

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. 8. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1869. NO. 191.

Bankers and Brokers.

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,
52 Wall Street, New York,
AND
23 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON, :
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Buy and Sell Massachusetts and New York State
Stocks.
Governments, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, bought and
sold strictly on Commission.

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, Marchand, Andre & Co.
Baring, Brothers & Co., Fould & Co.,
LONDON, PARIS,
In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or Francs.

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.**

C. J. OSBORN. ADDISON CAMMACK
OSBORN & CAMMACK,
BANKERS,
31 BROAD STREET.

**Stocks, State Bonds, Gold and Federal
Securities,**
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
**Particular Attention paid to invest-
ments in Southern State Bonds.**

**LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAV-
ELLERS.**
Sterling Exchange at Sight and Sixty Days upon
ALEX. S. PETRIE & CO., London.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, and Merchandise, executed
in London by cable or mail.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
71 Wall Street, New York.

Day & Morse,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
**Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government
Securities, Bought and Sold
on Commission.**
Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency
subject to draft.
ALBERT F. DAY HORACE J. MORSE.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 11 WALL STREET

Bankers and Brokers.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 BROADWAY & No. 6 WALL STREET.
**DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND
OTHER SECURITIES.**
Interest allowed upon deposits of Gold and Currency,
subject to Check at Sight. Gold loaned to Merchants
and Bankers upon favorable terms.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
[Successors to BOWLES, DREVET & Co.]
No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
76 State Street, Boston.
19 William Street, New York
**Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of
London.**
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVEL
LERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

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.

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 MIS-
CELLANEOUS SECURITIES,**
NOS. 15 NEW STREET AND 70 BROADWAY
Loans Negotiated.

Lounsbery & Fanshawe,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Government Securities,
Gold and Foreign Exchange.
RICHARD P. LOUNSBERRY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, &c.
No. 12 WALL STREET.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,
LATE
WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
NO. 41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants
Bankers and others allowed 4 per cent on deposits.
The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco,
&c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondents,
Messrs. K. GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool

WARREN KIDDER & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Orders for Stocks Bonds and Gold promptly exe-
cuted. FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED
on deposits subject to check at sight.

Bankers and Brokers.

HENRY H. WARD. WM. G. WARD. CHAS. H. WARD.
WARD & Co.,
BANKERS,
54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Established 1820.
Orders in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Sec-
urities promptly filled at usual rates. Foreign Ex-
change negotiated. Draw Bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Deposits in Gold and Currency received and inter-
est allowed on balances exceeding \$1,000.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,
AGENTS FOR
PEARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.
56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

**NATIONAL
Life Insurance Company**
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
WASHINGTON, D C
Chartered by Special Act of Congress.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000,
PAID IN FULL.
Branch Office:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
PHILADELPHIA.
To which all general correspondence should be ad-
dressed.

Officers:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Com-
mittee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.
This Company, National in its character, offers, by
reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium
and New Tables, the most desirable means of Insur-
ing Life yet presented to the public.
JAY COOKE & CO., 216 Broadway, New York.
General Agents for New York State and Northern
New Jersey
Managers:
J. U. ORVIS. D. C. WHITMAN.

THE
National Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL PAID IN
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, Pres. JAMES MERRELL, Sec
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST,
ON DAILY BALANCES
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months or more, may
be made at five per cent.
The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invest-
ed entirely in Government Securities, and is divided
among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gen-
tlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who
are also personally liable to depositors for all obliga-
tions of the Company to double the amount of their
capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COM-
PANY 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, al-
lowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can
keep accounts in this Institution with special advan-
tages of security, convenience and profit.

Insurance.

THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
Mercantile Insurance Co
OF
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
PAID UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS
\$14,044,635 31 IN GOLD.
UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,
50 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
EZRA WHITE, } Associate Managers
T. C. ALLYN, }
CHAS. E. WHITE, Assistant Manager.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000.
GEO. M. COIT, Sec'y. GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't
PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.
D. W. C. SKILTON, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres
Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid
in current money.
WHITE ALLYN & CO., Agents,
NO. 50 WILLIAM STREET.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
JULY 1st, 1867
Cash capital.....\$400,000
Surplus.....206,63
Gross Assets.....\$606,634
Total Liabilities.....50,144
BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Presi
REMSEN LAMB, Secretary.

UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
In the City of New York.
NO. 40 WALL STREET.
ASSETS.....\$2,300,000
New and important plans of Life Insurance have
been adopted by this Company. See new Prospectus.
Profits available after policies have run one year
and annually thereafter.
JOHN EADIE, President.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Secretary.

Germania Fire Insurance

COMPANY.
Office, No. 175 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICES:
No. 357 Bowery, New York.
No. 377 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1868.....925,150 92
Liabilities.....45,000 00
**Policies Issued Payable in Gold, if
Desired.**
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN EDW. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

The Hope Fire Insurance

COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 92 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital.....\$150,000
Net Assets, Dec. 1868.....223,282

The advantages offered by this Company are fully
EQUAL TO any now offered by other reliable compa-
nies, comprising a liberal commission to brokers,
placing entire lines of insurance, with its customary
rebate, to assured and prompt settlement of losses.

Board of Directors:

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

Queen Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,893,226
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$1,432,840
Special Fund of \$200,000
Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.
UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 117 BROADWAY, N. Y.
GEORGE ADLARD, Manager
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

Insurance.

MARINE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

Incorporated May 22, 1841.

NO. 52 WALL STREET.

Cash Capital paid up.....\$500,000 00
Surplus 1st Jan., 1869.... 531,167 17

Total Assets.....\$1,031,167 17

New York, January 23, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of this
Company on the 31st of December, 1868, is publish-
ed in conformity with the requirements of the 10th
Section of the Act of its incorporation:

Premiums on Unexpired Risks, Dec.
31, 1867.....\$222,591 64
Premiums received during the year end-
ing December 31, 1868:
On Marine Risks.....\$624,680 87
On Inland Risks.....14,707 97
639,388 84

Total Premiums.....\$861,980 38
Marked off as earned during the year 1868.....\$636,574 79
Return Premiums during year.....\$76,515 63
Losses incurred during the
year (including estimates
for all diseases reported):
On Marine Risks.....\$314,294 99
On Inland Risks.....2,118 43
316,413 42
Expenses, Reinsurances, Tax-
es, Commissions, Abate-
ments in lieu of Scrip, &c.....100,723 59
\$493,957 44

The ASSETS of the Company on the 31st Dec.,
1868, were as follows:

U. S. 5-10 bonds.....\$340,400 00
U. S. 10-40 bonds.....164,600 00
\$505,000 00
City Bonds and other Stock.. 11,752 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....26,000 00
Cash on deposit, and loans on
demand, secured by Bonds
and Stocks.....62,292 62
\$605,044 62
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable not
matured.....154,974 91
Subscription Notes.....111,166 25
Cash Premiums in course of collection
and accrued interest on Loans and
Stocks.....21,168 25
Sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other
claims due the Company, estimated at. 138,813 04

Total assets remaining with the Company
on the 31st Decemr, 1868.....\$1,031,167 17

No Fire Risks have been taken by the Company
during the year, except in connection with Marine
Risks.

In view of the foregoing result the Board of Trust-
ees have this day

Resolved, That a PROFIT DIVIDEND OF FOUR
PER CENT, in Cash, be paid to the Stockholders on
demand, free of Government Tax, in addition to
the Interest Dividend of Seven per Cent, paid in
July and January.

Also, That a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY
PER CENT, free of Government Tax, be declared on
the net earned premiums entitled to participation
for the year 1868, for which Certificates may be is-
sued on and after the 1st day of April next.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. Toel,
John P. Paulison, Thomas J. Slaughter,
John E. Devlin, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Louis DeBebian, Alex. M. Lawrence,
William H. Macy, Isaac Bell,
Fred. G. Foster, Elliot C. Cowdin,
Richardson T. Wilson, Percy R. Pyne,
John H. Macy, Samuel M. Fox,
Henry Forster Hitch, Joseph V. Onativia,
Elias Ponvert, Edward S. Jaffray,
Simon De Visser, William Oothout,
Wm. R. Preston, Ernest Caylus,
Isaac A. Crane, Frederick Chauncey,
A. Yznaga del Valle, George L. Kingsland,
John S. Wright, James F. Penniman,
Wm. Von Sachs, Frederic Sturges,
Philip Dater, Anson G. P. Stokes.

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

Insurance.

FIRE INSURANCE.

North American Fire
Insurance Co.,

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

INCORPORATED 1823.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Surplus.....245,911 93
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st,
1868, \$745,911 93.

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

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Vice Pres
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
I. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED 1819.

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

NEW YORK AGENCY

NO. 62 WALL STREET.

Assets Jan. 1, 1869.....\$5,150,931 71
Liabilities.....289,553 98

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

Policies Issued Payable in GOLD when Desired.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Mercantile Mutual

(MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital.....\$1,000,000
Assets.....1,500,000

This Company takes Marine and Inland Navigation
Risks on Merchandise, Freight and Hulls of Vessels.
On the payment of Premiums a Rebate or Discount
on the current rates is made IN CASH, as an equivalent
for the Scrip Dividends of a Mutual Company. The
amount of such Rebate being fixed according to the
character of the business, gives to dealers a more just
apportionment of profits than by the mutual system;
and being MADE IN CASH, on payment of the Pre-
miums, is more than equivalent to the CASH VALUE
of the average Scrip Dividends of Mutual Companies.
Policies issued, making loss payable in Gold in this
City, or in Sterling at the Office of the Company's
Bankers in Liverpool, if desired.

TRUSTEES:

James Freeland, Geo. W. Hennings,
Samuel Willets, A. Foster Higgins,
Robert L. Taylor, Francis Hathaway,
William T. Frost, Aaron L. Bird,
William Watt, Henry Byre,
Cornelius Grinnell, Joseph Slagg,
James D. Fish, Edward Merritt,
Edwood Walter, Daniel T. Willets,
D. Golden Murray, L. Edgerton,
Bryce Gray, Henry R. Kunhardt,
N. L. McCready, John S. Williams,
William Nelson, Jr., Charles Dimon,
Harold Dolmer, Paul N. Spofford,
Jos. Willets,
ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
ARCH. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Vice-Pres.
ALANSON W. HEGEMAN, 2d Vice-Pres.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS)

49 WALL STREET.

Incorporated 1841.

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

This Company having recently added to its previous
assets a paid up cash capital of \$500,000, and subscrip-
tion notes in advance of premiums of \$300,000, continue
to issue policies of insurance against Marine and In-
land Navigation Risks. No Fire Risks disconnected
from Marine taken by the Company. Dealers are en-
titled to participate in the profits.

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

RIDER & CORTIS,

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

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

Sterling Exchange business. Drafts on Englan
Ireland and Scotland.
Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange,
and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts
of the United States.

Financial.

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS.

No. 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,
6 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.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

83 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.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

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

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

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

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

James G. King's Sons,

54 William Street.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

Government and other Securities

Bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual Commission.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Draw Bills on City Bank of London.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Financial.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILA & N.YORK

Dealers in U.S. Bonds and Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both Cities.

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.

B. METZLERS SOHN & CO. Frankfort

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES;

And Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

Morton, Bliss & Co.,

BANKERS,

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

STERLING EXCHANGE,

At Sight or Sixty Days; also, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travelers' Use on

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.

(58 Old Broad Street, London.)

AND THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

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

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

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

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.,

No. 32 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

Certificates of Deposit issued bearing interest 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

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

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,

NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,

(Corner of Cedar street.)

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

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

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

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

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

NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange effected.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

BANKERS.

56 WALL AND 59 PINE STREETS.

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

Issue Letters of Credit to Travellers in Europe.

Advance on Consignments of Cotton.

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

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, Ill., February 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT (free of Government tax) has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine street, New York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stocks, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Financial.

SWAN & PAYSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, Bought and Sold on Commission.

OTIS D. SWAN. GEO. P. PAYSON, of the New York Stock Exchange. WM. S. ALEXANDER, Jr.

W. P. VAN DEURSEN, Chicago. SWAN & PAYSON New York.

W.P. VanDeursen & Co.,

BANKERS and BROKERS,

19 EXCHANGE PLACE, (OPPOSITE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Buy and sell STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and GOLD, on Margins—or for investors at NEW YORK RATES. GOLD DRAFTS ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

No. 20 Wall St., Cor Nassau St., New York.

No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

No. 418 Fifteenth Street, Washington.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS of all issues, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

We have added to our office a Retail Department, for the accommodation of the public demand for Investment in and exchanges of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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.

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 in Canada.

WILLIAM A. WHELOCK, 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.

MANSFIELD, FREESE &

BROWNELL,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

NO. 50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

U. S. Bonds, Coin, Stocks, Grain, Flour, and Provisions Bought and Sold on Commission only. Liberal advances on consignments. Particular attention given to collections. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits.

J. L. MANSFIELD, Vice-Pres. 1st Nat. Bank Decatur, Ill.
J. L. BROWNELL, Pres. of the Open Board Stock Brokers, N.Y.
I. M. FREESE & CO., Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
FREESE & COMPANY, Bankers, Bement, Ill.

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS,
 70 State Street, Boston.
 Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued on

The City Bank, }
 AND } LONDON.
 Robert Beason & Co., }
 Munroe & Co. }
 AND } PARIS.
 Marcuard, Andre & Co., }

Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

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NEW YORK, January 19, 1869.
This Company having been in successful Operation for over 70 Years,
 The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:
 Outstanding Premiums to December 31, 1867.....\$75,582 43
 Premiums received since.....279,232 02
 Total.....\$354,813 45

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.
 Earned Premiums to January 1, 1869.....\$280,916 74
 Losses and Expenses.....\$151,919 03
 Return Premiums.....19,380 35

The Company have the following Assets:
 Cash in Banks.....\$37,461 80
 United States Stocks.....292,862 50
 Bank, City and other Stocks.....263,452 20
 Loans on Stocks, and Cash due the Company.....28,551 70
 Real Estate, bonds and mortgages.....92,000 00
 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....\$654,331 20
 Salvage, Re-insurance, Accrued Interest and other Claims due the Company.....81,228 96
 Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value.....25,417 11
 Total.....24,916 25

SIX PER CENT Interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profit will be paid on and after Tuesday the 9th day of February, 1869.
 FORTY PER CENT DIVIDEND, and the United States Tax, is declared on the net earned premiums entitled thereto, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 1st day of May next.
 THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the issue of 1859, and FIFTY PER CENT of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 9th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be presented at the time of payment and cancelled to that extent.
 By order of the Board.
 W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

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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. 8.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

NO. 191.

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The Chronicle.

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THE NEW BANK BILL.

There are two principles in financial legislation which are of such paramount value that they should be kept in view by all members of Congress who are ambitious to propose new measures which shall form a part of the permanent statute law of this country. First, such measures should disturb as little as possible the existing order of things. Secondly, they should deal with acknowledged evils, and should offer a remedy as simple and as direct as possible. The violation of these two conditions has consigned to oblivion during the Fortieth Congress a mass of thoughtful measures, and has consumed in useless discussions a good deal of the valuable time of the national legislature.

Tried by these rules, the bank bill passed by the House on Thursday is a good one, and the Senate, we trust, will give it favorable regard, now that it is offered for their concurrence. This bill contains four sections. The first aims to prevent abuses in regard to the deposit of the public moneys in the national banks. It denounces the penalty of fine and imprisonment on disbursing officers who receive bribes for influencing deposits of public moneys. It forbids the Government

deposits in any bank from being increased beyond 90 per cent of the bonds deposited as security in Washington, and it prohibits altogether the placing of public money in the banks of cities in which a Sub-Treasury is established.

This clause is well adapted for the purpose it contemplates. The scandals about the Treasury deposits have now passed away. Still it is well to prevent their resuscitation. The next two sections regulate the methods of winding up broken banks and the compensation of the receivers appointed to superintend the process. The chief interest of the bill centres, however, in its last section, which deals with the unequal distribution of the currency and offers a remedy which, if not the best absolutely, is probably the most equitable and advantageous, both towards the public and the banks, which is likely to be agreed upon. On account of its importance, we copy this part of the bill in full as follows:

SEC. 4. And therefore be it enacted, to insure a better distribution of the National Banking Currency, that there may be issued circulation notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their pro rata above as herein authorized, shall within three years, if required, be withdrawn pro rata from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the Act entitled "Act to amend an Act entitled 'To provide for a National Banking Currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,' approved March 3, 1865," to ascertain which the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation to be retired by each of such banks, and shall, when circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such bank, commencing with the banks in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing only the circulation of those having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed those having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade; and continuing thus to make the reduction in such States having an excess, until the circulation of such banks shall as nearly as possible be equalized among the States and Territories according to the appraised value of all property, real and personal, within such State and Territories, the same to be ascertained by the certified statements of the Governors of such States and Territories, made by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided that this act shall not apply to over \$150,000,000 of said circulation, which shall be distributed according to representation in Congress; and, upon failure of such bank to return the amount so required within one year, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice in a newspaper printed in Washington city and New York city an amount of bonds deposited by said bank, as security for its circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds to redeem so many of the notes of such bank, as they come into the Treasury, as will equal the amount required from it; provided that the circulation herein authorized shall be issued only as the circulation is withdrawn so that the aggregate of circulation shall not at any time exceed \$300,000,000.

Of the general features in this arrangement which merit the highest commendation, the most important is that which declares that while the redistribution of notes is taking place no excessive issues shall be allowed to derange the currency. Its aggregate is always to be kept at the level of 300 millions. A further provision should be made enforcing publicity. Great power is placed by the bill in the hands of the Washington officials, and such power ought always to be exercised with the check of publicity. The general aim of this section is to distribute the national bank notes with impartial

justice, which was intended under the original National Currency act. The existing inequality has arisen from the vague provisions of the subsequent legislation, and former errors should teach us in the present bill to avoid conferring vague and indefinite powers on the one side, and on the other to subject to the full light of enforced publicity all that is done in making the required reforms.

There are two gratifying aspects about the bill. First it destroys the hopes of the expansionists. The plan had been conceived and was very powerfully supported, of persuading Congress to authorize an addition to the 300 millions of authorized bank notes. The mischief of such redundant issues it is superfluous to prove. Congress very wisely refused to entertain the plan for a moment. Secondly, it is satisfactory to see that the various propositions to interfere with the banks in matters of doubtful propriety were all expunged from the bill. The most important of these were the restrictions which certain persons wish to impose on the certification of cheques. We believe the CHRONICLE was the first among the New York journals to expose the mischiefs of such interference when it was first projected some months ago. The banks should not be over-governed. Their movements should be as fair as possible. So far as they are currency issuing institutions lawful restraints are proper and needful. But in their functions as lenders and borrowers of money restrictions can seldom be imposed by the law without serious mischief.

Thus the new bank bill seems to comply very fairly with the two rules we laid down at the outset of this article. It is not rash or revolutionary. It deals only with acknowledged evil, and it applies a simple and effective remedy. Still there is doubt whether at this late period of the session its passage is not impossible in the Senate.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISIONS.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court, relative to the functions of legal tender notes in certain cases, go far toward settling definitively the scope and force of the Legal Tender Act. The first decision, in the case of the county of Lane against the State of Oregon, determines that United States Notes can be tendered in payment only of such obligations as come strictly within the legal definition of the term "debts," this construction being based upon the bare letter of the law; and a tax, or impost, not coming within the meaning of that term, the Court decided that it could not enforce the acceptance of legal tenders in liquidation. The results of the opinion of the Court in this case are important. It places it within the power of the governments, federal, State and local, to enforce the collection of their several imposts in gold coin. Practically this is not of any general interest; for the authorities are not likely to incur the unpopularity that would arise from an attempt to enforce this right, and the less so as the laws could be promptly altered. There are obligations which do not come within the definition of a "debt;" but they are so few that this case has little bearing beyond its application to taxes and the disposition it shows on the part of the Court to interpret the act literally and strictly.

The more important decision, however, is that in the action of *Bronson vs. Rhodes*, which has been made public this week. In this proceeding the New York Court determined that a contract payable specifically in gold coin could be liquidated in legal tenders; the Supreme Court, however, decides that such a contract can only be liquidated in gold. The Chief Justice lays down the principle that every obligation must be paid according to its terms; that the law making gold and silver a legal tender not having been repealed, there are virtually two legal tenders, one coin and the other paper; that, if a contract stipulates for the payment of coin, coin must be tendered in payment; if legal tenders are specified,

then the payment may be made in such; if merely dollars are specified, without distinction as to coin or United States notes, then the latter may be tendered, the presumption being that the payee gives the payer the option of liquidating in the less valuable currency. This decision places upon a common ground all contracts to pay money, whether made before the passage of the Legal Tender Act or after. It may appear to conflict with the strict letter of the law, which makes United States notes a tender in payment for "ALL debts;" but it is obviously based upon a broad principle of justice; for where two parties agree to a contract payable in coin, there is an understanding on both sides that coin shall be paid, and were the law to sustain the payer in attempting to satisfy the debt with a less valuable consideration, it would clearly sustain him in an act of injustice to the payee. It is the ignoring of this principle of equity which constitutes the fatal weakness of Judge Miller's dissenting opinion.

This decision is not only consistent with the broadest and strictest equity, but, being so, it naturally conforms to the convenience and interest of the community. The inconveniences arising from the uncertainty whether contracts to pay gold could be legally enforced, has given rise to a pressure upon Congress for the enactment of a law legalizing such contracts, with which Congress has shown a disposition to acquiesce. Had it, however, been adopted, the question as to its constitutionality would still have remained to be settled by the Supreme Court. This decision relieves Congress from the necessity of taking any action upon the question, and obviates the litigation likely to follow such an enactment.

A question naturally arises as to the results which are likely to follow this decision. As a first result, we suppose it legalizes the taking of gold interest. But it must have very important bearings commercially. Some branches of trade can be conducted with much greater convenience upon a gold basis than in a fluctuating currency. This applies more especially to wholesale transactions in imported products and to the larger dealings in exportable produce at the Atlantic ports. So great has been the inconvenience of conducting these transactions in currency that much of the business has always been done in gold, on simple trust in the honesty of the party making the engagement. In the cotton trade there has been a growing tendency to base contracts upon gold; and the larger portion of this crop being sent to foreign markets, it is felt both North and South that there would be an obvious convenience in that form of contract. Considering how wide are the ramifications of the cotton interest and how sensitively the price of the staple sympathizes with the fickle fluctuations in the gold premium, it is not surprising that there should be a strong desire for a currency which would obviate such frequent charges in value. It is therefore, but unnatural that Northern and Southern merchants should desire a stable currency and seek to be rid of the risks arising from the daily variations in gold. In this view, it cannot be deemed improbable that the leaders of opinion in the cotton trade may urge a more general adoption of the gold basis. There is perhaps little reason for expecting that such a change would at present extend largely beyond cotton. The purchases of the South at the North, which constitute its main supply of merchandise, would be made in a currency; and it would involve an inconvenience, without compensation, to convert the currency values into gold before retailing the goods.

These appear to be the main changes in commercial operations likely to result early from this decision. There is, however, a very wide range of other transactions in which coin contracts are likely to be adopted. In all long loans, where the fluctuations in the value of greenbacks has been an important element of risk to both parties, the lender

at least is likely to ask the security which the law, as now construed, affords him. Mortgages would lose half their risks when based upon gold. State and corporate bonds would be more attractive to investors and especially to foreign lenders were they made payable in coin. Foreign capitalists would be more apt to employ their funds here, when the rates of interest ruled high, could they be employed in the form of gold, without the risks of converting them into currency and again reconverting them into gold; and, with the existing telegraphic facilities for communication with European money markets, this must appear to be a change of no small moment to the monetary interests of the country. These are the principle branches in which gold may be expected to supersede currency, under the now changed condition of affairs. This, however, would amount to a very important substitution of greenbacks by coin; and, so far, would facilitate the resumption of specie payments, whenever it might be deemed practicable to adopt that policy. One very important objection to resumption arises from the apprehensions of loss upon the payment of contracts in gold which were made on a currency basis. The law now provides a remedy against such losses, by authorizing contracts in the medium which would be current upon resumption. Henceforth, therefore, the question of resumption is less one of equity in contracts than of financial practicability.

In the light of this decision, there can be apparently little doubt as to what will be the determination of the Court upon the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act. If the court had regarded the act as unconstitutional, it would in all probability have rendered a decision upon the case under consideration involving that specific point; for a decision on that point would have determined this action and all others; instead of which, two cases are taken up, involving points which are only necessary to be decided in view of the consideration that the Legal Tender Act is constitutional. The supposition therefore that the court may deliver an opinion nullifying the Legal Tender Act has by these decisions been placed beyond the range of probability.

THE COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND RESUMPTION.

Our finance doctors, in the remedies they propose, appear to pay too little heed to the condition of their patient. Fiscal and financial regulations are so closely interwoven with the trade of the country, that to prescribe wisely for the former, we must ascertain precisely the state of the latter. It is the misfortune of the present laudable efforts to recover the specie basis that they are being made at a time when business is in an unsound and unnatural condition, rendering all interests the more sensitive to the temporary derangements which must attend the process. As a people, we are not prosperous, nor have we been so, properly speaking, for the last seven years. During the war our ordinary consumption, with the waste and destruction attending military operations, were much in excess of our reduced production; and, for that period our wealth unquestionably diminished. Since the war, with the return of the army to industrial pursuits, and the suspension of military consumption, production must, of course, have kept a more even pace with our consumption; though there is too much reason to fear that even now it does not equal it, and that we are living, to a certain extent, upon past accumulations. Habits of extravagance are usually forsaken only under compulsion; and it is therefore not surprising that, with the deceptions and false appearances attending a currency inflation, we should unwarrantably persist in a high scale of public and private expenditures. Social evils correct themselves surely, but slowly. The large profits realized in trading during the

process of monetary expansion, naturally drew an undue proportion of the population to employments connected with commerce and speculation; and, production has suffered in consequence; we therefore find a large addition to the population of our commercial cities, an increase of business buildings, and all the external appearances of healthful activity. These things, however, are not to be regarded as the legitimate growth of a really sound commerce; but as the results of a habit or process inspired by the intoxication of inflation.

We do not care to inquire whether the fault lies in our producing too little, or in our consuming too much. Certain, however, it is that our present consumption bears no healthy ratio to our production. The course of our foreign trade too plainly illustrates this fact. For the last seven years our importations have immensely exceeded our exports. Nor can it be said that the difference has been set off by the profits upon our exportations, or the losses on foreign consignments to our markets. The fact has been demonstrated in our columns that we have sent to Europe within late years over \$750,000,000 of securities; nor has this process ceased; but this year we have shipped probably \$35,000,000 of railroad stocks and bonds and other securities to England and the Continent. These remittances of securities represent the difference against us upon our foreign trade account. It is not necessary to inquire at present whether this exchange of evidences of indebtedness for foreign commodities is advantageous to the country at large; we rather wish to direct attention to the fact that, before the war, we were able to wholly pay for our imports with our products; and the circumstance that we are not doing so now, proves beyond a question that our production does not bear so large a proportion to our consumption as formerly. It is very clear that, under such a course of affairs, we cannot be increasing our actual wealth; for a very large proportion of our importations consists of commodities which perish in the using, and are but little promotive of reproduction. Were we importing less of mere articles of enjoyment and luxury and more of raw materials, of necessary food, of the materials of industry, and of the appliances for transportation, then we should have less occasion for regret at transferring into the hands of foreigners such an immense amount of obligations at a heavy depreciation; but we have by legislation encouraged their production here under disadvantages which involve a substantial waste of labor; and this consideration justifies the deduction that we have had no increase of wealth proportioned to the value of securities sent abroad. This may be an unwelcome conclusion; but we do not see how it is to be honestly evaded; and is no part of wisdom to conceal from ourselves the plain facts of our condition.

If, instead of gaining in wealth, we are rather losing ground, then it is of the utmost practical importance to ascertain who are the losers. There is somewhere a steady loss of capital going forward. The loss is not to be looked for among the operative and employed classes; for, in the first place, they have little to lose, and, in the next, the returns of the Savings Banks* and social criteria generally fail to indicate loss on their part. We presume it will not be supposed that the agricultural class (although they have not increased in number proportionately to the increased population) have perceptibly diminished in wealth counted in lands and bonds. Manufacturers also, though at one time heavy losers through the decline in prices, have for the last two or three years been more prosperous. It is mainly among the distributors of commodities that we must look for the evidences of diminished wealth; and recent failures and facts well known in commercial circles leave little room

* The increased deposits in Savings Banks, are not however, as some appear to think an indication of increased wealth among the poorer classes.

for doubt that as a class this interest is working without profit. We do not mean to intimate any general insolvency among merchants; but simply that in a large number of instances their private and business expenses exceed their profit. This is a well known fact, every day remarked upon by merchants themselves.

The great evil of our present condition, it is thus seen, lies in the fact that too much of the labor and capital of the country are employed in the distributing processes and too little in production. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this fact in all its bearing upon our efforts to regain the specie basis. It is out of the question to suppose that we could safely resume specie payments under such a condition of commercial affairs as now exists; and much less that we could do so without business interests suffering. We above all things require, as a condition precedent to resumption, that the commercial interest at large should be in a state of average soundness; and the first preparatory inquiry should therefore be directed to the means for checking the existing over expenditure of all classes of the community. Can legislation accomplish anything toward checking the current over importation; or arresting the prevailing extravagance; or diverting labor to productive pursuits? Or must affairs be left to find a sounder basis by a natural process?

These questions must be reserved for future consideration.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

I.

The success which has attended the mission of Mr. Caleb Cushing to the United States of Colombia, invests the discussion of the proposed Darien Ship Canal with a new interest. Of course it cannot, as yet, be regarded as anything more than a scheme, nor as much nearer a successful completion than before the treaty was drawn up, for opposition from the Colombian government was not to be anticipated. In fact, the suggestion of the treaty now submitted to Congress first emanated from the Colombian Minister at Washington; and considering the short time found necessary to complete the negotiations, it is evident that that government was quite ready to grant a right of way. The treaty has already been submitted to Congress, by which it will doubtless be ratified, as it imposes, we understand, no obligations on the government, and provides for no further expenditures than are already included in previous appropriations. As soon as the treaty is ratified it is intended that surveys shall be made, with a view to determining the most practical route and estimating the probable cost of the work. Congress has already appropriated \$40,000 for this purpose, but considering the difficulties which will interfere with the progress of the expeditions and the time required to thoroughly determine the topography of a country of which so little is known, the amount needed must very greatly exceed the sum named.

The idea of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien is more than three centuries old. It was first suggested to Philip II. of Spain in 1628, and the plan then proposed was to connect the Chagres and Grande rivers, and so reach the Pacific near the present site of Panama. This route was actually surveyed, as perfectly as they knew how, by a party of Flemish engineers, but as many difficulties were found which, at that time, were considered insurmountable, all idea of undertaking the work was abandoned. Nothing further was attempted until 1826, when the scheme was again agitated by General Bolivar, who made somewhat extensive explorations in the following year, assisted by a corps of accomplished engineers. Their labors were not abandoned until three years later, and the results accomplished by them was the discovery of the important fact that a railroad, if not a canal,

was practicable. The canal scheme was again talked of in 1843, at which time a series of valuable surveys were made under the auspices of Louis Philippe, by N. Garella, who made a very full and valuable report, in which he gives what he believed to be the most practicable route. Mr. Garella's canal was to have made use of the Chagres River for twenty miles or more, branching off just below the point where it ceases to be navigable for large vessels. From this point it inclined North West and reached the Pacific at the Bay of Vaca de Monte; some twelve or fifteen miles above the present city of Panama. Nothing further was done in the matter until 1852 and 1855, when various privileges were granted by the New Granadan government to Dr. Black and others, who proposed to organize a company and undertake the work. These parties never availed themselves of the privileges granted them, however; chiefly because the completion of the Panama Railroad, which was begun in 1850 and finished in 1855, led, for the time at least, to the abandonment of the idea by those on whom it depended to furnish the necessary capital. But in 1862 the matter was again talked of. Colonel Totten, the engineer of the Panama Railroad, at that time proved that the supposed difference in the levels of the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean was a mistake, thus removing what had always been regarded as the most serious obstacle in the way of building the canal. Since that time, various projects have been started, but none of them have amounted to anything more important than gigantic schemes with small promise of realization.

The present movement, however, originated in the anxiety felt and experienced by the Colombian government to secure the construction of an improvement that would greatly add to its wealth and importance, and at the same time cost that government nothing. The Colombian Minister requested Mr. Seward to ascertain, if possible, to what extent the people of the United States could be relied on for carrying out the project, and with this object in view, the Secretary of State arranged with several prominent gentlemen to call the meeting, which met at the house of Peter Cooper, in this city. Under a charter granted by the New York Legislature, an organization was effected and Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of \$100,000,000—the amount considered necessary to complete the work. None of this amount has yet been subscribed, however, nor is it likely to be until something more definite is ascertained by survey and exploration concerning the nature of the country and the relative practicability of the several routes proposed or suggested. It will be seen, therefore, that the company with its cash capital of \$100,000,000, of which we have heard so much lately, is only prospective as yet.

Although we do not regard the construction of a canal across the Isthmus as by any means an impossibility, in this age of the world, we doubt if the real difficulties in the way of such a work are fully appreciated by any except the very few who by long experience have become thoroughly acquainted with the character and geography of the country through which it is proposed to construct it. The part of the Isthmus to be crossed by the canal is only thirty-two miles in width, but it is traversed by the Cordileras mountains, which present the most serious of the many obstacles in the way of the undertaking. Through this range of rocky and precipitate hills, the only pass as yet known where a canal would appear to be practicable, is that now occupied by the Panama Railroad. Some other feasible pass may be discovered if extensive surveys are made, but only at a great expenditure of time and money. Several routes are however even now contemplated, one of which necessitates the cutting of a tunnel seven miles in length through the mountains, that shall be at least 130 feet in diameter, so as to pass full

rigged vessels of the largest size, freighted. This scheme appears to be so wholly impracticable that it is not likely to receive serious consideration from engineers or capitalists. Other routes have been suggested which require no tunnels, but make necessary long and deep cuts through solid rock at almost as great an expenditure of time and money. Whatever plan, however, is adopted, the canal must be built through about thirty miles of the most difficult excavations, and if it is ever completed will be one of the greatest engineering projects ever undertaken in ancient or modern times.

As we before stated, the only route at present thought to be practicable by engineers who are acquainted with the topography of the country, is the pass now occupied by the Panama Railroad, to which the Colombian government has guaranteed rights and privileges which any other company or corporation proposing to establish communication across the Isthmus will have to purchase, or pay damages to the railroad nearly equal to its value. In the contract between the Colombian government and the Panama Railroad, reformative of that of April 15th, 1850, it is provided as follows:

The Government of the Republic binds itself during the time in which the exclusive privilege which is conceded to the Company for the working of the railroad remains in force, not to construct for itself, nor to concede to any person or company, by any title whatever, the power to establish any other railroad on the Isthmus of Panama; and it also stipulates that while the said privilege continues in force the Government shall not have the power of undertaking for itself, nor of permitting any person to undertake, without the concurrence and consent of said Company, the opening or working of any maritime canal which may unite the two oceans across the said Isthmus of Panama, to the westward of the line of Cape Tiburon on the Atlantic and of Point Garachine on the Pacific. But it remains stipulated that the right which is conceded to the Company to give its consent does not extend to its opposing the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama (except upon the route of the railroad itself) but only to its exacting an equitable price for such a privilege and as indemnification for the damages which the Railroad Company may suffer by the rivalry or competition of the canal.

If the sum which may be demanded by the Company shall not appear equitable to the Government of the United States of Colombia then it shall be fixed by arbitrators in New York or Panama, one to be named by the Government, the other by the Company, and in case of their not agreeing, the two shall name a third, whose decision shall be without appeal. In pronouncing their decision the arbitrators shall take into consideration the grounds upon which the Company rests and the information which the Government shall give upon the matter, and in view thereof shall decide, without appeal, as they may deem most just and equitable. The sum, whatever it may be, which shall be finally designated, shall belong one-half to the Railroad Company and one-half to the Government of Colombia.

As the opening of a ship canal across the Isthmus would of course destroy the value of a road which has no local traffic to sustain it, an equitable decision of the arbitrators would in all probability allow damages to its full value. It will be seen that the company has the right to oppose the construction of a canal through the pass in which the railroad is situated, and it would undoubtedly avail itself of the privilege. Considering therefore the money required to build the canal even at the most available point, the cheapest and best course for those proposing to undertake the work would be to buy up the railroad. The market value of the stock is now three hundred and forty, and if an effort was made to purchase it, its value would probably rise to four hundred. This would make the road worth twenty-eight million dollars to the purchasers. As soon as the canal company controlled its affairs, however, it would be able to avail itself of the advantages offered by the pass through the mountains which that road now monopolizes. The price it would cost would be well invested, since in building the canal on the line of the road, the company would save from fifty to one hundred million dollars, at least in making surveys and in moving the material necessary for the work. The pretended surveys of another route by Lacharme—an account of which is published in the March number of Putnam's Magazine—are deserving of but little credence. Many of the calculations, particularly those of the attitude of the proposed upper levels are very incorrect as they were made with an old and valueless barometer belong-

ing to the railroad company, upon which its owners had long ceased to place any dependence. In one instance where Lacharme reports an attitude of less than three hundred feet more accurate and trustworthy surveys show nearly six hundred. We merely mention this incidentally, in order that the friends of the project may not be led to underestimate the difficulties in the way of carrying it out successfully.

Of course, as we have already stated, we do not regard the cutting of a canal across any part of the Isthmus as an impossibility. Money and muscle can all accomplish anything in the way of grand material enterprises, and modern engineering skill can remove mountains or fill up the sea—if means and men enough can be found to prosecute the work. The only question is, how can it be done so as to make it pay for any government or association of private individuals to undertake the work. To settle this great question we should first familiarize ourselves with the difficulties to be encountered; for it is no trifle that is proposed. With the purpose of helping to form a judgment on the money question, we have already referred to some of these difficulties; but there are others besides these which engineering skill can overcome. The discussion of these we must reserve for another week.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending February 18. 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.
Massachusetts.	The First National Bank of Westfield.	The Central National Bank of New York, approved in place of The Continental National Bank.
New York.	The State of New York National Bank.	The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, approved in place of The Metropolitan National Bank.
Ohio.	The Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati.	The Importers and Traders' National Bank, approved in place of The Ninth National Bank of New York.
Ohio.	The National Exchange Bank of Columbus.	The American Exchange National Bank of New York, approved in addition to The First National Bank of Cincinnati.
Ohio.	The Delaware National Bank.	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in addition to The First National Bank of Cincinnati.
Ohio.	The Mad River National Bank of Springfield.	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in addition to The Third National Bank of Cincinnati.
Michigan.	The First National Bank of Kalamazoo.	The First National Bank of Boston, The American National Bank of Detroit and The Third National Bank of Cincinnati revoked.
Ohio.	The First National Bank of Tiffin.	The Central National Bank of Cincinnati, approved in addition to The Metropolitan National Bank of New York.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—FEB. 2.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11.19 1/2 @ 11.12	Feb. 1.	short.	11.99 @ —
Antwerp	3 months.	35.35 @ 35.40	Feb. 1.	short.	25.17 1/2 @ —
Hamburg	"	13.10 @ 13.10 1/2	Feb. 1.	short.	13.8 @ —
Paris	"	25.30 @ 25.35	Feb. 1.	short.	25.15 @ —
Paris	short.	25.12 1/2 @ 25.20	—	—	—
Vienna	3 months.	12.17 1/2 @ 12.32 1/2	Feb. 1.	3 mos.	12.15
Berlin	"	6.26 1/2 @ 6.26 1/2	Feb. 1.	3 mos.	6.23 1/2
Frankfort	"	1.19 1/2 @ 1.20 1/2	Feb. 1.	short.	119
St. Petersburg	"	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2	Jan. 30.	3 mos.	32 9-16
Cadiz	"	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2	Jan. 21.	3 mos.	49.10
Lisbon	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2	Jan. 20.	90 days.	48.70
Milan	3 months.	25.72 1/2 @ 26.77 1/2	—	—	—
Genoa	"	"	—	—	—
Naples	"	"	—	—	—
New York	"	"	Feb. 2.	60 days.	109 1/2
Jamaica	"	"	Jan. 8.	90 days.	1 p. c. pm.
Havana	"	"	Feb. 2.	60 days.	17
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Jan. 8.	"	18 1/2
Bahia	"	"	Dec. 27.	"	18 1/2
Valparaiso	"	"	Dec. 16.	"	45 1/2
Pernambuco	"	"	Dec. 29.	"	17 1/2
Singapore	60 days.	48 4d	Jan. 4.	6 mos.	48.5 1/2 d. @ —
Hong Kong	"	48 4d	Dec. 29.	"	48.6 1/2 d. @ —
Ceylon	"	1 p. c. dis.	Dec. 25.	"	3 p. c. dis.
Bombay	"	1s 11 1/2d	Feb. 1.	"	2s 1/2 d.
Madras	"	1s 11 1/2d	Dec. 22.	"	2s 1/2 d.
Calcutta	"	1s 11 1/2d	Jan. 15.	"	2s 1-16d.
Sydney	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	Nov. 16.	30 days.	1/2 p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Wednesday, February 3, 1869.

The weather has again become very mild, wet and boisterous, and in several parts of the country the floods have been excessive, and much damage has been done. The winter has, so far, been almost entirely free from frosts, and, in forward parts, the country has somewhat the appearance of spring. But however advantageous a mild winter may be to the teeming populations of our towns, the danger is that in the spring months we are likely to have cold easterly winds, which are certain to destroy the blossom on the fruit trees, and to materially diminish our crop of fruit. At the present time the wheat plant looks well and healthy, and it is not at all forward, and if we are blessed with a dry and dusty March, it will not grow too rapidly, but will gain in strength. The crop of wheat, therefore, promises well; but as barley continues very dear, it is quite likely that less attention will be paid to the cultivation of spring wheat, while barley will be extensively planted. It may, however, be remarked that in spite of the two months almost incessant rain, the country does not yet indicate that it has been excessive. In the lowlands, and where the country is badly drained, the floods have been frequent and quite extended, but on high lands, and in well drained districts, no inconvenience has as yet been felt. The summer was so hot, and the drought so protracted, that an extended rain was required in order to adequately saturate the ground. December and January were, however, very wet months, and much rain has fallen during the present month. A period of dry weather is now anticipated, and would be of great advantage, enabling the farmer to proceed with the process of preparing the land for spring sowing.

The English wheats brought to market this week have been greatly out of condition in consequence of the damp weather. The result has been that millers have shown but little disposition to buy, and prices have fallen to the extent of 2s to 3s per quarter. Our imports are considerable, and the diminution in them since the 1st of September is less than it was a few weeks since. It is still considerable, however; but the deficiency is more than made up by the increased yield of produce in this country. Barley is rather lower in price; but fine malting produce still commands as much as 54s to 55s per quarter. The import of barley in January was very large. The following statement shows the imports and exports of wheat and flour into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to the close of last week:

		WHEAT.			
		Imports.		Exports.	
From—		1867-8.	1868-9.	1867-8.	1868-9.
Sept. 1 to Dec. 26....	cwt.	13,262,474	9,892,351	359,460	123,853
Week ending Jan. 2.....		871,159	444,148	9,118	576
" " 9.....		684,455	351,169	2,338	1,990
" " 16.....		825,954	506,696	1,455	1,110
" " 23.....		887,451	636,829	4,937	
" " 30.....		351,846	1,013,310	7,464	1,300
Total.....		16,414,369	12,853,533	411,462	133,823

		FLOUR.			
Sept. 1 to Dec. 26.....		1,339,727	1,224,198	28,156	15,693
Week ending Jan. 2.....		80,955	79,618	211	440
" " 9.....		50,771	82,698	727	872
" " 16.....		60,689	100,212	135	323
" " 23.....		51,964	98,561	152	306
" " 30.....		30,828	109,132	254	759
Total.....		1,584,947	1,690,450	29,765	18,423

In January, compared with previous years, the imports of breadstuffs were as under; that year's return, however, embraces a period of only 28 days:

		IMPORTS IN JANUARY.			
		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Wheat.....	cwt.	2,014,679	2,281,421	2,724,152	2,515,034
Barley.....		421,418	325,866	227,181	1,115,475
Oats.....		195,859	709,877	404,967	457,007
Peas.....		68,573	190,440	171,393	209,861
Beans.....		18,574	162,124	128,345	221,939
Indian Corn.....		1,202,958	309,646	618,283	1,346,420
Flour.....		669,187	569,725	155,838	386,604

The following is a report of the state of trade at Manchester:

Since Friday this market has been so far influenced by the animation in the cotton market that producers have raised their quotations, and declined offers at prices which they would previously have accepted. Buyers, however, respond very slowly, and, considering the apparent strength of the market, the amount of business which has been done is very limited indeed. The extreme dullness which prevails in the cloth market seems to exercise an influence over other departments, and the prices obtainable for cloth are wholly out of proportion to the price of yarn and cotton. Up to this time most of the cloth sold has been made from yarn at a price considerably lower than to-day; but now that the same cloth has to be made from high priced yarns, the position of manufacturers is more anomalous than ever, and merchants find very little encouragement from their advices from foreign markets to give any material advance on their previous purchases made at comparatively low prices in December and the beginning of January.

The advices of the receipts of cotton at the ports, and more particularly of the shipments to this country, continue to be very discouraging to consumers. There seems to be general confidence that the present

price of the raw material may last for some time at least, even if it does not advance, owing to the slow way in which shipments are coming forward; but this confidence is accompanied with fears for the future that a relapse may occur when the holders of cotton, tempted by high prices, begin to let it go, and send it forward more freely. Meanwhile the animation in Liverpool is very feebly responded to here, and indeed there is no reason why there should be much response, as there is no scarcity of yarn and cloth, compared with that which exists in reality and anticipation in the raw material.

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 at shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have ruled steady as about 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds have ruled firm and a still further advance has been established. Railway stocks remain steady at about former quotations. United States bonds at Frankfurt have again advanced, closing about 1 1/2 per cent higher than last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money....	93	93 1/2	93	93	93	93
" for account....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93	93	93
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862..	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Illinois Central shares..	95 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Erie Railway shares..	25	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Atl. & G. W. (consols)..	38	37 1/2	35 1/2	35	38	37 1/2

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfurt were—
Frankfort 82 82 82 82 82 1/2 82 1/2

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market has experienced a downward tendency, and prices are lower on nearly all of the different articles.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl	26 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	25 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. cwt	9 11	9 10	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 8
" (California white) "	11 4	11 3	11 0	11 0	10 11	10 9
Corn (W. m.x'd) p. 480 lbs old	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 6	22 0
" " " " new	31 0	31 3	31 0	31 0	31 0	30 9
Barley (Canadian), per bush	5 0	5 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5
Peas.. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	43 6	43 6	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef has again declined, closing a 95s. Pork has been quiet at 6d. decline. Bacon and Lard have also lost 6d. Cheese is steady at 76s.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	97 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 200 lbs	97 6	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	59 0	59 0	53 6	58 6	58 6	58 6
Lard (American) " " "	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	76 0
Cheese (fine) " " "	76 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	76 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Common Rosin is steadily held at 6s. Fine Rosin has advanced 6d. Spirits Turpentine has lost part of the advance established last week, closing this evening at 32s. 6d. Petroleum has generally ruled quiet at a fraction lower rates. Tallow has lost 3d. Linseed Cake and Oil have remained steady at former quotations.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
do Fine Palat.....	15 0	15 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6
Spirit Turpentine.....	33 0	33 0	33 6	32 9	32 9	32 6
Petroleum (std white) p. 9 lbs.	1 10 1/2	1 11	1 11	1 10 1/2	1 10	1 10
" spirits... per 8 lbs	0 8	0 8	0 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 7 1/2
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	46 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	45 9	45 9
Linseed cake (obl) p. ton	£11 5 0	11 5 0	11 0 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	£11 5 0
Linseed oil p. ton.....	30 10 0	30 10 0	30 10 0	30 10 0	30 10 0	30 10 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The excitement in Sugar noticed last week has partially subsided, although toward the close a more active feeling was apparent; the price is 6d. better than at the close of last week. Sperm Oil has advanced to £18, while Whale Oil has lost £1, closing at £17.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Linseed (Calcutta).....	£0 59 0	£0 59 0	£0 59 0	£0 59 0	£0 59 0	£0 58 6
Sugar (No. 12 Bch std)	39 9	39 3	39 3	39 3	39 3	39 3
per 112 lbs.....	97 0 0	97 0 0	97 0 0	98 0 0	98 0 0	98 0 0
Sperm oil.....	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable increase in dry goods, but a considerable decrease in general merchandise, the total being \$3,914,747, against \$4,625,828 last week, and \$5,230,347 the previous week. The exports are \$3,228,065 this week, against \$2,660,313 last week, and \$3,705,274 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 7,526 bales, against

6,026 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Feb. 12, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 13 :

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods.....	\$1,792,474	\$1,699,687	\$1,278,922	\$2,057,682
General merchandise..	3,340,821	4,973,066	2,758,913	1,887,065
Total for the week....	\$5,133,295	\$6,672,753	\$4,037,835	\$3,944,747
Previously reported....	31,745,008	24,832,785	18,552,617	25,212,362
Since Jan. 1.....	\$39,878,303	\$30,664,938	\$22,590,437	\$29,157,109

In our report of the dry-goodstrade 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 Feb. 16 :

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
For the week.....	\$4,928,307	\$3,297,924	\$3,686,417	\$3,228,065
Previously reported....	27,099,880	20,430,501	19,256,893	17,457,506
Since Jan. 1.....	\$22,028,187	\$23,728,425	\$22,943,310	\$20,665,571

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	Since Jan. 1. 1869.	Same time 1868.
Great Britain.....	\$10,647,821	\$11,798,169
France.....	529,843	1,427,375
Holland and Belgium.....	66,803	1,125,287
Germany.....	2,053,208	2,403,453
Other Northern Europe.....	129,919	13,677
Spain.....	351,097	117,132
Other Southern Europe.....	920,666	680,401
East Indies.....	33,763	20,540
China and Japan.....	139,931	275,925
Australia.....	317,683	177,170
British N. A. Colonies.....	872,175	444,414
Cuba.....	656,997	1,037,224
Haiti.....	157,283	271,800
Other West Indies.....	1,218,702	1,008,392
Mexico.....	201,532	299,679
New Granada.....	523,365	543,794
Venezuela.....	52,445	113,046
British Guiana.....	220,285	184,902
Brazil.....	539,571	419,963
Other S. American ports.....	668,689	425,878
All other ports.....	224,056	76,917

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Feb. 13, 1869 :

Feb. 9—Brig Startled Fawn, Para, American gold.....	\$500	" 11—St. Columbia, Havana, Spanish doubloons.....	39,433
" 9—St. Alaska, La Libertad, American silver.....	4,000	" 11—St. Donau, London, Mexican dollars.....	27,125
" 9—St. Cimbria, London, Mexican silver.....	13,600	" 12—St. Donau, Paris, Mexican dollars.....	14,000
Silver bars.....	291,037	Gold bars.....	59,000
" 9—St. Cimbria, Paris, Silver bars.....	1,977	" 13—Sch. D. H. Bisbee, Maracaibo, American gold.....	15,000
Gold bars.....	261,910	" 13—St. De Soto, Havana, Spanish doubloons.....	90,954
" 9—St. Cimbria, Havre, Gold bars.....	97,500		
" 9—St. Cimbria, Southampton,			
Total for the week.....	\$927,831		
Previously reported.....	4,211,332		
Total since Jan. 1, 1869.....	\$5,139,171		
Same time in 1868.....	\$9,657,851	Same time in 1859.....	\$4,387,988
1867.....	4,035,313	1858.....	8,361,426
1866.....	3,765,901	1857.....	2,892,980
1865.....	3,917,983	1856.....	563,447
1864.....	7,629,184	1855.....	793,698
1863.....	6,693,175	1854.....	2,044,043
1862.....	5,226,877	1853.....	1,393,311
1861.....	202,540	1852.....	5,695,727
1860.....	1,627,566		

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

Feb. 8—St. America, Bremen, Gold.....	\$337,800	" 11—St. Laurent, Havre, Silver.....	2,853
" 9—Sch. L. Newton, Sisal, Silver.....	1,200	" 11—St. San Francisco, Vera Cruz, Gold.....	11,001
" 9—St. City of Baltimore, Liverpool, Silver.....	58	" 13—St. Eagle, Havana, Silver.....	4,300
Gold.....	272	Gold.....	934
" 10—St. Westphalia, Hamburg, Gold.....	47,420	" 13—St. Eagle, Havana, Gold.....	4,828
" 10—St. City Port au Prince, Port au Prince, Gold.....		Total for the week.....	\$1,669,598
Previously reported.....			600,794
Total since Jan. 1 1869.....			\$1,30,363

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

Date.	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.
Nov. 7.....	\$341,495,600	\$38,060,350	\$379,555,950
" 14.....	341,514,600	38,106,350	379,620,950
" 21.....	341,566,304	38,073,000	379,639,304
" 28.....	341,544,600	37,943,350	379,487,950
Dec. 5.....	341,638,600	37,554,350	379,192,950
" 12.....	341,721,900	36,729,350	378,451,250
" 19.....	341,827,900	36,377,350	378,205,250
" 26.....	341,942,400	35,635,350	377,577,750
Jan. 2.....	342,016,900	35,391,350	377,408,250
" 9.....	342,136,400	35,391,350	377,527,750
" 16.....	342,306,400	35,297,350	377,603,750
" 23.....	342,447,600	35,297,350	377,744,950
" 30.....	342,512,600	35,047,350	377,559,950
Feb. 6.....	342,555,900	34,492,350	377,048,250
" 13.....	342,555,900	34,391,350	376,947,250

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.		
Nov. 7.....	\$83,600	\$310,450,876	\$10,515,001	\$299,934,876
" 14.....	113,400	310,604,276	10,515,351	299,948,924
" 21.....	159,030	310,723,276	10,821,907	299,901,380
" 28.....	132,680	310,855,976	10,127,120	299,835,563
Dec. 5.....	164,430	311,020,406	11,145,994	299,874,407
" 12.....	131,320	311,151,736	11,294,547	299,857,189
" 19.....	142,750	311,294,086	11,431,974	299,862,110
" 26.....	49,810	311,388,896	11,621,852	299,767,040
Jan. 2.....	168,020	311,556,916	11,873,297	299,673,699
" 9.....	121,010	311,677,926	11,842,747	299,826,174
" 16.....	111,430	311,792,356	11,998,073	299,794,290
" 23.....	134,470	311,926,826	12,180,060	299,746,760
" 30.....	201,200	312,128,026	12,382,260	299,745,760
Feb. 6.....	295,460	312,333,486	12,544,140	299,739,340
" 13.....	197,240	312,530,726	12,787,940	299,741,770

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

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroy'd
Nov. 7.....	\$630,200	\$467,995	\$162,205
" 14.....	526,500	356,117	\$170,383
" 21.....	561,982	665,368	500,300
" 28.....	492,000	454,589	269,000
Dec. 4.....	553,000	840,978	605,900
" 12.....	417,000	374,207	344,000
" 19.....	617,100	612,000	607,500
" 26.....	455,000	426,289	201,084
Jan. 2.....	378,543	338,768	254,310
" 9.....	710,500	444,315	624,408
" 16.....	945,000	361,660	351,208
" 23.....	942,000	470,833	582,480
" 30.....	943,000	1,154,377	741,600
Feb. 6.....	869,000	604,831	638,613
" 13.....	906,000	166,850	412,600

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port Feb. 13, with treasure for the following consignees :

Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	\$33,257 23	Order.....	\$20,000 00
Engene Kelly & Co.....	120,000 00		
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	74,099 15	Total.....	\$347,356 38

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

Date.	Steamship.	At date.	Since Jan. 1
Jan. 6.....	Rising Star.....	\$589,765	\$589,765
" 14.....	H. Chauncey.....	213,167	802,932
" 21.....	Arizona.....	532,419	1,335,351
" 28.....	Alaska.....	473,172	1,808,523
Feb. 6.....	Rising Star.....	737,503	2,546,026
" 9.....	Constitution.....	555,887	3,401,913
" 13.....	Henry Chauncey.....	247,356	3,649,269

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.—The following is a copy of the Copper Tariff Bill, which has passed both houses of Congress, and now awaits the signature of the President. There appears to be a general opinion that the bill is to be vetoed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following specified duties and rates of duty—that is to say: On all copper imported in the form of ores, three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and on all black or coarse copper, four cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper, fit only for re-manufacture, four cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured or herein enumerated, including sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, five cents per pound; on copper in rolled plates, called brazier's copper, or sheets, rods, eyelets, pipes and copper bottoms, and all manner of copper articles, or articles of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise so herein provided for, forty-five per cent *ad valorem*; Provided that the increased duty, imposed by this act, shall not apply to any of the articles herein enumerated, which shall have been in course of transit to the United States, and actually on ship-board, on the 19th day of January, 1869.

RAILROADS.—There is a strong lobby before the New Jersey Legislature of railroad men interested in the passage of the well known transit bill. It is understood that an amendment will be accepted guaranteeing to the State the same income from the companies as was received last year—until such time as the Legislature may charter a competing line. Another amendment, it is said, will be accepted striking out the so-called contract clause, and thus making the act amenable to modification by subsequent legislatures.

The Board of Directors of the Queen Anne and Kent Railroad Company met in Centreville, Md., on Thursday last. The entire route from Millington to Caville's Corner is graded and ready for the rails, with the exception of a few places, which circumstance rendered it necessary to pass over when the other part of the road was graded. The contractors are now laying the rails on the road from Townsend to Massey's Cross Roads, which will be completed in a week or two. The laying of the rails from Millington down will be commenced in a short time.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania, have purchased the Morris and Essex and the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad and have obtained a perpetual lease of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, thus forming an independent and direct route by rail from the seaboard to Lake Ontario.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, by a vote of five to one, have ratified its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. This lease conveys all the roads controlled by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road.

The iron is laid on the Kanawha, Alleghany and Grand Rapids Road seventy-two miles beyond Kalamazoo. The grading is completed, and the hands are all with the construction trains laying iron at the rate of one mile per day, which will finish the road to Grand Rapids by the 1st of March.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie

Railroad was held in Boston on Wednesday. The principal business transacted was the ratification of the action of the directors in taking a lease of the Norwich Railroad, February 9. The meeting also ratified the running arrangement made with the same road, and this corporation will at once take possession of the Norwich Road, and run it until such time as the said lease shall have been ratified by the Legislature. It is understood that the company will at once put on a new train to connect with the cars at Norwich.

The Portland (Me.) and Burlington (Vt.) Railroad enterprise is being pushed ahead, and its friends claim its prospects are growing more and more promising daily. Bristol and Danbury (N. H.) have each voted 5 per cent of valuation in favor of the road, as also have Tamworth and Moultonboro, N. H. Meredith will probably be the point of intersection with the Boston, Concord and Montreal Road. Surveys have been made through from Portland to Rutland, via the Great Ossipee Valley, Tamworth, Moultonboro, Centre Harbor, Meredith, Bristol, Alexandria, Danbury, to the intersection of the Northern Railroad. At White River Junction, connection with Rutland will be formed by the Woodstock and White River Junction Railroad to Woodstock, now under construction, and the Rutland and Woodstock Railroad to Rutland. The Maine section is chartered and known as the Portland and Rutland Railroad, and the New Hampshire section as the New Hampshire Central Railroad. From Portland to Meredith is 73 miles; thence to Danbury 27 miles; thence to White River Junction 31 miles; thence to Rutland 50 miles. White River Junction to Woodstock 14 miles, and Woodstock to Rutland 22 miles, direct, but on account of the hilly country, 36 miles. Total Portland to Rutland, 181 miles. Present route via Lawrence, Lowell, Groton Junction, Fitchburg and Bellows Falls, 246 miles; via Boston, 276 miles.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividend has been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	WHERE PAYABLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
Steamship Co.				
Pacific Mail.....	3	March 1.	Company's Office.	—
Railroads.				
Macon & Western.....	4	March 15.	Company's Office.	Feb. 25.
Mining Co.				
Ebervale Coal.....	7	March 1.	Company's Office.	Feb. 20.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1869, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The last bank statement showed a continuance of the outflow of currency, the legal tenders being about \$1,000,000 lower. In the deposits there was a decrease of \$3,600,000, of which \$2,000,000 consisted of specie. The statement was construed as unfavorable, especially as at this period money is usually flowing from all sections. At the beginning of the week a clique entered the market for the purpose of depressing stocks, governments and gold, and movements indicated that, as a prelude, a considerable amount of loans were called in and the money temporarily held off the market. For two or three days the market was consequently very stringent, and in some instances 7 per cent in gold was paid on stock loans. Later there was an ample supply of money, and this afternoon loans were made at 6 per cent on government collaterals.

In banking circles some disappointment is felt at the non return of currency from the South and West. At New Orleans exchange on New York is now at par, and shipments of currency to that point have consequently ceased. At Chicago, however, there is a great abundance of drafts on this city and some remittances to that point have been made this week. In view of the usual April wants of the near-by banks in connection with settlements, and of the near approach of the opening of navigation, when currency is wanted for forwarding Western produce, it is not probable that the banks of the interior will send here their surplus funds on deposit to the same as usual; in which event the money market could not be expected to show any great ease between now and summer.

The discount market is steady. There is a good supply of paper, and rates for prime paper range at 7½@9 per cent.

The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

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

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The bond market has been excited and higher, chiefly in sympathy with movements in the foreign markets. The more conservative tone of Congress relative to the finances, the favorable reception of the bill for closing all outstanding authorizations for the issue of bonds, the inclination of Congressional leaders to enforce a rigid economy, and to repress the present corruptions in the Government departments, appear to have produced abroad a very favorable effect upon the Government credit.

Much confidence also is felt in the conservative character of General Grant's administration, and higher prices for our securities are expected abroad upon his inauguration. These considerations have induced very large foreign orders for bonds; and although fully \$20,000,000 have been shipped this month, and advices of the shipments have been sent by cable, yet prices at London and Frankfurt have been maintained, to-day's closing quotations for five twenties at London being 78½, the highest point ever touched. This movement naturally induced a very strong feeling on the market, and prices at one time were 1@2 per cent above our last quotations. The market, however, was largely oversold, and certain firms are supposed to have locked up money in co-operation with a combination to depress all the markets, as a means of arresting the upward movement. For one day the market was singularly deprived of cable quotations, which had the effect of checking foreign purchases; and this occurring concurrently with strong attacks upon the market, prices fell in one day ¼@1 per cent. It is regarded as a singular coincidence that while these operations have been going forward, Mr. Hooper's bill providing for the closing of existing authorizations to issue bonds, has been detained in the Senate Finance Committee, although unanimously approved in the House, and also by a majority of the Finance Committee. Nor is it less singular that every effort of Senator Edmunds to get a hearing for his declaratory resolution is repressed by the manœuvring of one or two Senators. If all that is said here, in well informed circles, be true, there is good reason for supposing that this blocking of bills calculated to improve public credit is done in the interest of parties here, and of their Washington confederates, who for some time past have stood in a position to profit by the fall of Government securities.

These influences have temporarily checked the upward movement, and the decline in the price of gold has so far equalized the foreign and home markets as to render it unprofitable to ship bonds. The sixty-seven bonds are largely oversold, and have yesterday and today loaned without interest on the currency given as collateral. These bonds are now in demand from foreign houses, the order bonds having become so scarce as to render it difficult to execute orders for them. It is understood that arrangements have been made for having them called at London and Paris so soon as Mr. Haight's bill passes the Senate, which is regarded as certain.

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

	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	112½	112½	112½	112½	114½	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup....	112½	113½	113½	113½	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " ..	109½	109½	109½	109½	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " ..	109½	110½	110½	111	113½	11½
U. S. 5 20's, 1865, July coupon.....	108½	108½	108½	108½	110½	112½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup.	108½	108½	108½	109	110½	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, " ..	108½	108½	108½	109½	110½	110½
U. S. 10-40's, "	107½	107½	108½	108½	109½	109½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The chief feature of the week's business has been the operations of a combination of brokers and private speculators to break down the market. The stocks embraced in the programme of the Erie party were the more especial objects of attack. Pacific Mail and Reading were also strongly assailed, one of the parties to the combination being known to have large outstanding "short" contracts on these stocks. The market yielded 2@4 per cent under these operations; when the clique commenced to buy for covering their sales, causing a return to near the prices at which the movement commenced. To-day the market opened quite strong, but on its becoming known that the trunk roads had reduced the rate on freights between New York and Chicago to 25 cents per cwt., there was a weaker feeling and prices fell off, the market closing barely steady. The condition of the market does not appear inviting to outside speculators, who consequently are doing little. The cliques holding large amounts of stocks for higher prices, however, show considerable confidence, and appear to be operating for an ultimate rather than an immediate advance.

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

	Jan'y 8	Jan'y 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Cumberland Coal.....	88%	88%	88%	88%	87%	87%	87%
Quicksilver.....	22%	26%	24%	24%	23%	23%	23%
Canton Co.....	55	58	61	61	63%	63%	60%
Mariposa pref.....	20%	21%	25	23%	25%	28%	29
Pacific Mail.....	121%	122%	117%	121%	117	113%	105%
New York Central.....	157%	159%	163%	163%	161%	164%	164
Erie.....	40%	38%	32%	38%	38	36%	36
Hudson River.....	135	131%	138%	134%	135%	136%	135%
Reading.....	x.d.94%	96	91%	97%	95%	91%	93
Mich. Southern..	90%	90%	95	91%	98%	94%	94%

Michigan Central	115	118 1/2	114 1/2	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	118
Clev. and Pittsb.	88 1/2	87 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2
Clev. and Toledo	102	104	102	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Northwestern	83 1/2	83 1/2	95 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
" preferred	85 1/2	88 1/2	82 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Rock Island	122	129	133	133 1/2	132	131	127 1/2
Fort Wayne	119 1/2	120 1/2	122	123 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2
Illinois Central	144 1/2	144 1/2	131 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2
Ohio & Miss.	34 1/2	23 1/2	23	38 1/2	37	35 1/2	34 1/2
Milw. & St. Paul	72 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	76 1/2	64 1/2 x d	65 1/2	66 1/2
" prf	91 1/2	91 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	x d 76 1/2 x d	79 1/2	78 1/2
Tol., Wab. & W'n	62 1/2	63	79	66 1/2	x d 63 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2

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

Week ending—	Bank.	Rail-road.	Coal.	Min-ing.	Im-pro't.	Tele-graph.	Steam-ship.	Other.	Total.
Nov. 5	380	431,710	1,356	8,000	1,700	5,859	13,775	6,702	469,367
" 12	1,212	405,885	2,754	8,750	1,700	11,277	15,847	9,843	457,108
" 19	484	487,332	2,946	5,700	1,500	5,408	7,739	5,754	516,269
" 26	360	203,810	3,385	8,500	5,150	1,711	11,004	14,402	248,978
Dec. 3	311	244,541	2,676	2,940	2,600	5,911	8,815	20,313	288,976
" 10	257	149,589	857	4,940	800	8,798	6,706	6,700	178,642
" 17	604	179,865	2,403	3,600	1,950	3,009	7,911	4,663	204,512
" 24	186	244,182	488	2,000	2,500	4,844	14,333	4,797	273,528
" 31	459	288,037	481	3,200	2,500	5,421	8,568	6,442	311,828
Jan. 7	817	231,891	540	1,650	3,300	3,671	6,277	5,453	253,010
" 14	961	328,704	1,901	3,100	11,800	3,807	11,981	5,336	397,986
" 21	568	293,493	816	12,025	7,961	11,074	8,450	16,934	351,966
" 28	1,042	373,971	2,637	13,000	7,650	13,190	12,492	19,085	448,966
Feb. 4	440	243,766	2,149	6,400	3,200	13,175	16,881	9,675	295,786
" 11	653	179,110	899	9,900	7,350	5,546	25,403	5,635	234,516
" 18	512	175,234	2,350	3,200	5,400	10,456	13,575	7,435	218,212

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

Week ending	Government Bonds.	State & City Bonds.	Company Bonds.	Total amount.
Nov. 5	5,826,600	1,782,000	222,500	6,231,100
Nov. 12	6,953,500	1,637,500	289,100	8,880,100
Nov. 19	5,219,100	918,000	175,000	6,312,100
Nov. 26	4,276,700	98,500	81,100	5,639,300
Dec. 3	3,011,500	1,154,750	252,780	4,448,900
Dec. 10	2,870,000	693,500	376,500	3,940,000
Dec. 17	3,406,500	2,021,000	238,000	5,664,500
Dec. 24	2,700,000	715,500	253,500	3,669,000
Dec. 31	2,037,100	1,045,000	272,000	2,384,100
Jan. 7	4,577,000	683,000	281,560	5,030,260
Jan. 14	5,729,000	1,559,500	723,000	8,111,500
Jan. 21	4,828,100	2,335,900	655,000	7,819,000
Jan. 28	5,089,450	1,093,500	88,500	7,063,450
Feb. 4	3,659,400	649,500	841,000	5,149,900
Feb. 11	6,108,500	1,290,000	516,500	7,915,000
Feb. 18	9,031,300	994,000	720,000	10,745,300

THE GOLD MARKET.—There has been more speculative movement in the gold market. An attack was made simultaneously upon stocks, governments and gold, by a strong combination, the result being a decline to-day to 133 1/2. The break in the price has afforded an opportunity for covering a very large amount of "short" contracts, and at the close of the week the market is probably less oversold than for some time past. The large shipments of bonds have encouraged selling; but now that exchange has ceased to be made against that class of exports, there is a strong upward tendency in foreign bills, which quite possibly may produce an early reaction in the premium, especially as the current exports of cotton are nominal. To-day loans of gold have been made at 6@7 per cent "for carrying."

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:

Saturday, Feb. 13	Quotations.				Total clearings.	Balances.	
	Open-ing.	Low-est.	High-est.	Clos-ing.		Gold.	Currency.
" 15	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	58,767,000	\$2,312,961	\$7,708,500
" 16	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	41,780,000	1,483,193	2,211,228
" 17	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	45,397,000	1,711,932	2,551,525
" 18	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	61,919,000	2,466,039	4,366,315
" 19	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	57,631,000	1,885,995	2,576,115
Current week	135	133 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	355,141,000	12,592,633	18,847,668
Previous week	135	134 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	461,449,000	17,487,876	23,357,756
Jan. 1 '69, to date	134 1/2	133 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2			

The movement of coin and bullion at this port for the week ending on Saturday, Feb. 13, was as shown in the following formula:

Treasure receipts from California	\$1,103,243
Imports of coin and bullion from foreign ports	1,029,568
Coin interest paid from U. S. Treasury in New York	502,760
Reported new supply thrown on market	\$2,635,571
Withdrawn for export	\$927,839
Withdrawn for customs	3,400,399
Withdrawals in excess of reported new supply	1,692,667
Specie in banks on Saturday, Feb. 6	\$27,939,404
Specie in banks on Saturday, Feb. 13	25,854,341
Decrease of specie in banks	\$2,085,073
Excess of reported supply unaccounted for	392,406
Supply received from unreported sources	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Early in the week the market was flooded with bills made against shipments of bonds, and rates were weak and irregular. Later, the decline in gold induced freer purchases by merchants and cotton and produce bills being scarce, there was a marked reaction in the offerings of bond bills, the market consequently closing strong at quotation, below:

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

	Jan. 27.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.
London Comm'l.	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
do bkr's lng	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 @ 110 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
do do shrt.	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 @ 110 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Paris, long	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2	5.15 @ 5.15	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2
do short	5.12 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.13 1/2 @ 5.12 1/2	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2
Antwerp	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2
Swiss	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2
Hamburg	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36
Amsterdam	41 @ 41 1/2	41 @ 41 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41	40 3/4 @ 40 3/4
Frankfort	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2	40 3/4 @ 41	40 3/4 @ 40 3/4
Bremen	79 @ 79 1/2	79 @ 79 1/2	78 1/2 @ 78 1/2	78 1/2 @ 78 1/2
Berlin	71 1/2 @ 72	71 1/2 @ 72	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2

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

Feb	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
8	\$43,857 15	\$1,029,372 54	\$801,908 40	
9	718,056 19	786,844 53	1,369,464 10	
10	617,884 73	1,62,899 64	1,826,928 54	
11	502,502 36	65,193 68	1,336,926 75	
12	56,054 22	3,624,193 75	3,730,781 54	
13	590,788 00	597,430 61	1,091,045 98	
Total	\$3,339,142 65	\$7,969,110 47	\$10,157,005 31	
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Feb. 8			\$5,879,988 95	
Deduct payments during the week			\$96,037,044 26	
Balance on Saturday evening			\$88,040,933 79	
Increase during the week			2,160,944 84	

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$401,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$94,000 in gold, and \$3,145,142 in Gold Certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury a series of weeks:

Weeks Ending	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Balances.	Changes in Balances.
Nov. 7	1,887,810	36,902,855	27,266,903	\$2,363,664	Dec. 9,635,952
Nov. 14	1,655,204	8,645,904	9,012,521	\$2,731,280	Inc. 366,617
Nov. 21	1,779,309	10,012,549	13,852,092	\$6,569,823	Inc. 3,839,543
Nov. 28	1,709,620	9,681,962	12,244,992	\$4,132,854	Inc. 2,563,030
Dec. 5	1,558,656	12,433,599	11,752,757	\$8,482,011	Dec. 65,842
Dec. 12	1,438,373	6,174,851	9,785,820	\$9,091,980	Inc. 609,969
Dec. 19	1,562,102	8,230,647	7,158,050	\$9,019,384	Dec. 1,072,596
Dec. 26	1,202,932	5,206,170	5,663,622	\$9,476,836	Inc. 457,452
Jan. 2	1,130,182	18,105,484	9,977,025	\$2,347,376	Dec. 8,129,459
Jan. 9	1,914,193	11,375,788	10,396,480	\$1,368,068	Dec. 9,930,808
Jan. 16	2,519,581	7,506,896	9,253,950	\$3,115,122	Inc. 1,747,051
Jan. 23	2,601,325	10,455,285	13,940,717	\$6,600,554	Inc. 3,485,432
Jan. 30	2,246,626	10,021,455	7,077,628	\$3,673,727	Dec. 2,926,826
Feb. 6	2,169,645	5,657,096	7,863,358	\$5,879,989	Inc. 2,406,265
Feb. 13	3,339,143	7,996,110	10,157,005	\$8,040,934	Inc. 2,161,945

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 February 13, 1869:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF				Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.		
New York	\$3,000,000	\$10,208,111	\$6,333,904	\$919,000	\$8,227,800	\$1,620,457
Manhattan	2,050,000	5,884,402	3,850,070	10,427	3,689,629	1,232,535
Merchants'	3,000,000	8,314,566	1,653,017	889,858	5,888,102	2,079,733
Mechanics	2,000,000	5,721,912	496,907	567,310	4,489,434	765,140
Union	1,500,000	4,089,847	270,748	490,543	2,413,612	524,014
America	3,000,000	7,716,284	2,388,702	1,710	7,434,703	1,511,127
Phoenix	1,800,000	4,321,817	387,439	532,171	2,930,120	548,311
City	1,000,000	4,419,240	716,956		2,895,249	48,838
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	3,091,308	38,982	766,185	1,715,805	739,918
Fulton	600,000	2,980,050	203,518		1,687,674	559,128
Chemical	300,000	6,889,303	59,846		5,888,557	1,984,975
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3,532,370	75,395	451,496	2,728,702	718,828
National	1,500,000	2,953,398	171,936	491,001	1,043,87	301,927
Butchers'	800,000	2,491,000	69,400	263,400	1,907,100	548,500
Mechanics and Traders'	600,000	2,201,579	21,249	195,720	1	

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows

Loans.....	Dec \$2,161,325	Deposits.....	Dec. \$3,625,039
Specie.....	Dec. 2,085,073	Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 1,089,181
Circulation.....	Inc. 17,015		

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
Nov. 7	256,612,191	16,446,741	34,353,637	175,556,788	47,167,267	876,571,604
Nov. 14	249,119,539	16,155,008	34,249,564	175,150,589	51,466,693	807,806,543
Nov. 21	251,091,063	17,333,173	34,195,068	184,111,340	63,599,944	865,112,000
Nov. 28	254,386,057	15,785,277	34,284,563	187,418,835	62,440,206	512,952,810
Dec. 5	259,491,905	17,644,264	34,274,759	189,843,817	59,492,476	635,133,339
Dec. 12	263,360,144	19,140,778	34,205,906	193,337,415	54,015,865	585,058,469
Dec. 19	262,434,180	18,643,584	34,353,758	183,077,228	50,799,133	611,108,133
Dec. 26	261,342,530	17,910,875	34,387,114	178,503,752	48,706,169	621,929,204
Jan. 2	259,090,057	20,746,122	34,379,609	180,490,445	48,896,421	585,204,749
Jan. 9	258,792,562	27,384,730	34,344,156	187,908,539	51,141,188	707,772,051
Jan. 16	261,838,831	29,258,536	34,279,153	195,484,843	52,927,083	675,795,611
Jan. 23	264,954,619	24,864,197	34,265,946	197,101,163	54,022,119	671,234,542
Jan. 30	265,171,109	27,784,923	34,231,156	196,985,462	54,747,569	609,260,296
Feb. 6	266,541,732	27,939,404	34,246,486	196,602,899	53,424,133	670,229,470
Feb. 13	264,380,407	25,854,331	34,263,451	192,977,800	52,334,952	690,754,479

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,521,316	24,885	\$117,512	\$490,865	\$493,772
Atlas.....	1,000,000	2,228,036	241	341,662	593,879	797,979
Blackstone.....	1,000,000	2,730,608	34,612	182,167	1,431,916	790,850
Boston.....	1,000,000	1,578,139	10,781	180,214	624,953	597,319
Boylston*.....	500,000	1,402,364	16,124	255,153	731,139	444,185
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,130,961	3,972	238,000	563,564	794,639
Continental.....	1,000,000	1,850,119	.....	152,087	717,879	570,912
Eliot.....	1,000,000	2,702,782	200,567	55,070	959,950	756,524
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,419,691	8,792	451,970	1,153,629	594,165
Freeman's.....	400,000	1,217,223	1,999	104,842	441,057	357,707
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,052,245	22,470	205,714	1,282,536	858,713
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,500,919	18,768	69,046	637,103	242,592
Howard.....	750,000	1,556,435	1,421	139,000	484,833	449,738
Market.....	800,000	1,448,257	21,272	78,435	427,138	353,644
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,708,133	25,699	224,924	727,598	393,223
Maverick.....	400,000	855,656	.....	114,489	191,531	235,910
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	7,220,403	160,772	1,026,942	2,588,279	1,820,285
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	584,653	3,701	142,123	31,463	177,219
New England.....	1,000,000	2,257,478	.....	381,069	778,423	796,585
North.....	1,000,000	2,399,325	65,023	167,143	698,645	794,749
Old Boston.....	900,000	1,940,203	95,331	485,172	1,115,349	365,576
Shawmut.....	750,000	2,128,855	24,835	157,391	618,427	594,821
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,539,074	.....	349,411	890,677	360,000
State.....	2,000,000	3,674,649	4,478	405,714	855,254	997,847
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,293,928	47,396	361,121	622,210	723,197
Traders'.....	600,000	1,255,815	69,778	136,940	410,082	179,250
Tremont.....	2,000,000	3,410,372	362,427	352,871	994,042	697,724
Washington.....	750,000	1,538,865	18,751	117,333	705,486	592,264
First.....	1,000,000	3,982,463	70,705	343,796	1,155,454	791,109
Second (Granite).....	1,000,000	3,695,417	85,182	579,269	1,576,595	794,710
Third.....	300,000	864,022	21,509	94,486	519,668	174,512
B'k of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,986,895	2,285	621,283	2,044,483	980,323
B'k of N. Amer.....	1,000,000	1,898,398	13,213	353,029	70,316	596,299
B'k of Redemp'n.....	1,000,000	4,796,185	187,221	529,332	1,091,523	754,510
B'k of the Repub.....	1,000,000	2,551,257	.....	202,000	608,128	797,783
City.....	1,000,000	1,895,752	23,418	225,644	598,313	456,643
Eagle.....	1,000,000	1,977,825	15,782	185,516	761,218	346,253
Exchange.....	1,000,000	3,371,514	114,388	154,217	8,607,777	797,656
Hide & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,346,458	1,255	1,154	710,243	788,239
Levee.....	1,000,000	2,119,629	12,796	304,184	1,187,461	396,618
Union.....	1,000,000	2,432,127	21,751	306,557	978,155	546,351
Webster.....	1,500,000	2,634,889	24,215	253,590	86,871	490,072
Everett.....	200,000	505,404	789	56,240	312,912	140,009
Security.....	200,000	481,893	6,850	39,910	282,887	129,580
Total.....	43,050,000	103,215,084	1,845,924	11,612,856	37,759,722	25,352,122

* Not received. Same as last week.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follow :

Capital.....	Dec \$1,127,341	Legal tender notes.....	Dec. 809,939
Loans.....	Dec. 227,364	Deposits.....	Dec. 1,934,165
Specie.....	Dec. 60,965	Circulation.....	Inc. 60,965

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Nov. 2	99,720,762	729,830	11,701,307	37,740,824	25,248,470
" 9	99,770,134	1,229,781	11,120,415	37,335,519	27,267,999
" 16	98,688,779	1,242,085	10,961,899	34,970,223	25,230,679
" 23	97,354,999	1,196,082	10,931,225	35,114,817	25,204,845
" 30	97,612,382	1,039,427	11,129,836	36,615,167	25,092,422
Dec. 7	98,064,812	952,521	10,459,143	37,939,972	25,256,402
" 14	98,770,840	916,630	11,824,575	37,555,164	25,229,377
" 21	98,813,248	882,581	12,492,510	37,327,021	25,109,543
" 28	98,659,773	784,239	12,510,962	36,797,463	25,152,339
Jan. 4	98,423,644	2,203,401	12,938,332	37,538,767	25,151,345
" 11	100,727,007	3,765,844	12,864,710	38,082,891	25,276,697
" 18	102,205,209	2,077,678	12,392,327	39,717,193	25,243,823
" 25	102,959,942	2,394,799	13,228,874	39,551,747	25,272,300
Feb. 1	103,696,855	2,161,284	13,964,225	40,228,462	25,512,947
" 8	104,342,425	2,074,995	12,452,785	39,694,887	25,292,077
" 15	103,215,084	1,845,924	11,642,856	37,759,722	25,352,122

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Feb. 15, 1869 :

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tend.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$4,550,000	\$65,000	\$1,372,000	\$2,395,000	\$1,900,000
North America.....	1,000,000	4,355,205	56,154	1,122,050	2,023,263	780,000
Farmers' & Mech.....	2,000,000	5,108,440	65,832	1,232,745	2,865,259	716,630
Commercial.....	310,000	2,170,000	4,000	516,000	1,155,000	619,000
Mechanics.....	800,000	2,422,000	8,607	520,000	1,160,000	479,375
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,423,000	.....	552,000	1,694,000	461,000
Southwark.....	250,000	1,372,400	10,550	410,000	1,215,000	217,635
Kensington.....	250,000	1,158,595	15,012	283,000	445,415	226,050
Penn Township.....	500,000	1,375,158	.....	273,415	1,038,881	174,223
Western.....	400,000	1,390,463	1,419	431,627	1,425,742	6,620
Manufacturers'.....	570,150	1,585,000	.....	238,500	950,125	443,348
B'k of Commerce.....	250,000	894,227	.....	246,968	636,103	217,115
Girard.....	1,000,000	2,127,000	33,000	764,000	2,163,000	583,000
Tradesmen's.....	200,000	1,288,700	2,612	364,574	968,719	180,640
Consolidation.....	200,000	1,085,482	.....	232,212	779,065	270,000
City.....	400,000	1,187,469	.....	527,226	786,634	362,658
Commonweath.....	237,000	999,076	.....	299,448	920,883	212,510
Corn Exchange.....	500,000	1,869,000	.....	412,000	1,417,000	450,000
Union.....	30,000	1,461,000	30,035	814,000	1,541,000	221,000

First.....	1,000,000	3,874,000	.....	1,111,000	3,201,000	797,000
Third.....	300,000	1,024,900	.....	211,600	854,100	259,296
Fourth.....	225,000	544,676	.....	180,278	527,578	180,700
Sixth.....	150,000	449,000	.....	102,000	281,000	135,000
Seventh.....	250,000	761,000	.....	193,000	541,000	219,000
Eighth.....	275,000	815,000	.....	227,000	607,000	235,000
Central.....	750,000	2,623,000	12,000	610,000	1,825,000	498,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	1,888,000	.....	388,000	1,141,000	417,500
Exchange.....	300,000	873,000	.....	214,000	675,000	175,000
Total.....	16,017,150	52,929,391	304,681	13,573,043	38,711,575	10,582,260

* This column includes amounts due to banks.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Capital.....	Decrease. \$131,325	Legal Tenders.....	Decrease. \$212,551
Loans.....	Decrease. 32,370	Deposits.....	Decrease. 1,368,824
Specie.....	Decrease. 32,370	Circulation.....	Decrease. 4,292

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tend.	Deposits.	Circula.
Nov. 2	54,731,646	222,901	18,802,798	41,167,463	10,612,519
Nov. 9	53,957,647	387,321	13,229,266	39,343,970	10,611,086
Nov. 16	53,323,460	335,012	12,570,578	38,377,037	10,609,645
Nov. 23	52,350,520	298,754	12,685,593	37,736,	

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 19, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for 'STOCKS AND SECURITIES', 'Week's Sales', and 'No.'. It lists various financial instruments including National, State, and Municipal bonds, Bank Stocks, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds, with their respective prices and sales figures.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Feb. 19.

General trade is dull, except in Groceries, which have been stimulated by special causes. In other leading staples, such speculation as prevails is for a decline from the advanced prices which have recently been established.

Cotton has declined, closing dull. Breadstuffs have generally declined. Groceries have been active and buoyant.

For all descriptions of the hog product we still find a dull unsatisfactory market, and further modifications in the values of the leading grades. The absence of any general desire to realize is as apparent now as heretofore, but a few holders in need of funds are thinking it best to secure whatever profit may have accrued are offering their goods, and finding a decided scarcity of buyers, concessions are necessary in order to effect sales.

Hides and Leather continue relatively scarce, with prices somewhat better. Petroleum has been without essential change, and closes quiet. Naval Stores have slightly declined, in sympathy with a depression in foreign markets, and close dull.

East India Goods have shown considerable activity, in Hemp, Linseed, and Gunnies, at improving prices, but close quiet. Metals have been dull and unsettled; it is probable that the President will veto the Copper Tariff Bill, but equally probable that it will be passed over the veto by both houses of Congress.

Hops have been active. Hay is declining. Whiskey is lower, although the distillation has entirely ceased in this city. The revenue officers assert that large quantities of contraband Whiskey come upon the market from Philadelphia, where a large number of distilleries are in operation.

Fish are very scarce and firm. Fruits are without important movement, except in raisins, which close firmer.

Wool has been fairly active at full prices for all grades. Freights have been dull at declining rates to nearly all ports.

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 1868, have been as follows:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '68. Rows include: Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Malt, Barley, Grass seed, Flax seed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, Buckw'ht & B.W. fl'r pkg, Cotton, Copper, Dr'd fruit, Grease, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Cr. turpen-tine.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1869. The export of each article to the several ports for the past week can be obtained by deducting the amount in the last number of the CHRONICLE from that here given.

Large table with columns: Total since Same, this January 1, time week, 1869, 1868. Rows include: Breadstuffs, Flour, Cornmeal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic, Drugs, Hops, Naval stores, Oil cake, Tar, Oils, Petroleum, Whale oil, Sperm oil, Lard, Provisions, Beef, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Tallow, Tea, Tobacco, Tobacco leaf, Whalebones.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1869, and for the corresponding period in 1868:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	66	581		Cutlery	42	473	474
Earthenware	1	3,181		Hardware	87	592	1,013
Glass	2,718	54,193		Iron, RR bars	2,918	39,354	30,619
Glassware	10	821		Lead, pigs	5,225	58,871	47,129
Glass plate	5	1,471		Spelter, lbs.	273,600	2,415,892	308,238
Buttons	941	88	1,331	Steel	1,857	70,511	15,899
Coal, tons		5,833	6,016	Tin, boxes	5,965	93,240	43,019
Cocoa, bags		3,469	2,562	Tin snails, lbs.	2,119	701,485	236,576
Coffee, bags	3,160	162,705	155,495	Rags	432	19,036	4,005
Cotton, bales		61	26	Sugar, hhd's, tcs & bbl's	3,572	88,980	11,087
Tea, &c.		1,530	2,181	Sugars, boxes & bags	20,344	114,398	76,344
Bark, Peruvian	400	2,785	3,468	Tea	6,387	114,667	63,272
Blea powders	765	1,688	320	Tobacco	787	5,616	2,920
Brimstone, tons		223	261	Waste	40	151	122
Cochineal		49	110	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar		5,850		Champagne, bks	3,399	15,972	9,921
Gambier		4	65	Wines	1,619	8,905	10,623
Gum, crude		296	694	Wool, bales	218	3,499	2,700
Gum, Arabic		1,471	1,005	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo	263	1,176	705	Cigars	\$9,479	\$109,432	\$35,681
Madder		42	85	Corks	964	3,089	18,688
Oils, essence		3	2,410	Fancy goods	22,965	221,304	150,484
Oil, Olive		15	176	Fish	4,653	75,300	65,195
Opium	2,250	16,065	9,943	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	20	2,972	5,597	Lemons	1,426	10,276	18,407
Soda, sal.	583	4,641	3,475	Oranges	10,073	104,846	71,520
Soda, ash		59	705	Nuts	13,866	140,819	107,223
Flax		7	2,236	Raisins	217	419,000	422,778
Furs		124	1,659	Hides undressed	273,718	1,472,517	1,536,615
Gunny cloth		1,127	18,291	Rice		4,190	41,627
Hair		39	211	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales		612	1,858	Cassia		40,754	12,875
Hides, &c—		218	5,022	Ginger		5,586	1,611
Bristles		12	502	Pepper		31,023	46
Hides, dressed			179	Saltpetre		10,784	100
India rubber		29	300	Woods—			
Ivory		15	12	Cork	2,654	14,791	
Jewelry, &c—		55,300	115,167	Fustic	133	11,641	19,131
Jewelry		17,181	9,309	Logwood	616	56,782	62,128
Watches				Mahogany		19,800	9,345
Linseed							
Molasses							

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 19, 1869.

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, Feb. 19. From the figures thus obtained, it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 74,378 bales, (against 71,490 bales last week, 67,865 bales the previous week, and 86,517 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868 up to this date, 1,804,827 bales, against 1,640,601 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 164,226 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1867 are as follows:

	Receipts.			Receipts.	
	1869.	1868.		1869.	1868.
Received this week at—			Received this week at—		
New Orleans	25,659	25,427	Florida	650	1,467
Mobile	7,449	12,774	North Carolina	1,112	1,121
Charleston	6,295	10,823	Virginia	6,023	5,165
Savannah	13,956	23,164			
Texas	4,668	2,911	Total receipts	74,378	88,366
Tennessee, &c	9,466	5,512	Decrease this year		13,988

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 62,583 bales, of which 56,351 were to Great Britain, and 6,232 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports as made up this evening, are now 419,608 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 1868.	Stock—	
	Great Britain.	Continent.			1869.	1868.
Feb. 19.	23,417	4,914	28,331	27,554	146,988	117,207
New Orleans	3,125		3,125	18,111	64,257	67,999
Mobile	1,758		1,758	189	23,043	26,978
Charleston	12,938		12,938	5,936	55,276	70,310
Savannah	1,022		1,022	1,311	14,686	14,278
Texas	13,371	817	14,218	11,321	88,890	43,143
Other ports	720	471	1,191	2,111	26,463	31,123
Total	56,351	6,232	62,583	66,483	419,608	371,038
Total since Sept 1.	510,193	287,683	797,876	936,640		

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 3,900 bales, while the stocks to-night are 48,570 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to night, as

we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

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

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Shipments to Nor. Ports.	Stock.
	1868.	1867.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	611,149	397,976	163,783	108,752	66,864	339,399	138,824	174,047
Mobile	171,769	279,764	65,324	9,605	5,617	80,546	39,176	60,333
Charleston	141,373	170,905	25,584		369	25,953	129,400	21,804
Savannah	263,063	354,523	44,734	10,764	9,119	64,617	137,467	61,611
Texas	95,104	28,769	26,677		12,298	38,965	34,549	18,568
New York	59,185	68,257	128,661	13,711		142,372		88,890
Florida	12,271	21,261					5,094	
North Carolina	28,999	23,791					28,999	
Virginia	106,108	76,530	3,103			3,103	94,545	8,463
Other ports*	241,498	120,465	6,555		4,836	11,391		18,000
Total this year	1730,449		464,551	142,852	139,297	746,680	668,654	446,716
Total last year		1552,235	611,597	119,048	141,341	875,086	540,577	363,478

*Under this head we have added the overland shipments direct to manufacturers to January 1.

We have had a dull, declining market all the past week, the result of the daily reports by cable of dullness, inactivity and lower prices at Liverpool. Advices from Manchester have been unfavorable and speculators have felt a little less courage, as consumption appears to be dropping off and stocks increasing. Our dry goods market has also been dull, closing yesterday with a decided break in the market for prints, and to-day showing even increased dullness at the decline. These facts, together with the further one that the statistical position of cotton is becoming decidedly less favorable to high prices, has disheartened some holders so that sales have been made below quotations. This is true, particularly of the lower grades, Middlings being comparatively scarce. For future delivery sales have been small, but all the transactions are at considerably lower figures. On Tuesday 200 bales Low Middling were sold for April at 28½c.; on Thursday there was a sale of 500 bales of same at 28c.; and on Wednesday 200 bales same also, for March, at 28½c. To-day there are no transactions for forward delivery reported. For immediate delivery the total sales of the week foot up 15,178 bales, of which 6,664 bales were taken by spinners, 2,334 bales on speculation, 4,743 bales for export, 1,437 in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	25½@	26 @	26½@	26½@
Good Ordinary	26½@	27 @	27½@	27½@
Low Middling	27½@	27½@	28 @	28½@
Middling	28½@	29 @	29½@	29½@

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	2,332	29½@29¾	29¾@ 30	30 @30¼	30¼@30½
Monday	1,948	29½@	29¾@	30 @	30¼@
Tuesday	1,067	29½@	29¾@	30 @	30¼@
Wednesday	2,210	29½@	29¾@	29¾@	30 @
Thursday	4,173	29 @	29¾@	29¾@	29¾@
Friday	3,443	28½@	29 @	29¾@	29¾@

CONSUMPTION.—Our own dry goods trade, as the season advances, fails to show the activity anticipated, while the European advices this week, both by mail and cable, indicate an unsatisfactory condition of trade in the manufacturing districts of England. To obtain the precise facts, however, with regard to the movements at Manchester appears to be very difficult. It would seem that in December and early in January, with cotton at 10@11d; prices of goods were much below the cost of manufacture, so that "short time" was determined upon as the only relief. To what extent this determination was carried out it is impossible to say; but that there was no general movement of the kind is very evident. After the middle of January there was a decided improvement in the values of manufactures, about equal to the rise in the raw material. At first it appeared as if a good trade might be expected on this basis, but very soon it became evident that buyers would not to any extent pay the advance, so that quietness and dullness have since been the prevailing features, and now we hear more talk again about "short time." During all this period consumption has certainly decreased and, if comparison were made with the close of 1867 and the early months of last year, there would appear a decided decrease; but if the stock held by the mills is now no more than generally reported consumption must still have been quiet large. The reason for the want of activity may be found in the prevailing belief that during the summer, if not before, the raw material will be lower. No one feels willing, therefore, to lay in large lines of goods at the advanced quotations. The same feeling is influencing our own dry goods market. Though buyers are present in considerable numbers, the anticipated extensive spring demand is not yet realized, few doing more than purchase in a small way to sort up with. This disposition to wait and watch the market is also being increased here by our largely accumu-

lating stock—looking doubly large when so closely following the small total of last summer. The effect on consumption both here and abroad of this feeling of uncertainty as to the future of cotton (if long continued) cannot be doubtful. Were there, however, in the Liverpool market a renewal of the excitement in cotton this feeling would be likely to change, but if we are to have continued dull reports by cable with small sales, the influence must be very unfavorable. For active business we must have stable prices.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON OVERLAND DIRECT TO SPINNERS.—In the CHRONICLE of January 9th, we published a statement of the shipments of cotton overland direct to spinners, showing that the amount so shipped this season had up to January 1 reached 193,000 bales. A London circular of January 27th, issued by Messrs. Neil Bros. & Co., criticises at some length this statement, or "estimate" as it is pleased to call it, and then adds that "we cannot receive it as correct," because the figures are not given with sufficient detail to remove the doubts of "the skeptical." We are sorry for our skeptical friends, and yet, as our page are limited, we fear we shall have to leave them among the unbelievers. It would have been possible to state to what mill each bale went, and the routes by which it was shipped, but as it would require too much space we contented ourselves by giving the information in the same form adopted in all annual crop statements, and proving the correctness of our results by returns made to us through the Manufacturers Association. If our figures are in any particular defective, it would be very easy for any who think them so to apply to the proper sources of information (for they are open to all,) and "check the figures for themselves." But we refer to this criticism simply for the purpose of correcting an evident error it contains, and which may have been the basis of the writers skepticism. The circular, after stating that it cannot accept our returns as correct, gives the following as its only reason:

"If it be correct, the Northern Spinners had already, prior to 1st January, taken out of this crop 421,000 bales, as shown below:
 Stock in ports, 1st September.....bales 37,000
 Receipts till 1st January..... 1,071,000
 Receipts by spinners direct..... 193,000
 Total..... 1,015,000
 Less shipments, foreign..... 568,000
 Stock in the ports..... 812,000—881,000
 Leaving for home consumption..... 421,000
 or 24,000 bales weekly. * * * * Such a statement requires to be well supported, &c."

The above will almost excite a smile among those who are familiar with our crop movement. Most certainly, if the result of our figures is that our mills are consuming 24,000 bales per week, the statement would need to be well supported. But what, we would ask, does the writer propose to do with the amount which was at the time in transit from the Southern ports to the North? Certainly it was no part of the stock at the ports, nor had it been consumed by the mills, and yet no account is made of it. Then, again, our mills on January 1st, had a largely increased stock. A careful and detailed count of this stock was made for us by the Manufacturers' Association before we issued our statement; and yet the writer of the circular is apparently ignorant of the fact that there was any such stock, for his estimate is made on the supposition that the mills have consumed all they have received. Making allowance then for these errors, the statement of consumption up to January 4th would stand, if properly corrected, thus:

Stock September 1, 1863.....bales	38,130
Receipts at the ports to January 4, 1869.....	1,071,000
Receipts by spinners direct.....	193,000
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Total supply to January 4, 1869.....	1,301,130
Exported to foreign countries since September 1, 1863.....	549,000
Stocks at the ports, North and South, January 4, 1869.....	301,000
Stock in mills or in transit and not counted in Southern stocks.....bales	161,000
Less stock of mills September 1, 1863.....	30,000
Consumption of Northern mills since September 1, 1863.....bales	315,130

Showing the consumption to be about 315,000 bales, or 17,500 bales per week, which are believed by the trade to be very near the correct figures.

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1863:

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.....	1,206	72,418	8,865	38,987	.....	3,623	272	1,190
Texas.....	673	26,693	1,630	7,045	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	4,803	110,100	262	1,444	876	9,557	858	8,700
Mobile.....	576	10,484	.....	2,558	25	333	.....	50
Florida.....	210	4,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	2,867	78,573	503	3,117	4	3,281	498	12,227
North Carolina.....	892	22,497	.....	79	63	739	100	1,926
Virginia.....	3,117	49,511	516	12,586	.....	.....	1,114	17,730
North'n Ports.....	155	8,496	946	46,269	.....	.....	.....	18
Tennessee, &c.....	6,813	59,069	831	21,878	1,134	11,243	125	8,763
Foreign.....	.....	288	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	28
Total this year.....	21,342	443,072	13,553	134,417	2,102	28,776	2,907	50,630
Total last year.....	22,261	398,951	7,144	112,375	394	18,375	2,965	89,054

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a small increase, the total reaching 7,526 bales, against 6,026 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, 1863; 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, 1863

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.		
Liverpool.....	2,720	1,931	5,661	6,787	126,259	156,782
Other British Ports.....	.....	22	.....	25	2,402	4,533
Total to Gt. Britain.....	2,720	1,953	5,661	6,812	128,661	161,315
Havre.....	184	.....	.....	.....	13,711	19,420
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Total French.....	184	.....	.....	.....	13,711	19,623
Bremen and Hanover.....	201	140	231	320	23,058	26,239
Hamburg.....	450	.....	134	394	14,122	8,942
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	3,136
Total to N. Europe.....	651	140	365	714	37,488	38,317
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	600	.....	.....	.....	2,498	2,172
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	917
Total Spain, etc.....	600	.....	.....	.....	2,826	3,089
Grand Total.....	4,155	2,093	6,026	7,526	182,686	222,349

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 37,763 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned these are the same exports which were reported by telegraph last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. 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 Baltimore, 742.....The Queen, 2,543.....Russia, 857..... City of Paris, 963.....Hec'h, 1,128..... City, 554.....	6,737
To London, per steamer Atlant., 25.....	25
To Hamburg, per steamer Westphalia, 394.....	394
To Bremen, per steamer Donau, 320.....	320
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamers Alice, 2,761 and 1 Sea Island.....Milbanke, 2,115.....per ship M. ses Day, 3,836..... Lathley Rich, 4,112..... Advance, 4,779..... per bark J. S. Harris, 1,633.....	19,337
To Barcelona, per ship Bella Juana, 1,304..... per brig Bartolome, 470..... per barks Corone, 119..... B. caventura, 1,000..... Antoinista, 600..... Herman Cortes, 600.....	4,093
To Hamburg, per steamer Saxonia, 2,450.....	2,450
MOBILE—(In our mail returns last week we omitted the names of the vessels in which the cotton shipments from Mobile were made—they were as follows:—To Liverpool, per ships Pomona, 3,684..... Ben Nevis, 3,067—total, 6,751 bales.)	.....
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per barks G. u. s. 240 Sea Island and 1,591 Uplands..... Mouneguash, 7 Sea Island and 1,348 Uplands.....	3,186
GALVESTON—To Liverpool, per brig Felipe, 611.....	611
To Bremen, per brig Pluto, 505.....	505
NORFOLK, VA.—To Liverpool, per bark G. W. Rosevelt, 55.....	55

Total exports of cotton from the United States this weekbales. 37,763
 The particulars of these shipments arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

From—	Liverpool.	London.	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Barcelona.	Total.
New York.....	6,787	25	394	320	.....	7,526
N Orleans.....	19,337	.....	2,450	.....	4,093	25,880
Charleston.....	3,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,186
Galveston.....	611	.....	.....	505	.....	1,116
Norfolk.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Total.....	29,976	25	2,844	825	4,093	37,763

GOLD EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 133½ and 135½, and the close to-night was 133½. Foreign exchange closes active and strong; attributed to a scarcity of cotton bills, and the decline in gold. The closing transactions were effected on a basis of 109@109¼ for prime banker's 60 days, and 105½@109¼ for prime bankers 3 days. Freights close steady at ½d by steam to Liverpool.

By TELEGRAPH.—The following despatches from the Southern ports and from Liverpool contain some matters of interest not given above:

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Total receipts of the week, 6,630 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, Continent and coastwise, none. Stock on hand, 7,000 bales. Sales, 4,500 bales. Market dull and nominal. Middling Uplands 28½c., Middling Orleans 29½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—Exports and sales of the week, none. Stock on hand 5,200 bales. Demand moderate; prices have declined 1½c. Middling Uplands 29½c., Middling Orleans 29½@30c.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19.—Total receipts of the week, 5,560 bales. Exports—to Great Britain none; to the Continent, 471 bales to Rotterdam; coastwise, not given. Stock on hand, 7,300 bales, estimated. Sales 500 bales. Market very dull, and prices nominal.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19.—Net receipts of the week, 4,792 bales; coastwise, 1,050 bales—total, 5,842 bales. Exports—coastwise, 4,153 bales; to Great Britain, 720 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard not cleared, 7,270 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 19.—Total receipts of the week 504 bales. Total exports, 619 bales. Stock on hand, 400 bales. Market dull; 26@27c. for mixed grades. Sales of the week, 15 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19.—Net receipts of the week, 6,295 bales; coastwise, 83 bales—total, 6,378 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 1,758 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 5,115 bales; stock on hand, 23,048 bales. Market dull and nominal; Middlings, 28c., Sea Island, 75@81 30. Sales of the week, 1,272 bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 19.—Net receipts of the week 12,820 bales; Uplands; coastwise, 88 bales Sea Island, and 3,144 bales.

Exports—to Great Britain, 12,745 bales Uplands and 193 bales Sea Island; to other foreign ports, none. Stock on hand, 3,451 bales Sea Island, and 51,829 bales Uplands. The market is dull; Middlings nominal at 28c. Sales of the week, 1,500 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 19.—Receipts of the week, 7,449 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 3,125 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 1,653 bales. Stock on hand, 64,257 bales. Sales of the week, 2,070 bales; to-day, 750 bales. Market dull. Low Middlings 26@26½c. Receipts, 1,492 bales. Exports, 50 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—Receipts to-day, 5,295 bales. Receipts of the week—gross, 26,331 bales, net, 25,659 bales. Exports—to-day, 8,125 bales; Exports of the week—to Liverpool, 23,417 bales to the Continent, 4,914 bales; coastwise, 3,765 bales. Stock on hand, 146,988 bales. Sales of the week, 10,300 bales. Sales to-day, 3,300 bales. Price ½c lower. Middlings 27½@27¾c.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 19.—Receipts of the week, 4,668 bales. Exports—to Liverpool, 1,022 bales; to New York, 2,528 bales. Stock on hand, 14,686 bales. The market is unsettled; demand light, holders asking higher figures. Good Ordinary, 19½@20c. Sales, 646 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19, 4.30 P. M.—The market has ruled dull and inactive to-day, with sales of only 5,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 45,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and 8,000 on speculation. The stock now in port and on shipboard is estimated at 277,000 bales, of which 96,000 are from the United States. The stock of cotton afloat is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which 125,000 are from the United States.

For the convenience of our readers we give the following, showing the sales and stocks at and afloat for Liverpool each of the last four weeks:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.
Total sales	45,000	69,000	140,000	77,390
Sales for export	4,000	4,000	15,000	11,940
Sales on speculation	8,000	22,000	63,000	18,980
Total stock	277,000	260,000	257,000	269,240
Stock of American	96,000	93,000	85,000	76,770
Total afloat	300,000	286,000	277,900	201,000
American afloat	125,000	116,000	103,000	141,000

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for yarns and fabrics there being heavy. The following table will show the daily closing prices of the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thn.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.	12½-¾	12½	12-¾	11¾-12	11¾	11¾
" " Orleans...	12½-¾	12½	12½-¾	12½-¾	12½	11¾
" Up. to arrive.	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	12

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 19, 1869.

There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total at all the ports reaching 1,412 hhds., 128 do stems, 99 cases, and 652 bales against 429 hhds., 817 cases and 375 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 577 hhds., 93 cases and 571 bales were from New York; 701 hhds. and 128 do stem Baltimore; 4 hhds., 4 cases and 37 bales from Boston. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: 17 to Liverpool, 782 to Bremen, 391 to Gibraltar, 53 to Antwerp, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 104,065 lbs., of which 65,052 were to London. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Case.	Bales.	Stems.	Cer's. & Tcs.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
New York	577	93	571	.....	.....	209	103,188
Baltimore	701	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	877
Boston	4	4	37	.....	.....	14	.....
New Orleans	130	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,412	99	652	128	.....	223	104,065
Total last week	429	817	375	.....	.....	12	77,873
Total previous week	831	992	233	.....	45	110	74,515

Below we give our usual table showing the total export 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'd lbs.
Great Britain	2,109	560	435	59	.....	827	621,532
Germany	3,261	4,487	6,131	617	517	51	52,959
Belgium	464	42	100	.....	.....	.....	8,973
Holland	1,923	.....	181	.....	.....	4	12,235
Italy	20	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,316
France	3,592	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,583
Spain, Gibralt. &c	4,766	870	355	.....	14	165	83,824
Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, &c	457	213	15	.....	.....	20	2,118
China, India, &c	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia, &c	1	265	2	.....	.....	.....	510,005
B. N. Am. Prov.	67	170	199	3	.....	53	29,239
South America	65	466	1,643	.....	.....	206	82,186
West Indies	340	171	264	17	.....	541	133,706
East Indies	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	1	2,900
Mexico	.....	29	5	.....	.....	.....	1,583
Honolulu, &c	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	102	12	1,504	.....	.....	216	.....
Total since Nov 1	17,117	8,077	11,115	696	531	2,566	1,547,614

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & cer's.	Stems hhd.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Lbs.
New York	7,905	6,939	9,317	693	11	1,528	1,497,016
Baltimore	8,225	18	.....	.....	517	.....	5,302
Boston	829	863	1,694	3	.....	740	1,177
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,119

New Orleans	658	2	47	.....	.....	298	.....
San Francisco	.....	255	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total since Nov 1	17,117	8,077	11,115	696	531	2,566	1,547,614

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

From	This week		Previously		T's sin. Nov. 1	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia	210	897	1,331	9,691	1,541	10,588
Baltimore	36	97	390	739	426	836
New Orleans	.....	.....	14	5	14	5
Ohio, &c	323	538	1,932	6,240	2,255	6,778
Other	9	.....	255	3-4	264	304
Total	578	1,532	3,922	16,919	4,500	18,511

The market has been quiet the past week. Receipts are increasing, but prices are well sustained.

In Kentucky leaf we notice more demand for new, and there is a fair demand for old, holders are very firm in prices, but the market is less buoyant. The sales of the week are about 300 hhds at 8@14c for old, and 11@17c for new. The business was about equally divided between shippers and cutters. Seed leaf tobacco was steady, but quiet; there was little disposition to buy beyond immediate wants, but rather to await better assortments. The sales were 32 cases Connecticut wrappers, crop of 1867, 52½c; 36 cases Ohio fillers, private terms; 98 cases State 12½c; 60 cases Ohio crop of 1867, 10½c; 70 cases old Ohio, private terms; 22 cases Ohio, 15c; 40 cases Connecticut fillers 8c; 42 cases State 11c; 28 cases new Ohio, private terms; 21 cases Ohio 18c; 100 cases Connecticut, crop of 1866, 16½c. Spanish tobacco was unsettled by the Cuban advices; 394 bales sold on private terms. Manufactured tobacco is still reported quiet.

QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY, PER LB.

Kentucky Leaf (hhds.)			
	Light.	Heavy.	
Lugs	7½@8½	8½@9½	Good Leaf
Common Leaf	9 @ 9½	10 @ 11	Fine do
Medium do	10 @ 11	11 @ 12½	Selections
			Light.
			Heavy.
			11½@12½
			13 @ 14
			14½@15½
			16 @ 18

Seed Leaf (cases).

Connecticut, 1865 crop, running lots	8 @ 14
1866 wrappers	20 @ 45
1865 and 1866 crop, fillers	16 @ 5
1865 and 1866 crop, wrappers	6 @ 8
assorted lots	20 @ 35
New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, old	10 @ 12
	6½ @ 8

Crop of 1867.

Connecticut wrappers	35 @ 75	Ohio assorted lots	8 @ 10½
fillers	9 @ 10	wrappers	12 @ 14
New York assorted lots	17 @ 25	New York and Ohio fillers	6½ @ 8
wrappers	35 @ 50		

Spanish (bales).

Havana.		Yara.	
Common	75 @ 85	I cut	75 @ 80
Good	95 @ 1 00	II cut	1 02 @ 1 08
Fine	1 02½ @ 1 07	Average lots	8½ @ 88

Manufactured (bxs. in bond.)

Black work—common and medium	12½ @ 18
good and fine	20 @ 30
Bright work—common and medium	15 @ 40
good and fine	50 @ 85

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Pkgs.	Lbs. Man'd.
Liverpool	17	.....	.....	.....	65,052
London	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen	81	55	270	.....	8,976
Antwerp	53	12	100	.....	9,291
Hamburg	17	.....	.....	.....	12,235
Rotterdam	.....	.....	164	4	.....
Gibraltar	391	.....	.....	.....	298
Dutch West Indies	.....	2	.....	.....	2,900
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
British N. A. Col.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	2	1	10	.....	2,114
French West Indies	15	.....	.....	.....	210
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112
Haiti	.....	.....	.....	205	.....
Argentine Republic	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Total	577	93	571	209	103,188

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

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

From Baltimore—To Bremen, 701 hhds and 128 do stems.
 From Boston—To Barbados, 1 case.... To P. rt Spain, 3 cases.... To Curacao, 37 bales.... To Halifax and S. Johns, N. F., 14 pkgs.... To other foreign ports 4 hhds.
 From Philadelphia—To Matanzas, 877 lbs manufactured.
 From New Orleans—To Liverpool, 130 hhds and 2 cases.
 From San Francisco—To British Columbia, 12 cases.... To Honolulu, 32 do.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1869, P. M.

The market has been pretty generally depressed the past week. A stringent money market has caused an increased

disposition to sell—while lower quotations abroad and a decline in sterling exchange have diminished the demand, although favored in a measure by lower ocean freights.

Flour has continued to arrive sparingly, while there has been a fair home and shipping demand; but holders have been pressing to sell, and the result is an average decline of 25c. per bbl., but most decided in the common and medium State and Western extra. Superfine and other low grades are scarce, and have been comparatively steady. Southern flour has been without essential change. This description of flour is offered very sparingly on this market. Some California flour have been closed out at very low prices, which contributed to unsettling the whole flour market.

Wheat has been depressed by influences similar to those which have operated on flour, though the pressure to sell has not been so great. Considerable arrivals by rail have, however, been a new feature in the market—the immediate effect of which was to reduce the value of lots afloat to about the same as that of lots in store. Shippers have done a fair amount of business, mainly at \$1 60@ \$1 62 for No. 2, afloat, with freights to Liverpool 5½d, and gold 135, but the close is at \$1 57@ \$1 57½ for No. 2, afloat, with freight at 4½d., and gold at 133½. California wheat is decidedly lower, and not saleable over \$1 85. Other winter wheats dull and unsettled.

Corn has lost the whole of the speculative strength of last week, but closes steady at the decline, with a fair export and limited receipts. Oats have been without important change. Rye has declined 5c. per bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remained firm; German Barley sold yesterday at \$2 30@ \$2 32½. Canada Peas remain entirely nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour— Superfine..... 6 bbl. \$5 90@ 6 35 Extra State..... 6 60@ 6 90 Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 6 75@ 7 00 Extra Western, com- mon to good..... 6 55@ 6 85 Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 7 00@ 11 00 Southern supers..... 6 65@ 7 25 Southern, extra and family..... 7 50@ 11 50 California new..... 8 50@ 10 50 Rye Flour, fine and super- fine..... 5 25@ 7 25	Corn Meal..... \$4 00@ 4 90 Wheat, Spring, per bush. 1 45@ 1 67 Red Winter..... 1 70@ 1 80 Amber do..... 1 85@ 1 90 White..... 1 85@ 2 10 Corn, Western Mix'd, old 1 0 @ 1 02 Western Mixed, new... 80@ 90 Yellow new..... 90@ 93 White new..... 89@ 95 Rye..... 1 40@ 1 50 Oats, West. cargoes new 7½@ 76 Barley..... 2 00@ 2 30 Malt..... 2 10@ Peas Canada..... 1 40@ 1 60
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The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1869.		1868.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	25,170	266,100	39,300	289,375
Corn meal, bbls.....	8,815	59,555	9,135	77,680
Wheat, bush.....	69,491	552,670	43,899	2,509,970
Corn, bush.....	98,085	895,065	369,831	2,048,265
Rye, bush.....	110	1,060	1,985	11,095
Barley, &c., bush.....	14,645	152,935	12,580	69,835
Oats, bush.....	35,010	138,910	47,910	198,200

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

To	Flour, bbls.	C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	5,000	10	135,539	.....	.....	12,000	2,548
Since Jan. 1.....	47,883	10	140,439	.....	.....	17,000	544,634
N. A. Col. week.....	1,236	1,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Since Jan. 1.....	13,519	5,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
West Ind. week.....	7,038	1,501	.....	.....	.....	1,299	4,552
Since Jan. 1.....	52,403	16,279	.....	.....	33	8,906	26,324
Total exp't, week.....	20,729	3,007	135,539	.....	.....	13,499	39,293
Since Jan. 1, 1869.....	143,889	23,406	1,051,426	.....	33	25,956	600,972
Same time, 1868.....	92,514	27,622	1,115,150	17,474	.....	14,825	1,217,503
Since Jan. 1 from— Boston.....	13,956	2,758	.....	.....	.....	100	2,763
Philadelphia.....	8,060	4,139	.....	.....	.....	3,702	8,617
Baltimore.....	35,333	3,312	.....	.....	.....	2,631	200,659

IN STORE IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSES:

	1869		1868.	
	Feb. 15.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 17.
Wheat..... bush.	2,512,694	2,708,639	1,419,134	1,718,896
Corn.....	1,397,381	1,477,619	2,041,423	2,041,423
Oats.....	2,226,009	2,390,529	.....	.....
Barley.....	142,509	91,334	149,147	149,147
Rye.....	217,111	225,182	75,416	75,416
Peas.....	57,701	57,807	.....	.....
Malt.....	64,701	58,034	.....	.....
Total grain, bushels.....	6,618,106	6,939,194	5,401,016	5,401,016

THE STOCKS OF WHEAT IN STORE at Chicago and Milwaukee in 1867, 1868 and 1869, were near upon the following figures at a late date:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Chicago, bush.....	678,400	983,800	1,524,400
Milwaukee, bush.....	562,000	1,035,000	1,367,000
Total.....	1,240,400	2,018,800	2,891,400

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS for the week ending Feb. 13:

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	41,776	143,643	394,714	110,319	16,380	16,124
Milwaukee.....	14,259	141,060	18,017	12,842	5,854	2,485
Toledo.....	9,369	49,350	80,950	12,300	2,400	655
Detroit.....	8,919	18,906	21,889	3,336	1,470	.....
Cleveland.....	5,000	16,164	5,550	8,400	.....	.....
Totals.....	79,313	369,123	520,900	152,198	26,104	19,264
Previous week.....	74,467	235,313	584,889	154,695	15,535	22,762
Correspond'g week, '68.	41,575	186,955	629,995	116,294	23,814	10,907
" '67.	74,001	189,803	195,914	81,380	20,276	16,300
" '66.	37,416	228,652	103,355	87,104	13,084	17,792

Comparative receipts at the same ports, from January 1 to February 13, in the years indicated:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	770,112	359,595	40,873	215,691
Wheat, bush.....	2,901,108	1,498,587	1,377,506	1,563,239
Corn, bush.....	3,711,546	4,445,971	1,398,811	963,373
Oats, bush.....	1,161,653	928,954	607,352	639,100
Barley, bush.....	159,367	229,362	205,192	76,207
Rye, bush.....	202,373	86,553	124,005	113,690
Total grain, bush.....	8,225,051	7,190,062	3,712,966	3,355,609

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 19, 1869.

The market has been characterised by a further advance in sugar with extraordinary excitement and large speculative sales. Molasses has sympathised to a great extent with sugar, and stocks being nearly sold out prices have largely advanced. Rio coffee has been merely steady, and of other kinds the principal dealings have been in Maracaibo. Tea has been quite active in greens, but other sorts were neglected.

Imports of the week have included several cargoes of tea, mostly greens, limited quantities of Rio, but large receipts of Maracaibo and St. Domingo coffees, and of sugar and molasses larger imports than for several previous weeks. Full details of the imports at New York for the week, and at the several ports since January 1, are given below under the respective heads. The totals are as follows:

	At N. York, this Week.	Total at all ports From Jan 1 to date—	
		1869.	1868.
Tea..... lbs.	2,553,031	8,260,720	5,229,195
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	2,219	3,795	2,852
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	9,991	199,175	185,264
Coffee, other..... bags.	16,616	18,139	47,107
Sugar..... boxes.	8,430	43,716	34,363
Sugar..... hhds.	6,999	21,597	15,366
Sugar..... bags.	.....	11,554	65,104
Molasses..... hhds.	5,187	25,099	17,533
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.	439	11,783	1,903

TEA.

In Green Teas, which have nearly engrossed the attention of buyers, there has been a fair business done, and Japaus have also met with some favor, for both prices have been fairly upheld. Blacks have been almost entirely neglected, and prices for this description have been irregular and less firm. Sales comprise 15,316 half chests Greens, 6,187 do Japaus, 3,500 do Oolongs and 2,650 do Souchong.

Imports of tea for the week have included cargoes by the following vessels, viz: "Dilpussund," "Horatio," and "England," from Shanghai; "Nellie Hastings," from Canton, and "Lanercost," from Yokohama. The imports by these vessels included the following: 2,470 lbs Congou and Souchong, 126,000 do Pouchong, 99,842 do Oolong, 79,240 do Twankay, 1,600 do Hyson Skin, 211,985 do Hyson, 1,134,700 do Young Hyson, 261,496 do Imperial, 495,090 do Gunpowder, and 149,611 do Japaus. By steamers from England and the Continent, 2,219 packages have come to hand.

The following table shows the shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1868, to Dec. 14, the date of latest advices by mail; and importations into the United States (not including San Francisco), from Jan. 1 to date, in 1868 and 1869.

	SHIPMENTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN FROM JUNE 1 TO DEC 14, 1868.		IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO U. S. SINCE JAN 1, 1869.	
	1868.	1867.	1869.	1868.
Congou & Sou..... lbs.	960,114	1,413,330	898,513	166,985
Pouchong.....	211,682	176,200	190,500	.....
Oolong & Ning.....	2,363,709	8,894,819	2,105,718	3,156,663
Pekoe.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800
Twankay.....	401,930	448,235	129,161	37,716
Hyson skin.....	42,004	21,949	21,206	10,312
Hyson.....	847,463	886,003	271,259	58,959
Young Hyson.....	5,073,896	4,655,086	1,784,984	510,007
Imperial.....	1,005,971	1,009,887	411,902	89,406
Gunpowder.....	1,736,319	1,207,298	796,368	112,587
Japaus.....	4,948,974	8,812,128	1,991,003	1,003,599
Total, lbs.....	17,593,112	22,524,945	8,260,720	5,229,195

The indirect import from Jan 1 to date is 3,795 pkgs.

Hong Kong, December 14, 1869.—Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s Circular report of Teas: "Congou markets present no new features on which to comment, but we have again to call attention to the limited settlements, and to the continued disinclination to operate, shown by buyers for the English market. This is more especially the case at Foochow, where purchases of Congou have been very light, and where there is no vessel on the berth for a European port. The prices ruling offer no inducement for the bringing forward of any large supplies from the interior, and these are expected to be very moderate during the remainder of the season. The additions to export during

the next fortnight will be small, and about 9,000,000 lbs. having been shipped during the corresponding period of last year, we shall at its close begin to see a more favorable comparison of exports. Green Teas have been in some request for England, but buying for America has been more circumscribed. In Black Teas for America, however, a large business has been done at Foochow, the market having been cleared of all but about 20,000 packages. At Amoy, sellers and buyers are still unable to come to terms."

COFFEE.

Business in Brazil Coffees was kept in abeyance somewhat in the earlier part of the week, in expectation of the arrival of the Rio telegram and the indifference of holders about offering their stocks in the interim. The despatch was received on Tuesday evening, and though hardly favorable, was not unfavorably interpreted, at least not to the extent of influencing any decline in prices. The market has been ordinarily active since, and prices fully maintained. At auction, yesterday, some 8,000 bags of Rio and Santos were disposed of at rates about equal to the current market quotations; the sale attracting a good attendance of interested buyers. In other kinds there has been a considerable movement in Maracaibo, which has met with a good demand from the trade. The sales are 13,365 bags Rio, 7,212 do Maracaibo, 950 do Santos, 700 do Laguayra, 40 do Savanilla, 200 do Java.

Imports Rio for the week have been quite small, including only two cargoes at this port, viz: 5,829 bags per "Friar," and 4,470 per "Carrier." Of other sorts the receipts have been more liberal, including 3,457 bags Maracaibo, per "Ilva," 3,366 do, per "Lark," 2,464 per H. M. Waite; also 5,787 bags of St. Domingo.

The stock of Rio Feb. 18, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

Table with columns: In Bags, New York, Philadel., Balt., New Orleans, Savanilla, Galveston, Total. Rows: Stock, Same date 1868, Imports, in 1868.

Of other sorts the stock at New York Feb. 18, and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

Table with columns: In bags, New York, Boston, Philadel., Balt., N. Orleans, Total. Rows: Java, Singapore, Ceylon, Maracaibo, Laguayra, St. Domingo, Other, Total, Same '68.

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † 2,270 mats. ‡ Also 23,378 mats

SUGAR.

The amount of stock of new crop Cuba here has been reduced to very small limits, and prices from this reason and in keeping with the unusual animation in Sugars are higher by 5@7 cents per gallon than at the date of our last report. The small stock, as noted, has operated to restrict business materially. Old crop Muscovado is comparatively in good supply and has not felt any great improvement in price, though the market for this description is also decidedly firmer. There has been a fair demand for domestic at better rates about the same advance obtaining in these as in foreign. The sales are 4,466 hhls. Cuba, 599 do Demerara, 426 do Barbadoes, 357 do Cienfuegos, 191 do Porto Rico, 30 do Neuvitas and 3,553 bbls. New Orleans.

The imports of the week at New York have been as follows: 8,430 boxes and 5,438 hhds. of Cuba, 2.0 hhds of Porto Rico, and 431 hhd. of Demerara.

The stocks at New York Feb. 18, and imports at all the ports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

Table with columns: At, Cuba, P Rico, Other, Brazil, Manila, N.O. Rows: New York stock, Same date 1868, Imports since Jan 1, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total import, Same time 1868.

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads

MOLASSES.

The week has been one of unusual excitement, and an advance in Sugars of all kinds. Holders have been very sparing in their offers but both refiners and the trade have been eager purchasers, and a steady and constant increase in prices has marked the business of each day successively. Our quotations are more than one cent higher than the figures of our last report on raw sugars, and in manufactured prices have risen fully 2 1/2 cents during the week. The advance finds its cause primarily, of course, in the condition of Cuban affairs, and next in the light stock of sugars here. The spirit of speculation has also been fully at work in effecting so rapid a rise. Holders express great confidence in the continuance and improvement of present rates. Sales foot up 7,532 hhds Cuba, 1,402 do Porto Rico, 1,078 do Demerara, 30

do St. Croix, 80,876 bags Manila, 10,395 do Pernambuco, 2,500 do Brazil, and 11,543 boxes Havana.

The receipts of the week at New York have included 4,817 hhds of Cuba, 75 hhds. Porto Rico, 265 hh. s. Demerara, and 439 bbls. of New Orleans.

Stocks at New York Feb. 18, and imports at all the ports, since January 1, are as follows:

Table with columns: *Hhds at, New York, Imp'ts since Jan. 1, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total import, Same time 1868. Rows: Cuba, Porto Rico, Demerara, Other foreign, Total foreign, N. O.

* Includes barrels and tierces reduced to hogsheads.

SPICES.

No unusual feature has been developed in the trade in these during the past week. A steady business has been transacted of fair volume for the season, but restricted to the supply of the immediate wants of Jobbers.

FRUITS.

Foreign dried have generally improved, and are at the present held at better prices. We note more especially a firmer feeling in Raisins and Turkish Prunes, for both of which there is an increased demand and in the former large transactions have taken place. The stock is however, still altogether too large to invite speculation, and the increased activity is due to a simultaneous appearance of Jobbers in the market chiefly to replenish exhausted stocks. Citron may also be mentioned as noticeably better. In green foreign fruit stocks are light, and prices are higher in West Indian. In Sicily fruit the supply has been replenished by some arrivals, and stock is more abundant; prices are steady. In domestic dried prices are unchanged.

Tea.

Table with columns: Duty, Hyson, do Superior, do Ex fine, Y'g Hyson, do Super, do Ex fine, unsp. & Imp., do Sup, do Ex. f. to finest, H. St. & Tw'kay, do do Sup. to fine. Rows: Duty, do Ex f. to finest, Uncol. Japan, do Sup'r to fine, Oolong, do Superior, do Ex fine, Souc & Cong., do Sup'r to fine, do Ex f. to finest.

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 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2; do good... gold 11 @ 11 1/2; do fair... gold 9 1/2 @ 10; do ordinary... gold 8 1/2 @ 9; Java, mats and bags... gold 21 @ 23; Native Ceylon... gold 17 @ 19 1/2; Maracaibo... gold 15 @ 18 1/2; Laguayra... gold 14 1/2 @ 17 1/2; St. Domingo... gold 13 1/2 @ 14; Jamaica... gold 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2.

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... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2; do fair to good... 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; do pr me... 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; do fair to good grocery... 13 1/2 @ 14; do pr. to choice... 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2; do centrifugal hhd's & bxs... 12 @ 14; do Melado... 9 @ 10; do molasses... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2; Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2; do do do 10 to 12... 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2; do do do 13 to 15... 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2; do do do 16 to 18... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2; do No. 12, in bd, n.c (gold)... @; Porto Rico, refining grades... 13 @ 13 1/2; do grocery grades... 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2; Brazil, bags... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2; Manila, bags... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2; Crushed... @; Granulated... @; Soft White... 13 1/2 @ 14; Soft Yellow... 16 1/2 @ 17.

Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon. New Orleans... 75 @ 90; do Clayed... @; Porto Rico... 45 @ 65; Barbadoes... 41 @ 70; Cuba Muscovado... 42 @ 48.

Spices.

DUTY: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. Cassia, in mats... gold 48 @ 51; Ginger, race and Af (gold)... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2; Mace... (gold) 95 @ 97; Nutmegs, No. 1... (gold) 91 @ 93; Pepper... (gold) 23 1/2 @ 24; Pimento, Jamaica... (gold) 19 1/2 @ 20; Cloves... (gold) 28 1/2 @ 29.

Fruit.

DUTY: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/2; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, per cent ad val. Raisins, seedless... 6 00 @; do Layer... 3 20 @ 25; do Valencia... 11 1/2 @ 12; Currants... 10 1/2 @ 11; Citron, Leghorn... 24 @ 25 1/2; Prunes, Turkish... @ 12; Dates... @; Almonds, Languedoc... 25 @ 25 1/2; do Provence... 20 @ 21; do Sicily, Soft Shell... 13 @ 14; do Shelled... 37 @ 38; Sardines... 28 @ 28 1/2; do... 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2; Figs, Smyrna... 13 @ 23; Brazil Nuts... 14 @; Filberts, Sicily... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2; Walnuts, Bordeaux... 11 @ 12; Pear. Sago... @; Tapioca... @; Macaroni, Italian... 18 @ 19; DRIED FRUIT— Apples new... 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; Blackberries... 23 @ 23; Peaches, pared new... 27 @ 29; Peaches, unpared... 13 @ 16.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 19, 1869.

The market has been quite unsettled during the week, and closes dull, with purchasers holding off for better terms. During the few days succeeding our last report, there was much activity in standard goods at very firm prices, but since that time much weakness has been apparent, and in prints a decided break has taken place with a decline of from 1 to 2 cents. As a natural consequence of this decline and also from the lower prices of cotton, the market for all goods has been weak and buyers anticipating still lower prices are unwilling to purchase the same goods which they would otherwise have taken at rates 5 per cent higher. The whole condition of the market depends now so largely upon the course of cotton that we commend to the careful attention of our readers in the dry goods trade, to the report on cotton given on a previous page; this report prepared with the utmost care and labor should be read every week in connection with this review of the dry goods market.

The number of country merchants now in the city is large, the South especially being well represented, and if trade is not checked by the unsettled state of prices a good business should be expected with jobbers.

The following is a comparison of prices on this date (February 19), for six years past:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Cotton.....	80	85	44	32½	24	29
Sheetings.....	42½	52½	29	21½	19	17
Gold.....	159	200	137	137	140	133½
Thread.....	102	137½	110	109	100	90

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.	D. Goods. Val.	packages. Val.	Domestics. pkgs.	Dry Goods. cases.
British W. Indies..	25	\$2,545	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	840	104,750	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	115	18,790	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.	135	10,000	2	567	.....
Peru.....	2	536	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	.....	.....	13	4,201	.....
Br. Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Total this week..	1,120	\$136,798	15	\$5,068	11
Since Jan. 1, 1869....	2,077	239,486	110	43,934	158
Same time 1868.....	2,307	169,546	637	245,657	2,920
“ “ 1860.....	11,702	.....	.....	5,113	.....

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been in moderate demand; but prices are very firm, especially for standard weights, which are in light stock; but few are to be had less than 17c. Agawam 36 inches 13½, Amoskeag A 36 16½, do B 36 16½, Atlantic A 36 17, do H 36 16½-17, do P 36 14, do L 36 14½, do V 33 14½, Appleton A 33 17, Augusta 36 16½, do 30 13½, Bedford R 30 10½, Boott H 27 11½, do O 34 13, do S 40 14½, do W 45 18, Commonwealth O 27 8½, Grafton A 27 9½, Great Falls M 36 14, do S 33 13, Indian Head 36 17, do 30 14½, Indian Orchard A 40 15, do C 36 14½, do BB 36 13, do W 34 12, do NN 36 15, Laconia O 29 15, do B 37 14½, do E 36 11, Lawrence C 36 16½, do E 36 15½, do F 36 14, do G 34 13, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 14, Lyman C 36 15½, do E 36 17, Massachusetts BB 36 14½, do J 30 14, Medford 36 16½, Nashua fine 33 15, do 36 16½, do E 39 17½, Newmarket A 14, Pacific extra 36 17, do H 36 17, do L 36 14½, Pepperell 6-4 30, do 7-4 32½, do 8-4 42½, do 9-4 47½, do 10-4 52½, do 11-4 57½, Pepperell E fine 39 15½, do R 36 14½, do O 33 14, do N 30 12½, do G 30 13½, Pocasset F 30 11½, do K 36 13½, do 40 16½, Saranac fine O 33 15, do R 36 16, do E 39 17, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 16½, Swift River 36 12½, Tiger 27 9½, Tremont M 33 11½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are selling more freely this week than last, and for some popular brands we notice an advance. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 18, do A 36 17, Androscoggin 36 18, Appleton 36 18, Attawaugan XX 36 15½, Atlantic Cambric 36 26, Ballou & Son 36 15, do 33 13½, Bartlett's 36 16½, do 33 15½, do 30 14½, Bates 36 20, do B 33 15, Blackstone 36 16, do D 36 14, Boott B 36 16, do C 33 14½, do E 35 14, do H 28 11½, do O 30 13, do R 27 11, do L 36 15½, do W 45 19, Dwight 36 25, Ellerton E 42 20, do 27 10, Forrest Mills 36 —, Forestdale 36 17, Globe 27 8½, Fruit of the Loom 36 13, Gold Medal 36 15½, Greene M'fg Co 36 18½, do 30 11½, Great Falls K 36 16, do M 33 14½, do S 31 13, do A 33 15, Hill's Temp. Idem 36 17½-18, do 33 16, Hope 36 15½, James 36 16½, do 33 15½, do 31 14½, Lawrence B 36 16, Lonsdale 36 18, Masonville 3-4 18½, Newmarket C 36 15, New York Mills 36 27½, Pepperell 6-4 32½, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Rosebuds 36 17½, Red Bank 36 13, do 32 12, Slater J. & W. 36 15½, Tuscarora 36 22, Utica 5-4 35, do 6-4 40, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Waltham X 33 13½, do 42 16½, do 6-4 32½, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Wamsutta 45 32, do 40½ 29, do 36 25, Washington 33 11½.

BROWN DRILLS are quiet, but with light stock offering prices are firm. Amoskeag 17½, Boott 17½, Grauteville D 17, Laconia 17½, Pepperell 18, Stark A 17½, do H 16½.

PRINTS.—The decline in cotton and print cloths has led to a reduction of ½ to 1 cent on printed calicoes. The first to take the lead in this movement were the agents of the Lancaster and Oriental Print Works,

who made a reduction of ½ cent in their goods. The Merrimac Company followed by a reduction of one cent per yard on all styles of their goods, with the exception of chintz, on which they make a reduction of two cents; the Amoskeag, American, Sprague's and all others, on this movement becoming known followed suit, and the consequence is a general reduction on every print in the market. The decline in the raw material has at last had the influence which has been anxiously looked for by a large number of buyers. Manufacturers have held out long and well, but the constant weakening and decline of the cotton market has brought about what we anticipated would occur a week ago. Allens 13, American Star 7, Amoskeag 12½, Arnolds 11½, Cocheco 14, Conestoga 13, Durnell's 13½, Freeman 11½, Gloucester 13, Hamilton 13½, Home 8½, Lancaster 12½, London mourning 12½, Mallory 13, Manchester 13, Merrimac D 13½, do pink and purple 14, do W 14½, Oriental 12½, Pacific 13½, Richmond's 13½, Simpson Mourning 12½, Sprague's purple and pink 14, do blue and white 14½, do fancy 13, do shirtings 14½, Victory 11, Wamsutta 10, Wauregan 12.

GINGHAMS are slow of sale at this season of the year. There is a fair assortment on the market. Prices show no change from last week. Allamance plaid 18, Caledonia 14½, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16½, Lancaster 17, Manchester 13½.

MUSLIN DELAINES are very dull, and agents are reluctant about offering their new patterns in the present state of the market. The few new styles which are on the market are selling at 20 cents. Pacific Armures 21, do Alpacas 3-4 plain 25, 6-4 27½, Pekins 25, Orientals 20.

TICKINGS are very firm for medium and heavy makes; but light goods are not so active, and prices favor buyers. Albany 11, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 35, do A 30, do B 25, do C 22, do D 20, Blackstone River 17½, Conestoga 26, do extra 31, Cordis 31, do BB 17½, Hamilton 26, do D 21, Lewiston 26 33½, do 32 30, do 30 24, Mecs. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 32, Pemberton AA 26½, do E 18, Swift River 17½, Thorndike 17, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook 30, York 30 27½, do 32 32½.

STRIPES are in steady demand at last weeks prices. There is no accumulation of stock, and prices are very firm. Albany 11, American 15, Amoskeag 22-23, Boston 15, Everett 13½, Hamilton 22½, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14, do G 14½, Uncasville dark 16, do light 15, Whittenton AA 23, do A 20, do B B 17, do C 15, York 22½.

CHECKS are unchanged. The demand is light, and prices are considered nominal. Caledonia No. 70 26, do 50 24, do 10 25, do 8 19, do 11 22½, do 15 27½, Kennebeck 25, Lanark No. 2 13, Park No. 60 19, do 70 21, do 90 27½, Pequa No 1,200 14½, Star Mills 600 —, do 800 16, Union No 20 25, do 50 27½.

DENIMS are selling in small lots to meet the immediate requirements of the trade. We make no changes in our quotations. Amoskeag 31, Blue Hill 15, Beaver Cr. blue 27½, do CC 18½, Columbian extra 30, Haymaker 18½, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 28½, do BB 26, do CC 21, Pearl River 30, Thorndike 19, Tremont 20.

CORSET JEANS.—These goods continue in good request at firm prices, both for colored and bleached. Amoskeag 15½, Andro coggin 17, Bates 13, Everetts 16, Indian Orch. Imp. 13½, Laconia 15½, Lewiston —, Naumkeag 15½, Newmarket 11, Washington satteen 17.

COTTON BAGS are selling to a moderate extent. Prices are firm. Amoskeag 42½, American 45, Androscoggin 45, Lewiston 45, Stark A 47½.

COTTON YARN AND WARPS are very active, and with light stock. Prices are very firm. Best Georgia cottonyarns Nos 6 to 12 41, Flag warp 4 ply 45, 4 ply cotton twine good 41, extra fine do 42½, extra finished 2 ply jute 25.

CAMBRICS are unchanged in prices. There is a better assortment on the market this week, and holders are not extreme in their views.

CARPETS are in better demand, and there are indications of an early advance in prices.

WOOLENS.—There appears to be no new feature in this branch of trade. The sales are moderate in amount, and prices show little or no variation from last week.

FOREIGN GOODS have been dull during the week, no sales of any importance having taken place. There is not much activity looked for till next month.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb 18, 1868, and the corresponding weeks of 1867 and 1868, have been as follows:

	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,192	\$579,121	1,171	\$539,276	1,507	\$691,112
do cotton...	1,059	373,653	1,340	383,679	1,502	469,074
do silk...	320	343,299	575	516,545	957	695,979
do flax....	1,004	313,703	856	214,405	2,718	3,8,996
Miscellaneous dry goods.	833	172,444	1,005	313,215	3,541	254,398
Total.....	4,408	\$1,778,211	4,947	\$1,996,120	10,228	\$2,419,459
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	662	\$201,576	719	\$297,130	670	\$266,714
do cotton...	545	193,308	786	207,825	483	132,895
do silk....	94	132,243	139	177,057	98	107,801
do flax....	1,093	261,899	836	219,583	572	126,836
Miscellaneous dry goods.	276	41,874	1,461	75,248	4,555	76,238
Total.....	2,770	\$929,900	3,991	\$978,830	6,383	\$710,487
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	4,408	1,778,211	4,947	1,996,120	10,228	2,419,459
Total'w'n upon mak't.	7,178	\$2,703,111	8,938	\$2,974,960	16,611	\$3,129,946
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	610	\$284,147	525	\$210,59	1,180	\$431,949
do cotton...	380	126,589	331	106,422	618	182,845
do silk....	50	57,076	153	285,204	149	140,785
do flax....	133	55,337	320	87,578	699	178,801
Miscellaneous dry goods.	3,212	55,952	223	74,568	2,175	42,166
Total.....	4,385	\$579,101	1,602	\$664,128	4,881	\$976,046
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	4,408	1,778,211	4,947	1,996,120	10,228	2,419,459
Total entered at the port	8,793	\$2,357,312	6,549	\$2,660,248	15,109	\$3,395,505

Dry Goods.

1869.

VELVET RIBBONS.

STRANGE & BROTHER,

AGENTS FOR

Imperial Brand, JBB,

Key Brand,

Steamboat Brand.

NOTICE.—We find upon examination that most of the Velvet Ribbons sold here are cut short. Our Brands measure over 11 yards.

39 AND 41 WALKER STREET.

AMERICAN SILKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

CHENEY BROTHERS.

Machine Twist,

Sewing Silk,

Trams and Organzines,

FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE_CASSIMERES.

Foulards and Florentines,

Pongee Handkerchiefs,

Silk Warp Poplins,

Silk Dress Goods,

Belt Ribbons.

SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

AGENTS:

EDWARD H. ARNOLD & SON,

102 Franklin Street, New York.

CHENEY & MILLIKEN,

4 Otis Street, Boston.

LEONARD BAKER & CO.,

210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

CHASE, STEWART & CO.,

10 and 12 German Street, Baltimore.

REMOVAL.

E. M. BENJAMIN,

IMPORTER OF

Silk Goods & Trimmings

REMOVED FROM

37 WALKER STREET,

TO

326 CANAL STREET,

Between Broadway and Church Street.

PRIZE MEDALS.



OIL CLOTHS. New Paris Patterns. MATINGS, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, White and Red check.

ARRESTS, &c.

For sale on favorable terms by

WILSON & H. TOWNSEND, 20 Race St.

ABX. MILLS

E. J. SHIPMAN.

MILLS & SHIPMAN,

WOOL BROKERS,

NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We are prepared to make cash advances upon Wool, on the spot or in transit.

Commercial Cards.

Theodore Polhemus & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONSAILDUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVERING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES &c. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

United States Bunting Company.

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock.

59 Broad Street, New York.

E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, J. SPENCER TUNNER.

THEODORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special.

GEO. J. BYRD & Co.,

Manufacturers of

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

Nos. 12 & 14 WARREN STREET NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.

ALVAH HALL,

(Late of BYRD & HALL, 12 Warren st.

HAS REMOVED TO

85 WALKER ST., near Broadway,

And carries on the

UMBRELLA & PARASOL BUSINESS

Under the firm of

Hall, Black & Co.,

SPOOL COTTON.

JOHN CLARK, Jr. & CO'S.

Mill End, Glasgow.

IS UNSURPASSED FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.

THOS. RUSSELL, Sole Agent.

88 CHAMBERS STREET, N.Y.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York.

Sole Agents for

JOSEPH GREER'S CHECKS.

Suitana Shawls.

Fond du Lac Blue Jeans.

Fine 6-4 Cheviot Coatings.

Oxford Gold mixed and Brown Jeans.

Shirting Flannels and

Balmoral Skirts.



SHOE THREADS, LINEN THREADS, CARPET THREADS, SEWING MACHINE THREADS, GILL NETT TWINES, FISH LINES, TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

BARBOUR BROTHERS,

99 Chambers Street, Corner Church Street, New York

WORKS, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

Trade Mark for the United States



BEST SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON J. & P. COATS WARRANTED 200 YARDS.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York City

at Paisley, Scotland

Miscellaneous.

JENKINS, VAILL &

PEABODY,

46 LEONARD STREET,

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sole Agents for the sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS,

Of Several MILLS.

LUCIEN MAILLARD.

PIERRE V. DUFLON

L. Maillard & Company,

(Late Thirion, Maillard & Co.)

NO. 312 BROADWAY,

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS,

Have now in store, and are receiving Weekly, their customary supply of

Paris Dress Goods

AND

SHAWLS,

(Manufactured by THEMSELVES.)

Expressly for this market, which are offered to the Trade at Reasonable Prices.

REMOVAL.

Linder, Kingsley & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

White Goods, Laces, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NOS. 13 & 15 LISPENARD STREET.

The Mercantile Agency

REFERENCE BOOK.

The object of this book, as its name implies, is to afford an easy and ready reference in deciding credits. By consulting it the reader may discover at a glance the two most important elements in the claims of every applicant for credit—first, an indication of Capital; and second, the Comparative Credit Standing of the party in the community where he resides.

But while this work is prepared with the most scrupulous care, we are at all times conscious that it inadequately represents the material behind it. Notwithstanding the labor and the great expense which the solid mass of names in agate type implies, the work is only a secondary part of our business; and useful as it may be, is only an indication of the facilities we can afford our subscribers in aiding them to safely dispense credit. THE REFERENCE BOOK is merely an outgrowth of a large and comprehensive system inaugurated and tested by us and our immediate predecessors years before any such publication was dreamed of—a system which has for its basis a statement of all the facts and details gleaned from the best sources of information, which, year by year, as they accumulate, make up the HISTORY of every business man in the country. The accuracy of these details is alike tested and vouched for by their constant use as a basis for credit by the large number of subscribers whose confidence we have enjoyed for a period now extending over a quarter of a century. It is obvious, that with these current histories of all applicants for credit accessible, the merchant who neglects to avail himself of them, and contents himself in the granting of even a single credit with the mere Rating of a Book, does himself very great injustice. He doubles the ordinary risks of credit by leaning upon a meagre and at the best incomplete guide.

We have referred to the matter in the above manner because we notice a dangerous tendency among dispensers of credit (even among our more recent subscribers) to rely purely on the Reference Book. We urge upon them the desirability—nay, the absolute necessity, if they seek to trade safely—to consult the detailed Reports on Record at our various offices. We are certain, from long experience, that they will be amply repaid for the slight labor which such a habit will cause, and convinced that by neglecting to do so they are constantly doing themselves an injustice, increasing the already great risks of credit, and rendering inoperative the extended facilities which we possess to serve them.

The New Book, issued January 1, is the largest and most complete ever issued; is corrected up to within a very short date of publication, and we are sure will meet with the approval of our patrons.

DUN, BARLOW & CO., Proprietors.

335 BROADWAY, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1868. TWENTY-THREE BRANCH and ASSOCIATE OFFICES in the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

ONE THOUSAND MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 MILES REMAIN

To be Finished, [to Open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This Opening will certainly take place Early this Season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted at the average rate of about \$26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AT PAR.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bond, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT, and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent gold interest bonds of the U. S. (the '81's) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of \$26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about \$30,000,000, and the interest \$1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than \$2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

The details of which are as follows:

From Passengers.....	\$1,024,005 97
“ Freight	2,040,233 19
“ Express	51,423 08
“ Mails.....	136,235 59
“ Miscellaneous.....	91,626 27
“ Government troops.....	104,977 77
“ “ freight.....	449,440 33
“ Contractors' men.....	201,179 19
“ “ material.....	968,430 32
Total.....	\$5,066,651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from January 1, in currency.

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 progress 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.

January 20th, 1869.

Insurance.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE
COMPANY.

172 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MAIDEN LANE.
NEW YORK, February 6, 1869,

Cash Capital.....	\$400,000
Cash Assets.....	767,000
Liabilities.....	16,000

A Dividend of (7) SEVEN Per Cent, is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX Per Cent on outstanding Scrip, payable first of April, in cash.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE Per Cent on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1869.

The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the first of April next.

FIFTY (50) Per Cent of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the first of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEF, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD
(OF MISSOURI)

Six Per Cent Gold Bonds

FOR SALE BY THE UNDESIGNED.

The Road is completed, and the net earnings for its fiscal year will be about \$1,200,000, while the interest on the entire Mortgage debt will be \$300,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Parties purchasing before February 1st will get the benefit of the premium on coupons maturing on that date. For further particulars apply to

Clark, Dodge & Co.,
No. 51 Wall Street.

To INVESTORS.

We would remind those seeking FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES that we are still offering of the

Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

Bearing SEVEN PER CENT interest payable semi annually in New York, thirty years to run,

AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

There is not a safer bond, or one of which the interest and principal will be more surely paid, made.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
19 NASSAU STREET.

Thomas J. Pope & Bro.

METALS.

292 PEARL STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK

Steamship Companies.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA,

Touching at Mexican Ports

AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS FOUR TIMES A MONTH.

On the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of Each Month.

Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPELCO.

Departures of 1st and 16th connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of the 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send them down early. An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

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

F. R. RABY, Agent.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS (WEEKLY).—In the following table we compare the reported weekly earnings (gross and per mile) of the leading railroads for several weeks in 1863 and 1869:

Table with columns: Railroads, Week, Miles of road, Gross earnings (1863, 1869), Earn. p. m. (1863, 1869). Rows include Chicago and N. West'n., Chicago, R. Isl. & Pac., Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Western Union.

ERIE RAILWAY.—The Erie Company has secured an Albany connection via Sauguchanna Road from Binghamton. This arrangement will enable the Company to make the same Albany and New England rates as the New York Central.

CHANGEABLE GAUGE CARS are to be used on the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk and other roads between Chicago and Boston. A car can be changed from one gauge to the other in twenty minutes, three at a time being run along a widening or narrowing track.

PENNSYLVANIA, R. R.—The annual report of the Directors of this company says:

"Our arrangements will require a considerable amount of money to be applied, especially to the increase of rolling stock, to render them productive. This it is proposed to raise by giving to the stockholders registered upon the book of the company on the 18th day of April next, the privilege of subscribing to 25 per cent of their holdings at that time in new shares at par. With the proposed increase of capital, the Board entertain no fear of difficulty in dividends of 10 per cent per annum, even if this arrangement should not, as anticipated, increase our net profits to a greater extent than the interest upon the outlays to be incurred. It will appear that the business of the past year would have justified dividends of five per cent semi-annually upon our whole authorized capital, and still leave a surplus of half a million dollars. The proposed increase will make the capital stock about \$33,000,000."

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO AND LAKE SHORE ROADS.—A meeting has been called by the directors of the Cleveland and Toledo and Lake Shore roads to arrange for a consolidation of the two corporations. It is to be held on the 19th of March. The style of the new company will be the Lake Shore Railroad Company. This act on is merely formal as the roads are now entirely under one control.

ERIE AND ITS CLEVELAND CONNECTIONS.—The following statement is made of the position of the Erie Railway in regard to its connection with Cleveland:

"There will be some trouble in securing a line into Cleveland, though it has nominally had the control of two roads, the Cleveland & Mahoning and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. Put the old directors of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, who favor a connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, have obtained an injunction against the new directors and secured the appointment of a receiver in the Pennsylvania interest. Meanwhile the stockholders of the Cleveland & Mahoning road claim that their road reverts to them. They had based it to the Atlantic & Great Western, but with the condition that it should not be subject without their consent. Since the lease of the Atlantic & Great Western to the Erie, the Cleveland & Mahoning stockholders have held a meeting and refused to consent to the subletting of their road. So, though the Erie may be said to have bought two roads to Cleveland, it may be left without any. However, in time it is probable that it will secure one of the roads and perhaps by the time it is ousted from the Cleveland & Mahoning it will gain possession of the Cleveland & Erie. Certainly the Pennsylvania does not need both of those roads, though perhaps it would be glad to keep the Erie from them as a retaliation for its raid on the Pennsylvania's Chicago connections.

The distances by the Erie routes to its chief western termini are as follows:

Table listing distances to Buffalo (423 miles), Dunkirk (459 miles), Cleveland (630 miles), Cincinnati (863 miles), St. Louis (1,203 miles).

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table showing monthly earnings for various railroads from 1866 to 1869. Includes sections for Atlantic & Great Western, Erie Railway, Michigan So. & N. Indiana, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, St. L. Alton & T. Haute., Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Toledo, Wab. & Western, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Western Union.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns for COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend (Periods, Last paid, rate), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask), and COMPANIES (Marked thus * are leased roads, Stock out-standing, Dividend, FRIDAY). Rows include various railroad and canal companies like Albany and Susquehanna, Atlantic & St. Lawrence, etc.

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

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and N.B. (Where the total Funded Debt is not given in detail in the 2d column it is expressed by the figures in brackets after the Co's name).

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

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

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stocks listing companies like Albany & Boston, Lake Superior, and others, with columns for 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 Ad's Elmore, Holman, and others, with columns for bid and ask prices.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stocks listing companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American Exchange, and others, with columns for capital, net assets, dividends, and last paid dates.

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 columns for par value, capital, dividends, price, and bonded debt.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

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

Anchor-Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Of 200 lb and upward per lb 8 @ ..

Ashes-Duty: 20 per cent ad val. Pot, 1st sort... per 100 lb 7 75 @ 8 00 Pearl, 1st sort... nominal.

Beeswax-Duty: 20 per cent ad val. American yellow... per lb 48 @ 49

Bones-Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande shin... per ton 29 00 @ 10 00

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

Breadstuffs-See special report.

Bricks. Common hard... per M. 19 00 @ 22 00 Crotons... 19 00 @ 22 00 Philadelphia Fronts... 45 00 @ 50 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-

Fresh pall... 48 @ 50 State firkins, prime... 45 @ 48 State firkins, ordinary... 42 @ 43 State, hf-firk., prime... 46 @ 49 State, hf-firk., ordin'y... 42 @ 44 Welsh tubs, prime... 45 @ 48 Welsh tubs, ordinary... 38 @ 42 Western, good... 30 @ 35 Western, fair... 28 @ 32 Penn., dairy, prime... 41 @ 46 Penn., dairy, good... 38 @ 41 Canada... 38 @ 41 Grease... 28 @ 30 Cheese-

Factory prime... per lb 21 @ 22 Factory fair... 19 @ 20 Fa-m Dairies prime... 20 @ 21 Farm Dairies fair... 18 @ 19 Farm Dairies common... 16 @ 18 Skimmed... 10 @ 15

Candles-Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 8; t. carine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Refined sperm, city... 48 @ 48 Sperm, patent... 58 @ 58 Stearic... 30 @ 31 Adamantine... 21 @ 22

Cement-Rosendale per bl... 2 50

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 00 @ Liverpool Gas Cannel... 13 00 @ Liverp'l House Cannel... 16 00 @ Liverpool Orrel... 20 00 @ Anthracite... per ton of 2,000 lb... 8 00 @ 9 00

Cocoa-Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracac (in bond)(gold) per lb 14 @ 15 Maracibo do... (gold) 28 @ 30 Guayaquil do... (gold) 10 @ 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... @ Pig Chile... @ American Ingot... @

Cordage-Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila... per lb 21 @ 22 Tarred Russia... 17 @ Bolt Rope, Russia... @

Corks-Duty, 50 per cent ad val. 1st Regular, qrts per gro 55 @ 70 do Superfine... 1 40 @ 1 70 1st Regular, Pints... 35 @ 50 Mineral... 60 @ 70 Phial... 12 @ 40

Cotton-See special report.

Drugs and Dyes-Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 30 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafedati, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val; Balsam Copivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 per cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb.; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Caster Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 10; Caustic Soda, 1 1/4; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent.; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val.; Opium, \$250; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Reddo, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val.; Sal Aratus, 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... @ 20 Aloes, Cape... per lb 75 @ 85 Alum... 34 @ 35 Annato, good to prime... 1 00 @ 1 3/4 Antimony, Reg. of, g'd... 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4 Argols, Crude... 18 @ 18 Argols, Refined, gold... 23 @ 27 Arsenic, Powdered... 24 @ Assafetida... 25 @ 40 Balsam Copivi... 78 @ 80 Balsam Tolu... 1 25 @ Balsam Peru... @ 3 50 Bark Petayo... 45 @ Berries, Persian, gold... 27 @ 31 Bi Carb. Soda, New-castle, gold... 3 95 @ 4 00 Bi Chromate Potash... 17 @ 17 1/2 Bleaching Powder... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Borax, Refined... 35 @ 36 Brimstone, Crude per lb... (gold) 50 00 @ 52 50 Brimstone, Am. Roll per lb... 4 @ 4 1/2 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... (gold) @ 30 Camphor, Refined... 1 05 @ Cantharides... 1 18 1/2 @ Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 18 @ Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 25 @ 4 60 Castor Oil... @ 31 Chamomile Flow's per lb... 30 @ 35 Chlorate Potash (gold) 33 @ Caustic Soda... 4 1/2 @ 5 Caraway Seed... 17 1/2 @ Coriander Seed... 14 @ 15 Cochineal, Hon. (gold) 83 @ 90 Cochineal, Mexic'n (g'd) @ 70 Copperas, American... 11 @ 24 Cream Tartar, pr. (gold) 30 1/2 @ 31 Cubebs, East India... 30 @ Cutch... 8 1/2 @ Epsom Salts... 3 1/2 @ 4 Extract Logwood... 11 1/2 @ Fennell Seed... 17 @ Flowers, Benzoin, per oz. 80 @ 60 Gambier... gold 4 @ 4 1/2 Gamboge... 1 75 @ 2 00 Ginseng, West... 90 @ 95 Ginseng, Southern... @ 1 00 Gum Arabic, Picked... 55 @ 75 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 37 @ 49 Gum Benzoin... 60 @ 85 Gum Kowrie... 80 @ 84 Gum Gedda... gold @ 16 Gum Damar... 45 @ 51 Gum Myrrh, East India... 55 @ Gum Myrrh, Turkey... 55 @ Gum Senegal... @ 33 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey, gold... 60 @ 1 00 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 60 @ 8 65 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ Ipecacuanha, Brazil... 3 00 @ 3 75 Ispal, 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 @ 31 Madder, Dutch (gold) @ 14 do, French, E.F.F. do 16 1/2 @

Manna, large flake... 1 70 @ 1 75 Manna, small flake... 95 @ Mustard Seed, Cal... @ 10 1/2 Mustard Seed, Trieste... 14 @ Nutgalls Blue Aleppo... 35 @ Oil Anis... @ 3 75 Oil Cassia... @ 3 50 Oil Bergamot... 5 50 @ 6 00 Oil Lemon... 4 12 1/2 @ 4 50 Oil Peppermint, pure... 5 27 1/2 @ 5 50 Oil Vitriol... 34 @ Opium, Turkey, (gold) 11 00 @ Oxalic Acid... @ 32 Phosphorus... @ 95 Prussiate Potash... 36 @ Quicksilver... 76 @ 77 Rhubarb, China... 2 25 @ Sago, Pealed... 8 1/2 @ 10 Salaratus... 20 @ Sal Am'iac, Ref... 9 1/2 @ Sal Soda, Newcastle... 1 67 1/2 @ 1 75 Sarsaparilla, H. g'd in b'd... 25 @ 30 Sarsaparilla, Mex... @ 10 Seneca Root... 50 @ Senna, Alexandria... 25 @ 50 Senna, East India... 20 @ Shell Lac... 43 @ 47 Soda Ash (80 per cent) (g'd) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Sugar L'd, We... @ 25 Sulp Quinine, Am per oz... @ 2 45 Sulphate Morphine... @ 12 75 Tart'c Acid, (g'd) per lb... @ 50 Tapioca... 11 1/2 @ Verdigris, dry & ex dry... 50 @ 52 Vitriol, Blue... 13 1/2 @ 14

Duck-Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Ravens, Light... per peo 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... 25 60 @ 28 00 Fustic, Tampico, gold... @ 25 00 Fustic, Jamaica... @ 24 00 Fustic, Savanilla... 23 00 @ 25 00 Fustic, Maracaibo... 23 00 @ Logwood, Laguna... @ Logwood, Cam... @ Logwood, Hond... @ 25 00 Logwood, Tabasco... @ Logwood, St. Dom... 27 00 @ Logwood, Jamaica... 19 00 @ 20 00 Limawood... 100 30 @ Barwood... 26 00 @ Sapanwood, Manila... 70 00 @

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

Fish-Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Dry Cod... per cwt. 7 50 @ 8 50 Pickled Scale... per bbl. 5 00 @ 5 50 Pickled Cod... per bbl. 6 25 @ 6 50 Mackerel, No. 1, New shore... 24 00 @ 24 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax... @ Mackerel, No. 1, by new 27 50 @ 28 00 Mackerel, No. 2, Bay'nw... @ Mackerel, No. 2, Ha ax 19 00 @ 20 00 Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. 1 pge 14 00 @ 15 00 Mackerel, Shore, No. 2 18 00 @ 18 50 Mac, No. 3, Mass, med. 13 00 @ 13 50 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1 28 00 @ 30 00 Salmon, Pickled, per c. 34 00 @ 35 00 Herring, Sealed per box... 50 @ 55 Herring, No. 1... 35 @ 38 Herring, pickled per bbl. 6 00 @ 9 00

Flax-Duty: \$15 per ton. North River... per lb @

Fruits-See special report.

Furs and Skins -Duty, 10 per cent Beaver, Dark... per skin 1 00 @ 5 00 do Pale... 1 00 @ 4 00 Bear, Black... 3 00 @ 10 00 do brown... 2 00 @ 8 00 Badger... 50 @ 75 Cat, Wild... 25 @ 75 do House... 10 @ 20 Fisher... 4 00 @ 10 00 Fox, Silver... 5 00 @ 50 00 do Cross... 3 00 @ 5 00 do Red... 1 70 @ 2 25 do Grey... 1 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... 3 00 @ 9 00 Musquash, Fall... 10 @ 20 Opossum... 3 @ 10 Raccoon... 40 @ 1 25 Skunk, Black... 50 @ 1 5

Skins-Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Goat, Curacao per lb cur... 47 1/2 @ 51 do Buenos A... cur... 42 1/2 @ 50 do Vera Cruz... gold 5 1/2 @ 55 do Tampico... gold @ 57 1/2 do Matamoros... gold 55 @ 57 1/2 do Payta... cur... @ 50 do Cape... cur... 48 @ 51 Deer, San Juan per lb gold 43 @ do Central America... @ 52 1/2 do Honduras... gold @ 50 do Sisal... gold @ 50 do Para... gold @ 50 do Vera Cruz... gold @ 52 do Missouri... gold @ do Texas... gold @

Deer, Arkansas gold... @ do Florida... gold... @

Glass-Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Platenot over 10x15 inches 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents per square foot above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2 over that, and not over 16x24, 2 over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

American Window-1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

Subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 per cent 6x 8 to 7x9... per 50 ft 7 75 @ 6 00 8x10 to 10x15... 8 25 @ 6 50 11x11 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: 11s of Mar. 11 Discount 45 @ 50 per cent 6x 8 to 8x10... per 50 feet 8 50 @ 6 25 8x11 to 10x15... 9 00 @ 6 75 11x14 to 12x18... 10 00 @ 7 56 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 ct. 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... 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2

Gunny Cloth-Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard, y'd... @ 21 1/2

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 Ride... 6 50 @ Meal... 6 00 @ Deer... 5 50 @ Sporting, in 1 lb canisters per lb... 86 @ 1 06

Hair-Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mixed per lb gold 27 @ Buenos Ayres, mixed... @ 26 Hog, Western, unwash, cur... @ 10

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 Tampico 1 cent per lb. Amer. Dressed, per ton 250 00 @ 275 00 do Undressed... 175 00 @ 200 00 Russia, Clean... 250 00 @ Italian... (gold) 250 00 @ 260 00 Manila... per lb... (gold) 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2 Sisal... 9 1/2 @ 10 Tampico... @ Jute... (gold) 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

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

Buenos Ayres per lb g'd 23 @ 23 1/2 Montevideo... do 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2 Rio Grande... do 23 @ 23 1/2 Orinoco... do 22 @ 22 1/2 California... do 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2 San Juan... do 20 1/2 @ 22 Matamoros... do 18 @ 20 Vera Cruz... do 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Tampico... do 20 @ 21 Bogota... do 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Porto Cabello... do 20 @ 21 Maracaibo... do 15 @ 17 Truxillo... do 21 @ 22 Bahia... do 15 @ 17 Rio Hache... do 16 @ 17 1/2 Curacoa... do 16 @ 18 S. Domingo & Pt. au Platt... do 16 @ 18 Texas... do 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Western... do 17 @ 18

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

Upper Leather Stock—	
E. A. & Rio Gr. Kip	.. @ 25
Sierra Leone.. cash	29 @ 30
Gambia & Bissau..	25 @ 25
Zaibar.....	26 @ 21
East India Stock—	
Calcutta, city sl'hter	.. @ ..
do p. gold.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Calcutta, dead green	14 @ ..
do buffalo, p'lb	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Manilla & Batavia,	.. @ ..
buffalo.....	.. @ ..
Honey—Duty, 20 cent p' gallon.	
Cuba (duty paid) (gr'd	.. @ ..
.. p' gall.	87 @ 88
Hops—Duty: 5 cents p' lb.	
Crop of 1868.....	10 @ 13
do of 1867.....	.. @ ..
Bavarian.....	15 @ 21
Horns—Duty, 10 p' cent. ad val.	
Ox, Rio Grande.....	8 @ 8 00
Ox, American.....	.. @ 6 00
India Rubber—Duty, 10 p' cent.	
ad val.	.. @ ..
Para, Fine.....	.. @ 80
Para, Medium.....	.. @ ..
Para, Coarse.....	47 @ ..
East India.....	.. @ ..
Carthagana, &c.....	35 @ 33
Indigo—Duty FREE.	
Bengal..... (old) p' lb	1 75 @ 2 25
do..... (gold)	.. @ ..
Madras..... (gold)	80 @ 1 10
Manila..... (gold)	70 @ 1 02 1/2
Guatemala..... (gold)	1 20 @ 1 45
Caraccas..... (gold)	.. @ 1 15
Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents p' lb.	
Railroad, 70 cents p' 100 lb; Boiler	and Plate, 1 1/2 cents p' lb; Sheet, Band,
Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents p' lb;	Pig, \$9 p' ton; Polished Sheet, 2
cents p' lb.	.. @ ..
Pig, Scotch, No 1.	.. @ ..
.. p' ton	47 9/16 @ 43 00
Pig, American, No. 1.	46 00 @ 41 00
Pig, American, No. 2.	37 0 @ 38 00
Bar, Ref'd Eng & Amer	81 60 @ 87 50
Bar, Swedes, assorted	.. @ ..
sizes (In gold).....	82 50 @ 87 50
Bar Swedes, ordinary	
sizes.....	140 00 @ 150 00
Bar, English and Amer-	.. @ ..
ican, Refined.....	95 70 @ 100 00
do do Common.....	.. @ 90 00
do do.....	125 0 @ 160 00
do do.....	130 00 @ 150 00
do do.....	122 50 @ 125 00
do do.....	120 00 @ 125 00
do do.....	160 00 @ 155 00
do do.....	127 50 @ 135 00
do do.....	9 @ 10 1/2
do do.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do.....	5 1/2 @ 7
do do.....	54 0 @ 55 00
do do.....	75 00 @ 78 00
Ivory—Duty, 10 p' cent ad val.	
East India, Prime p' lb	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 p' 100 lb; Old	
Lead, 1 1/2 cents p' lb; Pipe and Sheet,	2 1/2 cents p' lb.
Galena..... p' 100 lb	.. @ ..
Spanish..... (gold)	6 25 @ 6 35
German..... (gold)	6 25 @ 6 42 1/2
English..... (gold)	6 41 @ 6 87 1/2
Bar.....	.. @ 10 50
Pipe and Sheet.....	.. @ 12 00
Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80	
p' cent ad val.	.. @ ..
—cash. p' lb.—	
Oak, sl'hter, heavy p' lb	88 @ 45
do do middle	33 @ 44
do do light.	86 @ 40
do do crop, heavy	40 @ 42
do do middle	42 @ 46
do do light.	42 @ 46
Oak, rough slaughter.	38 @ 44
Hem'lk, B. A., &c., h'y	24 @ 29
do do middle.	30 @ 32
do do light.	30 @ 32
do do Califor., heavy	27 @ 28
do do middle.	28 1/2 @ 31
do do light.	29 @ 31
do do Orino., heavy.	25 @ 27
do do middle	29 @ 30
do do light.	29 @ 30
do do rough.....	85 @ 39
do do good damaged	26 @ 28
do do poor do	21 @ 24
Lime—Duty: 10 p' cent ad val.	
Rockland, com. p' bbl.	.. @ 1 25
do heavy.....	.. @ 2 00
Lumber, &c.—Duty: Lumber, 20	
p' cent ad val.; Staves, 10 p' cent ad	val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE.
Bird's-eye maple, logs, p' ft.	6 @ 7
Black walnut..... p' M. ft.	75 00 @ 85 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	.. @ ..
.. p' M. ft.....	33 00 @ 35 00
White oak, logs p' cub. ft.	.. @ 50
do plank, p' M. ft.	55 00 @ 60 00
Pper & W wood b'ds & S	.. @ ..
.. @ ..	45 00 @ 45 50

Cherry boards and plank.....	70 00 @ 80 00
Oak and ash.....	45 00 @ 50 00
Maple and birch.....	30 00 @ 45 00
White pine boards.....	23 00 @ 27 00
White pine merchantable	.. @ ..
bx boards.....	27 00 @ 30 00
Clear pine.....	60 00 @ 70 00
Laths..... p' M	.. @ 3 30
Hemlock... 3x1, per piece	.. @ 22
do ... 4x5, do	.. @ 50
do ... bds, do	22 @ 25
Spruce ... bds, do	23 @ 23
do plk 1 1/2 in. do	31 @ 32
do do 2 in. do	35 @ 50
do strips, 2x1 do	18 @ 20
do per Mft. 19	00 @ 22 00
Mahogany, Cedar, Rose-	
wood—Duty free.	.. @ ..
Mahogany St. Domingo	.. @ ..
go, crotches p' ft.	25 @ 50
do St. Domingo,	.. @ ..
ordinary logs.....	7 @ 10
do Port-au-Platt,	.. @ ..
crotches.....	30 @ 40
do Port-au-Platt,	.. @ ..
logs.....	10 @ 14
do Nuevitas.....	10 @ 14
do Mansanilla ..	8 @ 10
do Mexican.....	11 @ 15
do Honduras	.. @ ..
(American wood).....	14 @ 20
Cedar, Nuevitas.....	12 @ 13
do Mansanilla.....	12 @ 13
do Mexican.....	8 @ 10
do Florida, p' c. ft.	25 @ 75
Rosewood, R. Jan. p' lb	5 @ 8
do Bahia.....	4 @ 6
Molasses.—See special report.	
Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2;	
horse shoe 2 cents p' lb.	.. @ ..
Cut, 4d. @ 6d. p' 100 lb	5 12 1/2 @ 5 25
Clinch.....	6 62 1/2 @ 6 75
Horse shoe, (7d) p' lb	27 @ 30
Copper.....	56 @ ..
Yellow metal.....	27 @ ..
Zinc.....	18 @ ..
Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of	
turpentine 30 cents p' gallon; crude	Turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20
p' cent ad val.	.. @ ..
Turpentine, s. ft. p' 280 lb	4 6 1/2 @ 4 75
Par. N. County p' bbl.	3 10 @ 3 25
Tar, Wilmington.....	3 75 @ 4 00
Pitch City.....	2 75 @ 2 87 1/2
Spi-turpentine p' lb	55 @ ..
Rosin, com'n. p' 280 lb	2 40 @ 2 42 1/2
do strained.....	2 45 @ 2 55
do No. 2.....	2 65 @ 2 80
do No. 1.....	3 00 @ 4 25
do Pale.....	4 50 @ 6 00
do extra pale.....	6 50 @ 8 00
Oakum—Duty fr., p' lb	
8 @ 11	.. @ ..
Oil Cake—Duty: 20 p' cent ad val.	
City thin obl'g, in bbls.	.. @ ..
.. p' ton.	.. @ 10 00
do in bags, 53 lb	.. @ ..
West. thin obl'g, do	56 25 @ ..
Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and	
rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad	oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning
fluid, 50 cents p' gallon; palm, seal,	and cocoa nut, 10 p' cent ad val.;
sperm and whale or other fish (for-	foreign fisheries), 20 p' cent ad val.
Olive, Mar's, qs (gold)	.. @ ..
per case.....	4 10 @ 4 15
do in casks, p' gall.	1 80 @ ..
Palm.....	.. @ ..
Linseed, city..... p' gall.	1 0 1/2 @ 1 05
Whale, crude.....	1 20 @ ..
do bleached winter	1 28 @ ..
Sperm, crude.....	2 0 @ ..
do wint. bleach.....	2 15 @ 2 21
Lard oil, prime.....	.. @ 1 75
Red oil, city dist. Blain	97 @ 1 00
do saponified, west'n	97 @ ..
Bank.....	90 @ 95
Straits.....	90 @ 1 00
Paraffine, 28 & 30 gr.	.. @ ..
Lubricating.....	30 @ 40
Paints—Duty: on white lead, red	
lead, and litharge, dry or ground in	oil, 3 cents p' lb; Paris white and
whiting, 1 cent p' lb; dry ochres, 56	cents p' 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents
p' lb; ochre, ground in oil, 50 p' 100	lb; Spanish brown 25 p' cent ad val.;
China clay, \$5 p' ton; Venetian red	and vermilion 25 p' cent ad val.;
white chalk, \$10 p' ton.	.. @ ..
Litharge, City..... p' lb	.. @ 11
Lead, red, City.....	.. @ 11
do white, American,	.. @ 13 1/2
pure, in oil.....	.. @ ..
do white, American,	.. @ 12
pure, dry.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Zinc, white, American,	.. @ ..
dry, 1 lb.....	7 1/2 @ 8
do white, American,	.. @ ..
No. 1, in oil.....	8 @ 11
do White, French, dry	1 1/2 @ 12
do white, French, in	.. @ ..
oil.....	11 @ 17
Ochre, yellow, French,	.. @ ..
dry.....	2 @ 2 1/2
do ground, in oil.....	8 @ 10
Spanish brown, dry p'	.. @ ..
100 lb.....	1 00 @ 1 25
do gr'd in oil p' lb	8 @ 9
Paris wh., No. 1.....	2 75 @ 2 87 1/2
Chrom, yellow, dry.....	15 @ 35
Whitlag, Amer p' 100 lb	2 30 @ ..
Vermilion, China, p' lb	1 02 @ 1 10

Vermillion, Trieste... 1 00 @ 1 05		
do Cal..... 1 10 @ ..		
do Amer. com..... 2 @ 27		
Venet. red (N.C.) p' cwt 2 50 @ 2 62 1/2		
Carmine, city made p' lb	10 00 @ 20 00	
Plumbago.....	.. @ 6	
China clay, p' ton	27 00 @ 25 00	
Chalk..... p' lb.	.. @ 1 1/2	
Chalk, block..... p' ton	23 00 @ 24 00	
Barytes, American p' lb	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	
Barytes, Foreign.....	.. @ ..	
Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents;		
refined, 40 cents p' gallon.	.. @ ..	
Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. p' gal	26 @ 26 1/2	
do in bulk.....	22 @ 22 1/2	
refined in bond, prime	.. @ ..	
L. S. to W. (110 @	115 test).....	.. @ ..
do Standard whit	37 @ ..	
Naptha, refined, 68-73	.. @ ..	
grav.....	12 1/2 @ 13	
Residuum..... p' bbl.	4 50 @ 5 00	
Provisions—Duty: beef and pork,		
1 ct; lams, bacon, and lard, 2 cts p' lb	.. @ ..	
Pork, new mess, p' bbl 32 3/4 @ 32 75	.. @ ..	
Pork, old mess.....	32 00 @ ..	
Pork, prime mess.....	29 00 @ 31 00	
do prime.....	26 50 @ 27 25	
Beef, plain mess.....	9 30 @ 16 50	
do extra mess.....	14 0 @ 19 50	
do hams, new.....	29 0 @ 31 00	
Hams..... p' lb	20 @ 21	
Shoulders.....	15 1/2 @ 16	
Lard.....	18 @ 19 1/2	
Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents p' lb.;		
paddy 1 1/2 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents	p' lb.	
Carolina..... p' 100 lb	9 50 @ 19 00	
Rangoon Dress'd, gold	6 25 @ 6 75	
In board.....	3 50 @ 4 00	
Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents p' 100 lb;		
bulk, 18 cents p' 100 lb.	.. @ ..	
Turks Islands p' bush.	42 @ 41	
Cadiz.....	.. @ ..	
Liverpool, gr'd sack	1 85 @ ..	
do fine, Ashton's (s'd)	2 50 @ ..	
do fine, Worthing's	2 60 @ ..	
Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents;		
refined and partially refined, 3 cents;	nitrate soda, 1 cent p' lb.	
Refined, pure..... p' lb	15 1/2 @ ..	
Crude.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	
Nitrate soda..... gold	5 @ 5 1/2	
Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp,		
1/2 cent p' lb; canary, \$1 p' bushel of	60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 p' cent	
ad val.	.. @ ..	
Clover..... p' lb	15 @ 16	
Timothy, reaped p' bus	3 60 @ 3 75	
Canary..... p' bus	4 0 @ 5 50	
Hemp.....	2 0 @ 2 40	
Lins'd Am. rough p' bus	2 60 @ 2 70	
do Calc'a, Boston, gr'd	2 25 @ ..	
do do New Yk, gr'd	2 30 @ 2 32 1/2	
Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents p' lb.		
Drop..... p' lb	12 @ ..	
Buck.....	13 @ ..	
Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk,		
35 p' cent.	.. @ ..	
Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3. p' lb	.. @ ..	
Paysama, superior,	.. @ ..	
No. 1 @ 1.....	6 75 @ 9 00	
do medium, No. 2.....	.. @ ..	
Canton, re-reel, No. 2	7 50 @ 7 75	
Canton, Extra Fine.....	8 00 @ 9 00	
Japan, superior.....	10 50 @ 12 00	
do Good.....	7 50 @ ..	
do Medium.....	9 0 @ ..	
Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and		
plates, \$1 50 p' 100 lbs.	.. @ ..	
Plates, for p' 100 lb gold	6 50 @ ..	
do domestic p' lb	10 @ 11 1/2	
Spices.—See special report.		
Spirits—Duty: Brandy, for first proof		
\$3 p' gallon; Gin, rum and whiskey,	for first proof, \$2 50 p' gallon.	
Brandy, Otard, Dupuy	.. @ ..	
& o. (gold) p' gal.	5 50 @ 13 00	
Brandy, Pinet, Castil-	.. @ ..	
lon & Co (gold)	5 50 @ 17 00	
do Hennessy (gold)	5 50 @ 18 00	
do Marett & Co (g'd)	5 50 @ 10 00	
do Legere Freres do	5 50 @ 10 00	
do oth for. b'ds (g'd)	.. @ ..	
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 35	
Domestic Liquors—Cash.		
Brandy, gin & p. spl'ts in bi	05 @ 1 10	
Rum, pure.....	1 65 @ 1 10	
Whiskey.....	97 @ 1 00	
Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued		
at 7 cents p' lb or under, 2 1/2 cents;	over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cts	
p' lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents p' lb	and 10 p' cent ad val. (Store prices.)	
English, cast, p' lb	18 @ 23	
English, spring.....	10 @ 12 1/2	
English blister.....	11 1/2 @ 21	
English machinery.....	18 1/2 @ 16 1/2	
English German.....	.. @ ..	
American blister.....	10 1/2 @ 16	
American cast Tool	.. @ 19	
American spring do	10 @ 18	
American mach'y do	.. @ 18	
American German, do	10 @ 13	

Sumac—Duty: 10 p' cent ad val.	
Sicily..... p' ton.	50 00 @ 100 00
Sugar.—See special report.	
Tallow—Duty: 1 cent p' lb.	
American, prime, coun-	try and city p' lb..... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Teas.—See special report.	
Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 p'	
cent ad val. Plate and sheets and	terne plates, 25 per cent, ad va.
Banca..... p' lb (gold)	32 @ 32 1/2
Straits..... (gold)	31 @ 31 1/2
English..... (gold)	30 @ ..
Plates, char. I. C. p' box	.. @ 8 75
do I. C. Coke.....	7 00 @ 8 00
do Terne Charcoal	8 00 @ 8 25
do Terne Coke.....	6 12 1/2 @ 6 25
Tobacco.—See special report.	
Wines—Duty: Value not over 50 ct;	
p' gallon, 20 cents p' gallon, and 25 p'	cent. ad val.; over 50 and not over
100, 50 cents p' gallon and 25 p' cent.	ad val.; over \$1 p' gallon, \$1 p' gal-
lon and 25 p' cent ad val.	.. @ ..
Madeira..... p' gall.	3 50 @ 7 00
Sherry.....	1 25 @ 9 00
Port.....	2 00 @ 7 50
Burgundy port. (gold)	75 @ 1 25
Lisbon..... (gold)	2 2 @ 3 50
Sicily Madeira..... (gold)	1 0 @ 1 25
Red, Span. & Sicily (g)	90 @ 1 00
Marseilles Mad'ra (g'd)	70 @ 85
Marseilles Port. (gold)	80 @ 1 60
Malaga dry..... (gold)	1 00 @ 1 25
Malaga, sweet..... (gold)	1 10 @ 1 25
Claret..... gold. p' cask	35 00 @ 60 00
Claret..... gold. p' doz	2 65 @ 9 00
Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 10, uncovered	
\$2 to \$3 5. p' 100 lb, and 15 p' cent ad	val.
Iron No. 0 to 18.. List 25 & 5 p' ct. off	Iron Nos. 19 to 26 L's. 31 & 5 p' ct. off
Iron Nos 27 to 36 L's. 31 & 5 p' ct. off	Iron Telegraph, No. 7 to 11
Galv..... p' lb.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Brass (less 20 @ 25 p' cent).....	.. @ ..
Copper.....	.. @ ..
Wool—Duty: Imported in the "or-	
dinary 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 p' lb, 10	cents p' lb and 11 p' cent. ad val.;
over 32 cents p' lb, 12 cents p' lb and	10 p' 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 32 cents or
less p' lb, 10 cents p' lb and 11 p'	cent ad val.; over 32 cents p' lb, 12
cents p' lb and 10 p' 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 p'	lb, 3 cents p' lb; over 12 cents p' lb,
6 cents p' lb. Wool of all classes	imported scoured, three times the
duty as if imported unwashed.	.. @ ..
Am., Sax'y fleccc. p' lb	5 @ 60
do full blood Merino	47 @ 53
do 3/4 & 1/2 Merino..	46 @ 50
do Native & 1/2 Mer.	47 @ 50
do Combining.....	55 @ 60
Extra, pulled.....	42 @ 52
Superfine pulled.....	45 @ 50
No 1, pulled.....	35 @ 40
Califor, fine, unwash'd	34 @ 27
do medium do	33 @ 26
do common, do	30 @ 33
Valpraiso, do	28 @ 30
South Am. Merino do	34 @ 37
do Mestizado	28 @ 32
do Creole do	20 @ 24
do Cordova,	.. @ ..
do washed	33 @ 36
Cape G. Hope, unwash'd	40 @ 42

Financial.

EXTENSION TABLES
(EXCLUSIVELY),
Of Every Style and Quality, at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
150 WOOSTER STREET,
BETWEEN PRINCE AND CUSTON STREET
NEW YORK.

THE ONLY

Genuine Oroide Watches

TO \$12 TO \$20
These watches have a world-wide reputation, are in hunting cases (gentlemen's and ladies' sizes), guaranteed exact time-keepers, and sold at the low price of \$12 each, and are equal in appearance and wear to gold cases. Also, a large variety of beautifully-chased and enameled watches, \$15 and \$20 each. Also, hunting-case silver watches, American and Swiss movements. Fifty styles of Oroide chains, from \$2 to \$8. Gents' pins, sleeve-buttons, collar studs, &c. ladies' sets in great variety, from \$3 to \$8.
Good, active agents wanted. Send two red stamps for circular. All goods can be paid for on delivery. Customers allowed to examine before paying. To any one ordering six watches at one time we will send an extra watch free. Address
JAS. GERARD & Co., Sole Agents,
85 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Safes For Sale

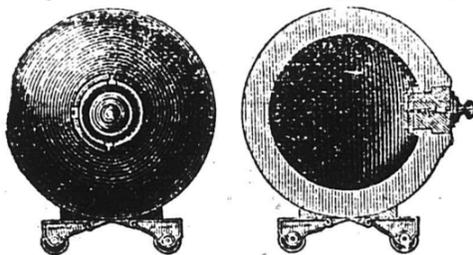
AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
The advertiser having taken in trade two Fire and Burglar Proof Safes will sell them for Cash much below cost. The Safes are perfectly new, never having been removed from the store of the manufacturer and are of the best make and patent. Address
"SAFE," P.O. Box 5.650.

LARGE FIRE!

Brooklyn, May 15, 1868
Messrs. MARVIN & Co., New York,
Gentlemen,—Our planing mill, with Fifty Thousand feet of lumber was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your Aium and Dry Plaster Safe preserved our books, papers, and money in excellent order.
We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.
Yours truly,
SHEARMAN BROS.
This Safe was red hot for several hours, and the ca iron feet were actually melted.
It can be seen at our store, NO. 265 BROADWAY.;
PERFECT



**MARVIN'S
Chrome Iron Spherical**



Burglar Safe

Will resist 1 Burglar Implements for any length of time.

Please send for Catalogue.

MARVIN & Co.,

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

HEBBARD, STRONG & Co.,

SILVERSMITHS.

NO. 17 JOHN STREET

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1869.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on Marine Risks,
from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec.,
1868.....\$3,782,969 82
Premiums on Policies not marked off
1st January, 1868..... 2,563,002 30

Total amount of marine premiums.... \$9,345,972 12

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868 to 31st December, 1868... \$6,807,970 69

Losses paid during the same period.....\$3,081,080 49

Reports of premiums and expenses.....\$1,333,230 61

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York stock, city bonds and other stocks... \$7,587,435 00

Loans secured by stocks and otherwise..... 2,214,100 00

Real estate and bonds and mortgages 210,000 00

Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 29,530 03

Premium notes and bills receivable... 2,953,267 53

Cash in bank 405,548 83

Total amount of assets.....\$11,660,881 39

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 Second of February next.

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 Second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A Dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| J. D. Jones, | J. H. Gail'ard, Jr. |
| Charles Dennis, | C. A. Hand, |
| W. H. H. Moore, | James Low, |
| Henry Coit, | B. J. Howland, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Berj. Babcock, |
| Lewis Curtis, | Robert B. Minturn, |
| Charles H. Russell, | Gordon W. Burnham, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | Frederick Chancey, |
| R. Warren Weston, | R. L. Tylor, |
| Royal Phelps, | Geo S. Stephenson, |
| Caleb Barstow, | William H. Webb, |
| A. P. Pilot, | Paul Spofford, |
| William E. Dodge, | Sheppard Gandy, |
| David Lane, | Francis Skiddy, |
| James Bryce, | Charles P. Burcett, |
| Daniel S. Miller, | Robert O. Fergusson, |
| Wm. Sturgis, | Samuel G. Ward, |
| Henry K. Bogert, | William E. Bunker, |
| Dennis Perkins, | Samuel L. Mitchell, |
| | James G. De Forest. |

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

Insurance

HOME

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL,

Two Million Dollars,
(\$2,000,000.)

ABSTRACT OF THE
Thirty-First Semi-Annual Statement,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1869.

ASSETS.	
Cash balance in bank.....	\$145,795 43
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate.....	1,178,965 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand.....	469,662 00
United States stocks (market value).....	1,404,713 50
State and Municipal stocks and bonds (market value).....	451,895 00
Bank stocks (market value).....	128,976 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1869.....	38,503 17
Balance in hand of agents and in course of transmission.....	95,619 20
Bills receivable (for premiums on inland risks, &c.).....	14,060 94
Other property—miscellaneous items.....	56,157 85
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office.....	6,873 49
Steamer Magnet and wrecking apparatus.....	35,586 81
Government stamps on hand.....	144 00
Total.....	\$3,966,282 30

LIABILITIES.	
Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1869.....	104,097 48
Due stockholders on account of 27th, 28th and 29th dividends.....	2,740 00
	\$105,837 48

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Assistant Secretary.

This Company pays no brokerage, but makes a rebate on city risks, which is, in all cases, deducted from the premium on the face of the policy.

OFFICE OF THE

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY.

New York, January 13th, 1869.
The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:
Outstanding Premiums January 1, 1868.....\$119,049 43
Premiums received from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1868 inclusive..... 524,448 47

Total amount of Marine Premiums.....\$643,497 90

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED NO POLICIES, EXCEPT ON CARGO AND FREIGHT FOR THE VOYAGE.

No Risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned, during the period as above.....\$539,034 44
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less savings, &c., during the same period..... 251,484 90
Return Premiums..... 46,862 74

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank and on hand.....	\$71,949 81
United States and other stocks... ..	532,648 50
Loans on stocks drawing interest.....	188,700 00
	\$813,298 31
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	254,572 95
Subscription notes in advance of premiums	76,900 00
Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	21,457 07
Total assets.....	\$1,166,228 23

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 2d day of February next.

The whole of the outstanding Certificates of the Company of the issue of 1864,

will be redeemed and paid in cash, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A Dividend in Script of FORTY Per Cent is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1868, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the sixth day of April next.

By order of the Board.

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| John K. Myers, | William Leconey |
| A. C. Richards, | John A. Bartow, |
| G. D. H. Gillespie, | Alex. M. Earle, |
| C. E. Milnor, | Oliver K. King, |
| Martin Bates, | Wm. T. Blodgett, |
| Frederick B. Betts, | C. H. Ludington, |
| Moses A. Hoppock, | J. L. Smallwood, |
| W. H. Mellen, | Thomas Eakin, |
| B. W. Bull, | H. C. Southwick, |
| Horace B. Claffin, | Wm. Hegeman, |
| W. M. Richards, | James R. Taylor, |
| Ephraim L. Corning, | Adam T. Bruce, |
| A. S. Barnes, | Albert B. Strage, |
| Egbert Starr, | A. Augustus Low, |
| A. Wesson, | Dean K. Fenner, |
| John A. Hadden, | |

JOHN K. MYERS, President.

WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

AGENCY ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY
pany 62 Wall street, New York, January 4, 1869.—
A Dividend of SIX Per Cent has been made by the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, payable on demand.
New York Stockholders will be paid at this office,
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Dry Goods.

BRAND & GIHON,

Importers & Commission Merchants.
110 DUANE STREET.

IRISH & SCOTCH LINEN GOODS,
In full assortment for the
Jobbing and Clothing Trade

Agents for the sale of
WILLIAM GIHON & SONS'
WHITE LINENS, & C,
BURLAPS, BAGGING,
FLAXSAIL DUCK, & C

TOWNSEND & YALE,

90, 92 & 94 FRANKLIN STREET.

Agents for

Lawrence Manfg Co.

Keystone Knitting Mills.

Germantown Hosiery Mills.

Blackstone Knitting Mills.

Bristol Woolen Mnf'g Co.

Glastenbury Knitting Co.

Pennsylvania Knitting Co.

Winthrop Knitting Co.

Cayudutta Glove Works.

Bronx Tape Company.

N.B. FALCONER & CO

IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY

British Dress Goods,

VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
Umbrella Alpacas and Gingham, & c.,
NO. 217 CHURCH STREET,
Between Walker and Lispenard.

Miscellaneous.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRUGS,

Indigo, Corks, Sponges,
FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, & C.
170 AND 172 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

152 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

GANO, WRIGHT & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton, Flour, Grain and Provisions.

NO. 27 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

THOS. H. BATE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES,
Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.
NO. 7 WARREN STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Scovill Mnf'g. Company,

Manufacturers of

SHEET BRASS,
GERMAN SILVER PLATED METAL,
BRASS BUTT HINGES,

Gilt, Lasting, Brocade, and Fancy Dress Buttons,

Kerosene Oil Burners

And Lamp Trimmings,

And Importers and Dealers in every Description of

Photographic Goods.

No. 4 Beckman street & 36 Park Row, New York,
Manufactory WATERBURY CT.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

NAYLOR & CO.,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
99 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th street

CAST STEEL RAILS,

CAST STEEL TYRES,

Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
Railway Use.

HOUSE IN LONDON:

NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,
34 Old Broad Street,

who give special attention to orders for

Railroad Iron,

as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

EVANS & CO.,

158 PEARL STREET,

Iron and Metals.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

All the approved Brands of No. 1
Scotch Pig Iron,

IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.

In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,

No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

M. BAIRD & Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

All work accurately fitted to gauges and thoroughly
interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship,
Finish, and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

MATTHEW BAIRD. GEO. BURNHAM. CHAS. T. PARRY

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, & c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE

GENUINE SWEDISH DANNE-
MORA IRON. (L)

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

(L) 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
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after the 13th instant.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.