehouse.
 E. F. Pulsifer, of E. F. Pulsifer & Co.
 Wm. H. Kretzinger, lumber merchant.
 S. W. Ransom, manufacturer of boots and shoes.
 Bacon Wheeler (retired).

The Marine Company OF CHICAGO.
 J. YOUNG SCAMMON.....President.
 ROBERT REID.....Manager.
General Banking and Collections promptly attended to.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF DECATUR, ILL.
 Capital.....\$100,000
 ISAAC FREESE, Pres. J. L. MANSFIELD, Vice-Pres
 T. W. FREESE, Cashier.
 Prompt attention given to collections on all accessible points in the Northwest.

FREESE & COMPANY, BANKERS, Bement, Ill.,
 A Regular Banking and Exchange business transacted. U. S. Bonds and Coin bought and sold. Capitalists can make desirable Real Estate Investments through our House. Correspondence solicited.

I. M. FREESE & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Ill.,
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Financial.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR 7 PER CENT BONDS,
 INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,
At the Bank of America in New York.
 INCOME ACCOUNT NO. 7. FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1868.

Gross Earnings.....	\$2,228,009 44
Running Expenses.....	\$1,309,514 83
Interest Account same time....	227,203 21
	1,536,718 04
Net earnings.....	\$691,591 40

Road and branches finished and running 367 miles, with monthly increasing earnings, and a mortgage debt of only \$2,450,000.
 For the purpose of retiring the above old indebtedness, and of extending its connections southward, this Corporation has executed a mortgage to JAMES PUNNETT and JENNY B. ALEXANDER, of the city of New York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of Road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and income, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight millions of dollars, in denominations of one thousand each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1868, and bearing seven per cent interest—Coupons payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New York. This mortgage provides for the registering of these bonds on the books of the Company and at its agency in New York, by any holder who may desire this security against loss by theft or otherwise; and also that \$2,500,000 of the bonds shall be set apart for the EXPRESS PURPOSE of retiring at maturity the present indebtedness—thereby making this the ONLY and FIRST mortgage, on a road costing DOUBLE THE AMOUNT.
 There is no railroad Corporation in America whose bonds should more fully command the entire confidence of capitalists than this which has never failed in the payment of its obligations, of every description. The net earnings of the road are more than fourfold the interest on its present bonded indebtedness, and the stockholders have received eight per cent cash dividends.
 It is the purpose of the Company to issue at present only a small portion of their Bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest. Personal knowledge of this property, and its management, fully warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds, as in ALL RESPECTS, a FIRST CLASS security.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau Street, New York, September 16, 1868.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK
 Of New York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1868:

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,524,924 49
Overdrafts.....	3,506 73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	673,000 00
Other stocks.....	1,000 00
Due from banks and bankers.....	158,397 76
Banking house.....	35,000 00
Current expenses.....	25,175 51
Cash items.....	36,424 25
Exchanges for Clearing-house.....	301,163 50
Bills of other National Banks.....	18,406 00
Fractional currency.....	8,550 00
Specie.....	77,563 08
Legal tender notes.....	216,454 10
Three per cent certificates.....	400,000 00
Total.....	\$4,203,565 97
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund.....	29,337 02
Profit and loss.....	76,494 79
Circulation, National.....	591,118 00
Circulation, State.....	7,400 00
Individual deposits.....	2,257,192 47
Due banks and bankers.....	61,233 69
Total.....	\$4,203,565 97

I, ALEXANDER GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 A. GILBERT, Cashier.
 State of New York, County of New York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of October, 1868.
 THOS. HINWOOD, Notary Public.
 In and for the City and County of New York.
 (Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, cancelled.)

Gibson, Beadleston & Cos, BANKERS,
 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
 Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, ONLY on Commission, at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, or which we are members.
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Lounsbery & Fanshawe, BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Government Securities, Gold and Foreign Exchange.
 RICHARD P. LOUNSBERRY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

THOMAS DENNY & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 NO. 39 WALL STREET.
Our Annual Financial Circular for 1868
 Is now ready, and will be forwarded free of charge to parties desiring to make investments through us.

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. 7.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

NO. 174.

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The Chronicle.

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THE GOVERNMENT SALES OF GOLD.

Wall street has been full of rumors for a day or two past that the Treasury was, in some secret way, disposing of gold so as to supply the market, and the movements carried forward in the Gold Room by the brokers who have usually sold for the Government, have, either by accident or design, been so regulated as to lend a color of plausibility to these unauthenticated stories. As the understanding was that during the ten days devoted to the new experiment of selling three millions of gold by public tender at the rate of \$300,000 a day, there should be no other tampering with the gold market by the Government, public opinion will withhold credence for the present from rumors so injurious and so contrary to Mr. McCulloch's invariable rules of policy in managing the business of his office. It is well known that towards the close of the last month or two, the Treasury has been in a position less strong than was anticipated by the department. To this fact was due the report on Tuesday that the currency balance was down to six and a half millions, that bonds and gold would have to be sold to recruit the resources of the Treasury, and that the balance of Government deposits in the National banks would be further

drawn upon. As the appearance of this plentiful crop of sensation rumors was contemporaneous with the furious attack made by the bears on the money market, and through that on the stock market, there is little doubt that, for the most part, they were speculative in their origin, and were started to serve a temporary purpose. We will not enquire further into them, and simply express our hope that, so far as they charge bad faith on the chief officers of the Treasury Department, they will receive prompt official contradiction.

As we draw to the close of the preliminary experiment in the "public tender" sales of gold, the question which everybody wants answered is, is the plan to be continued next week? We are inclined to doubt whether it has had as yet a fair and full trial, but we doubt more whether it is capable of meeting the acknowledged and most serious defects of the old plan without introducing other evils as hostile to the public good.

The method of selling gold by public tender was suggested, as our readers will remember, in consequence of certain ill-natured charges, that the Treasury had, by its gold sales, brought on the monetary spasm at the close of last month. This allegation was widely believed, though nothing could be more ridiculous or futile. In vain it was argued that the receipts of customs last month were \$13,279,450, and that of these 13 millions no more was sold than \$2,300,000, a sum too small to have any such influence on the money market as was so obstinately ascribed to it. As to the charge that these potent imaginary sales had broken down the price of gold, it is sufficiently answered by the fact that none was sold below 141 $\frac{1}{4}$ until the public tender system was adopted, that as soon as the first symptoms of monetary spasm set in the sales were immediately suspended, and that to relieve the pressure on the banks a number of cheques were held over for several days until the tranquil equilibrium of the money market had been fully restored. All these explanations were in vain for the moment. As we have said the public ear had entertained the many charges, and till the echoes died away, reason and facts had to wait.

The consequence has not been as anticipated by the friends of the change. On the 17th inst. a very respectably signed memorial was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, declaring that the public sales of gold have failed to correct the evils which were complained of, "since the knowledge on the part of speculators of the amounts to be sold, for several days in advance, enables them more than ever before to combine for the purpose of controlling the market without fear of interference by the Department; that the entire gold market is at this moment controlled by a powerful combination of speculators, who know completely the possible supply of coin to come upon the market, and are enabled to withdraw an amount just

sufficient to prevent merchants from obtaining the gold they require for Custom House or exchange purposes, except at the most exorbitant rates; the said rates having to-day, in many instances, reached one per cent per diem for the use of the coin, which exceeds more than eightfold the extreme rate that could possibly result from the natural course of the market."

If we were disposed to assent to all that is urged in this memorial, still we should concede that the system has not yet received so full a trial as its friends and projectors claim to be needful for an accurate judgment of its merits. Public opinion accordingly has not yet pronounced against it, and it may perhaps be continued the remainder of the month.

So far, however, it appears that the prominent evils of the old plan have yet to seek an efficient remedy. Those evils arose out of the secrecy of the sales, for the lack of publicity gave opportunities to private individuals to use corruption, and excited suspicions that the government brokers employed for personal emolument their knowledge of the time and amount of the Government sales of coin.

Whoever can prescribe a remedy for these evils, and free us from them by methods which shall be unexceptionable, efficient and popular, will confer just now a great benefit on the financial interests of the country. It has been reported that the public sales are to be stopped after to-day. On inquiry we find that nothing definite has been positively decided on.

DETENTION OF BREADSTUFFS AT THE WEST.

It is somewhat anomalous that, with unusually abundant crops of cereals, the arrivals of grain at the seaboard since the harvest have been upon a comparatively limited scale, while of the large exportable surplus very little has yet been shipped. Stocks of grain at present are accumulating at the lake ports, the dealers professing a purpose to carry their load until the East is prepared to take it at much higher prices. On the 20th inst. there was 1,518,400 bushels of wheat in store at Chicago, against 754,100 bushels at the same period of 1867, and at Milwaukee 618,000 bushels this year, against 455,000 bushels at the corresponding date of last year; while, on the 10th inst., there was afloat on the canals only 3,154,000 bushels of all grains against 4,852,000 bushels in 1867; which clearly shows the disposition of the Western dealers to hold back supplies.

This detention of produce is, perhaps, no more than might have been expected as the natural result of a decline of 35 cents in wheat, and a material fall in other grains since September 1st following close upon a still larger decline during the summer. Much of the grain held in lake storehouses cost the holders considerably above the now current values; and it is natural, even if not prudent, that the owners should try to avert losses by holding for higher prices. It may at least be urged in favor of the Western dealers that they are but following the rule frequently adopted by factors circumstanced as they now are. Whether they are acting wisely is questionable; especially considering that the English markets, according to the latest accounts, are likely to be better supplied than has been expected. It is less our purpose, however, to discuss the prudence of the present hoarding of grain than to survey the common policy of the West in holding back its grain from shipment during the last few weeks of navigation. The present action of the dealers is but an illustration of what almost invariably occurs at this period of the year. In October or November, there is generally a difference of views between Eastern buyers and Western sellers, which results in a curtailment of shipments and in a limitation of supplies at the seaboard during the winter, of no benefit to

the trade of either section. For the purpose of indicating and illustrating what proportion of the supplies sent East comes to hand during the period of navigation, the suspension of navigation, and from the opening of navigation to the marketing of the new crop, we have compiled the following statement, showing the arrivals of flour, wheat, corn and oats at New York within each of these respective periods.

	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, '66.	Dec. 1 '66. to May 1, '67.	May 1, '67. to Sept. 1, '67.	Sept. 1, '67. to Dec. 1, '67.
Flour.....bbls.	974,000	747,000	637,000	1,342,000
Wheat.....bush.	2,678,000	2,148,000	1,342,000	3,400,000
Corn.....bush.	7,772,000	2,404,000	8,331,000	10,735,000
Oats.....bush.	2,583,000	1,837,000	1,724,000	3,561,000
Total bush. incl. flour...	17,908,000	10,124,000	14,582,000	24,706,000

It thus appears that of the total arrivals of 42,614,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats within the crop year 1866-7, 17,908,000 bushels were received between September 1 and December 1, and that the balance of 24,706,000 bushels came between the close of navigation and the termination of the crop year, a period of nine months, 10,124,000 bushels arriving during the six months suspension of navigation, and 14,582,000 bushels during the three months subsequent to the opening of navigation. About 42 per cent of the supply sent here is thus seen to have been forwarded within the first three months of the crop year; 24 per cent within the succeeding six months, and 34 per cent within the three last months. There is a manifest inequality in this movement. It is not easy to explain satisfactorily why such a heavy proportion should be kept back until the closing quarter; nor can it well be shown that the arrival of only 10,124,000 bushels, during the six months from December to May, is conducive to an even movement of the trade or to regularity of prices. It is easy to explain why, if 58 per cent of the Eastern supply is held back at the close of navigation, such a small proportion of that reserve should arrive here while the canals are frozen; for the limited capacity of the roads, their blockade by snow, and their high rates of freight as compared with water carriage, naturally cause grain to be held back until the opening of navigation. But the question arises, is there any real advantage to the Western dealers and to the West at large, in so small a portion of the crop being forwarded East before the closing of the canals? The dealers suppose that by holding back in October and November they can induce a scarcity at the East which will enable them, for the time being, to get higher prices. They succeed in producing the comparative scarcity, and not unfrequently a temporary advance in prices; but, so long, as it is known that the supplies are stored in the West, the New York merchants operate cautiously, satisfied to work upon light stocks, and refuse to pay a price which they think inconsistent with the supply to come ultimately upon the market. The result is that the Chicago merchant fails to get the price he demands and finds, when it is too late, that he has to carry his stock for some months.

This detention of supplies, of course, tends to keep the Eastern markets lightly fed with grain during the suspension of navigation; which, at first sight, would seem to be in favor of the West getting higher prices upon its shipments during that period. But against this apparent advantage must be set off the high freights paid during that period. The roads hold the shippers at their mercy, having no competition from the canals to keep down freights; and the result is that high charges have to be paid for transportation which react upon the price of grain at the West. After February the New York dealers begin to anticipate the large supply to come upon the market on the opening of the canals and regulate their bids accordingly, the anticipation of the near arrival of supplies being almost as influential on prices

as the actual receipts. When navigation opens, a large amount of grain is of necessity crowded upon our markets. The Western banks are no longer willing to help the dealers in carrying their stocks, for the mercantile interest then comes in with large claims for accommodation; so that there is no course for the holders of grain but to realise precipitately upon their hoards; and, considering the large amount of grain to be sold within the three months before the marketing of the new crop, it is clear that then the Western seller is very much at the mercy of the Eastern buyer.

It must be further taken into account that the carrying of such large stocks involves heavy interest payments, heavy charges for storage and insurance, and a certain amount of risk of deterioration or damage to the grain; which act as another drawback against any extra price that may be supposed to be obtainable by holding back supplies. At New York, the grain could be carried through the winter months at little over one-half the discount charges paid at Chicago, money being then abundant here, and good produce paper negotiable at 6 per cent; or it would be ready for shipment to foreign ports whenever prices might warrant such a movement. As evidence of the little benefit resulting to the West from holding the grain back during the season of 1866-7, we give below the actual price of Chicago Spring at New York the last Friday of each month during the autumn, winter and spring of that season:

	Sep. 28, '66.	Oct. 26, '66.	Nov. 30, '66.	Dec. 27, '66.	Jan. 25, '67.
Chicago Spring..	\$1 90@2 60	\$2 00@2 55	\$1 90@2 35	\$1 90@2 45	\$1 90@2 40
	Feb. 23, '67.	Mar. 29, '67.	Apr. 26, '67.	May 31, '67.	June 28, '67
Chicago Spring..	\$1 90@2 35	\$2 10@2 65	\$2 35@2 90	\$2 2 @2 50	\$1 75@2 35

These figures give little encouragement to the present accumulation of stocks in the West. Beside, it clearly is not conducive to the interests of Western industry and trade that the means of the banks should be unnecessarily absorbed in the carrying of immense stocks of grain. Were a larger proportion of the Eastern supplies held through the winter in New York, the Western money markets would be easier, a lower rate of interest would prevail there, and the banks, instead of carrying a dead weight for several months, would be the better enabled to foster the thousand profitable enterprises in that section which so much need and so much deserve support; while our own banks would find more legitimate employment for their ample balances, than in lending them to Wall street operators to be used in demoralizing stock speculations.

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE SEABOARD AND THE WEST

The extension of the means of transportation between the West and the Atlantic seaboard is the supreme commercial necessity of the times. Beyond the Alleghanies lies the finest tract of agricultural and mineral country on the face of the globe, occupied by a people unsurpassed for practical intelligence, industry and enterprise. Every year, the population of this section is fast increasing its numbers and enlarging its products; and this rapid expansion of Western industry demands a corresponding increase in the facilities for commercial intercourse with other sections and other countries. At present, New York is the grand depot for marketing the surplus products of the West; and thus far our railroads and canals have proved an adequate means of outlet for them. It is not to be imagined, however, that a region with such immense resources is to be always, nor even much longer, dependent upon one market and one port. Nor is it desirable, for the interests of this city, that such dependence should be unduly prolonged. The prosperity of the West is conducive to the welfare of the whole country; and what benefits the country at large is advantageous especially to this port.

But, be this as it may, New York can control no trade

which cannot be done through its agency more advantageously than through others; and if new routes should be opened, establishing cheaper and quicker communication between the Atlantic and the great grain section, we must cheapen and quicken ours, or it must inevitably result that a portion of the heavy freight trade of the Western interior would take the new direction. A shorter and cheaper connection between the European markets and the West would, indeed, create its own traffic, in addition to that already existing. Whatever reduction is effected in the cost of transporting grain is so much gained in our ability to compete with European producers; and cheaper transportation would therefore insure an extended demand for Western food products abroad. Western expansion is now crippled by the cost of carrying commodities immense distances at high prices. Remove this obstacle, and we should witness an extension of agriculture unprecedented in that rapidly developing section. The growth of the West constantly keeps ahead of the progress of the railroads; and the result is that the transportation companies control absolutely the rates of freight and, by their high charges and frequently inadequate accommodation, act as a restriction upon the sources whence their traffic is derived. Each railroad having as much freight as it can carry, there is no motive for competition between the several companies, but rather for collusion to secure the highest possible rates; which is clearly a condition of things unfavorable to the commercial interests of the country at large.

Upon the foregoing considerations, we welcome any feasible effort to introduce competition in transportation between the East and West, and especially when the new route promises to effect a saving in time and distance. The convention held last week at Norfolk, Va., made a gratifying show of strength in favor of a railroad enterprise by which it is proposed to connect that port with the valley of the Ohio and the vast and fertile lands of the Mississippi valley. Judging from the earnestness shown at that gathering of Western capitalists, it may be regarded as a settled matter that a connection will soon be established between the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and Louisville. The supplying of such a link would connect the ports of Virginia with the most thriving sections of the West, Northwest and Southwest by a shorter route than now connects them with New York. The distance, by the proposed route, from Louisville to Norfolk would be 714 miles, or 351 miles less than from Louisville to New York; from Cairo the distance would be 400 miles less than to New York, and from Cincinnati 237 miles less. There is here a very broad basis for a material saving on the transportation of the heavy freights of the West, the distance of these sections from the Atlantic being reduced about one-third. The route, it is also claimed, would have very important advantages over the existing routes in respect to grades, the maximum grade being 68 feet to the mile, while that of the Pennsylvania Central is 100 feet and that of the Baltimore and Ohio 116 feet. Running through a mild climate, the road would be subject to none of the interruptions arising from ice and snow which embarrass the New York and Pennsylvania roads. The West, and Cincinnati especially, needs facilities that will enable it to forward its produce as freely in the winter, when navigation is suspended, as at any other time; while it equally requires the means of sending to market its crops in the fall without glutting both the roads and the canals; and that desideratum would be met by supplying the lacking link between the Virginia roads and those of Kentucky. The road would be available for the transportation of Western produce destined to New York at a season when the existing roads are overcrowded or when the canals are frozen

which would be of great importance to the grain trade of this city.

It is contemplated to establish a line of steamships to run between Norfolk and Liverpool, designed to carry the heavy class of freight brought over the new route, and supplying the facilities for through shipments from the West to Great Britain. Here, perhaps, is the weak point in this scheme for making Norfolk a great port for Western products. For although it is easily conceivable how the vessels may get ample outward cargoes, yet it is by no means apparent where the return cargoes are to come from, seeing that the Atlantic imports are naturally attracted to the New York market. The projectors evidently aim to divert emigration to that point as a basis of return traffic, and propose, as an inducement for emigrants to come by their vessels, to give them free transportation from Norfolk to their destination. The representatives of the connecting railroads promised in the convention to grant this advantage to settlers coming in the Norfolk steamers. They cannot, however, make such a gratuity without some considerable cost. If the sacrifice should induce emigrants to sail for Norfolk in preference to New York, there would be some compensation to the roads; for the profits of the steamers upon the emigrant trade would place them in the better position for carrying freight cheap; but if it should fail to attract emigrants, the vessels would have to charge proportionately higher rates of freight, which would make against the economy of the route to Western forwarders. The great earnestness shown by the West in forwarding this enterprise, as a new outlet for its products and a source of competition with the Eastern routes, warrants the expectation that much will be done by the merchants of that section to establish trade on the route; and, with such aid at the beginning, its natural advantages may be relied upon to secure it ultimately an important position as a line of communication between the grain States and Liverpool.

Contemporaneously with these efforts, steps are being taken for connecting the Chesapeake Bay with the West by an unbroken line of navigation. The shortest natural water line between the Atlantic and the West undoubtedly lies between the mouth of the James River and the commencement of the Ohio. This route it is proposed to open by completing the unfinished portion of the Virginia canal, over the 80 miles between its present terminus at Buchanan and the Greenbrier River: which would connect steam navigation at Richmond with steam navigation in the Kanawha, by a canal 277 miles in length. In this way a connection would be opened between the Chesapeake Bay and the river system of the West, with its immense flat-boat traffic, a system which admits of unlimited ramification by the building of canals connecting the great water lines.

These movements for opening, at the same time, railroad and water communication between the West and the Chesapeake Bay indicate a public sense of the pressing necessity for ampler transportation accommodation for the rapidly expanding interests of the interior; and, considering the comparatively light outlay of capital required for the completion of the enterprises, there can be no doubt of their ultimate realization, and as little question that a new era of commercial development will be the result.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Now that the Spanish revolution is an accomplished fact, and now that it is hardly less certain that Napoleon III. will in no direct way interfere with its progress than it is that the Pope can do no more for her most Catholic majesty than offer her the Quirinal for a palace and Rome for a place of sojourn, it begins to be hoped that the mighty change which has occur-

ed in Spain may have some good effect upon the uncertain and therefore perilous condition of affairs in France. This hope is by no means unreasonable. In the first place, the downfall of the government of Queen Isabella II. must weaken the clerical party in France, and the necessity of keeping well with the clerical party in France has been one of the Emperor's most perplexing political obligations. Under the inspiration of a fanatical nun known as Sister Patrocinio and of a scheming priest, Father Claret, advanced by the Queen to the dignity of Archbishop of Tarragona, the government of Queen Isabella II. had probably become the model clerical government of Europe.

The priesthood in Spain were all-powerful over matters relating to the social life and training of the Spanish people. Their order had gradually recovered all and more than all the power which it had lost by the liberal decrees which several years ago broke up the monastic institutions. What Von Beust has forbidden Austria any more to be, what Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and his coadjutors would gladly see France become, that Spain was. It will be difficult now even for the ingenious Bishop of Orleans himself to disprove the evidence offered by the Spanish revolution of the impotence of a strictly clerical support to sustain a temporal dynasty. Faith in the church undoubtedly is still a power in France, and particularly in rural France. But it is much less of a power in France than it was and is in Spain. If the Bourbons, nevertheless, found it a broken reed at Madrid, why should the Bonapartes be asked to lean very heavily upon it at Paris?

The Emperor Napoleon III., then, may find himself to a certain extent set free by the triumph of Prim and Serrano from the bondage of that organization in France which has done more than any other single force, so far, to foil the attempts which he himself has repeatedly made to expand and liberalize the imperial system. The French clergy themselves, if they be not utterly blind to the condition of the world they live in, must recognize the fact that the success of the church in Spain has been its ruin. The Spanish church finds itself to-day imperilled by the downfall of the monarchy which it had made too much and too openly its own tool. The French church will hardly now be kept with a very firm hand upon the same fatal course by the experienced ecclesiastics who control its helm.

Again, the Spanish revolution, so long as it prospers as it has up to this time prospered without damaging social order in Spain, or endangering the foreign relations of the country, must relieve the French government to a certain extent from its complications in that most complicated and perilous question of France and Rome. The overthrow of the Spanish Bourbons deals a death-blow to the intrigues of the Neapolitan Bourbons with the Roman court, while at the same time it throws the Roman court more helplessly than ever into the arms of the French government. Were the project mentioned in some quarters as under consideration at Florence and Paris to be carried out, and the Spanish throne to be offered to and accepted by the Prince Amadeus, of Savoy, the second son of King Victor Emmanuel, it would become absolutely necessary for the Papal court to make its peace with Italy, and to relax its tormenting hold upon France. And finally, without wandering too far into speculations upon the possible bearing of a series of events which are still working out, it is clear that the emancipation of Spain, and the revival of her energies under a capable and feasible government must strengthen the Emperor Napoleon against the extreme war party in France which for two years past has been urging him madly on, in season and out of season, to a war with Prussia, for the purpose of preventing the consolidation of Germany.

The fact that Italy is to-day a power of importance, and that the force of Italy might be turned against France in cer-

tain contingencies, has already had its influence in fortifying the Emperor's policy of resistance against the impetuosity of the clamorers for the "natural boundaries of France." The rise beyond the Pyrenees of a new Spain not incapable of becoming what the Spain of old so often was, a decisive make-weight in the balance of European power, will reinforce this tempering and modifying influence of the Italian resurrection upon the pride and the passions of the French people. Of course nothing of all this good could be looked for, were the Spanish revolution to degenerate, as so many friends of Spain have feared, and as all the foes of Spain have hoped it might, into a chaotic and anarchical conflict between the theories of philosophers and fanatics on the one hand, and the ambition of unscrupulous adventurers on the other.

The disposition manifested at the outset by a few members of the Madrid Junta to dabble in political experiments, after the manner of the French revolutionists of 1848, seems however, to have been effectually arrested. M. de Girardin, in *La Liberte*, concedes the establishment of a Spanish republic to be now impracticable, and congratulates Europe that the future of Spain just now rests upon one man, Marshal Serrano, Duke of La Torre, who is at once sensible and honest. We may not unreasonably anticipate, therefore, at no distant day, the formal settlement of the Spanish crown, under a well-ordered constitutional system, upon some prince of alien blood, but of mature years, and of respectable political capacity. The advent of such a prince as the ex-king Ferdinand of Portugal, for instance, to the Spanish throne, would be hailed by Europe as the presage of a real restoration of Spain to the place which of right is hers in the family of nations.

How greatly France now needs what we may call the moral and political tonic of such an issue of the Spanish revolution, may be measured by the fact that capital in France is flowing as freely as water into the coffers of the French government. It is but the other day that, in response to a call for a new loan, the French Minister of Finance received, in twenty-four hours time, offers to the amount of thirty-four times the sum required. And the short loans of the French government, corresponding to what are known in English finance as "Exchequer Bills," have just been renewed at the unprecedented rate of *one half per cent* a year.

These facts, usually cited in proof of the popularity of the imperial government, really show, as the London *Economist* wisely suggests, only its actual ill-effect upon French interests and French public opinion. The credit of the French government is independent upon the credit of any particular dynasty in France. It reposes upon the intelligent confidence of Frenchmen in the unbounded resources of France, and upon the moral certainty that "whatever king may reign" the Rentes will surely be paid. But France within a few years past has made enormous progress in the development of her industry and her resources. She has prospered exceedingly, and accumulated a vast store of readily available capital. Were the policy of the French government clearly known and satisfactory, these accumulations would naturally find their way into the vortex of industry and trade, and the government, though it might still borrow at an advantage as compared with other governments would still be obliged to pay something more than nominal rates of interest. Now, on the contrary, the anxiety of men as to a future of war or of peace chills private enterprise, and capital locks itself up for safety not for profit, in the public funds.

A practical and prosperous government in Spain by its influence in deciding the positive triumph of a peace policy in France, may therefore, perhaps, accomplish for France, Europe and the world happy results not less important than those which it will achieve for Spain herself.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Articles relating to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad were published in the CHRONICLE of October 20, 1866, and October 26, 1867. We now add another year's record to our previous views, comparing the results of the two fiscal years ending respectively June 30, 1867 and 1868. The gross earnings from transportation compare as shown in the following summary:

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger earnings	\$90,799 08	\$89,824 41	\$.....	\$20,74 63
Freight	636,886 85	465,845 79	.....	171,041 06
Mail	27,99 62	4,700 89	13,900 77	.....
Express	76,720 00	59,700 00	.....	17,020 00
Rents and privileges	9,406 93	17,843 54	8,436 61	.....
Total	1,661,612 43	1,174,914 18	.....	486,698 30
Less, the following amounts expended:				
Transportation	\$334,095 09	\$282,685 67	\$.....	\$51,409 42
Mot power	338,848 52	28,278 23	.....	30,570 29
Maintenance of way	329,477 00	206,600 00	.....	12,877 00
Maintenance of cars	111,984 86	82,538 89	.....	29,445 97
Total	1,114,424 97	800,107 86	.....	284,317 11
Net earnings	\$547,187 46	\$344,806 27	\$.....	\$202,381 19

The extraordinary falling off in revenue in 1867-68, as compared with the previous year, is attributable in a great measure to the short crop of cotton and the impoverished condition of the country through which the line passes, as well as to a large reduction made in local rates, both freight and passenger. Besides, the epidemic which prevailed at Memphis last fall and summer almost suspended business for four months, while the inability of the Virginia railroads to move cotton promptly, and the derangements at Charleston were also great hindrances, preventing large shipments to Eastern cities for several months during the business season.

The road is now in fair running order, and the stock of cars and locomotives ample for any ordinary requirements of business. During the year there was added to the equipment 102 box freight, 43 platform and 10 stock cars, and one baggage car, and a further gradual increase is provided for. The present equipment consists of 55 locomotives, 38 passenger and mail cars, 7 baggage cars, 1 hay and 1 street car, 36 box and 156 platform cars, 14 stock cars, 1 wrecking car and 79 road and hand cars. The mileage and operations in 1866-7 and 1867-68, compare as follows:

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Dec.
Train, miles	786,331	751,942	.....	34,389
Passengers carried	223,818	127,016	.....	96,802
Cotton (bales) transported	83,731	95,283	.....	6,552

The destination of the cotton was as follows:

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Dec.
Memphis	65,451	73,764	8,313	.....
Corinth and Tusculumbia	81	238	157	.....
Decatur	2,962	4,359	1,397	.....
Huntsville	610	648	38	.....
Steveson	331	573	242	.....
Chattanooga	19,296	15,708	.....	3,588

The total fiscal operations of the company for the years as above, as exhibited on the profit and loss account are shown in the following abstract:

	1866-7.	1867-8.	1866-7.	1867-8.
Balance, July 1	\$.....	\$120,325	\$78,464	\$.....
Gross earnings	1,661,612	1,174,914	1,114,424	830,107
Interest and exchange	23,865	.....	101,838	95,731
Balance, June 30	.....	433,673	90,580	111,060
			20,675	.....
			Divid'd No. 9, 3 p. c.	159,331
			Discount on bonds	490,964
			Sundries	20,990
			Balance, June 30	120,325
Total	\$1,685,477	\$1,728,912	\$1,685,477	\$1,728,912

Since the completion of the road and branches (Jan. 1, 1866) there has been declared and paid nine dividends—two stock and seven cash. The following is a list thereof with the date of declaration, rate and in what paid.

No.	Date	Rate	Amount
1	December 1, 1859	60 per cent, stock	\$1,351,195
2	February 24, 1860	cash	152,501
3	August, 1860	cash	152,501
4	February, 1861	cash	152,501
5	September 30, 1861	cash	152,501
6	January 9, 1862	33% stock	1,330,843
7	February 2, 1862	cash	212,382
8	March 3, 1863	conf. cur.	212,509
9	March 31, 1863	cash	159,381

The stock dividends represented earnings accrued in construction, and were charged to that account. The balance sheets of the 30th June, 1867 and 1868, respectively, compare as follows:

	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Capital stock	\$5,312,725 00	\$5,312,725 00	\$.....	\$.....
Tennessee State loan	1,595,530 00	1,595,530 00	.....	.....
1st Mort 7 per cent bonds (conv.) 1850	1,294,000 00	1,293,000 00	.....	1,000 00
2d Mort 7 p. c. bonds, 1865	237,000 00	1,000,000 00	763,000 00	.....
Bills payable	46,119 41	11,285 55	.....	134,890 86
Unpaid coupon	156,975 00	39,445 00	.....	1,7,530 00
Unpaid dividends	34,218 98	34,343 68	124 70	.....
Due United States	272,403 62	.....	.....	272,403 62
Suspense account	.....	3,733 09	3,733 09	.....
Current accounts	212,220 71	141,535 49	.....	70,685 22
Transportation receipts	1,685,477 81	1,174,914 13	.....	510,563 68
Total	\$11,046,669 93	\$10,706,454 94	\$.....	\$340,214 99

Per c ntra : charges on the following accounts--

Road.....	\$5,559,003 62	\$6,200,638 16	\$211,634 54	\$
Equipment.....	1,602,601 22	1,134,558 50	131,957 23	.....
Incidentals.....	324,581 76	326,411 46	1,229 70	.....
Construction.....	\$7,286,186 60	\$7,661,608 12	\$375,421 52	\$
Materials, etc.....	239,156 58	183,543 52	.....	55,613 06
Stocks of other companies.....	199,680 00	211,785 83	13,105 83	.....
Transportation.....	1,114,424 97	830,107 26	.....	284,317 11
Interest and exchange	192,418 00	237,467 75	35,049 75	.....
Profit and loss	78,464 64	59,947 08	.....	18,517 56
Discount on bonds.....	179,845 00	490,964 77	311,119 77	.....
Coupon bonds on hand....	1,178,500 00	464,000 00	.....	714,500 00
Bills receivable.....	105,104 42	81,650 44	.....	23,453 98
Current accounts, &c.....	390,846 69	42,871 48	38,024 79	.....
Cash on hand	82,032 99	67,508 04	.....	14,524 95
Total	\$11,046,669 93	\$10,706,454 94	\$	\$340,214 99

This balance sheet shows that large progress has been made during the year in the liquidation of the floating liabilities of the company, and notwithstanding the diminished earnings of 1867-68, a marked improvement in the financial condition is recognizable. The earnings for 1868-69 are expected to reach a dividend-paying point. This expectation is based on the fair condition of the road and the sufficiency of rolling stock, and also on the increased crops of cotton and cereals to be moved. The amount required to pay interest on all the bonds and 6 per cent on the stock is \$575,007 30—viz., interest on Tennessee loan, \$95,731 80; on first mortgage bonds, \$90,510, and on second mortgage bonds, \$70,000, and six per cent on the stock, \$318,765 50.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending October 22. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New Jersey. Morristown.....	The First National Bank of Morris- town.....	The National Bank of the Common- wealth in the City of New York, approved in place of the Importers and Traders National Bank of New York.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— OCT. 9.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam....	short.	11.19 @11.19½	Oct. 9.	short.	11.93 @11.94
Antwerp.....	3 months.	12.0½ @12.01	"	"	25.22½ @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.10½ @13.11	"	"	13.9½ @ —
Paris.....	"	25.35 @25.40	"	"	25.22½ @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.20 @25.27½	"	3 mos.	*25.25 @ —
Vienna.....	3 months.	11.85 @11.90	"	"	—
Berlin.....	"	6.26½ @ 6.27½	"	"	—
St. Petersburg	"	32 @ 32½	Oct. 9.	3 mos.	32½
Cadiz.....	"	47½ @	"	"	—
Lisbon.....	90 days.	51½ @ 52	Oct. 7.	30 days.	56½
Milan.....	3 months.	27.50 @27.67½	"	"	—
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	"	Oct. 9.	60 days.	109
New York.....	"	"	Aug. 9.	90 days.	1 p. c.
Jamaica.....	"	"	Sept. 18.	60 days.	11 @11½
Havana.....	"	"	Sept. 13.	"	18½ @19
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Sept. 13.	"	19 @19½
Bahia.....	"	"	Aug. 15.	"	45½ @46
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Sept. 16.	"	19½ @19½
Pernambuco..	"	"	Aug. 30.	6 mos.	4s. 4½ d. @ —
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 6d.	Sept. 17.	"	4s. 7d. @ —
Hong Kong....	"	4s. 6d.	Aug. 29.	"	1½ @1½ p. c.
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	Oct. 6.	"	1s. 11 5-16d.
Bombay.....	"	1s. 11½ d.	Oct. 3.	"	1s 11½ d.
Madras.....	"	1s. 11½ d.	Oct. 5.	"	1s. 11½ d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 11½ d.	Sept. 10.	30 days.	1 @1½ p. c. prem
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	"	"	"

* Less 2 per cent.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, October 10, 1868.

The commercial news of the present week is certainly more encouraging, and mainly so by reason of an increase in the amount of business doing with the United States. The bountiful wheat crop in the West has undoubtedly augmented the purchasing power of the United States, and if the cotton crop should prove to be satisfactory, a still further improvement may be looked forward to. As yet the movement in our American trade has shown itself chiefly in the demand for wool, low descriptions, chiefly Russian and Turkish, about 3,000 bales having been shipped, or being in course of shipment to the United States. The demand for some descriptions of woolen goods has also improved; so that, altogether, business, so far as the United States are concerned, wears a more hopeful aspect. There is also an increased demand for manufactured iron goods, the trade of the Midland counties having been more animated than for some time past. The cotton trade, however, is still quiet. At Frankfort, the value of the raw material was given way during the last two days; and at Manchester business in

yarns and goods continues very quiet, notwithstanding that sellers have shown a disposition to accept rather less money.

The wheat trade has been extremely quiet, and, in some instances prices have declined to the extent of about 1s. per quarter. So far as good wheat is concerned, however, the variations have not been important. Millers are operating with considerable caution, but they have made purchases of fair magnitude, and seem disposed to run fairly into stock at present prices. The impression seems to prevail that the quotations have fallen to the lowest point for the present year, and consequently millers have no hesitation in buying more produce than they can immediately consume. The falling off in our importations of foreign wheat, owing to the much less remunerative price that we are now offering, necessarily throws a large consumption on our own crop, and there is no doubt that we have already consumed more than an average quantity of the new wheats during the present season. We commenced to consume the new crop at a much earlier date, as we had scarcely any old wheat in the country, and scarcely a bushel of old produce, the quality of which could be considered fine. The new crop has therefore been bought freely, but the question has to be considered whether, with our diminished importations and with a bareness of old stocks, our position is so thoroughly secure as some would lead us to imagine. Without doubt our crop is a large one, but at the close of August next will the supply of unconsumed English produce, and of foreign wheat, be larger than at the close of last season, provided our importations of foreign wheat continue on the present comparatively restricted scale? Our imports of wheat for the season show a falling off as compared with last year of 886,870 cwt., being at the rate of 17,400 cwt. per week, or 9,225,000 cwt. per annum, and it is very probable that during the winter months a still greater reduction will be shown. Our own crop, however, is well able to bear the strain until the earlier months of the spring, but considering that last season we imported 32,000,000 cwt., and that nearly the whole of that supply was almost immediately consumed, it can scarcely be expected that on the 31st of August next the supply of home-grown wheat, not, of course, including the new crop, which will then have been secured if the season should prove prosperous, will be such as to constitute a reserve of cereal produce. It is very clear, however, that there is no necessity for any large importation such as that of last season, but it must be maintained that as we are still without a reserve of old wheat, it is desirable to import largely. But as a reserve of wheat, like a fortune, is obtained by degrees, we shall probably have to allow two or three seasons to elapse before our position is equal to 1864-35. An important feature respecting our imports is the steady increase in those of flour; the total for the first five weeks of the current season being 297,713 cwt., against 173,386 cwt. in 1867, or an increase of 123,797 cwt. Our exports of wheat have also diminished to the extent of 171,299 cwt., so that while our imports of wheat have declined, our exports of wheat and our imports of flour show an improvement, speaking from the consumers' point of view, of nearly 300,000 cwt. The following statement shows the imports and exports of wheat and flour, into and from the United Kingdom, from Sep. 1 to Oct 3:

	WHEAT.		Exports—	
	Imports—	1868.	1867.	1868.
Sept. 1 to Sept. 26	2,905,388	cwt.	2,021,397	cwt.
Week ending Oct. 3.....	539,930		38,939	
Total	3,445,318		241,723	70,444
	FLOUR.		Exports—	
Sept. 1 to Sept. 26.....	154,140		2,185	3,976
Week ending Oct. 3.....	19,246		596	858
Total.....	173,386		2,781	4,834

It seems almost absurd to commence discussing next year's crop, and yet as the present is an important period to the farmer, a few remarks respecting agricultural operations will not be inappropriate. It may be observed then, that notwithstanding the very dry and almost unprecedentedly hot summer, no over-abundant rains have fallen. The country has, however, been well watered, and a vast improvement is noticed in its aspect. The pastures abound sufficiently with herbage to give abundance of food for cattle, and as the weather is now open and mild, they are still allowed to obtain their food in the fields. Those vegetables which will exist during the severity of winter have been extensively planted, and a large crop of them will be secured about the close of the year. The time for preparing the land for autumn sowing has been extremely satisfactory, and, in many districts, the wheat seed has already been placed in the ground. The autumn is, in fact, equal to that of last year, and, consequently, the wheat will have been sown under equally propitious circumstances, and that is clearly a good beginning.

Mr. James Caird has written a letter to the Times respecting the crop of wheat, of which the following are the more important parts

The yield of wheat has been ascertained in various parts of the country, and with the exception of that grown on shallow gravels and light sand, it is pronounced nearly equal to the fine crop of 1864, but not so good as the abundant crop of 1863. It is nearly as much above an average as the crop of 1867 was below it. My own inquiry and observation lead me to the conclusion that 32 bushels, or four quarters, an acre may be safely reckoned as the yield of this year, which is five bushels an acre above the yearly average yield of the United Kingdom.

So far we did not need the agricultural returns to help to this conclusion. But without them we could not have known that upward of 300,000 acres had been added to the breadth under wheat, and that thus, beyond the beneficial yield of each acre, we have this year secured an addition of 1-12th to the acreage, which is the same thing as an additional month's home supply.

At four quarters an acre the wheat crop will give 15,700,000 quarters, and if the annual consumption is taken at 20½ million quarters, the foreign imports absolutely required will not exceed five million quarters. But as we began one month earlier than usual on the present crop, and as the old stocks were exhausted, we ought not to reckon on less than an additional month's consumption of foreign corn to make the country safe to next harvest. This will increase our demand for wheat and flour, within the harvest year, to a total of six and a half million quarters. The importations of the first two months of the harvest year, August and September last, having been very nearly on this scale, it would seem that the present range of prices in this country is not more than is required to draw from abroad the necessary supply.

With regard to the potato crop, the state is:

There is an increase of 80,000 acres—somewhat more than one-twentieth of the whole extent. It will prove an average crop, the second growth, which began after the rains in July and August, having added greatly to the bulk. Both first and second growth seem to be sound, but as the first crop has ripened earlier than the second, there will be some risk in storing, to prevent which the potatoes should be left as long as they safely can be to ripen fully before being taken from the ground. In Surrey, on good land, I have found the proportion of second growth to first as four tons to five, the additional four tons being due to the fertilizing action of the rain falling on a soil in the condition of a hotbed. In the northern parts of the country and in Ireland, where the first crop did not ripen so early, the proportion of second growth will doubtless be less. As yet, there is very little disease, and if the late crop can be safely stored there is a fair prospect of a plentiful supply of this wholesome article of food, a matter now of some importance in England, and of the highest value to Ireland. It has been thought that the second growth might seriously injure the edible and nutritive quality of the first, from which it springs. On trial I have found this not to be so. The root of the first growth proved the driest and most mealy potato, the second growth from the same root—nearly the same in size—being equally sound, but more waxy and less ripe.

On the whole, the harvest of 1868 will prove a productive one of wheat and potatoes—the main food of the bulk of the population, which will thus be supplied at a moderate price. But there will be a great deficiency in the food of live stock, and a very serious loss in that branch of agricultural industry.

Advices from Alexandria state that the first supplies of new cotton had appeared, and that the quality of the produce was very fine. It was also thought that the yield would also be good.

The supply of money continues very abundant, and although the inquiry has somewhat improved, the rates of discount remain extremely low, the best descriptions of short-dated paper being readily discounted at 1½ per cent. As stated above trade is improving in some departments, but as yet the increase in the amount of business doing is not sufficiently great to affect materially the money market. Foreign loans continue to be introduced, but they are without any influence in promoting animation in monetary affairs. One of the leading features of the market, however, is the slight improvement in the trade demand, the bills which passed through the Bankers' Clearing House on the 4th of the month, having been larger in amount than for a long time past. The public dividends will be paid on Wednesday next, when about £3,000,000 will be released, and, consequently, an increase of ease may be anticipated. The following are the present quotations for money compared with those of last year:

	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
30 and 60 days' bills	1½ @ 1½	1½ @ 1½	6 months' bank bills	1½ @ 2
3 months' bills	1½ @ 1½	1½ @ 1½	4 and 6 trade bills	2 @ 2½
4 months' bank bills	1½ @ 1½	1½ @ 1½		

On the Continent the changes in the rates have been unimportant during the week. At the leading cities the supply is abundant, and the rates of discount remain low. Annexed are the quotations:

	B'k rate	Op. m'kt		B'k rate	Op. m'kt
	1867.	1868.		1867.	1868.
At Paris	2½	2½	Turin	5	5
Vienna	4	4	Brussels	3	2½
Berlin	4	4	Madrid	5	5
Frankfort	2½	2½	Hamburg	—	—
Amst'rd'm	2½	2½	St. Pet'g.	7	6½

In the rates of foreign exchange the variations have been unimportant. The bullion market has been very quiet. The imports have been small, but a large supply of gold, amounting to nearly £1,200,000, is now on passage from Australia, and as there is no export demand of importance, the greater portion will, in due course, be sent into the Bank. There is scarcely any demand for silver, only a few parcels having of late been purchased for India. A large supply of Mexican dollars has lately arrived at St. Nazaire, of which £170,000 is on English account; and as that supply will be in the market on Monday, dollars are flat, and are much lower in price. Annexed are the prices of bullion:

GOLD.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard.	77	9	—	—
do Refinable	do	77	11	—	—
Spanish Doubloons	per oz.	75	6	—	—
South American Doubloons	do last price	73	6	—	—
United States Gold Coin	do	76	2½	—	—
SILVER.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver Fine	per oz. standard.	5	0½	—	—
do containing 5 grs. gold	do	5	0½	—	—
Fine Cake Silver	per oz. last price.	5	5½	—	—
Mexican Dollars	per oz	4	10½	—	—

The fluctuations in the value of Consols during the week have been

unimportant. During nearly the whole of the week the quotation has scarcely moved, but yesterday there was rather less firmness, and prices slightly declined. Very little business has been transacted, attention having been chiefly directed to purchases of foreign bonds and railway shares. The following are the highest and lowest prices of Consols on each day of the week:

Week ending Oct. 10	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money	94½-94½	94½-94½	94½-94½	94½-94½	94½-94½	94½-94½

United States Five-Twenty bonds have ruled firm, and the upward movement in prices has made steady progress. Atlantic and Great Western Railway securities have been dull, and have given way in price. Erie Railway shares are rather firmer, but Illinois Central are lower in price. The highest and lowest prices of the principal American securities on each day of the week are subjoined:

Week ending Oct. 10	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thu'day.	Friday.	Saturday
U. S. 5-20's.	73½-73½	73½-73½	73½-74	74 -74½	74 -74½	74½-74½
Atlantic & G't West-ern consol'd bonds	40½-40	39½-40	39½-39½	39½-39½	38½-39½	38½-38½
Erie Shares (\$100)	32½-32½	32 -32½	31½-32	32½-32½	32½-33	32 -33
Illinois shares (\$100)	96½-97½	96 -96½	95½-96½	95½-96	95½-95½	95 -96

The report of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada states that

	June half of '67.	June half of '68.
The gross receipts upon the whole undertaking, including the Buffalo and Champlain lines, have been	£609,121	£646,797
Deduct—		
The ordinary working expenses (being at the rate of 65.93 per cent, against 70.53 of the corresponding half of last year)	439,792	£426,477
	£179,329	
The renewals of the permanent way and works in the half-year debited to revenue	54,973	\$6,020
	£124,356	
Amount paid on account for loss by fires at Sarnia and Toronto	10,274	4,110—
		466,607
Leaving an available net balance earned in the half-year of	£114,082	£180,190
Deduct loss on American currency	21,554	18,882
	£92,528	£161,308
Total		£161,308
Or an increase over the corresponding half-year of £68,780.		
But from this balance of		£161,308
must be deducted the renewal suspense debit from last half-year of		31,383
		£129,925
And the amount of postal revenue due for the half-year to the postal and military boardholders		17,829
		£112,096
Leaving the balance of		£112,096

Applicable for the following payments, viz.:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest, &c., paid on lands	1,573	16	8			
on mortgage to Bank of Upper Canada	4,423	16	2			
on loans, bankers' balances, promissory notes, European exchange, &c	4,440	15	0			
on British American Land Co's debentures	616	8	5			
on Montreal Seminary debentures	616	8	9			
on Island Pond debentures	2,700	0	0			
Half-yearly instalment on Portland sinking fund	2,311	12	10	16,687	18	2
Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease (in full)	31,691	10	10			
Detroit line lease (in full)	11,250	0	0			
Montreal and Champlain Railway Company	10,807	8	1			
Buffalo and Lake Huron	22,045	1	11	75,794	0	10
Equipment bond interest				10,779	0	0
Balance carried to next half-year's account				8,834	14	9
Total				£112,095	13	9

Comparing the results of the half-year with the corresponding period of 1867, there is an increase in the gross receipts of £37,676, and a decrease in the ordinary working expenses of £3,215, in renewals of £18,953, and in the amount of the damages paid on account of Toronto and Sarnia fires of £6,164. The rate of ordinary working expenses for the past half-year being as above stated 65.93 against 70.53 per cent in 1867.

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, compared with the state of its resources at this date since 1864. It also exhibits the *minimum* rate of discount, the price of Consols, wheat, middling Upland cotton, and No. 40 mule yarn at this date since 1864:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	21,774,334	22,861,769	24,583,250	25,079,861	24,647,915
Public deposits	7,023,234	7,228,737	6,266,199	7,557,442	5,306,624
Private deposits	13,206,318	13,506,498	17,454,673	18,302,800	18,022,446
Government securities	10,172,343	9,811,242	12,419,043	12,894,872	15,039,716
Other securities	21,922,884	24,086,476	22,149,550	17,164,197	16,054,128
Reserve	6,438,973	5,074,151	7,494,341	14,581,999	10,045,020
Coin and bullion	13,006,293	12,736,346	16,467,506	24,109,034	20,707,945
Bank rate	9 p. c.	7 p. c.	4½ p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.
Consols	85½	89	84½	94½	94½
Price of wheat	39s. 8d.	41s. 1d.	52s. 2d.	63s. 5d.	54s. 4d.
Mid. Upland cotton	23d.	24½d.	15d.	8½d.	10½d.
40 mule yarn, fair 3d quality	2s. 2d.	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 0½d.	1s. 1½d.

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 were steadily held all the week at 94½ for both money and account, until Wednesday when the quotation declined to 94½. United States Five-Twenty bonds were firm early in the week, but closed quiet and steady at 73½. Railway shares have generally ruled steady during the week, but closed easier at 97 for Illinois Central shares and 31½ for Erie shares. United States bonds at Frankfort have been active and firmer, and the price at one time advanced to 7½@78½ for the old issue, but at the close were more quiet at 78½.

Table with columns for days of the week (Fri. to Thu.) and rows for various financial instruments like Consols for money, U. S. 6's, Illinois Central shares, etc.

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

Table showing daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort for the week ending Oct. 17, 1868.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market remains almost unchanged in tone and price. Flour and Milwaukee wheat is dull with a decline in wheat to 9s 11d. Corn has lost 3d, closing at 38s. The market generally closed dull.

Table with columns for days of the week (Fri. to Thu.) and rows for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef has declined to 95s. Pork is 1s better. The market is bare of Bacon. Lard lost 6d early in the week but reacted to 70s (the opening price) towards the close, this advance however has checked transactions. Cheese is firm and closed at 63s.

Table with columns for days of the week (Fri. to Thu.) and rows for various provisions like Beef, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Cheese.

Liverpool and London Produce and Oil Markets.—Naval stores are unchangeable. The only feature of interest in the produce market is the excitement in Tallow, the price of which has been advanced from 49s the close of last week, to 54s on Wednesday—although at the close it was quoted 1s. 6d. lower. In Oils Sperm has advanced to £100 and Linseed to £80. The remaining articles in the reported list are without changes of importance from last week.

Table with columns for days of the week (Fri. to Thu.) and rows for various oils and produce like Rosin, Sp turpentine, Tallow, Clover seed, Sugar, Linseed, Sperm oil, Whale oil.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are about the same in dry goods, but show a considerable increase in general merchandise, the total being \$5,371,459, against \$4,057,449 last week and \$6,733,633 the previous week. The exports are \$3,351,454 this week, against \$2,753,839 last week, and \$3,072,563 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 4,228 bales, against 393 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Oct. 16, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 17:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table showing foreign imports at New York for the week, categorized by 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Since Jan. 1.....\$155,111,710 \$239,863,403 \$203,509,290 \$303,056,665

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 Oct. 20:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table showing exports from New York for the week, categorized by 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Since Jan. 1.....\$127,738,107 \$155,324,303 \$147,264,935 \$182,159,391

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

Table showing the value of exports from New York to various countries for the week ending Oct. 17, 1868, compared with the same period in 1867.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 17, 1868:

Table showing exports of specie from New York for the week ending Oct. 17, 1868, including items like Mexican dollars, silver bars, and gold.

Table showing total exports of specie since Jan. 1, 1868, compared with the same time in previous years.

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

Table showing imports of specie at New York during the week ending Oct. 17, 1868, including items like gold and silver.

Total since January 1, 1868.....\$6,184,768

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

Table showing securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National bank, including dates and amounts for circulation and deposits.

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

Table showing national bank currency issued and returned, categorized by week ending and amount.

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

Table showing fractional currency received and distributed, categorized by week ending and amount.

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, Oct. 14, arrived at this port Oct. 22, with treasure for the following consignees:

Table showing treasure from California for various consignees like Eugene Kelly & Co., C. K. Garrison, Wells Fargo & Co., and S. L. Isaacs & Arch.

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	Since Jan. 1.
Jan. 9.	Rising Star	\$989,464	\$989,464
" 22.	Arizona	951,705	1,941,170
Feb. 1.	H. Chauncey	1,298,584	8,239,753
Feb. 9.	Rising Star	1,255,333	4,495,087
Feb. 20.	Arizona	1,568,161	6,063,248
Mar. 2.	H. Chauncey	1,551,270	7,571,680
Mar. 11.	Rising Star	476,147	8,047,827
Mar. 22.	Arizona	1,168,779	9,216,606
Apr. 1.	H. Chauncey	864,698	10,081,304
Apr. 10.	Oc'n Queen	1,175,754	11,257,058
Apr. 22.	Arizona	948,090	12,205,078
Apr. 23.	H. Chauncey	466,909	12,671,987
May 6.	Oc'n Queen	727,849	13,399,832
May 22.	Arizona	1,177,496	14,577,336
May 28.	H. Chauncey	618,040	15,195,372
June 6.	Ocean Queen	996,820	16,192,192
June 11.	Rising Star	657,510	16,849,705
June 13.	Guid'g Star	290,723	17,140,426
June 22.	Arizona	1,063,051	18,203,475
June 27.	San de Cuba	118,109	18,321,586

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	Since Jan. 1.
June 29.	H. Chauncey	807,071	19,123,558
July 5.	Oc'n Queen	849,373	19,973,028
July 15.	Rising Star	522,721	20,500,745
July 22.	Arizona	463,927	20,964,672
July 25.	San de Cuba	713,319	21,677,994
July 29.	H. Chauncey	461,256	22,139,250
Aug 6.	Oc'n Queen	806,351	22,945,601
Aug 12.	G'ding Star	702,000	23,647,600
Aug 15.	Rising Star	389,895	24,037,495
Aug 22.	Arizona	832,625	24,870,120
Aug 29.	Alaska	499,376	25,369,496
Sept. 5.	Oc'n Queen	365,756	25,735,252
Sept. 8.	Dakota	715,000	26,450,252
Sept. 12.	G'ding Star	625,000	27,075,252
Sept. 14.	H. Chauncey	899,748	27,975,000
Sept. 20.	Arizona	330,405	28,305,405
Sept. 28.	Alaska	409,035	28,714,440
Oct. 5.	Oc'n Queen	181,490	28,895,930
Oct. 15.	H. Chauncey	267,901	29,163,831
Oct. 22.	Rising Star	225,493	29,389,324

On the first page of this issue of the CHRONICLE will be found the card of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, of which Mr. A. D. Selleck, 37 Pine st., in this city is the agent. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the high character of the houses in London and Paris upon whom Mr. Selleck draws.

We notice among the new business cards published this week in the CHRONICLE that of Messrs. W. R. Uttey & Geo. W. Dougherty, bankers and brokers, at No. 11 Wall st. This firm is prepared to transact all business relating to the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, gold and governments.

We have received from Messrs. C. A. Dockham & Co., Boston, a handsomely bound volume entitled "The Dry Goods Trade and Cotton Woolen Silk and Linen Manufacture of the United States," which contains a directory of the Jobbers, Importers, Commission and retail dealers in Dry Goods, and the Cotton, Woolen, Silk and Linen manufacturing companies and firms in the United States. The volume is printed and bound in a clear and elegant style and will be thoroughly appreciated by the large class of business men who need the information contained in it.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage Fifty Year Seven per Cent Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, free of Government tax, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, at 97½ per cent and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets giving fuller information may be had at the office. Governments and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	WHERE PAYABLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
Bank.				
American Exchange Nat.	6.56	Nov. 2	At Bank.	Oct. 17
National City	6	Nov. 2	At Bank.	Oct. 17
Natl. Mech. Banking Ass.	5	Nov. 2	At Bank.	Oct. 14
Mech & Traders Nation l.	5	Nov. 1	At Bank.	Oct. 20
Mercantile National	5	Nov. 2	At Bank.	Oct. 20
Union National	5	Nov. 2	At Bank.	Oct. 20
Railroads.				
Cincin. Ham. & Dayton	5	Oct 26	Company's Office.	Oct. 14

FRIDAY, October 23, 1868, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—At the beginning of the week, money suddenly assumed an extreme stringency. On Tuesday, brokers found it difficult to supply their wants within the legal limit of interest, and for the last three days the rate outside the banks has been very generally 7 per cent in gold, and even as high as ½ per cent per day has been paid by needy borrowers. Yesterday and to-day stocks have been very generally purchaseable at ½ per cent, lower for immediate delivery than upon regular terms, which fairly indicates the scarcity of money. The movements at the Clearing House have very plainly indicated that efforts have been made by speculative combinations for holding money off the market, in order to break down the prices of securities; and other collateral evidence goes to establish that conclusion beyond question. It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate as to the extent to which these operations have been carried. It is, however, to be remembered that, when they were commenced, the market was in a condition to be much affected by slight interference. This artificial meddling with the market has caused considerable feeling among the banks, especially as their own reputation is indirectly affected by the fact of certain bank managers having at least tacitly concurred

in the operations. It was suggested in some quarters that the associated banks take combined action by formally agreeing to use their legal reserve in order to defeat the movement, and in that way make a practical protest against the proceedings. This proposal, however, appeared likely to create some unpleasant opposition in the Clearing House association, and was consequently abandoned. Nevertheless, some of the banks have, for the sake of protecting their customers, fallen back upon their legal tender reserve. This action has, to some extent, counteracted the "tying up" operations; and a contraction has also come from speculators desirous of protecting their stocks, by placing money upon the market. The fact, however, that notwithstanding these counteractions, money remains very stringent, shews that, apart from artificial causes, the market is in a condition affording poor promise of an early return to ease. No relief of importance is to be expected from outside sources, the money markets of the interior cities being in a condition little different from our own.

Discounting operations have not, as yet, been much affected by this condition of things. There is a very light supply of grain bills from the West and Buffalo, and the offerings of local paper are moderate. Prime local names are current at 7 per cent:

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:	
Call loans	7 @ 10
Loans on bonds & mort.	7 @ 7
Prime endorsed bills, 3 months	7 @ ..
Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months	7 @ 8
do single names	7 @ 8
Lower grades	8 @ 10

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The course of the bond market has been very irregular. Early in the week there was considerable firmness and large speculative transactions, at a considerable advance upon our last quotations, which was helped by an advance in the foreign markets to prices never before reached. The formidable appearance of the efforts for making money stringent, however, put a sudden and severe check upon the speculators for a rise, and prices fell ½ @ 1½ per cent, but later recovered partially, so that at the close of the week quotations vary little from those of last Friday, except on Sixty-Twos, which are ½ lower. The decline in gold to 135 has had a tendency to depress the bond market especially as the foreign markets have not fully responded to the lower premium. The growing anticipation that money is likely to remain steady at 7 per cent, through the remainder of the year, has a tendency to check the inclination to buy bonds on speculation and dealers are less disposed, from the same cause, to carry large amounts of stock. There is a disposition in some quarters to buy, upon any encouraging symptoms in the money market, against a demand for bonds, to be shipped on account of coupons sent from abroad, which is expected to set in early in November. The total amount of coin interest payable on the 1st November is about \$30,000,000, nearly one-half of which, it is estimated, will have to be sent to Europe in one form or another; and it is generally estimated among foreign bankers that a good proportion of the amount will be set off by the shipment of bonds. The market closes dull and weak at the range of quotations given below. The transactions at the board for the last six days have been unprecedentedly large, being \$9,925,200, against \$4,524,200 for the week preceding.

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

	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 25	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Oct. 23
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup	114½	114½	114½	112½	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup	113½	114½	113½	112½	114½	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	109½	110	109½	110½	112	111½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	111½	111½	110½	110½	112	111½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, July cpn	109	109	108½	108½	110½	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup	109	109½	108½	108½	110½	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	109	109½	109½	109	111½	111½
U. S. 10-40's	105	104½	104½	105	105½	105½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The course of the stock market has been very fluctuating, declining heavily, in sympathy with the stringency of the loan market, and again spasmodically recovering in response to the effort of the cliques to sustain their stock. At the lowest point of decline, prices were 2½ @ 7½ per cent down; within the past two days there has been a general recovery in the tone of the market, and quotations now average about 2½ per cent below our last figures, the chief exception being the Northwestern stocks, which are 5 per cent lower than them and N. Y. Central, which is only ½ per cent lower. The spasm in the money market has materially shaken confidence in the upward speculation; but the cliques are generally strong in their resources, and are fortified by time loans running yet for three or four weeks, so that strong efforts to rally the market may be expected. The transactions at the boards for the last six days have been

enormous, being 623,055 shares, which is 122,821 shares above the large sales of last week, and more than double the average weekly business of the last three months.

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

	Sept 11.	Sep. 18	Sep. 25.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.
Cumberland Coal	21 1/2	34 1/2	33	33 1/2	32	25 1/2	24 1/2
Quicksilver	45	45	45	47 1/2	47 1/2	50 1/2	50
Canton Co.	10 1/2	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Mariposa	10 1/2	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Mariposa pref.	10 1/2	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	20 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Pacific Mail	123 1/2	130	127 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
New York Central	46 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	47
Erie	140	141	140	141	95 1/2	98	98 1/2
Hudson River	90	92	94	84	85 1/2	91	87 1/2
Reading	83 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84	85 1/2	91	87 1/2
Mich. Southern	118	88 1/2	x.d. 85 1/2	86 1/2	x.d. 88 1/2	91	88 1/2
Michigan Central	85 1/2	88 1/2	x.d. 85 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2
Clev. and Pittsb.	10 1/2	103	101 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2
Clev. and Toledo	10 1/2	103	101 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2
Lake Shore	86 1/2	90	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	92 1/2
Northwestern	86 1/2	90	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	92 1/2
Northwestern preferred	86 1/2	90	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	92 1/2
Rock Island	107 1/2	110	108 1/2	109	145	14 1/2	21 1/2
Fort Wayne	107 1/2	110	108 1/2	109	145	14 1/2	21 1/2
Illinois Central	23 1/2	29 1/2	29	28 1/2	29 1/2	82 1/2	105
Ohio & Miss.	23 1/2	29 1/2	29	28 1/2	29 1/2	82 1/2	105
Milw. & St. Paul	23 1/2	29 1/2	29	28 1/2	29 1/2	82 1/2	105
Milw. & St. Paul prf	23 1/2	29 1/2	29	28 1/2	29 1/2	82 1/2	105
Tol., Wab. & W'n	23 1/2	29 1/2	29	28 1/2	29 1/2	82 1/2	64 1/2

The following statement shows the volume of transactions in shares, at both the Stock Boards for the past and several previous weeks:

Week ending—	Bank.	Rail-road.	Coal.	Min. ing.	Im. pro't.	Tele. graph.	Steam-ship.	Other.	Total.
Aug. 6	842	357,163	39	1,006	1,600	5,574	13,330	11,859	396,209
" 13	443	188,102	421	3,800	3,200	10,276	9,800	35,065	221,523
" 20	681	270,052	917	1,000	1,100	3,550	9,638	13,337	333,791
" 27	366	183,603	1,044	1,000	1,200	2,875	9,900	18,441	281,647
Sept. 3	764	248,479	961	2,027	1,500	3,354	16,870	21,976	339,521
" 10	174	236,332	519	7,800	2,000	3,820	19,518	21,401	41,963
" 17	530	290,770	690	11,200	1,500	3,354	15,961	23,011	431,929
" 24	486	365,006	2,029	10,590	1,850	2,759	22,637	28,397	378,292
Oct. 1	259	308,496	694	11,400	1,525	13,509	47,902	15,183	415,770
" 8	228	307,153	820	29,250	1,525	13,509	19,929	12,172	501,834
" 15	443	405,521	1,637	34,784	5,700	8,476	15,225	11,892	623,655
" 22	749	550,252	2,562	22,295	8,100	12,490	15,225	11,892	623,655

THE GOLD MARKET.—The general course of the premium has been downward, in sympathy with the influences which usually depress gold at this season and also in anticipation of a more settled condition of business and of public feeling after the November elections. The lowest point for the week was touched to-day at 135; but the market reacted to 135 1/2 at the close. The scarcity of money has checked the borrowing demand for gold, and the consequence has been easier rates on loans, transactions having ranged between "flat" and 1/4 per cent per day "for borrowing."

The public sales of gold by the Treasury have attracted fewer bids this week, owing, perhaps, to the stringency of money. It is intimated that after the sale of the \$3,000,000 now under offer, the Treasury will make no further sales by public tender, but will return to the old system of secret sales. The merchants have forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury a numerously signed memorial protesting against the adoption of open sales as placing the market under the control of speculators, to the injury of the mercantile interest; and there is reason for supposing that Mr. McCulloch will accede to their wishes, the change having been made not upon his own convictions but in deference to Wall street opinion.

The fluctuations in the gold market, and the business at the Gold Board during the week closing with Friday, are shown in the following table:

	Quotations.				Total clearings.	Balances.	
	Open ing.	Low est.	High est.	Clos ing.		Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Oct. 17	136 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	117,967,000	\$3,656,010	\$5,443,443
Monday, " 19	136 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	151,457,000	1,611,375	2,585,410
Tuesday, " 20	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	111,186,000	1,390,556	2,380,274
Wednesday, " 21	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	92,811,000	1,822,445	2,937,926
Thursday, " 22	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	120,207,000	3,147,999	5,777,926
Friday, " 23	135 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	132,165,000	14,661,340	23,721,702
Current week	136 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2	135 1/2	725,793,000	10,431,407	16,721,954
Previous week	137 1/2	136 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	677,917,000	10,431,407	16,721,954
Jan. 1 '68. to date	133 1/2	133 1/2	150	135			

The movement of coin and bullion at this port for the week ending on Saturday, Oct. 17, was as shown in the following formula

Treasury receipts from California	\$267,901
Imports of coin and bullion from foreign ports	76,098
Coin interest paid from U. S. Treasury in New York	57,643
Reported new supply thrown on market	\$410,313
Withdrawn for export	2,384,676
Withdrawn for customs	2,393,347
Withdrawals in excess of reported new supply	\$9,346,097
Specie in banks on Saturday, Oct. 10	9,186,620
Specie in banks on Friday, Oct. 17	\$159,477
Decrease of specie in banks	2,535,513
Actual excess of reported supply	2,535,513
Supply received from unreported sources	

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

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Oct. 12	\$567,773 93	\$3,705,131 47	\$2,282,752 36	\$3,231,930 11
" 13	552,140 66	2,533,685 75	1,244,048 03	2,364,514 58
" 14	276,337 42	1,409,147 95	3,519,386 57	3,020,771 66
" 15	275,685 26	2,308,265 64		
" 16	395,357 44	1,253,824 03		
" 17	234,908 84			
Total	\$2,502,203 55	\$11,814,762 81	\$15,661,403 31	\$94,965,645 74

Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Oct. 12..... \$110,630,049 05
Deduct payments during the week..... 11,814,762 81
Balance on Saturday evening..... 3,849,640 50
Increase during the week..... \$98,815,286 24

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$1,975,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$115,000 in gold, and \$2,187,203 in Gold Certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since Aug. 8:

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Aug. 8	2,493,373	35,125,667	32,072,336	73,988,272	Dec. 3,053,338
Aug. 15	2,829,750	14,336,441	19,638,389	84,290,221	Inc. 5,301,942
Aug. 22	2,904,486	9,834,009	11,430,480	85,876,692	Inc. 1,586,471
Aug. 29	3,039,881	7,722,332	14,009,491	90,163,852	Inc. 6,287,156
Sept. 5	2,880,544	15,178,272	16,453,903	87,439,483	Dec. 4,724,369
Sept. 12	3,112,961	9,846,084	11,708,789	89,302,188	Inc. 1,862,708
Sept. 19	2,832,584	7,319,185	9,347,483	91,330,486	Inc. 2,028,295
Sept. 26	3,306,617	7,947,615	11,670,530	95,053,401	Inc. 3,722,917
Oct. 3	2,571,413	11,397,095	11,341,643	94,965,646	Inc. 4,545
Oct. 10	2,571,413	11,397,095	11,341,643	94,965,646	Inc. 4,545
Oct. 17	2,302,204	11,814,763	15,664,403	95,815,286	Inc. 3,849,641

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Has been stronger, notwithstanding a somewhat improved supply of bills concurrently with a light demand from the importers. Bankers are inclined to hold back from drawing, in anticipation of the remittances to be made against November coupons.

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

	Oct. 2.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.
London Com'l.	108 @ 108 1/2	108 1/2 @ 109	109 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
do bkrs' lng.	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 110	110 @ 110 1/2
do do shrt.	108 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 110	110 @ 110 1/2
Paris, long	5.10 @ 5.18 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15 1/2
do short	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15 1/2
Antwerp	5.22 1/2 @ 5.20	5.20 @ 5.18 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.15	5.15 @ 5.16 1/2
Swiss	5.22 1/2 @ 5.20	5.20 @ 5.18 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.15	5.15 @ 5.16 1/2
Hamburg	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	36 @ 36 1/2	36 1/2 @ 36
Amsterdam	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	41 @ 41 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41
Frankfort	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 41	40 1/2 @ 41
Bremen	79 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Berlin	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	72 1/2 @ 72 1/2

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 October 17, 1868:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York	\$3,000,000	\$8,907,946	\$1,816,076	\$710,992	\$7,257,792	\$1,868,516
Manhattan	2,050,000	5,776,134	263,068	10,877	4,138,894	1,384,909
Merchants'	3,000,000	7,698,976	605,793	895,451	5,926,604	1,017,623
Mechanics'	2,000,000	5,744,932	209,975	568,390	4,181,343	731,988
Union	1,500,000	4,039,956	152,687	484,716	2,458,143	1,653,036
America	3,000,000	8,487,868	910,425	1,730	2,67,854	615,917
Phoenix	1,800,000	4,281,355	236,475	515,338	2,990,406	639,167
City	1,000,000	4,248,949	33,608	775,007	1,068,141	619,401
Tradesmen's	600,000	3,047,588	27,124	775,007	1,647,152	635,031
Fulton	300,000	2,180,651	139,581	.....	5,298,692	1,375,420
Chemical	300,000	6,750,437	369,047	.....	2,686,892	791,168
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3,575,923	26,967	452,515	865,497	276,888
National	1,500,000	2,62,879	79,551	491,965	865,497	683,900
Butchers'	800,000	2,504,100	48,800	284,200	1,842,591	441,672
Mechanics and Traders'	600,000	2,104,820	17,916	195,720	1,642,591	148,851
Greenwich	200,000	1,134,814	.....	3,366	848,147	77,226
Leather Manuf. National	600,000	3,100,043	136,305	265,274	2,053,877	283,314
Seventh Ward National	500,000	1,299,432	121,784	177,092	808,178	1,285,660
State of New York	2,000,000	5,027,773	161,562	390,000	3,766,829	1,495,604
American Exchange	5,000,000	9,880,405	322,890	9,7405	4,741,882	6,535,063
Commerce	10,000,000	23,930,783	244,246	5,848,555	6,191,684	1,394,981
Broadway	1,000,000	6,431,011	83,035	900,009	6,191,684	675,356
Ocean	1,000,000	3,279,523	32,508	798,060	2,091,462	

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

Loans.....	Dec.	\$951,547	Deposits.....	Dec.	\$173,411
Specie.....	Dec.	159,477	Legal Tenders.....	Dec.	1,375,239
Circulation.....	Inc.	25,815			

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Sept. 5.	271,830,696	16,815,778	24,170,419	207,854,341	65,983,773	470,036,172
Sept. 12.	272,055,690	16,150,942	34,139,926	205,439,070	63,429,337	493,191,075
Sept. 19.	271,252,096	14,665,742	31,044,693	202,824,533	63,772,700	518,471,552
Sept. 26.	271,273,544	12,603,483	31,050,771	202,068,334	63,587,576	620,105,092
Oct. 3.	259,553,863	11,757,335	34,151,806	194,919,177	60,240,447	747,618,516
Oct. 10.	265,595,582	9,346,097	34,188,103	189,053,997	60,005,086	657,958,155
Oct. 17.	264,644,035	9,186,620	34,313,918	188,880,586	58,626,857	635,516,454

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Oct. 19, 1868.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circula.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,525,667	1,830	\$111,333	\$387,966	\$446,516
Atlas.....	1,000,000	2,140,949	267	352,669	557,995	774,566
Blackstone.....	1,000,000	2,507,036	22,029	244,333	1,374,565	794,938
Boston.....	750,000	1,807,345	2,342	209,142	688,943	597,112
Boylston.....	500,000	1,471,213	336	182,997	653,807	446,070
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,258,462	12,982	381,000	708,886	798,027
Continental.....	500,000	1,409,936	.....	197,397	514,629	443,835
Eliot.....	1,000,000	2,622,865	27,549	56,800	932,627	796,970
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,418,577	2,258	455,810	1,201,506	597,522
Freeman's.....	400,000	1,238,981	1,988	109,322	552,049	353,914
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,537,951	1,292	274,000	1,476,967	358,210
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,618,733	946	114,608	793,023	242,593
Howland.....	750,000	1,494,502	2,481	141,320	457,787	439,689
Mark-t.....	800,000	1,446,658	6,531	118,475	473,973	354,216
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,706,833	1,503	200,373	719,463	390,651
Maverick.....	400,000	890,872	.....	88,450	269,461	245,247
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	5,523,292	105,398	965,745	1,765,270	1,827,653
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	631,651	1,200	13,645	391,867	173,145
New England.....	1,000,000	2,213,253	.....	368,311	681,031	799,797
North.....	1,000,000	2,448,811	247	115,000	686,090	791,472
Old Boston.....	900,000	1,981,505	41,287	607,913	1,185,750	366,600
Shawmut.....	750,000	1,859,269	3,718	181,567	546,876	598,036
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,318,706	.....	238,562	984,317	360,000
State.....	2,000,000	3,745,606	529	568,333	1,021,683	999,509
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,466,354	36,243	429,227	847,928	763,643
Traders'.....	600,000	1,293,526	21,383	151,186	467,737	179,250
Tremont.....	2,000,000	3,460,677	23,841	564,312	1,181,753	716,505
Washington.....	750,000	1,931,413	9,827	144,763	822,543	595,935
First*.....	1,000,000	4,014,514	8,796	607,729	1,714,637	794,139
Second (Granite).....	1,000,000	3,708,347	30,400	751,613	1,693,717	800,000
Third*.....	300,000	839,258	3,459	91,969	538,347	174,789
B'k of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,854,420	5,196	808,717	1,786,896	993,055
B'k of N. Amer.....	1,000,000	1,835,374	3,675	35,870	528,567	597,353
B'k of Redemp'n.....	1,000,000	5,201,175	24,049	714,385	1,220,626	797,000
B'k of the Repub.....	1,000,000	2,539,929	.....	233,333	683,665	797,300
City.....	1,000,000	1,752,307	8,885	91,500	626,338	456,600
Eagle.....	1,000,000	2,022,962	13,436	197,200	920,727	344,901
Exchange.....	1,000,000	3,309,799	35,136	230,940	1,002,065	797,675
Hide & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,072,246	1,405	150,006	790,613	789,574
Revere.....	1,000,000	2,877,341	13,170	343,985	1,978,181	399,500
Union.....	1,000,000	2,543,302	12,863	324,200	1,122,933	546,874
Webster.....	1,500,000	2,730,891	7,159	278,798	1,104,886	491,272
Everett.....	200,000	524,967	285	55,057	321,350	99,620
Security.....	200,000	476,693	2,081	51,874	263,374	130,000
Total.....	42,300,000	102,595,177	501,008	13,009,829	38,686,344	25,267,095

* Not received. Same as last week.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows:

Capital.....	Inc.	\$1,755,455	Legal tender notes.....	Dec.	582,085
Loans.....	Dec.	4,797	Deposits.....	Dec.	115,110
Specie.....	Dec.	4,797	Circulation.....	Dec.	15,287

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Sept. 7.....	103,853,110	833,063	14,975,841	40,891,745	25,196,084
" 14.....	102,921,733	748,714	13,774,330	40,640,820	25,183,876
" 21.....	102,472,936	642,793	13,466,258	39,712,168	25,184,048
" 28.....	101,021,744	642,829	14,032,447	39,127,650	25,150,081
Oct. 5.....	99,562,844	618,428	13,923,894	39,215,483	25,143,517
" 12.....	100,831,722	505,805	13,691,854	38,801,454	25,232,382
" 19.....	102,595,177	501,008	13,009,829	38,686,344	25,267,095

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Oct. 19, 1868:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tend.	Depos.*	Circulat'n
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$4,996,000	\$67,000	\$1,164,000	\$3,369,000	\$1,000,000
North America.....	1,000,000	4,375,638	57,300	1,119,027	2,921,243	780,000
Farmers' & Mech.....	2,000,000	5,177,054	25,015	1,339,622	3,917,336	715,620
Commercial.....	313,000	2,424,000	4,000	672,000	1,507,000	622,000
Mechanics'.....	800,000	2,711,000	.....	682,000	1,570,000	478,597
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,523,000	.....	647,000	1,980,000	468,000
Southwark.....	250,000	1,516,900	10,582	494,300	1,460,100	218,694
Kensington.....	250,000	1,178,960	15,012	362,000	1,101,346	228,170
Penn Township.....	500,000	1,354,935	.....	241,124	959,354	176,180
Western.....	400,000	1,445,228	1,419	537,842	1,630,211	6,715
Manufacturers'.....	570,150	1,645,000	.....	337,000	1,036,113	449,600
B'k of Commerce.....	250,000	981,036	.....	255,485	746,193	219,035
Girard.....	1,000,000	3,658,000	8,000	950,000	2,936,000	586,000
Tradesmen's.....	200,000	1,179,438	9,408	294,587	780,321	181,662
Consolidation.....	200,000	1,136,709	.....	802,739	861,794	270,000
City.....	400,000	1,334,711	.....	499,408	953,904	357,765
Commonweath.....	237,000	1,041,026	.....	309,452	920,831	212,800
Corn Exchange.....	500,000	1,898,000	1,706	550,000	1,619,000	450,000
Union.....	30,000	1,459,000	1,076	408,000	1,680,000	227,000
First.....	1,000,000	3,902,000	.....	1,293,000	3,413,000	797,500
Third.....	300,000	1,049,000	.....	309,000	985,700	261,131
Fourth.....	225,000	632,330	.....	181,210	615,180	132,730
Sixth.....	150,000	513,000	.....	129,000	356,000	135,000
Seventh.....	250,000	838,000	.....	209,000	617,000	219,000
Eighth.....	275,000	810,000	.....	234,000	657,000	237,000
Central.....	750,000	2,843,000	.....	699,000	2,194,000	593,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	1,909,000	.....	398,000	1,217,000	417,500
Exchange.....	300,000	869,000	.....	204,000	659,000	175,000
Total.....	16,017,150	55,401,115	200,598	14,821,796	42,676,626	10,610,700

* This column includes amounts due to banks.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows:

Capital.....	Increase.	\$27,281	Legal Tenders.....	Decrease.	360,912
Loans.....	Increase.	39,316	Deposits.....	Decrease.	36,997
Specie.....	Increase.	39,316	Circulation.....	Decrease.	3,187

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tend.	Deposits.	Circula.
Sept. 7.....	55,684,068	222,900	16,875,409	45,279,109	10,622,316
Sept. 14.....	55,646,740	209,053	18,310,565	44,730,328	10,618,974
Sept. 21.....	55,620,710	197,070	15,857,032	43,955,531	10,620,531
Sept. 28.....	55,462,286	234,552	16,038,854	44,227,270	10,607,949
Oct. 5.....	55,218,512	195,639	15,677,539	43,525,479	10,608,330
Oct. 12.....	55,373,831	161,282	15,082,008	42,713,623	10,607,418
Oct. 19.....	55,401,115	200,598	14,821,796	42,676,626	10,610,700

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	CAPITAL. Par of Share.	DIVIDEND. Amount. Periods.	FRIDAY. Last Paid.	FRIDAY.	
				Bid.	Ask.
America*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	5 146
American.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '67.....	4
American Exchange.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov...	Nov. '68.....	5 113
Atlantic.....	75	300,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	5 102
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	5
Bowery.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July...	Jan. '68.....	5
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	12 250
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug...	Aug. '68.....	5
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	Oct. '68.....	4
Butchers & Drovers.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	5
Central.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	5 109 1/2
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	5 110
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	8 45
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	Aug. '68.....	6
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July...	July '68.....	5
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov...	Nov. '68.....	6 200
City (

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 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, National, State, Municipal, Bank Stocks, and Railroad Stocks. Includes sub-sections like 'National', 'State', 'Municipal', 'Bank Stocks', and 'Railroad Stocks'. Each section lists various securities with their respective prices and weekly sales figures.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 23.

The markets have been somewhat unsettled by the decline in gold; a check has been given to a pretty general upward tendency which prevailed early in the week; gold prices in some cases show an improvement to correspond with the decline in the premium, thus the principal advantage thus far has inured to the importers.

Cotton is more active at some decline. Breadstuffs have received speculative support and closes firm. Groceries have been active and close firm. Tobacco rules more steady.

Hides have improved in gold prices, with sales limited by the small stock, and prime dry Buenos Ayres held at the close at 23c gold. Leather and Skins quiet.

Petroleum closes firm but quiet at 29 1/2c for Standard White. Oils have been very quiet. Naval Stores not materially lower, but weak.

There has been a fair amount of activity in the leading articles of the hog product, owing to the very strong pressure to realize, and the material concessions submitted to. Holders seem to be almost unanimous in their desire to work off the old crop, and buyers who have the bravery to bid even at figures very much below the rates asked, frequently find their offers suddenly accepted, and in turn become sellers, the possession of goods immediately engendering a feeling of distrust in the future. On the new crop the depression is also very marked, and the sales and offers for future delivery are all at lower rates. The light consumptive demand now prevalent is mostly concentrated on pork, while shippers have entirely withdrawn. Beef is ignored for the present, the continued extreme views of packers, and the downward tendency of gold precluding the possibility of any contracts being consummated. The closing prices this afternoon were \$27 25 for Mess Pork, 17 1/2c for prime Steam Lard on the spot, and 14 1/2c for January, \$22 50 for New Western prime Mess for November, and 11 1/2@11 3/4c for Cumberland Bacon for January.

East India Goods have been quiet, Manila Hemp sold to arrive at 11 1/2c gold, which is lower.

Metals have been without important movement except 5,300 slabs Straits Tin, closing at an advance to 25c gold.

Wool has become quite dull, importers are enabled to offer more freely.

Whiskey has declined to \$1 15@ \$1 17 1/2, free.

Freights have ruled very dull, and rates have been drooping, closing by the Liverpool steamers at 3/4d for Cotton, and 6 1/2d for Wheat.

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since Jan. 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1 and for the same time in 1867, have been as follows:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '67, and rows for various commodities like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, 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, 1868. The export of each article to the several ports for the past week can be obtained by deducting the amount in the last number of the CHRONICLE from that here given:

Large table with columns: Same time 1867, Total since Jan. 1, 1868, Total this week, and rows for various export categories like Sreadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, etc.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1868, and for the corresponding period in 1867:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1868.	1867.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1868.	1867.
China, Glass & Earthenware.				Molasses.....	959	169,925	128,588
China.....	119	8,695	.....	Metals, &c.			
Earthenware.....	990	42,372	.....	Cutlery.....	90	2,947	3,169
Glass.....	27,351	287,480	.....	Hardware.....	42	4,682	7,962
Glassware.....	626	21,550	.....	Iron, RR b'rs.....	27,875	601,930	365,471
Glass plate.....	299	5,885	.....	Lead, pigs.....	9,144	342,365	336,367
Buttons.....	108	6,059	.....	Spelter, lbs.....	553,338	5,135,985	3,393,288
Coal, tons.....	6,141	107,071	153,617	Steel.....	4,712	218,311	171,393
Cocoa, bags.....	801	17,100	15,790	Tin, boxes.....	15,256	733,820	630,736
Coffee, bags.....	26,309	889,615	763,228	Tin slabs, lbs.....	2,898	3,764,683	3,517,437
Cotton, bales.....	44	820	640	Rags.....	1,632	42,493	46,238
Drugs, &c.				Sugar, hhds.....	3,520	373,706	268,478
Bark, Peru.....	991	10,666	10,212	Sugar, bxs & bbls.....	853	462,512	229,373
Blea p'wd'rs.....	2,074	26,965	20,651	Tea.....	1,329	686,555	722,337
Brimst, tns.....	440	6,204	10,193	Tobacco.....	709	28,945	24,435
Cochineal.....	24	4,908	2,529	Waste.....	35	951	4,810
Cr Tartar.....	33	1,531	1,104	Wines, &c.			
Gambier.....	2,169	14,972	14,352	Champ. bkts.....	4,617	72,365	71,636
Gums, crude.....	.....	505	11,338	Wines.....	4,297	85,605	123,614
Gum, Arabic.....	251	2,599	4,068	Wool, bales.....	249	23,584	23,401
Indigo.....	30	3,815	2,855	Articles reported by value.			
Madder.....	479	11,255	4,132	Cigars.....	\$14,934	\$491,859	\$361,699
Oils, ess.....	6	529	2,738	Corks.....	8,595	165,676	213,070
Oil, Olive.....	716	59,390	39,219	Fancy goods.....	41,494	1,116,920	2,781,554
Opium.....	.....	824	593	Fish.....	37,394	372,966	502,002
Soda, bi-carb.....	11,003	107,392	129,026	Fruits, &c.			
Soda, sal.....	1,748	36,982	22,363	Lemons.....	5,681	386,934	421,224
Soda, ash.....	1,864	32,561	30,722	Oranges.....	1,051	520,764	661,709
Flax.....	29	1,484	1,687	Nuts.....	16,901	558,737	568,131
Furs.....	103	4,982	3,659	Raisins.....	98,758	1,073,094	546,342
Gunny cloth.....	99	9,414	31,671	Hides, ardrd.....	187,670	5,482,079	7,501,322
Hair.....	506	5,912	4,343	Rice.....	266	783,269	439,220
Hemp, bales.....	3,046	115,163	96,726	Spices, &c.			
Hides, &c.				Cassia.....	90,729	73,056	
Bristles.....	67	1,042	1,623	Ginger.....	929	28,290	46,491
Hides, dres'd.....	225	7,170	8,323	Pepper.....	46,731	191,577	170,063
India rubber.....	878	24,082	32,090	Saltpetre.....	1,703	11,030	44,069
Ivory.....	70	1,906	2,098	Woods.			
Jewelry, &c.				Fustic.....	1,249	113,042	43,625
Jewelry.....	59	1,970	969	Logwood.....	8,017	205,455	166,985
Watches.....	27	919	786	Mahogany.....	.....	78,329	109,587
Linseed.....	2,000	384,535	360,282				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 23, 1868.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Oct. 23. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the last seven days have reached 55,669 bales, (against 51,091 bales last week, 44,576 bales the previous week, and 34,607 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868 up to this date, 252,584 bales, against 137,318 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 115,266 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1867 are as follows:

	Receipts.			Receipts.	
	1868.	1867.		1868.	1867.
Received this week at—			Received this week at—		
New Orleans.....bales.	23,414	7,273	Florida.....	287	33
Mobile.....	6,630	6,632	North Carolina.....	1,466	393
Charleston.....	5,170	5,839	Virginia.....	4,292	499
Savannah.....	9,960	12,405			
Texas.....	3,816	766	Total receipts.....	55,669	35,135
Tennessee, &c.....	634	1,165	Increase this year.....	20,534	

The exports for the week ending to-night reach a total of 13,932 bales, of which 10,032 were to Great Britain, and 3,900 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 142,287 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our own correspondents at the various ports to-night:

Week ending	Exported to—		Total	Same week	Stock	
	1868.	1867.			1868.	1867.
Oct. 23.						
New Orleans.....	2,100	1,125	3,225	2,212	63,777	32,182
Mobile.....	3,621	1,000	4,621	4,926	19,846	14,672
Charleston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,940	7,752
Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	605	15,700	15,202
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,264	2,183
New York.....	4,311	1,775	6,086	4,579	22,260	23,518
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500	13,000
Total.....	10,032	3,900	13,932	12,322	142,287	109,619

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 1,610 bales, while the stocks to-night are 32,668 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary, by telegraph.

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

PORTS.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			SHIP-M'TS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.		
N. Orleans, Oct. 16..	90,479	16,145	12,044	.....	25,189	22,474
Mobile, Oct. 16. ...	26,198	1,800	.....	.....	1,800	4,411
Charleston, Oct. 16.	17,479	87	.....	.....	87	13,457
Savannah, Oct. 16..	34,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,033
Texas, Oct. 9.....	10,979	485	.....	.....	485	4,053
New York, Oct 23	2,582	11,974	2,191	1,453	15,618	.....
Florida, Oct. 16...	1,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	956
N. Carolina, Oct 23.	4,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,318
Virginia, Oct. 23..	10,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,280
Other ports, Oct 23	838	1,342	.....	200	1,542	.....
Total this year..	199,626	31,833	14,235	1,653	47,721	84,983
Same time last year	106,964	17,194	306	2,396	19,896	51,547

The market this week has been quite active, and has exhibited considerable steadiness, prices having given way only 1/4c. during the week, notwithstanding the fall in gold, the closeness of money, and the very liberal receipts. Offerings have been large from the wharf and pressed for sale, so that transactions during the latter part of the week have in some cases taken place much below quotations. Cotton in store, however, has been quite firmly held. To-day the market is better, and about 1/4c. higher, but closes dull. There have been but few transactions for forward delivery at about previous rates. In transit cotton also the business is small, most of the lots offered being held above the views of buyers. We hear of one transaction at 23 1/2c. for strict low middling, per steamer Bolivar, Mobile to Liverpool. The total sales for the week foot up 18,115 bales (including 1,968 bales afloat), of which 8,044 bales were taken by spinners, 2,468 bales on speculation, and 5,635 bales for export, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	23 @.....	23 1/2 @.....	23 1/2 @.....	23 1/2 @.....
Good Ordinary.....	24 @.....	24 1/2 @.....	24 1/2 @.....	24 1/2 @.....
Low Middling.....	24 1/2 @.....	24 1/2 @.....	25 @.....	25 @.....
Middling.....	25 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @25 1/2	26 @.....

Below we give the price of middling cotton at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Saturday.....	2,387	25 1/2 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @26	26 @26 1/2	26 1/2 @26 1/2
Monday.....	2,024	25 1/2 @2 1/2	25 1/2 @26	26 @.....	26 1/2 @.....
Tuesday.....	2,525	25 1/2 @.....	25 1/2 @.....	25 1/2 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @26
Wednesday.....	1,703	25 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @.....	25 @.....
Thursday.....	3,927	25 @.....	25 1/2 @.....	25 1/2 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @25
Friday.....	3,752	25 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @25 1/2	25 1/2 @25

The exports of Cotton this week from New York show an increase, the total reaching 4,228 bales against 893 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last three weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1868; 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, 1868

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same tim prev. year.
	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 20.		
Liverpool.....	1,495	1,070	793	3,056	11,949	14,052
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....
Total to Gt. Britain..	1,495	1,070	793	3,081	11,974	14,052
Havre.....	.....	1,099	.....	691	2,191	306
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	.....	1,099	.....	691	2,191	306
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	60	.....	176	450	1,313
Hamburg.....	16	51	100	280	675	971
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to N. Europe..	16	111	100	456	1,125	2,284
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	.....
All others.....	328	.....	.....	.....	328	.....
Total Spain, etc.....	328	.....	.....	.....	328	.....
Grand Total.....	1,839	2,280	893	4,228	15,618	16,642

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1868:

RECEIPTS FROM-	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.	4,460	15,917	2,316	3,651	....	274	94	94
Texas	2,040	5,537	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	5,308	25,931	....	....	....	1,373	465	1,003
Mobile	704	2,229	....	200	....	....	....	....
Florida	175	956	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.	2,134	12,301	....	2	405	410	577	1,933
North Carolina..	1,399	4,292	....	....	....	....	67	100
Virginia	2,821	7,213	78	78	....	....	1,393	2,322
North'n Ports.	349	778	1,848	5,171	....	....	27	186
Tennessee, &c.	357	2,453	212	406	....	38	246	....
Foreign.....	....	288	144	354	....	....	28	28
Total this year	19,750	77,955	4,538	9,862	443	2,310	2,651	5,558
Total last year.	11,923	49,285	2,460	17,204	1,673	5,397	1,301	3,137

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per mail returns, have reached 11,736 bales. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

Exported this week from—	Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers City of London, 664....Denmark 1,239....Java, 232....Minnesota, 902....Aleppo, 19.....	3,056
To London, per steamer Atalanta, 25.....	25
To Havre, per steamer Ville de Paris, 691.....	691
To Hamburg, per steamer Germania, 280.....	280
To Bremen, per steamer Bremen, 175.....	175
New Orleans.—To Liverpool, per ship Assam Valley, 3,800.....	3,800
To Havre, per bark Lincoln, 1,908.....	1,908
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per steamship Bolivar, 1,800.....	1,800

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week..... bales 11,736
The particulars of these shipments arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

From	Liverpool.	London.	Havre.	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Total.
New York.....	3,056	25	691	280	176	4,228
New Orleans.....	3,800	....	1,908	....	....	5,708
Mobile.....	1,800	....	....	....	....	1,800
Total.....	8,656	25	2,599	280	176	11,736

THE CROP AND RECEIPTS.—Our advices this week with regard to the crop are favorable. The freedmen continue to perform their part well and the weather has been satisfactory, so that the work of picking has made good progress. Still it is very difficult as yet to give any definite idea of the extent of the yield, the views of different parties appearing to be so wide apart. For instance, one correspondent informs us this week, from New Orleans, that the receipts at that port will certainly reach 900,000 bales, while, on the other hand, the New Orleans Price Current of last Saturday says "there is no probability that there will be any increase" over last year's total, which was 584,000 bales. A pretty safe guide at this period of ordinary seasons for estimates, is the table of weekly arrivals at the ports. There are, however, reasons why they are not now to the same extent a fair indication of the final result of the crop, the plant having matured earlier, and it being likely that the bulk of it will be marketed sooner than last year. Still, even among those who have all along been making allowance for this fact, the continued largely increased receipts are beginning to excite remark and to effect estimates. The following table shows the arrivals at each port up to this evening (including the telegrams of to-night), for this season and last season:

Received since Sept. 1 at	To Oct. 23—1868.	Received since Sept. 1 at	To Oct. 23—1867.
New Orleans.....	113,893	27,302	136
Mobile.....	32,828	31,170	1,651
Charleston.....	22,649	22,838	4,395
Savannah.....	44,715	45,442	10,280
Texas.....	18,763	970	3,267
Tennessee, &c.....	3,420	4,833	....
Total receipts.....	252,584	137,318	....
Increase this year.....	115,266	....	....

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is, up to this date, an increase in the receipts at most of the ports, and at Texas, New Orleans North Carolina and Virginia a very decided increase. Whether this rightly indicates an increased yield we do not undertake to say, but it is certain that it has had its influence in this market in confirming private advices and bringing up the general estimates to a higher point than were current here a few weeks since. To-day, however, we hear rumors of frost in portions of the South which, if confirmed, will make lower figures necessary.

By TELEGRAPH FROM THE SOUTH AND EUROPE.—The following despatches from the Southern ports contain some matters of interest not given above. We also add the European telegrams for each day of the week:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—Receipts for the week 9,960 bales; exports, to foreign ports, none; stock, 15,700 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—Receipts for the week 5,170 bales; exports foreign none; stock, 4,940 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Cotton in good demand and firmer; Middlings, 22½c sales 4,500 bales; receipts, 4,914 bales; sales of the week 22,200 bales; receipts gross, 24,533 bales; net, 23,414 bales; exports, Liverpool, 2,100 bales; Continent, 1,125 bales; coastwise, 3,732 bales. Exported to Continent Oct. 5th, and omitted from former report 2,053 bales. Stock on hand, 63,777 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 23.—Receipts of the week, 3,816 bales; exports to New York, 2,097 bales; to New Orleans, 52 bales; stock on hand, 9,264 bales; sales 1,817 bales; Good Ordinary, 15½@15¾c.

MOBILE, Oct. 23.—Sales, 1,500 bales; demand good; market firm; Middlings 22½@23c; receipts, 981 bales; receipts of the week 6,630 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,621 bales; France, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,765 bales; sales, 5,550 bales; stock, 19,846 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton has ruled steady throughout the week without change of quotations. There was some business transacted in cotton to arrive early in the week at 10½d. for middling uplands. The trade reports from Manchester quote the market for yarns and fabrics at that place as flat and nominal. The total shipments of cotton from Bombay from the 10th to the 17th inst. reached 9,000 bales. The following table will show the sales and closing quotations each day of the past week as reported per cable:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Bale sold.....	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Price Midd. Uplds.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Orleans.....	11	11	11	11	11	11
Up to ar.....	10½	....	....	....	....	....

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Oct. 10 states:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—In the early part of the week cotton was in good demand, and prices advanced to the extent of about ½d. per lb. During the last few days, however, the demand has been less active, and at the close the advance since last week is only about ¼d. per lb. American cotton, after advancing nearly ½, is now quoted at an improvement of ¾d.; East Indian cotton showed at one time an improvement of ½d., but is now ¼d. to ½d. dearer than at the close of last week. Brazilian cotton has improved ¼d. but Egyptian shows very little change. The total sales of the week amount to 96,010 bales, of which 23,280 bales are on speculation, 18,590 bales are declared for export, leaving 54,140 bales to the trade. The following are the prices of American cotton, compared with those of last year:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & G'd & fine.		Same date 1867—		
	22	24	26	28	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	10	12	13	15	12	13	15
Stained.....	9	9½	10½	11½	8½	..	..
Upland.....	9	9½	10½	11½	8½	..	..
Mobile.....	9	10	10½	11	8½	..	..
New Orleans.....	9	10	10½	11	8½	..	..
Texas.....	9	10	10½	11	8½	..	..

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date since 1865:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Mid. Sea Island 35d.	26d.	16d.	24d.	23d.
Upland.....	24½	15	8½	10½
Mobile.....	24½	15	8½	10½
Orleans.....	24½	15½	8½	10½

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

	1867.	1868
Stock in Liverpool.....	737,000	427,100
London.....	103,587	82,770
American cotton afloat.....	14,000	11,000
Indian.....	323,460	526,920
Total.....	1,178,040	1,047,790

Since the commencement of the year speculation and export have been to the following extent:

	Taken on spec. to this date—			Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date—		Actual exp't from K'gdom in 1867. bales.
	1868. bales.	1867. bales.	1866. bales.	1867. bales.	1867. bales.	
American.....	253,290	68,280	133,300	133,514	199,100	227,900
Brazil.....	56,030	9,250	18,680	60,881	71,437	87,740
Egyptian, &c.....	39,640	7,260	13,660	8,220	10,985	12,590
West India, &c.....	5,600	2,260	3,520	11,126	11,884	22,660
East India, &c.....	140,620	67,890	132,110	276,431	377,156	664,150
Total.....	495,180	154,940	301,370	490,172	670,562	1,015,040

The following statement showing the sales and imports for the week and year, including the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	Sales this week.				Total this year.	Same period 1867.	Average weekly sales.
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.	Total.			
American..bales.	14,740	3,610	5,240	23,510	1,355,540	1,097,450	23,280
Brazilian.....	14,740	2,330	1,700	18,770	557,400	302,180	10,440
Egyptian.....	3,390	220	450	4,660	204,380	14,420	3,700
West Indian....	2,000	390	800	2,620	88,260	84,250	1,700
East Indian.....	19,350	12,110	15,590	47,050	1,018,550	1,031,570	12,490
Total.....	54,140	18,590	23,280	96,010	3,324,130	2,658,870	51,610

	Imports			Total.	This day.	Same date 1867.	Dec. 31. 1867.
	This week.	To this date 1868.	To this date 1867.				
American.....	741	1,088,145	1,089,792	1,220,325	88,570	215,580	103,470
Brazilian.....	7,073	518,995	361,497	433,946	86,110	111,100	66,030
Egyptian.....	514	139,279	150,515	197,783	18,440	35,880	38,990
West Indian....	255	65,140	93,683	107,047	7,080	23,680	13,640
East Indian.....	64,246	782,787	1,027,463	1,264,160	226,600	345,780	225,380
Total.....	72,829	2,594,346	2,722,950	3,223,276	427,100	737,000	447,460

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 20¼ per cent is American against 29 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 53 per cent, against 46½ per cent.

The following return showing the quantities of cotton imported, exported, and forwarded inland for consumption during the month of September, 1868, has just been issued:

	American—		Brazilian—		East Indian—	
	Bales.	Cwts.	Bales.	Cwts.	Bales.	Cwts.
Cotton impo'd during the month of September, 1868.	11,284	44,214	56,561	72,784	234,099	780,107
Cotton exported during the m'th of September, 1868.....	17,031	67,695	9,314	13,285	60,134	190,571
Cotton forw'd in'ld for consumption during m'th of Sept., 1868.	67,905	264,839	25,195	50,928	75,752	262,673
Cotton for'd from in'ld towns to ports dur'g m'th of Sept., 1868.	98	374	1	1	53	184

	Egyptian	Miscellan's	Total
Cotton imported dur'g the m'th of Sept., 1868	1,897	9,286	8,725 14,887 312,566 921,378
Cotton exported dur'g the m'th of Sept., 1868	854	3,870	2,192 4,173 89,515 279,694
Cotton forw'd in'd for consumption dur'g month of Sept., 1868	11,673	52,733	24,233 50,035 214,764 681,858
Cotton for'd from in'd towns to ports dur'g m'th of Sept., 1868	60	254	1,011 2,054 1,223 2,867

LONDON, Oct. 10.—In the early part of the week cotton was $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. dearer than at the close of last week, but the whole of that improvement has since been lost. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 8	282,003	184,298	170,123
Deliveries	225,813	144,400	191,393
Stocks, Oct. 8	91,071	103,578	82,767

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 8.—The following are the prices of new cotton: Fair open ginned, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; good fair do 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., free on board. Annexed is the statement of exports:

From—	G. Britain,	Continent,	Total.
Nov. 1, 1867, to Sep. 24, 1868	169,194	43,877	213,071
Same period 1866-7	162,490	44,334	206,824
" " 1865-6	151,317	29,145	180,462
" " 1864-5	301,192	63,458	370,650

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.—The cotton trade is quiet at 235 rupees for Dholerah produce.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 23, 1868.

There is a small increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total at all the ports reaching 1,879 hhds., 495 cases, 7 bales, against 1,648 hhds., 329 cases, 97 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 794 hhds., 396 cases, 7 bales were from New York; 1,071 hhds.; 14 cases, 11 bales from Boston. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: 135 hhds. to Great Britain, 516 hhds. to Leghorn, 594 hhds. to Havre, 467 hhds. to Cadiz, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 130,708 lbs.; of which 75,241 lbs. were to Melbourne. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Export'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems, hhds.	Pkgs.	Man'f lbs.
New York	794	396	7	...	...	788	130,708
Baltimore	1,071	80	...	...	...	...	...
Boston	14	11	...	...	...	114	...
San Francisco	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Total this week	1,879	495	7	...	...	902	130,708
Total last week	1,648	329	97	...	...	199	135,783
Total previous week	3,193	955	435	2	94	176	170,753

Below we give our usual table showing the total exports of Tobacco from all the ports of the United States, and their direction, since November 1, 1867:

Exports of Tobacco from the United States since November 1, 1867.

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems, hhds.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'f lbs.
Great Britain	19,037	2,312	559	1,495	7	2,098	1,529,087
Germany	29,126	19,332	19,368	1,269	1,865	606	212,262
Belgium	1,364	1,388	36	...	...	...	15,577
Holland	13,903	565	...	...	1,914	146	4,400
Italy	5,205	218	...	...	...	6	...
France	11,906	25	101	...	...	43	23,711
Spain, Gibralt. &c	13,136	1,782	...	...	...	206	74,299
Mediterranean	228	57	...	...	...	113	13,404
Austria	840	...	60	...	...	...	...
Africa, &c	1,312	183	780	...	...	712	39,135
China, India, &c	...	1,292	...	...	...	65	29,441
Australia, &c	35	1,236	...	29	...	594	3,395,620
B. N. Am. Prov.	371	279	715	1	...	1,620	212,969
South America	308	1,337	5,260	14	...	61	415,235
West Indies	926	783	7,858	37	...	8,339	855,591
East Indies	...	726	...	...	...	175	...
Mexico	6	82	93	...	...	41	7,535
Honolulu, &c	...	33	...	...	...	923	...
All others	8	105	6	...	...	129	...
Total since Nov 1	93,625	31,835	35,761	2,845	3,786	15,877	6,856,976

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & cer's.	Stems, hhds.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Man'f lbs.
New York	50,602	26,776	30,754	2,343	524	9,886	6,488,793
Baltimore	36,656	604	200	162	5,252	40	75,510
Boston	1,166	3,885	4,525	80	...	4,312	9,940
Philadelphia	45	85	...	...	...	...	279,718
New Orleans	9,801	...	211	...	...	20	...
San Francisco	...	468	11	...	...	705	...
Virginia	453	10	...	310	...	172	...
Portland	...	7	...	...	...	304	3,015
Total since Nov 1	93,625	31,835	35,761	2,845	3,786	15,877	6,856,976

There has been a fair business done the past week, closing with rather more steadiness to the market—the receipts being quite light.

In Kentucky Leaf there has been a fair demand for export to the Mediterranean and Africa, with some business for consumption; and the sales foot up 600 hhds. for the week, prices ranging from 8 to 16c. for common to prime. Seed Leaf has

been rather quiet; assortments are quite poor; the sales embrace 237 cases new Connecticut wrappers, private terms; 120 cases Pennsylvania 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 176 cases Connecticut low grades and seconds 11@18c. Spanish tobacco shows a large movement for home consumption. Sales 1,400 bales Yara at 20c., gold, in bond, for I cut, and 26c., gold, in bond, for assorted lots; also, 250 bales Havana at 90c.@\$1 10. Manufactured tobacco remains quiet.

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

From	This week	Previously	Total
Virginia	247	1,218	10,225
Baltimore	126	53	2,085
New Orleans	...	...	3,014
Ohio, &c	51	...	32,248
Other	21	...	289
Total	445	1,271	47,861

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Pkgs.	Lbs. manf.
Liverpool	76	...	...	...	560
London	59	...	...	...	228
Antwerp	76	25	...	...	...
Bremen	83	170	7	...	...
Leghorn	516	...	...	...	...
Bristol	6	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	...	2	...	...	...
Hayti	...	20	...	...	442
New Granada	...	54	...	...	...
China	...	102	...	...	...
Africa	28	...	...	...	17,307
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	75,241
British North American Colonies	...	...	...	...	8,540
Canada	...	23	...	...	...
Cuba	...	...	...	...	28,178
British West Indies	...	...	...	...	1,100
Total for week	794	396	7	783	130,708

* 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 Havre, 594 hhds.... To Cadiz, 467.... To Demerara, 10 hhds.... To Valparaiso, 80 cases manuf.
From Boston—To Africa, 13 hhds., 10 cases.... To British Provinces 1 hhd., 1 case, 46 boxes and 56 half boxes.... To St. Pierre Miquelon 12 boxes.
From San Francisco—To British Columbia 8 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23, 1868, P. M.

The market for Flour and Grain the past week has been dull and drooping, owing mainly to stringency in the money market, lower quotations from Liverpool, the decline in gold and increasing stocks. The decline was checked yesterday, however, by some speculative orders on Western account.

The course of supplies at this market, since the commencement of the crop year, has been variously estimated, and we subjoin the following comparative statement, in order to give our readers more certain information on the subject.

The receipts of Flour and Grain at New York from, Sept 1 to Oct. 20, 1868, and for the corresponding period of 1867 were as follows:

	1868.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Flour.....bbls.	616,690	694,245	...	77,555
Wheat.....bush.	2,787,375	3,461,285	...	673,910
Corn.....bush.	3,557,860	3,010,330	847,530	...
Rye.....bush.	105,660	342,895	...	237,235
Barley.....bush.	596,540	988,000	...	391,460
Oats.....bush.	3,115,830	2,782,815	333,025	...
Total grain.....bush.	10,463,265	10,685,315	...	222,040

These figures, taken in connection with the fact that the quantity afloat for this market is now only about three-fifths as large as a year ago, have considerable significance.

Flour has arrived freely and has met with a moderate demand from regular buyers, for consumption and shipment. But a few thousand barrels have been taken for Great Britain, and the tendency of prices, especially for the medium grades, has been downward, although the range of quotations remains about as last week. Receivers have been storing pretty freely and full lines have not been pressed for sale. The falling off in supplies, as noted above, though considerable, has not been sufficient to impart strength to the market, and the capacity of railroads to deliver equal to the wants, deprives the fact, that stocks are small, of any important significance.

Wheat has arrived freely since Tuesday, and the market

for spring has receded 5 to 7 cents per bushel. The lower quotations from the West (\$1 25 for No. 2 spring to-day, at Chicago) and from Liverpool (9s. 11d. per cental), with the decline in gold, has compelled shippers to reduce their bids to \$1 60 for No. 2. But shippers have shown no disposition to accept this price, and, yesterday, 45,000 bushels were taken on speculation, at \$1 64. At to-day's market there was further speculation and rather more inquiry from millers and shippers, who have been doing as little as possible for some days, and a good business was done at \$1 63@ \$1 65 for No. 2 spring, \$2 10@ \$2 12 for prime red State, and \$2 35@ \$2 38 for white Michigan.

Corn ruled dull and heavy, until yesterday, when there were large speculative purchases of Western mixed, at \$1 14 @ \$1 16, and to-day the market is higher, but closed quiet at \$1 16@ \$1 17 for prime mixed.

Oats have maintained the speculative advance noted in our last, but only through the continuance of speculative orders. Rye is dull and heavy. Barley lower and unsettled, with increasing supplies. Canada Peas dull, until to-day, when two loads were taken for Great Britain at \$1 40, in bond.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour— Superfine..... 7 bbl. \$8 40@ 7 00 Extra State..... 7 00@ 7 65 Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 7 40@ 8 00 Extra Western, com- mon to good..... 7 00@ 7 50 Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 8 50@ 13 00 Southern supers..... 8 25@ 9 00 Southern, extra and family..... 9 35@ 13 50 California..... 7 75@ 13 50 Rye Flour, fine and super- fine..... 6 25@ 8 00	Corn Meal..... \$5 25@ 6 40 Wheat, Spring, per bush. 1 50@ 1 80 Red Winter..... 2 00@ 2 05 Amber do..... 2 10@ 2 17 White..... 2 20@ 2 60 Corn, Western Mix'd new 1 13@ 1 17 Yellow..... 1 18@ 1 20 White..... 1 18@ 1 20 Rye..... 1 55@ 1 65 Oats, West. cargoes new 75@ Barley..... 2 10@ 2 40 Malt..... 2 25@ 2 35 Peas Canada..... 1 40@ 1 70
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The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1867.		1868.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	118,010	1,845,215	100,980	2,022,140
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,285	173,795	1,475	222,065
Wheat, bush.....	940,630	5,540,310	3,622,000	7,910,975
Corn, bush.....	432,685	12,419,515	321,980	17,120,165
Rye, bush.....	125,480	479,795	20,870	342,270
Barley, &c., bush.....	323,865	1,380,025	120,255	1,477,740
Oats, bush.....	605,770	4,199,725	259,795	7,200,035

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

To	Flour, bbls.	C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	7,337	25	236,191	.....	.....	15,000	80,410
since Jan. 1.....	153,799	138	4,269,975	.....	.....	15,300	5,295,916
N. A. Col. week..	5,101	3,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
since Jan. 1.....	168,841	61,016	750	.....	.....	.....	96,172
West Ind. week.	7,460	686	.....	.....	.....	.....	840
since Jan. 1.....	174,578	87,259	7,867	21	90	34,321	82,567
Total exp't, week	22,112	3,991	236,191	.....	.....	15,000	81,750
since Jan. 1, 1868	773,570	161,693	4,383,946	152,993	90	58,403	5,531,681
same time, 1867.	546,765	121,339	1,626,977	265,804	886,661	132,758	6,224,338
Since Jan. 1 from							
Boston.....	158,360	54,474	27,090	.....	431	4,566	27,429
Philadelphia.....	49,469	33,759	48,413	16,198	.....	3,126	525,321
Baltimore.....	190,426	39,861	13,590	66	.....	14,260	552,123

GRAIN IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSES.

	Oct. 12, 1868.	Oct. 19, 1868.	Oct. 21, 1867.
Wheat..... bush.	433,806	760,652	258,143
Corn..... bush.	2,508,744	2,807,739	1,019,614
Oats..... bush.	1,393,936	1,639,423	1,087,380
Barley..... bush.	22,026	89,764	168,155
Rye..... bush.	31,825	42,791	22,967
Peas..... bush.	32,890	52,855	7,268
Malt..... bush.	59,651	49,253	63,172
Total.....	4,532,878	5,442,517	2,626,704

IN STORE AT BUFFALO:

	Oct. 19, 1868.	Oct. 12, 1868.	Oct. 21, 1867.
Wheat..... bush.	764,000	462,000	300,000
Corn..... bush.	623,000	678,000	144,000
Oats..... bush.	610,000	345,000	75,500
Barley..... bush.	76,000	94,000	11,200
Rye..... bush.	94,000	65,000	114,000
Peas..... bush.	1,800	1,900	.....
Malt..... bush.	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,173,800	1,645,900	644,700

WHEAT IN STORE at Chicago and Milwaukee Oct. 20:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Chicago, bush.....	696,200	754,100	1,518,400
Milwaukee, bush.....	281,000	455,000	618,000
Total.....	977,200	1,209,100	2,146,400

Quantity of grain on the canal from Oswego and Buffalo, destined to tide-water:

	Week ending—	
	Oct. 17, '68.	Oct. 19, '67
Wheat, bush.....	1,229,000	1,892,500
Corn, bush.....	616,400	1,527,200
Oats, bush.....	783,000	1,361,000
Rye, bush.....	93,400	108,800
Barley, bush.....	350,800	449,700

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS for the week ending October 17:

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	70,349	661,249	350,159	768,170	121,706	68,745
Milwaukee.....	27,123	576,515	3,327	13,095	25,323	9,495
Toledo.....	31,945	91,143	51,531	55,116	114,443	8,268
Detroit.....	35,578	106,066	2,864	16,515	17,265	.....
Cleveland.....	5,927	60,500	8,000	18,700	22,211	6,800
Totals.....	160,852	1,495,573	418,879	871,596	301,549	123,298
Previous week.....	157,612	1,813,653	409,973	832,360	298,753	81,025
Correspond'g week, '67.	172,994	1,963,954	641,491	873,262	169,550	79,689
" " '66.	161,462	1,413,753	699,723	460,769	164,747	115,370
" " '65.	149,527	1,363,434	744,109	332,455	83,191	68,305

Comparative receipts at the same ports, from January 1st to Oct. 17 for four years:

	1863.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	3,194,756	2,772,996	2,953,873	2,592,152
Wheat, bush.....	24,470,164	21,703,118	21,114,693	21,511,324
Corn, bush.....	27,932,664	26,251,608	35,107,135	25,341,412
Oats, bush.....	14,814,439	11,489,563	10,553,846	11,605,030
Barley, bush.....	3,015,342	2,498,882	1,433,274	1,375,100
Rye, bush.....	1,338,183	1,453,865	1,790,594	1,132,305
Total grain, bush.....	71,550,792	64,401,535	69,999,512	60,865,171

EASTWARD MOVEMENT from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending Oct. 17:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week end'g. Oct. 17.....	126,232	971,703	294,117	764,479	33,075	186,773
Previous week.....	100,188	1,335,926	478,579	663,769	5,786	80,945
Cor. week 1867.....	117,255	1,516,600	663,660	1,290,072	21,140	154,316
" " 1866.....	113,272	1,393,502	841,536	334,944	141,762	64,733
" " 1865.....	87,968	1,376,832	1,129,770	477,609	5,303	118,164

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 23, 1868.

Trade has been somewhat irregular, but without remarkable activity in any department. The largest business has been in Rio Coffee, of which about 23,000 bags have changed hands. Sugar has declined a fraction, but with decreasing stocks will probably soon recover. In Tea there has been very little doing.

Imports of the week have included average quantities of the several articles embraced within our report. A cargo of Japan Tea (old crop), and one of Java Coffee are the principal items of interest aside from the usual receipts of Rio Coffee and of Sugar and Molasses. Full details of the imports at the several ports for the week and since Jan. 1 are given below under the respective heads. The totals are as follows:

	This week.	From Jan 1 to date— 1868.	1867.
Tea..... lbs.	448,878	32,250,161	33,323,600
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	3,950	23,747	18,172
Coffee, Rio..... bags	23,461	904,514	917,960
Coffee, other..... bags	4,608	334,589	.....
Sugar..... boxes.	2,519	422,726	328,418
Sugar..... hhds.	4,586	542,571	432,989
Sugar..... bags.	11,005	389,374	95,484
Molasses..... hhds.	2,020	380,397	327,145
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.	.....	10,925	9,155

TEA.

Business has been steadily quiet through the week under review. A few sales of new crop Oolongs and Japans from the stock received via Isthmus from San Francisco, have given a temporary interest to matters, but both line and invoice trade have, as a general thing, been heavy. Sales include 1,449 half chests Greens, 615 do Japans, and 3,000 do Oolongs.

In the imports of Tea this week we include cargo of steamer Dunstan, from Yokohama, with 448,878 lbs of Japan, and of indirect importation, 3,950 packages from England and the Continent by several steamers. Advices from Hong Kong to August 20th, by mail, and to Sept. 16, from Shanghai, by telegraph are given below.

The following table shows the shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1868, to August 20, the date of latest advices by mail; and importations into the United States (not including San Francisco), from Jan. 1 to date, in 1867 and 1868.

	SHIPMENTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN FROM JUNE 1 TO AUG. 20.		IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO U. S. SINCE JAN. 1.	
	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.
Congou & Sou..... lbs.	13,473	65,970	1,495,833	1,629,639
Pouchong.....	7,182	92,200	210,522	267,493
Oolong & Ning.....	215,960	50,560	11,728,699	11,118,209
Pekoe.....	.....	.....	3,300	12,078
Twankay.....	.....	.....	807,487	729,053
Hyson skin.....	.....	.....	33,024	64,708
Hyson.....	400	.....	1,332,145	2,048,981
Young Hyson.....	8,041	.....	6,648,981	7,269,840
Imperial.....	800	5,544	1,594,351	1,741,616
Gunpowder.....	8,340	.....	2,009,053	1,941,780
Japans.....	993,512	733,030	6,391,817	5,655,308
Total, lbs.....	1,247,708	946,604	32,250,161	33,323,600

* All at New York except three cargoes (1,103,400 lbs.) at Boston.

The indirect importation since Jan 1 has been 22,924 pkgs.

Hong Kong, Aug. 20, 1868.—Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s Circular reports of tea: The early opening of the market for Oolongs for America at Foochow is much to be depreciated, as buyers generally seemed determined to act conservatively, and to hold off until a rea-

sonable range of prices, affording some hopes of profit to others than Chinamen, was reached, and the general impression is that the purchases already made can only result in serious loss. Other buyers showed no disposition to follow the example set them, and we may not hear of any further large settlements for some time to come, as those now advised will strengthen teamcl's views and induce them to hold for still higher prices, until the accumulation of stock, and the pressure for funds to meet their engagements, obliges them to make considerable concessions. Buying for England again shows a falling off, and stocks are considerably under those at same date last season. Shipments to England now amount to 73,958,187 lbs. since June 1, against 59,803,250 lbs. in 1867.

The following telegrams come via San Francisco:

YOKOHAMA, Sunday, Sept. 20.—Exchange on London, 4s. 7½d.; on New York, 16 per cent discount. Tea is in little demand, large quantities being received from Hiogo and shipped to New York.

The ships Yokohama, Grenadier, Queen of the Age and Havilah are loading for New York. Freight to London and New York are quoted at £3 15@£4 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Tea has declined in Hong Kong markets, and but few settlements have been made.

SHANGHAI, China, Wednesday, Sept. 16.—Shipments of Green Teas for the month, 53,700 half chests. Stock on hand, 34,000 half chests.

The ship Asphodel sailed on the 4 h for New York with 353,600 lbs. of tea. The ships Resolute and England are loading for the same place.

The prices are higher than in last season, but a decline is confidently expected.

COFFEE.

Rio Coffee has been firm throughout the week. Strengthened by the advices contained in the Rio telegram of September 23, ult., received shortly after the date of our last, and which were deemed favorable by the trade, the market has been active, and closes strong at the improved rates, which are ¼@½ better than those current at this time last week. In other kinds business has been fair, and the trade of the week marked by the purchase for this market of 32,000 mats of Java Coffee, Sales, exclusive of the just mentioned, embraced 22,514 bags of Rio, 490 do of Maracaibo, and 525 do of Lagnayra.

The imports of Coffee have included an average quantity of Rio and one cargo of Java. Receipts of Rio have been as follows: per "Amalia," 2,650 bags; per "Nanette," 2,750 bags, and per steamer South America, 4,051 bags. At Baltimore, "New Light," 6,300 bags; "Rjukan," 3,500 bags. At New Orleans, "H. B. Stenkin," 4,200 bags. Of other sorts the arrivals are only 10,958 mats of Java per "Ocean Belle," and 225 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio coffee Oct. 22, and the imports from Jan. 1 to date in 1868 and 1867 were as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. del.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. Mobile.	& Galveston.	Total.
Stock.....	139,783	5,500	38,300	5,000	2,500	2,000	193,083
Same date 1867.	85,938	4,900	10,000	.....	.....	2,500	103,338
Imports.....	601,207	9,536	218,160	67,571	13,081	2,800	904,514
" in 1867.	603,390	19,730	205,563	72,293	322	16,662	917,960

Of other sorts the stock at New York Oct. 22, and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

In bags.	New York Stock.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orleans import.	Total.
Java.....	1,520	58,777	21,478	.....	.....	80,255
Ceylon.....	100	10,188	.....	.....	.....	10,188
Singapore.....	.....	2,485	9,704	.....	.....	12,099
Maracaibo.....	11,658	87,175	33	.....	.....	87,208
Lagnayra.....	4,674	32,807	.....	21,328	.....	54,185
St. Domingo.....	2,394	29,358	15,579	.....	.....	45,637
Other.....	13,140	40,228	2,703	.....	1,379	45,067
Total.....	33,836	261,518	47,267	21,328	1,379	334,589
Same '67.....	19,762	198,970	46,977	.....	.....	.....

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 25th September, 1868.—Messrs. Boje & Co's Market Report states of Coffee—During the month under review our Coffee prices have again followed a downward tendency, owing to the unfavorable news about this staple from abroad meeting with our liberal supplies, and exchange an upward one. Sales up to the departure of the Southampton steamer, on the 9th inst., amounted to 123,000 bags, at a reduction of 300 to 400 rs. for good and medium grades, while for prime and ordinary qualities the prices remained unaltered, and from thence up to date to 80,000 bags at a reduction of about 400 rs. for the better and about 200 rs. for the lower descriptions.

Arrivals averaged about 8,500 bags per day. Stock 200,000 bags.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS TO THE UNITED STATES.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
June.....	8,212	105,877	53,778
July.....	66,990	93,785	138,020
August.....	77,913	155,263	106,954
Total.....	153,115	354,925	298,752
verage.....	51,000	118,300	99,600

VESSELS SAILED FOR THE U. STATES SINCE 25TH AUGUST.	Sep. 9-	New York.	Germania.....	3,100	
g 26-New York.	Merrimac.....	2,522	" 9- "	Ceres.....	4,500
26-	Abbie Clifford.....	6,269	" 11- "	Jacob.....	2,500
27-	Juliane.....	3,427	" 14- "	Laertes.....	4,002
27-	Pymont.....	3,700	" 14-H. Roads..	Nora.....	4,002
28-	Amalie.....	2,650	" 15-New York.	Talisman.....	5,000
28-	Nannette.....	2,750	" 16- "	Venedey.....	3,589
29-H. Roads..	Traveller.....	4,000	" 17-N. Orleans..	C. Abramina..	3,888
1-N. Orleans.	Alw ne.....	3,951	" 19-New York.	Musca.....	3,750
3-New York.	Johannes.....	4,055	" 23- "	Neumuhlen..	5,048
4- "	Rebecca.....	4,503	Total.....		99,629
6-Baltim' re..	Criquet.....	5,000	In the same period sailed for Eu-		79,616
6- "	New Light.....	6,300	rope 24 vessels with together.		179,245
7-New York.	Navigator.....	3,629	Total.....bags of coffee		179,245
7- "	Nautilus.....	4,699			
7- "	Industry.....	2,800			

VESSELS CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.	VESSELS LOADING OR ABOUT TO LOAD FOR THE UNITED STATES.				
New York.....	South America.....	4,061	New York.....	Sea Qu. en.....	3,400
".....	Perseverance.....	3,259	".....	Corona.....	3,500
".....	Molly.....	4,643	".....	Union.....	4,000
Baltimore.....	Der Fruhling.....	3,800	".....	Eliada.....	4,400
Savannah.....	Mayfield.....	3,481	".....	Thomas Dallet..	3,700
			N. Orleans.....	Principality.....	3,500

Exchange.—London, bank bills 19d. Private bills 19¼@19½d. Freights Northern ports 32s. 6d. Southern ports nominal.

SUGAR.

We are obliged to report a dull market, closing weak, at ¼@½ decline in prices from the quotations given in our last report. Upon the concession in price noted above, on the part of holders, an increase of activity in sales to refiners ensued for a time, but this passed and trade had remained quiet since. Refined Sugars, in sympathy with raw have fallen off about ¼. Sales embrace about 7,000 hhds. Cuba, 432 do. Porto Rico, 157 do. Suinam, 121 do. Demerara, and 2,000 boxes.

The imports of the week are rather larger. At all the ports for the week the receipts foot up 2,519 boxes, against 5,725—and 4 586 hhds., against 3,492 last week, and 9,885 bags of Manila, against 33,045 last week, making the total receipts to date 422,726 boxes and 542,571 hhds., against 328,418 boxes and 432,989 hhds. to same date last year. Details for the week are as follows:

At—	Cuba—	P.Ri.	Other	Manila	At—	Cuba—	P. Rico,	Other
bx's.	hhds.	hhds.	nnds.	bags.	boxes.	hhds.	hhds.	hhds.
N. York	1,596	2,143	28	9,885	Philad'l...	687	432	.....
Portland	.....	.....	44	.....	Baltimore.	.....	562	764
Boston.	58	255	128	1,120	N. Orleans	178	88	.....

Stocks Oct. 22, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows:

At—	Cuba—	P.Ri.	Other	Tot'l.	Brazil,	Manila	N.O.
b'xs.	*hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.	bgs. &c	bgs.	hhds.
N. York stock.....	30,420	.....	.....	55,791	44,522	.....	.....
Same date 1867.....	51,602	.....	.....	36,535	29,494	.....	.....
Imp'ts since Jan. 1.	203,671	259,539	37,015	22,641	319,194	56,600	231,184
Portland do.	18,594	7,696	327	2,598	10,531	.....	.....
Boston do.	60,568	54,773	7,345	6,180	68,289	7,210	89,380
Philadelphia do.	51,615	66,888	3,645	1,057	71,590	5,000	.....
Baltimore do.	27,397	28,073	23,066	9,491	60,560	.....	107
New Orleans do.	61,581	11,660	485	253	12,393	.....	.....
Total import.....	422,726	428,629	71,833	42,130	542,571	68,810	320,564
Same time 1867.	328,418	345,510	.....	87,479	432,989	23,255	72,299

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

MOLASSES.

For the fine grades of grocery and refining there is a good demand and full prices are current. For the lower grades there is no inquiry, business, which has been only moderate centreing upon the medium grades, taken for distillery and refining purposes. Sales include about 2,000 hhds, Muscovado, 296 do. Nuevitas, and 600 Porto Rico.

The aggregate weekly receipts show a slight increase. The receipts at all ports foot up 2,020 hhds. against 1,886 last week. The total receipts at the ports since Jan. 1 now reach 390,397 hhds., against 327,145 hhds. in 1867. Details for the week are as follows:

Hhds at—	Porto	Deme-	Other.	Hhds. at	Porto	Deme-	Other.
Cuba.	Rico.	rara.	Other.	Philad'a	Cuba.	Rico.	rara.
N. York.....	380	189	223	66	8	.....	.....
Portland.....	600	.....	50	Baltim're.	.....	30	51
Boston.....	314	43	48	N. Orleans	.....	.....	18

Stocks, Oct. 22, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows:

*Hhds at—	Cuba.	Porto	Deme-	Other	Total.	N.O
New York, stock	11,516	2,039	.....	1,188	14,743	.....
Imp'ts since Jan. 1.	112,611	20,836	9,623	18,862	162,132	6,576
Portland	51,928	380	.....	701	56,009	.....
Boston	38,783	5,657	336	8,343	53,119	2,231
Philadelphia	75,357	944	.....	739	77,460	2,068
Baltimore	17,656	2,345	1,323	2,574	23,478	.....
New Orleans	17,969	212	.....	18	18,199	.....
Total import.....	317,499	30,294	11,060	30,888	390,397	10,925
Same time 1867.....	256,366	26,747	.....	44,032	327,145	9,483

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

SPICES.

There has been a moderate business throughout the week. Quotations are in the main unchanged. Cassia including the cargo of the Jane Woodburn now discharging (about 800 piculs), is in second hands. Nutmegs are fine at slightly advanced rates.

FRUITS.

In foreign dried there has been a general weakening of prices, and we mark down through nearly the entire list. In domestic dried, unpeeled Peaches, in quarters, have been dull and have fallen off a fraction. In halves the supply remains still very light and prices are well sustained. In Mediterranean green fruit, only Malaga Lemons are to be had, jobbing at \$4 50@\$5 per box. West India fruit has been received to a very small extent only. Baracca Coconuts are selling at \$40 per M; Carthagea at \$50.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 23, 1868.

The transactions in the Dry Goods market continue to be on a somewhat limited scale, and no great revival of activity can be reasonably anticipated until after the Presidential election. For the moment, the demand for staple Cottons being comparatively slack, the tendency is still in the buyers'

favor, but holders evince more firmness in their views than was the case about a fortnight since, and if some slight concession is made, it is due more to the idea of stimulating the demand than to any lack of confidence in the stability of prices.

Brown and bleached Muslins shew no important change since our last review, the inquiry for the home market for these goods being restricted to small orders for immediate consumption. The export of brown shirtings and drills is, however, on the increase, and this fact has imparted more firmness to quotations, as the present movement will soon reduce the supplies to the requirements of our own trade. In prints, we note already an irregularity in rates, some few brands selling beneath the cost of production, but this is chiefly owing to trifling deficiencies in style or coloring, and for really first class work there is a tendency to higher quotations. In other staple cottons prices are somewhat easier, in sympathy with the raw material, with the exception of favorite brands that are sold close to production, or that generally command steady rates on account of their popularity with the trade.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1868, and the total for the same time in 1867 and 1860 are shown in the following table:

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.		D. Goods.		FROM BOSTON	
	pkgs.	Val.	packages.	Val.	pkgs.	cases.
Bremen	69	\$6,821	...	...	...	...
China	2,208	254,684	27	2,064	...	...
C. ba	5	300	...	...	...	...
Mexico	11	1,678	...	...	...	...
New Granada	10	463	12	1,910	...	...
Brazil	2	314	...	...	...	...
Liverpool	...	...	14	3,918	...	...
Havre	...	...	9	6,534	...	...
Canada	...	...	21	5,917	...	...
British West Indies	...	...	7	1,969	...	...
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total this week	2,305	\$264,260	90	\$22,312	...	1
Since Jan. 1, 1868	19,374	939,001	4,098	1,317,540	7,355	145
Same time 1867	10,079	1,316,981	4,896	1,049,187	6,717	163
" " 1860	77,300	...	...	...	31,758	...

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS show no material change since our last review. Heavy sheetings are quiet, but in the face of reduced production and the recent export demand, quotations are pretty well maintained. In fine brown there has been comparatively more doing, and prices are firm. Agawam 36 inches 12, Amoskeag A 36 15, do B 36 15, Atlantic A 36 16, do H 36 15, do P 36 12, do L 36 13, do V 33 13, Appleton A 36 15, Augusta 36 —, do 30 12, Bedford R 30 10, Booth H 27 11, do O 34 12, do S 40 13, do W 45 18, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 13, do S 33 —, Indian Head 36 16, do 30 14, Indian Orchard A 40 15, do C 36 13, do BB 36 12, do W 34 11, do NN 36 14, Laconia O 39 13, do B 37 13, do E 36 13, Lawrence C 36 15, do E 36 14, do F 36 13, do G 34 12, do H 27 11, do LL 36 12, Lyman C 36 —, do E 36 15, Massachusetts BB 36 13, do J 30 12, Medford 36 14, Nashua fine 33 13, do 36 15, do E 39 17, Newmarket A 12, Pacific extra 36 15, do H 36 15, do L 36 12, Pepperell 6-4 29, do 7-4 32, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, do 11-4 55, Pepperell E fine 39 14, do R 36 13, do O 33 12, do N 30 11, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10, do K 36 12, do 40 15, Saranac fine O 33 13, do R 36 14, do E 39 16, Sigourney 36 10, Stark A 36 15, Swift River 36 12, Tiger 27 8, Tremont M 33 10.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS continue in limited demand. The wide brands are active, and rates are unchanged. In 4-4, Amoskeag A, Rosebuds and Red Banks are 1/2 cent lower. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 16, do A 36 15, Androscoggin 36 17, Appleton 36 16, Attawaugan XX 36 14, Atlantic Cambric 36 25, Ballou & Son 36 14, do 33 12, Bartletts 36 15, do 33 14, do 30 13, Bates 36 18, do B 33 14, Blackstone 36 15, do D 36 13, Booth B 36 14, do C 33 14, do E —, do H 28 11, do O 30 12, do R 27 10, do S 36 14, do W 45 18, Dwight 36 20, Ellerton E 42 20, do 27 9, Forrest Mills 36 —, Forestdale 36 16, Globe 27 8, Fruit of the Loom 36 18, Gold Medal 36 15, Greene M'fg Co 36 12, do 30 11, Great Falls K 36 14, do M 33 19, do S 31 12, do A 33 14, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 17, do 33 15, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, do 33 14, do 31 13, Lawrence B 36 14, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 13, New York Mills 36 25, Pepperell 6-4 28, do 8-4 42, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 55, Rosebuds 36 16, Red Bank 36 11, do 32 11, Slater J. & W. 36 15, Tuscara 20, Utica 5-4 32, do 6-4 37, do 9-4 62, do 10-4 67, Waltham X 33 13, do 42 15, do 6-4 29, do 8-4 42, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 55, Wamsutta 45 30, do 40 27, do 36 22, Washington 33 11.

BROWN DRILLS are in good request, and prices are firm. Amoskeag 18, Booth 17, Graniteville D 17, Laconia 18, Pepperell 18, Stark A 18, do H —.

PRINT CLOTHS were reported more active last week, with a better feeling at the close. The sales at Providence amounted to 68,000 pieces, and the last price was 7 1/2 cents for 64x64, extra.

PRINTS continue to be quiet, but orders are regularly coming in for choice and seasonable styles that are sometimes difficult to fill. The price of really first class work is well maintained, but inferior effects,

with which the market is overstocked, move slowly even at a material reduction. A line of Wauregan has been jobbing at 9 1/2 cents, and Victory are selling at 9 1/2 cents; but in the former case the work is no very successful, and on the latter the concession was made by the agents. Allens 12, American 12, Amoskeag 12, Arnolds 11, Cocheco 13, Conestoga 12, Dunnell's 12, Freeman —, Gloucester 12, Hamilton 12, Home 8, Lancaster 12, London mourning 11, Mallory 12, Manchester 12, Merrimac D 13, do pink and purple 14, do W 15, Oriental 12, Pacific 12-13, Richmond's 12, Simpson Mourning 11, Sprague's purple and pink 13, do blue and white 14, do fancy 12, do shirtings 13, Victory 9, Wamsutta 9, Wauregan 10.

GINGHAMS are quiet, and in some instances quotations are lower. Allamance plaid 18, Caledonia 14, Glasgow 15, Hampden —, Lancaster 16, Manchester 13.

MUSLIN DELAINES are 2 cents lower for culls, but new work is in good request at an advance of one cent, and the price will even probably reach 22 cents for future delivery. Armures 22, do plain 22, Hamilton 18-21, Lowell 2, Manchester 18-21, Pacific 18-21, do Serges 25, Piques 22, Spragues 18.

TICKINGS are in limited request at current quotations. Albany 10, American 14, Amoskeag A C A 33, do A 27, do B 23, do C 20, do D 19, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga 25, do extra 30, Cordis 30, do BB 17, Hamilton 25, do D 20, Lewiston 36 31, do 32 28, do 30 25, Mecs. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 30, Pemberton AA 26, do X —, Swift River 17, Thorndike 17, Whittenden A 22, Willow Brook 27, York 30 25, do 32 31.

STRIPES are quiet. Albany 10, American 14, Amoskeag 22, Boston 15, Everett 13, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14, do G 14, Uncasville dark 14, do light 15, Whittenton AA 23, do A 21, do BB 16, do C 15, do D 12, York 22.

CHECKS are dull. Caledonia No. 70 27, do 50 25, do 10 24, do 8 19, do 11 20, do 15 27, Kennebeck 25, Lanark No. 2 12, Park No. 60 15, do 70 20, do 90 27, Pequa No. 1,200 12, Star Mills 600 12, do 800 16, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27.

DENIMS show no great change since our last review. Amoskeag 29, Blue Hill 14, Beaver Cr. blue 26, do CC 18, Columbian extra 29, Haymaker 18, Manchester 18, Otis AXA 27, do BB 26, do CC 20, Pearl River 26, Thorndike 17, Fremont 20.

COTTONADES are dull. Far. & Mec. Cass 40, Lewiston 39, New York Mills 31, Plow. L. & Anv. 37.

CORSET JEANS show more movement. Amoskeag 13, Bates 10, Everetts 15, Laconia 14, Naumkeag 14, do satteen —, Pepperell 15, Washington satteen 16.

CAMBRICS are in steady demand, and for the best makes of Silesias there is a fair inquiry. Pequot cambrics 9, Superior 8, Victory H 8, Washington 9, Wauregan 9, Blackburn Silesias 16, Indian Orchard 15, Lonsdale twilled 14, Victory J twilled 14, Ward 12.

COTTON YARNS are in somewhat better request; 40 and 42 cents for large and small skeins are the asking rates.

COTTON BAGS have been more liberally dealt in, and as confidence in rates became firmer a slight reaction in price took place. The speculative purchases have been pretty well unloaded, and we expect now to see a steadier trade. American 37, Lewiston 45, Stark A 45, do C 3 bush 65.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.—The demand has slackened during the week, and the prices for foreign dress fabrics are not quite so firm. Plaid poplins move freely at remunerative rates, and alpacas and merinoes are in good request. Trade will probably remain quiet in this branch until the cold weather fairly sets in.

DOMESTIC WOOLENS continue to be in fair request, especially for Castors, Moscow Beavers and other overcoatings. Cloths are rather more quiet. Of fancy cassimeres there is nothing special to report. Ladies sackings are in demand, and repellants being adapted for ladies suits, are being bought up at extreme rates, and quotations are consequently quite unsettled.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 22, 1868, and the corresponding weeks of 1866 and 1867, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1868.

	1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Manufactures of wool...	1,504	\$631,335	397	\$155,128	643	\$226,178
do cotton...	539	191,650	402	111,327	473	134,699
do silk...	218	247,083	311	267,357	690	434,133
do flax...	1,099	238,591	449	101,669	601	144,148
Miscellaneous dry goods.	280	125,906	230	89,824	378	97,024
Total.....	3,640	\$1,484,565	1,739	\$725,245	2,785	\$1,036,182

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

Manufactures of wool...	788	\$315,699	657	\$259,963	617	\$238,827
do cotton...	201	68,096	127	36,184	97	25,602
do silk....	98	122,515	95	94,780	63	75,560
do flax....	471	95,176	292	68,663	202	59,320
Miscellaneous dry goods.	311	82,859	271	27,901	48	25,049
Total.....	1,869	\$664,345	1,442	\$485,481	1,027	\$415,358
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	3,640	1,484,565	1,739	725,245	2,785	1,036,182
Totalth'wn upon mak't.	5,509	\$2,148,910	3,231	\$1,210,726	3,812	\$1,451,540

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	1,634	\$756,293	715	\$268,669	490	\$166,787
do cotton...	492	159,202	104	28,865	232	63,284
do silk....	143	163,212	50	59,498	45	55,704
do flax....	1,478	420,445	555	155,880	636	101,490
Miscellaneous dry goods.	186	65,220	46	14,185	1,004	35,636
Total.....	3,933	\$1,565,372	1,470	\$527,014	2,407	\$422,901
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	3,640	1,484,565	1,739	725,245	2,785	1,036,182
Total entered at the port.	7,573	\$3,049,937	3,259	\$1,252,259	5,192	\$1,459,083

Dry Goods.

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The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS (WEEKLY).—In the following table we compare the reported weekly earnings (gross and per mile) of several leading railroads for five weeks in 1867 and 1868:

Table with columns: Railroads, Week, Miles of road, Gross earnings (1867, 1868), Earn. p. m. (1867, 1868). Rows include Atlantic & Gt. Western, Chicago and N. West'n, Chicago, R. Isl. & Pac., Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Toledo, Wab. & West, Western Union.

SOUTHWESTERN (GA.) RAILROAD.—The annual report of this Company for the year ending July 31st, 1868, shows the gross earnings and expenses to have been as follows:

Table with columns: Earnings, Expenses, Net earnings, Out of the net earnings, HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD, Earnings, Expenses, Total, Total expenses, Net earnings, Interest and taxes, Balance, Compared with the previous year, The income of the company, Cash on hand, Earnings of the road, Sales of real estate, Total, Thus accounted for, Dividends, Interest, Operating and repairing road, Tomlinson Bridge Company, teamboat Orient, Real estate in Connecticut, Balance debts due the company, State and national taxes, Cash, Total as above.

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, New York Central, 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 1866, 1867, and 1868.

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 COMPANIES, Stock outstanding, Dividend, Last paid, FRIDAY Bid, Ask, and FRIDAY Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad, canal, and miscellaneous stocks with their respective financial details.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.—PAGE 1.

Bond List Page 2 will appear in this place next week.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and N.B. (Where the total Funded Debt is not given in detail in the 2d column it is expressed by the figures in brackets after the Co's name.). The table lists various railroad and canal bonds, including titles like 'Atlantic & Gt. Western', 'Baltimore and Ohio', and 'Chicago and Alton', with their respective amounts and interest terms.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations by J. M. Welth & Co., 15 New Street and 70 Broadway.

Table of Southern Securities including State Bonds, City Bonds and Stocks, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks. Columns include bond types, prices, and railroad names.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, Ask, and price. Includes companies like Bennefont, Brevort, and Bliven.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, Ask, and price. Includes companies like Albany & Boston, Alouez, and Bay State.

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

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, Ask, and price. Includes companies like Ada Elmore, Alameda Silver, and American Flag.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stock List with columns for Capital, Net assets, Dividends (1865, 1866, 1867), and Last paid. Includes companies like Adriatic, Aetna, and American.

CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD STOCKS & BONDS.

Table of City Passenger Railroad Stocks & Bonds with columns for Companies, Par, Capital paid in, Dividend, Price bid, Bonded Debt, Due, and Interest.

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 tax in all cases to be 2,340 lb.

Anchors—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. 2120 lb and upward per lb 8 @ ..

Ashes—Duty. 20 per cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort... per 100 lb \$ 25 @ .. Pearl, 1st sort... @ 10 50

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val. American yellow. per lb 45 @ ..

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin per ton \$ 30 @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Pilot... per lb @ 6 1/2 Navy... @ 5 1/2 Crackers... 8 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard... per M. 10 00 @ 11 00 Crotons... 20 00 @ 22 00 Philadelphia Fronts... 40 00 @ ..

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair 1 per lb. Amer n. gray & wh. per lb 49. @ 2 50

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

Fresh pail... 50 @ 55 State firkins, prime... 40 @ 45 State firkins, ordinary... 33 @ 40 State, hf-firk., prime... 40 @ 46 State, hf-firs., ordin'y... 38 @ 44 We's'n tubs, prime... 38 @ 45 Welsh tubs, ordinary... 35 @ 38 Western, good... 35 @ 38 Western, fair... 30 @ 34 Penn., dairy, prime... 36 @ 38 Penn., dairy, good... 34 @ 36 Canada... @ .. Grease... @ .. Cheese—

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 5; t earine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Refined sperm, city... 48 @ 50 Sperm, patent... 58 @ 60 Stearic... 30 @ 31 Adamantine... 21 @ 23

Cement—Rosendale per bl... @ 1 90

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb. One inch & upward per lb 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel. Newcastle Gas 2,240 lb... @ .. Liverpool Gas Cannel... @ 18 00 Liverpool House Cannel... @ .. Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lb... 7 50 @ 8 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (in bond) (gold) per lb... 14 @ 15 1/2 Maracaibo do... (gold) 28 @ 30 Guayaquil do... (gold) 9 1/2 @ 10 St. Domingo... (gold) @ ..

Coffee.—See special report.

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 35 per cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 cents per lb. Sheathing, new... per lb @ 33 Bolts... 33 @ .. Braziers... 33 @ .. Sheathing, &c., old... 20 @ 21 Sheathing, yellow metal... 26 @ .. Bolts, yellow metal... 26 @ .. Pig Chile... @ .. American Ingot... 23 @ 23 1/2

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila... per lb 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2 Tarred Russia... 17 @ 17 1/2 Bolt Rope, Russia... @ 22

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val. 1st Regular, qrts per gro 55 @ 70 do Superfine... 1 40 @ 1 70 1st Regular, Pints... 35 @ 50 Mineral... 50 @ 70 Phial... 12 @ 40

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 80 per cent ad val; Balsam Copiavi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 per cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb.; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Caster Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/4; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent.; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Gueda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/4 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1/2 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/2; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below FREE.

Alcohol, 88 per cent... 2 35 @ 2 40 Aloes, Cape... per lb @ 21 Aloes, Socotrine... 75 @ 85 Alum... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Annato, good to prime... 70 @ 1 50 Antimony, Reg. of, g'd... 1 1/4 @ .. Argols, Crude... 18 @ .. Argols, Refined, gold... 22 @ 25 Arsenic, Powdered... @ 2 1/2 Assafetida... 25 @ 40 Balsam Copiavi... 85 @ .. Balsam Tolu... 1 25 @ .. Balsam Peru... @ 3 50 Bark-Petayo... 45 @ .. Berries, Persian, gold... 27 @ 31 Bi Carb. Soda, New-castle, gold... 37 @ .. Bi Chromate Potash... @ 18 1/2 Bleaching Powder... 4 41 @ 4 50 Borax, Refined... 36 1/2 @ 37 Brimstone, Crude per ton... (gold) 50 @ 55 30 Brimstone, Am. Roll per lb... @ 6 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... @ 6 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... (gold) @ .. Camphor, Refined... 1 20 @ .. Cantharides... 1 65 @ .. Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 15 @ .. Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 25 @ 4 00 Castor Oil... @ 35 Chamomile Flow's per lb... 15 @ 50 Chlorate Potash (gold) 34 @ 35 Caustic Soda... 4 @ 5 Carraway Seed... 17 1/2 @ .. Coriander Seed... 14 @ 15 Cochineal, Hon. (gold) 79 @ 85 Cochineal, Mexic'n (g'd) @ 70 Copperas, American... @ 2 Cream Tartar, pr. (gold) 29 @ 29 1/2 Cubebs, East India... 30 @ .. Cutch... 8 1/2 @ .. Epsom Salts... 3 1/2 @ 4 Extract Logwood... 11 1/2 @ .. Fennell Seed... 17 @ .. Flowers, Benzoin, per oz. 30 @ 60 Gambier... gold 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Gamboge... 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginseng, West... 90 @ 95 Ginseng, Southern... 1 00 @ .. Gum Arabic, Picked... 45 @ 75 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 37 @ 38 Gum Benzoin... 60 @ 85 Gum Kowrie... 34 @ 86 Gum Gueda... gold 1 1/2 @ 16 Gum Damar... 45 @ 51 Gum Myrrh, East India... @ .. Gum Myrrh, Turkey... 55 @ .. Gum Senegal... @ 33 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 35 @ 40 Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey, gold... 60 @ 1 00 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 65 @ 8 85 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ .. Ipecacuanha, Brazil... 3 00 @ 3 75 Jalap, in bond gold... 85 @ 90 Lac Dye... 25 @ 55 Licorice Paste, Calabria... 25 @ 27 Licorice, Paste, Sicily... 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste Spanish Solid... 29 @ 30 Licorice Paste, Greek... 31 @ .. Madder, Dutch (gold) @ 13 1/2 do, French, EKF, F. do 15 @ ..

Manna, large flake... 1 70 @ 1 75 Manna, small flake... 95 @ .. Mustard Seed, Cal... 8 @ .. Mustard Seed, Trieste... 14 @ .. Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 35 @ .. Oil Anis... @ 3 75 Oil Cassia... @ 3 50 Oil Bergamot... 6 87 1/2 @ 8 50 Oil Lemon... 4 10 @ 4 50 Oil Peppermint, pure... @ 5 75 Oil Vitriol... 3 1/2 @ 6 Opium, Turkey (gold) 8 37 1/2 @ 8 50 Oxalic Acid... @ 83 Phosphorus... @ 92 Prussiate Potash... 3 1/2 @ 40 Quicksilver... 16 @ 77 Rhubarb, China... 2 25 @ 3 25 Sago, Pea, led... 8 1/2 @ 10 Salaratus... 20 @ .. Sal Am'iac, Ref (gold) 8 @ .. Sal Soda, Newcastle... 1 7 1/2 @ 1 80 Sarsaparilla, H, g'd in b'd 25 @ 30 Sarsaparilla, Mex... @ 14 Seneca Root... 33 @ .. Senna, Alexandria... 25 @ 28 Senna, East India... 20 @ .. Shell Lac... 44 @ 51 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (g'd) 2 37 1/2 @ 2 65 Sugar L'd, W... @ 25 Sulp Quinine, Am oz 2 35 @ .. Sulphate Morphine... 9 25 @ .. Tart'c Acid, (g'd) per lb @ 45 1/2 Tapioca... 1 1/2 @ 51 Verdigris, dry & ex dry 50 @ 51 Vitriol, Blue... 10 @ 11

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Ravens, Light... per pec 16 00 @ .. Ravens, Heavy... 18 00 @ .. Scotch, G'ck, No. 1 per y... @ 72 Cotton, No. 1... per y. 58 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood, gold, per ton 10 00 @ 175 00 Fustic, Cuba... 28 00 @ 30 00 Fustic, Tampico, gold 23 00 @ 24 00 Fustic, Jamaica... 23 00 @ 24 00 Fustic, Savanilla... 24 00 @ 25 00 Fustic, Maracaibo... 22 00 @ .. Logwood, Laguna... 28 00 @ .. Logwood, Cam... @ .. Logwood, Hond... @ 20 00 Logwood, Tabasco... @ .. Logwood, St. Dom... 25 00 @ 26 00 Logwood, Jamaica... 17 50 @ 18 00 Limwood... 70 00 @ 75 00 Barwood... @ 26 00 Sapanwood, Manila... 80 @ ..

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val. Prime Western... per lb 80 @ 85 Tennessee... 75 @ 80

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Dry Cod... per cwt. 7 00 @ 7 50 Pickled Scale... per bbl. 5 00 @ 5 25 Pickled Cod... per bbl. 6 25 @ 6 50 Mackerel, No. 1, New shore... @ 18 00 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax... @ 22 00 Mackerel, No. 1, By new 21 00 @ 22 00 Mackerel, No. 2, Bayn'w... @ 18 00 Mackerel, No. 2, Ha ax... @ .. Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. l'ge... @ 11 50 Mackerel, Shore, No. 2 14 00 @ 15 00 Mac, No. 3, Mass, med. 9 50 @ 10 25 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 28 00 @ 30 00 Salmon, Pickled, per c... @ .. Herring, Scaled per box... 35 @ 50 Herring, No. 1... 22 @ 25 Herring, pickled per bbl. 6 00 @ 9 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. North River... per lb 16 @ 24

Fruits—See special report.

Furs and Skins—Duty, 10 per cent Beaver, Dark... per skin 1 00 @ 4 00 do Pale... 75 @ 2 50 Bear, Black... 5 00 @ 12 00 do brown... 2 00 @ 8 00 Badger... 10 @ 50 Cat, Wild... 25 @ 60 do House... 10 @ 50 Fisher... 4 00 @ 8 00 Fox, Silver... 5 00 @ 50 00 do Cross... 3 00 @ 5 00 do Red... 25 @ 1 50 do Grey... 25 @ 60 do Kitt... 30 @ 50 Lynx... 50 @ 2 00 Marten, Dark... 5 00 @ 20 00 do pale... 1 60 @ 3 00 Mink, dark... 2 00 @ 8 00 do pale... 1 00 @ 3 00 Otter... 2 50 @ 7 00 Musquash, Fall... 3 @ 15 Opossum... 3 @ 12 Raccoon... 10 @ 1 00 Skunk, Black... 10 @ 1 00

Skins—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.

Goat, Curacao per lb cur. 50 @ 55 do Buenos A... cur. 42 1/2 @ 50 do Vera Cruz... gold @ .. do Tampico... gold @ 57 1/2 do Matamoras... gold 52 1/2 @ 55 do Payta... cur. @ 50 do Cape... cur. 50 @ 55 Deer, San Juan per lb gold 41 @ .. do Central America 47 1/2 @ 50 do Honduras... gold @ 42 do Sisal... gold @ 47 do Para... gold 46 @ 48 do Vera Cruz... gold @ 45 do Missouri... gold @ .. do Texas... gold @ ..

Deer, Arkansas gold... @ do Florida... gold... @ 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 Windows—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 per cent 6x8 to 7x9... per 50 ft 7 50 @ 6 00 8x10 to 10x15... 8 25 @ 6 50 11x14 to 12x18... 9 75 @ 7 00 14x16 to 16x24... 10 50 @ 7 50 18x22 to 18x30... 12 25 @ 8 00 20x30 to 24x30... 15 00 @ 9 00 24x31 to 24x36... 16 50 @ 10 50 25x36 to 30x44... 17 50 @ 12 50 30x46 to 32x48... 20 00 @ 13 50 32x50 to 32x56... 22 00 @ 14 50 Above... 25 00 @ 16 00

French Windows—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick) New 1st of Mar. 11 Discount 45 @ 50 per cent 6x8 to 8x10... per 50 feet 8 50 @ 6 25 8x11 to 10x15... 9 00 @ 6 75 11x14 to 12x18... 10 00 @ 7 50 13x18 to 16x24... 11 00 @ 8 00 18x22 to 18x30... 13 50 @ 9 00 20x30 to 24x30... 16 50 @ 10 00 24x31 to 24x36... 18 00 @ 12 00 25x36 to 26x40... 20 00 @ 16 00 28x40 to 30x48... (3 qts) 22 00 @ 18 00 34x54 to 32x56... (3 qts) 24 00 @ 20 00 32x58 to 34x60... (3 qts) 27 00 @ 23 00 English sells at 35 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... 19 @ 19 1/2

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Calcutta, standard, y'd 21 1/2 @ 22

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, at 20 per cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent ad val. Blasting (B) per 25 lb keg... @ 4 00 Shipping and Mining... @ 4 50 Kentucky Rifle... 6 50 @ .. Meal... 6 00 @ .. Deer... 5 50 @ .. Sporting, in 1 lb canisters per lb... 36 @ 1 06

Hair—Duty FREE.

Rio Grande, mixed per lb gold 29; @ .. Buenos Ayres, mixed... @ 27 1/2 Hog, Western, unwash, cur 7 @ 9

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs for shipping... 70 @ 75

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunr and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampi 1 cent per lb.

Amer. Dressed... per ton 275 00 @ 315 00 do Undressed... @ .. Russia, Clean... (gold) 359 00 @ 360 00 Italian... (gold) 220 00 @ 240 00 Manila... (gold) @ 12 Sisal... 10 @ 10 1/2 Tampico... 7 @ 7 1/2 Jute... (gold) 5 1/2 @ 6

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted and Skins 10 per cent ad val.

Dry Hides— Buenos Ayres per lb g'd 21 1/2 @ 22 Montevideo... do 21 @ 21 1/2 Rio Grande... do 21 1/2 @ 22 Orinoco... do 19 1/2 @ 20 California... do 19 @ 21 San Juan... do 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Matamoras... do 15 1/2 @ 17 Vera Cruz... do 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Tampico... do 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Bogota... do 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Porto Cabello... do 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Maracaibo... do 14 @ 15 Truxillo... do 18 @ 19 Bahia... do 15 @ 16 Rio Hache... do 14 @ 15 Curacao... do 18 @ 14 S. Domingo & Pt. au Platt... do 14 @ 15 Texas... do 15 @ 17 Western... do 14 @ 16

Dry Salted Hides— Chili... gold 15 @ 16 Payta... do 15 @ 16 Maranh... do 12 @ 13 Pernambuco... do 12 @ 13 Bahia... do 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 Matamoras... do 14 @ 14 1/2 Maracaibo... do 12 @ 13 Savanilla... do 12 @ 13 Wet Salted Hides— Bue Ayres... per lb g'd 11 1/2 @ 12 Rio Grande... do 11 1/2 @ 11 Calif... do @ .. Para... do 11 @ 11 1/2 New Orleans... cur 12 @ 13 City sl'hter trim, & cured, 12 @ 13 1/2

Upper Leather Stock— B.A. & Rio Gr. Kip #1 gold 23 1/2 @ 24

Honey—Duty, 20 cent per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) (gr. d. # gall. 75 @ 80

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1868 # lb 15 @ 25

Horus—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande # C 7 00 @

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine # lb 87 1/2 @ 90

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal (gold) # lb 1 10 @ 2 05

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb. Railroad, 70 cents # 100 lb

Bar Swedes, ordinary sizes (in gold) # ton 41 00 @ 44 50

Bar Swedes, ordinary sizes # ton 41 00 @ 44 50

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India, Prime # lb 3 30 @ 8 15

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 cent ad val. Oak, sl'hter, heavy # lb 33 @ 46

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Rockland, com. # bbl. @ 1 25

Lumber, &c.—Duty: Lumber, 20 cent ad val.

Maple and birch 30 00 @ 45 00

White pine boards 23 00 @ 27 00

Clear pine # M 3 00 @

Cherry boards and plank 70 00 @ 80 00

White pine merchantable bx boards 27 00 @ 30 00

Hemlock 3x4, per piece @ 22

Spruce bds, do 23 @ 26

do plk 1 1/2 in. do 31 @ 32

do strips, 2x4 per Mft. 19 00 @ 22 00

Manogany, Cedar, Rose-wood—Duty free.

do St. Domingo ordinary logs 7 @ 10

do Port-au-Platt, crotches 30 @ 40

do Port-au-Platt, logs 10 @ 14

do Nuevitas 10 @ 14

do Mansanilla 8 @ 10

do Mexican 11 @ 15

do Honduras (American wood) 14 @ 20

Cedar, Nuevitas 12 @ 13

do Mansanilla 12 @ 13

do Florida, J. C. Ft. 25 @ 75

Vermillion, Trieste 1 01 @ 1 02

do Cal. 1 12 @ 1 20

do Amer. com. # 2 @ 27

Venet. red (N.C.) # cwt @ 2 75

Carmin, city made # lb 16 00 @ 20 00

Plumbago # ton 30 00 @ 32 00

China clay, # ton 30 00 @ 32 00

Chalk # lb @ 1

Chalk, block # ton 23 00 @ 24 00

Barytes, American # lb @ 1 1/2

Barytes, Foreign @

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.

Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. # gal 20 1/2 @ 16

refined in bond, prime L. S. to W. (110 @ 115 test) 81 @

do Standard white 29 1/2 @ 30

Naptha, refined. 63-73 grav., @ 14

Residuum # bbl. @ 3 80

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, 1 ct.

lams, bacon, and lard, 2 cts per lb

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily # ton 90 00 @ 190 0

Sugar.—See special report. Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb.

American, prime, country and city # lb 13 @ 13 1/2

Teas.—See special report. Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val.

Plate and sheets and terne plates, 25 per cent ad val.

Banca # lb (gold) @ 27 1/2

Straits # lb (gold) 23 1/2 @ 24

English # lb (gold) @ 24

Plates, char. I. C. # box 11 50 @ 12 25

do I. C. Coke # 9 50 @ 10 75

do Terne Charcoal # 11 00 @ 11 50

do Terne Coke # 8 75 @ 9 00

Tobacco.—See special report. Wines—Duty: Value not over 50 cts

per gallon, 20 cents per gallon, and 25 cent ad val.

over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad val.

over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val.

Madeira # gall. 3 50 @ 7 00

Sherry # 1 25 @ 9 00

Port # 2 00 @ 8 50

Burgundy port (gold) 75 @ 1 25

Lisbon # (gold) 2 25 @ 3 50

Red, Span. & Sicily (g) 1 0 @ 1 25

Sicily Madeira (gold) 1 0 @ 1 25

Red, Span. & Sicily (g) 90 @ 1 00

Marseilles Mad'ra (g'd) 70 @ 85

Marseilles Port. (gold) 80 @ 1 60

Malaga dry # (gold) 1 00 @ 1 25

Malaga, sweet # (gold) 1 10 @ 1 25

Claret # gold # cask 35 00 @ 60 00

Claret # gold # doz 2 65 @ 9 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered \$2 to \$3 5

100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.

Iron No. 0 to 18 20 @ 25 # 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 # lb 10 @

Brass (less 20 per cent) 43 @

Copper do 53 @

Insurance.

ÆTNA
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD.
 INCORPORATED 1819.
CASH CAPITAL.....\$3,000,000
L. J. HENDEE, President.
J. GOODNOW, Secretary.
WM. B. CLARK, Asst. Sec.
 Assets July 1, 1868.....\$5,052,880 19
 Liabilities..... 499,803 55
 NEW YORK AGENCY
NO. 62 WALL STREET.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Nor h American Fire
Insurance Co.,
OFFICE 114 BROADWAY,
 BRANCH OFFICE 9 COOPER INSTITUTE, THIRD AVENUE.
INCORPORATED 1823.]
Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Surplus..... 245,911 93
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1868, \$745,911 93.
 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
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

Commercial Cards.

LARGE FIRE!

Brooklyn, May 15, 1868

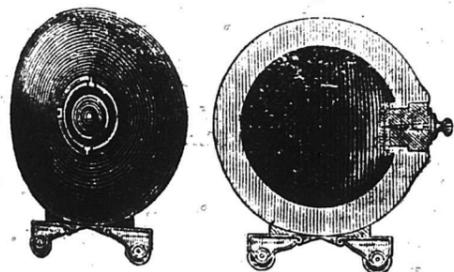
Messrs. MARVIN & Co., New York,
 Gentlemen,—Our planing mill, with Fifty Thousand feet of lumber was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your Alum and Dry Plaster Safe preserved our books, papers, and money in excellent order.
 We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.
 Yours truly,
SHEARMAN BROS.
 This Safe was red hot for several hours, and the ca iron feet were actually melted.
 It can be seen at our store, NO. 265 BROADWAY.

PERFECT



MARVIN S

Chrome Iron Spherical



Burglar Safe

Will resist all Burglar Implements for any length of time.
 Please send for Catalogue.

MARVIN & Co.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES
 No. 265 Broadway, New York.
 No. 721 Chestnut st, Philadelphia.
 No. 108 Bank st, Cleveland, Ohio.
 And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25TH, 1868,

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:
 Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867..... \$7,322,015 75
 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1867..... 2,838,109 71
 Total amount of Marine Premiums..\$10,160,125 46
 No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
 Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867 to 31st December, 1867..... \$7,597,123 16
 Losses paid during the same period..... \$4,224,364 61
 Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,305,865 98
 The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
 United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks. \$6,864,485 00
 Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise..... 2,175,450 00
 Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.... 252,414 82
 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 3,232,453 27
 Cash in Bank..... 373,374 02
 Total Amount of Assets.....\$13,108,177 11

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

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Fourth of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Seventh 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 |
| Robt. C. Fergusson, | Frederick Chauncey, |
| David Lane, | James Low |
| James Bryce, | George S. Stephenson |
| Francis Skiddy, | William H. Webb. |
| Daniel S. Miller, | Paul Spofford. |
| Robert L. Taylor, | Charles P. Burdett, |
| | Shephard Gandy. |

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't

Insurance

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

UNITED STATES BRANCH,
50 WILLIAM 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 &

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 \$2,000,600.
GEO. M. COIT, Sec'y. **GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't**

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
 OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital and Surplus \$1,200,000.
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**

Loose promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.
WHITE ALLYN & CO., Agents,
 NO. 50 WILLIAM STREET.

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 In and 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.

Queen Fire Insurance Co OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... 1,892,220
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.

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.

Hanover Fire Insurance COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JULY 1st, 1867.

Cash capital.....\$400,000 30
 Surplus..... 206,634 79

Gross Assets.....\$606,634
 Total Liabilities..... 50,144

BENJ. S. WALCOTT Pres't

REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

Dry Goods.

BRAND & GIHON,
 Importers & Commission Merchants.
 110 DUANE 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

TOWNSEND & YALE,
 80, 82 & 94 FRANKLIN STREET.
 Agents for
Lawrence Manfg Co.
Keystone Knitting Mills.
Germantown Hosiery Mills.
Blackstone Knitting Mills.
Bristol Woolen Mnf'g Co.
Glastenbury Knitting Co.
Pennsylvania Knitting Co.
Winthrop Knitting Co.
Caydutta Glove Works.
Bronx Tape Company.

N.B.FALCONER & CO
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
British Dress Goods,
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
Umbrella Alpaca and Gingham, &c.,
NO. 217 CHURCH STREET.
 Between Walker and Lispenard.

Miscellaneous.

Smith, Hoffman & Co,
 DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 27 PARK PLACE,
 CORNER CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
 Orders and Consignments solicited. Liberal Cash
 Advances made on Consignments.

B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
 Successor to Caldwell & Morris.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
 20 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK.
BENJ. C. MORRIS, Jr., FRANTZ B. MULLER, } Special
General Partner. WM. HARMAN BROWN } Partners
 Advances made on merchandise for sale here, and
 upon consignments to Liverpool and other European
 Ports.

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

Iron Cotton Ties.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in New York, for the
 sale and distribution of the
IRON TIE AND SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIES,
 Manufactured by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool, respect-
 fully solicit orders for delivery in New York or other
 ports in the United States, or at Liverpool.
SWENSON, PERKINS & CO..
 80 BEAVER STREET.

For Baling Cotton.

BEARD'S PATENT IRON LOCK AND
SELF-ADJUSTING TIES,
 UNSURPASSED FOR STRENGTH AND RAPIDITY
 OF ADJUSTMENT.
BEARD & BRO., 457 Broadway.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

NAYLOR & CO.,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
 93 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th street
CAST STEEL RAILS,
CAST STEEL TYRES,
 Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
 Railway Use.
 HOUSE IN LONDON:
NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,
 34 Old Broad Street,
 who give special attention to orders for
Railroad Iron,
 as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

F. W. EVANS & Co.,
 153 PEARL STREET,
Iron and Metals.
SCOTCH PIG IRON.
 All the approved Brands of No. 1
 Scotch Pig Iron,
 IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.
 In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
 No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
M. BAIRD & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.
 All work accurately fitted to gauges and thorough-
 ly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship,
 Finish, and Efficiency fully guaranteed.
 MATTHEW BAIRD. GEO. BURNHAM. CHAS T. PARRY

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

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.

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 FED-
 ERAL STREET, BOSTON.

Ross, Dempster & Co.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS.
 NEW YORK. | SAN FRANCISCO,
 29 BROAD STREET. | 623 BATTERY STREET.
 Orders for purchase of California Wheat, Flour,
 Wool, Hides, and other Produce carefully filled.
 Liberal Advances made on approved merchandise.

CHRISTY DAVIS,
PURCHASING
WOOL BROKER
 No. 58, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
 Cor. of Exchange Place.

Iron and Railroad Materials

ESTABLISHED 1856.
S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
 69 & 71 Broadway, New York,
 Negotiations of every description of
Railroad, Town, County, City and
STATE BONDS,
 In connection with the purchase and sale of
Railroad Iron,
LONDON HOUSE, 58 OLD BROAD ST.
To Railroad Companies.

We beg to call the attention of Managers of Rail-
 ways and Contractors throughout the United States
 and Canada to our superior facilities for executing
 orders at manufacturers prices, for all descriptions of
 both AMERICAN and FOREIGN

Railroad Iron.
 We are always in a position to furnish all sizes, pat-
 terns and weight of rail for both steam and horse-
 roads, and in any quantities desired either for IMME-
 DIATE OR REMOTE delivery, at any port in the
 United States or Canada and always at the very lowest
 current market prices. We are also prepared to supply

Bessemer Steel Rails,
 of American and Foreign manufacture, rolled to any
 desired pattern and weight for final yard and of
 approved lengths. Contracts for both IRON AND
 STEEL RAILS will be made payable in United States
 currency for America, and in either currency or gold
 (at the option of the buyer) for Foreign; when desired,
 we will contract to supply roads with their
 monthly or yearly requirements of STEEL OR IRON
 RAILS, taking their

OLD RAILS IN TRADE FOR NEW
 furnished, receiving the difference in cash, and allow-
 ing the highest market price for their Old Rails, and,
 if necessary, receiving the latter after the delivery of
 the New Rails.

Orders for Foreign Rails, both Steel and Iron, will
 be taken for transmission by Mail or through the cable
 to our

LONDON HOUSE,
 58 OLD BROAD STREET,
 for execution at a fixed price in Sterling or on com-
 mission at the current market price abroad when the
 order is received in London; shipments to be made
 at stated periods to ports in America and at the low-
 est possible rates of freights. Address

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
 69 & 71 Broadway, New York.

To Iron Manufacturers.

We beg to announce to the proprietors and man-
 agers of Rolling Mills and Iron Manufacturers through-
 out the United States and Canada, that we are con-
 stantly receiving from both American and Foreign
 Railroad Companies heavy shipments of

Old Rails.

We are, therefore, always in a position to furnish to
 consumers any quantity desired for IMMEDIATE OR
 REMOTE DELIVERY at all points in the United States
 and Canada, and when required will contract to supply
 mills with their monthly or yearly consumption at
 the lowest current market prices.

We are also prepared to transmit by mail or through
 the cable to our

LONDON HOUSE,
 58 OLD BROAD STREET,

Orders for old rails off of Foreign Railroads for
 shipments at stated periods to any ports in America
 at a fixed price in sterling or for execution on com-
 mission at the current market prices abroad when
 the order is received in London. In this department
 of our business our facilities are unsurpassed and our
 experience unequalled by any house in America. Our
 yearly transactions in Old Rails being very much
 greater than all other houses combined. Address

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
 69 & 71 Broadway, New York.

GILEAD A. SMITH,
Bartholomew House,
 OPPOSITE BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON.
RAILROAD IRON,
BESSEMER RAILS,
STEEL TYRES,
AND METALS

Railroad Bonds and U.S. and other American Securi-
 ties 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.

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