

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, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

NO. 177.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

No. 114 South 3d Street,
Philadelphia.

Fifteenth Street,
Opposite Treas. Department,
Washington.

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

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

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

March 1, 1866

JAY COOKE & CO.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

90 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.,

(88 Old Broad Street, London.)

AND THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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

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

LEVI P. MORTON. CHARLES E. MILNOR.
WALTER H. BURNS.

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.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

[Successors to BOWLES, DREVET & Co.]

No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
76 State Street, Boston,
19 William Street, New York

Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana

Capital and Reserved Fund.....\$2,500,000.

AGENCY,

A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St., N. Y.

DRAW ON

London Joint Stock Bank. Marcuard, Andre & Co.
Baring, Brothers & Co. Fould & Co.

LONDON.

PARIS.

In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or Francs

Sterling Bills

OF THE

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital.....\$6,000,000, Gold.

HUGH ALLAN, President. JACKSON RAE, Cashier

ON THE

London Joint Stock Bank, London, England.

For sale by

C. ASHWORTH, 7 New Street.

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

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

86 SOUTH STREET & 23 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Advances made on consignments. Orders for Government Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

RIDER & CORTIS,

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, AND ABM. BELL

SONS.

Sterling Exchange business. Drafts on England and Scotland.

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

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., & 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 IS trusted 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, J. E. 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.

CHECKS 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. Kretsinger, 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.,

Advances made on Consignments. Eastern orders for all Western products solicited. Prompt and careful attention given.

ISAAC HARTER. G. D. HARTER. M. D. HARTER.
BANKING HOUSE OF

Isaac Harter & Sons,

CANTON, OHIO.

(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

Special Attention given to the collections of Banks, Bankers and Merchants.

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN.

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

BANKERS,

NO. 13 S. HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

Bankers and Brokers.

MANSFIELD, FREESE &

BROWNELL,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

NO. 50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

U. S. Bonds, Coin, Stocks, Grain, Flour, and Provisions Bought and Sold on Commission only.

Liberal advances on consignments. Particular attention given to collections. Four per cent, interest allowed on deposits.

J. L. MANSFIELD,

Vice-Pres. 1st Nat. Bank Decatur, Ill.

J. L. BROWNELL,

Pres. of the Open Board Stock Brokers, N. Y.

I. M. FREESE & CO.,

Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.

FREESE & COMPANY,

Bankers, Bement, Ill.

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold Bought and Sold exclusively on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

REFERENCES:

J. H. FONDA, Pres. National Mech. Banking Ass., N. Y.

C. B. BLAIR, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank Chicago.

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.....\$2,228,609 44

Running Expenses.....\$1,309,514 83

Interest Account same time.... 227,203 21

1,536,718 04

Net earnings.....\$691,891 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 JUNIUS 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 faltered 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.

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, 332 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.

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.

J. M. WEITH, GEO. ARENTS

J. M. Weith & Co.,

Late Ragland, Weith & Co.,

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

NOS. 15 NEW STREET AND 70 BROADWAY

Loans Negotiated.

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

—
900 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 \$80,000 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 nor 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.

Central National Bank,
318 BROADWAY.

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

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

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

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President
WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

**The Tradesmen's
NATIONAL BANK.**
291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

SURPLUS.....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 MERRELL, 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. 41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

EVERETT & Co.,

28 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

Lounsbury & Fanshawe,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Government Securities,
Gold and Foreign Exchange.

RICHARD P. LOUNSBURY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

FOR SALE,
STATE AND TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OF
**Heath's Patent Improved Bolt Cutter
and Ratchet Shears.**

These inventions promise to make a revolution in the workshop of the machinist, being a desideratum long wanted by all workers in metal. Samples of each of these patents can be seen at our office. Parties wishing to examine or purchase would do well to call at our office immediately.

E. E. TIFFANY & CO., 15 Wall street.

Wright's Black Ink

resists the action of time and chemical agents, (see certificate from School of Mines, Columbia College, on large bottles).

This ink is instantaneously Black and unchangeably Fluid.

Will not Fade or Mould,

Does not Corrode the Pen.

Deposits no Sediment.

For sale by all dealers, and at wholesale by

W. C. WRIGHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
31 Broadway, N. Y.

Financial.

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS. No. 16 Nassau 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. Collectors 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. 3d St., | 3 Nassau St., Philada. | New York. Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms. U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

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 State 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.

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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, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

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MR. McCULLOCH AND THE CURRENCY PANIC.

Our recent monetary spasm, like that of 1847 in England, was emphatically a currency panic, and yielded like it to a currency remedy. We believe this journal was the first to call attention to the inelasticity of the currency, and to the mischief which was likely to be periodically caused thereby in the business operations of the country except some remedy were found. Several times since the subject was first suggested have monetary spasms and Wall street convulsions verified our arguments, and now the evil is generally acknowledged. But never, probably, have the dangers which arise out of this inelasticity been set in so strong a light as during the series of spasms which has shaken the financial machinery of the country during the last five or six weeks. In another article we have specially referred to them and suggested a permanent cure for the evil.

By the "inelasticity of the currency" are meant the rigid fixed limits imposed to its amount, which do not allow it to enlarge or contract responsively to the wants of business. In the dull months of the year, when trade is stagnant, a very much smaller amount of currency will suffice to carry on the business of the country than is required at another

time when the whole of the financial machinery is working at high pressure. To fit our currency for the functions it has to perform its amount must not be rigidly fixed and hide-bound, but must expand and enlarge at certain times of the year, and must contract in volume and shrink at other times. The currency of England, though deficient in elasticity, has a greater degree of this quality than ours, but that of France is better than either, being regulated by principles which are more perfect than those obtaining in any other specie-paying country.

It is easy to see what are some of the natural consequences of an inelastic currency like ours. In dull times there is too much currency afloat, and prices are inflated. Speculation follows, and every commodity in the market is disturbed in value, stocks, gold and the more sensitive products taking the lead. This fever of speculation is followed by a sudden chill when the regular periodical demand sets in for money to move the crops. The volume of the currency is then too small, and prices, which had inordinately risen, swiftly tumble as much below the proper point of equilibrium, to rise painfully and gradually when the trouble passes away. This oscillation in prices is repeated over and over again, and must continually recur until our currency is improved and has conferred upon it more of that elastic responsiveness to the legitimate wants of business, which is the cardinal requisite of a circulating medium that shall be efficient or even tolerable as an instrument of trade.

The mechanism for giving elasticity to our circulating money has been established at great expense. The regulator in this respect was intended to be worked by the national banks, which were authorized to issue 300 millions of notes for this very purpose. These notes, like those of the old State banks, would refuse, it was supposed, to remain in circulation during the dead, dull seasons, and would find their way home for redemption. For reasons we cannot discuss now, this hope was disappointed. The national bank notes do not return for redemption however dull the season may be. On the contrary, they concentrate in the great avenues of speculation, and increase the evil they were expected to prevent.

Many persons have supposed that there is some mystery about the artificial methods lately used by the speculators to tighten the money market. There may be, indeed, a good deal of mystification, but very little of real mystery. We are now at a season of the year when more currency is wanted. The monetary circulation is an instrument of exchange, just as the rolling stock of a railroad is an instrument of exchange. Both must increase in proportion as larger exchanges are made and more business is doing.

Now, it is at this very time, when more money is wanted, that the inelasticity of the currency makes itself felt, and

felt with severity. And what do the bear speculators seek to do? Their object is to depress the prices of grain, of stocks, of government bonds, of gold. How can they fail to accomplish this end if, in the very nick of time, when the monetary machinery is oppressed, and the friction caused by the lack of elasticity is at its height, they step in and lock up from use a mass of currency equal to 10 or 15 millions, or, as some say, even more.

Such is, in brief, the method used to break down prices. It is a gambling, stock-jobbing manœuvre, which public opinion is powerless to check, and which can be punished by no law, though it attacks the rights of property, and brings ruin if it succeeds to thousands of our industrious manufacturers, merchants, and other business men. For the disasters of a panic, like those of an inundation or an earthquake, spread far and wide, and go further and deeper than our eyes can follow them.

How, with our present banking arrangements, ought such an assault as this on the credit of the country to be met and defeated. The answer is obvious. It depends for success on the temporary scarcity of currency. It can be made to fail by stopping that scarcity, by resting the confidence of the public mind, and by giving the assurance that there will be no such scarcity. This is just what Mr. McCulloch has done. In the only way left to him by Congress he has soothed the public mind, and ended the strain of the financial mechanism by giving ease just where it was wanted.

In applying his remedy Mr. McCulloch had, however, this danger to guard against. If he had issued greenbacks to meet the temporary demand, these greenbacks could not be called in when the strain is over. They would still remain in the circulation, and would then tend to produce inflation, and speculative oscillations in future prices. To obviate so mischievous an evil, and at the same time, to comply with the demand for elasticity, twenty millions of subsidiary currency were provided by stamping the Three Per Cent Certificates, and making them in a certain degree equivalent to greenbacks. These Certificates can be called in when no longer required, and meanwhile they are legal tender in the Clearing House, and are used by the banks to make their daily exchanges.

In the heated recriminations which have arisen, Mr. McCulloch has been freely charged with blame from opposite quarters, and for contradictory reasons. But the results so far approve the wisdom of the course he adopted, and the succeeding ease in money shows its efficiency. He has been in anxious and almost constant consultation for some time past with the leading financial men of this city and Philadelphia, and we are informed that he will adopt all needful measures which are left open to him by the law to prevent any disaster to the public credit. He will buy Government bonds should they fall in the market. He will issue the remainder of the certificates which were authorized by Congress, and the Government balances in the National banks will not be depleted in such a way as to drain them of greenbacks at a critical moment to impair their reserves, or hinder them from supplying legitimate accommodation to their dealers and the public.

How far the expansion of the banks last summer has caused the terror and weakness by which some of them are supposed to have augmented the recent trouble is a point we have dwelt upon elsewhere. The easing up of the monetary spasm, however, is a subject of much gratification, and adds a new illustration of the recuperative strength of our financial system, and gives hope and promise of its power to resist any future shocks, especially if a remedy be devised for its more prominent defects, and especially for that of inelasticity of the currency.

THE WALL STREET CRISIS.

For one month we have had a steady pressure in the money market unequalled in severity since the panic of 1857. During most of the period demand loans have commanded from 7 per cent per annum, in gold; to 3-8 per cent per day interest; and although, for the last few days, there has been a slight relaxation of the stringency, yet there is apparently some reason, it is thought, for regarding the relief as only temporary. Holders of securities have found much difficulty in carrying them, and the consequent sales have caused a decline averaging on stocks about 15 per cent. Discounting has been almost suspended outside the banks; the best paper being scarcely negotiable at 10@12 per cent.

The business community generally has suffered much inconvenience from the lack of adequate banking accommodation; and the pressure upon the Western grain merchants has been such as to cause failures and a heavy decline in bread-stuffs. Two banks at Milwaukee have suspended this week, through their inability to get their customers' paper re-discounted; and at Chicago and Cincinnati the banks are represented to be wholly unable to meet the wants of their customers, mainly owing to the impossibility of securing adequate assistance from their New York correspondents. The applications of the South for money to move the cotton crop can be but partially responded to; and the traders there may consequently be compelled to ship their cotton and throw the bills on the market, giving the Liverpool dealers an unfortunate advantage over holders on this side. Indeed, our whole financial and commercial machinery is more or less deranged and obstructed, and much more injury is sustained by business interests than appears on the face. During this condition of things, the banks within the Clearing-House Association have lost \$20,600,000 of currency deposits, and \$13,000,000 of Legal Tenders, while they have been able to reduce their loans only \$9,000,000. Since the 1st of October, the pressure for Legal Tenders has been such as to compel the banks to present \$17,000,000 of Three Per Cent Certificates at the Sub-Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to provide against the possibility of further considerable redemptions of those obligations, has found it necessary to assume the responsibility of announcing that, in the event of the necessity occurring, he will re-issue Legal Tenders retired during the late process of contraction.

This grave condition of affairs is not to be regarded as chiefly the result of ordinary financial movements. It is doubtless true that, for some time past, the loans and discounts have ranged high, in proportion to the resources of the banks, leaving an inadequate margin for expansion to meet the requirements of the Fall trade; and it is also to be admitted that the Western grain movements and the enlargement of the general trade of the country have caused a very free drain of currency to the interior. But beyond this, there has been a mischievous manipulation of the money market for speculative purposes. A combination, not only owning large private capital, but also controlling several millions of funds in possession of a leading railroad company, have withdrawn from the banks and placed in hoard an aggregate of money which cannot be estimated below \$10,000,000, and by many is considered to reach \$15,000,000. In addition to this withdrawal of funds, these parties are engaged in reckless and demoralizing operations, embracing a railroad scheme the full scope of which is not yet apparent, but which it is feared may involve more serious consequences to holders of securities and to public confidence in corporate management than is generally anticipated. But for this, we should probably have experi-

enced an inconveniently close money market; but none of the panicky phenomena which have lately appeared.

This phase of affairs is not new. For the past two years, at the Spring and Fall, we have had these crises; though less aggravated than in the present instance; and their regular recurrence suggests the inference that there is a cause for them inherent in the present system of monetary affairs. There is nothing in these irregularities that cannot be traced to the want of elasticity in our currency system. The circulation, as at present regulated, has no actual power of contraction or expansion, adapting it to the varying wants of business. The year round, the circulation of greenbacks stands at \$356,000,000, and of national bank notes at \$300,000,000. At certain periods, therefore, we have a redundancy of circulation; at others, an inadequacy. This unnatural condition of the currency produces wide fluctuations in prices; and the constant changing of values obstructs business by increasing its risks, and frequently causes much unnecessary injury to traders, while it disturbs general confidence. In the Spring, currency is required for moving the balance of the crops of the previous year and distributing the season's merchandise. In the Summer, the money sent out in the Spring, to accommodate the country banks and move produce, being no longer required for effecting retail exchanges, flows back into the New York banks, and accumulates much in excess of their ability to find it employment. In the Fall, there is a very active demand for moving the crops of the West and the South and from the country banks generally to meet the wants of the retail trade. The banks then not only lose the deposits of the interior banks made during the Summer, but they are required to discount freely for their country correspondents, and to make advances to them; and this occurs simultaneously with an active demand from the City trade for discounts and loans. Toward the close of the year, the discounted paper begins to run off; money sent out for the purchase of produce returns in payment for merchandise; country banks deposit their surplus funds with their correspondents here; and again we have a plethora of money, which continues until the Spring demand sets in. The large accumulations of money here in the Winter and Summer naturally induce a large amount of speculation in securities. The banks, anxious to find employment for funds on a large portion of which they are paying 4 per cent interest, lend freely on stock collaterals; and the speculators gradually run up prices, so that at the period when the active demand for money naturally occurs prices are generally inflated, and this large class of bank loans is proportionately expanded. The holders of stocks use every possible means to get them carried at these advanced prices through the seasons of activity in money, and have lately resorted freely to time loans, extending from September to December and January. In any event, they cling to their stocks until the commercial demand becomes so imperative as to compel them to realise; and then sets in a process of decline which causes uneasiness, and a contraction of lending. It is thus evident that the mercantile interest is not accommodated so early, so freely, and at such easy rates as if less had been advanced by the banks to speculators. They have to wait until the prices of stocks have been forced down by the severity of the pressure in money; and that waiting is a serious injury to the commercial interest, against which they should be protected if possible.

Now for all this there is an obvious remedy. The thing really needed is a contraction of the bank circulation during the seasons of ease in money. That contraction can be secured only by the institution of arrangements for sending home bank notes for redemption when they are inconveniently

abundant. In the absence of such a provision, it costs the banks too much to return individually the notes of other banks; and a common arrangement is therefore required, under which the expenses of assorting and collection are shared by all. Under some effective system of redemption, the currency which accumulates here in immense volume during the Winter and Summer, would be taken up by the issuers and held until a healthy demand again called it into circulation. In this way, the banks of this City would escape being flooded with money which they could not employ at 3@4 per cent; the deposits of their correspondent banks would be reduced; and they would consequently be enabled to command higher rates of interest during the easy months. By obviating the unnatural plethora in the Winter and Summer, there would be less temptation to the inflation of values on the Stock Exchange; so that, when the Spring and Fall demand occurs, there would be less occasion for stock panics, while the reserve of their own notes in the hands of the banks would be an important resource for meeting the commercial demand.

The experience of the last few weeks shows how directly the lack of this elasticity tends to induce speculative tampering with the money market. It has now become a fact in experience that, at two regular periods of the year, the banks have such a large proportion of their resources advanced to speculators that they can with great difficulty accommodate the merchants. It may therefore be counted upon as a certainty that the withdrawal of a few millions of legal tenders at such a period will produce more or less panic; and, in these times, the standard of Wall street morals is not such as to allow occasions like these to pass unimproved. These evils grow out of a financial system hastily constructed in times of war; but the wants of peace demand their prompt remedy.

THE LAKE SIMCOE CANAL.

The attempt has been made, we observe, to revive the project of a ship canal from Lake Simcoe to Lake Ontario. So far as the conformation of the land through which it would pass is concerned, this undertaking seems to be feasible enough while the benefits which would accrue would be of the greatest commercial importance. Lake Simcoe is situated in the northwestern part of the Canadian Peninsula; its length is thirty miles, and it empties through the Severn River into the Georgian Bay. It thus has an uninterrupted communication with all the upper lakes, enabling it to be readily converted into a valuable thoroughfare for commerce. This would be effected easily enough, it would seem, by the construction of a ship canal of adequate dimensions, from the southern extremity of the lake to the city of Toronto on Lake Ontario, a distance of about forty miles.

This would reduce the length of water communication between the western ports and the Atlantic about four hundred miles, by obviating the necessity of passing down the southern part of Lake Huron and through the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, Detroit River and Lake Erie. Not only is there a great saving of distance, but time is also greatly economised by enabling vessels coming down from Mackinaw to continue on their voyage without delay from the head winds which prevail on Lake Huron blowing with such force as to impede rapid progress. Captains complain greatly of the delay and annoyance which they experience from these winds, which are, perhaps, the greatest obstacle to profitable navigation. Another advantage, by no means inconsiderable, of this route of lake transit, lies in the fact of the greater coolness of the water. Vessels laden with wheat and corn are therefore far less liable to injury and loss of their cargoes from heating than is the case

by the other modes of transportation. Business men would not be slow to appreciate this fact.

There will be, however, we conceive, great difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds for the accomplishment of this undertaking. The prospect of securing any considerable government aid, it must be remarked, is very feeble. The public debt of Canada is of too formidable dimensions to warrant any such expectation. There can be only lands to grant, and the practical value of such a donation is too inconsiderable to be taken into the account. If the peninsula had been a part of the United States, this matter would have been agitated many years ago, and perhaps, with such assistance, an entire success achieved, as has been the case in so many of the States. But this country was sought by settlers and emigrants from the Old World, whereas British North America derived but small additions to population in this manner. Hence the prospective value of the surrounding land could not be a very desirable inducement for any considerable internal improvements, nor would the plan of laying direct taxes for such a project find supporters in a province sparsely populated, with little wealth.

The Simcoe Canal, therefore, must depend upon private enterprise. This is a formidable difficulty. Capitalists seldom invest largely in enterprises where the emoluments are likely to be for a long time inconsiderable as well as precarious. It is very doubtful whether the Erie Canal itself would have been constructed at this day, if individual enterprise had been required to make the entire outlay.

But times have greatly changed. The railroad era has introduced new ideas among men of fortune. Undertakings which would once have been regarded as Utopian are now taken into serious consideration. There has been for years past a great augmentation of wealth, the accumulation of which enables outlays for ventures that, in Canada, and, indeed, in our own country, not many years ago, would have been deemed chimerical.

It is yet to be demonstrated whether the New Dominion of Canada has the requisite enterprise and ability to engage in an internal improvement so extensive as this proposed Lake Simcoe Canal. That any considerable subsidy can be obtained from the Home government is not, as we have already stated, to be anticipated, and we seriously question whether there is private capital or inducements sufficient for the purpose at present.

A company has been in existence for many years having for its express object the construction of a canal to connect the waters of Lake Huron with those of Lake Ontario. Two years ago it had pluck enough to give a public entertainment, at which leading forwarders and other distinguished citizens of the United States were present. The evident purpose was to divert attention from the proposed Niagara ship canal, for so long a time a pet project of citizens of Oswego and Ogdensburg. Terrapins and turkeys were duly sacrificed and copious libations made, which indeed served to bring out able speeches on the subject of better water communication, but was followed by a long spell of somnolency, which has not been since disturbed.

Whether a like end awaits the attempted revival of the Simcoe project remains to be seen. It is hardly the kind of undertaking after all to attract capital from the United States. The "solid men of Boston" and Portland, to be sure, could make it of service to those cities, as it would materially reduce their expenses of transportation, and they have but to make freights a little cheaper to increase very largely their business. So also the forwarders of Oswego would be enabled to load vessels and receive cargoes from the upper lakes, which might enable them successfully to rival Buffalo. But the proposed canal, if ever constructed, will be under the control of citizens of a

foreign government which is not always sure of being friendly and in the event of hostilities, it would be employed for the passage of vessels of war and the transportation of war material to be used in military operations against every American town situated on the great lakes. At the present time there are too many unadjusted matters in controversy between Great Britain and the United States to permit our men of capital to be very lavish of means for the construction of a foreign route of transit capable of being operated for so mischievous a purpose. The Mississippi with its branches, affording all the facilities of an inland sea, the Erie Canal with full power of transporting double the freight that now rides upon it, and the four great trunk railroads—all which are in our own territory and subject to our legislation—will in preference be depended upon for many years to come. There are too many openings for the investment of capital in this country for our men of fortune to occupy themselves about, without the necessity of crossing the line to find an opportunity in a foreign realm.

The projectors of the Simcoe Canal will, therefore, we fear, be compelled to wait some time before obtaining sufficient capital for this enterprise. We apprehend and prize the value of the facilities which they offer. The Niagara Ship Canal and analogous enterprises have not half the advantages. We regret that we have not the proper opportunity to avail ourselves of them. It would be a commercial improvement which we cannot overestimate. But we must accept the situation, and leave it for "British gold" instead of American greenbacks to do whatever is required for better navigation and transportation in the Dominion of Canada.

SOUTHWESTERN, GA., RAILROAD.

The Southwestern Railroad of Georgia, as at present existing, consists of the following lines :

Main Line—Macon to Albany.....	107.5 miles.
Branches. { Fort Valley to Butler.....	21.0 "
{ Smithville to Eufala.....	59.5 "
{ Cuthbert to Fort Gaines.....	19.5 "
Total length owned and operated.....	207.5 miles.

The road is laid with iron varying from 34 to 51 lbs. to the yard, and has cost about \$17,500 per mile. It was constructed almost wholly on the cash principle, and is perhaps the most economically managed line in the United States. The company have never failed in the payment of dividends, and even in the years subsequent to the war, when the work of reconstruction was heaviest, have always had a surplus available for the stockholders.

The stock of engines and cars is ample for an increasing business, and is well kept up by constant additions. The following shows the number of each on the 1st August, 1865, and at the close of each of the last three fiscal years :

	Aug. 1, 1865.	1866.	July 31— 1867.	1868.
Locomotives.....	20	20	22	26
Cars..... { Passenger.....	20	20	23	20
{ Mail, &c.....	8	8	8	8
{ Freight.....	175	222	249	320
{ Total.....	203	250	277	348

The following is a statement of the mileage of trains, and passenger and freight traffic for the last three years :

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Miles run by trains..... { Passenger and mail.....	122,660	154,682	173,621
{ Freight, &c.....	141,864	151,653	159,681
{ Total.....	264,524	306,335	333,302
Passengers carried..... { Through.....	10,867	12,003	9,553
{ Way.....	104,920	97,474	85,021
{ Total.....	115,787	109,477	94,574
Freight carried..... { Bales of cotton.....	87,250	137,696	232,343
{ Barrels of flour.....	9,351	16,411	4,405
{ Sacks of flour.....	1,820	10,005	39,411
{ Bushels of corn.....	271,842	639,538	149,643
{ Bushels of wheat.....	3,866	4,615	5,086
{ Cwts of bacon.....	9,687	50,416	85,564

The number of bales of cotton in 1859-60 was 206,307. The total freight carried over the road in 1867-68 amounted to 101,238 tons.

The gross earnings from operations in the year 1859-60

and those for the three years ending July 31, 1868, compare as shown in the following statement :

	1859-60. (200.0 m.)	1865-66. (197.5 m.)	1866-67. (193.0 m.)	1867-68. (207.5 m.)
Freight—eastward.....	\$203,815 75	\$328,945 62	\$321,187 11	\$439,558 31
—westward.....	214,270 07	178,343 86	269,829 25	257,165 13
Passengers—through....	86,642 83	47,322 05	47,634 97	43,295 30
—way.....	142,557 47	260,732 45	255,132 05	178,394 95
United States mails.....	2,082 55	.....	10,804 26	2,130 60
Miscellaneous.....	6,527 20	41,501 62	2,365 56	.....
Total gross earnings....	\$676,895 87	\$856,845 60	\$1,006,953 20	\$920,544 29

Operating and other current expenses :

Operating expenses.....	\$291,883 18	\$513,044 13	\$535,454 55	\$468,047 12
Internal revenue tax.....	.....	26,934 85	23,763 68	.....
Annuity to city of Macon.....	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00
Ordinary expenses.....	\$293,133 58	\$541,228 98	\$560,468 23	\$469,297 12
Extraordinary.....	.....	.....	37,525 71	108,510 70
Expenses on all accounts.....	293,133 58	541,228 98	597,993 94	577,807 82
Earnings less expenses.....	\$383,762 29	\$315,616 62	\$408,959 26	\$342,736 47

The above figures, divided by the average number of miles operated in the years severally, give the following results :

Gross earnings per mile.....	\$3,384 48	\$4,569 84	\$5,217 37	\$4,436 36
Ordinary expenses, per mile.....	1,465 67	2,886 55	2,903 98	2,261 77
Extraordinary.....	.....	.....	194 43	522 85
Total.....	1,465 67	2,886 55	3,098 41	2,784 62
Earnings over ord. expenses, p.m.....	1,918 81	1,683 29	2,313 39	2,174 69
over all expenses p. m.....	1,918 81	1,683 29	2,118 96	1,657 74
Total expenses to earnings.....	43.31 p.c.	63.16 p.c.	59.35 p.c.	62.77 p.c.

The Fort Gaines branch was only partially built and opened in 1859-60, and was not in use in 1865-66, having been taken up during the war. It was rebuilt in 1866-67. These facts account for the difference of mileage operated in the several years.

The total receipts and disbursements on all accounts for the years above noted were as follows :

	1859-66	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Gross earnings.....	\$676,895 87	\$856,845 60	\$1,006,953 20	\$920,544 29
Expenses (incl. taxes, &c.).....	293,133 58	541,228 98	597,993 94	577,807 82
Net earnings.....	\$383,762 29	\$315,616 62	\$408,959 26	\$342,736 47
Add premium & discount.....	3,841 53	.....	.....	.....
New bonds issued.....	.....	58,000 00	.....	.....
Total resources.....	\$387,603 82	\$373,616 62	\$408,959 26	\$342,736 47

Disposed of on the following accounts :

Interest on bonds.....	\$27,632 50	\$73,513 34	\$31,160 00	\$31,570 00
Ma on annuity (2 years).....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....
Dividend—February.....	(4)93,424 00	(4)127,936 00	(4)160,170 00	(4)128,156 00
August.....	(4)116,876 00	.....	(4)128,156 00	(4)128,436 00
extra (Aug.).....	(5)146,095 00	.....	.....	.....
Bonds paid to date.....	.....	60,500 00	.....	.....
Construction, &c.....	.....	77,462 20	70,000 00	39,644 10
Revenue tax, appropriation.....	.....	.....	6,407 80	6,759 79
Surplus.....	3,576 32	31,705 08	10,065 46	3,170 58
Total disbursements ..	\$387,603 82	\$373,616 62	\$408,959 26	\$342,736 47

By reference to the statement of earnings, it will be seen that the eastward freight increased in 1867-68 \$118,371 30, while the westward freight decreased \$112,664 12, and the passage, mail, and miscellaneous decreased \$92,115 99. The increase in eastward traffic is due principally to the larger production of cotton in the sections tributary to the road. The down or westward traffic decreased chiefly in the fact that nearly half a million bushels of corn less than in previous years was needed for subsistence, evidencing the fact that the planters raised their own corn instead of relying on the Northwest for supplies. The falling off in passage and down freight is attributable to this, as well as to the low price of cotton last fall and winter, and the consequent scarcity of money in the country to pay for goods and travel.

The financial condition of the company, as shown by the general account of August 1, of the years above noted, was as follows :

	1860.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Capital stock.....	\$2,921,900 00	\$3,203,400 00	\$3,203,900 00	\$3,210,000 00
Bonds (20 years).....	250,000 00	32,000 00	328,000 00	324,000 00
(10 ").....	41,500 00	58,000 00	58,000 00	55,000 00
(20 "), endors.....	102,000 00	51,000 00	51,000 00	51,000 00
Fare tickets.....	.....	21,020 00	6,579 65	4,337 50
Transportation.....	.....	836,360 96	990,700 96	942,760 09
Due on roads.....	.....	5,165 63	28,810 97	8,456 99
Unclaimed dividends.....	.....	111,550 00	113,386 00	3,539 00
Other items.....	.....	66 00	.....	147 90
Premium and discount.....	.....	1,098 57	3,237 67	3,381 93
Bill payable.....	.....	12,532 04	632 77	.....
Profit and loss.....	358,555 85	179,919 79	271,168 43	13,224 10
Total.....	.....	\$4,808,552 99	\$5,055,416 45	\$4,734,047 51

Against which are charged the following accounts :

Construction, &c.....	\$3,776,236 23	\$3,761,978 44	\$3,802,326 84	\$3,719,813 26
Transportation.....	.....	541,228 98	560,468 23	577,807 82
Interest on bonds.....	27,932 50	73,513 34	34,160 00	31,570 00
Macon annuity.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....

August dividends.....	262,971 00	101,908 00	153,140 00	123,828 00
Stocks and bonds.....	.....	39,173 66	53,394 73	53,394 73
Suspense accounts.....	.....	99,761 42	201,985 10	.....
Bills receivable.....	221,282 98	20,707 12	56,073 05	28,566 79
Transfer agent.....	.....	4,162 13	.....	.....
Confederate money.....	.....	102,443 68	.....	.....
Cash on hand & in bank.....	87,186 16	55,868 83	193,768 50	199,066 92
Total.....	.....	\$4,808,552 99	\$5,055,416 45	\$4,734,047 51

All the bonds of this company bear 7 per cent interest, and all, with the exception of \$45,000, are convertible into capital stock at par. The bonds endorsed by the Central Railroad Company have been paid off one-half since 1864-65.

The twenty-year bonds are due, in various sums, in 1877, '78, '79, and '80.

An act of the Georgia Legislature, approved March 4, 1866, authorized the consolidation of the Muscogee into the South Western Railroad Company. This change is now in progress, the latter assuming the liabilities of the Muscogee Company, and exchanging their stock for stock of the South Western, at 87½ per cent of its face value. The Muscogee Railroad extends from Butler to Columbus, and has a length of 50 miles. It cost about \$1,000,000.

A detailed history of the South Western Company will be found in the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE of December 29, 1866, and a comparative statement of the accounts of the two years, 1866 and 1867, in the issue of November 23, 1867.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract statement, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of October and 1st of November, 1868 :

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.				
	October 1.	November 1.	Increase.	Decrease.
5 per cent. bonds.....	\$221,588,400 00	\$221,588,400 00	\$.....	\$.....
6 " 1881.....	283,677,300 00	283,677,300 00	.....	.....
6 " (5-20's).....	1,594,888,600 00	1,602,312,250 00	7,423,650 00	.....
Total.....	2,100,154,300 00	2,107,577,950 00	7,423,650 00	.....
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.				
6 per ct. (RR.) bonds.....	\$39,634,000 00	\$42,194,000 00	\$2,560,000 00	\$.....
3-y. com. int. n'tes.....	5,251,930 00	.....	.....	5,251,930 00
2 p. cent. certificates.....	65,230,000 00	58,325,000 00	.....	6,905,000 00
Navy Pen. F'd 3 p.c.....	13,000,000 00	14,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....
Total.....	123,115,930 00	114,519,000 00	\$8,596,930 00	.....
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.				
7-30 n. due Aug. 15, '67, J'e & J'y 15, '68.....	\$3,537,000 00	\$2,956,950 00	\$.....	\$580,050 00
6 p. c. comp. int. n'tes.....	6,322,070 00	5,128,310 00	.....	1,193,760 00
B'ds of Texas ind'ty.....	256,000 00	256,000 00	.....	.....
Treasury notes (old).....	154,111 64	151,611 64	.....	2,500 00
B'ds of Apr. 15, 1842, Jan 28, 1847 & Mar. 31, 1848.....	967,650 00	487,500 00	.....	480,150 00
Treas. n's of Ma. 3, 63.....	445,492 00	445,492 00	.....	.....
Temporary loan.....	744,920 00	314,860 00	.....	430,060 00
Certif. of indebt'ess.....	13,000 00	13,000 00	.....	.....
Total.....	12,440,243 64	9,753,723 64	\$.....	\$2,686,520 00
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
United States notes.....	\$356,021,073 00	\$356,021,073 00	\$.....	\$.....
Fractional currency.....	32,923,614 17	33,413,985 42	480,371 25	.....
Gold certi. of deposit.....	20,236,400 00	19,716,840 00	.....	519,560 00
Total.....	409,191,087 17	409,151,898 42	.....	\$39,188 75
RECAPITULATION.				
Bearing coin interest.....	2,100,154,300 00	2,107,577,950 00	7,423,650 00	\$.....
Bearing cur'y interest.....	123,115,930 00	114,519,000 00	.....	8,596,930 00
Matured debt.....	12,440,243 64	9,753,723 64	.....	2,686,520 00
Bearing no interest.....	409,191,087 17	409,151,898 42	.....	39,188 75
Aggregate.....	2,644,901,560 81	2,641,002,572 06	.....	3,898,988 75
Coin & cur. in Treas.....	110,257,841 86	113,873,019 24	3,615,177 38	.....
Debt less coin and cur.....	2,534,643,718 95	2,527,129,552 82	.....	7,514,166 13

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

COIN AND CURRENCY IN TREASURY.				
	October 1.	November 1.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coin.....	\$96,891,847 10	\$103,407,985 77	\$6,516,138 67	\$.....
Currency.....	13,365,994 76	10,463,033 47	.....	2,902,961 29
Total coin & cur'y.....	110,257,841 86	113,873,019 24	3,615,177 38	.....

The annual interest payable on the debt, as existing October 1 and November 1, 1868, exclusive of interest on the compound interest notes, compares as follows :

ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON PUBLIC DEBT.				
	October 1.	November 1.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coin—5 per cents.....	\$11,079,420 00	\$11,079,420 00	\$.....	\$.....
6 " 1881.....	17,020,638 00	17,020,638 00	.....	.....
6 " (5-20's).....	95,693,316 00	96,138,735 00	445,419 00	.....
Total coin interest.....	\$123,793,374 00	\$124,238,793 00	\$445,419 00	\$.....
Currency—6 per cents.....	\$2,378,040 00	\$2,531,640 00	153,600 00	.....
3 ".....	2,346,900 00	2,169,750 00	.....	177,150 00
Total currency inter't.....	\$4,724,940 00	\$4,701,390 00	\$.....	\$23,550 00

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending November 12. 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.
Connecticut. New Canaan	The First National Bank of New Canaan	The Importer's and Trader's National Bank of New York, approved in place of The Fourth National Bank of New York.
New York. Syracuse	The First National Bank of Syracuse.	The National Albany Exchange Bank, approved in addition to The Fourth National Bank of New York.
New Jersey. Medford	The Burlington County National Bank of Medford.	The First National Bank of New York, approved in place of The National Bank of New York.
New Jersey. Princeton	The Princeton National Bank.	The National Park Bank of New York.
Pennsylvania. Sharon	The First National Bank of Sharon.	The First National Bank of New York.
North Carolina. Raleigh	The State National Bank of Raleigh.	The National Bank of the Republic of New York.
South Carolina. Columbia	The Carolina National Bank of Columbia.	The National Bank of the Republic of New York and The Farmer's and Mechanic's National Bank of Baltimore.
Illinois. Winchester	The First National Bank of Winchester.	The Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, approved in addition to The Ninth National Bank of New York.
Iowa. Mt. Pleasant	The National State Bank of Mt. Pleasant.	The Union National Bank of Chicago, approved in addition to The Fourth 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. 30.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.18 1/2 @ 11.18 1/2	Oct. 30.	short.	11.93 @ 11.94
Antwerp	3 months.	25.32 1/2 @ 25.37 1/2	"	"	25.22 1/2 @ —
Hamburg	"	13.9 1/2 @ 13.10	"	"	13.9 1/2 @ —
Paris	"	25.27 1/2 @ 25.32 1/2	"	"	25.17 1/2 @ 25.22 1/2
Paris	short.	25.12 1/2 @ 25.20	"	3 mos.	*25.25 @ —
Vienna	3 months.	11.80 @ 11.85	"	"	"
Berlin	"	6.26 1/4 @ 6.26 1/4	"	"	"
St. Petersburg ..	"	32 1/2 @ —	Oct. 30.	3 mos.	33
Cadiz	"	48 @ 48 1/2	"	"	"
Lisbon	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2	Oct. 28.	3 days.	56 1/2
Milan	3 months.	27.32 1/2 @ 27.40	"	"	"
Genoa	"	"	"	"	"
Naples	"	"	"	"	"
New York	"	"	Oct. 30.	60 days.	109 1/2
Jamaica	"	"	Sept. 11.	90 days.	1 p. c.
Havana	"	"	Sept. 7.	60 days.	11 @ 11 1/2
Rio de Janeiro ..	"	"	Oct. 9.	"	19 1/2 @ —
Bahia	"	"	Oct. 15.	"	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Valparaiso	"	"	Sept. 17.	"	46 1/2 @ —
Pernambuco	"	"	Oct. 17.	"	19 @ 19 1/2
Singapore	60 days.	4s. 6d.	Oct. 9.	6 mos.	4s. 5d. @ —
Hong Kong	"	4s. 6d.	Oct. 1.	"	4s. 6d. @ —
Ceylon	"	1 p. c. dis.	Sept. 22.	"	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 p. c.
Bombay	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Oct. 24.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Madras	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Oct. 29.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Calcutta	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Oct. 28.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Sydney	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	Sept. 13.	30 days.	1/2 p. c.

* Less 2 per cent.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, October 31, 1868.

Although there is no activity apparent, the trade of the country cannot be considered unsatisfactory. There is, indeed, a continued absence of speculation, but legitimate trade is good, and it is said that profits are larger than for some time past. Great caution, however, is still observed, and notwithstanding its abundance money is not readily obtained except on indisputable security. Taken as a whole, the commercial position is sound, and as the mercantile classes are extremely circumspect, and as no great risks are run, no serious losses are apprehended. The mercantile demand for money continues to improve, and as large amounts are now required for foreign loans, and for the expenses incidental to the elections, a tendency to improvement in the money market is discernible. Not that there is at present any prospect of money becoming dearer, for as yet, owing to the great abundance, only a tendency to improvement is apparent. The rates are, however, rather higher than they were at this period last year, but only to a trifling extent. The bountiful wheat harvest and the important reduction in the quotations have clearly had an important influence in advancing the prosperity of the country, while the peaceful aspect of Continental Europe has produced more confidence, and has led to a more hopeful view being taken of the future. France, Prussia, Russia, Austria and Italy have, indeed, a very large array of unproductive laborers in their respective armies, but such seems to be the chronic state of those countries, and we must rest satisfied, therefore, if no signs of an approaching war can be perceived. No doubt Continental Europe will always present a large array of force; such has been the case for a very long period, and will probably continue so for many years to come. At present the necessity for peace, and the advancement of commerce, are dwelt upon by the Cabinets abroad. Lord Stanley has re-

cently been writing to the Ministers on the Continent in favor of peace, disarmament, and economy, and the French press have supported his arguments with much enthusiasm. The French, however, are, as a rule, too eager reasoners, and appear to have very blandly altered their opinions. It is better, however, for Europe that France should be eager and enthusiastic about peace than about war. Lord Stanley has employed strong language in his dispatches, among other things remarking, that, when ambition, greed, and other popular passions have been brought thoroughly under control, and subordination to reason, charity and forbearance, then we shall see, and not till then, an end put to that which is at once the greatest drawback to material progress, and the great blot and scandal upon the civilization of continental Europe—the necessity, be it real or imaginary, for these enormous military preparations, which in our day have attained proportions never approached before. The leading merchants here and many of the principal bankers, anticipate that, if the assurance could be given that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, next year's trade will not only be considerably increased, but will be very profitable. The effect of the heavy fall in the price of wool will, no doubt, be injurious to the trade of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, but any want of improvement as regards those colonies will probably be compensated for by a better trade with those countries, with which commercial intercourse has been of a comparatively recent date.

The month of October has now about closed, and it is satisfactory to observe that it has been very favorable for agricultural operations. Abundant, but not excessive, rains have fallen throughout the country; the land has been prepared under very favorable conditions, and the farmers are now busy with sowing winter wheat. The circumstances under which wheat is planted have clearly much effect upon the nature of the crop, and as we have once more been favored with an auspicious autumn, the agricultural prospect must be looked upon as encouraging. The farmers are busy in the fields, and hence the supplies of English wheat sent to market this week have been to a very limited extent, but millers have not been eager buyers, and consequently the trade has presented a very quiet appearance. No change has taken place in prices. A feature in the trade at the present moment, however, is the difficulty experienced in disposing of the better qualities of foreign wheat; Dantzic produce being difficult to sell even at a reduction in price of 2s. per quarter. The cause of this is obvious. Our own wheats are of such superior quality that fine foreign wheat is not required to produce a superior quality of flour; but, on the other hand, in order to economise and to secure more profits, the millers are turning their attention to the Black Sea wheats, which commend a somewhat ready sale, and are obtainable at low prices. The following statement shows the imports and exports of wheat and flour into and from the United Kingdom from September 1 to the close of last year:

	WHEAT.		Exports.	
	Imports.	1867.	1868.	1868.
Sept. 1 to Sept. 26	2,905,988	cwt.	2,021,397	cwt.
Week ending Oct. 3	539,930		536,951	
" " 10	515,179		38,939	
" " 17	542,356		16,704	
" " 24	805,708		38,939	
Total	5,308,461		5,859	102,361

	FLOUR.		Exports.	
	Imports.	1867.	1868.	1868.
Sept. 1 to Sept. 26	151,140		224,225	2,185
Week ending Oct. 3	19,246		72,948	596
" " 10	38,126		73,143	603
" " 17	48,489		102,347	1,122
" " 24	65,471		68,557	573
Total	325,472		541,220	5,079

The Board of Trade have published their monthly statement relating to the imports and exports of goods and produce into and from the United Kingdom, during the month of September, and the nine months ending Sept. 30. The following are the leading figures:

	DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.
In September	£16,671,678	£16,145,584	£16,927,240
In nine months	141,936,898	137,202,497	133,704,26

	COMPUTED REAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.
In August	22,450,009	20,748,046	20,278,080
In eight months	116,024,768	149,683,916	153,561,886

In September the imports of cotton amounted to 793,823 cwt., nearly the whole of which was from the East Indies, 654,616 bales having been received from that quarter, while only 17,795 cwt. were imported from the United States. In the corresponding month last year, the imports were 1,452,553 cwt., and in 1866, 980,718 cwt. The following return shows the extent of our imports in the nine months ending September 30:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
United States	3,995,679	4,188,051	4,392,983
Bahamas and Bermudas	6,413	10,429	474
Mexico	3,145	22	
Brazil	519,944	504,284	689,511
Turkey	84,300	55,560	32,345
Egypt	772,553	891,398	842,521
British India	4,163,799	2,963,850	2,187,359
China	33,387	4,707	
Other countries	211,094	225,919	178,856
Total	9,790,314	8,844,233	8,294,049

The exports of cotton in September amounted to 278,758 cwt., against 341,002 cwt. last year, and 382,908 cwt. in 1866. In the nine months they were 1,905,302 cwt., against 2,359,190 cwt., and 2,670,515 cwt. As regards the exports of cotton goods, the following are the particulars:

IN SEPTEMBER.			
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Yarn.....lb.	12,893,343	13,317,482	15,427,380
Piece goods.....yards	236,122,895	250,424,090	283,330,583
Thread.....lb.	609,073	561,472	573,925
IN NINE MONTHS.			
Yarn.....lb.	99,183,419	119,035,637	129,629,893
Piece goods.....yards	1,902,707,880	2,039,600,498	2,188,591,288
Thread.....lb.	4,697,266	4,865,313	4,796,861

Of which the following quantities were to the United States:

IN SEPTEMBER.			
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Piece goods.....yards	4,840,576	6,329,586	3,350,960
Thread.....lb.	107,797	123,402	140,353
IN NINE MONTHS.			
Piece goods.....yards	92,398,850	76,329,791	61,769,843
Thread.....lb.	1,125,999	1,103,676	1,264,050

There has been a good demand for cotton during the week, and American produce has improved in value about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., and an advance almost equivalent has been established in the value of East India produce. On the other hand, Egyptian cotton has been pressed for sale, and the better qualities have declined $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 d. per lb. The latest advices from Alexandria confirm the reports previously received of an excellent crop, and it is to that cause that the existing flatness in the market for Egyptian cotton must be attributed. Respecting the state of trade at Manchester, it is remarked that, "in yarns a fair amount of business could have been effected if spinners would have accepted the terms offered by buyers, involving a slight concession in price; but, even without the concession, spinners are losing $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 d. per lb. on the production of their spindles, and, of course, they endeavor to resist a further reduction as much as possible. Cop yarns for the home trade are subject to a similar loss; but, compared with the tone of the market for some time past, there has been a fair amount of steadiness. A leading feature of the week has been an indisposition on the part of buyers generally to operate. Merchants report that, according to their advices, they find that all the distant markets are already overstocked with Manchester goods. A telegram from Calcutta speaks of accumulating stocks and lower prices. Rumors of famine in some districts of India also add another element of discouragement to the market." In the wool trade, much quietness prevails, but it is estimated that until the revival of the American demand, about 6,000 bales of low wool have been purchased for shipment to the United States.

As stated above, money has been in improved demand, and the rates of discount have tended upward. The commercial inquiry is increasing somewhat, and large sums have been required in connection with the foreign loans lately introduced. The position of the market is certainly more encouraging, but as a large supply is now wanted, to meet the election expenses during the next fortnight, the existing activity is, to some extent, only temporary. After the elections have been held, a large return of coin may be expected from the provinces, unless, which is somewhat improbable, the improvement in trade should be so considerable as to prevent a flow of coin towards London. Although trade is improving, a rapid development cannot be expected to take place, and, indeed, cannot be wished for. A gradual expansion of business is clearly in operation, and such should be looked upon as a very favorable sign. Foreign loans, of which notice has been given of several, will continue to be brought forward, and, for that reason, a rise in the rates of discount may probably take place before long. The following are the fullest quotations, compared with those of last year:

	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Open-market rates:				
30 and 60 days' bills.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2
3 months' bills.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 @3	2 @2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 months' bank bills.....				
6 months' bank bills.....				
4 and 6 trade bills.....				

On the Continent the value of money has had an upward tendency. At Hamburg the advance established during the last few days has been considerable, the *minimum* quotation being 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. At Berlin the quotation is also firmer, and in other quarters the tendency has been favorable. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

	B'k rate		Op. m'kt			B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
At Paris.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2	Turin.....	5	5		
Vienna.....	4	4	4	4	Brussels.....	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2
Berlin.....	4	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Madrid.....	5	5		
Frankfort.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	Hamburg.....			2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3
Amst'rd'm.....	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3	2	St. Pet'bg.....	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9	6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bills on the principal Continental cities, but chiefly on Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg and the Italian cities have been extensively in demand, and the quotations are decidedly less favorable to this country. The result has been that gold is in active request for export, and not only have all our importations been absorbed, but considerable supplies have been withdrawn from the Bank. The silver market is firm, and prices are rather higher. The following are the prices of bullion:

GOLD.			
	per oz. standard.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....		77	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @-
do Refinable.....	do	78	0@-
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	74	6@75 0
South American Doubloons.....	do last price	73	6@73 9
SILVER.			
	per oz. standard, nearest.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver Fine.....		5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
do containing 5 grs. gold.....	do	5	1@-
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz. last price.	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @-
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz	4	11@-

The Consol market has been affected by the less favorable exchanges a tendency to improvement in the rates of discount, and by an increase in the demand for gold for export. The quotation, however, is still high, being 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{3}{4}$, against a similar quotation last year, when the stock of bullion was nearly £2,000,000 greater than at present, and when the reserve of notes and coin was as much as £13,042,533. The following are the highest and lowest quotations on each day of the week:

Week ending Oct. 31	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94 $\frac{3}{4}$					

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.....	21,596,370	22,385,346	24,436,278	25,292,623	24,175,880
Public deposits.....	3,777,941	4,163,517	3,921,153	4,921,096	4,129,038
Private deposits.....	13,848,428	12,979,790	17,859,471	19,584,628	19,919,524
Government securities.....	9,384,542	9,240,964	12,193,859	12,891,203	15,985,874
Other securities.....	19,699,477	20,144,578	20,078,858	16,883,079	15,705,432
Reserve.....	6,919,621	6,030,498	7,913,141	13,042,533	9,574,350
Coin and bullion.....	13,313,441	13,227,803	16,723,596	22,697,383	19,844,831
Bank rate.....	9 p. c.	7 p. c.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.
Consols.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$
Price of wheat.....	38s. 6d.	42s. 4d.	52s. 6d.	70s. 5d.	53s. 4d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	23d.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	15d.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 2d.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, on realizations have somewhat receded in price, and the fluctuations in Erie Railway shares have been very numerous. Atlantic and Great Western Railway securities have fallen about 1, and Illinois Central $\frac{1}{2}$. The following are the highest and lowest quotations of the principal American securities on each day of the week:

Week ending Oct. 31	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed' day	Thu' day.	Friday.	Sat' rday
U. S. 5-20's.....	73 $\frac{3}{4}$ -73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 -73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 -73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$ -73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$ -73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ -73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Atlantic & G't West-ern consol'd bonds.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -39 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ -38 $\frac{3}{4}$	38$\frac{3}{4}$-38$\frac{3}{4}$	38$\frac{3}{4}$-38$\frac{3}{4}$	38$\frac{3}{4}$-38$\frac{3}{4}$
Erie Shares (\$100).....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 -2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 -28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois shares (\$100).....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 -97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 -97 $\frac{1}{2}$

The prospectus has been issued to-day of a new Russian loan for £4,000,000, one-half of which is offered for subscription in this country. The price of issue is 80, and the rate of interest 5 per cent per annum, guaranteed by the Russian government.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have ruled steady during the week, closing at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money and 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ for account. United States Five-Twenty bonds have been generally quiet and steady. Illinois Central shares have lost $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent during the week, opening at 97 and closing at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. Erie shares have declined 2 per cent, closing flat at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. United States Five-Twenty bonds at Frankfort have been held firm, closing at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the old issue.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Consols for money.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
do for account.....	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	94$\frac{3}{4}$	94$\frac{3}{4}$	94$\frac{3}{4}$	94$\frac{3}{4}$	94$\frac{3}{4}$
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862.....	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central shares.....	97	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie Railway shares.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atl. & G. W. (consols).....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—
Frankfort..... 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—In this market corn has been firmer. Wheat dull and weak. Flour advanced to 27s. on Monday, but immediately lost the advance, closing at 26s. 6d. Oats are 1d. and peas 6d. better. Barley nominal.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, (Western) p. bbl	26 6	26 6	27 0	26 6	26 6	26 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9
Wheat (California white) p. ctl	12 7	12 7	12 7	12 7	12 4	12 4
Corn (West. mx'd) p. 480 lbs	38 0	38 0	38 6	39 0	39 0	39 0
Barley (Canadian), per bush	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Peas (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	46 0	46 0	46 0	46 6	46 6	46 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—There is nothing of interest to note in this market, the different articles in the list opening and closing at the same quotations. Cheese declined 1s. during the week, but reacted at the close to 65s. Lard advanced 3d. early in the week, which was not however sustained, and closed dull at 66s.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 200 lbs	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0
Lard (American) p. 112 lbs	66 0	66 3	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0
Cheese (fine)	65 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	65 0

Liverpool and London Produce and Oil Markets.—Common rosin lost 3d. during the week; but at the close was stronger, and regained the loss. Fine rosin has gained 6d., closing at 16s. Spirits turpentine has gradually advanced each day, until at the close a gain of fully 2s. 9d. has been made upon the closing price of last week. Petroleum closed heavy, at 1s. 5½d. for refined, and 9d. for spirits. In oils, linseed has been weak, and closes at a decline of £1 5s.; while whale is stronger, having gained £1 10s. Calcutta linseed has lost 6d.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 6	5 9
do Fine Pale	15 6	15 6	15 9	15 0	15 9	10 0
Sp turpentine	26 6	27 6	29 0	27 6	28 0	23 6
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
do spirits per 8 lbs	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 9
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs	51 9	51 6	51 9	51 9	52 3	51 9
Clover seed (Am. red)	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) p112 lb	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0

Latest.—Friday Evening, Nov. 13—5 P. M.
 Consols close at 94½ for both money and the account. United States Five-Twenty bonds 74½. The stock market closed quiet. Illinois Central quiet at 96. Erie Railway shares flat at 23½. U. S. bonds at Frankfort closed a shade easier at 78½ for the old issue.
 Cotton.—See special report of cotton.
 Breadstuffs—Wheat quiet and steady. Peas advanced to 47s. Flour 26s. per bbl. Corn quiet and steady.
 Provisions—Pork quiet and steady. Lard 65s. 6d.
 Produce.—Spirits Petroleum 8d. Spirits Turpentine 29s. Tallow 51s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and in general merchandise, the total being \$3,863,311 against \$3,611,663, last week and \$4,999,106 the previous week. The exports are \$2,943,195 this week, against \$3,121,997 last week, and \$3,339,694 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 10,570 bales, against 10,919 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Nov. 6, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 7:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dry goods	\$2,054,405	\$1,851,683	\$1,351,967	\$1,137,381
General merchandise	3,259,733	3,294,741	3,720,755	2,725,930
Total for the week	\$5,375,128	\$5,246,424	\$5,102,722	\$3,863,311
Previously reported	166,247,957	249,368,236	209,724,158	211,667,434
Since Jan. 1	\$171,623,095	\$254,614,660	\$214,826,880	\$215,530,745

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 Nov. 10:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
For the week	\$6,127,156	\$2,954,321	\$4,663,445	\$2,943,195
Previously reported	129,400,176	167,362,447	156,808,171	138,621,082
Since Jan. 1	\$145,527,332	\$164,317,268	\$161,471,616	\$141,564,277

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:

To	This week.	1868. Since Jan. 1.	Week.	1867. Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain	\$1,595,276	\$66,266,257	\$3,180,262	\$88,444,408
France	10,353	7,795,018	151,418	8,860,078
Holland and Belgium		4,346,625	75,340	5,824,157
Germany	556,382	14,380,095	380,336	18,094,280
Other Northern Europe	14,210	1,616,768		1,385,116
Spain	11,052	1,952,372		1,287,810
Other Southern Europe	26,889	5,353,373	256,517	5,954,347
East Indies		101,029		11,331
China and Japan	10,974	3,206,789		1,907,415
Australia		2,084,838		2,502,602
British N A Colonies	163,568	4,461,140	136,777	3,224,629
Cuba	117,834	6,313,174	97,939	5,153,775
Hayti		1,306,253	51,773	1,280,324
Other West Indies	92,966	7,048,880	183,024	6,353,597
Mexico		1,491,756	51,030	1,846,000
New Granada	6,904	4,054,377	24,031	2,675,453
Venezuela		565,175		554,784
British Guiana	105,697	1,284,465	25,190	980,573
Brazil	158,018	2,977,191	25,258	2,577,544
Other S. American ports	138,681	3,174,591		3,075,533
All other ports	31,936	1,212,852	14,550	2,972,925

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 7, 1868:

Nov. 3—St. Holsatia, London—Gold bars	\$140,000	Spanish doubloons	84,000
“ 3—St. Ho satia, Hamburg—Specie	700	Foreign silver	7,200
“ 4—St. China, Liverpool—Gold bars	80,000	Amer can gold	2,500
“ 5—St. Eagle, Havana—Total for the week		American gold	439
Previously reported			\$264,829
			67,942,880

Total since Jan. 1, 1868.	Sametime in	1867.	Sametime in	1859.
\$44,135,444	\$44,135,444	\$44,135,444	\$44,135,444	\$44,135,444
56,623,627	56,623,627	56,623,627	56,623,627	56,623,627
25,484,618	25,484,618	25,484,618	25,484,618	25,484,618
40,953,852	40,953,852	40,953,852	40,953,852	40,953,852
39,690,402	39,690,402	39,690,402	39,690,402	39,690,402
50,613,812	50,613,812	50,613,812	50,613,812	50,613,812
3,299,337	3,299,337	3,299,337	3,299,337	3,299,337
41,808,743	41,808,743	41,808,743	41,808,743	41,808,743

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

Nov. 2—Sch. Excelsior, Bermuda—Gold	\$5,000	“ 4—St. Fairfax, Liverpool—Gold	31,000
“ 2—Brig La Creole, Curacao—Gold	1,192	“ 5—St. Morro Castle, Hav—Gold	3,350
Gold dust	400	“ 5—Brig Bride, Curacao—Gold	600
“ 2—Brig Salinas, Para—Silver	5,000	“ 6—St. Ocean Queen, Aspinwall—Gold	1,999
“ 4—St. Alabama, Vera Cruz—Silver	500	Silver	2,998
Gold	1,303		

Total for week \$53,861
 Previously reported 6,432,558

Total since January 1, 1868 \$6,436,919

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

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National bank

Date.	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.
Sept. 5	341,611,300	38,052,350	379,663,650
“ 12	341,889,700	38,052,350	379,942,050
“ 19	341,921,700	38,052,350	379,974,050
“ 26	341,970,000	38,102,350	380,072,350
Oct. 3	342,019,920	38,065,350	380,085,270
“ 10	342,080,950	38,071,350	380,152,300
“ 17	349,098,200	38,096,350	387,194,550
“ 24	342,096,540	38,152,350	380,248,890
“ 31	342,205,700	38,112,358	380,318,058
Nov. 7	341,495,600	38,060,350	379,555,950

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

Week ending.	Notes issued.	Notes returned.	Notes in Circulation
Sept. 5	139,420	309,605,026	9,937,518
“ 12	93,850	309,698,876	299,874,958
“ 19	91,500	309,770,376	299,849,027
“ 26	80,000	309,870,376	299,840,777
Oct. 3	65,790	309,936,166	299,827,565
“ 10	195,730	310,131,896	10,029,599
“ 17	111,810	310,243,806	10,108,601
“ 24	69,980	310,313,786	10,208,401
“ 31	59,491	312,367,276	10,377,601
Nov. 7	83,600	310,450,876	10,478,601

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

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed
Sept. 5	408,000	187,938	245,900
“ 12	435,900	697,215	483,000
“ 19	842,500	535,613	614,300
“ 26	968,600	563,453	326,300
Oct. 3	710,500	753,183	541,100
“ 10	564,000	685,916	525,400
“ 17	546,471	654,353	409,300
“ 24	541,800	472,354	365,500
“ 31	546,000	554,673	
Nov. 7	630,200	467,995	

We call the attention of our readers to E. E. Tiffany & Co.'s advertisement, in another column, respecting Heath's patent improved bolt cutter and ratchet shears. These inventions are such as to merit the attention of all machinists and workers in metals, as it is claimed that they supply an important want which has hitherto been felt by those parties.

Attention is invited to the card of Messrs. A. Denham & Co., of No. 49 Barclay street, in which they give notice of their extensive stock of English and foreign books, both old and new.

Messrs. Windle & Co., formerly of No. 56 Maiden Lane, now at 597 Broadway, advertise their fine stock of winter goods, which we doubt not is superior to any in the city.

The advertisement of the American store stool company will be found on page 639 (opposite the Prices Current.) A reference to the advertisement, with its cut, will give the best information to our numerous merchant subscribers as to where this kind of store furniture can be purchased.

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.
Railroads.				
Macon & Western.....	6	Dec. 1.	Company's Office	Nov. 3.
Northern, N.H.....	\$1	Nov 7.	Company's Office	—
Vermont & Canada.....	4	Dec 1.	Company's Office	—
Nashua & Lowell.....	\$5	Nov 2.	Company's Office	—
Best. Concord & Montreal..	3	Nov 2.	Company's Office	—
Cin. & Cleve., pref.....	3	Nov 1.	Company's Office	—
Somerville Horse R.R.....	3	Nov 1.	Company's Office	—

FRIDAY, November 13, 1868, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The last bank statement showed a further heavy loss of deposits and legal tenders, without a proportionate reduction in the loans. These changes were generally regarded as due to the continuance of "tying up" transactions; although the loss of legal tenders was, to some extent, due to the shipment of money to the South.

During the week, there has been a marked relief of the pressure, money being in good supply, on call, at 7 per cent. At the same time, there has been a feeling of apprehension that the locking up of currency might be resumed; which has induced a certain degree of timidity and caution among lenders, rendering money difficult of access to weak borrowers. The heavy decline in the price of stocks last week had the effect of reducing materially the amount required on stock loans. It is understood also that the clique engaged in hoarding currency let out about \$5,000,000; but even without assuming this to be true, the relief coming from the fall in stocks has been sufficient to materially change the tone of the market. Yesterday and to-day it has been reported that further amounts of currency were to be withdrawn into private hoard, calculated to produce a greater stringency than has yet been experienced. It is not impossible that these representations may have been put forth for temporary effect upon the stock market. The comparative ease in money to-day has not confirmed these reports; although, on the other hand, the bank which has been prominently identified with the "locking-up" movement stood creditor at the Clearing House \$700,000 yesterday, and \$1,700,000 to-day, and active efforts have been made to-day to borrow gold and securities against greenbacks, it being a condition of the loans that the greenbacks should be returned precisely as received; which is but one of the forms of "locking-up."

The current of money outside is against this city. Some moderate amounts have been received from Chicago; but these receipts are more than counterbalanced by shipments to the South and Southwest. The failure of the Wisconsin State Bank and of the Milwaukee County Bank has caused some uneasiness among the banks here respecting their Western accounts. The report of a purpose being entertained by the combination now disturbing the money market, to attack the Cleveland banks, for the purpose of compelling them to sell Chicago and Northwestern Railroad stock, which they are carrying, has also had a tendency to encourage this uneasiness; but we understand that, during this week, the banks in question have made arrangements in this city for having their stocks carried, so far protecting themselves.

In view of the possibility of the artificial pressure being carried to an extent compelling the banks to demand the redemption of their 3 per cent Certificates beyond the ability of the Treasury to redeem them (its currency balance being only \$10,000,000), the Secretary of the Treasury has declared it to be his purpose to

re-issue uncancelled greenbacks, taken in during the progress of contraction, provided necessity should demand such a course, the Secretary has also suggested that he might be willing to exchange 3 per cent Certificates for bonds. The certificates being payable on demand, the banks could, in this indirect way, exchange their bonds for re-issues of legal tenders.

Discounting has been little benefitted by the easier feeling on call loans. The banks are cautious as to names, and an increased amount of paper is thrown upon the street, where the best names are negotiated with difficulty at 10@12 per cent.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Governments showed a sharp recovering tendency at the beginning of the week. At the close of last week, the Secretary of the Treasury gave discretionary instructions to the Assistant Treasurer to buy bonds, giving in payment the 3 per cent Certificates. These orders somehow leaked out in the course of transmission over the wires, and parties receiving the information at once bought bonds freely, on the presumption that the transaction would put up the price. Their purchases, however, so far advanced quotations, that the Assistant Secretary declined to buy; when a downward reaction set in, which drew out a large "short" interest on the bonds of 1867. The market has vacillated between fears of renewed efforts to tighten money and a feeling that the investment demand, based upon an improvement in the public credit, must ultimately induce higher prices.

There has been some disappointment at the demand for the exportable bonds, the amount sent against the coupons of foreign bondholders having proved much below expectations; and prices of those issues are about the same as a week ago. Five-Twenties of 1865, new, Sixty-Sevens and Sixty-Eights, are ½@¾ per cent above our last quotations. The market closes unsettled.

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

	Sept. 25	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30	Nov. 13.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	112½	115½	115½	115	112½	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup.....	112½	114½	113½	113½	x.c.107½	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " " ..	110½	112	111½	111½	x.c.106½	106½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " " ..	110½	112	111½	111½	x.c.106½	106½
U. S. 5 20's, 1865, July cpn	108½	110½	110½	110½	108½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup. ...	108½	110½	110½	110½	108½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, " " ..	109	111½	111½	111	108½	109½
U. S. 10-40's, " " ..	105	105½	105½	106½	103½	....

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has been less active, the total sales of the last six days, at both boards, aggregating only 457,000 shares, against 647,000 shares two weeks ago. Notwithstanding the easier feeling in the money market, the downward tendency continues. The break in prices at the close of last week weakened many operators and shook confidence among outside buyers, which, added to the apprehensions of a renewal of the artificial efforts to make money scarce, has produced a predominant disposition to sell. It appears to be suspected that the parties tying-up greenbacks are prepared to go to desperate lengths in getting the control of certain railroad properties, and that in their efforts to do this they may produce further panics in stocks generally. Very large amounts of New York Central have been thrown upon the market, supposed to come from parties in the management of the road, and the price to-day touched 114, against 12½, our last quotation. Erie has declined 4, Hudson River 4, and Pacific Mail 4. Reading has improved 1½; other railroad shares range 1@3 per cent lower. Erie has declined very much, in sympathy with the fall in the London quotation, the price there to-day having touched 23½. It is stated that \$6,000,000 of new stock will be delivered at the mid-month selling day on the London Exchange. The market closed at an improvement of about ½ per cent on the subjoined quotations:

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

	Oct. 2.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.
Cumberland Coal	33½	32	36	34	33	34	35
Quicksilver.....	21½	32	25½	24½	23½	20	...
Canton Co.....	47½	3½	5	50	48½	45½	...
Mariposa pref.....	114½	20½	24½	23½	22½	18½	19½
Pacific Mail.....	128½	129½	128½	127½	127	116½	112½
New York Central	49½	48½	48½	47	40½	39½	35½
Erie.....	141	13	138	137½	124	120	120
Hudson River.....	95½	95½	9	98½	98½	94½	95½
Reading.....	84	85½	91	87½	86½	82½	81½
Mich. Southern..	86½	x.d.88½	91	88½	87½	83½	82
Michigan Central	101½	108½	106½	104½	102½	98½	96½
Clev. and Toledo.	88½	89	97½	92	91½	79	81½
Northwestern....	88½	89½	97½	92½	91½	82½	82
" preferred.....	103½	105½	109½	107½	105½	102½	101½
Rock Island.....	109	111	116½	115½	113	107½	105½
Fort Wayne.....	145	14½	14½	145	142	142	....
Illinois Central..	28½	29½	82½	81½	81½	28½	29
Ohio & Miss.....	105	100	105	100	100	60	60
Milw. & St. Paul.	105	100	105	100	100	79	87
" " pref.....	64½	62½	64½	62½	60½	60	56½
Tol., Wab. & W'n	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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	257,168	29	900	1,300	4,310	11,150	10,547	386,299
" 13....	443	188,102	421	1,006	1,600	5,574	13,330	11,859	221,523
" 20....	681	270,052	917	3,800	3,200	10,276	9,800	35,065	333,791
" 27....	366	188,603	1,044	1,000	1,100	3,550	9,638	13,337	218,638
Sept. 3....	704	248,479	961	2,027	1,200	2,875	9,900	18,441	284,647
" 10....	174	286,332	549	7,800	2,000	3,820	16,870	21,976	339,521
" 17....	529	290,770	690	11,200	1,500	3,354	19,518	21,401	411,963
" 24....	486	365,006	2,629	10,500	7,500	7,307	15,960	23,011	431,929
Oct. 1....	259	318,496	694	11,400	1,450	2,759	13,509	47,002	415,770
" 8....	228	307,153	810	29,250	1,525	13,509	47,002	15,183	415,770
" 15....	443	405,521	1,637	34,784	5,700	8,476	19,929	12,172	501,834
" 22....	749	550,252	2,562	22,295	8,100	12,410	15,235	11,892	623,655
" 29....	753	589,069	920	14,500	3,800	7,968	18,890	10,922	647,422
Nov. 5....	880	491,710	1,376	8,000	1,700	5,859	13,775	6,702	469,882
" 12....	1,212	405,885	2,754	8,750	1,700	11,277	15,847	9,843	457,268

The following is a summary of the amount of Government bond and notes, State and City securities, and railroad and other bonds sold at Regular Board for the past and several previous weeks :

Week ending	Governments Bonds.	Notes.	State & City Bonds.	Company Bonds.	Total amount
Friday.	5,223,750	84,500	5,983,000	229,700	11,520,750
July 2.....	7,410,500	40,500	2,347,000	109,000	9,907,000
July 9.....	3,449,900	130,500	2,591,000	229,000	6,380,400
July 16.....	6,576,750	25,000	2,600,500	204,000	9,386,750
July 23.....	3,703,300	25,000	3,900,000	417,000	7,975,300
July 30.....	5,841,850	1,750	3,747,500	315,000	9,906,100
Aug. 6.....	7,441,300	.....	2,047,500	229,500	9,718,300
Aug. 13.....	8,407,700	.....	1,352,500	276,000	10,036,000
Aug. 20.....	7,742,000	.....	1,058,400	169,000	8,969,400
Aug. 27.....	7,517,750	.....	1,532,500	246,500	9,096,750
Sept. 3.....	4,111,400	.....	2,327,500	278,500	6,687,400
Sept. 10.....	4,891,050	.....	2,464,000	272,300	7,627,350
Sept. 17.....	5,138,300	.....	1,521,000	553,000	7,212,300
Sept. 24.....	3,049,650	.....	2,341,000	305,000	5,695,650
Oct. 1.....	3,442,500	.....	1,301,500	397,000	5,141,000
Oct. 8.....	4,574,200	.....	2,822,500	756,200	7,152,900
Oct. 15.....	9,925,200	.....	4,295,000	491,500	14,611,000
Oct. 22.....	3,652,750	.....	2,044,100	243,200	5,940,050
Oct. 29.....	5,826,600	.....	1,782,000	222,500	6,231,100
Nov. 5.....	6,953,500	.....	1,637,500	239,100	8,830,100

THE GOLD MARKET.—There has been considerable disposition to hold gold upon anticipations of large remittances having to be made this month to Europe; and the more so as the local exports continue light, the receipts of cotton bills moderate and the shipments of bonds much below what was expected. The upward tendency from this cause has been held in check by doubts whether the clique engaged in "locking up" money may again throw a large amount of gold on the market, with a view to hoarding the proceeds. At the same time, the rates of exchange have been kept lower than was expected, though considerable amounts of bills have been borrowed and thrown upon the market. Lending rates are easy.

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.	Cur-rency.
Saturday, Nov. 7....	134 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	144,154,000	\$2,538,669	\$4,367,322
Monday, " 9....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	140,312,000	1,579,067	2,737,884
Tuesday, " 10....	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	117,232,000	1,714 0-1	2,852,614
Wed'n'day, " 11....	133 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	139,753,000	1,726 829	4,041,634
Thursday, " 12....	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	78,274,000	1,599 970	2,242,584
Friday, " 13....	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	75,425,000	1,554 365	2,167,472
Current week.....	131 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	695,159,000	11,044,611	18,467,901
Previous week.....	134	132	134	13 1/2	628,113,000	13,351,849	21,474,299
Jan. 1 '68, to date....	133 1/2	132	130	133 1/2	.....	.....	.....

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

Treasure receipts from California.....	\$.....
Imports of coin and bullion from foreign ports.....	53,861
Coin interest paid from U. S. Treasury in New York.....	10,707,900
Reported new supply thrown on market.....	\$10,761,861
Withdrawn for export.....	\$264,824
Withdrawn for customs.....	1,971,000
Reported new supply in excess of withdrawals.....	2,235,829
Specie in banks on Saturday, Oct. 31.....	\$19,020,726
Specie in banks on Friday, Nov. 7.....	16,446,741
Increase of specie in banks.....	\$2,573,985
Excess of reported supply unaccounted for.....	2,693,517
Supply received from unreported sources.....	.....

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

Week ending—	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Nov. 2.....	\$218,742 20	\$9,306,172 24	\$2,061,311 11	.....
" 3.....	302,452 63	3,011,153 90	1,472,711 95	.....
" 4.....	290,352 97	1,547,174 77	7,163,074 11	.....
" 5.....	421,509 56	2,231,191 01	1,655,742 25	.....
" 6.....	325,806 26	1,731,090 49	1,684,615 94	.....
" 7.....	199,156 54	19,076,069 03	19,229,447 56	.....
Total.....	\$1,837,810 31	\$36,902,854 54	\$27,266,903 02	.....
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Nov. 2.....	.....	.....	91,999,615 18	.....
Deduct payments during the week.....	.....	.....	\$119,266,903 02	.....
Balance on Saturday evening.....	.....	.....	26,902,854 54	.....
Decrease during the week.....	.....	.....	\$82,363,663 66	.....
	.....	.....	9,635,951 52	.....

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$2,860,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$86,000 in gold, and \$1,801,810 in Gold Certificates.

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

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Payments.	Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Aug. 8....	2,493,373	35,125,667	32,072,336	78,988,272	Dec. 3,053,338
Aug. 15....	2,829,150	14,336,441	19,638,389	84,290,221	Inc. 5,301,941
Aug. 22....	2,904,486	9,824,009	11,430,480	85,876,692	Inc. 1,586,471
Aug. 29....	3,039,881	7,722,332	14,009,491	92,163,852	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	9,247,483	91,330,486	Inc. 2,028,295
Sept. 26....	3,306,617	7,947,615	11,670,530	95,053,401	Inc. 3,722,911
Oct. 3....	2,571,413	11,337,095	11,341,642	94,665,646	Inc. 4,547
Oct. 10....	2,302,204	11,814,763	15,664,403	95,615,256	Inc. 3,849,649
Oct. 17....	2,210,068	13,823,804	10,880,466	95,869,947	Dec. 2,945,330
Oct. 24....	1,995,996	17,484,109	13,613,777	91,999,615	Dec. 3,870,322
Oct. 31....	1,887,810	36,902,855	27,266,903	82,563,664	Dec. 9,635,652

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There is, as usual at this season, an increase in transactions in bills, but rates are weak. Parties engaged in speculations have borrowed a very considerable amount of 60 days' bills and realised upon them; which has temporarily weakened the market. There is a rather better supply of cotton bills; a few sterling bills against bonds have been offered.

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

	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.
London Comm'l.	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
do bkrs' lng	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
do do shrt.	110 @ 110 1/2	110 @ 110 1/2	108 1/2 @ 109	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Paris, long.	5.18 1/2 @ 5.15	5.18 1/2 @ 5.13 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2
do shrt.	5.13 1/2 @ 5.12 1/2	5.13 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2
Antwerp	5.18 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.20 @ 5.18 1/2	5.20 @ 5.17 1/2
Swiss	5.18 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.20 @ 5.18 1/2	5.20 @ 5.17 1/2
Hamburg	35 3/4 @ 36	36 @ 36 1/2	35 3/4 @ 36	36 @ 36 1/2
Amsterdam	40 1/2 @ 41	41 @ 41 1/2	41 @ 41 1/2	41 @ 41 1/2
Frankfort	40 1/2 @ 41	41 @ 41 1/2	40 1/2 @ 41	40 1/2 @ 41
Bremen	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2	79 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Berlin	72 1/2 @	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 72	71 1/2 @ 71 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 November 7, 1868 :

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF				
	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$3,128,836	\$3,047,025	\$84,513	\$6,565,260
Manhattan.....	2,050,000	5,317,106	384,951	10,870	3,856,147
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	6,136,661	1,801,857	896,966	5,294,977
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	5,616,804	49,291	50,018	8,822,510
Union.....	1,500,000	4,116,090	143,611	482,061	2,452,091
America.....	3,000,000	7,338,419	1,326,671	1,731	6,101,174
Phoenix.....	1,800,000	4,212,143	217,818	531,667	2,723,983
City.....	1,000,000	4,584,255	451,195	47,946	1,562,587
Tradesmen's.....	1,000,000	2,970,308	188,225	.....	1,455,735
Fulton.....	600,000	1,979,952	400,373	.....	4,065,593
Chemical.....	300,000	3,362,193	49,156	451,716	2,387,553
Merchants' Exchange.....	1,235,000	3,342,686	49,156	451,716	970,801
National.....	1,500,000	2,879,766	131,675	497,660	1,746,800
Butchers'.....	800,000	2,398,700	49,300	264,000	1,040,217
Mechanics and Traders'.....	600,000	2,026,638	19,632	195,720	1,040,217
Greenwich.....	200,000	1,091,103	.....	3,361	686,679
Leather Manuf. National.....	600,000	2,915,809	194,363	264,802	1,819,528
Seventh Ward, National.....	500,000	1,208,362	74,229	176,848	674,835
State of New York.....	2,000,000	4,620,015	557,201	390,000	3,425,299
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	9,233,490	524,633	987,695	4,932,672
Commerce.....	10,000,000	21,430,920	488,004	5,961,795	6,204,559
Broadway.....	1,000,000	7,381,749	151,634	900,000	6,167,127
Ocean.....	1,000,000	3,261,709	143,819	796,993	3,249,989
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	2,960,625	85,280	480,761	2,324,419
Pacific.....	422,700	1,870,474	46,751	133,760	1,494,411
Republic.....	2,000,000	4,932,608	488,254	848,729	3,589,658
Chatham.....	450,000	2,014,176</			

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows from Sept. 5 to Nov. 7.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Nov. 9, 1868.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Lists various banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, etc.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Deposits, Circulation. Shows changes in various categories.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, National, State, Circulation. Rows from Sept. 7 to Nov. 9.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Nov. 9, 1868 :

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, Total net, Circulation. Lists banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers & Mech., etc.

* This column includes amounts due to banks.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

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

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, Circulation. Rows from Sept. 7 to Nov. 9.

BANK STOCK LIST.

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

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN COIN.—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises grants, railroad, equipment, &c., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD Co., now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent, and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable January and July, in New York city.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., 5 Nassau street

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

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

Table with columns for Stocks and Securities, National, State, Municipal, Bank Stocks, and Railroad Stocks. Includes sub-sections like 'National' with various US bonds, 'State' with state bonds, 'Municipal' with city bonds, 'Bank Stocks' with various bank shares, and 'Railroad Stocks' with shares from companies like Boston, Chicago, and Erie. Columns include dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.), weekly sales, and prices.

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.	Same time 1867.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1868.	Same time 1867.
China, Glass & Earthenware.				Metals, &c.			
China.....	601	9,940	.....	Cutlery.....	68	3,143	3,358
Earthenware	1,142	45,287	.....	Hardware...	81	4,934	8,304
Glass.....	2,330	327,709	.....	Iron, RR b'rs	17,909	642,306	372,261
Glassware..	260	23,094	.....	Lead, pigs..	8,291	367,581	351,527
Glass plate..	137	6,180	.....	Spelter, lbs.	103,247	5,278,807	3,556,783
Buttons.....	84	6,314	5,350	Steel.....	3,931	229,192	187,780
Coal, tons...	2,101	117,643	162,968	Tin, boxes..	14,072	770,330	677,472
Cocoa, bags...	9	18,193	16,907	Tin slabs, lbs	6,775	3,901,739	3,657,621
Coffee, bags..	35,322	955,884	854,003	Rags.....	2,174	46,123	48,863
Cotton, bales.	62	1,042	724	Sugar, hhds,			
Drugs, &c.				tcs & bbis..	1,181	3,191,84	270,902
Bark, Peru...		10,750	10,721	Sugar, bxs & bg	1,119	508,900	238,162
Blea p'wd'rs	439	28,043	22,839	Tea.....	992	713,124	734,479
Brimst, tns.		6,664	12,684	Tobacco.....	1,762	39,234	28,013
Cr Tartar...		4,985	2,873	Waste.....	60	1,168	4,840
Cochineal...	33	1,632	1,169	Wines, &c.			
Cr Tartar...	61	17,519	14,352	Champ. bkts	358	74,887	72,408
Gambier.....		509	11,349	Wines.....	830	90,083	127,659
Gums, crude	4	3,050	4,575	Wool, bales...	491	24,692	26,277
Gum, Arabic	90	4,120	2,951	Articles reported by value.			
Indigo.....	69	4,120	2,951	Cigars.....	\$16,373	\$546,467	\$381,688
Madder.....	277	11,607	4,511	Corks.....	1,590	168,605	235,161
Oils, ess....	3	537	2,851	Fancy goods..	37,636	1,224,813	2,892,507
Oil, Olive...	382	39,774	40,644	Fish.....	9,408	423,398	535,445
Opium.....	125	90	731	Fruits, &c.			
Soda, bi-carb	506	111,800	133,736	Lemons....	5,879	295,105	440,063
Soda, sal....	490	37,806	22,445	Oranges...	1,133	524,188	665,642
Soda, ash....	1,002	31,400	33,332	Nuts.....	2,194	596,268	602,784
Flax.....	59	1,597	1,733	Raisins....	3,756	1,148,017	720,104
Fars.....	123	5,265	3,859	Hides, andrsd.	66,759	5,957,366	8,109,673
Gunny cloth..	300	11,129	32,994	Rice.....	3,912	801,188	450,164
Hair.....	333	6,655	4,879	Spices, &c.			
Hemp, bales..	2,097	120,152	97,515	Cassia.....		114,124	73,056
Hides, &c.				Ginger.....	1,666	33,326	47,730
Bristles....	29	1,246	1,784	Pepper.....		194,925	178,330
Hides, dres'd	101	7,554	8,986	Saltpetre...		13,549	47,134
India rubber..	972	26,204	33,052	Woods.			
Ivory.....		1,960	2,131	Cork.....		133,603	.....
Jewelry, &c.				Fustic.....		115,415	48,952
Jewelry....	46	2,088	1,092	Logwood...	5,128	211,453	185,516
Watches....	20	978	860	Mahogany..	1,403	93,620	118,375
Linseed.....	32,853	472,982	411,579				
Molasses.....	2,664	174,479	133,465				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 13, 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, Nov. 13. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the last seven days have reached 73,121 bales, (against 73,425 bales last week, 66,596 bales the previous week, and 55,669 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868 up to this date, 482,216 bales, against 312,175 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 170,041 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1867 are as follows:

Received this week at—	—Receipts—		Received this week at—	—Receipts—	
	1868.	1867.		1868.	1867.
New Orleans.....bales.	30,267	11,180	Florida.....	424	264
Mobile.....	5,874	10,618	North Carolina.....	2,581	702
Charleston.....	5,760	11,782	Virginia.....	5,963	1,591
Savannah.....	13,107	18,112	Total receipts.....	73,121	59,002
Texas.....	5,191	1,182	Increase this year.....	14,119	
Tennessee, &c.....	3,951	3,551			

The CHRONICLE form containing the cotton report last week was injured on the press, the type indicating the receipts at Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas and Tennessee being broken off. As we do not go to press till about 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and as our edition has to be worked very rapidly to be ready for the European mail and early distribution in the city, the injury was not discovered until too late to be repaired.

The exports for the week ending to-night reach a total of 39,035 bales, of which 20,791 were to Great Britain, and 18,244 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 197,537 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—	
	Great Britain.	Cont'n't.			1867.	1868.	1867.
Nov. 13.						
New Orleans.....	7,316	12,215	19,531	2,397	83,589	49,373
Mobile.....	5,520	3,335	8,855	2,954	21,637	26,227
Charleston.....				4,306	7,260	17,359
Savannah.....	682	1,730	2,412	3,735	25,099	32,112
Texas.....					17,840	3,992
New York.....	7,273		7,273	7,349	32,112	31,412
Other ports.....		964	964	59	10,000	13,000
Total.....	20,791	18,244	39,035	20,800	197,537	173,515

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 18,235 bales, while the stocks to-night are 24,022 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-MENTS TO NORTH PORTS.	STOCK	
		Great Britain.	France	Other for'gn.			
N. Orleans, Nov. 6..	173,445	32,192	32,973	2,189	67,351	36,827	78,291
Mobile, Nov. 6. ...	46,846	8,181	1,870	.....	10,051	6,458	26,668
Charleston, Nov. 6.	35,613	2,263	.....	.....	2,263	29,392	6,462
Savannah, Nov. 6..	70,871	2,930	.....	.....	2,930	43,424	24,317
Texas, Nov. 6.....	31,021	485	.....	2,951	3,436	9,195	16,213
New York, Nov. 13.	6,550	31,165	4,336	7,320	42,821	.....	32,112
Florida, Oct. 30...	2,949	.....	.....	.....	.....	956	.....
N. Carolina, Nov. 13	9,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,957	.....
Virginia, Nov. 13.	27,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,221	.....
Other ports, Nov 13	4,387	1,342	.....	1,164	2,566	.....	10,000
Total this year..	409,095	78,758	39,179	13,624	131,361	161,530	194,163
Same time last year	249,796	62,487	7,424	12,927	82,838	114,509	157,500

We have had a falling market this week, and yet under the circumstances it has really exhibited considerable strength. Prices at Liverpool have been drooping, receipts at our ports have continued large, more favorable estimates of the crop are becoming general, and the money market, though at the close easier, yet is feverish and sensitive; still, in spite of all these adverse influences, prices this afternoon are only about 1 cent off from last week. Great confidence still arises from the condition of the stocks in Europe and the continued high rate of consumption there. Our cable dispatches to-day give the week's consumption and export at Liverpool at 56,000 bales, and the total stock at 405,000 bales, of which 44,000 bales are American, with 291,000 bales afloat, of which 55,000 bales are American. These figures (although for the week the consumption has fallen off, probably through the use of Egyptian or Brazilian cotton) show that the immediate future is the critical point in the market, and it is believed by many that either short time must be resorted to at Manchester, or the amount afloat for Liverpool from this side must be rapidly increased if we are to see much lower prices. On the other hand, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the stock of American has decreased only very slightly this week, and that in the present state of our money market advances upon cotton are difficult to be made, and should the amount afloat for Liverpool increase materially, the sales there to arrive will have an adverse influence on the present rates. Besides, it is claimed that Manchester is now producing goods at a loss, and as it is becoming evident that our crop is a good one, small stocks at Liverpool during the next two months would not be likely to create uneasiness. We give these opposing views of the market that our readers may judge for themselves as to the probabilities of the future. The sales for forward delivery still indicate confidence in the maintenance of high rates. During the week the transactions of this description have been numerous. On last Saturday we note sales of 100 bales Middlings for January, and 100 bales for February at 23½c; on Monday, 200 bales for December at the same figure; on Tuesday, 500 bales for January and February at same price; on Wednesday, 200 bales for January and February, and 100 bales for February at 23c, also 100 bales for December and 150 bales for January at 22 5-8c. To-day 400 bales are reported, or which 100 bales for January and the same for December were on private terms, 100 bales for December were at 22½c, and 100 bales for December and January at 22 5-8, all Middlings. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 18,108 bales (including 1,231 bales to arrive), of which 5,299 bales were taken by spinners, 2,494 bales on speculation, 10,315 bales for export, and the following are the closing quotations, the market closing heavy:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	21½@....	21¾@....	22 @....	22¾@....
Good Ordinary.....	22½@....	22¾@....	23 @....	23¾@....
Low Middling.....	23½@....	23¾@....	24 @....	24¾@....
Middling.....	24½@....	24¾@....	24¾@....	25 @....

Below we give the sales for immediate delivery, and price of middling cotton at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Saturday.....	2,821	25 @....	25¾@....	25¾@....	25¾@....
Monday.....	1,959	24¾@....	25 @....	25 @....	25 @....
Tuesday.....	3,158	24¾@....	24¾@....	24¾@....	24¾@....
Wednesday.....	1,467	24 @24½	24¾@24½	24¾@24½	24¾@24½
Thursday.....	5,708	24¾@....	24¾@....	24¾@....	24¾@....
Friday.....	2,935	24¾@....	24¾@....	24¾@....	24¾@....

The exports of Cotton this week from New York show a further small increase, the total reaching 10,570 bales against 10,019 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 time prev. year.
	Oct. 20.	Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.		
Liverpool.....	3,056	4,346	7,070	7,775	31,140	34,511
Other British Ports.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Total to Gt. Britain..	3,081	4,346	7,070	7,775	31,165	34,511
Havre.....	691	1,386	759	.....	4,336	967
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	691	1,386	759	.....	4,336	967
Bremen and Hanover.....	176	109	872	1,548	2,979	4,735
Hamburg.....	280	773	1,318	1,247	4,013	1,954
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Total to N. Europe..	456	882	2,190	2,795	6,992	6,789
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	.....
Total Spain, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	850
Grand Total.....	4,228	6,614	10,019	10,570	42,821	43,661

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.....	4,870	26,100	1,536	6,587	.....	1,267	.....	94
Texas.....	2,388	8,702	.....	.....	169	2,805	353	2,239
Savannah.....	4,970	42,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile.....	860	5,268	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	956	.....	.....	.....	916	594	4,629
South Carolina.....	3,617	23,396	521	677	.....	.....	139	51
North Carolina.....	1,815	8,210	.....	.....	58	204	.....	.....
Virginia.....	3,063	16,063	1,359	1,635	.....	.....	1,354	6,442
North'n Ports.....	648	3,120	2,086	12,151	.....	.....	.....	2
Tennessee, &c.....	2,252	6,421	998	2,119	271	944	292	1,124
Foreign.....	.....	288	.....	354	.....	.....	.....	28
Total this year	24,513	141,646	6,500	23,723	498	6,136	2,732	14,900
Total last year.	18,762	99,010	4,861	25,912	1,101	8,636	2,018	7,513

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per mail returns, have reached 35,499 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 Pennsylvania, 2,366.....	City of Antwerp, 797.....	China, 519.....	Nebraska, 3,043.....	Palmyra, 631.....	7,775
City of Cork, 414.....	1,247
To Hamburg, per steamer Cimbria, 1,247.....	1,548
To Bremen, per steamer Hansa, 1,548.....
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamers Chrysolite, 1,614.....	City of Limerick, 2,966.....	ships Mansa, 3,208.....	Victoria, 2,814.....	.....	10,502
To Havre, per ship Union, 3,002.....	3,002
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per steamship Caribbean, 2,760.....	2,760
To Havre, per big L. M. Merritt, 870.....	870
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Harriet F. Hussey, 27 bags Sea Island and 2,149 bales Upland.....	2,176
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Ellen Southard, 2,930 Upland.....	2,930
GAVESTON—To Bremen, per bark, Texas, 1,725.....	1,725
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per steamer Berlin, 964.....	964

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week..... bales 35,499
The particulars of these shipments arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

From—	Liverpool.	Havre.	Hamb'g.	Bremen.	Total.
New York.....	7,775	.....	1,247	1,548	10,570
New Orleans.....	10,502	3,002	.....	.....	13,504
Mobile.....	2,760	870	.....	.....	3,630
Charleston.....	2,176	.....	.....	.....	2,176
Savannah.....	2,930	.....	.....	1,725	4,655
Galveston.....	.....	.....	.....	964	964
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	26,143	3,872	1,247	4,237	35,499

TRANSIT COTTON.—We learn of but two transactions in transit cotton, one parcel of 302 bales strict Low Middling sold at 23½ cents, by steam, New Orleans to Liverpool; another of 150 bales Middling at 22½ cents, by steam, from Mobile to Liverpool. The offerings are small, a considerable amount having been withdrawn during the week and the samples sent to Liverpool.

THE CROP.—All reports received the past week with regard to the crop have been favorable. Election appears to have had but little influence upon the work of the freedmen; resulting really in no material interruption to the picking. Slight frosts are reported at several points, which have proved, however, a benefit rather than an injury, serving, as they do, to open the maturing bolls. From all sections of the South more hopeful accounts reach us, and the estimates of the

yield are still increasing. It will be seen by the tables, in the beginning of this report, made up from our telegrams, which reach us to-night, that the receipts at the ports continue on a liberal scale. This is also equally true of the interior receiving points. At Memphis the arrivals thus far have been more than double the total for the same period last year. A further increase in our weekly totals may be looked for now, as the planters are generally well satisfied with present prices and are inclined to hurry forward their stock. The low state of the rivers in Alabama has thus far interfered with a free movement at Mobile.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHT.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 133½ and 135½, and closes to-night was 133½. Exchange closed dull and irregular. Transactions were done at 109¼@109½ for prime bankers 60-days, 109½@109¾ for bankers sight, and 109¾@110 for commercial. Freights closed steady at ½@¾ by steam.

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, and the Liverpool cotton brokers report of yesterday, with the closing rates to-night:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull and easier: sales 200 bales; middlings 22½@23c; receipts, 1,231 bales; receipts of the week, 5,760 bales; exports, 5,929 bales; stock, 921 bales; sales, 921 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,729 bales; stock, 7,260 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 13.—Sales of the week, 7,250 bales; receipts, 5,874 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,520 bales; to France, 3,335 bales; coastwise, 2,050 bales; stock, 21,637 bales; sales to day, 700 bales; market dull; middlings, 22½c; receipts, 1,252 bales.

GAVESTON, Nov. 13.—Receipts 5,194 bales; exports to New York, 2,820 bales; to Boston, 532 bales; to New Orleans, 215 bales; stock 17,810 bales; sales 2,629 bales; Good Ordinary, 15½c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—The receipts of cotton this week have been as follows: Sea Island, 458 bales; Uplands, 12,649 bales. The exports have been as follows: Uplands, 9,904 bales; to Liverpool, 682 bales; to Havre, 1,730 bales; coastwise, 7,492 bales. Stock on hand; Sea Island, 179 bales; Uplands, 24,920 bales. The sales of the week have been 2,500 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13.—Cotton easier; Middlings, 22¼@23c; sales to day 1,850 bales; receipts, 4,329 bales; exports, 3,850 bales; sales of the week, 23,650 bales; receipts, gross, 31,419 bales; net, 30,267 bales; Exports, to Great Britain, 7,316 bales; to the Continent, 12,215 bales; coastwise, 5,650 bales; stock, 83,589 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, 5 p. m., November 13th.—The market opened quiet this morning, but became dull and weak as the day advanced and closed dull at a decline of ½d. on both Middling Uplands and Orleans. The sales of the day footed up 10,000 bales. The sales of the week ending last evening were 64,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken for export and 8,000 on speculation. The stock on hand is estimated at 405,000 bales, of which 41,000 are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 291,000 bales, of which 55,000 are from the United States. Heavy trade reports from Manchester report the market for yarns and fabrics as threatened. The following table will show the closing prices each day of the week, as reported per cable:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.	11½	11½	11	10½-11	10½	10½
" " Orleans...	11½	11½	11½	11½-½	11½	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. 31, states:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—A considerable amount of business has been transacted in cotton this week, the total sales having amounted to 118,990 bales, of which 18,150 bales are on speculation, 32,830 bales declared for export, leaving 68,010 bales to the trade. The tendency of prices has been upward, American cotton, excepting Sea Island, having risen ¼d., Brazilian ½d., and East Indian ¼d. to ½d. per lb. On the other hand, Egyptian produce has been pressed for sale, and the better qualities have declined ½d. to 1d. per lb. A large business has been done in cotton to arrive. American basis of middling from Charleston ship named, has been sold at 10½d., and New Orleans at sea at 10½d. The following are the prices of American cotton:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd	Same date 1867
Sea Island.....	22 24	26-28 30-60	17 18
Stained.....	10 12	13-15 17-18	11 12
Upland.....	9½-10½ 11	11½-.. ..	8½ ..
Mobile.....	9½-10½ 11½	11½-.. ..	8½ ..
New Orleans.....	9½-10½ 11½	12	9 ..
Texas.....	9½-10½ 11½	12	9 ..

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

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Mid. Sea Island 35d.	26d.	17d.	24d.	.....	Mid. Pernamb 20½d.	15d.	8d.	11s.
Upland... 20½	15	8½	11	.....	Egyptian. 18½	11	6½	.....
Mobile... 20½	15	8½	11½	.....	Broach... 14½	9½	6	.....
Orleans... 20½	15½	9	11½	.....	Dhollerah 14½	9½	6	.....

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.....	Bales 627,550	445,454
" London.....	113,410	127,458
American cotton afloat.....	21,000	29,500
Indian.....	238,790	288,000
Total.....	1,000,750	887,412

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

	Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date	Actual export from K'gdon. to this date	
—Taken on spec. to this date—	1868.	1867.	
1868.	1867.	1866.	
bales.	bales.	bales.	
American.....	258,520	71,950	139,640
Brazil.....	58,630	11,000	18,980
Egyptian, &c.....	39,840	7,700	14,420
West India, &c.....	5,870	2,420	3,520
East India, &c.....	169,270	86,030	173,260
Total.....	532,230	179,100	349,820
			550,161
			726,160
			1,015,000

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

	Sales this week.			Total this year.	Same period 1867.	Average weekly sales.
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.			
American..bales.	15,120	5,700	1,980	22,800	1,417,810	1,176,590
Brazilian.....	15,890	1,930	1,070	18,890	613,900	339,200
Egyptian.....	3,480	330	140	3,950	215,000	155,510
West Indian....	3,190	450	90	3,730	98,820	94,790
East Indian....	30,330	24,420	14,870	69,620	1,168,820	1,172,760
Total.....	68,010	32,830	18,150	118,990	3,514,350	2,938,850

	Imports			Stocks		
	This week.	To this date 1868.	To this date 1867.	Total. 1867.	This date 1867.	Same date 1867.
American.....	3,083	1,093,620	1,100,549	1,220,325	31,700	150,560
Brazilian.....	10,160	541,557	372,900	433,946	50,870	82,850
Egyptian.....	1,284	144,553	153,017	197,788	18,790	27,030
West Indian..	70,183	98,272	107,047	9,260	22,600	1,760
East Indian..	108,459	1,007,123	1,130,852	1,264,160	345,770	344,210
Total.....	122,986	2,857,036	2,855,590	3,223,276	445,390	627,550

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 7 per cent is American against 23 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 77 1/2 per cent, against 54 1/2 per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Cotton has been in active request throughout the week. At one period prices showed an advance of 1/4d. per lb., but that advance has not been wholly maintained. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stock:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 29..	Bales. 304,403	210,705	230,714
Deliveries	238,476	161,056	207,461
Stocks, Oct. 29.....	100,798	113,409	127,296

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 16.—The crop of cotton being considered excellent, and the advices received from Liverpool being unfavorable the cotton trade is dull, and prices have declined 1/4d. to 3/4d. per lb. Fair open is quoted at 11 1/4d., and good fair at 12 1/4d. per lb., free on board. The following are the exports:

From—	G. Britain,	Continent,	Total.
Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 15, 1868.....	bales. 175,941	44,549	220,400
Same period 1866-7.....	164,447	45,142	209,599
“ “ 1865-6.....	158,481	30,431	188,912
“ “ 1864-5.....	329,082	70,392	399,474

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 13, 1868.

There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total at all the ports reaching 4,025 hhds., 131 cases, 529 bales, against 1,541 hhds., 107 cases, 48 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 769 hhds., 109 cases, 504 bales, were from New York; 3,241 hhds. from Baltimore; 7 hhds., from Boston. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: 97 hhds. to Great Britain, 1,438 hhds. to Bordeaux, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 66,626 lbs., of which 30,595 lbs. were to Great Britain. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Export'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'f lbs.
New York.....	769	109	504	176	53	65,933
Baltimore.....	3,251	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	7	.....	25	.....	30	.....
New Orleans.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	643
Total this week.....	4,025	131	529	176	84	66,626
Total last week.....	1,541	107	48	.....	97	107,866
Total previous week.....	1,663	642	99	.....	35	121,254

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, 1868:

Exports of Tobacco from the United States since November 1, 1868.

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems, hhds.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'f lbs.
Great Britain.....	97	41	376	.....	.....	1	30,595
Germany.....	859	68	100	.....	176	.....	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	1,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	1,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain, Gibralt. &c.....	278	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,628
Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, &c.....	46	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
China, India, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Am. Prov.....	7	.....	25	.....	.....	30	6,577
South America.....	18	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	10,933
West Indies.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	2,893
East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honolulu, &c.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total since Nov 1.....	4,025	131	529	.....	176	84	66,626

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.	Lbs. Man'f.
New York.....	769	109	504	.....	.....	53	65,933
Baltimore.....	3,241	2	.....	.....	176	.....	.....
Boston.....	7	.....	25	.....	.....	30	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Orleans.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	643
San Francisco.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total since Nov 1..	4,025	131	529	.....	176	84	66,626

The market has been quiet throughout, and prices are rather weak.

The business in Kentucky for the week amounts to only about 150 hhds., mostly on small shipping orders, and prices have ranged from 8 to 16c. The tendency is downward.

Seed Leaf has also been very quiet; the demand is almost exclusively from the home trade, and prices are weak and unsettled. The sales of the week are 120 cases new Pennsylvania Wrappers at 26c.; 80 do do, 29c.; 42 cases Connecticut Seconds, 18@22c.; 120 cases Connecticut, private terms.

Spanish Tobacco has been fairly active, but at prices favoring buyers; sales 75 bales Yara, 90c.; 100 bales Havana, 90c.@\$1 00; 120 do do, 95c.@\$1 02; 65 do do, 25c. gold, in bond.

Manufactured Tobacco remains very 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, 1868.

From	This week		Previously		T'lsin. Nov. 1-	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	33	532	.....	.....	33	532
Baltimore.....	28	57	.....	.....	28	57
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio, &c.....	116	322	.....	.....	116	322
Other.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	177	912	.....	.....	177	912

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Lbs. manf.
London.....	29	41	376	.....	30,595
Liverpool.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	328	56	100	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	26	.....	.....	.....	15,628
Malta.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Seville.....	252	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North American Colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,577
British West Indies.....	2	.....	.....	53	2,893
British Guiana.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras.....	.....	.....	20	.....	304
Africa.....	46	.....	4	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9,936
Total for week.....	769	109	504	53	65,933

* 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 Bremen 531 hhds, 176 hhd stems, 2 cases.... To Amsterdam 716 hhds... To Bordeaux 1,438 hhds.... To Rotterdam 556 hhds.
 From Boston—To Hayti 50 half bales.... To British Provinces 7 hhds, 30 boxes.
 From New Orleans—To St. Pierre Martinique 8 hhds.... To Liverpool 1 pkg.
 From Philadelphia—To Laguayra 643 lbs. manuf.
 From San Francisco—To Honolulu 20 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1868, P. M.

The market has been fairly active, at about steady prices, the past week, attributable, in part, to the break which has occurred in the Erie Canal, near Schenectady; but the close is generally dull.

Flour has not come forward so freely, and the trade has been more eager to buy, which shippers for Great Britain have purchased to the extent of about 8,000 bbls., mostly extra State, at \$6 75@\$7. Prices have, consequently, shown a slight upward tendency, although receivers have met the demand very freely. The supplies of flour during the coming winter are likely to be very small. The stringency in the money market has prevented the millers of Black Rock, Rochester, and Oswego from laying in the supplies of wheat necessary to keep their mills running during the close of lake navigation.

Wheat has moved more freely for export, and has varied but little from day to day. There is much confidence among holders, and they are selling no more than is required to meet the money demands upon them, as they can get but very

little aid from the banks. English shippers have taken about 250,000 bushels, and the close is quiet at \$1 53@ \$1 55 for No. 2 spring.

Corn has been firm but dull. The receipts are limited, but the trade buys sparingly; there is less distillery demand, and the stock is large. It is asserted that the new corn will not be in condition to come forward by rail so freely as it did last winter, but the closeness of money has prevented any extended operations for a rise. Oats were greatly depressed early in the week, Western cargoes touching 70c., but the close is quite firm. Rye has materially declined, with very little doing. Barley has been doing better in the last day or two. Canada Peas have sold for Liverpool at \$1 38, in bond, which is better.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour— Superfine..... ³ bbl. \$5 75@ 6 30 Extra State..... 6 60@ 7 25 Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 8 00@ 8 50 Extra Western, com- mon to good..... 6 65@ 7 20 Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 7 50@ 12 50 Southern supers..... 7 60@ 8 75 Southern, extra and family..... 9 00@ 13 00 California..... 6 75@ 10 50 Rye Flour, fine and super- fine..... 5 75@ 7 75	Corn Meal..... \$5 25@ 6 00 Wheat, Spring, per bush. 1 42@ 1 67 Red Winter..... 1 75@ 1 85 Amber do..... 1 90@ 2 00 White..... 2 20@ 2 40 Corn, Western Mix'd new 1 13@ 1 16 Yellow..... 1 18@ 1 20 White..... 1 20@ 1 22 Rye..... 1 30@ 1 40 Oats, West. cargoes new 72@ 73 Barley..... 2 00@ 2 25 Malt..... @ Peas Canada..... 1 38@ 1 55
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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.....	109,430	2,196,930	93,880	2,342,885
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,395	181,490	2,055	229,175
Wheat, bush.....	519,935	8,311,815	780,490	10,326,255
Corn, bush.....	398,000	14,339,115	206,675	17,970,000
Rye, bush.....	89,800	685,490	135,620	529,995
Barley, &c., bush.....	689,755	2,025,310	72,255	2,061,695
Oats, bush.....	492,945	6,832,305	159,490	9,076,240

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

To	Flour, C. meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley. Oats. Corn
	bbls. bbls. bush. bush. bush. bush. bush
Gt. Brit. week.....	4,893 173,534
since Jan. 1.....	166,903 138 4,604,080
N. A. Col. week..	5,302 810
since Jan. 1.....	186,985 64,828 750
West Ind. week.	3,860 1,310
since Jan. 1.....	190,051 92,982 7,867 21 90 35,133 90,073
Total exp't, week	26,064 2,870 180,824
since Jan. 1, 1868	826,636 172,194 4,736,555 152,993
same time, 1867.	702,367 133,934 3,270,786 350,523 886,863 136,360 7,062,067
Since Jan. 1 from	
Boston.....	163,910 57,154 27,090
Philadelphia.....	50,219 34,888 51,749 16,198
Baltimore.....	198,430 41,853 13,590 66

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM SEPT. 1, 1868.

From	Date.	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New York.....	Nov. 6, 1868.	53,648	1,458,610	432,375
New Orleans.....	" 1, 1868..	2,524	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	" 4, 1868..	113	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	" 1, 1868..	8	.....	.....
Boston.....	" 1, 1868..	.....	.....	.....
California.....	Oct. 9, 1868..	.....	1,156,915	.....
Other ports.....	Nov. 1, 1868..	.....	.....	6,615
Total.....		56,293	2,615,555	438,990
To about same period, 1867.....		167,174	4,935,533	760,952
To about same period, 1866.....		27,593	516,168	2,241,832

EXPORTS TO THE CONTINENT FROM NEW YORK AND OTHER PORTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From New York to Nov. 1, 1868.....	6,856	.....	43,038	200
From other ports to latest dates.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,906	.....	43,088	200
To about same period, 1867.....	11,577	198,016	163,467	7,000
To about same period, 1866.....	800	5,300	.....	172

GRAIN IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSES.

	Nov. 9, 1868.	Nov. 2, 1868.	Nov. 11, 1867.
Wheat..... bush.	1,821,057	1,410,322	941,129
Corn.....	2,778,307	2,873,017	1,951,706
Oats.....	2,072,798	2,065,974	2,246,752
Barley.....	371,055	238,144	361,053
Rye.....	123,248	85,106	134,543
Peas.....	70,588	95,177	21,662
Malt.....	23,694	14,327	52,155
Total.....	7,260,747	6,782,067	5,712,010

IN STORE AT BUFFALO:

	Nov. 2, 1868.	Nov. 9, 1868.	Nov. 11, 1867.
Wheat..... bush.	476,000	462,000	550,000
Corn.....	603,000	532,000	200,000
Oats.....	500,000	300,000	400,000
Barley.....	73,000	100,000	134,000
Rye.....	210,000	155,000	30,000

WHEAT IN STORE at Chicago and Milwaukee Nov. 9:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Chicago, bush.....	647,900	991,200	1,416,000
Milwaukee, bush.....	393,000	562,000	413,000
Total.....	1,040,900	1,553,200	1,829,000

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS for the week ending November 7:

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	46,693	423,649	153,704	294,216	43,035	29,197
Milwaukee.....	13,481	259,007	6,486	18,534	10,578	4,776
Toledo.....	25,800	81,803	6,028	73,589	6,920	10,277
Detroit.....	25,547	91,157	4,279	5,303	7,587	.....
Cleveland.....	6,231	43,127	8,600	18,400	9,000	5,510
Totals.....	117,762	898,743	179,097	410,042	77,100	49,760
Previous week.....	136,974	1,591,535	440,447	825,213	137,607	79,662
Correspond'g week, '67.	134,215	1,160,540	508,869	385,640	42,096	30,564
" " '66.	146,165	1,148,117	530,816	446,572	176,745	117,85
" " '65.	118,533	600,312	331,588	180,708	63,551	28,358

Comparative receipts at the same ports, from January 1st to Nov. 7:

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	3,597,784	3,202,765	3,439,873	2,959,721
Wheat, bush.....	28,348,697	25,960,728	24,836,487	23,896,590
Corn, bush.....	28,977,202	28,952,976	36,634,867	26,571,814
Oats, bush.....	17,903,992	13,213,065	11,779,891	12,074,859
Barley, bush.....	2,429,030	2,694,776	1,955,500	1,521,327
Rye, bush.....	1,573,779	1,590,158	2,106,943	1,231,881
Total grain, bush.....	79,232,700	72,411,703	77,313,693	65,296,471

EASTWARD MOVEMENT from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending Nov. 7:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week end'g. Nov. 7.	103,335	993,140	461,535	693,706	106,903	24,431
Previous week.....	77,755	1,353,060	200,855	613,518	20,540	10,190
Cor. week 1867.....	56,185	882,553	389,357	470,576	124,881	7,716
" " 1866.....	131,910	960,026	456,325	304,134	109,809	64,400
" " 1865.....	70,906	685,528	434,549	450,919	87,333	18,70

LIVERPOOL.—We subjoin quotations and statistics for Friday Oct 30th, the date of the last Liverpool circulars. It will be observed that the quotation now received by cable is for No. 3 Spring, instead of No 2 as formerly, and as is generally supposed to be the case at present:

QUOTATIONS.

	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, ³ 100 lbs.—Milwaukee and Amber Iowa.....	9 8@	11 3
" California.....	12 3@	13 0
Flour, ³ bbl of 196 bs—Extra State.....	26 0@	28 0
" Canada superfine.....	28 0@	29 0
" Philadelphia and Ohio.....	25 0@	31 0
Indian corn, ³ qtr. of 480 lbs—White.....	40 0@	.....
" Mixed and yellow.....	37 6@	37 9

FOREIGN IMPORT.

	Wheat. I. corn.	Oth. grn. Fl. & M ¹
	cwt.	
For the week.		
America and Canada.....	78,816	25,905 4 501 9,204
Europe, &c.....	36,286	47,438 35,321 7,328
	115,102	73,343 39,822 16,532
Since 1st Sept. 1868.....	1,021,368	718,836 463,686 140,915
Same time 1867.....	1,443,802	426,790 312,497 89,981

FARMER'S DELIVERIES.

Last week.....	63,01 qrs., at 53s 4d
Corresponding week last year.....	80,165 " " 70s 5d

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, 1868.

The effect of the extreme tightness in the money market has at last been felt in commercial circles to the disadvantage of trade. The result has not been any material decline in prices but rather a severe check upon transactions for the time being. Until confidence is restored, besides a better supply of money, we can hardly expect an active business. The details, which follow under the respective heads, give every item of interest concerning the markets.

The imports have been without any feature of special importance, if we except the very considerable increase in the receipts of Havana box sugar, of which receipts at the several ports will probably be large again next week, as large shipments are reported at Havana by latest advices per steamer. No further arrivals of new crop teas are reported, and but a limited quantity of Rio coffee. 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.	.....	32,250,161	33,657,413
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	2,139	31,035	18,871
Coffee, Rio..... bags	15,755	958,694	994,902
Coffee, other..... bags.	7,149	341,720	.....
Sugar..... boxes.	10,262	439,681	433,004
Sugar..... hhds.	2,183	549,804	438,213
Sugar..... bags.	.....	399,308	95,484
Molasses..... hhds.	2,924	396,636	338,158
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.	90	11,197	9,500

TEA.

Hardly any transaction of moment has taken place since our last report. Some lots of green teas, English order, have changed hands at prices, it is understood, which show a slight yielding to the softening influence of the "tight times." The inquiry for Japan teas is fair, and reported as slightly improved. Prices throughout are fairly supported. Sales include 500 half chests of Japans, and 1,22 do of English order greens.

Imports of tea for the week have been only 2,139 pkgs. by steamer from England. Dates from China are to September 17; by which it appears that the shipments to Great Britain were 9,492,221 lbs., against 69,543,943 to the same date in 1867. The shipments to United States amount to 3,868,242 lbs., against 946,604 last year.

The following table shows the shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1868, to Sept. 17, 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 SEPT. 17, 1868.		IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO U. S. SINCE JAN. 1, 1867.	
	1868.	1867.	1868.
Congou & Sou. lbs.	349,613	65,270	1,495,833
Pouchong	21,182	92,200	210,522
Oolong & Ning	1,246,159	50,560	11,728,699
Pekoe .....	.....	.....	3,300
Twankay	14,648	.....	807,487
Hyson skin .....	.....	.....	33,024
Hyson	23,242	.....	1,332,145
Young Hyson	224,958	.....	6,648,981
Imperial	61,159	5,544	1,594,351
Gunpowder	84,310	.....	2,009,052
Japans	1,839,941	733,030	6,391,517
Total, lbs.....	3,868,242	946,604	*32,250,161

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

The indirect importation since Jan 1 has been 31,035 pkgs.

HONG KONG, Sept. 17, 1868.—Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s Circular reports of Tea:—"A fair amount of business has been done in green teas for America, at very full prices, though no finest Moyunes have yet come to hand, but transactions in Ooloongs have been on a limited scale, buyers being disinclined to continue purchases at anything approaching former prices, and teamen refusing to make such concessions as would lead to any extensive purchases. In Congous settlements at all the ports, taken in the aggregate, show an increase of some 6,000 chests as compared with the previous fortnight, the excess being mainly at Foochow, where the Australian demand has been brisk, to complete cargoes of vessels loading, and provide for others shortly expected. The export to the colonies to date is over 2½ millions in excess of that to same date last year. Receipts of Congou from the interior continue to be moderate, and stocks at all the ports are about 46,000 chests short as compared with last season."

COFFEE.

This line of trade has felt the crippling effect of the stringency in the money market to a considerable extent; prices, nevertheless, have been well sustained, and the transactions which have occurred reveal no change in rates sufficient to render any change in our list of prices necessary. The sales comprise 14,590 bags of Rio, 200 do of Laguayra, 502 do of Costa Rica, and 600 do of Maracaibo.

The imports of coffee for the week have not been large. Of Rio receipts have been 4,000 bags, per "Laertes," 4,055 per "Johannes," 3,750 per "Musca," at New York, and 4,002 per "Nora" at Baltimore. In addition to the above, 3,119 bags of Maracaibo, per "Lark," 3,614 of St. Domingo, and a few small lots of sundries have been received.

The stock of Rio coffee Nov. 12, and the imports from Jan. 1 to date in 1868 and 1867 were as follows:

	New York.	Phila. del.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. Mobile.	& Galveston.	Total.
In Bags.	134,414	2,000	29,000	1,500	4,000	1,000	171,914
Stock.....	98,320	3,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,500	105,820
Same date 1867.	633,185	13,736	224,953	67,571	13,081	2,800	958,694
Imports.....	639,344	19,730	220,951	77,893	322	16,662	994,902

Of other sorts the stock at New York Nov. 12, and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orle's.	Total.
In bags.	1,336	58,777	21,478	.....	.....	80,255
Java.....	160	10,188	.....	.....	.....	10,188
Ceylon.....	.....	2,485	9,704	.....	.....	12,099
Singapore.....	12,563	90,294	33	.....	.....	90,327
Maracaibo.....	4,902	32,807	.....	22,628	.....	55,435
Laguayra.....	198	33,472	15,579	.....	.....	49,251
St. Domingo.....	12,866	41,884	2,965	150	1,379	47,401
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	207
Total.....	31,968	209,827	47,529	22,778	1,379	207
Same '67.....	28,367	208,485	48,711	.....	.....	.....

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

SUGAR.

The continued inability of refiners to dispose readily of their own products, and the indisposition of the trade to operate under present circumstances, have gradually deadened the market in raw sugars, and reduced quotations ½ per cent, with a weak feeling at the present rates. Holders, notwithstanding, show a good degree of determination, and offerings are inconsiderable. We have not for some time reported so limited an amount of business as the footings of the current week. Sales embrace 542 hhds. of Cuba, 74 do of other kinds, 572 boxes of Havana; also 13,389 bags of Manila, the larger portion of the latter destined for Canada.

The imports of the week show a material increase over the previous week in boxes. At all the ports the receipts foot up 10,262 boxes, against 4,573—and 2,183 hhds., against 3,983 last week, making the total receipts to date 439,681 boxes and 549,894 hhds., against 352,089 boxes and 438,213 hhds. to same date last year. Details for the week are as follows:

At—	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other	Manila	At—	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other
	bx's.	hhds.	hhds.	bags.		boxes.	hhds.	hhds.
N. York	3,790	474	.....	270	Philad'l.	1,300	.....	.....
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	Baltimore.	.....	588	177
Boston	2,173	422	.....	252	N. Orleans	3,000	.....	.....

Stocks Nov. 12, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows:

At—	Cuba.	P. Rico.	For'n.	Other	Tot'l.	Brazil, Manila N O.
	b'xs.	*hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.	bgs, &c bgs, hhds.
N. York stock.....	31,428	.....	.....	.....	43,177	29,593
Same date 1867.....	37,873	.....	.....	.....	21,421	17,903
Imp'ts since Jan 1.....	210,430	261,381	37,109	23,688	322,171	56,600 231,184 153
Portland do	18,886	7,696	327	3,023	11,046	.....
Boston do	63,040	55,970	7,425	6,527	69,913	7,210 99,314
Philadelphia do	55,119	67,232	3,645	1,057	71,934	5,000
Baltimore do	27,397	28,410	23,749	10,188	62,327	.....
NCW Orleans do	65,809	11,660	485	253	12,393	.....
Total import.....	439,681	433,004	72,740	44,736	549,804	68,810 330,498 260
Same time 1867.....	352,089	347,134	.....	91,079	438,213	23,255 72,229 262

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

HAVANA, Nov. 7, 1868.—Receipts, exports and stocks of boxes a Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

Year.	Rec'd this week.	Expts to U. S. week.	Since Jan. 1.	Total export— week.	Since Jan. 1.	Stock boxes
1868.....	639	21,283	401,082	28,065	1,559,143	129,899
1867.....	341	.....	316,155	9,699	1,305,056	100,173
1866.....	226	.....	392,411	15,014	1,269,767	13,501

EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF CUBA FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER.

	Sugar		Molasses	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
Havana.....	1,168,742	1,015,224	23,454	18,916
Matanzas.....	314,883	226,255	81,185	60,049
Cardenas.....	45,832	34,780	69,768	43,160
Sagua.....	8,078	573	106,371	78,302
Remedios.....	295	244	51,245	41,097
Nuevitas.....	298	.....	20,640	12,528
St. Jago.....	165	326	42,791	41,342
Trinidad.....	4,813	5,644	41,417	38,122
Cienfuegos.....	803	2,847	92,747	72,146
Total.....	1,543,909	1,286,393	529,618	405,662

MOLASSES.

Prices are nominally unchanged, but the trade has been throughout the week quiet in the extreme; and any forced activity it may safely be said would have resulted in transactions at a lower scale of figures. Some new crop New Orleans was sold at auction at 96c@1 00, a considerable decline from the prices realized on previous sales. Sales include 872 hhds. of Cuba, 847 do Barbadoes, 174 do Demerara, and 56 do Porto Rico.

The aggregate weekly receipts show a slight increase. The receipts at all ports foot up 2,924 hhds. against 2,758 last week. The total receipts at the ports since Jan. 1 now reach 396,636 hhds., against 338,158 hhds. in 1867. Details for the week are as follows:

Hhds at—	Porto Rico.	Deme-rara.	N O	Hhds. at—	Porto Rico.	Deme-rara.	N O
	Cuba.	Rico.	Other.		Cuba.	Rico.	Other.
N. York.....	1,334	208	57	Philad'a.....	.....	9	100
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	Baltim're.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	229	.....	497	N. Orle's.....	.....	.....	.....

Stocks, Nov. 12, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows:

*Hhds at—	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Deme-rara.	Other foreign.	Total foreign.	N. O
New York, stock.....	9,062	1,476	.....	2,367	12,905	.....
Same date '67.....	5,611	1,750	.....	2,187	9,548	.....
Imp'ts since Jan. 1.....	114,943	21,311	10,119	20,112	166,485	6,576
Portland.....	54,928	380	.....	809	56,117	.....
Boston.....	39,733	5,917	336	8,968	54,954	2,281
Philadelphia.....	75,357	944	.....	739	77,460	2,068
Baltimore.....	17,656	2,354	1,423	2,574	23,857	.....
New Orleans.....	17,969	212	.....	18	18,199	.....
Total import.....	320,531	31,638	11,556	32,971	396,636	11,197
Same time 1867.....	262,929	27,230	.....	47,999	338,158	9,500

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

FRUITS.

In foreign dried there has been a generally dull market, and prices have declined. In raisins there has been a marked fall in rates, our highest quotations for layers being at the close \$3 65; the effect of accumulated stock. In domestic dried prices have slightly improved in both State and Western apples; the other kinds of fruits are steady. In foreign green fruit we note sales of Messina lemons at auction during the week at \$2 30@3 05. The same are jobbing at \$4 00@4 25 received per steamer, and \$2 75 by sail. Havana oranges, per steamer, rule at \$11 per bbl., Porto Rico do \$10 per do. Baracoa coconuts \$55 per M, Carthagena do \$85.

SPICES.

There has been the ordinary trade, somewhat diminished by the prevailing scarcity of money, without any speculative movement or any new feature of interest. Our list of quotations remains unchanged.

Annexed are the ruling quotations in first hands.

Tea.

DUTY: 25 cents per lb.	Duty paid—	Duty paid—
Hyson, Common to fair.....	1 00 @ 1 10	do do Ex f. to finest 95 @ 1 00
do Superior to fine.....	1 15 @ 1 40	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair.. 90 @ 95
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 45 @ 1 60	do Sup'r to fine. 1 00 @ 1 08
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair.....	92 @ 1 10	do Ex f. to finest 1 10 @ 1 20
do Super. to fine.....	1 20 @ 1 45	Oolong, Common to fair.... 73 @ 80
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 48 @ 1 75	do Superior to fine.... 90 @ 1 25
Unp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	1 15 @ 1 30	do Ex fine to finest... 1 35 @ 1 60
do Sup. to fine.....	1 40 @ 1 58	Souo. & Cong., Com. to fair 75 @ 85
do do Ex. f. to finest.....	1 65 @ 1 90	do Sup'r to fine. 90 @ 1 10
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair.....	80 @ 85	do Ex f. to finest 1 25 @ 1 50
do do Sup. to fine.....	88 @ 92	

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 13, 1868.

With the exception of a slight activity in a few specialties, the general dry goods trade is without important improvement since our last report. This continued dullness, combined with the stringency of the money market gives a depressed tone to affairs, and although the prices of staple cottons show no great variation since our last review, there is no doubt but that a concession on present rates could be obtained, both in first and second hands, especially on those brands that have accumulated during the recent inactivity.

The sanguine feeling entertained by the trade, as to an improvement in the demand on the close of the Presidential election, has not been realized, and the more recent advices from the West do not suggest the probability of such a movement. The business this season has been on a fair scale, generally at remunerative rates, and there is nothing as yet to impair confidence as to the ultimate result. When winter sets in, the consumption must increase and the current demand will materially diminish the stock in dealers hands, and jobbers will thus probably be enabled to dispose of a great part of the surplus they now have on hand. The campaign may not close so successfully as had been supposed, but still, in the aggregate, there is but little cause for complaint.

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.			FROM BOSTON.		
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	D. Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.	Dry Goods cases.	Val.
Liverpool	200	\$28,495	10	.....	.....	\$4,817
British West Indies	30	1,583	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	94	9,832	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	11	1,437	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	11,500
Malta	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	150
Canada	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	123
Cuba	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	200
Africa	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	2,495
Turks Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
British Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total this week	335	\$41,347	43	.....	.....	\$19,285
Since Jan. 1, 1868	22,325	1,334,214	4,337	.....	.....	1,387,355
Same time 1867	10,461	1,363,578	5,166	.....	.....	1,135,973
" " 1860	79,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,600

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quiet, and there are but few changes in rates to report. As jobbers are still well supplied, the stock in first hands shows some signs of accumulation, and this gives a yielding tendency to prices. 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 14, do 30 12, Bedford R 30 10, Boott H 27 11, do O 34 12, do S 40 12, do W 45 17, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 12, do S 33 11, Indian Head 36 16, do 30 14, Indian Orchard A 40 14, 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 12, Lawrence C 36 15, do E 36 13, do F 36 12, do G 34 12, do H 27 11, do LL 36 12, Lyman C 36 13, 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 11, Tiger 27 8, Tremont M 33 10.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—There is nothing of interest to note in respect to these goods; they are taken in small assorted lots at our quotations, but for an important order a concession would be acceded to. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 16, do A 36 15, Andros-coggin 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 R 27 10, do S 36 12, do C 33 14, do E 12, do H 28 11, do O 30 12, do 27 9, Forrest Mills 36 14, Forestdale 36 16, Globe 27 8, Fruit of the Loom 36 18, Gold Medal 36 14, Greene Mfg Co 36 12, do 30 11, Great Falls K 36 14, do M 33 12, do S 31 11, 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 12, do 32 11, Slater J. & W. 36 15, Tuscarora 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 quiet, and on a few brands we note a reduction of 1/2 cent. Amoskeag 17 1/2, Boott 17 1/2, Graniteville D 17, Laconia 17 1/2, Pepperell 17 1/2, Stark A 17 1/2, do H 14.

PRINT CLOTHS.—The market last week was reported dull, and the sales at Providence amounted to 59,000 pieces, with the closing price for 64x64, extra, at 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 cents.

PRINTS of good design and coloring are taken in small assorted lots at full rates, but others are neglected. Oriental and Lancaster are selling at 12 cents, and the few Gloucesters that remain on the market at a still lower point. In order to effect a clearance, a good part of the curls and poor designs will probably have to be sold at a reduction on present rates. Allens 12 1/2, American 12 1/2, Amoskeag 12, Arnolds 11, Cocheco 13 1/2, Conestoga 12 1/2, Dunnell's 12 1/2, Freeman 11, Gloucester—, Hamilton 12 1/2, Home 8 1/2, Lancaster 12, London mourning 11 1/2, Mallory 15, Oriental 12 1/2, Pacific 12 1/2-13, Richmond's 12 1/2, Simpson Mourning 11 1/2, Sprague's purple and pink 13, do blue and white 14, do fancy 12 1/2, do shirtings 13, Victory 9 1/2, Wamsutta 9, Wauregan 10.

GINGHAMS are quiet. Allamance plaid 17, Caledonia 14 1/2, Glasgow 15, Hampden 12 1/2, Lancaster 16, Manchester 13 1/2.

MUSLIN DELAINES are in fair demand, especially for the new work that commands full prices. Spragues best designs are held at 19 cents. Armures 22 1/2, do plain 22, Hamilton 18-21, Lowell 20, Manchester 18 21, Pacific 18-21, do Serges 22 1/2, Piques 22, Spragues 18.

TICKINGS are dull. Albany 10 1/2, American 14, Amoskeag A C A 33, do A 21, 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, Lewis ton 36 31 1/2, do 32 28 1/2, do 30 25, Mees. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 30, Pemberton AA 26, do E 17 1/2, Swift River 17, Thorndike 17, Whit-tenden A 22 1/2, Willow Brook 27 1/2, York 30 25, do 32 31.

STRIPEs are quiet. Albany 10 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag 22, Bos-ton 15, Everett 13, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14, do G 14 1/2, Uncasville dark 14 1/2, do light 15 1/2, Whittenton AA 23, do A 20, do BB 16, do C 15, do D 12, York 22.

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

DENIMS are steady on a very restricted inquiry. Amoskeag 29, Blue Hill 15, Beaver Cr. blue 26, do CC 18, Columbian extra 29, Haymaker 18, Manchester 18, Otis AXA 27 1/2, do BB 26, do CC 23, Pearl River 26, Thorndike 17 1/2, Tremont 20.

COTTONADES are quiet. Far. & Mec. Cass 40, Lewiston 39, New York Mills 31 1/2, Plow. L. & Anv. 37 1/2.

CORSET JEANS are selling in small lots at quoted rates. Amoskeag 13 1/2, Bates 10 1/2, Everetts 15, Laconia 14, Naumkeag 14, do satteen 16, Pepperell 15, Washington satteen 16.

CAMBRICS rolled are quiet. Flat fold are taken in small lots. Siliesias are unchanged. Pequot cambrics 9 1/2, Superior 3, Victory H 8 1/2, Wash-ington 9 1/2, Wauregan 9 1/2, Blackburn Siliesias 16, Indian Orchard 15, Lonsdale twilled 14, Victory J twilled 14, Ward 12 1/2.

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

COTTON BAGS are quiet, and quotations are not so firm. American 35, Lewiston 40, Stark A 42 1/2, do C 3 bush 60.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS have shown no great change since our last review, and holders are not quite so hopeful of an increase of activity before the close of the season. Prices are not so firm, but in certain makes such as plaid poplins that are required for suits full rates are obtained.

DOMESTIC WOOLENS are dull, and the season is pretty well over. For certain class of goods, such as heavy Moscows and Beavers, the demand is still fair, as also on a few fancy cassimeres of first class finish and design, suited to the custom trade.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 12, 1868, and the corresponding weeks of 1866 and 1867, have been as follows:

	1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool	551	\$291,780	321	\$105,522	742	\$244,796
do cotton	462	148,015	272	72,901	362	114,920
do silk	139	140,394	245	171,929	421	271,533
do flax	863	129,692	479	101,075	473	116,188
Miscellaneous dry goods	346	122,713	269	192,334	272	103,453
Total	2,361	\$842,594	1,586	\$553,761	2,270	\$850,890

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

Manufactures of wool	517	\$225,299	455	\$162,335	488	\$164,039
do cotton	150	47,771	93	30,034	97	36,525
do silk	81	106,349	40	42,791	37	59,076
do flax	363	102,282	369	94,511	240	62,397
Miscellaneous dry goods	3,947	33,375	109	43,341	411	23,163
Total	5,058	\$515,178	1,066	\$373,012	1,223	\$345,200
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	2,361	842,594	1,586	553,761	2,270	850,890
Total withdrawn	7,419	\$1,357,772	2,652	\$926,773	3,493	\$1,196,090

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool	419	\$178,006	391	\$148,813	383	\$145,499
do cotton	156	56,046	196	47,840	183	48,134
do silk	103	125,625	84	102,341	41	41,034
do flax	588	158,347	479	132,021	334	90,800
Miscellaneous dry goods	45	17,098	68	23,408	49	15,411
Total	1,311	\$535,122	1,218	\$454,423	990	\$340,378
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	2,361	842,594	1,586	553,761	2,270	850,890
Total entered at the port	3,672	\$1,377,716	2,804	\$1,008,189	3,260	\$1,191,268

Dry Goods.

AMERICAN SILKS.

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Machine Twist,
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Trams and Organzines,
FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE CASSI-
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Sultana Shawls.
Fond du Lac Blue Jeans.
Fine 6-4 Cheviot Coatings.
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Shirting Flannels and
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The Transfer Books will remain closed until November 2d. By order,

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And all kinds of
COTTON CANVAS FELTING DUCK, CARCOVER-
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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., and Western Union.

PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An interesting paper was lately read by Dr. A. W. Hall, before the New York Society of Practical Engineers, on the causes and modes of preventing railroad accidents. The speaker said—

"That with a trifling increase of outlay many dangers might be avoided by evading heavy grades and sharp curves. The most frequent cause of accidents was broken rails; the second frequent cause of loss of life was from the burning of cars. A third class of accidents was caused by 'misplaced switches.' Collisions are considered as the fourth class. Obstructions on the tracks are also a frightful source of disaster. The speaker said that the breaking of rails could not be entirely avoided. When accidents are caused by the misplacement of a switch, the speaker was in favor of trying the offenders for their lives. It was also recommended that the speed of trains approaching a switch be reduced to four miles an hour. Collisions can be avoided altogether by the adoption of a good system of time tables, correct time pieces, and a code of signals, all of which should be rigidly adhered to. The abolishment of the single-track system would also greatly reduce the proportion of collisions. Accidents from obstructions would be prevented by the fencing in of the roads from one end to the other, so as to prevent cattle from trespassing on the tracks. A perfect system of brakes, acting on the entire train, under control of the engineer, and made so as to be applied by steam power, would be of incalculable service in checking a train approaching an obstruction, while the general adoption of the calcium light would as a rule, reveal the presence of the obstacle in time to admit of the slackening of speed. The breaking of axles, which always occurred close up to the inner face of the wheel, could to a great measure be guarded against by having at convenient intervals along the road an apparatus for testing the condition of the axles. Returning, however to the most important and dangerous class of accidents, it was evident that from whatever cause cars were set on fire there was no necessity for incurring even the slightest risk of this kind. It was not necessary that cars should be built of wood; or, indeed, have any combustible material in their construction. Railway companies should be compelled by legislation to build cars of non-combustible materials."

ERIE RAILWAY.—In regard to the projected operations of this company in building branches and improvements, of which so much has lately been said, the following is stated positively in one of our exchanges:

"The Erie Railway Company have commenced laying the second track between Buffalo and Lancaster; steel rails are to be used. One hundred and fifty men are employed, and the work will be pushed with the utmost vigor."

The Quincy Bridge is completed, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad gains by it more than appears at first sight. It will now be able to run cars through to St. Joseph, to Omaha, and soon to Kansas City, giving Chicago close connection with the whole system of Kansas railroads, and the fertile country in Missouri and Kansas, which is growing more rapidly, perhaps, than any other part of the country, and will soon be the greatest stock growing region in America. The bridge was to be tested this morning, and will very soon, doubtless, be ready for use.—Western Railroad Gazette.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings for various railroads from 1866 to 1868. Columns include railroad names and monthly earnings for 1866, 1867, and 1868. Rows include 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, and Western Union.

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 out-standing, Dividend, Last paid, rate, FRIDAY Bid. Ask. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

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

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

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
<p>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.</p>													
<p>Railroad:</p>													
Montgomery & West Point: Bonds '70	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	...	...	General Mortgage	175,000	8	Mar. & Sep.	1870	...	...
Income Bonds	310,000	7	do	1876	...	...	Rome, Watert. & Ogdens:	731,600	7	Mar. & Sep.	1880	93	95
Mortgage Bonds (new)	750,000	7	do	1881	...	...	Sinking Fund (Wat. & Rome)	511,500	7	Jun. & Dec.	'69-'74	...	...
Morris and Essex (\$6,347,437):	5,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1915	95	96	Potsdam & Watertown, guar.	547,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1891	...	...
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	3,500,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	88%	88%	R. W. & O., sinking fund	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	...	...
2d do	196,000	7	Jan. & July	1881	...	...	Kulland: 1st Mortgage	946,000	7	do	1863	...	...
Naugatuck: 1st Mortgage (convert.)	174,000	6	do	1881	...	...	do	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875	...	...
New Bedford & Taunton	450,000	7	Jan. & July	1869	...	...	Sacramento Valley: 1st Mortgage	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881	...	...
N. Haven & Northampton: Bonds	200,000	6	April & Oct	1874	...	...	2d Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894	93	95
Hampshire & Hamden R.R. do	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873	...	...	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute:	2,800,000	7	do	1894	99	...
New Jersey (\$850,000): Bonds of 1853	140,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	...	...	1st Mortgage	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	...	83
New London Northern: 1st Mortgage	2,741,000	8	Jan. & July	1886	...	...	2d Mortgage preferred	2,200,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1892	...	...
New Orleans, Jackson & Gt. North:	1,085,000	8	April & Oct	1890	...	...	do income	1,372,000	7	April & Oct.	1894	...	...
1st Mortgage Sinking Fund	1,842,600	8	Apr. & Oct.	1889	...	...	St. Louis & Iron Mountain: 1st mort	700,000	7	J. A. J. & O.	1900	...	...
2d Mortgage	6,189,154	6	May & Nov	1883	90	...	St. Louis, Jacksonv. & Chic: 1st Mort	1,200,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	...	...
New Orleans, Opelous. & Gt. West.:	2,900,000	6	June & Dec	1887	...	...	St. Paul & Chicago (\$4,000,000):	981,000	6	June & Dec	1892	...	...
1st Mortgage Construction Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	82	...	1st Mort. land grant, S. F. guar.	1,200,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	...	...
New York Central:	671,000	6	do	1883	82	93	1st Land Grant Mortgage (tax free)	1,200,000	7	June & Dec	1892	...	...
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	1,514,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	110	104	Sandusky and Cincinnati:	981,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1900	...	...
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	453,000	7	do	1876	...	...	Mortgage bonds	1,290,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	...	...
Real Estate Bonds	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	99	...	Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:	818,200	7	Jan. & July	1875	...	...
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	1,797,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893	...	...	1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872	...	...
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,99,500	6	June & Dec	1871	...	...	Funded Bonds	2,275,311	5	Jan. & July	1886	...	...
Convertible Bonds	1,062,500	6	April & Oct	1875	...	...	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville:	1,492,633	6	Jan. & July	1886	...	...
New York and Harlem (\$5,993,625):	250,000	6	Jan. & Aug	73-'75	...	...	1st Mortgage	250,000	7	Mar. & Sept	18—	...	...
1st General Mortgage	100,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881	...	...	Domestic Bonds	300,000	6	Jan. & July	'70-'72	...	...
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	...	...	3d Mortgage	300,000	6	do	'70-'72	...	...
4th Mortgage	1,937,000	6	Quarterly	irred.	...	...	Special Mortgage	175,000	6	do	'65-'68	...	...
N York and New Haven: Mort. Bonds	1,064,500	6	Jan. & July	1885	84	85%	S. W. Pacific, Railroad:	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	...	...
N. Y., Prov. and Boston: 1st Mort.	125,900	6	April & Oct	1874	...	...	Bonds guar. by At. & Pacific R.R.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1886	...	...
Improvement Bonds	700,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1869	...	...	Southern Minnesota: Land Grant B'd	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1886	...	...
Northern Central (\$5,182,000):	145,000	7	do	1868	...	...	Staten Island: 1st Mortgage	1,721,514	7	April & Oct	1876	...	...
1st Mortgage, State (Md.) Loan	339,000	8	do	1867	...	...	Syra. Bing. and N. Y.: 1st Mortgage	1,600,000	7	June & Dec	1894	85	...
2d do	1,500,000	6	do	1896	...	...	Toledo, Peo & Warsaw: 1st Mort, E.D.	775,000	...	...	82	...	...
3d do	1,937,000	6	do	1887	99	90	1st Mortgage, W.D.	498,000	...	...	...	...	...
3d do	1,064,500	6	do	1887	108	108%	do W.D.	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	...	91%
Northern New Hampshire: Bonds	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	...	...	1st Mort. (Tol. & Illinois RR)	2,500,000	7	do	1890	...	91%
North Eastern: 1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	...	...	1st Mort. (L. Erie, Wab & St L. RR.)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1878	...	...
2d Mortgage	100,000	7	do	1870	...	...	2d Mort. (Tol. & Wab. RR.)	1,500,000	7	do	1878	...	62
North Carolina: Loan	300,000	7	do	1870	...	...	2d Mort. (Wab. & West. Railway)	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1883	72	75
North Missouri (\$6,000,000)	987,000	7	Jan. & July	1869	...	...	Equipment (Tol. & Wab. Railway)	1,800,000	7	Quarterly	1907	...	...
1st General Mortgage	2,050,000	7	do	1872	95	...	Consolid. Mortgage Bonds	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887	...	...
Mortgage Bonds	850,000	7	do	1872	...	...	Troy and Boston: 1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885	...	...
Chatteel Mortgage	750,000	7	do	1874	...	...	2d Mortgage	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	...	...
Norwich and Worcester (\$580,000):	1,338,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1877	...	...	3d do	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882	...	...
General Mortgage	1,458,000	6	var.	75-'76	...	...	Convertible	2,000,000	6	June & Dec	1905	...	...
Steamboat Mortgage	400,000	6	May & Nov.	1866	80	...	Union and Logansport: 1st mort.	18,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'96-'98	102%	102
Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:	1,130,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	...	...	Union Pacific: 1st Mortgage coupon	1,500,000	7	June & Dec	1861	76%	77%
1st Mortgage	573,500	8	May & Nov.	1873	...	...	Vt. Central & Vt. & Canada: 1st mort	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi: 1st Mort. E.D.	350,000	7	May & Nov.	1916	...	...	2d do	550,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	92	...
1st Mortgage, W. D.	200,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1891	...	...	Virginia & Tennessee (\$2,177,000):	500,000	...	June & Dec	1872	...	...
2d Mortgage, W. D.	198,500	7	May & Nov.	'70-'80	...	...	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	...	do	1884	...	...
1st Mortgage consolidated	375,000	7	do	1885	...	...	3d do	448,000	...	do	1865	...	...
2d Colony & Newport: Bonds	7,000,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1898	...	...	Income Mortgage	511,400	7	Feb. & Aug	1875	...	...
Bonds	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1880	100%	101%	Westchester & Philadelphia:	400,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	...	...
Orange & Alexandria (\$2,627,762):	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1880	96%	96%	1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	562,800	8	April & Oct	1878	...	...
1st Mortgage	762,000	7	do	1880	...	...	2d do, registered	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	79	80
2d do or 1st Extension	1,150,000	7	do	1872	...	...	Western Maryland: 1st Mortgage	200,000	6	do	1890	...	...
3d do or 2d Extension	1,075,000	7	Mch & Sept	1898	...	...	1st do, guaranteed	600,000	...	...	90	91	
Oswego & Rome:	4,972,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	100%	101%	2d do, guaranteed, Balt	3,155,400	7	Feb. & Aug	1896	...	...
1st Mortgage (guar. by R. W. & O.)	4,880,000	6	April & Oct	1875	96%	96%	Western Union: 1st Mortgage	1,000,000	8	Jan. & July	1897	...	...
Income	59,000	6	var.	'69-'71	...	...	Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford:	1,000,000	8	Jan. & July	1897	...	...
Oswego and Syracuse: 1st Mortgage	3,400,000	...	Jan. & July	1910	...	...	1st mort. (endors. by State of N.C.)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & Dec.	1886	...	...
2d Mortgage	6,375,733	5	...	1890	...	...	2d mortgage	500,000	7	May & Nov.	1873	...	...
Pacific, of Missouri:	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876	...	...	York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):	155,500	6	May & Nov.	1870	...	...
1st Mortgage (gold)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	79%	80	1st Mortgage	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871	...	...
Mortgage construction bonds	5,000,000	6	do	1881	86	86%	2d do	500,000	6	do	1877	...	...
Panama: 1st Mortgage, sterling	4,000,000	6	...	1901	...	...	3d do (guaranteed Baltimore)	2,089,400	6	Jan. & July	1886	...	...
2d Mortgage, sterling	1,000,000	7	...	1877	79%	80	Chesapeake and Delaware: 1st Mort.	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870	...	...
Peninsula: 1st Mortgage	5,000,000	6	...	1881	86	86%	Chesapeake and Ohio: Maryl'd Loan	4,375,000	5	do	1890	...	...
Pennsylvania (\$19,687,573):	4,000,000	6	...	1901	...	...	Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	1,699,500	6	...	1885	...	...
1st Mortgage	102,100	6	Jan. & July	1882	...	...	Preferred Bonds	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	...	80
2d do	2,656,600	6	April & Oct	1870	95%	...	Delaware Division: 1st Mortgage	531,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870	...	...
General Mortgage Bonds	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871	...	...	Bonds, Nov. 1, 1867	1,500,000	7	May & Nov	1877	...	...
Short Bonds or Debentures	1,521,000	6	do	1880	93	...	Erie of Pennsylvania: 1st Mortgage	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865	...	...
Bonds due State of Pennsylvania	976,800	6	do	1880	...	...	Lehigh Coal and Nav.: Loan of 1870	384,162	6	Quarterly	1870	100	100
Phila. and Balt. Central (\$800,000):	171,500	6	do	1886	103	...	Loan of 1884	5,606,122	6	do	1884	84	84%
1st Mortgage	200,000	6	May & Nov.	1868	...	...	Loan of 1897	2,000,000	6	do	1897	93	93%
Philadelphia and Erie (\$10,600,000):	411,000	6	Jan. & July	1884	...	...	Gold Loan of 1897	5,000,000	6	June & Dec	1897	...	...
1st Mortgage on 40 miles	1,415,000	6	April & Oct	'71-'87	...	...	Convertible of 1877	1,201,850	6	do	1877	87	...
1st Mortgage (general)	2,000,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889	...	...	Monongahela Navigation: Mortgage	148,000	6	Jan. & July	1887	...	...
2d do (general)	5,250,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	102	104	Morris, Mortgage Bonds	782,250	6	April & Oct	1876	...	...
Phladel., Germant. & Norristown:	5,160,000	7	do	1912	93	...	Boat Loan	267,010	7	do	1885	80	...
Convertible Loan	2,000,000	6	do	1876	...	...	Schuylkill Navigation: (\$7,775,720)	1,761,2					

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations by J. M. Weith & Co., 15 New Street and 7 Broadway.

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Asked prices.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Asked prices.

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

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Asked prices.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stock List including company names, capital, net assets, dividends, and periods.

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, and Date.

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 top in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

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

Ashes—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort... 100 lb 7 75 @ 7 87 1/2 Pearl, 1st sort... 9 1 1/2 @ 9 25

Beeswax—Duty: 20 per cent ad val. American yellow... 42 @ 43

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin... 43 @ 00

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

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard... per M. 11 00 @ 12 50 Crotons... 20 00 @ 22 00 Philadelphia Fronts... 40 00 @ 43 00

Bristles—Duty: 15 cents; hogs hair 1 per lb. Amer n. gray & wh. 40 @ 2 50

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

Fresh pail... 55 @ 58 State firkins, prime... 43 @ 46 State firkins, ordinary... 40 @ 43 State, hi-fir., prime... 45 @ 47 State, hi-fir., ordin'y... 40 @ 44 Welsh tubs, prime... 40 @ 45 Welsh tubs, ordinary... 36 @ 49 Western, good... 34 @ 36 Western, fair... 30 @ 34 Penn., dairy, prime... .. @ .. Penn., dairy, good... .. @ .. Canada... .. @ .. Grease... .. @ ..

Cheese— Factory prime... 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 Factory fair... 13 1/2 @ 16 Farm Dairies prime... 15 @ 17 Farm Dairies fair... 13 1/2 @ 15 Farm Dairies common... 12 @ 13 Skimmed... 5 @ 12

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 8; t. earine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Refined sperm, city... 45 @ 48 Sperm, patent... 58 @ 60 Stearic... 30 @ 31 Adamantine... 21 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale 80 lb... @ 2 00

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb. One inch & upward 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel. Newcastle G. S. 2,240 lb. 10 50 @ .. Liverpool Gas Cannel... 15 00 @ .. Liverpool House Cannel... @ 20 00 Liverpool Orrel... @ .. Anthracite... 11 00 @ 12 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (in bond) (gold) 15 @ 17 Maracaibo do... (gold) 28 @ 30 Guayaquil do... (gold) 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 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. square foot, 3 cents per lb. Sheathing, new... 33 @ .. Bolts... 33 @ .. Braziers... 38 @ .. Sheathing, &c., old... 20 @ 21 Sheathing, yellow metal... 26 @ .. Bolts, yellow metal... 26 @ .. Pig Chile... @ .. American Ingot... 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila... 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 Phila... 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 Assafœtidi, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 80 per cent ad val; Balsam Copalvi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 per cent ad val; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Caster Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent.; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$250; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Reddo, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 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 05 @ .. Alees, Cape... 6 @ 21 Alees, Socotrine... 75 @ 85 Alum... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Annato, good to prime... 70 @ 1 50 Antimony, Reg. of, g'd... 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Argols, Crude... 18 @ .. Argols, Refined, gold... 21 1/2 @ 25 Arsenic, Powdered... @ 2 1/2 Assafœtida... 25 @ 40 Balsam Copivi... 85 @ .. Balsam Tolu... 1 25 @ .. Balsam Peru... @ 3 50 Bark Petayo... 45 @ .. Berries, Persian, gold... 27 @ 31 Bi Carb. Soda, New-castle, gold... 4 @ 4 1-16 Bi Chromate Potash... @ 17 1/2 Bleaching Powder... 4 25 @ 4 37 1/2 Borax, Refined... 36 1/2 @ 37 Brimstone, Crude per ton... (gold) 65 00 @ 70 00 Brimstone, Am. Roll per lb... 5 @ 6 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... (gold) @ .. Camphor, Refined... 1 08 @ .. Cantharides... 1 65 @ .. Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 18 @ 18 1/2 Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 25 @ 4 00 Castor Oil... @ 35 Chamomile Flow's per lb... 15 @ 50 Chlorate Potash (gold) 34 @ 85 Caustic Soda... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Caraway Seed... 17 1/2 @ .. Coriander Seed... 14 @ 15 Cochineal, Hon. (gold) 79 @ 83 Cochineal, Mexic'n (g'd) @ 70 Cochineal, American... @ 2 Cream Tartar, pr. (gold) @ 30 Cutch... 8 1/2 @ .. Epsom Salts... 3 1/2 @ 4 Extract Logwood... 11 1/2 @ .. Fennel Seed... 17 @ .. Flowers, Benzoin per oz. 80 @ 60 Gambier... gold 4 1/2 @ .. Gamboge... 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginseng, West... 90 @ 95 Ginseng, Southern... 85 @ 1 00 Gum Arabic, Picked... 45 @ 75 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 37 @ 38 Gum Benzoin... 50 @ 85 Gum Kowrie... 82 @ 84 Gum Geeda... gold 15 1/2 @ 16 Gum Damar... 45 @ 51 Gum Myrrh, East India... 55 @ .. Gum Myrrh, Turkey... @ 33 Gum Senegal... 35 @ 40 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts... 60 @ 1 00 Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey, gold... 60 @ 1 00 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 65 @ 8 70 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ .. Ipecacuanha, Brazil... 3 00 @ 3 75 Jalap, in bond gold... 85 @ 90 Lac Dye... 30 @ 45 Licorice Paste, Calabria... 27 1/2 @ 32 Licorice, Paste, Sicily... 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste Spanish Solid... 29 @ 30 Licorice Paste, Greek... 31 @ .. Madder, Dutch (gold) 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 do, French, EX F. do 15 @ ..

Manna, large flake... 1 70 @ 1 75 Manna, small flake... 95 @ .. Mustard Seed, Cal... 9 @ 9 1/2 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 60 @ 4 50 Oil Peppermint, pure... @ 4 75 Oil Vitriol... @ 4 Opium, Turkey (gold) 9 25 @ 9 50 Oxalic Acid... @ 83 Phosphorus... @ 85 Prussiate Potash... 33 @ 40 Quicksilver... 76 @ 77 Rhubarb, China... 2 25 @ 3 25 Sago, Pealed... 8 1/2 @ 10 Salarratus... 20 @ .. Sal Am'niac, Ref (gold) 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Sal Soda, Newcastle... 1 77 1/2 @ 1 80 Sarsaparilla, H. g'd in b'd 28 @ 30 Sarsaparilla, Mex... @ 15 Senna Root... 37 1/2 @ .. Senna, Alexandria... 25 @ 28 Senna, East India... 20 @ .. Shell Lac... 44 @ 51 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (g'd) 2 37 1/2 @ 2 62 1/2 Sugar L'd, W'e... @ 25 Sulp Quinine, Am oz 2 35 @ .. Sulphate Morphine... 9 00 @ .. Tart'c Acid (g'd) per lb 48 @ 48 1/2 Tapioca... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 Verdigris, dry & ex dry 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Vitriol, Blue... 9 1/2 @ 11

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

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood, gold, per ton @ 175 00 Fustic, Cuba... 29 00 @ 31 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... @ .. Logwood, Cam... @ .. Logwood, Hond... @ .. Logwood, Tabasco... @ .. Logwood, St. Dom... 28 00 @ .. Logwood, Jamaica... @ 28 00 Limawood... 72 50 @ .. Barwood... 26 00 @ .. Sapanwood, Manila... 75 @ ..

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

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Dry Cod... per cwt. 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... @ .. Mackerel, No. 1, By new 2 1/2 50 @ 22 50 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay n'w... @ 19 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 @ 13 25 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 28 00 @ 30 00 Salmon, Pickled, p'ce... @ .. 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 00 @ 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. 45 @ 50 do Buenos A... cur. 42 1/2 @ 50 do Vera Cruz, gold... @ .. do Tampico... gold... 57 1/2 @ .. do Matamoros, gold 52 1/2 @ 50 do Payta... cur. @ 50 do Cape... cur. 47 1/2 @ 52 1/2 Deer, San Juan per lb gold 42 1/2 @ .. do Central America... @ 50 do Honduras... gold... @ 47 1/2 do Sisal... gold... @ 47 1/2 do Para... gold... 47 1/2 @ 50 do Vera Cruz... gold... @ 50 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 cent per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. Subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 per cent 6x8 to 7x9... 50 ft 7 75 @ 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 00 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 Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick) New 1st is of Mar. 11 Discount 45 @ 50 per cent 6x8 to 8x10... 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 qlts) 22 00 @ 18 00 24x54 to 32x56 (3 qlts) 24 00 @ 20 00 32x58 to 34x60 (3 qlts) 27 00 @ 23 00 English sells at 35 per cent off above rates.

Groceries—See special report.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 1 cent or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, light & h'y... 18 1/2 @ 18 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 @ 21 1/2

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, mix'd per lb gold 29 @ .. Buenos Ayres, mixed... @ 27 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; Suni and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Famp 1 cent per lb. Amer. Dressed... per ton 275 00 @ 315 00 do Undressed... @ .. Russia, Clean... (gold) 350 00 @ 360 00 Italian... (gold) 230 00 @ 240 00 Manila... (gold) 11 1/2 @ 12 Sisal... 10 @ 10 Tampico... 7 @ 7 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 22 1/2 @ 23 Montevideo... do 22 @ 22 1/2 Rio Grande... do 22 @ 21 1/2 Orinoco... do 21 @ 21 1/2 California... do 20 @ 21 1/2 San Juan... do 18 @ 19 Matamoros... do 16 @ 18 Vera Cruz... do 18 1/2 @ 20 Lampico... do 18 @ 19 Bogota... do 18 @ 19 Porto Cabello... do 18 @ 19 Maracaibo... do 14 @ 15 Truxillo... do 19 @ 20 Bahia... do 15 @ 16 Rio Hache... do 14 @ 15 Curacao... do 18 @ 14 S. Domingo & Pt. au Platt... do 14 @ 15 Texas... do 16 @ 18 Western... do 16 @ 18 Dry Salted Hides— Chili... gold 15 @ 16 Payta... do 15 @ 16 Maranh... do 13 @ 14 Pernambuco... do 13 1/2 @ 14 Bahia... do 13 @ 14 Matamoros... do 14 1/2 @ 15 Maracaibo... do 12 @ 13 Savanilla... do 12 @ 13 Wet Salted Hides— Bue Ayres... per lb g'd 11 1/2 @ 12 Rio Grande... do... @ .. Calif... do... @ .. Para... do 11 @ 11 1/2 New Orleans... cur 12 @ 13 City sh'ter trim. & cured... 13 @ 18 1/2

Upper Leather Stock—		
B. A. & Rio Gr. Ktp	24	21
Sierra Leone.. cash	28	29
Gambia & Bissau..	24	26
Zanibar.....	18	19
East India Stock—		
Calcutta, city sl'hter		
p. gold.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
Calcutta, dead green	13	13 1/2
do buffalo, p. b	13	13 1/2
Manilla & Batavia,		
buffalo.....		
Honey—Duty, 20 cent		
p. gallon.		
Ouba (duty paid) (gc. d	77	80
Hops—Duty: 5 cents		
p. lb.		
Crop of 1868.....	16	25
do of 1867.....	5	20
Bavarian.....	15	23
Horns—Duty, 10 cent		
ad val.		
Ox, Rio Grande.....	7 00	8 00
Ox, American.....		6 00
India Rubber—Duty, 10		
p. cent.		
ad val.		
Para, Fine.....	82	
Para, Medium.....		
Para, Coarse.....		
East India.....		
Carthage, &c.....		
Indigo—Duty FREE.		
Bengal.....(gold) p. lb	1 60	2 25
Oude.....(gold)		
Madras.....(gold)	98	1 05
Manila.....(gold)	70	1 02 1/2
Guatemala.....(gold)	1 35	1 55
Caraccas.....(gold)		
Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2		
cents p. lb.		
Railroad, 70 cents		
p. lb.; Boiler		
and Plate, 1 1/2 cents		
p. lb.; Sheet, Band,		
Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2		
cents p. lb.; Pig, \$9		
p. ton; Polished Sheet,		
3 cents p. lb.		
Pig, Scotch, No 1.		
p. ton 41 00		45 00
Pig, American, No. 1..	41 00	43 00
Pig, American, No. 2..	37 00	39 00
Bar, Ref'd Eng & Amer	9 00	9 50
Bar, Swedes, assorted		
sizes (in gold)....	82 00	87 00
Bar Swedes, ordinary		
sizes.....		155 80
Bar, English and Amer-		
ican, Refined.....	100 00	
do do Common 90 00		
Scroll.....	180 00	175 00
Ovals and Half Round	125 00	155 30
Band.....	130 00	
Horse Shoe.....	130 00	
Rods, 5-8 to 3-16 inch..	105 00	165 00
Hoop.....	135 00	190 00
Nail Rod.....	9 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, Russia.....	11 1/2	13
Sheet, Single, Double		
and Treble.....	5 1/2	7 1/2
Rails, Eng. (g'd) p. ton	51 00	52 00
do American.....	79 00	81 00
Ivory—Duty, 10 cent		
ad val.		
East India, Prime p. lb	3 30	3 15
East Ind., Billiard Ball	3 00	3 25
African, Prime.....	2 50	2 87
African, Scrivel., W.C.	1 25	2 25
Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2		
p. 100 lb; Old		
Lead, 1 1/2 cents		
p. lb; Pipe and Sheet,		
2 1/2 cents p. lb.		
Galena.....	100 lb	
Spanish.....(gold)	6 45	6 50
German.....(gold)	6 42 1/2	6 45
English.....(gold)	6 75	6 87 1/2
Bar.....	net	10 50
Pipe and Sheet.....	net	12 00
Leather—Duty: sole 35,		
upper 30		
cent ad val.		
Oak, sl'hter, heavy p. lb	88	46
do do middle	38	44
do do light..	36	40
do do drop, heavy	40	44
do do middle	42	46
do do light..	42	44
Oak, rough slaughter.	38	44
Hem'k, B. A., &c., h'y	27 1/2	29
do do middle.	28 1/2	29 1/2
do do light.	28 1/2	29 1/2
do Califor., heavy	27	25
do do middle.	28	29
do do light.	28	29
do Orino., heavy.	25	27
do do middle.	28	29
do do light.	28	29
do rough.....	85	39
do good damaged	25	26 1/2
do poor do	20	22
Lime—Duty: 10 cent		
ad val.		
Rockland, com. p. bbl.		1 60
do heavy.....		2 00
Lumber, &c.—Duty: Lumber, 20		
cent ad val.; Staves, 10 cent		
ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.		
Bird's-eye maple, logs, p. ft.	6	7
Black walnut.....	M. ft. 50	00@70 00
Black walnut, logs, sup it	8	9
Black walnut, tatches.....	15	20
do figur'd & blis'd	22	1 25
Yellow pine timber, Geo		
p. M. ft.....	33 00	38 00
White oak, logs, p. cub. ft.	45	50
do plank, p. M. ft. 50	00	55 00
par & W wood b'ds &		
alk.....	45 00	55 00

Cherry boards and plank..	70 00	80 00
Oak and ash.....	45 00	60 00
Maple and birch.....	30 00	45 00
White pine b'x boards.....	23 00	27 00
White pine merchantable		
b'x boards.....	27 00	30 00
Clear pine.....	60 00	70 00
Laths.....	M 3 00	
Hemlock... 3x4, per piece		22
do... 4x6, do		50
do... bds, do		22@ 25
Spruce..... bds, do		23@ 28
do plk 1 1/2 in. do		31@ 32
do... do 2 in. do		35@ 50
do strips, 2x4 do		18@ 20
do per Mft. 19	00	22 00
Mahogany, Cedar, Rose-		
wood—Duty free.		
Manogany St. Doin-		
go crotches p. ft.	25	50
do St. Domingo,		
ordinary logs.....	7	10
do Port-au-Platt,		
crotches.....	30	40
do Port-au-Platt,		
logs.....	10	14
do Nuevitas.....	10	14
do Mansanilla..	8	10
do Mexican.....	11	15
do Honduras		
(American wood)..	14	20
Cedar, Nuevitas.....	12	13
do Mansanilla.....	12	13
do Mexican.....	8	10
do Florida. p. c. ft.	25	75
Rosewood, R. Jan. p. lb	5	8
do Bahia.....	4	6
Molasses.—See special report.		
Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2;		
horse shoe 2 cents p. lb.		
Cut, 4d. @ 60d. p. 100 lb		5 50
Clinch.....		7 00
Horseshoe, f'd (6d) p. lb	27	30
Copper.....	40	
Yellow metal.....	26	
Zinc.....	18	
Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of		
turpentine 30 cents p. gallon; crude		
Turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20		
p. cent ad val.		
Turpentine, soft. p. 280 lb	3 75	
Tar, N. County p. bbl.	3 00	3 25
Tar, Wilmington.....	3 25	3 60
Pitch City.....	2 90	3 00
Spirits turpentine p. gal	45	45 1/2
Wosin, com'n. p. 280 lb		2 25
do strained and No. 2..	2 30	2 75
do No. 1.....	3 00	4 50
do Pale.....	5 00	6 00
do extra pale.....	6 50	7 50
Oakum—Duty fr., p. lb	8	11
Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val.		
City thin obl'g, in bbls.		
do in bags.....		
West. thin obl'g, do	57 50	58 00
Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and		
rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad		
oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning		
fluid, 50 cents p. gallon; palm, seal,		
and cocoa nut, 10 cent ad val.;		
sperm and whale or other fish (for-		
eign fisheries), 20 cent ad val.		
Olive, Mar's, qs (gold)		
per case.....	3 60	
do in casks. p. gall.	2 35	2 40
Palm.....	12	12 1/2
Linseed, city.....	97	99
Whale, crude.....	1 15	1 25
do bleached winter	1 30	1 35
Sperm, crude.....	1 95	2 00
do wint, unbleach.	2 15	2 20
Lard oil, prime.....	1 40	1 45
Red oil, city dist. Elaine	95	1 00
do saponified, west'n		95
Bank.....	95	1 00
Straits.....	1 00	1 05
Paraffine, 28 & 30 gr.		
Lubricating.....	25	30
Kerosene.....(free).	25	26
Paints—Duty: on white lead, red		
lead, and litharge, dry or ground in		
oil, 3 cents p. lb; Paris white and		
whiting, 1 cent p. lb; dry ochres, 56		
cents p. 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents		
p. lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1.50 p. 100		
lb; Spanish brown 25 cent ad val.;		
China clay, \$5 p. ton; Venetian red		
and vermilion 25 cent ad val.;		
white chalk, \$10 p. ton.		
Litharge, City.....		11
Lead, red, City.....		11
do white, American,		
pure, in oil.....		13
do white, American,		
pure, dry.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Zinc, white, American,		
dry, No. 1.....	9	9 1/2
do white, American,		
No. 1, in oil.....	9	12
do White, French, dry		12 1/2
do white, French, in		
oil.....	14	17
Ochre, yellow, French,		
dry.....	2	2
do ground, in oil..	8	10
Spanish brown, dry p.		
100 lb.....	1 00	1 25
do gr'd in oil. p. lb	8	9
Paris wh., No. 1.....	2 1/2	3
Chrome, yellow, dry..	15	35
Whiting, Amer p. 100 lb	2 00	2 12 1/2
Vermilion, China, p. lb	1 09	1 10

Vermillion, Trieste... 1 01		1 02
do Cal.....	1 12	1 20
do Amer. com.....	22	27
Venet. red (N.C.) p. cwt 2 62 1/2		3 00
Carmine, city made p. lb	16 00	20 00
Plumbago.....		6
China clay, p. ton.....	30 00	32 00
Chalk.....		1 1/2
Chalk, block.....	p. ton	23 00 @ 24 00
Barytes, American p. lb		1 1/2
Barytes, Foreign.....		
Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents;		
refined, 40 cents p. gallon.		
Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. p. gal	17	18
do in bulk.....	12 1/2	13
refined in bond, prime		
L. S. to W. (110 @		
115 test).....		
do Standard white	27 1/2	28
Naptha, refined, 63-73		
grav.....	11 1/2	13
Residuum.....	p. bbl.	3 80
Provisions—Duty: beef and pork,		
1 ct; rams, bacon, and lard, 2 cts p. lb		
Pork, new mess, p. bbl. 23 50		29 25
Pork, old mess.....	26 50	27 00
Pork, prime mess.....	23 00	26 00
do prime.....	21 50	24 00
Beef, plain mess.....	10 00	16 50
do extra mess.....	16 00	20 00
do hams, new.....	28 00	30 50
Hams.....	12	16
Shoulders.....	11	11 1/2
Lard.....	15 1/2	17
Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents p. lb.;		
paddy 1 1/2 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents		
p. lb.		
Carolina.....	p. 100 lb	8 75 @ 9 50
Rangoon Dressed, gold		
duty paid.....	9 00	9 12 1/2
Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents p. 100 lb;		
bulk, 18 cents p. 100 lb.		
Turks Islands p. bush.		48
Cadiz.....		
Liverpool, gr'd p. sack	1 85	1 87 1/2
do fine, Ashton's (g'd)	2 50	
do fine, Worthing's		2 80
Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents;		
refined and partially refined, 3 cents;		
nitrate soda, 1 cent p. lb.		
Refined, pure.....	p. lb	15 @ 15 1/2
Crude.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Nitrate soda.....	gold	4 1/2 @ 5
Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp,		
1 cent p. lb; canary, \$1 p. bushel of		
60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent		
ad val.		
Clover.....	p. lb	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Timothy, reaped p. bus		3 10
Canary.....	p. bus	5 40 @ 6 25
Hemp.....		2 65 @ 2 70
Lins'd Am. rough p. bus	2 60	
do Calc'a, Bost'n, g'd		2 17 1/2
do do New Yk, g'd		2 17 1/2
Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents p. lb.		
Drop.....	p. lb	12 @
Buck.....		13 @
Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk,		
35 cent.		
Tsateles, No. 1 @ 3. p. lb	9 50	11 00
Taysaams, superior,		
No. 1.....	10 00	10 25
do medium, No. 2..	8 50	9 00
Canton, re-reel, No. 1 @ 2	8 00	8 75
Canton, Extra Fine... 9 00		
Japan, superior.....	11 50	13 00
do Good.....	10 00	10 50
do Medium.....	8 50	9 00
Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and		
plates, \$1 50 p. 100 lbs.		
Plates, for, p. 100 lb gold	7 25	
do domestic p. lb	10	11
Spices.—See special report.		
Spirits—Duty: Brandy, for first proof		
\$3 p. gallon; Gin, rum and whiskey,		
for first proof, \$2 50 p. gallon.		
Brandy, Otard, Dupuy		
& Co. (gold) p. gal.	5 50	13 00
Brandy, Pinet, Castil-		
lon & Co (gold) 5 50		17 00
do Hennessy (gold) 5 50		18 00
do Marett & Co (g'd) 5 50		10 00
do Leger Freres do 5 00		10 00
do oth for, b'ds (g'd) 5 00		10 00
Rum, Jam., 4th p. (g'd) 4 50		4 75
do St. Croix, 3d		
proof.....(gold) 3 50		3 75
Gin, diff. brands, (gold) 3 00		4 55
Domestic Liquors—Cash.		
Brandy, gin & p. sp'its in b.....		
Rum, pure.....		
Whiskey.....	1 05	1 07
Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued		
at 7 cents p. lb or under, 2 1/2 cents;		
over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cts		
p. lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents p. lb		
and 10 cent ad val. (Store prices.)		
English, cast, p. lb..	18	23
English, spring.....	10	12 1/2
English blister.....	11 1/2	20
English machinery....	18 1/2	16
English German.....	14	16
American blister.....	10 1/2	16
American cast Tool		19
American spring do	10	18
American mach'y do		13
American German do	10	18

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val.		
Siolly.....	p. ton..	50 00 @ 195 00
Sugar.—See special report.		
Tallow—Duty: 1 cent p. lb.		
American, prime, coun-		
try and city p. lb... 12 1/2		12 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.....	p. lb (gold)	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Straits.....	(gold)	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
English.....	(gold)	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Plates, char. I. C. p. box 11	25	11 75
do I. C. Coke.....	9 50	10 50
do Terne Charcoal 10 50		11 00
do Terne Coke....	8 50	8 75
Tobacco.—See special report.		
Wines—Duty: Value not over 50 cts		
p. gallon,		

Commercial Cards.



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Manufacture the largest variety of Store Seats and Stools. Send for Illustrated Circular.

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for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPELCO.
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steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN
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One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult.
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the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of
Canal street, North River, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

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, 210,000 00
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 Colt,	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,
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James Bryce,	George S. Stephenson,
Francis Skiddy,	William H. Webb,
Daniel S. Miller,	Paul Spofford,
Robert L. Taylor,	Charles P. Burdett,
Shepard Gandy.	

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

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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:
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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 \$2,000,000.

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

Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.

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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 Inland Navigation Risks. No Fire Risks disconnected from Marine taken by the Company. Dealers are entitled to participate in the profits.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

JOHN P. PAULSON Vice-President.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,

Successor to Caldwell & Morris.

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Importers & Commission Merchants.
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IRISH & SCOTCH LINEN GOODS,

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