

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 21, 1868.

NO. 178.

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 of all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National Banks

March 1, 1866

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

36 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.,

(33 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.

L. P. MORTON.
WALTER H. BURNS.

CHARLES E. MILNOR.

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

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

EXCHANGE ON PARIS
At Sight at Sixty Days.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold

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

WARREN, KIDDER & Co.,
BANKERS,

No. 4 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Orders for stocks, Bonds, and Gold promptly executed. **FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED** on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Bankers and Brokers.

GEORGE OPDYKE, }
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE, }
WM. A. STEPHENS }
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.

Hedden, Winchester & Co

NO. 4 WALL STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Interest Allowed on Balances.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

[Successors to BOWLES, DREYET & 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.

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.

BELL AUSTIN. CHAS. H. OBERGE

PHILADELPHIA

NOTES, DRAFTS, & C., & C.

COLLECTED AND REMITTED FOR OR DAY OF PAYMENT, BY THE

Union Banking Company

N. E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

E. F. MOODY, Cashier.

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

Southern Bankers.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.), President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier

Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

We buy and sell all classes of

Government Securities

of the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to

Business connected with the several Departments of the Government.

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

ROBT H. MAURY, JAS. L. MAURY, ROBT T. BROOKE

R. H. MAURY & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 1014 MAIN ST. RICHMOND, VA.

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYE & CO.

J. L. Levy & Salomon,

STOCK BROKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

28 CARONDELET ST., N. ORLEANS.

General Partners.—J. L. LEVY; E. SALOMON, formerly of E. J. Hart & Co.
Partners in Commendum.—E. J. HART; DAVID SALOMON, of New York.

Collections made on all points.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible

points and remitted for on day of payment.

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, Prcs. 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. FREESÉ & 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 Bankin, Collection, and Exchange Business.

Bankers and Brokers.

MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,

Bank rs 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, 382 1-2 MILES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES LOW, Esq., New York.

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

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

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

Jameson, Smith & Cotting

16 Wall Street, New York.

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

13. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time 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. WHEELER, President
 WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

The Tradesmen

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.
 ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE

National Trust Company

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

Capital, One Million Dollars

CHARTERED BY THE STATE

MARIUS 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. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

EVERETT & Co.,

28 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

Lounsbury & Fanshawe,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Government Securities,

Gold and Foreign Exchange.

RICHARD P. LOUNSBURY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

RIDER & CORTIS,

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

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

Sterling Exchange business. Drafts on England Ireland and Scotland.

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

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

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

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

Receive money on Deposit and allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent interest, payable on demand.

Negotiate Loans. Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.

Make Collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

Special Agents for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES GOLD, &c.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF IDAHO Boise City, I. T.

Organized March 11, 1867, (with circulation), under Act of Congress approved June 3, 1864.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000

B. M. DU RELL, Pres. C. W. MOORE, Cashier.

New York Correspondent,--National Bank of North America.

Collections on the principal places in Idaho Territory promptly attended to. "Telegraph Transfers,"

Sight and Time Exchange, for Gold or Currency, can be purchased on this Bank, of National Bank North America, New York City; National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 14 WALL STREET

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., 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.,

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON EDINBURGH & GLASGOW STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

James G. King's Sons,

54 William Street.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

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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 21, 1868.

NO. 178.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
Specie Payments and the Comptroller of the Currency.....	645
Certified Checks and the Boston Decision.....	646
Fluctuations in the Gold Premium.....	646
The Erie Imbroglio.....	647
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	653
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange.....	656
Commercial Epitome.....	657
Cotton.....	658
Tobacco.....	660
Breadstuffs.....	660
Groceries.....	661
Dry Goods.....	662
Prices Current.....	669-70
THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.	
Railway News.....	665
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	666
Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	667
Southern Securities.....	668
Insurance and Mining Journal.....	668

The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

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SPECIE PAYMENTS AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

We print elsewhere a summary of the report by the Comptroller of the Currency of the operations of the national banks during the past year. We are glad to see that Mr. Hulburt is again directing attention to the necessity of the redemption of bank notes in New York. Probably the part of the report which will attract most attention, however, is that in which specie payments are spoken of. The summary of the document before us is so brief, that we do not know precisely what are the points Mr. Hulburt insists upon. We have no doubt, however, that they are well taken, and very timely. Two contradictory mistakes have been made in the discussions on specie payments, to which the late monetary revulsion has given rise, among the advocates of contraction and inflation; and the contest has been pretty severe as to whether or not the panic has brought us nearer to the resumption of coin payments. On the one side it is argued that, because gold is lower and because the currency has been contracted by the locking up of fifteen millions or more of greenbacks, therefore the greenback currency has permanently appreciated, and we are so much nearer to the specie basis,

This reasoning might be sound, if the contraction of the currency was a permanent, legitimate contraction, and if the fall in gold was in no respect a temporary or speculative decline. But every one knows that the locking up of greenbacks was brief and spasmodic, and differs, consequently, as widely in its nature from a gradual well-timed contraction of the currency as the lurid lightning flash differs from the steady light of dawning day. If the locking up of the currency was temporary, then the fall in gold, as far as it is due to such contraction, may be temporary too. And thus we should be no nearer to specie payments if the same process of temporary spasmodic contraction were repeated again and again, provided that the locking up of currency were always followed by the speedy restoration of the greenbacks to the current of the circulation. Currency depreciation is an organic, permanent derangement of the relations between paper money and coin. No temporary spasmodic remedy can avail to cure it.

The second error to which we referred is advanced by the inflationists. "Contraction of the currency," they say, "is a mischievous process. Here it has been tried on a small scale. Fifteen millions or so of greenbacks were locked up, and what was the consequence? The financial machinery of the whole country was disorganised. Wall street was a prey to a clique of gambling sharpers, and was convulsed by the terror of a general panic. If the conflagration had not been stopped by the interposition of Mr. McCulloch, who filled up the vacuum in the currency by making twenty millions of Demand Certificates equal to greenbacks for Clearing-House purposes; and, secondly, by the action of the Erie clique in restoring the locked-up currency to the circulation when it had served its speculative purposes, and enriched by several millions themselves and their companions;—if this had not been done we should have been taught by bitter experience what a mischievous process is contraction of the currency, and how impossible it is that we should ever reach specie payments by so difficult and thorny a path."

This reasoning is specious and plausible, but it admits of an easy reply. The contraction of the currency made by the Erie clique was not designed or carried out for any legitimate purpose, but to disturb the money market. It was purposely done at a time and in a way best suitable for producing disaster, consternation and alarm. It was a stock-jobbing, gambling manoeuvre, and in its nature was spasmodic. This two-fold process was several times repeated during the past month, and the object in view each time was the same—to produce terror and to throw the financial machinery into disorder and confusion.

No mistake can be more gross, and no confusion of thought more deplorable than to suppose that because contraction of

the currency has been thus converted into a gambling operation by recklessness and knavery, therefore, contraction of the currency in the hands of honesty and statesmanship must be intolerable. But the practicability and wholesomeness of contraction have long been settled. The currency, as we have often shown, was contracted in volume by more than two hundred millions during the very time when Mr. McCulloch, just after the war, was negotiating his 830 millions of Seven Thirty notes, the money market being all the time in a state of almost undisturbed quietude and repose. Contraction of the currency is not productive of harm if it be done at the right time and in the right way. But still it is the most delicate and difficult task known to financial statesmanship; and at certain times of the year it is madness to attempt the work. The present time is one of these unpropitious seasons. At the fall of the year the currency must be expanded, or business will suffer. The natural time for contraction is the dull, idle intervals which come between the busy seasons when trade is brisk. It is absurd, therefore, and illogical to infer that because contraction now does harm in this busy time, when the crops are moving; therefore, contraction at another time will do harm, when the difficulties in the way are removed.

But, again, the method of contraction is as important as the time. The Erie clique made their contraction suddenly, and caused thereby as great a shock as possible to the money market. They withdrew at one scoop all the floating currency they could get, in order to make so much the more commotion. Now all experience has shown that the withdrawal of currency to be safe must be slow, gradual and almost imperceptible. This was the reason that the compound interest notes were the most efficient, and the most precious instruments of contraction that have ever been contrived in this country. Their operation was gentle, slow and without spasms. Seeming at first to add to the volume of the currency, they gradually lessened the activity of the current, and finally ended in withdrawing from that current altogether. It has been too much overlooked in discussions on redundancy of the currency, and on the necessity of contraction as a means to specie payments, that there are two ways of contracting the currency—one by lessening its aggregate amount, and another by lessening its efficiency and activity in the channels of the circulation.

CERTIFIED CHECKS AND THE BOSTON DECISION.

Much misapprehension appears to exist as to the scope and effect of the late Boston decision, with regard to certified checks, given in the case of the *Merchants' National Bank of Boston vs. The State National Bank of Boston*. One of our city papers states that the court, in that case, pronounced it "illegal for a national bank to make such certifications as are usual in Wall street, unless the drawers of the checks had the funds, which the checks represented, actually on deposit at the time of certification," and asks "wherein, therefore, lies the safety of taking certified checks?" This question would certainly be a very difficult one to answer if the Boston decision held what is claimed; but a moment's examination will show us that the court did not reach any such conclusion.

We have not the space to give all the facts of the case in question. Nor is it necessary, since the points at issue are clearly enough indicated by the decision. The action was to recover of the defendant bank the amount of certain checks, certified by the cashier of that bank. The court held, first, that the power to certify checks of third persons, in behalf of the corporation, is not inherent in the office of a cashier of a national bank, nor is the exercise of such a power within the scope of his usual and ordinary duties; and hence, secondly, that some grant of that power by the bank, or some usage

to support it, or some confirmation of the act on the part of the corporation must be shown, before the corporation itself can be held liable. We have very grave doubts whether the Supreme Court will affirm even this decision, for it seems to us questionable whether the certificate of the cashier was not sufficiently within his ordinary duties to estop the bank from going back of the certificate to enquire into his authority. Be this, however, as it may, the case is clearly one in no way applicable to or affecting the practice of certifying checks as carried on by the New York city banks.

This is further made apparent by an examination of the testimony on the part of the plaintiffs in support of their case, and to meet this question of authority. First, they introduced one of the by-laws of the bank, claiming that the necessary power was delegated by it; but the court ruled that it conferred no such power. Then they attempted to show usage; but on this point the court said the evidence was entirely wanting both as to any antecedent practice of the defendant bank or other of the Boston banks. Twenty-two of the cashiers of the national banks, located and doing business in that city, were examined and none testified that there was any such usage, and but one of them testified that he had ever given such a certificate. Finally they attempted to show that the bank had affirmed the act; but in this they also failed. It is true that the counsel for the defendant raised many other points in this argument, but they were not passed upon by the court, and in no part of the opinion was it affirmed that such or any certifications are "illegal," the court simply holding that the act in question was done without authority. One fact, however, should be stated, as it renders the case further inapplicable to certifications usually made in this city, and that is that the parties for whom the checks were certified not only had no money in the bank, but never were depositors in it. Such an act, done by a cashier for strangers, raises a very different question as to his authority, from that raised in case of the same act done for a depositor.

But we have given more space to this decision than it really merits. A national bank is a corporation created by the act of Congress for the purpose of carrying on banking business, possessing all the powers usually belonging to banks, as understood at the time of making the statute. That the receiving of deposits, paying of checks, and certifying checks, are all equally necessary parts of that business, and have so been considered since long before the national act was passed. New York decisions and Supreme Court decisions might be cited, affirming the power of cashiers to certify checks. The only significance, then, of the Boston case just decided, if it has any, lies in the inference which we draw from the judge's opinion, that the directors of the bank should explicitly authorize its cashier to make such contracts, and had it done so in the case in question, we must conclude that the decision would have been the reverse of what it was.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE GOLD PREMIUM.

Within the last three months we have seen the gold premium fluctuate 18 points; and within the last few weeks the fluctuations have been frequent within a range of 10 points. These changes too plainly show that, although we have now attained a comparatively settled condition of affairs political and commercial, yet we are subject to wide variations in monetary values.

It is the misfortune of a suspension of specie payments that it always creates a powerful speculative interest, who seek to prolong the suspension for the sake of profiting by means of these fluctuations. The magnitude of the speculative movements in gold in Wall street is an illustration of the extent to which this interest has expanded during the

past few years in the United States. The ordinary commercial demand for gold, for the payment of duties, the purchase of exchange and the liquidation of contracts payable in gold, probably does not exceed \$20,000,000 per week; and yet this amount does not represent one-twentieth part of the weekly transactions of the Gold Room. One day's exchanges at the Gold Exchange Bank this week aggregated close upon \$180,000,000, and the total business of the Bank for the first fourteen days of this month reaches the surprising total of \$1,580,000,000. On an average, the whole stock of gold on the market is turned over about four times every day. When it is considered that upon the major portion of this enormous amount of transactions a commission is paid of 1.16 or $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent, and that besides this dealers make large profits out of the lending of coin, it is apparent that the trading in gold yields an enormous annual revenue to Wall street, and that the consolidation of this branch of business becomes an important bar to the resumption of specie payments. For in such an extensive business interest, dependent upon the transactions in gold, we have an evident motive for a continuance of the present condition of the currency and the strongest possible inducement to efforts for producing fluctuations in the premium; while, with an immense amount of capital engaged in the transactions of the Gold Room, the power is always at hand for controlling the market upon the most shadowy pretences. It thus becomes a part of the business of the gold dealer to produce the widest possible oscillations in the premium. Whatever may occur in the spheres of politics, finance or commerce which can be supposed to have any bearing upon the value of gold has its importance magnified to the utmost, upon the well-understood principle that an exaggerated response in the premium will be followed by a reaction to the opposite extreme, enabling the speculator to make a double profit, first by buying and next by selling, or *vice versa*. Within the last few days we have witnessed a significant illustration of the expedients to which the profits upon gold manipulations will induce speculators to resort. In two instances, the funds of a large corporation, to the extent of several millions, have been employed in the purchase of gold to be held off the market, with the result of compelling borrowers to pay from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent per day for its use, and of producing a fluctuation of 2@3 points in the premium.

With such a large and influential interest dependent upon the creation of the most frequent and the widest possible fluctuations in the premium, it is clear that steadiness in the price is virtually impossible. Could we have an even range of the premium, the evils of suspension would be much less aggravated; for the [mercantile interest would then have steady data upon which to predicate its operations. But, with wide and constant oscillations thus rendered inevitable, the trade of the country is perpetually baffled and discouraged by artificial and unnecessary risks, and commerce is demoralized by being made unduly speculative. It is only necessary to analyse the course of trade, for the last few weeks, for illustration of the deranging effects of these fluctuations. The importers, instead of remitting in payment for their imports in September and October, when they had realised upon their goods, have anticipated a decline in gold this month as the result of the elections and of the free exportation of breadstuffs and cotton, and have postponed their remittances until such decline should occur. Hence the holders of gold now take advantage of this postponement of remittances, and use every sort of expedient for keeping up the premium. In some instances, the importers have borrowed gold to make their remittances, intending to return it at the time of the anticipated decline; and, to catch merchants in this position, gold has been made artifi-

cially scarce, and exorbitant rates on loans exacted. This postponement of foreign payments helped to induce, for a time, a large amount of mercantile deposits in the hands of banks and bankers, and to keep down the rate of interest to 3@5 per cent, with the result of encouraging an advance in stocks to figures from which they have had to decline heavily, under a subsequent pressure for money. The breadstuffs trade has also suffered serious inconvenience from similar causes. A decline of 10 points in the price of gold has required a corresponding fall in the price of grain, to equalize our markets with those of Europe. Farmers, however, are slow to perceive the connection between the gold premium and the market value of their produce, and have therefore resisted the required decline. The grain merchants of the West have been naturally desirous of satisfying themselves that the fall in gold would be permanent before conceding, and they have therefore held on to their large stocks with much tenacity. The result of this hesitation has been an accumulation of grain at the lake ports beyond what the banks were willing to carry, and a severe decline in prices, with injury to dealers; while the foreign exchanges have been deprived of the relief expected from a liberal supply of produce bills. During the same time, the cotton trade has been in a measure retarded, from the same cause. These are but illustrations of the manner in which the fluctuations in the gold premium impede and derange all commercial operations. These embarrassments, of course, very largely augment the risks of business enterprises, and so far tend to prevent that free employment of capital which is essential to the industrial and commercial recuperation of the country. The value of raw materials, of manufacturers, of produce and of imported merchandise are thus all rendered uncertain; and as the possible fluctuations are large enough to cover a good portion of the usual profit on commercial transactions, it results that many cautious capitalists prefer employing their means in real estate or securities to engaging in active enterprises calculated to increase the wealth of the country.

It is impossible to conceive of any stronger evidence of the mischiefs of the suspension of specie payments than is afforded by these considerations. It is out of the question to expect a permanent confidence in business while the currency is kept thus fluctuating in value; and every year of the protraction of suspension is therefore represented by a failure to accumulate a large amount of wealth which would otherwise have been realised. In the meantime we are disqualifying ourselves for competing with other countries in various forms of enterprise, and are necessitating the purchase of a large proportion of our varied supplies in foreign markets, with securities which constitute a foreign lien upon our resources.

THE ERIE IMBROGLIO.

It is somewhat singular that the Erie Railway Company, above all other corporations, should be made the vehicle of stupendous stock speculations. From the time that the control of the Company fell into the hands of a capitalist who understood much less how to manage a road for the general good of the stockholders, than to manipulate its affairs in the interest of Wall street operations, this great corporation, one of the finest railroad properties in the country, has been the mere football of speculators, a school for corrupt management. The control of the veteran speculative director, protracted over several years and steadily intensifying in corruption, educated other aspirants to speculative power up to his own standard of unscrupulousness; and the success with which he boldly defied the public conscience, and taught men to think lightly of the perversion of

public trusts, has at last encouraged men his superiors in ability and shrewdness to undertake a scheme of maladministration which, within the present week, has come near involving him in ruin. All we have witnessed in the management of Erie affairs within the last few days, is a natural culmination of this corrupt control through past years. Let us hope that the iniquity has at last reached a stage at which it must die of its own enormity.

It has been commonly understood for some weeks that the management of this road was being made subservient to a stupendous speculative scheme. Immense amounts of stock were known to have been sent to Europe, and yet the supply on this market was steadily increasing; the stock was spilt upon the street like water; and the millions of money realised upon the sales was held out of circulation for the purpose of further depressing the price. At length, the street speculation induced by these operations developed an immensely oversold condition of the market; and it was clearly in the power of the Erie combination to compel those who had made contracts for future delivery to buy the necessary shares from them at such prices as they in their clemency might determine. At this point, some of those most largely "short" combined to institute legal proceedings against the managers of the company for a maladministration of the affairs of the road; and it is to the affidavits made in that suit, and in a subsequent counter suit, that we are indebted for a revelation of this arcana of speculative corruption. It appears from the sworn statements of the parties on both sides, that the present party in control secured their position by offering special inducements to Mr. Eldridge, the late President, to resign, purchasing \$5,000,000 of the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Co. at 80, in which company Mr. Eldridge was largely interested; that Mr. Gould paid out of the funds of the company several millions for the purchase of the Company's stock, and for the purchase of proxies, in order that he might control the last election of directors; that the direction changed the by-laws so as to prevent voting on the stock except in person, thereby cutting off the holders in Europe from voting; that, after a compromise with Mr. Schell, they issued three millions of stock, making the amount of the common at the time of the election over \$37,000,000; that since that election they have made further issues, to the extent of about \$23,000,000, making an aggregate of upward of sixty millions in addition to the preferred, and \$2,000,000 issued for the purposes of the election; that the money arising from these sales, since the election in October, amounting to many millions, has been used by the managers to control the market, by diverting large amounts of money from the ordinary channels of business, and to further their stock speculations; that the directors have now accumulated in their hands some \$16,000,000 belonging to the company, not, however, in the treasury of the Company, but under the control of individuals; that these gentlemen have secreted some portions of this and sent some \$3,000,000 to Canada; that among their transactions have been the purchase of large amounts of real estate, for which the company has been charged extravagant prices, large portions of which are paid directly or indirectly to directors as bonuses.

Such is the gravamen of the charges against the Erie officials. In support of suits instituted by the directors for protecting them from the proceedings undertaken by the opposition, it is testified, among other things, by Mr. James Fisk, Jr., the treasurer of the Company, that, until a few days ago, Mr. Drew, upon whose affidavit the proceedings against the Company were taken, was co-operating with him and others in their operations in Erie stock, helping to depreciate its value, and being under engagement with them to

'lock up' \$4,000,000 of money; that, on Sunday last, Mr. Drew, being short 70,000 shares of the stock, entreated Messrs. Gould and Fisk to come to the relief of himself and friends by supplying them with stock to make their deliveries, and urged them that, in order to help them out of their difficulties, the directors should make a further issue of several millions of convertible bonds; that Mr. Drew threatened a lawsuit against the managers, under the auspices of Mr. August Belmont, in the event of this relief not being afforded; and that the instituting proceedings on Tuesday last was the result of the rejection of this appeal.

In anticipation of the proceedings thus threatened, a Mr. Charles McIntosh, owner of 200 shares of stock, appealed to Judge Barnard on the 16th for the appointment of a receiver over the road; to which the Court responded by investing Mr. Jay Gould, the President, with that function; subsequently, also, entering an order authorizing him to use his discretion in buying up 200,000 shares of stock at any price below par. This order, conjointly with another, enjoining Mr. Drew's friends or any other parties from taking proceedings against the Company or its officers, being issued one day in advance of the institution of the suit against the Company, has probably saved the managers from active legal interference, and placed the contract of Erie affairs still more absolutely in their hands.

Thus this contest between our speculative millionaires at present stands. It seems, in a certain sense, out of the question to view these strange developments from any legal or moral standpoint. The management, and the Court to which appeal is made in its behalf, appear to have a singular sympathy with each other, and a common policy. It would be ludicrous to discuss the legality of highway robbery, or the morality of faro playing; and it would be equally so to seek legal justification for the Erie management, or sanction in commercial morality for the speculations of either side. In some important respects, the letter of the law is very deficient in its regulation of the management of corporate interests; but its spirit is as directly opposed to the corruptions revealed in this case as light is to darkness or truth is to error; and, with all respect to our conservators of justice, it must be said that no honest judge could long hesitate in pronouncing against the speculative administration of Erie affairs. But when complainants, defendants and even the judge represent but so many parties to a huge speculation, it is totally out of place to talk of law or to look for justice. This ineffectiveness of law is not to be regretted, in this case, so much for the sake of the complainants in the suit against the company; for they deliberately took risks against what they knew to be a desperate game and heavy odds on the other side, thereby becoming parties to a dishonorable gambling operation, calculated to deprave the business morals of the community; but, for the sake of the reputation of our Wall street capitalists, it is a matter of infinite regret; for the whole class suffers through the offences of a few desperadoes.

These operations have undoubtedly had the effect of weakening public confidence in railway stocks generally; and yet this conclusion may easily be carried beyond what the facts actually warrant. It cannot be denied that the Erie management is an exception to the general character of the conduct of railroad business. As a rule, directors administer their trusts with a reasonable regard for the interests of stockholders; and, as the result, our railroads generally are doing well; as will appear from a statement of the earnings of leading companies given in another column. The exceptional character of these misdeeds in Erie should be viewed rather as encouraging confidence in other well managed roads, than as justifying a common distrust of all railway stocks.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER.

The gross earnings of the under-specified railroads for the month of October, in 1867 and 1868, and for the first ten months of each year are exhibited in the subjoined statement:

Railroads.	October		Ten Months	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Atlantic and Great Western....	\$477,528	\$456,886	\$4,296,988	\$3,920,735
Chicago and Alton.....	426,752	480,212	3,203,589	3,746,999
Chicago and Northwestern	1,541,156	1,574,905	9,532,194	11,292,208
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	553,200	559,900	3,333,103	3,805,291
Illinois Central.....	823,901	901,631	5,819,832	6,040,793
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	142,823	125,065	1,002,943	1,053,863
Michigan Central.....	506,295	511,820	3,637,775	3,768,147
Michigan South. & North. Ind..	539,435	532,061	3,319,645	4,139,140
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	1,101,773	1,437,434	4,559,733	5,518,789
Ohio and Mississippi.....	379,367	283,329	2,857,200	2,455,542
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago ..	784,801	842,114	5,977,802	6,595,464
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	230,340	210,473	1,812,336	1,620,800
Toledo, Wabash and Western ..	406,766	430,766	3,124,113	3,303,032
Western Union.....	119,667	97,599	610,807	662,351
Total.....	\$8,033,704	\$8,044,195	\$53,637,060	\$57,923,259

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 19. 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.
Michigan. Bay City.....	The First National Bank of Bay City.	The Fifth National Bank of Chicago, approved in addition to The Metropolitan National Bank of New York.
Inda. Council Bluffs ..	The First National Bank of Council Bluffs.....	The First National Bank of New York.
Iowa. Winterset.....	The National Bank of Winterset.....	The Union National Bank of Chicago, approved in addition to The Third National Bank of New York.
Minnesota. Mankato.....	The First National Bank of Mankato.	The National Broadway Bank of New York.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— NOV. 6.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 18½ @ 11.19	Nov. 6.	short.	11.93 @ 11.94
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.35 @ 25.37½	"	"	25.32½ @ --
Hamburg.....	"	13.9½ @ 13.10½	"	"	13.9½ @ --
Paris.....	"	25.3½ @ 25.37½	"	"	25.17½ @ 25.22½
Paris.....	short.	25.12½ @ 25.21½	"	3 mos.	25.25 @ --
Vienna.....	3 months.	11.80 @ 11.85	"	"	"
Berlin.....	"	6.26½ @ 6.27	"	"	"
St. Petersburg	"	32½ @ --	Nov. 6.	3 mos.	33
Cadiz.....	"	48½ @ 48½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 53	Oct. 30.	3 days.	56½
Milan.....	3 months.	27.17½ @ 27.25	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Nov. 6.	60 days.	100½
Jamaica.....	"	"	Sept. 11.	90 days.	1 p. c.
Havana.....	"	"	Oct. 31.	60 days.	16 p. c.
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Oct. 9.	"	19½ @ 19½
Bahia.....	"	"	Oct. 15.	"	19½ @ 19½
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Sept. 17.	"	46½ @ --
Peruambuco.....	"	"	Oct. 17.	"	19 @ 19½
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 6d.	Oct. 9.	6 mos.	4s. 5d. @ --
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 6d.	Oct. 1.	"	4s. 6d. @ --
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	Oct. 7.	"	1½ @ 1½ p. c.
Bombay.....	"	1s. 11½d.	Oct. 30.	"	1s. 11½d.
Madras.....	"	1s. 11½d.	Oct. 28.	"	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 11½d.	Oct. 28.	"	1s. 11½d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Sept. 13.	30 days.	½ p. c.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, November 7, 1868.

Although there is no material increase of activity, business in the manufacturing districts has presented a healthier appearance, and prices have had a hardening tendency. The general condition of trade is satisfactory, and it is fully believed that as soon as the excitement incidental to the elections has subsided, a steady development of our commerce will be the result. In the market for Manchester goods, a greater amount of business has been transacted, and a gradual upward movement in prices is perceptible. The iron trade of the midland and northern counties continues tolerably active, and in wool, as well as woolen goods, a more cheerful feeling has prevailed. Altogether, the commercial position is clearly satisfactory, and great hopes are, and, indeed, may safely be indulged in, with regard to the future. For a long period, business has been conducted with extreme caution, and on very sound principles. Although money has been abundant, and cheap, second class paper has not been readily discounted by the banks and discount houses, and, consequently, the facilities for speculation have not been so great as might, at first sight, have been anticipated. Speculation has, therefore, been kept in check, and business has, in nearly every department, been of a strictly *bona fide*

character. Now, however, there is more confidence; second class paper is more readily taken, and, consequently, greater facilities are afforded for extending commercial operations. The rates of interest may, and, undoubtedly, will rise before long, but, if it can be proved that an advance in the quotations for discount is caused by a development of trade, or by money lent to foreign governments, who are able to repay, a moderate improvement, say of from 2 to 3 per cent should be looked upon as indicating a return of more prosperous times.

Owing to the firmness of the cotton trade in the early part of the year, a stimulus seems to have been given to the production of cotton abroad, and there is every prospect of an augmented importation during the present season. With regard to the crop in the Southern States, I shall offer no remark, except that it seems to me that the excitement in the Liverpool market in January and February last was sufficient to counteract the evil effect of the great depression which prevailed in the trade during the months of September, October, November and December in 1867. The value of middling upland cotton at this period last year was 8½d. per lb., and as the close of the year was approached a still lower figure was reached. The great heaviness of the trade necessarily had a discouraging influence in the cotton-producing countries, but as prices rose rapidly in the early part of the current year, the prospect became very much brighter before it was too late. Although we had to pay a good deal higher prices for the raw material yet, as I then observed, the effect will have been beneficial, inasmuch as a stimulus will have been given to production, and our market will be better supplied than would have been the case had the trade continued depressed, and had prices remained low. The latest mail advices from India mention that a few small parcels of the new crop had been received at Bombay, and that the quality was superior to that of last year's crop. Indeed, from all sections of the country the crop is favorably spoken of. In Egypt the expectations held out appear to be in the course of being realised, and, consequently, an outflow of about 400,000 bales may be looked forward to during the season which commenced on the first of the present month. In Brazil, the yield of produce has also been large, so that we bid fair to receive important supplies of cotton during the present season.

With an increase in the supply of the raw material, and, perhaps, with a lower range of prices, a still healthier condition of the cotton trade may be expected. The Manchester reports have long alluded to the quietness of the trade, but if the official return is to be believed, the cotton trade this year has been in a most flourishing state. The shipments of cotton piece goods, for instance, have been as much as 2,188,591,288 yards, being about 150,000,000 yards more than in 1867. Holland, Turkey, Syria and Palestine, Mexico, New Granada, China and Hong Kong, the British West Indies, the East Indies and Australia have taken more goods than in 1867; while Egypt, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, Peru, Java and the United States have purchased much less. But if foreign countries can take so much at a period when prices are tolerably high, it seems but fair to conclude that they will operate to a larger extent when goods are to be had at a lower value. Next year we may perhaps witness the close of the Paraguayan war. To Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation, Chili and Peru, the exports of cotton piece goods in the nine months were only 179,000,000 yards, while last year they were as much as 252,000,000 yards. There is consequently a diminution of 73,000,000 yards but should peace be restored between the belligerents, a more satisfactory result may be looked forward to. To the United States the exports have fallen off to the extent of nearly 15,000,000 yards, but the returning prosperity of the Union may also work a beneficial change in the course of the ensuing year. Annexed is a statement showing the extent of our exports of the principal descriptions of cotton, linen and woolen goods to the United States and to France during the first nine months of the present and last two years:

	TO THE UNITED STATES.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Cotton piece goods.....yds.	92,398,850	76,239,791	61,769,843
Cotton thread.....lbs.	1,159,999	1,103,676	1,264,050
Linen piece goods.....yds.	87,714,221	68,173,014	62,862,875
Linen thread.....lbs.	1,538,424	1,063,240	998,709
Silk piece goods.....yds.	538,131	297,313	287,868
Woolen cloth.....yds.	4,391,611	2,951,618	2,181,276
Carpets and druggets.....yds.	3,612,288	3,254,416	2,689,761
Shawls, rugs, &c.....No.	124,335	103,136	85,772
Worsted stuffs.....yds.	63,135,267	44,023,042	59,175,116
Total.....	254,659,836	197,311,256	191,325,270
	TO FRANCE.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Cotton yarn.....lbs.	2,898,340	3,549,565	2,671,668
Cotton piece goods.....yds.	40,598,619	32,612,261	21,685,715
Linen yarn.....lbs.	1,719,179	2,739,919	2,083,989
Linen piece goods.....yds.	3,533,686	8,677,052	2,708,610
Silk piece goods.....yds.	25,640	19,964	20,858
Woolen yarn.....lbs.	1,536,115	2,550,933	6,148,585
Woolen cloth.....yds.	3,257,965	5,933,842	1,492,078
Carpets and druggets.....yds.	621,662	354,555	730,200
Worsted stuffs.....yds.	19,881,083	15,161,119	11,802,582
Total.....	74,072,314	66,595,230	52,472,204

In the course of about a fortnight, the fourth series of colonial wool sales will be commenced. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of produce already brought forward during the present year, a very large supply will be offered, and as the greater proportion will be of inferior quality, low qualities of wool are likely to sell at unsatisfactory prices. Since the close of last sales, the arrivals have been 63,585 bales, of which 15,485 bales are from Sydney, 7,892 Port Philip, 1,754 Van Diemen's Land, 1,198 Adelaide, 8,748 New Zealand, and 2,508 bales from the Cape of Good Hope. The quantity of wool left over from last auctions is as much as 40,000 bales, and as a further arrival of 17,000 to 18,000 bales is expected to take place before the opening of the sale, the total supply to be brought forward will amount to 120,000 bales. The public sales of low wool were brought to a close at Liverpool on Thursday last. The total quantity offered amounted to 23,321 bales. The East India sales attracted a large number of both home and foreign buyers, whose biddings evinced very fair spirit. Middling white and true-bred descriptions suffered a decline of about 1/4d. to 1d. per lb. from last August sale rates, principally owing to the prevailing low prices of domestic wools; but yellow and grey met with good competition throughout, and maintained not only their former range but realized a slight advance. Persian also commanded much attention, and sold at somewhat improved rates. Of the sundry kinds of foreign wools, the only description that commanded any attention were Egyptian and other Mediterranean kinds, Oporto, Lima, and Peru; but Mogadore, Russia, Canadian, and the few lots of washed and unwashed, River Plate wools were almost entirely withdrawn for want of competition. The following are the particulars of the principal kinds disposed of:

East India	White	from 7 d. to 13 1/2 d. per lb.
	Tinged white and good yellow	7 d. to 11 1/2 d. "
	Low and middling yellow	6 d. to 10 1/2 d. "
	Native black	3 d. to 4 d. "
	Burry and refuse	1/2 d. to 3 d. "
	Persian	8 d. to 10 1/2 d. "
Lima	Fine unwashed white	8 d. to 10 d. "
	Coarse	5 d. to 5 1/2 d. "
Mogadore	Washed	8 1/2 d. to 9 1/2 d. "
Santiago	Washed	6 1/2 d. to 7 1/2 d. "
Egyptian	White fleece and skin	9 1/2 d. to 16 d. "
	Yellow and fawn	9 1/2 d. to 11 d. "
	Gray and black skin	3 1/2 d. to 5 1/2 d. "
Oporto	Cotts and lambs	7 d. to 8 1/2 d. "
Iceland	White	9 1/2 d. to 10 d. "

In the wheat trade there has been continued dulness during the present week, and as millers have operated with extreme caution, a further decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter has taken place in the quotations. The imports from abroad have been quite equal to our requirements; and fine foreign wheats continue to be pressed for sale at lower prices. The following is the extent of our imports and exports of wheat and flour into and from the United Kingdom from the commencement of September to the close of last week:

	WHEAT.		Exports	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1867. cwt.	1868. cwt.	1867. cwt.	1868. cwt.
Sept. 1 to Sept. 26	2,905,288	2,213,397	202,784	54,465
Week ending Oct. 3	539,939	535,951	28,939	15,959
" " 10	515,179	934,330	16,704	18,625
" " 17	542,356	561,532	11,644	3,732
" " 24	805,708	597,087	5,859	9,570
" " 31	988,177	380,902	7,609	10,100
Total	6,296,633	5,031,199	283,539	112,461

	FLOUR.		Exports	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1867. cwt.	1868. cwt.	1867. cwt.	1868. cwt.
Sept. 1 to Sept. 26	151,140	224,225	2,185	3,976
Week ending Oct. 3	19,246	72,948	596	858
" " 10	38,126	73,143	603	395
" " 17	48,489	102,347	1,122	331
" " 24	65,471	68,557	573	378
" " 31	68,330	66,680	176	1,687
Total	393,802	607,900	5,255	7,625

Annexed is a return showing the extent of our imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom, during the month of October, and during the ten months ending October 31, compared with the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	IMPORTS IN OCTOBER.			
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Wheat	3,158,269	1,830,569	2,874,854	2,472,851
Barley	726,167	839,612	463,368	755,798
Oats	779,609	659,469	473,656	446,522
Peas	102,972	34,948	40,400	100,031
Beans	170,144	148,738	213,944	323,451
Indian corn	1,404,005	1,105,995	505,597	1,155,131
Flour	295,396	258,623	227,352	310,727

	IMPORTS IN TEN MONTHS.			
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Wheat	16,732,708	18,551,932	26,974,163	27,451,446
Barley	6,624,043	6,043,810	4,808,827	5,438,399
Oats	6,489,312	7,472,011	7,802,742	6,976,874
Peas	451,281	952,539	1,221,285	715,922
Beans	807,661	704,975	1,695,989	2,188,977
Indian corn	5,451,722	13,149,623	7,805,058	9,460,497
Flour	2,723,696	4,000,236	2,650,924	3,399,414

According to the official returns, the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom, in September, were 2,259,430 cwt., against 3,067,662 cwt. last year, and 1,192,064 cwt. in 1866. The following are the leading

countries whence our supplies of foreign wheat and flour were received during the first nine months of the present and last two years:

	WHEAT.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Russia	5,297,827	9,916,855	7,142,034
Prussia	3,127,739	4,698,876	2,909,271
Mecklenburg	573,828	586,672	463,543
Hanse Towns	659,424	512,818	505,631
France	3,320,351	551,794	27,725
Illyria, Croatia and Dalmatia	1,272,913	300,921	833,800
Turkey, Wallachia & Moldavia	357,343	1,792,489	2,582,596
Egypt	14,030	635,169	2,879,063
United States	883,010	1,980,407	4,714,203
Chili	61,093	1,740,631	1,163,006
Total, including other countries	16,721,363	24,099,309	24,973,597

	FLOUR.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Hanse Towns	203,075	305,633	406,178
France	3,108,406	1,077,286	333,456
United States	206,898	241,947	510,182
Total, including other countries	3,741,618	2,423,572	2,088,687

The following return, showing the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom, from harvest to harvest, viz.: from Sept. 1, on the one year, to Aug. 31, in the succeeding year, has been published by the Board of Trade. So far as wheat and flour are concerned, the totals were given in one of my letters forwarded to you early in September, and those now published by authority, differ but slightly from those which were then given:

	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.
Wheat	24,967,789	28,658,677	36,233,087
Flour	5,415,415	3,602,162	3,149,815
Barley	7,349,758	7,599,489	5,583,086
Oats	8,678,953	9,339,454	8,584,365
Peas	1,369,454	1,471,147	999,118
Beans	770,847	2,172,496	2,289,655
Indian corn	14,370,692	10,343,299	9,801,616

Money has been in better demand, and the rates of discount have had an upward tendency. As we have stated above, it is not improbable that an advance in the official minimum will at no very distant date take place, but there is no immediate prospect of such a movement. The commercial inquiry is stronger, while considerable sums of money have been absorbed by the foreign railway loans recently introduced, and, consequently, the open market minimum quotation has advanced to 1 1/2 per cent. This compares favorably with last year—that is to say, it shows an improvement of about 1/4 per cent, indicating a revival of business. It is said that several foreign loans will be brought forward during the next few months, and, consequently a further improvement in the rates of discount may be expected to take place. So far, however, there is no reason to apprehend a great rise, unless, indeed, the foreign loans should be so numerous as to make it necessary thus to give a check to the outflow of the precious metals. The stock of bullion in the Bank is now nearly £3,000,000 less than at this period last year, but, at the same time, it is very considerable, viz.: £19,777,738. The reserve shows a diminution of £3,800,000; so that the position of the Bank is much less strong than in 1867. The advances made by the Bank are still, however, at a low point, the total being only £15,723,291, against £16,788,642 last year, £19,330,391 in 1866, £20,670,914 in 1865, and £19,506,294 in 1864. Until the "other securities" begin to increase, until, therefore, the Bank obtains more of the discount business, it is probable that an advance in the official minimum will be delayed. The following are the present quotations for money:

	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum	2	2		
Open market rates:				
30 and 60 days bills	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
3 months bills	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Open market rates:				
4 months b'nk bills	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
6 months b'nk bills	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
4 and 6, trade	2 @ 3	2 @ 3	2 @ 3	2 @ 3

There have been but few changes in the rates of interest on the Continent during the present week. The improvement recently established is, however, maintained, and at the leading cities the quotations are as under:

	B'k rate		Op. m'kt		B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
At Paris	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2-2 1/2	1 1/2-2	5	5	2 1/2-3	2 1/2-3
Vienna	4	4	4	4	5	5	2 1/2-3	2 1/2-3
Berlin	4	4	2 1/2	3 1/2	5	5	2 1/2-3	2 1/2-3
Frankfort	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2-2	1 1/2-2	5	5	2 1/2-3	2 1/2-3
Amstr'd'm	3 1/2	2 1/2	3-3 1/2	2	7	6 1/2	8-9	6-6 1/2
Turin					5	5		
Brussels					2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2-3	2 1/2-3
Madrid					5	5		
Hamburg							2	2 1/2-3
St. Pet'g.					7	6 1/2	8-9	6-6 1/2

The supply of bullion in the Bank of France now amounts to £47,677,280, while discounts are at £18,768,520. The total supply of bullion held by the Bank of England and the Bank of France is £67,155,018, being a diminution of £949,623 on the week, and of £4,795,000 since the close of September.

Bills of exchange are less in demand, and the export inquiry for gold has somewhat abated. As the matter stands at present there is no prospect that any important supplies of gold will be withdrawn from the Bank. Silver was firm in the early part of the week, but is now lower in price. The following are the prices of bullion:

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold	77	9 1/2	0	0
do Refinable	78	0	0	0
Spanish Doubloons	74	6	0	7 1/2
South American Doubloons	73	6	0	7 1/2

SILVER.

Bar Silver Fine	per oz. standard.	s.	d.	s.	d.
do containing 5 grs. gold	do	5	0½	@	—
Fine Cake Silver	per oz.	5	1	@	—
Mexican Dollars	per oz, quiet	5	5½	@	—
		4	11	@	—

Consols were rather flat in the early part of the week, owing to the upward movement in the value of money. Since then, however, the market has been firm, and the tendency of prices favorable. Consols are now quoted at the same figures as at this period last year, when the stock of bullion and the reserve at the Bank were so much larger than at the present time. The market must, therefore, be considered to possess much inherent firmness. The following are the highest and lowest quotations on each day of the week :

Week ending Nov. 7.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wed'y.	Thur.	Friday.	Sat.
Consols for money	Holiday.	94¼-94½	94½-94¾	94 -94¼	94 -94¼	94¼-94½

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	20,919,333	21,995,896	24,203,592	25,254,722	24,512,370
Public deposits	4,560,836	4,886,861	4,375,714	5,396,899	4,281,114
Private deposits	14,438,450	13,148,786	17,150,191	18,746,936	18,621,065
Government securities	9,972,512	9,716,089	12,299,812	12,891,203	15,485,874
Other securities	19,506,294	20,070,974	19,330,391	16,738,642	15,728,291
Reserve	7,907,175	6,482,502	8,330,276	12,726,382	8,910,605
Coin and bullion	13,647,270	13,306,277	16,591,606	22,333,297	19,477,738
Bank rate	8 p. c.	7 p. c.	4 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.
Consols	91½	89	184½	94½	94½
Price of wheat	38s. 9d.	43s. 4d.	51s. 9d.	69s. 11d.	52s. 11d.
Mid. Upland cotton	24d.	20½d.	14¼d.	8½d.	11½d.
No. 40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality	2s. 4d.	2s. 3½d.	2 1s. 8d.	1s. ¾d.	1s. 2d.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, in the early part of the week, were very firm, and large speculations for the rise were effected, in consequence of the certainty that was felt respecting the success of General Grant. Since the result of the Presidential election has been made known, prices have become weaker, owing, in part, to heavy realizations, and in part to the accounts from New York of lower prices there. Other American securities have been dealt in to a very moderate extent. The following are the highest and lowest quotations on each day of the week :

Week ending Nov. 7.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day	Thu'day.	Friday.	Sat'day
U. S. 5-20's	Holiday.	74¼-74½	74½-74¾	74 -74¼	73¾-73¾	73¾-73¾
Atlantic & G't West-ern consol'd bonds		38¾-38¾	38¾-....	38¾-....	38¾-38¾	38 -39
Erie Shares (\$100)		28 -28¾	28 -28¾	27¾-27¾	27¾-27¾	27¾-27¾
Illinois shares (\$100)		96¼-97	97 -97¾	97¼-....	96¾-97	97 -97¾

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 lost ¼ per cent during the week, opening at 94½, and closing at 94¼ for both money and account. United States bonds have ruled generally quiet during the past week, closing at 74½. In the stock market Erie shares opened flat at 28¾, but immediately became buoyant and excited, and the quotation was at one time run up to 33½; but at close became more quiet, and the price receded to 30. Illinois Central shares have been quiet at 96. Atlantic and Great Western better at 40. United States bonds at Frankfort have been generally quiet, opening at 78¾@79, and closing at 79 for the old issue.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Consols for money	94¼	94¼	94¼	94	94	94¼
" for account	94¼	94¼	94¼	94-¾	94	94¼
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862	74¼	74¼	73¾	73¾	74¼	74¼
Illinois Central shares	96	96	95½	95½	96	96
Erie Railway shares	23¾	26	30¾	32¾	30	30
Atl. & G. W. (consols)	36¼	36¼	39¾	39¾	40	40

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

Liverpool Markets.—Owing to the elections there was nothing doing in these markets on Tuesday and Wednesday, and we have repeated the closing quotations of Monday for those days.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—There has been nothing of interest to note in this market the past week. Business was interrupted by the occurrence of the elections, and quotations remained unchanged the entire week. The tone of the market has been generally quiet and dull.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Flour, (Western)	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9
" (California white)	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4
Corn (West. m.x'd) p. 480lbs	39 0	39 0	37 0	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	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market continues to rule in an inactive state, and with one or two exceptions quotations remain unchanged. Beef has been quoted heavy; bacon quiet; cheese firm; lard dull, but steady, and pork dull. The only changes in the quotations are a gain in cheese of 1s., and a loss of 1s. in pork, both at the close of the week.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	s. d. 90 0	s. d. 96 0	s. d. 90			
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 200 lbs	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	90 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0
Lard (American)	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6
Cheese (fine)	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	66 0

Liverpool and London Produce and Oil Markets.—Naval stores have been generally steady and higher; common rosin being held at the close at 6s. 3d., fine rosin at 16s., and spirits turpentine at 29s. per 112 lbs. Petroleum generally dull. Tallow quiet, and sugar firmer. Oils have generally ruled dull, sperm having lost £4, and linseed 6s. per ton.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	s. d. 5 9	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 3	s. d. 6 3	s. d. 6 3	s. d. 6 3
do Fine Pale	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Spirit turpentine	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
do spirits	0 9½	0 9½	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	51 6	50 9	51 9	51 9	51 6	50 9
Clover seed (Am. red)	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) p. 112 lb	36 0	36 0	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6
Linseed (Calcutta)	£0 60 0	£0 60 0	£0 60 6	£0 60 6	£0 60 6	£0 60 0
do cake (obl.) p. 100	12 15 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Sperm oil	98 0 0	98 0 0	98 0 0	97 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0
Linseed oil	28 5 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
Whale oil	39 10 0	39 10 0	39 10 0	39 10 0	39 10 0	39 10 0

Latest.—Friday Evening, Nov. 20—5 P. M.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 5 P. M.—Consols close at 94½ for both money and the account.

American securities close at the following quotations: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 74½; Illinois Centrals, 96; Erie shares, 30¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20.—United States Five-Twenty bonds firm at 79¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20, 5 P. M.—Cotton.—See special report of cotton.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn dull and unchanged. Peas easier, but not quotably lower.

Provisions unchanged.

Produce—Fine Rosin advanced to 17s.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sugar 26s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. to 60s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 10½d. per gallon. Turpentine, 30s. per cwt. Sperm Oil, £95 per ton.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are about the same in dry goods, but show a considerable decrease in general merchandise, the total being \$3,594,524, against \$3,863,311 last week and \$3,611,663, the previous week. The exports are \$3,775,896 this week, against \$2,943,195 last week, and \$3,121,097 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 13,892 bales, against 10,570 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Nov. 13, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 14:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dry goods	\$2,777,802	\$1,377,716	\$1,008,189	\$1,191,268
General merchandise	3,402,853	2,510,723	2,641,293	2,403,256
Total for the week	\$6,174,655	\$3,888,439	\$3,649,482	\$3,594,524
Previously reported	171,623,095	254,614,660	214,826,880	215,530,745
Since Jan. 1	\$177,797,750	\$258,503,099	\$218,476,362	\$219,125,269

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. 17:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
For the week	\$6,415,566	\$4,119,153	\$5,137,914	\$3,775,896
Previously reported	145,527,332	164,317,268	161,471,616	141,564,277
Since Jan. 1	\$151,942,898	\$168,436,426	\$166,609,530	\$145,340,178

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	1868.	1867.
	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain	\$1,977,637	\$63,243,894
France	377,591	8,172,609
Holland and Belgium	153,237	4,499,852
Germany	370,334	14,750,429
Other Northern Europe .....	.....	1,616,768
Spain	78,425	2,030,807
Other Southern Europe	46,597	5,400,610
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
	\$3,023,375	\$89,467,733
	243,144	9,108,217
	183,905	5,503,062
	363,228	18,457,508
	.....	1,385,116
	81,426	1,869,236
	218,695	6,168,04

East Indies.....	41,895	101,639	161,130	11,931
China and Japan.....	3,748,684	2,081,838	94,798	2,068,755
Australia.....	80,013	4,541,153	147,458	2,512,607
British N A Colonies.....	101,173	6,414,277	9,651	3,319,327
Cuba.....	22,201	1,328,454	110,472	5,301,233
Hayti.....	178,606	7,227,486	37,309	1,299,975
Other West Indies.....	60,373	1,552,029	151,765	6,461,069
Mexico.....	114,486	4,168,863	565,175	1,883,309
New Granada.....	.....	1,284,465	17,115	2,826,718
Venezuela.....	.....	3,049,604	210,906	551,784
British Guiana.....	72,413	8,265,470	32,118	997,618
Brazil.....	90,899	1,222,738	.....	2,627,853
Other S. American ports.....	9,886	.....	.....	3,256,459
All other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	3,005,042

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 14, 1868:

Nov. 10—St. Cimbria, London, Gold coin.....	\$4,150	Nov. 11—St. City of Paris, Liverpool—	15,000
“ 10—St. Cimbria, Hamburg, Foreign silver.....	1,200	“ 11—St. Laurent, Havre, Silver bars.....	151,500
“ 12—St. America, Bremen, Foreign silver.....	1,200	“ 11—St. Laurent, Havre, Silver coin.....	1,600
“ 12—St. V. orro Castle, Havana, Spanish coin.....	500	“ 11—St. Laurent, Havre, Gold bars.....	72,900
		“ 11—St. Laurent, Havre, American gold.....	1,000
Total for the week.....	\$68,207,709		
Previously reported.....	\$252,058		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868.....	\$68,459,759		

Same time in 1867.....	\$44,377,729	Same time in 1859.....	\$67,077,961
1866.....	57,150,013	1858.....	23,818,946
1865.....	26,495,163	1857.....	84,803,926
1864.....	42,497,017	1856.....	33,806,141
1863.....	40,086,198	1855.....	26,555,811
1862.....	52,708,520	1854.....	34,544,281
1861.....	3,332,237	1853.....	23,313,137
1860.....	41,947,344	1852.....	23,307,561

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

Nov. 9—St. Fab-kee, Hamilton, Gold.....	\$5,000	Nov. 11—St. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—	\$1,017
“ 12—St. Columbia, Havana, Gold.....	9,232	“ 11—St. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—	405
“ 14—Bk. Pallas, Belize, Hon., Gold.....	6,150	“ 11—St. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—	1,702
Total for week.....	\$20,382		\$23,566
Previously reported.....			6,486,719
Total since January 1, 1868.....			\$6,510,225

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.....	342,019,950	38,065,350	380,085,300
“ 10.....	342,080,950	38,071,350	380,152,300
“ 17.....	342,098,300	38,096,350	380,194,650
“ 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	38,000,350	379,555,950
“ 14.....	341,514,600	38,106,350	379,620,950

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.
	Current week.	Aggregate.		
Sept. 5.....	139,410	309,005,026	9,937,518	299,867,500
“ 12.....	93,850	309,698,876	9,941,340	299,871,958
“ 19.....	91,500	309,700,376	10,029,599	299,840,777
“ 26.....	80,000	309,870,376	10,108,601	299,827,565
Oct. 3.....	65,790	309,936,166	10,108,601	299,923,495
“ 10.....	195,730	310,131,896	10,208,301	299,926,305
“ 17.....	111,810	310,243,806	10,387,611	299,936,185
“ 24.....	69,980	310,313,786	10,478,001	299,888,475
“ 31.....	59,491	310,307,276	10,478,001	299,923,875
Nov. 7.....	83,600	310,450,876	10,515,001	299,948,975
“ 14.....	113,400	310,604,276	10,515,351	299,948,975

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	345,900
“ 12.....	435,900	697,275	.....
“ 19.....	842,500	535,613	483,000
“ 26.....	968,600	563,453	614,300
Oct. 3.....	710,500	753,188	326,300
“ 10.....	564,000	65,916	541,100
“ 17.....	546,471	654,383	55,400
“ 24.....	541,600	472,354	409,510
“ 31.....	546,000	554,673	365,505
Nov. 7.....	620,200	467,945	.....
“ 14.....	526,500	356,117	426,700

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.—The annual report of Hon. H. R. Hurlburt, Comptroller of the Currency, which is nearly finished, will show the number of banks organized during the last year to be but 12, about half of which were intended to take the place of banks that are winding up, and are to have circulation as the notes of such banks are returned, the remainder being new associations without circulation, until some further proviso shall be made by Congress. It will also contain tables showing the condition of the lawful money reserved by States, exhibiting the amount of circulation and deposits to be protected by the reserve, the amount of lawful money on hand, and the amount available in New York and other redeeming cities for that purpose. Those banks that are required to hold in reserve 15 per cent and those that are required to hold 25 per cent of their circulation and deposits are grouped separately. These returns are given for each quarter of last year, and show a very considerable excess of reserve over the amount required by law. The report will present in tabular form the amount of taxes paid by the banks to their respective States, and to the United States for the calendar year 1867, showing the aggregate taxation to be nearly five per cent on

the capital of the banks. An interesting exhibit will be made of the aggregate amount of the loans and discounts made by the banks in the several States, the number and average amount of loans and the average time—the average for all the States being about seventy days, the credits being longer in the Eastern or older States and shorter in the Western States. Rhode Island shows the longest average, being 102 days. The Comptroller renews his recommendations of last year for the redemption of all National Bank notes in New York, believing that the ultimate redemption of all such currency is established beyond a question. It only remains to make them convertible. This can be done only by making them redeemable at a common center, which should be the center of trade. When this is accomplished, the amount of notes in circulation will be regulated strictly by the demand. When the volume shall be greater than is necessary to do the business of the country the banks will be called upon to redeem the surplus, and it will be retired. When trade is active, and more currency is required, the banks will expand their issues, and redemptions will not be demanded until the season of activity is over. If all the banks are required to conform to a uniform standard of responsibility in this particular, the burden being equally divided among all in proportion to their circulation, will be light, because the aggregate redemption at any given time will not exceed the surplus of notes in circulation, while if such a rule is not established, the burden will be unequally divided, falling most heavily on those banks which conform to the highest standard, compelling them by the frequent return of their notes to contract their issues, while at the same time the remote banks will be tempted to undue expansion, the temptation being the difficulty and expense of returning their notes for redemption. In this, as in all other cases, the inferior currency will be more abundant. Rigid, unflinching convertibility is the only safe rule, and in the end the most economical. It is an obligation which every national bank owes to the system, to contribute its due share to the maintenance of circulation of uniform value. This it can do only by keeping its own issues at par in the great centres of trade. Any plan which is not comprehensive, thorough, and rigid, will fail. A halfway, doubtful, voluntary arrangement will not answer the purpose. The government which authorizes the issue of bank notes for currency has a right to require all banks to conform to the highest standard. The currency of a country belongs to the people; and the government which represents the people should see that the people have the very best currency possible. In his last annual report the Comptroller remarked that there was not at the time any immediate demand for the redemption of national bank notes, but it would be one of the healthiest evidences of returning soundness in our financial affairs if it should be begun. If legal tenders should command a small premium, it would begin. It would be the first step toward specie payments. It would mark an era in legal tender notes, the date of their appreciation in value. At the same time it would be a healthy reminder to the banks that their circulation is a liability payable on demand. The Comptroller is opposed to the payment of interest on bank balances by New York city banks, and favors a return to specie payments.

The following is an extract of a circular issued yesterday by the Treasurer of the United States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 13.

SIR—You will please select from the United States legal tender notes that you may receive at any time hereafter, all notes defaced or worn as to be unfit for circulation; also all notes of the denomination of fifty dollars. It is the desire of the department, as these have been successfully counterfeited, to withdraw all of this denomination from circulation.

You will also return all notes issued under the acts of February 25th, 1862, and July 11th, 1862, known as the convertible issue of legal tenders. It is desirable to withdraw these notes as speedily as possible, as this office is daily in receipt of letters from individuals who are still persistent in their requests to obtain bonds for them, although the time allowed for such conversion has long since expired.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Henry Chauncey from Aspinwall, arrived at this port Nov. 14, with treasure for the following consignees:

	FROM ASPINWALL.
L. Von. Hoffman & Co.....	\$121,500 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	31,531 27
W. H. Fogg & Co.....	250 00
Order.....	500,000 00
Total.....	\$656,281 27
	Grand total.....
	\$659,088 27

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	Since Jan. 1.	Date.	Steamship.	At date.	Since Jan. 1.
Jan. 9.	Rising Star	\$989,464	\$989,464	July 15.	Rising Star	522,721	20,500,745
“ 22.	Arizona	951,705	1,941,170	July 22.	Arizona	463,927	20,964,672
Feb. 1.	H. Chauncey	1,298,584	3,239,754	July 25.	San de Cuba	713,319	21,677,991
Feb. 9.	Rising Star	1,255,333	4,495,087	July 29.	H. Chauncey	461,256	22,139,247
Feb. 20.	Arizona	1,568,161	6,063,248	Aug. 6.	Oc'n Queen	806,351	22,945,600
Mar. 2.	H. Chauncey	1,551,270	7,571,680	Aug. 12.	G'ding Star	702,000	23,647,600
Mar. 11.	Rising Star	476,147	8,047,827	Aug. 15.	Rising Star	384,895	24,032,495
Mar. 22.	Arizona	1,168,779	9,216,606	Aug. 22.	Arizona	499,376	24,531,871
Apr. 1.	H. Chauncey	864,698	10,081,304	Aug. 29.	Alaska	305,756	24,837,627
Apr. 10.	Oc'n Queen	1,175,754	11,257,058	Sept. 5.	Oc'n Queen	755,000	25,592,627
Apr. 22.	Arizona	948,020	12,205,078	Sept. 8.	Dakota	625,000	26,217,627
Apr. 28.	H. Chauncey	466,909	12,671,987	Sept. 12.	G'ding Star	499,748	26,717,375
May 6.	Oc'n Queen	727,849	13,399,836	Sept. 14.	H. Chauncey	499,748	27,217,123
May 22.	Arizona	1,177,496	14,577,332	Sept. 20.	Arizona	330,465	27,547,588
May 28.	H. Chauncey	618,040	15,195,372	Sept. 28.	Alaska	409,032	27,956,620
June 6.	Ocean Queen	996,829	16,192,201	Oct. 5.	Oc'n Queen	267,901	28,224,521
June 11.	Rising Star	657,510	16,849,711	Oct. 15.	H. Chauncey	225,478	28,450,000
June 13.	Guid'g Star	290,723	17,140,434	Oct. 22.	Rising Star	227,904	28,677,904
June 22.	Arizona	1,063,051	18,203,485	Oct. 29.	Alaska	58,438	28,736,342
June 27.	San de Cuba	118,109	18,321,594	Nov. 6.	Oc'n Queen	58,438	28,794,780
June 29.	H. Chauncey	807,071	19,128,665	Nov. 14.	H. Chauncey	656,281	28,860,961
July 5.	Oc'n Queen	849,372	19,978,037				

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 Dividend has been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PFR CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	WHERE PAYABLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.				
Chic & N. W. con. & pr. f.	5	Dec 21	Companies Office	Dec 5

FRIDAY, November 20, 1868, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The last bank statement showed a reduction of \$7,500,000 in loans, the result principally of the heavy decline in the value of securities; while in the deposits there was a decrease of \$400,000; and in the legal tenders an increase of \$4,300,000. This large gain in legal tenders was the consequence mainly of the employment of funds upon the market which had been locked up in connection with the Erie speculations; and it laid the basis for a material improvement in the tone of the market. At the beginning of the week, the bank through which the Erie party have done their business was debtor at the Clearing-House \$7,500,000, and again to-day was debtor \$2,500,000, from which it appears reasonable to infer that about \$10,000,000 of the recently locked-up funds had again come into circulation; adding to this the amount released last week, it would appear that about all of the \$16,000,000 said to have been "locked up" has been returned upon the market.

The result of this release of currency has been a marked reaction toward ease, during the week. Perhaps, near \$2,000,000 has been taken in the Sub-Treasury, through sales of gold, and some amounts have been sent to the South; but, notwithstanding, there has been more money on the market than could be employed, and rates at the close are 5@6 per cent among the private bankers, and 6@7 per cent with the banks. The indisposition of private speculators to operate, pending the unsettled condition of the stock market causes an unusually large amount of funds to rest in the hands of private bankers; and hence the difference of 1 per cent between their rates and those of the banks.

The discount market as yet only partially feels the relief experienced in the general market. A very large amount of paper has accumulated in the hands of dealers, within the last four weeks of pressure, and lenders consequently have an advantage; while the banks are disposed to keep a good proportion of their balances within call until it becomes apparent that no further resort will be taken to tying up transactions. Prime paper, of 2@4 months, is current outside the banks at 8@10 per cent; lower grades continue irregular.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans	5 @ 7	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months	9 @ 12
Loans on bonds & mort.	5 @ 7	do single names	10 @ 12
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months	8 @ 10	Lower grades	12 @ 15

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government bonds show a marked improvement. For some time past, dealers have treated the market with some caution, not only on account of the violent irregularities in the money market, but also because there was some doubt as to the course the market would take when monetary affairs became more settled. The stringency in money set in immediately after the election, preventing the expected effect of the election from being fully worked out; and the enthusiasm connected with that event having subsided, it has been deemed problematical what would be the course of the market. The experience of the past week appears to have settled it in the mind of the larger dealers, that bonds will in future stand higher with investors; and much more confidence is consequently shown in taking whatever supply may come upon the market. There is a healthy steady demand from the interior, and the local demand also shows an improvement. The banks, having more funds than they can supply at full rates of

interest, show an inclination to take back bonds which they have sold out under the late pressure for money. The Insurance Companies also are buying fair amounts. The exports of bonds to Europe, during the month, now appear to have been larger than has been supposed. Considerable shipments have been made upon direct orders; but the amounts sent out on consignment have been nominal; and from the consequent circumstance of few bond bills having appeared on the exchange market, the inference has been mistakenly drawn that few bonds were going out.

The consequence of the improved feeling in the market has been an advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 2¼; Sixty Twos having been especially strong.

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

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

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The Stock Market has been feverish and very irregular under the culmination of the immense clique operations in Erie shares. A very large amount of "short" contracts matured during the week, and the clique proved to be in a position to compel the sellers to buy most of the stock required for deliveries from their hands. At the instance of some of the parties most largely "short," legal proceedings were instituted before Judge Sutherland against the directors, designed to embarrass their speculative operations; but the suit proved to have been anticipated by one before Judge Barnard a day previous, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. Jay Gould receiver of the Company. (Full details of the suits are given in our editorial columns.) On Wednesday night, the stock advanced to 58, in anticipation of large deliveries to be made next day, and yesterday an immense amount of "cash" stock was bought, at prices ranging from 62 in the morning to 43 in the afternoon; during the course of the day the differences between stock deliverable yesterday and deliverable to-day ranged from 8 to 16 per cent. The losses of a veteran operator in Erie, on "firsts" and "shorts," are variously estimated between \$1,600,000 and \$1,500,000. Some of the foreign banking firms also are reputed to have lost very heavily, through sales made here against purchases in the London market. To-day the stock closes at 43½. A large "short" interest appears to have been made in New York Central during the fall of last week; and Wednesday and yesterday, parties having a controlling power over the stock ran up the price compelling the "shorts" to cover their sales, with the result of an advance to 129; the price has since declined to 124, which is 9½ per cent below our last quotation. Other stocks are generally firm, and 4@7 per cent higher than a week ago; except St. Paul common which is 3 per cent lower.

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

	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 30	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 20
Cumberland Coal	36	25½	24½	23½	20	23	40½
Quicksilver	32	25½	24½	23½	20	23	40½
Canton Co.	3½	5½	50	48½	45½	19½	20½
Mariposa pref.	20½	24½	23½	22½	18½	19½	115½
Pacific Mail	129½	128½	127½	127	116½	114½	124
New York Central	129½	128½	128½	127	120½	114½	124
Erie	48½	48½	47	40½	39½	35½	43½
Hudson River	135	133	137½	137	120	120	124
Reading	95½	93	98½	98½	94½	97½	99½
Mich. Southern	85½	91	87½	86½	82½	81½	86½
Michigan Central	91	88½	87½	87½	83½	82	86½
Clev. and Pittsb. x.d.	108½	106½	104½	102½	95½	96½	99½
Clev. and Toledo	89½	97½	92	91½	79	81½	84½
Northwestern	89½	97½	92	91½	82½	82	86½
Rock Island	105½	109½	107½	105½	102½	101½	107½
Fort Wayne	111	116½	115½	113	107½	105½	109
Illinois Central	145	14½	15	15	142	142	142
Ohio & Miss.	29½	32½	31½	31½	28½	29	30½
Ohio & St. Paul	105	105	105	105	66½	67	64
Milw. & St. Paul	105	105	105	105	79	80½	83½
Tol., Wab. & W'n	64½	64½	64½	62½	56½	56½	57½

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.	Railroad.	Coal.	Min. ing.	Im. pro't.	Tele. graph.	Steam-ship.	Other.	Total.
Aug. 6	842	257,163	39	900	1,300	4,310	11,189	10,547	386,299
" 13	443	188,102	421	1,000	1,600	5,574	11,330	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	18,337	218,638
Sept. 3	764	248,479	961	2,027	1,200	2,875	9,900	18,441	284,647
" 10	174	286,332	519	7,800	2,000	3,840	16,870	21,976	339,521
" 17	539	290,770	690	11,200	1,500	3,354	19,518	21,401	411,963
" 24	480	365,000	2,090	10,590	7,500	7,307	15,960	23,051	431,929

Table with columns for dates (Oct. 1 to Nov. 19) and various numerical values representing financial data.

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 :

Table with columns: Week ending, Governments (Bonds, Notes), State & City Bonds, Company Bonds, Total amount.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The course of the gold market has been steadier, having been less subject to the manipulations of the Erie speculators. At the beginning of the week, those parties were understood to have bought about \$,000,000 of gold, with a view to taking it off the market ; but it is supposed that they have since sold it. Their operations induced the Treasury to commence selling privately, which had the effect of checking their movements. The sales of the Treasury, during the week have been probably about \$1,500,000 ; and, to-day, the Assistant-Treasurer advertises the sale by public tender of \$3,000,000 next week, in daily amounts of \$500,000. The market still appears to be considerably over-sold, as, notwithstanding the large Treasury payments on account of interest, a consideration has to be paid "for borrowing." The "short" interest is one important element in the firmness of the market, the upward tendency in exchange also has the effect of keeping the market firm.

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 :

Table with columns: Date (Saturday, Nov. 14 to Jan. 1 '68), Quotations (Open, Low, High, Close), Total clearings, Balances (Gold, Currency).

The movement of coin and bullion at this port for the week ending on Saturday, Nov. 14, was as shown in the following formula.

Table with columns: Description (Treasure receipts, Imports, Coin interest, Reported new supply, etc.), Amount.

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

Table with columns: Date (Nov. 9 to 14), Custom House (Receipts, Payments), Sub-Treasury (Receipts, Payments), Total, Balance in Sub-Treasury, Deduct payments, Balance on Saturday evening, Increase during the week.

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$1,178,000. Included

in the receipts of customs were \$80,000 in gold, and \$1,575,203 in Gold Certificates.

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

Table with columns: Weeks Ending, Custom House (Payments), Sub-Treasury (Receipts, Balances), Changes in Balances.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.— Rates are decidedly firmer. The continued loss of bullion by the Bank of France, and the advance of the Bank of England rate to 2 1/2 per cent have induced a much firmer feeling. There is an improved supply of cotton bills ; but there are few local bills against either produce or securities. The importers are now remitting more freely, and there is a considerable demand from bankers for remittances against coupons.

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

Table with columns: Location (London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.), Date (Oct. 30, Nov. 6, Nov. 13, Nov. 20), and corresponding exchange rates.

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 14, 1868 :

Large table with columns: BANKS, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Net Legal Tenders.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and their respective changes (Dec, Inc).

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

Table with columns: Sept. 5, Sept. 12, Sept. 19, Sept. 26, Oct. 3, Oct. 10, Oct. 17, Oct. 24, Oct. 31, Nov. 7, Nov. 14. Rows: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Nov. 16, 1868.

Table listing Boston National Banks with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Includes entries for Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, etc.

Total. 42,300,000 98,688,779 1,242,085 10,961,899 34,970,223 25,230,679

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Table showing deviations for Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Deposits, Circulation.

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

Table with columns: Sept. 7, Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 12, Oct. 19, Oct. 26, Nov. 2, Nov. 9, Nov. 16. Rows: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, National, State, Circulation.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Nov. 16, 1868 :

Table listing Philadelphia Banks with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend. Depos., Circulat'n, Total net. Includes entries for Philadelphia, North America, Farmers' & Mech., etc.

* This column includes amounts due to banks.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Table showing deviations for Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, Circula. Rows: Sept. 7, Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 12, Oct. 19, Oct. 26, Nov. 2, Nov. 9, Nov. 16.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Large table listing various banks and companies with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, FRIDAY. Includes entries for America, American, American Exchange, Atlantic, etc.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, connecting San Francisco and the Pacific coast with the Atlantic lines, now nearly completed, and doing a large and remunerative way business, must speedily become one of the most important and valuable lines of through traffic on the Continent.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued thereon, having a lien superior to that of the United States, are now widely known and esteemed as among the safest, best and most profitable corporate securities for investment. A limited quantity will be sold at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. Principal and six per cent interest payable in gold. Government bonds received in exchange at full market rates, allowing the difference in cash.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau street, N. Y.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 20, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for Stock/Security Name, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Week's Sales. It is divided into sections: National (United States 6s, 1881, etc.), State (Alabama 8s, California 7s, etc.), Bank Stocks (American Exchange, Bank of America, etc.), and Miscellaneous Stocks (Coal, Gas, Improvement, etc.).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 20.

The markets generally are dull. The late money pressure has unsettled and disorganized trade, and its influence is still forcibly felt in all branches of business.

Cotton has ruled very firm, and closes active. Breadstuffs, at some decline, close firm. Tobacco shows more business.

Naval stores show some improvement in Rosins, with large sales, but a late slight advance in Spirits Turpentine is not fully sustained.

Petroleum has been the object of one of the largest movements that has ever occurred in any staple in any market, the total value of the transactions amounting to about four millions of dollars.

Provisions have been very unsettled. Pork cannot be accurately quoted either for present or future delivery. A contract for 500 bbls. last year's Mess was settled since 'Change to-day at \$29 25.

Metals show some further improvement in Copper and Tin, with general firmness.

East India Goods remain dull; late sales embrace Gunny Cloth in Boston at 7 1/2c. gold, in bond, and Calcutta Linseed, there, at \$2 12, gold, duty paid, a decline in both cases.

Tallow has been more active at a decline. Hops are lower and unsettled; the export continues. Whiskey firmer at \$1 09 for Western.

Freights have been dull, but closed more active at 7@7 1/2d. for grain by sail and steam to Liverpool, and 3@3 1/2d. for cotton.

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

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

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '67, and corresponding values for various commodities like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Wheat, etc.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York. The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1868.

Large table with columns: Same time in 1867, Total since January 1, 1868, and various categories of exports like Flour, Wheat, Cotton, etc.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port or 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.....	110	10,050	...	Cutlery.....	74	3,217	3,414
Earthenware	99	45,386	...	Hardware.....	42	4,976	8,449
Glass	1,814	329,523	...	Iron, RR b'rs	8,339	650,645	318,612
Glassware ..	996	23,090	...	Lead, pigs..	9,666	377,247	361,833
Glass plate .	77	6,257	...	Spelter, lbs..	...	5,278,807	3,774,534
Buttons	68	6,382	5,490	Steel.....	6,054	235,246	189,334
Coal, tons	1,472	119,115	164,800	Tin, boxes..	13,799	784,123	693,236
Cocoa, bags...	98	18,291	17,313	Tin slabs, lbs	56,086	3,957,825	3,920,113
Coffee, bags ..	12,932	998,816	857,860	Rags.....	837	46,960	50,631
Cotton, bales.	76	1,118	734	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls..	2,275	381,459	272,014
Drugs, &c.				Sugar, bxs & bg			
Bark, Peru ..	20	10,770	10,754	Sugar, bxs & bg	2,296	511,196	242,778
Blea p'wd'rs	1,271	29,314	23,289	Tea.....	5,598	718,722	734,985
Brimst, tns.	111	6,775	12,684	Tobacco.....	2,226	41,460	28,977
Cochineal....	46	5,031	3,130	Waste	9	1,177	4,868
Cr Tartar ...	17	1,649	1,250	Wines, &c.			
Gambier.....	...	17,519	14,352	Champ. bkts	3,733	78,623	77,044
Gums, crude	...	509	11,351	Wines	874	90,957	123,187
Gum, Arabic	49	3,099	4,934	Wool, bales...	307	24,999	36,513
Indigo.....	17	4,137	3,032	Articles reported by value.			
Madder.....	...	11,607	5,038	Cigars.....	\$15,563	\$562,035	\$391,966
Oils, ess....	...	537	3,003	Corks.....	...	168,605	229,781
Oil, Olive...	75	39,849	40,674	Fancy goods..	\$9,613	1,264,456	2,932,578
Opium.....	...	980	764	Fish.....	6,733	430,131	538,078
Soda, bi-carb	2,950	115,848	134,386	Fruits, &c.			
Soda, sal....	956	28,762	22,715	Lemons.....	12,102	407,207	447,481
Soda, ash....	197	31,597	33,932	Oranges	1,987	525,575	667,321
Flax.....	16	1,613	1,755	Nuts.....	9,491	605,859	623,379
Furs.....	173	5,433	3,964	Raisins.....	74,079	1,222,076	803,980
Gunny cloth .	...	11,129	33,215	Hides, undrsd.	236,419	6,193,785	8,371,280
Hair	51	6,706	4,855	Rice.....	13,442	814,630	451,266
Hemp, bales..	689	120,841	98,063	Spices, &c.			
Hides, &c.				Cassia.....	...	114,124	73,056
Bristles.....	20	1,266	1,798	Ginger.....	1,607	34,933	47,953
Hides, dres'd	266	7,820	9,366	Pepper.....	2,085	196,990	178,717
India rubber..	10	26,214	33,812	Saltpetre.....	...	13,549	47,134
Ivory.....	...	1,950	2,131	Woods.			
Jewelry, &c.				Cork.....	...	133,603	...
Jewelry.....	42	2,130	1,144	Fustic.....	...	115,415	51,384
Watches.....	35	1,018	905	Logwood...	167	211,620	193,215
Linseed.....	...	472,934	423,309	Mahogany..	6,646	99,266	118,491
Molasses.....	834	175,313	135,494				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 20, 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. 20. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the last seven days have reached 73,120 bales, (against 73,121 bales last week, 73,425 bales the previous week, and 66,596 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868 up to this date, 555,949 bales, against 388,389 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 167,560 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1867 are as follows:

	—Receipts—			—Receipts—	
	1868.	1867.		1868.	1867.
Received this week at—			Received this week at—		
New Orleans	29,626	20,530	Florida	462	393
Mobile	7,891	15,188	North Carolina	1,821	1,771
Charleston	7,960	9,386	Virginia	4,143	4,028
Savannah.....	10,862	21,031	Total receipts.....	73,120	78,644
Texas.....	4,208	2,375	Decrease this year.....	5,524	
Tennessee, &c	6,147	3,892			

The exports for the week ending to-night reach a total of 50,338 bales, of which 30,189 were to Great Britain, and 20,149 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 204,072 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 this week.	Same week 1867.	—Stock—	
	G't Britain.	Cont'n't.			1868.	1867.
Nov. 20.	30,189	20,149	50,338	29,153	204,072	208,286
New Orleans	8,224	14,713	22,937	12,880	84,140	60,216
Mobile	1,117	...	1,117	501	27,606	33,331
Charleston	1,790	...	1,790	1,835	6,640	18,072
Savannah.....	3,480	...	3,480	3,118	30,055	40,331
Texas.....	5,117	...	5,117	...	14,068	5,174
New York.....	9,912	5,436	15,348	10,569	31,763	38,112
Other ports.....	549	...	549	251	10,000	13,000

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 21,185 bales, while the stocks to-night are 4,214 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest

mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary, by telegraph:

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

PORTS.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			SHIP-M'TS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK
		Great Britain	France	Other for'gn.		
N. Orleans, Nov. 13.	203,712	39,328	42,856	5,739	87,923	42,477 89,591
Mobile, Nov. 13.	52,720	13,701	5,205	...	18,906	7,924 21,637
Charleston, Nov. 13	41,419	2,263	...	...	2,263	33,853 7,941
Savannah, Nov. 13.	84,692	3,612	1,730	...	5,342	50,527 27,973
Texas, Nov. 13....	36,675	485	...	2,951	3,436	12,547 17,840
New York, Nov. 20.	11,100	39,651	7,041	10,021	56,713	...
Florida, Nov. 13...	3,411	...	...	...	...	956
N. Carolina, Nov. 20	11,778	...	...	...	...	11,778
Virginia, Nov. 20.	31,599	...	...	...	...	20,461
Other ports, Nov 20	5,723	1,891	...	1,164	3,055	...
Total this year..	452,829	100,931	56,832	19,875	177,638	189,526 200,545
Same time last year	312,175	77,819	9,686	19,259	106,758	136,691 1,9354

The market this week is without any feature of special interest. There has been considerable activity, the demand on the part of shippers being fair, but spinners and speculators have operated cautiously. Prices for the lower grades, early in the week, gave way about 1/4 @ 1/2 c., being in abundant supply; but Middlings being scarce, have been firmly held, and have brought full prices. To-day, however, under the influence of the Liverpool advices, the market is active and firm at an advance of 1/4 c.; Middling Uplands closing at 24 1/2 cents. Our own spinners now are pretty well supplied, averaging probably about three weeks more stock than at the beginning of the season, and are therefore rather less pressing in their demands, anticipating lower rates next month. There is, however, considerable confidence in prices felt here among holders, and our advices also indicate that the planters are not as free sellers as they were. This is largely due to the continued decreasing stock at Liverpool, the total reported this afternoon by cable being only 380,000 bales, with 312,000 bales afloat. Sales in this market for forward delivery have been quite large during the week at full prices. We note sales of 500 bales middling for January at 22 1/2 c., 400 bales low Middlings for December and January at 22 c., 200 bales Middling for January and December, one half at 22 5/8 c., and the balance at 22 3/4 c., 100 bales Middling for January and February at 22 3/4 c., 200 bales Middling at 22 5/8 c., one-half in January and one-half in December, 100 bales low Middling for December at 22 5/8 c., 100 bales Middling for February at 22 3/4 c.—to-day are reported 100 bales Middling for January at 23 c., and 100 bales low Middling for February at 22 1/2 c. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 24,937 bales (including 1,087 bales to arrive), of which 5,600 bales were taken by spinners, 3,021 bales on speculation, 15,626 bales for export, and the following are the closing quotations, the market closing firm and active:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	21 1/2 @	21 1/2 @	22 @	22 1/2 @
Good Ordinary	22 1/2 @	22 1/2 @	23 @	23 1/2 @
Low Middling.....	23 1/2 @	23 1/2 @	24 @	24 1/2 @
Middling.....	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	25 @	25 1/2 @

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	2,720	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	25 @
Monday.....	4,005	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	25 @
Tuesday.....	3,150	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	25 @
Wednesday.....	5,038	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	25 @
Thursday.....	3,993	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	25 @
Friday.....	6,074	24 1/2 @	24 1/2 @	25 @	25 1/2 @

The exports of Cotton this week from New York show a further small increase, the total reaching 13,892 bales against 10,570 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. 27.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.		
Liverpool.....	4,346	7,070	7,775	8,486	39,626	41,068
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,383
Total to Gt. Britain..	4,346	7,070	7,775	8,486	39,651	42,451
Havre.....	1,386	759	.....	2,705	7,041	2,320
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	1,386	759	.....	2,705	7,041	2,320
Bremen and Hanover.....	109	872	1,548	835	5,814	5,804
Hamburg.....	773	1,318	1,247	1,866	5,879	2,560
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Total to N. Europe..	882	2,190	2,795	2,701	9,693	8,464
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	.....
Total Spain, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	850
Grand Total.....	6,614	10,019	10,570	13,892	56,713	54,683

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.....	2,924	29,024	.....	6,587	1,154	2,421	132	226
Texas.....	1,791	10,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	5,867	48,389	.....	.....	265	3,070	265	2,495
Mobile.....	871	6,139	670	870	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	3,149	26,545	550	1,227	.....	916	460	5,089
North Carolina.....	1,223	10,033	.....	.....	.....	204	99	450
Virginia.....	1,797	17,860	1,009	2,644	.....	.....	966	7,348
North'm Ports.....	729	3,849	3,452	15,603	.....	.....	.....	2
Tennessee, &c.....	4,550	10,971	1,039	3,158	311	1,255	186	1,310
Foreign.....	.....	288	.....	354	.....	.....	.....	28
Total this year.....	22,901	164,547	6,720	30,443	1,720	7,856	2,048	16,948
Total last year.....	23,556	122,566	5,832	31,744	836	9,472	1,533	9,016

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per mail returns, have reached 46,276 bales. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

Exported this week from—	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Paris 503	Tarifa 614
..... Erin 2,872... Cuba 823... Manhattan 2,673	Per ships Poma 753
..... Melbrec 248.....	.....
To Havre per steamer St. Laurent 842	Per ship Jacob A. Stamler 1,863.....
To Bremen per steamer America 835.....	.....
To Hamburg per steamer Westphalia 1,866.....	.....
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool per brig Maggie Vail 549 .....	.....
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool per ships Ivanhoe 3,490... Tasmania 3,645 .....	.....
To Havre per ships La Louisiane 3,901	Jane J. Southard 3,860
..... John Harvey 2,132.....	.....
To Hamburg per steamer Saxonia 2,332.....	.....
To Barcelona per bark Iruco 1,218 .....	.....
MOBILE—To Liverpool per steamer Mexican 1,991.....	ship E. C. Scranton 3,529.....
To Havre per ship Success 3,335.....	.....
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool per brig Medusa 682 Upland .....	.....
To Havre per bark Halcyon 1,730 Upland.....	.....

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week bales 46,276

The particulars of these shipments arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

From—	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Hamb'g.	Barcel'a.	Total.
New York.....	8,486	2,705	835	1,866	.....	13,899
Baltimore.....	549	.....	.....	.....	.....	549
New Orleans.....	7,135	9,843	.....	2,332	1,218	20,562
Mobile.....	5,520	3,335	.....	.....	.....	8,855
Savannah.....	682	1,730	.....	.....	.....	2,412
Total.....	22,372	17,653	835	4,198	1,218	46,276

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS.—The receipts this week are smaller than anticipated, being less than for the corresponding week last year. This is the result of several causes, prominent among them are the low condition of the rivers, the neglect of the planters to spend time for baling while the weather is so fine for picking, and the belief which appears to be gaining ground in the South that we are to have higher prices. This latter idea is based on the small stock at Liverpool, and encouraged by the large sales at high rates in New York for future delivery. The exports are increasing though not rapidly and a very large proportion of the amount going forward is for the Continent. English spinners refuse to send forward their orders, except at limits much below present rates.

TRANSIT COTTON.—The offerings of transit cotton continues small, as the owners would have to submit to a loss in case of sale here. They think their chances at Liverpool are better. We only hear of two transactions during the week—one of 269 bales low middling 21½c. New Orleans to Liverpool by steam ½d freight, and the other 200 bales average middling 22c., Mobile to Liverpool by steam ½d freight.

THE CROP.—Our reports with regard to the crop contain nothing new this week. Picking has progressed so favorably, that the generally received estimate of the total yield is, in this market, raised to about 2,700,000 bales, the figures we gave several weeks since. There is an evident inclination, at almost all points, to increase estimates though at some of the Atlantic ports, where the receipts will show a decrease, the merchants and planters are rather less sanguine. We hear of no killing frost as yet in any portion of the South.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHT.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 133½ and 137, and the close yesterday was 134½. Exchange closed very firm, with an improvement in rates, caused by the advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England, and a further loss of specie by the Bank of France, together with a better demand from importers. Transactions were done at 109½@109¼ for prime bankers 60 days, and 109¼@110 for prime bankers sight. Freights continue steady at ½@¾d 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. 20.—Receipts of the week, 7,960 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,730 bales; Continent, none; stock 6,640 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 20.—The market is firm; sales 1,000 bales; middlings 22½@22½c; receipts, 2,091 bales; exports, none. Sales of the week 6,900 bales; receipts, 7,911 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,117 bales; coastwise, 608 bales; Continent, none; stock on hand 27,006 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20.—Receipts 4,208 bales; exports to Boston, 1,081 bales; to New York, 1,589 bales; to New Orleans, 193 bales; to Liverpool 5,117 bales; stock 14,063 bales; sales 2,945 bales; Good Ordinary, 15½c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—The receipts the week 568 bales of Sea Island, and 10,294 bales of Uplands. Exports, coastwise, 4,334 bales of Uplands, and 212 bales of Sea Islands; exports, to Liverpool, 3,480 bales of Uplands; total stock on hand, 2,605 bales of Sea Island, and 27,450 bales of Uplands.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20.—Cotton stiffer, tending upwards; Middlings, 23c; sales 5,600 bales; receipts, 6,724 bales; exports, 5,528 bales; receipts of the week, gross, 30,867 bales; proper 29,626 bales; sales 31,250 bales; exports, Liverpool 8,224 bales; Continent, 14,713 bales; coastwise, 3,688 bales; stock, 84,140 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, 5 p. m., November 20th.—The cotton market has ruled firm throughout the day at unchanged quotations. The sales have footed up 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have amounted to 42,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken for export and 3,000 for speculation. The total stock on hand is estimated at 380,000 bales, of which 40,000 are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 312,000 bales, of which 69,000 are American. The trade reports from Manchester report the market for yarns and fabrics as steady. Owing to the elections there was nothing doing in cotton on Tuesday and Wednesday, and we therefore omit quotations for those days. The following table will show the closing prices the remaining days of the week, as reported per cable:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.	10½	10½-11	.....	.....	10½	10½
" " Orleans...	11	10½-11	.....	.....	11	11

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

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Cotton has been in active demand during the present week, and although there is a fair supply offering, prices close at an advance of about ¼d. per lb. American and Brazilian cotton have improved to the above extent, and East Indian ¼d. to ¾d. per lb. In the value of Egyptian cotton no change has taken place. The total sales of the week amount to 121,440 bales, of which 26,400 bales are on speculation, 26,680 bales for export, and 68,360 bales to the trade. The stock of American cotton proves to be 47,870 bales, which is 29,530 bales above the estimate. The following are the quotations for cotton to arrive: American, basis of middling, from New Orleans, October-November shipment, 10½d.; November-December, 10½d.; nearly due 11½d. and 11d. per lb. The following are the prices of American cotton:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & g'd fair.		G'd & fine.		Same date 1867.		
	22	21	26	-28	30	-60	17	19	30
Sea Island.....	10	12	13	-15	17	-18	11	12	.....
Stained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upland.....	9½-10½	11½	11½	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....
Mobile.....	9½-10½	11½	11½	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	9½-10½	11½	12½	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Texas.....	9½-10½	11½	12½	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....

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

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Mid. Sea Island 35d.	25d.	17d.	24d.	.....	Mid. Pernamb 20½d.	14½d	8d.	10½
Upland... 20½	14½	8½	11½	.....	Egyptian. 19	11	6½	9
Mobile... 20½	15	8½	11½	.....	Broach... 14½	9½	6	7½
Orleans... 21	15½	9	11½	.....	Dhollerah 14	9½	6	7½

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 571,600	426,810
" London.....	111,184	127,711
American cotton afloat.....	25,000	35,000
Indian	222,880	272,720
Total.....	930,664	862,241

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

	Taken on spec. to this date—		Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other ports to this date—		Actual exp't from Kingdom in 1867.
	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	
American.....	260,280	72,970	153,746	211,717	227,900
Brazil.....	59,930	11,200	72,334	81,556	87,740
Egyptian, &c.....	39,950	8,000	8,805	11,921	12,590
West India, &c.....	5,870	2,460	11,833	12,830	22,660
East India, &c.....	192,600	89,660	823,609	428,202	664,150
Total.....	558,630	184,290	359,320	746,226	1,015,040

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
Sales this week.				Total	Same	Average			
Trade.	Ex- port.	Specu- lation.	Total.	this year.	period 1867.	weekly sales. 1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
American..	13,910	2,640	1,760	18,310	1,436,120	1,198,070	21,883	20,280	5,620
Brazilian.....	15,620	1,130	1,300	18,150	631,950	347,110	10,940	3,180	3,180
Egyptian.....	4,230	170	116	4,510	219,510	159,189	3,600	1,780	1,780
West Indian....	1,190	820	....	2,010	100,830	97,230	1,770	1,780	1,780
East Indian....	33,410	21,920	23,230	78,560	1,247,380	1,209,090	13,720	15,600	15,600
Total.....	68,360	26,680	26,400	121,440	3,635,790	3,010,670	51,990	46,460	46,460

Imports				Stocks		
This week.	To this date 1868.	To this date 1867.	Total. 1867.	This date 1867.	Same date 1866.	Dec. 31, 1867.
American.....	3,945	1,097,565	1,103,885	1,220,325	47,870	133,900
Brazilian.....	4,921	546,478	372,900	433,946	38,330	74,710
Egyptian.....	1,278	145,831	156,311	197,788	10,590	26,500
West Indian....	2,175	72,358	98,272	107,047	3,810	21,000
East Indian....	27,664	1,034,787	1,141,187	1,264,160	326,210	316,370
Total.....	39,983	2,897,019	2,872,555	3,223,276	426,810	571,800

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 11 per cent is American, against 23 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 71 1/2 per cent, against 55 per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Cotton has been in good demand during the present week, and the quotation has advanced 1/4d. per lb. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stock:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 5.....	Bales. 306,340	215,068	236,629
Deliveries.....	242,470	167,614	212,955
Stocks, Nov. 5.....	98,732	111,184	127,711

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

	American.		Brazilian.		E. Indian.	
	Bales.	Cwts.	Bales.	Cwts.	Bales.	Cwts.
Cotton imported in Oct., 1868..	8,701	34,959	30,490	43,557	3,566	1,170,614
Cotton exported in Oct., 1868..	20,037	80,505	13,504	19,291	77,606	248,769
Cotton forwarded inland for consumption in October, 1868..	68,652	271,390	53,312	76,300	90,353	317,746
Cotton forwarded from inland towns to ports in Oct., 1868..	221	641	....	....	93	273

	Egyptian.		Miscell's.		Total.	
	Bales.	Cwts.	Bales.	Cwts.	Bales.	Cwts.
Cotton imported in Oct., 1868..	5,446	23,826	11,392	18,308	421,697	1,291,264
Cotton exported in Oct., 1868..	87	3,530	3,561	5,723	115,515	357,818
Cotton forwarded inland for consumption in October, 1868..	13,419	62,321	33,425	60,100	258,561	787,857
Cotton forwarded from inland towns to ports in Oct., 1868..	9	37	1,418	2,368	1,741	3,319

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23.—The receipts of produce have further increased, and, under the influence of lower prices from Liverpool, prices have given way to the extent of 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb. Fair open is quoted at 1 1/4d. to 1 1/2d.; fully fair 1 1/4d. to 1 1/2d., and good fair at 1 1/2d. per lb. The exports have been as follows:

From—	G. Britain,	Continent,	Total.
Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 22, 1868.....	bales. 180,771	44,897	225,668
Same period 1866-7.....	164,610	46,263	210,873
" " 1865-6.....	162,698	31,522	194,220
" " 1864-5.....	331,620	70,611	402,231

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.—Dealers asking higher prices, only a small business has been done. Clearances since 17th October, 16,000 bales. Ready Dhollera, 238r. to 240r.—1-16d, cost and freight; ready Comptah, 230r. to 232r.—7-13-16d, cost and freight; ready sawginned Dharwar, 248r. to 250r.—8-1/2d, cost and freight; raw Oomrawuttee, forward delivery, 245r. to 247r.—8-1/2d, cost and freight. Goods market—A good demand, and importers are meeting it freely; 7lb. 40 inch gray shirtings, 5r. 2a. to 5r. 4a.; 8 1/2lb. 40 inch gray shirtings, 6r. 2a. to 6r. 4a.; 3lb. m. ajapollams 2r. 4a. to 2r. 6a. The shipments in the first nine months of the year were as follows:

From 1st to 30th Sept., 1868.	Cowses,		Foreign Ame-		China,	Total.
	Britain.	Europe.	rica.	China,	&c.	bales.
Previously exported this yr	917,343 1/2	4,216	141,020	....	36,564 1/2	1,098,844
Total for nine months	946,544 1/2	4,216	141,020	....	42,587 1/2	1,144,368
Exported same time 1867 ..	978,066	....	69,801	....	44,565 1/2	1,092,432 1/2
" " 1866 ..	828,678 1/2	....	24,781 1/2	....	397	853,857
" " 1865 ..	759,589	....	32,725	800	11,866	804,980
" " 1864 ..	746,396	....	44,152 1/2	706	....	791,254 1/2
" " 1863 ..	683,015	2,867	35,885 1/2	3,394	....	724,661 1/2
" " 1862 ..	779,511 1/2	3,573 1/2	13,647	....	7,934 1/2	804,171 1/2
" " 1861 ..	779,026 1/2	18,560 1/2	8,426 1/2	....	54,656 1/2	860,670
" " 1860 ..	352,770 1/2	2,711	15,257 1/2	....	187,592	553,491 1/2
" " 1859 ..	429,844	23,125	21,877	....	104,013	578,859
" " 1858 ..	223,909	13,993	19,542	....	86,544	343,988

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 20, 1868.

There is a decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total at all the ports reaching 2,766 hhds., 534 cases, 756 bales, against 4,025 hhds., 131 cases, 529 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 574 hhds., 492 cases, 752 bales, were from New York; 2,111 hhds. from Baltimore; 9 hhds., 22 cases, 4 bales from Boston. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: 467 hhds. to Great Britain, 1,231 hhds. to Havre, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 22,501 lbs.,

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.....	574	492	752	....	143	16,303
Baltimore.....	2,111	....	....	....	....	3,272
Boston.....	9	22	4	....	121	....
New Orleans.....	72	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco.....	....	20	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia.....	....	....	....	....	....	2,926
Total this week.....	2,766	534	756	....	264	22,501
Total last week.....	4,025	131	529	176	84	66,626
Total previous week.....	1,541	107	48	....	97	107,866

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, hhd.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'f lbs.
Great Britain.....	636	186	376	....	....	1	30,595
Germany.....	859	217	100	....	176	....	....
Belgium.....	10	30	....	....	....	....	....
Holland.....	1,272	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
France.....	2,669	....	....	....	....	120	15,628
Spain, Gibralt. &c.....	1,248	2	....	....	....	....	....
Mediterranean.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Austria.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Africa, &c.....	49	....	4	....	....	....	....
China, India, &c.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Australia, &c.....	1	....	....	....	....	113	6,577
B. N. Am. Prov.....	15	32	29	....	....	38	16,583
South America.....	18	156	751	....	....	76	19,744
West Indies.....	14	13	25	....	....	....	....
East Indies.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Honolulu, &c.....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....
All others.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total since Nov 1.....	6,791	665	1,285	....	176	348	89,127

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems hhd.	Bxs & pkgs.	Man'f lbs.
New York.....	1,343	601	1,256	....	....	196	82,286
Baltimore.....	5,352	2	....	....	176	....	3,272
Boston.....	16	22	29	....	....	151	....
Philadelphia.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,569
New Orleans.....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco.....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portland.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total since Nov 1 ..	6,791	665	1,285	....	176	348	89,127

The market has been moderately active, and prices more steady.

The demand for Kentucky has improved, both for export and the home trade, and prices have ruled more steady. The prospect that manufacturers will be able to proceed with their work on a sounder and safer basis, with an increased demand for their products, is not without its effect in the market for Kentucky leaf. Sales for the week foot up about 450 hhds., about equally divided between slippers and cutters, prices ranging from 7 1/2c. to 14c.

Seed leaf tobacco has been rather quiet; the sales foot up only 149 cases, including Ohio fillers, 6 1/2c.; choice State wrappers, 47 1/2c., and prime new Connecticut wrappers at 45c.; with 60 cases Ohio on private terms.

Spanish tobacco has been active for arrival, but quiet on the spot; the sales embrace 200 bales Havana at 87 1/2c. @ \$1, currency, duty paid, and 1,600 bales Yara I and II cut, for arrival, at 25c., gold, in bond.

Manufactured tobacco is doing better. The government will have the long delayed stamps ready for use on Monday, when it is expected a brisk demand will set in. There has been more doing the past week, in anticipation of this circumstance.

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

From	This week		Previously		Total since Nov. 1	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	63	1857	33	532	96	2389
Baltimore.....	10	32	23	57	33	89
New Orleans.....	5	....	....	....	5	620
Ohio, &c.....	49	298	116	322	165	620
Other.....	....	28	....	1	....	29
Total	127	2,215	177	912	304	8,127

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*				
	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. man'f.
Liverpool.....	90	145	....	....
London.....	188	....	....	....
Londonderry.....	189	....	....	....
Hamburg.....	....	8	....	....
Antwerp.....	10	30	....	....

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

Bremen	90	141	120	.....
Gibraltar	2	.....	23	580
Danish West Indies	.....	.....	.....	739
Dutch West Indies	2	18	25	9,643
British West Indies	3	.....	.....	.....
Africa	.....	150	727	1,011
New Granada	.....	.....	.....	4,639
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	574	492	752	143 16,303

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

From Baltimore—To Havre, 1,231 hhds.... To Vigo, 880 hhds.... To Havana, 3,272 lbs manufactured.
 From Boston—To Melbourne, 1 hhd.... To Calao, 6 cases, 38 half boxes.... To British Provinces, 8 hhds., 16 cases, 4 bales, 31 boxes, 27 half boxes, and 25 pkgs.
 From New Orleans—To Liverpool, 72 hhds.
 From San Francisco—To British Columbia, 16 cases.... To Mexico, 4 cases.
 From Philadelphia—To Havana, 2,926 lbs. manufactured.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, P. M.

The whole market has been inactive and prices drooping and unsettled throughout the week, closing more steady at the decline in the leading staples.

Flour has arrived moderately, the supply being but little interrupted by the break in the canal, as it is now mostly transported by rail. The demand has been very good from the trade, but shippers have not been so busy as last week. They have not generally been willing to pay over \$6 50 for good extra State, such as they took last week at \$6 75, but they have not been able to do much at the lower figure. The money pressure has made receivers free sellers in the past three weeks, and, with a little easier money market, they have latterly shown more firmness. An accepted authority estimates the stock of flour in this market about two hundred thousand (200,000) bbls. less than at this date last year, and as our railroads are likely to be over-burdened during the winter with perishable meats, &c., this deficiency is considered significant.

Wheat has been drooping. The scarcity of freight room has restricted the operations of shippers, except at some concession. Millers have bought fairly in a day or two, and a few loads have been taken on speculation, at \$1 50 for No. 2 Spring, in store, but with large current receipts, and a large quantity close at hand, there is a disposition among buyers to proceed with caution, and much doubt is felt as to how the market will tide over the large quantity to arrive during the next fortnight. But it is estimated that the supply of wheat east of Buffalo is nearly a million bushels less than at this date a year ago, with prices 75c. a bushel lower; and the future of the market is regarded with a good degree of confidence. The close to-day was active at \$1 51 for No. 2 Spring, afloat, for export.

Corn has ruled about steady; the demand has been but moderate for consumption, owing to the closing of many distilleries in this quarter, and shippers have done very little. But prices have been about steady, favored by the small receipts and the very poor quality of much of the new corn now arriving. The stock in store is decreasing.

Oats have been lower, but close steady at 71c. Rye has declined under freer arrivals, and the lower prices have led to more business, mainly at \$1 32½@ \$1 33 for Western cargoes. Barley has been dull; within the past two or three days, small invoices of Scotch barley have been sold at \$2 15, and English at \$2 30. Canada peas are nominal at \$1 38, in bond.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—		Corn Meal	\$5 00@ 5 90
Superfine	6 bbl. \$5 50@ 6 30	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	1 40@ 1 63
Extra State	6 40@ 7 00	Red Winter	1 70@ 1 85
Shipping R. hoop Ohio	6 85@ 7 40	Amber do	1 90@ 2 00
Extra Western, common to good	6 50@ 7 00	White	2 20@ 2 50
Double Extra Western and St. Louis	7 50@ 12 50	Corn, Western Mix'd new	1 90@ 1 15
Southern supers	7 35@ 8 50	Yellow	1 08@ 1 18
Southern, extra and family	9 00@ 13 00	White	1 00@ 1 29
California	6 75@ 10 50	Rye	1 30@ 1 40
Rye Flour, fine and superfine	5 75@ 7 75	Oats, West. cargoes new	.....@ 71
		Barley	2 00@ 2 30
		Malt@
		Peas Canada	1 38@ 1 55

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	2,306,360	97,435	2,440,320	
Corn meal, bbls.	2,385	183,875	2,410	231,685	
Wheat, bush.	780,400	9,092,245	423,880	10,810,135	
Corn, bush.	432,605	14,771,920	121,660	18,091,760	
Rye, bush.	18,680	704,170	68,455	598,450	
Barley, &c., bush.	253,160	2,278,470	87,360	2,149,055	
Oats, bush.	659,045	7,491,350	424,685	9,500,925	

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
Gt. Brit. week	19,623	.....	235,308	.....	10,000	49,851
since Jan. 1.	186,526	138	4,829,338	.....	27,300	5,405,554
N. A. Col. week	3,133	200	.....	.....	.....	120,218
since Jan. 1.	190,168	65,028	750	.....	.....	.....
West Ind. week	6,699	3,109	.....	.....	234	3,325
since Jan. 1.	196,750	96,091	7,867	21	90	35,367
Total exp't, week	37,098	3,307	248,084	.....	10,234	53,176
since Jan. 1, 1868	867,734	175,503	4,931,639	152,993	90	71,699
same time, 1867.	743,247	135,912	3,702,833	417,584	886,833	137,485
7,158,205						
SINCE JAN. 1 FROM						
Boston	173,502	57,586	27,090	.....	431	4,628
Philadelphia	50,869	35,250	51,749	16,198	.....	3,126
Baltimore	208,083	43,498	13,590	66	.....	14,502
						558,429

GRAIN IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSES.

	Nov. 16, 1868.	Nov. 8, 1868.	Nov. 18, 1867.	Nov. 19, 1866.
Wheat	2,216,266	1,821,057	1,365,320	846,803
Corn	2,619,929	2,778,307	2,073,853	2,895,601
Oats	2,149,783	2,072,798	2,931,168	1,686,244
Barley	392,672	371,055	363,798	1,406,762
Rye	204,259	123,248	171,764	317,697
Peas	73,218	70,588	20,104	.....
Malt	31,358	23,694	52,155	40,000
Total	7,680,455	7,260,747	6,978,092	7,173,220

IN STORE AT BUFFALO:

	Nov. 16, 1868.	Nov. 9, 1868.	Nov. 18, 1867.
Wheat	371,000	462,000	114,000
Corn	163,000	532,000	300,000
Oats	290,000	301,000	78,000
Barley	110,000	100,000	122,000
Rye	144,000	150,000	10,000
Total	1,084,000	1,549,000	354,000

WHEAT IN STORE at Chicago and Milwaukee Nov. 14:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Chicago, bush	769,000	994,800	1,401,200
Milwaukee, bush	399,000	498,000	286,000
Total	1,168,000	1,492,800	1,686,200

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS for the week ending November 14:

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	46,588	322,189	131,364	216,548	29,590	14,636
Milwaukee	9,997	298,487	14,778	9,328	9,803	4,006
Toledo	20,731	49,343	34,913	91,728	5,499	1,030
Detroit	18,471	29,039	5,610	8,781	5,152	.....
Cleveland	4,588	46,092	10,750	29,300	2,097	350
Totals	100,375	655,140	200,415	355,595	52,081	20,022
Previous week	117,762	898,743	179,097	410,042	77,100	49,760
Correspond'g week, '67.	118,196	1,041,546	464,856	258,357	46,661	29,025
" " '66.	151,116	1,055,615	600,944	358,355	110,210	94,206
" " '65.	95,162	988,578	308,325	282,168	57,405	48,268

Comparative receipts at the same ports, from January 1 to Nov. 14:

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.	3,693,159	3,320,961	3,590,989	3,054,833
Wheat, bush.	29,003,837	27,002,274	25,892,102	24,855,169
Corn, bush.	29,177,617	29,417,832	37,235,811	26,880,139
Oats, bush.	18,259,587	13,741,372	12,138,246	12,357,027
Barley, bush.	2,481,111	2,414,437	2,056,729	1,578,732
Rye, bush.	1,593,801	1,619,183	2,201,154	1,280,149
Total grain, bush.	80,515,953	74,252,098	79,524,033	66,951,216

EASTWARD MOVEMENT from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, for the week ending Nov. 14:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week end'g Nov. 14.	93,912	570,627	253,789	350,185	1,400	1,009
Previous week	103,335	993,120	461,525	698,706	106,903	24,431
Cor. week 1867.	101,985	1,067,201	584,403	294,380	41,683	14,614
" " 1866.	102,272	1,019,425	733,586	532,789	115,104	64,400
" " 1865.	87,564	824,467	445,765	262,052	120,255	90,650

EASTWARD MOVEMENT destined for tide-water, on the canals, Nov. 14.

From—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Buffalo, 14 days	1,756,842	704,960	1,510,831	42,008	130,737
Oswego, 9 days	304,567	48,624	13,000	209,365	16,005
Total	2,061,409	753,584	1,523,832	251,373	146,742
Previous week	2,298,965	338,156	1,547,871	280,180	296,631
Cor. week, '67.	2,089,984	804,711	1,281,610	418,135	84,444
" " '66.	1,474,131	1,357,227	509,660	876,148	345,076
" " '65.	1,288,565	1,741,367	545,610	312,746	248,054

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 20, 1868.

The injurious effects of the late panic in the money market have been felt more during the past week than while the trouble was actually upon us; trade has been excessively dull and prices tending downwards wherever they have shown any variation. In no branch of business have there been any transactions worthy of special notice.

The imports of the week have included considerable lots of coffee of other sorts than Rio, embracing cargoes of Java, Ceylon, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Jamaica; receipts of Rio have been moderate. 2,659 packages of tea have come to hand by Pacific mail steamer, and 5,409 packages of English importation by steamers. The receipts of Cuba box sugars

are again large, being upwards of 10,000 boxes at the several ports. 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.	106,360	32,250,161	33,657,413
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	5,355	35,621	18,871
Coffee, Rio..... bags	15,990	977,684	1,046,623
Coffee, other..... bags	20,836	362,556	.....
Sugar..... boxes	19,893	450,574	358,954
Sugar..... hhds.	1,930	551,238	439,391
Sugar..... bags	19,881	399,308	95,484
Molasses..... hhds.	750	397,416	310,203
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.	265	11,462	9,551

TEA.

There has been a very light business in these. No demand for any kind has been felt to any extent, and transactions have been very limited. During the last day or two more has been done; embracing the sale of some 3,500 half-chests of new crop greens, via San Francisco, and some 1,500 do Oologs. Prices have been fully maintained notwithstanding the quiet state of affairs, and the market closes firm. Sales embrace 3,500 half-chests of greens, 1,500 do Oologs, and 2,550 do Japans.

There have been no further direct importations of tea, except that received by Pacific mail steamer Henry Chauncey (2 659 packages), of which we will give the details hereafter. Imports from Great Britain by the several steamers amount to 5,355 packages.

COFFEE.

There has been an ordinary trade in Rio coffees, at the same prices which were current at the date of our last report. The telegram from Rio, under date of Oct. 23, received here in the early part of the week, produced no perceptible effect upon the market, which has remained firm. But little has been done in other kinds. The sales include 7,267 bags of Rio, 829 do of Maracaibo, and 150 do of Java.

Receipts of Rio coffee for the week have not been large, 3,259 bags per "Perseverance," 5,043 per "Neumuhlen," at New York; 5,800 per "Der Frauhling," at Baltimore, and 3,883 per "C. Abramina," at New Orleans. Of other sorts of coffee imports have been considerable, including 14,939 mats of Java per "Ida Gurtriude," 8,400 bags Ceylon per "Wynaud," 3,714 bags Maracaibo per "Ilva," 1,263 bags of Laguayra per "Hermes," and 1,184 bags of Jamaica.

The stock of Rio coffee Nov. 19, and the imports from Jan. 1 to date in 1868 and 1867 were as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila-del.	Balti-more.	New Orle-ans.	Savan. Mobile.	Gal-veston.	Total.
Stock.....	131,413	2,000	29,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	168,913
Same date 1867.....	91,634	1,800	21,000	16,000	2,000	.....	132,434
Imports.....	661,487	13,736	225,962	71,459	13,081	5,800	977,684
" in 1867.....	676,636	23,770	234,641	91,397	8,542	16,662	1,046,623

Of other sorts the stock at New York Nov. 19, and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

In bags.	New York Stock.	Boston Import.	Philadel. Import.	Balt. Import.	N. Orle's Import.	Total Import.
Java.....	1,336	*64,752	21,478	.....	.....	86,230
Ceylon.....	160	18,588	.....	.....	.....	18,588
Singapore.....	.....	*2,485	9,704	.....	.....	12,099
Maracaibo.....	14,202	94,008	33	.....	.....	94,041
Laguayra.....	4,715	34,070	.....	22,628	.....	56,693
St. Domingo.....	459	33,472	15,879	.....	.....	49,551
Other.....	13,517	43,334	2,965	150	1,379	48,585
Total.....	34,329	290,363	47,819	22,773	1,379	352,556
Same '67.....	29,263	211,944	48,881	.....	.....	.....

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

SUGAR.

We are obliged to report a week of unvaried decline in price and stagnation in business. Refiners are altogether out of the market asserting themselves to be entirely unable to manufacture without loss, at the rates at which raw sugars have been held, and the demand from the trade has been quite unimportant. Our list of prices is lowered throughout 1/2 cent, at which a better state of trade is hoped for, but not confidently anticipated. Sales embrace 497 hhds. of Cuba, 145 do. Porto Rico, 105 do. of other kinds, with 2,677 boxes and some 2,595 bags of Brazil.

The imports of the week show a slight increase over the previous week in boxes, but a decrease in hogsheads. At all the ports the receipts foot up 10,893 boxes, against 10,262—and 1,930 hhds., against 2,183 last week, making the total receipts to date 450,574 boxes and 551,238 hhds., against 358,954 boxes and 439,391 hhds. to same date last year. Details for the week are as follows:

At—	Cuba—	P. Ri. Other	Manila	Cuba—	P. Rico, Other
bx's.	hhds.	hhds.	hhds.	boxes.	hhds.
N. York	4,129	515	155	19,881	Philad'l... 1,404
Portland	380	.....	.....	.....	Baltimore. 2,808
Boston	4	353	.....	.....	N. Orleans 2,548

Stocks Nov. 19, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows:

At—	Cuba.	P Rico.	Other	Brazil, N O.
N. York stock.....	b'xs. *hhds.	*hhds	*hhds.	Tot'l, bgs. &c bgs, hhds.
Same date 1867.....	31,284	.....	.....	23,494
Imports since Jan 1.....	33,600	.....	.....	17,903
Portland do.....	1,214,559	261,896	37,109	23,843 322,848
Boston do.....	18,836	8,076	327	3,023 11,426
Philadelphia do.....	63,044	56,323	7,425	6,537 70,285
Baltimore do.....	55,119	67,232	3,645	1,057 71,934
New Orleans do.....	27,397	28,410	23,749	10,188 62,347
Total Import.....	450,574	434,252	73,030	45,128 551,238
Same time 1867.....	358,954	348,094	.....	91,397 439,391

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

MOLASSES.

There has been no noticeable variation in this market. Prices have been weak and drooping, and the demand very light. Sales include 691 hhds. of Cuba, 230 do. Demerara, 227 do. Porto Rico 26 do. Barbadoes, and 278 bbls. New Orleans.

The aggregate weekly receipts are very small. The receipts at all ports foot up 780 hhds. against 2,924 last week. The total receipts at the ports since Jan. 1 now reach 397,416 hhds., against 340,203 hhds. in 1867. Details for the week are as follows:

Hhds at—	Porto Rico.	Demerara.	N O	Hhds. at—	Porto Rico.	Demerara.	N O
N. York	455	94	236	Philad'a..	.....	.....	10
Portland	.....	.....	121	Baltim're.	.....	41	19
Boston	.....	69	.....	N. Orle's.	.....	.....	.....

Stocks, Nov. 19, and imports since Jan. 1, 1868, were as follows:

*Hhds at—	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Demerara.	Other foreign.	Total foreign.	N. O
New York, stock.....	8,165	1,222	.....	1,155	8,619	500
same date '67.....	6,314	1,150	.....	1,155	8,619	.....
Imp'ts since Jan. 1.....	115,398	21,311	10,213	20,112	167,034	6,976
Portland	54,928	380	.....	930	56,238	.....
Boston	39,733	5,917	336	9,037	55,023	2,291
Philadelphia	75,357	944	.....	739	77,460	2,067
Baltimore	17,656	2,354	1,464	2,574	23,633	.....
New Orleans	17,969	212	.....	18	18,199	.....
Total Import.....	321,036	31,038	11,691	33,161	397,416	11,462
Same time 1867.....	264,435	27,301	.....	48,467	340,203	9,551

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

FRUITS.

In foreign dried there has been a continued dull trade since our last, and a gradual weakening of prices. Many of our quotations in this line are lowered, and the scale of prices at the reduced rates is by means stiffly supported. Stocks of nearly every kind are in very liberal supply. We note the sale at auction to-day of 25 frails of seed less raisins at \$6 80, and 2,600 drums of Sultana do at 12@12 1/2 cents per lb. In domestic dried there is no change, and only a quiet business. In foreign green fruit we note sales at auction of 600 boxes Malaga lemons at \$2 50 149 do Messina oranges at \$2 40@2 90, and 3,111 Messina lemons at \$2 50@2 60. West Indian is selling at about the same prices current at the date of our last.

SPICES.

There has been an active trade throughout the week, still confined, however, to jobbers. Cassia, recently out of first hands, will shortly be in more liberal supply, several lots being already in port, though not yet in the market. Sumatra pepper has been sold quite freely at 23 1/2c. Singapore still brings 24c. From the state of the English market, it seems probable that some of the stock of this article recently arrived may go in that direction.

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 Sup'r to fine. 1 00 @ 1 08
do Ex fine to finest... 1 45 @ 1 60	do	do Ex f. to finest 1 10 @ 1 20
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair... 92 @ 1 10	do	Oolong, Common to fair... 73 @ 80
do Super. to fine... 1 20 @ 1 45	do	do Superior to fine... 90 @ 1 25
do Ex fine to finest... 1 43 @ 1 75	do	do Ex fine to finest... 1 35 @ 1 60
Unp. & Imp., Com. to fair... 1 15 @ 1 30	do	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair 75 @ 85
do Sup. to fine... 1 40 @ 1 58	do	do Sup'r to fine. 90 @ 1 10
do do Ex. f. to finest... 1 65 @ 1 90	do	do Ex f. to finest 1 25 @ 1 50
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair... 80 @ 85		
do do Sup. to fine 88 @ 92		

Coffee.

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

Rio, Prime, duty paid... gold 16 1/2 @ 17	Native Ceylon..... gold 17 @ 17 1/2
do good..... gold 15 1/2 @ 16	Maracaibo..... gold 14 1/2 @ 16 1/2
do fair..... gold 14 @ 14 1/2	Laguayra..... gold 14 1/2 @ 17
do ordinary..... gold 13 @ 13 1/2	St. Domingo..... gold 14 @ 14 1/2
Java, mats and bags... gold 21 @ 24	Jamaica..... gold 14 1/2 @ 15

Sugar.

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

Cuba, inf. to com. refining... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do 19 to 20 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do fair to good do... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do white... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do pr me..... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do No. 12, in bd, n c (gold) 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
do fair to good grocery... 11 1/2 @ 12	Porto Rico, refining grades. 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do pr. to choice do... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do grocery grades... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do centrifugal hhd's & bxs 10 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Brazil, bags..... 11 @ 11 1/2
do Melado..... 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Manila, bags..... 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do molasses..... 9 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Crushed..... 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9. 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Granulated..... 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do do do 10 to 12 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Soft White..... 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do do do 13 to 15 12 @ 13 1/2	Soft Yellow..... 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do do do 16 to 18 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2	

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 20, 1868.

The dry goods market has undergone no material change since our last issue, the trade continuing to be restricted to small orders to replenish broken stocks. In domestic cottons the movement has been of an unimportant character, and although our quotations are nominally unchanged, this protracted inactivity produces a yielding tendency, especially as jobbers are anxious to carry as light a stock as possible

during the period that intervenes before the spring trade opens. The late stringency in the money market is still felt, and the decline in the value of breadstuffs has a prejudicial effect on business and somewhat retards collections.

The trade are now turning their attention to the spring campaign, as it is generally considered that business will remain quiet for some time to come, unless a speculative demand for staple cottons should arise during the coming month. It is difficult to foretell the course of values, as that depends so largely on the price of the raw material, and the current production. At this period last year, with middling cotton at 18 cents, Atlantic A sold at 15½ cents, and now the same goods are quoted at 16 cents, with middling cotton at 24½ cents, while prints were then held at about the same rates as now. This comparison tends to show that it would be difficult for the manufacturer to accede to any reduction of rates without incurring a loss, and if, as is generally maintained, production is being curtailed, no material variation appears probable in first hands, until prices are determined on for the spring trade. Jobbers will, however, probably offer a few drives, to affect a partial clearance before taking stock, and already they have reduced the price of standards ½ cent by the bale; but such temporary expedients will not have so prejudicial an influence on values, at the close, as at the commencement of the season.

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.	Val.
Danish West Indies.	30	\$1,873	....	....
British West Indies	14	1,205	....	....
Mexico	30	4,085	36	2,357
Brazil	17	1,073	....	....
Africa	8	1,594	....	....
Liverpool .....	....	....	18	6,223
Havre .....	....	....	3	1,470
Hamburg .....	....	....	1	500
Cuba .....	....	....	1	105
New Granada .....	....	....	73	11,187
Honolulu .....	....	....	....	91
Fayal .....	....	....	....	20
Calao .....	....	....	....	1
British Provinces...	....	....	....	41
Total this week...	99	\$9,829	131	\$21,847
Since Jan. 1, 1868...	22,424	1,344,043	4,463	1,409,202
Same time 1867	11,648	1,507,811	5,293	1,175,254
" " 1860	79,853	....	....	32,597

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have shown but a limited movement during the week. Standards are quiet, and in order to stimulate the demand jobbers offer some brands at a concession of ½ cent by the bale. On a few fine brown goods, prices have been marked down a similar amount. Agawam 36 inches 12, Amoskeag A 36 15, do B 36 15, Atlantic A 36 16, do H 36 15, do P 36 12½, do L 36 12½, do V 33 13, Appleton A 36 15½, Augusta 36 14, do 30 12½, Bedford R 30 10, Boott H 27 11, do O 34 12, do S 40 12½, do W 45 17½, Commonwealth O 27 8½, Grafton A 27 8½, Great Falls M 36 12½, do S 33 11½, Indian Head 36 16, do 30 14, Indian Orchard A 40 14, do C 36 13, do BB 36 12, do W 34 11½, do NN 36 14, Laconia O 39 13, do B 37 13, do E 36 12½, Lawrence O 36 15, do E 36 13½, do F 36 12½, do G 34 12, do H 27 11, do LL 36 12½, Lyman O 36 13½, do E 36 15½, Massachusetts BB 36 13, do J 30 12, Medford 36 14½, Nashua fine 33 13½, do 36 15, do E 39 17, Newmarket A 12½, Pacific extra 36 15½, do H 36 15, do L 36 12½, Pepperell 6-4 29, do 7-4 32½, 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 12½, do 40 15, Saranac fine O 33 13, do R 36 14½, do E 39 16½, Sigourney 36 10, Stark A 36 15, Swift River 36 11½, Tiger 27 8, Tremont M 33 10½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are inactive, and although with two or three exceptions, quotations are nominally unchanged, jobbers offer them at a slight decline by the bale in larger quantity. Hills, Boott O and Waltham X, 33 inch and 42 inch, are from ¼@1 cent lower. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 16, do A 36 15, Androscoggin 36 17, Appleton 36 16, Attawaugan XX 36 14½, Atlantic Cambric 36 25, Ballou & Son 36 14½, do 33 12½, Bartletts 36 15½, do 33 14, do 30 13½, Bates 36 18, do B 33 14½, Blackstone 36 15, do D 36 13, Boott B 36 14½, do C 33 14, do E 12½, do H 28 11, do O 30 12, do R 27 10½, do S 36 12½, do W 45 18½, Dwight 36 20, Ellerton E 42 20, do 27 9½, Forrest Mills 36 14, Forestdale 36 16, Globe 27 8½, Fruit of the Loom 36 18, Gold Medal 36 14, Greene M'fg Co 36 12, do 30 10½, Great Falls K 36 14, do M 33 12½, do S 31 11½, do A 33 14, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, do 33 14½, Hope 36 14½, James 36 15½, do 33 14½, do 31 13, Lawrence B 36 14½, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 13½, New York Mills 36 25, Pepperell 6-4 28, do 8-4 42½, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 55, Rosebuds 36 16½, Red Bank 36 12, do 32 10½, Slater J. & W. 36 15, Tuscarora 20, Utica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 37½, do 9-4 62½, do 10-4 67½, Waltham X 33 12½, do 42 15, do 6-4 29, do 8-4 42½, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 55, Wamsutta 45 30, do 40½ 27, do 36 22½, Washington 33 11½.

BROWN DRILLS are quiet, and in consequence perhaps of manufacturers having run too largely on the production of these goods during the recent inactivity of standard sheetings, prices show a decline of ¼ cent. Amoskeag 17, Boott 17, Graniteville D 17, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 14.

PRINT CLOTHS last week were reported dull, and the sales at Providence amounted to 54,500 pieces, with the closing price of 7 cents for 64x64, standard. The Providence Journal states that many of the printers are running only half time, and that after getting through with dark work, it is probable that many of them will stop for three or four weeks for repairs before commencing on light work.

PRINTS are selling very slowly, except in drives, or for the newest designs and most tasty coloring. Stripes that were so scarce on the market are now in overstock, and the demand runs more on small patterns. Prices are pretty well maintained; but there is still a large quantity of poor work which will probably impart a weakness to quotations. Allens 12½, American 12½, Amoskeag 12, Arnolds 11, Coheco 13½, Conestoga 12½, Dunnell's 12½, Freeman 11, Gloucester 12½, Hamilton 12½, Home 8½, Lancaster 12, London mourning 11½, Mallory 12½, Manchester 12½, Merrimac D 13½, do pink and purple 14, do W 15, Oriental 12, Pacific 12½-13, Richmond's 12½, Simpson Mourning 11½, Sprague's purple and pink 13, do blue and white 14, do fancy 12½, do shirtings 13, Victory 10, Wamsutta 9, Wauregan 11.

GINGHAMS are quiet and unchanged. Allamance plaid 17, Caledonia 14, Glasgow 15, Hampden 12½, Lancaster 16, Manchester 13½.

MUSLIN DELAINES are quiet, the movement being limited to a few orders of new work to replenish stocks. Armures 22½, do plain 22, Hamilton 18-21, Lowell 20, Manchester 18 21, Pacific 18-21, do Serges 22½, Piques 22, Spragues 18.

TICKINGS are taken in small lots, and quotations are well sustained. Albany 10½, American 14, Amoskeag A C A 33, do A 27, do B 23, do C 20, do D 19, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga 25, do extra 30, Cordis 30, do BB 17, Hamilton 25, do D 20, Lewiston 36 31½, do 32 28½, do 30 25, Mecs. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 30, Pemberton AA 26, do E 17½, Swift River 17, Thorndike 17, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook 27½, York 30 25, do 32 31.

STRIPES are quiet. Albany 10½, American 14½, Amoskeag 22, Boston 15, Everett 13, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14, do G 14½, Uncasville dark 14½, do light 15½, Whittenton AA 23, do A 20, do BB 16, do C 15, do D 12, York 22.

CHECKS are dull. Caledonia No. 70 27½, do 50 25, do 10 24, do 8 19, do 11 20, do 15 27½, Kennebeck 25, Lanark No. 2 12, Park No. 60 15, do 70 20, do 90 27½, Pequa No. 1,200 12½, Star Mills 600 12, do 800 16, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27½.

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 27½, do BB 26, do CC 20, Pearl River 26, Thorndike 17½, Tremont 20.

COTTONADES are quiet. Far. & Mec. Cass 40, Lewiston 39, New York Mills 31½, Plow. L. & Anv. 37½.

CORSET JEANS are selling in small lots at quoted rates. Amoskeag 13½, Bates 10½, Everetts 15, Laconia 14, Naumkeag 14, do satteen 16, Pepperell 15, Washington satteen 16.

CAMBRICS are quiet. Silesias are unchanged. Pequot cambrics 9½, Superior 8, Victory H 8½, Washington 9½, Wauregan 9½, Blackburn Silesias 16, Indian Orchard 15, Lonsdale twilled 14, Victory J twilled 14, Ward 12½.

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 37½, Lewiston 40, Stark A 42½, do C 3 bush 60.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS have been quiet during the past week, and with the exception of a few makes of black alpacas, mohairs and some high colors in fancy styles for underskirting, the demand has greatly slackened off. The sales at auction have been but slimly attended, and under spiritless bidding the prices realized have been very low.

DOMESTIC WOOLENS show no change since our last review, if we except a yielding in the price of such cassimeres as are not fit to carry over. The new work for the spring trade is coming forward; but the season is not as yet sufficiently advanced for the clothiers to enter on any very extensive operations.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 19, 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...	216	\$83,419	297	\$105,586	402	\$136,946
do cotton..	191	64,510	238	70,793	461	129,861
do silk....	112	117,076	265	175,546	193	144,086
do flax....	146	35,404	468	93,006	569	109,464
Miscellaneous dry goods.	185	71,742	272	78,706	226	91,404
Total.....	800	\$372,151	1,540	\$523,637	1,851	\$611,761
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	236	\$93,243	298	\$117,592	312	\$103,782
do cotton..	101	30,232	120	32,603	112	25,721
do silk....	62	71,185	36	35,215	42	47,706
do flax....	233	61,861	218	54,789	303	65,443
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1,867	15,995	252	20,913	144	8,289
Total.....	1,999	\$272,466	924	\$261,109	913	\$250,891
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	800	372,151	1,540	523,637	1,851	611,761
Total th'wn upon mak't.	2,799	\$644,617	2,464	\$784,746	2,764	\$862,652
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	425	\$194,077	204	\$73,053	353	\$109,655
do cotton..	88	29,144	173	32,078	178	60,496
do silk....	133	110,887	26	21,445	51	57,003
do flax....	623	179,939	166	46,922	434	108,792
Miscellaneous dry goods.	79	16,641	9	1,626	23	11,985
Total.....	1,347	\$530,688	578	\$180,124	1,039	\$347,931
Add ent'd for consu'p'n.	800	372,151	1,540	523,637	1,851	611,761
Total entered at the port.	2,147	\$902,839	2,118	\$703,761	2,890	\$959,692

Dry Goods.

AMERICAN SILKS.
MANUFACTURED BY
CHENEY BROTHERS.

Machine Twist,
Sewing Silk,
Trams and Organzines,
FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE_CASSI-MERES.

Foulards and Florentines,
Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Silk Warp Poplins,
Silk Dress Goods,
Belt Ribbons.

SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

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CHENEY & MILLIKEN,
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LEONARD BAKER & CO.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

21 WALKER STREET NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for

JOSEPH GREER'S CHECKS.

Suitana Shawls.
Fond du Lac Blue Jeans.
Fine Cheviot Coatings.
Oxford Gold mixed and Brown Jeans.
Shirting Flannels and
Balmoral Skirts.

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Importers & Commission Merchants,

198 & 200 CHURCH STREET,

SCOTCH AND IRISH LINEN GOODS,

SPANISH LINEN, DUCKS, DRILLS,

LINEN CHECKS, &c., WHITE GOODS,

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Sole Agents for

DICKSONS' FERGUSON & CO, Belfast.

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White Goods,

Laces and Emb's,

Linen Handk's,

British and Continental.

JENKINS, VAILL &

PEABODY,

46 LEONARD STREET,

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sole Agents for the sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS,

Of Several Mills.

Safes For Sale

AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

The advertiser having taken in trade two Fire and Burglar Proof Safes will sell them for Cash much below cost. The Safes are perfectly new, never having been removed from the store of the manufacturer and are of the best make and patent. Address

"SAFE," P.O. Box 5,650.

THE NATIONAL M.C. ANIUS'
Banking Association of New York, New York, October 20, 1868.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE Per Cent, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes. The Transfer Books will remain closed until November 2d. By order,
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

Commercial Cards

Theodore Polhemus & Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
COTTON SAIL DUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS FELTING DUCK, CARCOVER-ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES &c. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES."

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A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock.
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THOS. RUSSELL, Sole Agent.

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DRUGS,

Indigo, Corks, Sponges,

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A LOT OF BAVARIAN HOPS FOR SALE.

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SHEET BRASS,
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No. 377 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1868.....\$25,150 92
Liabilities.....45,000 00

Policies Issued Payable in Gold, if Desired.

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JOHN EDW KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

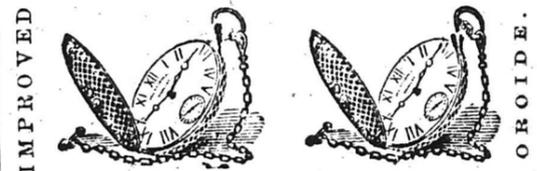
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Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless Watches sold in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our Watches, we hereby caution the public against them and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine Watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold; cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's Watches are FULL-JEWELLED PATENT LEVERS; those for Ladies are improved Escapement, better than a Lever; for a small Watch fail in Hunting Cases and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The \$15 Watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a Gold one costing \$150. Those of \$20 are of EXTRA fine finish, and are fully equal to a Gold Watch costing \$200. Chains of every style, from \$2 to \$6. Also, Jewelry of the Collins Metal in every style.

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Goods sent to any part of the United States by express, to be paid for on delivery. Money need not be sent with the order, as bills can be paid when goods are taken from the express office. Customers must pay all express charges. We employ no agents; orders must therefore be sent directly to us. Customers in the city will remember that our ONLY OFFICE IS
NOS. 37 & 39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE THE
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C. E. COLLINS & CO.

SQUIRE & LANDER,

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AT A SMALL PER CENTAGE OVER COST.

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THAT WILL KEEP CORRECT TIME.

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Will sell best quality 15-in. Stair Oilcloth at 15% until further notice. Other goods equally low.

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28 and 30 Beade Street, New York.

The Railway Monitor.

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

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

THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.—The Missouri Republican states of this road:

"All the iron rails necessary to complete the road have contracted for, and most of them delivered. These rails are put down with fish joints, in the best manner. Of these new rails about thirty-five miles have already been laid in the track on the extension, and construction trains are running on them. Track laying is going on at both ends of the line. A mixed train for freight and passengers will be put on the lower end within a week. Preparations are making to change the gauge of the road from five feet six inches to five feet. The latter is the gauge of some 7,000 to 8,000 miles of the southern railway, with which this road will form a connection at Columbus. All the new engines and cars are constructed on the five feet gauge. The gauge will be changed about the first of December, without any material delay to usual transportation. About 1,700 men are employed, and the monthly expenditures of all sorts are about \$300,000. Of the work of graduation, less than thirty miles remains to be done. The tunnel work in Bollinger County is progressing well, and will be finished in about four or five months.

The first mortgage bonds of the road consisted of \$4,000,000. Of these, \$2,000,000 have been sold. They are now held at 87 and interest, but will soon be advanced to 90. The gross earnings of the road in operation, 87 miles, for the month of October, were \$67,000.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The share capital and bonded debt of this company will stand as follows on the completion of the conversions which are now in progress:

Table with columns: Bond type, Amount. Rows include First mortgage divisional bonds, Second consolidated bonds, Second mortgage consolidated bonds, Income bonds, Share capital, Total.

RAILROADS ON LONG ISLAND.—The residents of West Hampton have agreed to subscribe \$15,000 to build a branch of the Long Island Railroad to that place. Mr. Charlick, the president of the road, has agreed to make the connection when the above amount of stock was subscribed. It is uncertain where the junction will be made, but it is supposed it will strike the main road at Yaphank.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has completed the laying of a second track between Wilmington and O'Fall, a distance of thirty miles, and this track will be used hereafter. The company will continue the laying of the additional track, as the business of the road requires it, until there is a double track from Chicago to St. Louis.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with columns for various railroads (Atlantic & Great Western, Erie Railway, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, etc.) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and Yearly totals. Columns show 1866, 1867, and 1868 earnings.

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 (Periods, Last paid, rate), FRIDAY Bid, Ask, and Dividend (Last paid, rate, FRIDAY Bid, Ask). Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

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

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

DESCRIPTION. 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.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY Bid. Ask'd	DESCRIPTION. 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.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY Bid. Ask'd
		Rate.	Payable.				Rate.	Payable.	
Railroad:					Railroad:				
Atlantic & Gt. Western (\$29,999,900):					Detroit and Milwaukee (\$7,151,198)				
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,151,500	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1877	70	1st Mortgage, convertible	\$2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	
2d do	757,500	7	do 1882		2d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1864	
1st Mortgage sinking fund, (N. Y.)	886,000	7	do 1879		1st & 2d Funded Coupon Bonds	1,005,640	7	various. 1875	
2d do	761,000	7	do 1881		Detroit and Pontiac R.R.	250,000	7	various. 1878	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	3,631,900	7	do 1876		do do	250,000	8	Feb. & Aug. 1886	
2d do	2,653,000	7	Jan. & July 1883		Bonds of June 30, 1866	1,837,780	7	1886	
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex)	1,382,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1884		Detroit, Monroe & Toledo: 1st Mort.	924,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1876	
Consolidated Bonds	17,105,000	7	do 1895		Dubuque and Sioux City:				
2d Mortgage Consolidated					1st Mort. Bonds 1st Div.	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1883	91 100
Atlantic & St. Law. 1st Mort. (Portland)	1,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1870		Construction Bonds 2d Div.	660,000	7	do 1894	
2d Mortgage	375,900	6	do 1871		Sinking Fund, conv. bonds	900,000	7	May & Nov. 1888	
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1878		Eastern, Mass. (\$1,770,400):				
do of 1864	835,236	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1884		Mortgage, convertible	394,000	5	Jan. & July 1879	
Baltimore and Ohio: Mort (S. F.) 1855	1,024,750	6	Jan. & July 1875	96 1/2	do do	750,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874	95
do do 1850	623,500	6	do 1880	96 1/2	do do	160,900	6	do 1885	
do do 1853	1,852,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885		East Pennsylvania: Sink. Fund B'ds	574,900	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888	
Bellefontaine: Bellef. & Ind., 1st mort	791,000	7	Jan. & July 70-79		Elmira & Williamsport: 1st Mort.	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1880	98 1/2
Ind. Pitts. & Cleveland, 1st mort.	379,000	7	do 1870		5 per cent. Bonds	570,000	5	April & Oct. 2862	60
do do 2d mort.	347,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1870		Erie Railway (\$22,370,982):				
Belvidere Dela.: 1st Mort. (guar. C & A)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1877		1st Mortgage (extended)	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1877	101 1/2 102
2d Mort. do	499,500	6	M'ch & Sep 1885	79 80	2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879	97
3d Mort. do	745,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1887		3d do	6,000,000	7	do 1883	92 94
Boston & Albany: Sterling Bonds	4,319,536	5	April & Oct 68-71		4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct 1880	
Albany Bonds	641,000	6	Jan. & July 70-76		5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec 1888	82
Dollar Bonds	804,000	6	April & Oct 1875		Sterling convertible (\$800,000)	3,875,520	6	M'ch & Sep 1875	
Boston, Conc. & Montreal (\$1,050,000):					Erie & Pittsburg: 1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Jan. & July 1882	
1st Mortgage	364,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865		2d Mortgage	370,000	7	April & Oct 1875	
1st do		6	do 1865		Gal. & Chic. U. (incl. in C. & N. W.):				
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do 1889		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,919,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	100 100
Boston, Hartford and Erie	600,000	7	Mar. & Sep. 1884	86	2d do do	1,039,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	95 98
do do do new	3,900,000	7	Jan. & July 1899	63 64	Mississippi River Bridge Bonds	200,000	7	Jan. & July 1884	
do do do guaran.					Elgin and State R.R. Bonds	189,000	6	do 1878	
Boston and Lowell: Bonds of July '5	378,500	6	Jan. & July 873		Georgia	389,500	7	do 70-75	
do of Oct. 1864	200,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1879		Grand Junction: Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	
Buffalo & Erie: Common Bonds	400,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1870		Great West. Ill.: 1st Mort., W. Div.	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868	105
do do do	100,000	7	May & Nov 1873		1st Mortgage Whole Line	1,455,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1888	
do do do	200,000	7	Jan. & July 1882		2nd do do	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1893	76 77
Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie: 1st mort.	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877		Greenville & Columbia: 1st Mort.	325,000	7	July 1868	
2d Mortgage	380,000	7	May & Nov 1872		Bonds guaranteed by State	700,000	7	do 1868	
Burlington & Missouri:					Bonds unsecured	600,000	7	do 1868	
Bonds conv. into pref. stock	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1870		Hannibal & St. Joseph (\$5,508,000):				
do do do	600,000	7	do 1875		Land Grant Mortgage	2,008,000	7	April & Oct 1881	105 110
Land mortgage bonds	3,269,320	7	April & Oct 1893		Convertible Bonds	80,000	7	Jan. & July 1883	
Camden and Amboy (\$10,264,463):					Harrisburg & Lanc'r: New D. B'ds	700,000	6	Jan. & July 1883	
Dollar Loans	321,463	6	April & Oct 1870		Hartford & New Haven: 1st Mort.	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	
do	675,000	6	do 1875	88 90	Hartf., Prov. & Fishkill:	2,155,000	7	do 1876	
do	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1883	87 89 1/2	Hudson River (6,394,550):				
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	93	1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 69-70	101 1/2 102
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,664,700	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893		2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec 1885	102 1/2
Sterling \$359,550 at \$4 84	1,740,222	6	do 1880		3d do	183,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	
Camden and Atlantic: 1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873		Huntingdon & Broad Top (\$1,656,245):				
2d Mortgage	498,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879		1st Mortgage	416,000	7	April & Oct 1870	
Catawissa: (\$262,500) 1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882		2d do	367,500	7	Feb. & Aug 1875	
Central Georgia: 1st Mortgage	786,000	7	Mar. & Sep. 1875		Consolidated mortgage	716,000	7	April & Oct	
Central of New Jersey: 1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	101	Illinois Central:				
2d Mortgage	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875		Construction bonds, 1875	5,100,000	7	April & Oct 1875	114 115
Central Ohio: 1st Mort.	2,500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1890	81 83 1/2	do do do 6 per cent	2,499,000	6	do 1875	
Central Pacific of Cal.: 1st mortgage	12,500,000	6	Jan. & July 95-98		Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do 1890	
Convertible Bonds	1,500,000	7	do 884		Sterling Redemption bonds	363,000	6	do 1875	
State Aid	1,500,000	7	do 1885		Illinois & Southern Iowa: 1st Mort	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	80
Cheshire: Bonds	673,200	6	do 75-80	92	Indianapolis and Cinc. (\$1,362,284)				
Chicago and Alton:					1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866	
1st Mortgage (S'k'g Fund), pref.	444,000	7	May & Nov. 1877		Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis:				
2d do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1893	101 1/2	1st Mortgage	1,980,000	7	April & Oct 1906	
3d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1883	88	Jeffersonville RR., 2d Mort.	397,000	7	April & Oct 1873	
Chic., Burl. and Quincy (\$5,488,750):					Indianap. & Madison RR., 1st M.	612,500	7	May & Nov 1881	
Trust Mortgage (S. F.)	3,078,000	8	Jan. & July 1883	112	Joliet & Chicago: 1st Mort., sink. f	485,000	8	Jan. & July 1882	101
Chicago and Gt. Eastern 1st Mort.	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1895	74	Joliet and N. Indiana: 1st Mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July 1874	
Chicago and Milwaukee:					Lackawanna & Bloomsburg 1st Mort	900,000	7	Jan. & July 1875	
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	1,098,000	7	Jan. & July 1898		do Extension	900,000	7	March & Sep 1885	
Chicago & Northwest. (\$16,251,900):					2d Mortgage	900,000	7	April & Oct 1880	
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,249,500	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	96 1/2	do Extension	900,000	7	May & Nov. 1890	
1st Mortgage	3,595,500	7	do 1885	90 90	La Crosse & Milwaukee:				
Interest Bonds	755,000	7	May & Nov. 1883	85 91	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872	
Consol. S. F. Bonds, conv. till 1870	3,422,000	7	F. M. A. & N. 1915	93 93 1/2	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869	
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	85	Lehigh Valley: 1st Mortgage	1,437,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	94
Equipment Bonds	133,000	7	Apr. & Oct. 1874		Little Miami: 1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov 1883	
Equipment Bonds	1,925,000	10	May & Nov. 68-71		Little Schuylkill: 1st Mort. sink. fund	847,500	7	April & Oct 1877	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific:					Long Island: 1st Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1875	
1st Mortgage (C. & R. I.)	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870		Extension Bonds (Hunter's Point)	175,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890	
1st do (C. R. I., & Pac.)	6,833,000	7	do 1896	94 94 1/2	do do (Glen Cove Br.)	150,000	6	May & Nov 1893	
1st do (C. R. I., & Pac.)	1,250,000	7	May & Nov 1880		Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington:				
3d Mortgage	560,000	7	Jan. & July 1885		1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	2,116,000	7	1897	
Cincinnati Richmond & Chicago	560,000	7	do 1895		Louisville and Nashville (\$4,083,500):				
Cincinnati & Zanesville: 1st Mort.	1,300,000	7	May & Nov 1893		1st Mortgage (Main stem)	1,509,000	7	Jan. & July var.	
Cleveland, Col. and Cinc. (\$425,000):					1st Mortgage (Memphis Branch)	267,000	7	May & Nov. var.	
1st Mort. (payable \$25,000 per year)	425,000	7	Jan. & July 1890		1st Mortgage (Leb. Br. Extreme)	646,000			
Cleveland & Mahoning (\$1,752,400):					Marietta & Cincinnati (\$6,000,000):				
1st Mortgage	795,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1873		1st Mortgage	2,500,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1891	89 1/2 91 1/2
2d do	534,900	8	M'ch & Sep 1876		2d do	2,500,000	7	May & Nov 1896	73 1/2 73 1/2
Clen., Pain. & Ashtabula: 1st M. B'ds	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1874		McGregor Western 1st Mortgage	4,000,000	7	do 1885	
2d Mort. Bonds	1,000,000	7	do 1880		Maine Central: (\$2,532,000)				
3d do	1,000,000	7	April & Oct 1892		\$1,100,000 Loan Bonds	1,095,600	6	Feb. & Aug. 90-91	
Cleveland & Pittsburg: 2d Mortgage	1,130,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1873	92 94	\$400,000 Loan Bonds	315,200	6	June & Dec. 70-71	
3d Mortgage convertible	1,603,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	90	1st Mortgage (City Bangor) Bonds	640,000	6	Apr. & Oct. 1874	
4th do	1,096,000	6	Jan. & July 1892	75	2d do (P. & K.R.R.) Bonds	300,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1870	
Consol. Sinking Fund Mortgage	560,000	7	May & Nov. 1900		Memphis & Charl.: 1st Mort. bonds	1,293,000	7	May & Nov 1880	
Cleveland and Toledo (\$3,136,000):					2d Mortgage bonds	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1887	
Sinking Fund Mortgage	2,015,000	7	Jan. & July 1885		Michigan Central, (\$6,968,983)				
Mortgage Bonds of 1866	1,090,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1886	95	Convertible	1,294,500	8	March & Sep 1869	110
Columbus & Indianapolis Central:					Sinking Fund do	207,000	8	April & Oct 1882	110 114
1st Mortgage	3,200,000	7	Jan. & July 18—		Mich. S. & N. Indiana: (\$9,135,840)				
2d do	1,000,000	7	May & Nov. 18—		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,784,000	7	May & Nov. 1885	97 98
Columbus Chic. & Ind. Central:									

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations by J. M. Welth & 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 types, prices, and railroad names.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stocks listing companies like Bennehoff, Brevoort, and others, with bid and ask prices.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stocks listing companies like Albany & Boston, Allouez, and others, with bid and ask prices.

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

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stocks listing companies like Ada Elmore, Alameda Silver, and others, with bid and ask prices.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stocks listing companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, and others, with capital, net assets, dividends, and periods.

CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD STOCKS & BONDS

Table of City Passenger Railroad Stocks & Bonds listing companies like Bleek St. & Fult. F., Broadway (B'klyn), and others, with capital, dividends, and prices.

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 tor 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... @ ..

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

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin per ton 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. 12 00 @ 13 00 Crotons... 20 00 @ 22 00 Philadelphia Fronts... 43 00 @ 45 00

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

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

Table listing prices for various types of butter (Fresh, State, Welsh, Western, Penn., Canada) and cheese (Factory, Farm, Skimmed).

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 5; tallow and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Refined spermaceti... 43 @ 50 Sperm, patent... 53 @ 60 Stearic... 50 @ 31 Adamantine... 21 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale per bbl... @ 2 00

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel. Newcastle Gas, 2,240 lb. 10 50 @ .. Liverpool Gas Cannel, 15 00 @ .. Liverp'l House Cannel 18 00 @ 19 00 Liverpool Orrel... @ .. Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lb... 11 00 @ 11 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (in bond) (gold) per lb... 15 @ 17 Maracaibo do... (gold) 23 @ 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. per square foot, 3 cents per lb. Sheathing, new... per lb @ 33 Bolts... 33 @ .. Braziers'... 33 @ .. Sheathing, &c., old... 20 @ 21 Sheathing, yellow metal... 26 @ .. Bolts, yellow metal... 26 @ .. Pig Onle... @ .. 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... per lb 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2 Tarred Russia... 17 @ 17 1/2 Bolt Rope, Russia... @ 22

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

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val Balsam Copavi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 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; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 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, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1; 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 @ .. Aloes, Cape... per lb @ 21 Aloes, Socotrine... 75 @ 85 Alum... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Annato, good to prime. 70 @ 1 50 Antimony, Reg. of, g'd 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Argols, Crude... 18 @ .. Argols, Refined, gold. 21 1/2 @ 25 Arsenic, Powdered " 2 1/2 @ 3 Assafetida... 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 06 @ .. Cantharides... 1 65 @ .. Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 18 @ 18 1/2 Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 25 @ 4 00 Castor Oil... @ 35 Chamomile Flowers per lb 15 @ 50 Chlorate Potash (gold) 34 @ 85 Caustic Soda " 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Carraway Seed... 17 1/2 @ .. Coriander Seed... 14 @ 15 Cochineal, Hon. (gold) 79 @ 83 Cochineal, Mexic'n (g'd) @ 70 Copperas, American... @ 2 Cream Tartar, pr. (gold) @ 30 Cubebs, East India... 30 @ .. Cutch... 8 1/2 @ .. Epsom Salts... 3 1/2 @ 4 Extract Logwood... 11 1/2 @ .. Fennel Seed... 17 @ .. Flowers, Benzoin, per oz. 30 @ 60 Gambier... 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... 60 @ 85 Gum Kowrie... 82 @ 84 Gum Gedda... gold 15 1/2 @ 16 Gum Damar... 45 @ 51 Gum Myrrh, East India @ .. Gum Myrrh, Turkey... 55 @ .. Gum Senegal... @ 33 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts @ 35 @ 40 Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey, gold... 60 @ 1 00 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 65 @ 8 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, EXF, F, do 15 @ ..

Manna, large flake... 1 70 @ 1 75 Manna, small flake... 95 @ .. Mustard Seed, Cal... 9 @ .. 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 00 @ 4 50 Oil Peppermint, pure... @ 4 75 Oil Vitriol... 3 1/2 @ 4 Opium, Turkey... (gold) 10 75 @ 11 00 Oxalic Acid... @ 33 Phosphorus... @ 85 Prussiate Potash... 3 1/2 @ 40 Quicksilver... 1 6 @ 77 Rhubarb, China... 2 25 @ 3 25 Sago, Pealed... 8 1/2 @ 10 Salaratus... 20 @ .. Sal Am'ac, Ref (gold) 8 1/2 @ 9 Sal Soda, Newcastle " 1 77 1/2 @ 1 80 Sarsaparilla, H. g'd in b'd 23 @ 30 Sarsaparilla, Mex... @ 15 Seneca Root... 37 1/2 @ .. Senna, Alexandria... 25 @ 28 Senna, East India... 20 @ .. Shell Lac... 44 @ 51 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (g'd) 2 31 1/2 @ 2 50 Sugar L'd, W'e... @ 25 Sulph. Quinine, Am per oz 2 20 @ 2 25 Sulphate Morphine " 10 25 @ 10 50 Tart'c Acid... (g'd) per lb 48 @ 48 1/2 Tapioca... 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 pec 16 00 @ .. Ravens, Heavy... 18 00 @ .. Scotch, G'ck, No. 1 per y... @ 72 Cotton, No. 1... per y... 58 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood, gold, per ton @ 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, Lazuna " @ .. Logwood, Cam... " @ .. Logwood, Hond " @ .. Logwood, Tabasco " @ .. Logwood, St. Dom... 28 00 @ 30 00 Logwood, Jamaica " 28 00 @ 30 00 Limwood... 72 50 @ .. Barwood... 26 00 @ .. Sapanwood, Manila " 70 00 @ ..

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 21 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 @ 10 25 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 23 00 @ 30 00 Salmon, Pickled, per cce... @ .. 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 50 do Pale... 1 00 @ 4 00 Bear, Black... 3 00 @ 20 00 do brown... 2 00 @ 8 00 Badger... 50 @ 75 Cat, Wild... 25 @ 75 do House... 10 @ 50 Fisher... 4 00 @ 10 00 Fox, Silver... 5 00 @ 60 00 do Cross... 3 00 @ 5 00 do Red... 25 @ 1 75 do Grey... 30 @ 1 00 do Kitt... 50 @ 75 Lynx... 1 00 @ 3 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... 8 00 @ 9 00 Musquash, Fall... 10 @ 20 Opossum... 3 @ 10 Raccoon... 30 @ 1 25 Skunk, Black... 10 @ 1 25

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 Matamoras, gold... 52 1/2 @ 55 do Payta... cur... @ 52 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... @ 48 do Sisal... gold... @ 50 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, 8 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 Glass 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 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb

Calcutta, light & h'y 18 @ 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 sanisters per lb... 86 @ 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; Sunr and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Lampi 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... per lb... (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 Matamoras... do 16 @ 18 Vera Cruz... do 15 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 Piatt... do 14 @ 15 Texas... do 16 @ 18 Western... do 16 @ 18

Dry Salted Hides— Chili... gold 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2 Payta... do 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2 Maranh... do 18 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Pernambuco... do 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Bahia... do 12 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Matamoras... do 15 @ 15 1/2 Maracaibo... do 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 Savanilla... do 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 Wet Salted Hides— Bue Ayres, per lb g'd 11 1/2 @ 12 Rio Grande... do... @ 12 California... do... @ .. Para... do 11 @ 11 1/2 New Orleans... cur 12 @ 13 City sh'nter trim. & cured. 13 @ 18

Upper Leather Stock—	
B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip	21
Sierra Leone.. cash	28 @ 29
Gambia & Bissau..	24 @ 25
Zanibar.....	18 @ 19
East India Stock—	
Calcutta, city sl'hter	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
do p. gold.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Calcutta, dead green	13 @ 13 1/2
do buffalo, # D	13 @ 13 1/2
Manilla & Batavia,	
buffalo..... # D	.. @ ..
Honey—Duty, 20 cent # gallon.	
Cuba (duty paid) (gr. d	77 @ 80
# gall.	
Hops—Duty: 5 cents # D.	
Crop of 1868..... # D	14 @ 23
do of 1867.....	5 @ 20
Bavarian.....	15 @ 23
Horns—Duty, 10 # cent. ad val.	
Ox, Rio Grande... # C	7 00 @ 8 00
Ox, American.....	.. @ 6 00
India Rubber—Duty, 10 # cent.	
ad val.	
Para, Fine..... # D	82 1/2 @ ..
Para, Medium.....	.. @ ..
Para, Coarse.....	.. @ ..
East India.....	.. @ ..
Carthagen, &c.....	.. @ ..
Indigo—Duty FREE.	
Bengal..... (gold) # D	1 60 @ 2 25
do..... (gold)	.. @ ..
Madras..... (gold)	98 @ 1 05
Manilla..... (gold)	70 @ 1 02 1/2
Guatemala..... (gold)	1 35 @ 1 55
Caraccas..... (gold)	.. @ ..
Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents # D.	
Railroad, 70 cents # 100 lb; Boiler	
and Plate, 1 1/2 cents # D; Sheet, Band,	
Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 cents # D;	
Pig, # 9 # ton; Polished Sheet, 3	
cents # D.	
Pig, Scotch, No 1.	
# 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 9J	60 @ 92 50
Bar, Swedes, assorted	
sizes (in gold).....	82 00 @ 87 00
—STORE PRICES—	
Bar Swedes, ordinary	
sizes.....	.. @ 155 30
Bar, English and Amer-	
ican, Refined.....	100 00 @ ..
do do Common 90 00	.. @ ..
Scroll.....	130 3 @ 175 00
Ovals and Half Round	125 00 @ 155 30
Band.....	130 00 @ ..
Horse Shoe.....	130 00 @ ..
Rods, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch.	105 00 @ 165 00
Hoop.....	135 00 @ 190 00
Nail Rod..... # D	9 @ 10 1/2
Sheet, Russia.....	11 1/2 @ 13
Sheet, Single, Double	
and Treble.....	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Rails, Eng. (g'd) # ton	51 00 @ 52 00
do American.....	79 00 @ 81 00
Ivory—Duty, 10 # cent ad val.	
East India, Prime # D	3 30 @ 3 15
East Ind, Billiard Ball	3 0 @ 3 25
African, Prime.....	2 50 @ 2 87
African, Scrivel, W.C.	1 25 @ 2 25
Lead—Duty, Pig, # 2 # 100 lb; Old	
Lead, 1 1/2 cents # D; Pipe and Sheet,	
2 1/2 cents # D.	
Galena..... # 100 lb	.. @ ..
Spanish..... (gold) 6 42 1/2 @ 6 45	
German..... (gold) 6 42 1/2 @ 6 45	
English..... (gold) 6 50 @ 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 # D	38 @ 46
do do middle	38 @ 44
do do light..	38 @ 40
do do drop, heavy	40 @ 44
do do middle	42 @ 46
do do light..	42 @ 44
Oak, rough slaughter.	
Hemik, B. A., &c., h'y	27 1/2 @ 29
do do middle.	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
do do light.	28 @ 29 1/2
do Califor., heavy	27 @ 23
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.....	35 @ 39
do good damaged	25 @ 26 1/2
do poor do	20 @ 22
Lime—Duty: 10 # cent ad val.	
Rockland, com. # 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, # ft.	6 @ 7
Black walnut..... # M. ft. 70	00 @ 75 00
Black walnut, logs sup it	8 @ 9
Black walnut, trotches....	15 @ 20
do figur'd & blis'd	22 @ 1 25
Yellow pine timber, Geo	
# M. ft.....	33 00 @ 38 00
White oak, logs # cub. ft.	45 @ 50
do plank, # M. ft. 50	00 @ 55 00
par & W wood b'ds &	
pk.....	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 @ 3 05
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 @ 23 00
Mahogany, Cedar, Rose-	
wood—Duty free.	
Mahogany St. Domin-	
ican..... # 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, # c. ft.	25 @ 75
Rosewood, R. Jan. # D	5 @ 8
do Bahia.....	4 @ 6
Molasses.—See special report.	
Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2;	
horse shoe 2 cents # D.	
Cut, 4d. @ 60d. # 100 lb	.. @ 5 50
Clinch.....	.. @ 7 00
Horse shoe, # d (6d) # D	27 @ 30
Copper.....	40 @ ..
Yellow metal.....	26 @ ..
Zinc.....	18 @ ..
Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of	
turpentine 39 cents # gallon; crude	
Turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20	
# cent ad val.	
Turpentine, soft. # 280 lb	3 75 @ ..
Tar, N. County # bbl.	3 00 @ 3 25
Tar, Wilmington.....	3 25 @ 3 60
Pitch City.....	2 90 @ 3 00
Spirit of turpentine # g	47 @ 47 1/2
Rosin, com'n. # 280 lb	.. @ 2 45
do strained and No. 2..	2 50 @ 2 80
do No. 1.....	3 00 @ 4 50
do Pale.....	5 00 @ 6 00
do extra pale.....	6 50 @ 7 50
Oakum—Duty fr., # D	8 @ 11
Oil Cake—Duty: 20 # cent ad val.	
City thin obl'g, in bbls.	
# ton.....	.. @ ..
do in bags. 59 00 @ 60 00	
West. thin obl'g, do	57 00 @ ..
Oils — Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and	
rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad	
oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1: burning	
fluid, 50 cents # gallon; palm, seal,	
and cocoa nut, 10 # cent ad val.;	
sperm and whale or other fish (for-	
foreign fisheries), 20 # cent ad val.	
Olive, Mar's, qs (gold),	
per case.....	3 65 @ ..
do in casks. # gall.	2 35 @ 2 40
Palm..... # D	12 @ 12 1/2
Linseed, city..... # gall.	95 @ 97
Whale, crude.....	90 @ 1 10
do bleached winter	1 15 @ 1 20
Sperm, crude.....	1 75 @ 1 80
do wint. unbleach.	2 15 @ 2 20
Lard oil, prime.....	1 40 @ 1 45
Red oil, city dist. Elain	95 @ 1 00
do saponified, west'n	.. @ 95
Bank.....	90 @ 95
Straits.....	95 @ 1 00
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 # D; Paris white and	
whiting, 1 cent # D; dry ochres, 56	
cents # 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents	
# D; ochre, ground in oil, \$ 50 # 100	
lb; Spanish brown 25 # cent ad val.;	
China clay, \$5 # ton; Venetian red	
and vermilion 25 # cent ad val.;	
white chalk, \$10 # ton.	
Litharge, City..... # D	.. @ 11
Lead, red, City.....	.. @ 11
do white, American,	
pure, in oil.....	.. @ 13
do white, American,	
pure, dry.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1 1/2
Zinc, white, American,	
dry, No. 1.....	7 1/2 @ 8
do white, American,	
No. 1, in oil.....	8 @ 11
do White, French, dry	11 1/2 @ 12
do white, French, in	
oil.....	14 @ 17
Ochre, yellow, French,	
dry.....	2 @ 2 1/2
do ground, in oil..	2 @ 10
Spanish brown, dry #	
100 lb.....	1 00 @ 1 25
do gr'd in oil. # D	8 @ 9
Paris wh., No. 1.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Chrome, yellow, dry..	15 @ 85
Whiting, Amer # 100 lb	2 90 @ 2 12 1/2
Vermilion, China, # D	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.) # cwt	2 62 1/2 @ 3 00
Carmine, city made # D	16 00 @ 20 00
Plumbago.....	.. @ 6
China clay, # ton.....	30 00 @ 32 00
Chalk..... # lb.	.. @ 1 1/2
Chalk, block..... # ton	23 00 @ 24 00
Barytes, American # D	.. @ 1 1/2
Barytes, Foreign.....	.. @ ..
Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents;	
refined, 40 cents # gallon.	
Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. # gal	20 @ 21
do in bulk.....	16 @ 16 1/2
refined in bond, prime	
L. S. to W. (110 @	
115 test).....	.. @ ..
do Standard white	32 @ ..
Naptha, refined. 63-73	
grav.,.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Residuum..... # bbl.	.. @ 3 80
Provisions—Duty: beef and pork,	
1 ct; lams, bacon, and lard, 2 cts # D	
Pork, new mess. # bbl 28 00 @ 29 00	
Pork, old mess.....	26 00 @ ..
Pork, prime mess.....	23 00 @ 25 00
do prime.....	21 75 @ 22 50
Beef, plain mess.....	10 00 @ 16 50
do extra mess.....	16 00 @ 20 00
do hams, new.....	28 00 @ 29 50
Hams,..... # D	12 @ 16
Shoulders.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Lard.....	15 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents # D.;	
paddy 1 1/2 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents	
# D.	
Carolina..... # 100 lb	8 25 @ 9 25
Rangoon Dressed, gold	
duty paid.....	3 87 1/2 @ 9 00
Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents # 100 lb;	
bulk, 18 cents # 100 lb.	
Turks Islands # bush.	.. @ 48
Cadiz.....	.. @ ..
Liverpool, gr'nd # sack	1 85 @ 1 87 1/2
do fine, Ashton's (g'd)	2 50 @ ..
do fine, Worthingt's	.. @ 2 80
Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents;	
refined and partially refined, 3 cents;	
nitrate soda, 1 cent # D.	
Refined, pure..... # D	15 @ 15 1/2
Crude.....	7 1/2 @ ..
Nitrate soda..... gold	4 1/2 @ 5
Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp,	
1/2 cent # D; canary, \$1 # bushel of	
60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 # cent	
ad val.	
Clover..... # D	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Timothy, reaped # bus	.. @ 3 0
Canary..... # bus	5 40 @ 6 25
Hemp.....	2 65 @ 2 70
Lins'd Am. rough # 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 # D.	
Drop..... # D	12 @ ..
Buck.....	13 @ ..
Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk,	
35 # cent.	
Tsateles, No. 1 @ 3. # D	9 50 @ 11 00
Taysams, 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 # 100 lbs.	
Plates, for. # 100 lb gold	7 25 @ ..
do domestic # D	10 @ 11
Spices.—See special report.	
Spirits—Duty: Brandy, for first proof	
\$3 # gallon; Gin, rum and whiskey,	
for first proof, \$2 50 # gallon.	
Brandy, Otard, Dupuy	
& Co. (gold) # 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. spi'ts in b.....	.. @ ..
Rum, pure.....	.. @ ..
Whiskey.....	1 07 @ 1 03
Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued	
at 7 cents # D or under, 2 1/2 cents;	
over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cts	
# D; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents # D	
and 10 # cent ad val. (Store prices.)	
English, cast, # D ..	18 @ 23
English, spring.....	10 @ 12 1/2
English blister.....	11 1/2 @ 20
English machinery.....	12 1/2 @ 16
English German.....	14 @ 16
American blister.....	10 1/2 @ 16
American cast Tool	.. @ 19
American spring do	10 @ 18
American machy do	.. @ 13
American German do	10 @ 18

Sumac—Duty: 10 # cent ad val.	
Sicily..... # ton..	50 00 @ 195 00
Sugar.—See special report.	
Tallow—Duty: 1 cent # D.	
American, prime, coun-	
try and city # D... 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..... # D (gold) 27 1/2 @ ..	
Straits..... (gold) 25 1/2 @ 26	
English..... (gold) .. @ 25 1/2	
Plates, char. I.C. # 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	
# gallon, 20 cents # gallon, and 25 #	
cent. ad val.; over 50 and not over	
100, 50 cents # gallon and 25 # cent.	
ad val.; over \$1 # gallon, \$1 # gal-	
lon and 25 # cent. ad val.	
Madeira..... # gall. 3 50 @ 7 00	
Sherry.....	1 25 @ 9 00
Port.....	2 00 @ 8 50
Burgundy port.. (gold) 75 @ 1 25	
Lisbon..... (gold) 2 25 @ 3 50	
Sicily Madeira.. (gold) 1 00 @ 1 25	
Red, Span. & Sicily (g) 90 @ 1 00	
Marseilles Mad'ra (g'd) 70 @ 85	
Marseilles Port. (gold) 80 @ 1 00	
Malaga, dry..... (gold) 1 00 @ 1 25	
Malaga, sweet... (gold) 1 10 @ 1 25	
Claret..... gold. # cask 35 00 @ 60 00	
Claret..... gold. # doz 2 65 @ 9 00	
Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered	
\$2 to \$3 5 # 100 lb, and 15 # cent ad	
val.	
Iron No. 0 to 18 20 @ 25 # ct. off list.	
No. 19 to 26.....	30 # ct. off list
No. 27 to 36.....	35 # ct. off list
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11	
Plain..... # D	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Brass (less 20 per cent) 43 @ ..	
Copper do	53 @ ..
Wool—Duty: Imported in the "ordi-	
nary condition as now and hereto	
fore practiced." CLASS 1.—Clothing	
Wools—The value whereof at the last	
place whence exported to the United	
States is 32 cents or less # D, 10	
cents # D and 11 # cent. ad val.;	
over 32 cents # D, 12 cents # D and	
10 # cent. ad val.; when imported	
washed, double these rates. CLASS	
2.—Combining Wools—The value where-	
of at the last place whence exported	
to the United States is 33 cents or	
less # D, 10 cents # D and 11 #	
cent ad val.; over 32 cents # D, 12	
cents # D and 10 # cent. ad val.	
CLASS 3.—Carpet Wools and other	
similar Wools—The value whereof at	
the last place whence exported to the	
United States is 12 cents or less #	
D, 3 cents # D; over 12 cents # D,	
6 cents # D. Wool of all classes	
imported scoured, three times the	
duty as if imported unwashed.	
Am., Sax'y fleece. # D	60 @ 65
do full blood Merino	55 @ 65
do 1/2 & 3/4 Merino..	48 @ 60
do Native & 1/2 Mer.	.. @ 60
do Combing.....	55 @ 60
Extra, pulled.....	45 @ 60
Superfine, pulled.....	45 @ 60
No 1, pulled.....	35 @ 40
Califor., fine, unwash'd	34 @ 37
do medium do	33 @ 36
do common, do	30 @ 33
Valpraiso, do	28 @ 30
South Am. Merino do	34 @ 37
do Mestizado	28 @ 32
do Creole do	2

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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 06

Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise..... 2,175,450 00

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 252,414 82

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 3,232,453 27

Cash in Bank..... 373,374 02

Total Amount of Assets..... \$13,108,177 11

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

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

A dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Seventh of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| John D. Jones, | Wm. Sturgis, |
| Charles Dennis, | Henry K. Bogert, |
| W. H. H. Moore, | Joshua J. Henry, |
| Henry Colt, | Dennis Perkins, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr. |
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| Daniel S. Miller, | Paul Spofford. |
| Robert L. Taylor, | Charles P. Burdett, |
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CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres.

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Subscribed Capital.....\$10,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... 12,695,000
Annual Income..... 4,260,635

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Losses promptly adjusted and paid in this Country.
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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**

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COMPANY.

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49 WALL STREET.

Incorporated 1841.

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

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

ÆTNA

Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED 1819.

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

L. J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

WM. B. CLARK, Asst. Sec.

Assets July 1, 1868..... \$5,052,880 19
Liabilities..... 499,803 55

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NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE

**GENUINE SWEDISH DANNE-
MORA IRON.**

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

LEUFSTA, W. JESSOP & SONS.

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

Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.

CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

WM. JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above
notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of,
Iron and Steel, that they are prepared to receive orders
for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL
made from the Iron, at their establishments, Nos. 91 &
93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and Nos. 133 & 135 FED-
ERAL STREET, BOSTON.

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To Railroad Companies.

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

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

Bessemer Steel Rails,

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

OLD RAILS IN TRADE FOR NEW

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

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

LONDON HOUSE,

58 OLD BROAD STREET,

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

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To Iron Manufacturers.

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

Old Rails.

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

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the cable to our

LONDON HOUSE,

58 OLD BROAD STREET,

Orders for old rails off of Foreign Railroads for
shipments at stated periods to any ports in America
at a fixed price in sterling or for execution on com-
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of our business our facilities are unsurpassed and our
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yearly transactions in Old Rails being very much
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