

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. 9.

NEW YORK, JULY 10, 1869.

NO. 211.

Bankers and Brokers.

Marquand, Hill & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
37 WALL STREET,
New York.

JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL,

Stocks, Bonds and Gold, bought and Sold on commission. Business Paper Negotiated.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
BANKERS,
New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,

51 BROAD ST. AND 85 BRUHL.

DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

On the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of Europe.

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

52 Wall Street, New York.

AND

29 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

And Sterling Credits,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy and Sell Massachusetts and New York State Stocks.

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

Citizens Bank of Louisiana

Capital and Reserved Fund,\$3,500,000,
AGENCY,

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

DRAW ON

London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre & Co.
Baring, Brothers & Co, Fould & Co,
LONDON, PARIS,
In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, &c.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best Current Rates.
GOVERNMENT and STATE SECURITIES, GOLD, RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and Sold on Commission.
ADVANCES made upon approved Securities.
COLLECTIONS made, and Loans Negotiated.

W. N. WORTHINGTON,

MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

BANKER AND BROKER,

14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily Balances.

Southern Securities have especial attention.

Collections made on all Southern Points.

McKim, Brothers & Co.,

No. 47 Wall Street, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts

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.

LANCASTER & Co., BROWN, LANCASTER & Co.,
Richmond, Baltimore.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

23 Nassau Street,

OFFER FOR SALE:

Chesapeake and Ohio 1st mtg. 7 p. c. bonds, principal and interest in gold, at 95 and interest.

Petersburg Railroad 1st mtg. 8 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$6,000 per mile), at 92½ and interest.

South Side Railroad 1st mtg. 8 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$6,000 per mile), at 85.

Richmond and York River 1st mtg. 8 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$7,000 per mile), at 85.

Piedmont RR. 1st mtg. 8 p. c. (mtg. \$10,000 per mile), at 90.

Norfolk and Petersburg RR. 2d mtg. 8 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$14,000 per mile, including 1st mtg.), at 82½.

Columbia and Augusta RR. 1st mtg. 7 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$12,000 per mile), at 80.

Richmond and Danville RR. 1st mtg. 6 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$14,000 per mile), at 73.

W. P. VAN DEURSEN,
Chicago.

SWAN & PAYSON
New York.

W. P. VanDeursen & Co.,

BANKERS and BROKERS,

106 LASALLE ST UNION BANK BUILDING).

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Buy and sell STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and GOLD, on Margins—or for Investors at NEW YORK RATES.

GOLD DRAFTS ON NEW YORK 1 OR SALE.

Bankers and Brokers.

Farmer, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received. Collections made in the United States, British Provinces and Europe.

Bills of Exchange drawn on London, Paris, &c.
E. J. FARMER & Co., C. J. HATCH & Co.,
Cleveland, O. Milwaukee, Wis.

LEVY & BORG,

DEALERS IN

Southern and Miscellaneous Securities

No. 41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

E. G. PEARL.

D. F. JETT.

PEARL & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

64 BROADWAY & 19 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on Commission. Southern Securities a specialty.

HENRY MEIGS,

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,

Member of New York Stock Exchange.

(Formerly cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and late of the firm of H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith).

Offers his services for the purchase and sale of Government and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Investments carefully attended to.

TANNER & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 49 Wall street, N. Y.,

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD,

AND SPECIE OF ALL KINDS,

Which they have on hand for immediate delivery. United States Government Securities, Foreign and Domestic exchange. Particular attention given to Collections at all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Remittances made, Loans negotiated and made on securities and business paper. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to draft at sight. Orders executed at the Gold and Stock Exchange with promptness. Contracts in Gold and Stocks carried on the most favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUTHER KOUNTZE,

52 Wall Street, New York.

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at FOUR PER CENT per annum.

Collections made throughout the United States, the British Provinces and Europe.

Governments Securities bought and sold.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight, allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent per annum, credited monthly.

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four cent interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission.

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

Dividends.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GERMANIA
Fire Insurance Company
No. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, July 7th, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of
Five (5) Per Cent.

on the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on demand at the office of the Company.
HUGO HUMANN, Secretary.

Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.

Capital - - - - \$150,000 00
Surplus - - - - 108,186 16

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.
New York, June 9, 1869.

Star Fire Insurance Co.,

No. 96 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, July 1, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
Free from Government Tax, payable on demand.
JAMES H. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 Wall Street,
NEW YORK, June 28, 1869.

AN Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent on the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 30th of June, has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after July first (1st) 1869, free of Government tax.
JOHN P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, July 3, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT IN CASH, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New York, New York, June 22, 1869.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months payable on and after July 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed 23d instant at 3 P.M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next; until which time the transfer books will be closed.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New York, June 22, 1869.—Dividend—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT, free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until July 9, prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW YORK, July 1, 1869.
A Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, free of all taxes, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, MONDAY, 11th July.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, June 26, 1869.
THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent, free from all taxes, payable July 6, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st of July proximo.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, June 22, 1869.
A Dividend of Six Per Cent will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

S. McCLELLAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Financial Notices

FIRST MORTGAGE

Land Grant Sinking Fund

SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF THE
Houston & Texas Central Railway Comp'y.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in New York.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent and accrued interest in currency. The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION, extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction towards the Red River; where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber-lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to \$20,000 per mile. NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Sneppard Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage. The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and Sinking Fund upon its Bonds. For further information apply to
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
55 Wall st., New York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
41 Cedar st., New York.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS
Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railway Co.

Office of the Chief Engineer Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company,
66 EXCHANGE PLACE.
NEW YORK, June 8, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the above office until September 1, 1869, when contracts will be awarded for the grubbing and clearing, grading, masonry, bridging, ballasting, cross-ties and track laying of the following portions of said railroad: First The last fifteen miles on the first division of one hundred and fifty miles, between Jefferson and Paris, Texas, commencing eight miles east and extending seven miles west of the town of Clarksville in Red River County. Second—One hundred and fifty miles, embracing the second division, commencing at Paris and extending west to Palo Pinto County. Specifications, profiles, maps and plans can be examined after the 15th of August, 1869, at the Engineer's office at New York or Jefferson. Proposals must conform to the specification, which will be furnished upon application at either of the above places after August 1, 1869. Evidence of ability to complete contracts will be required and a per centage retained of estimates until each section of five miles is finished. Work upon the first division must be completed by March 1, 1870; the second division must be finished by October 1, 1870. Every facility will be furnished those wishing to inspect the ground on the line of the road, by application in person at the Engineers office in Jefferson. J. M. DANIEL, Engineer-in-chief, Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
City of Louisville, 7 Per Cent Bonds

HAVING TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, interest payable Semi-annually, on the first day of April and October, at the

BANK OF AMERICA, in this City.
A Special Tax has been levied to meet the interest upon these Bonds, and the Sinking Fund for retiring the indebtedness of the City amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The comparatively small debt and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of the finances of the flourishing City of Louisville, make these Bonds one of the safest and most desirable investment securities now offered in the market. Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
40 WALL STREET.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK.

In New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,410,007 27
Overdrafts.....	3,671 15
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	672,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	2,700 00
Due from other national banks.....	239,514 02
Due from other banks and bankers.....	27,220 82
Banking-house.....	35,000 00
Current expenses.....	21,185 84
Taxes paid.....	9,891 50
Cash items, including stamps (as per schedule).....	47,916 78
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	303,085 68
Bills of other national banks.....	20,000 00
Bills of State banks.....	450 00
Specie.....	91,698 61
Legal-tender notes.....	231,350 00
Three per cent certificates.....	300,000 00
Total.....	\$4,415,671 47
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus.....	311,197 69
Discount.....	\$49,308 70
Exchanges.....	1,306 24
Interest.....	37,817 09
Profit and loss.....	937 99—
Circulating notes received from Comptroller.....	\$594,500 00
Less amount on hand.....	16,152 00
Amounting outstanding.....	578,648 00
State bank circulation outstanding.....	8,000 00
Individual deposits.....	1,588,263 05
Certified checks.....	102,803 61
Due to national banks (as per schedule).....	110,231 13
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule).....	23,048 60
Dividends unpaid.....	1,110 00
Uncollected checks.....	303,000 00
Total.....	\$4,415,671 97

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest,
R. BAYLY,
J. M. BRUCK, Jr.,
GEO. B. WHITFIELD, } Directors.

State of New York, county of New York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d day of June, 1869.
THOS. HINWOOD, Notary Public,
in and for the County of New York.

SAFETY!

The Safe Deposit Com'y

OF NEW YORK,
Broadway, Corner of Liberty,
OFFERS

ABSOLUTE SAFETY

IN
SMALL SAFES,
OR
Special Deposits.

No Loss can occur at its Vaults.

The Public (including Ladies), are invited to call and examine its system.

FRANCIS W. JENKS,
PRESIDENT.

The Hope Fire Insurance COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 92 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital.....\$157,000
Net Assets, Dec. 1868..... 223,282

The advantages offered by this Company are fully EQUAL TO any now offered by other reliable companies, 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
The J. W. Riley,
E. Cambreleng,
Joseph Foulke,
Cyrus H. Loutrel,
Jacob Reese,
L. B. Ward,
D. Lydig Suydam,
Fred. Schuchardt,
Henry S. Leverich
Robert Schell,
Wm. H. Terry,
Joseph Grafton,
Amos Robbins,
Jno. W. Mercereau
D. J. Eigenbrodt,
William Remsen,
Stephen Hyatt.
JACOB REESE, President.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK ROBBERY.

The following U. S. Bonds were stolen from the OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, on Sunday, June 27th, 1869:

1862. 5-20's, Coupon Bonds.			
Number	1,591.....	1	\$500
"	1,592.....	1	500
"	1,593.....	1	500
"	1,594.....	1	500
"	1,595.....	1	500
		5	\$2,500

1864. 5-20 U. S. Bonds.			
Number	22,783.....	1	\$1,000
"	43,303.....	1	1,000
"	15,538.....	1	1,000
"	15,539.....	1	1,000
"	15,540.....	1	1,000
"	15,541.....	1	1,000
"	15,542.....	1	1,000
"	124,223 E, 1865.	1	1,000
"	124,224.....	1	1,000
"	124,225.....	1	1,000
"	125,330.....	1	1,000
"	125,332.....	1	1,000
		10	\$10,000

1864. 5-20 Coupon Bonds.			
Number	15,538.....	1	\$1,000
"	15,539.....	1	1,000
"	15,540.....	1	1,000
"	15,541.....	1	1,000
"	15,542.....	1	1,000
		5	\$5,000

July, 1865. 5-20's.			
Letter C, No.	144,973....	1	\$1,000
" F, "	143,961....	1	1,000
" A, "	183,967....	1	1,000
" A, "	81,821....	1	1,000
" D, "	82,586....	1	1,000
		5	\$5,000

1865's.			
Number	46,875.....	1	\$1,000
"	146,959.....	1	1,000
"	146,960.....	1	1,000
"	102,431.....	1	1,000
"	144,991.....	1	1,000
"	141,796.....	1	1,000
"	141,797.....	1	1,000
"	141,798.....	1	1,000

Number	141,799.....	1	\$1,000
"	141,800.....	1	1,000
"	11,917.....	1	1,000
"	33,182.....	1	1,000
"	11,914.....	1	1,000
"	11,912.....	1	1,000
"	11,913.....	1	1,000
"	39,347.....	1	500
"	39,348.....	1	500
"	36,932.....	1	500
"	36,933.....	1	500
"	36,934.....	1	500
"	36,935.....	1	500
"	49,519.....	1	500
"	4,000.....	1	500
"	36,886.....	1	500
"	36,887.....	1	500
"	4,600.....	1	500
"	4,601.....	1	500
"	4,602.....	1	500
"	4,603.....	1	500
"	4,604.....	1	500
"	4,599.....	1	500
		31	\$23,000

1865's. New.			
Number	100,469.....	1	\$1,000
"	100,470.....	1	1,000
"	100,471.....	1	1,000
"	100,472.....	1	1,000
"	100,473.....	1	1,000
"	100,474.....	1	1,000
"	100,475.....	1	1,000
"	100,476.....	1	1,000
"	100,477.....	1	1,000
"	100,478.....	1	1,000
"	100,479.....	1	1,000
"	104,480.....	1	1,000
"	100,481.....	1	1,000
"	100,482.....	1	1,000
"	100,483.....	1	1,000
"	100,484.....	1	1,000
"	100,485.....	1	1,000
"	100,486.....	1	1,000
"	100,487.....	1	1,000
		19	\$19,000

1865. 5-20's.—U. S. Cou on Bonds.			
Number	77,000.....	1	\$500
"	108,722.....	1	100
"	77,055.....	1	500
"	138,064.....	1	1,000
1865.	Letter A, No. 155.....	1	\$500

1865. 5-20 Bonds.			
Number	63,712.....	1	\$1,000
"	19,830.....	1	1,000
"	19,831.....	1	1,000
"	19,832.....	1	1,000

1865. 5-20's—New Issue, July 1st.			
Letter A, No.	99,193....	1	\$1,000
"	99,197....	1	1,000
"	22,175....	1	1,000
"	22,176....	1	1,000
"	22,177....	1	1,000
"	22,178....	1	1,000
"	22,179....	1	1,000
"	59,924....	1	500

1865. New—Due Jan'y and July.			
Number	11,826.....	1	\$1,000
"	827.....	1	1,000
"	828.....	1	1,000
"	829.....	1	1,000
"	830.....	1	1,000
"	831.....	1	1,000
"	11,915.....	1	1,000
"	11,916.....	1	1,000
"	2,996.....	1	1,000
"	942 (Old 65's due Jan'y.	1	500
		10	\$9,000

1865. 5-20 Coupon Bonds.			
Number	124,223.....	1	\$1,000
"	124,224.....	1	1,000
"	124,225.....	1	1,000
"	125,330.....	1	1,000
"	125,332.....	1	1,000
		5	\$5,000

1865. 5-20's—U. S. Coupon Bonds.			
Number	80,286.....	1	\$500
"	80,288.....	1	500
		2	\$1,000

July 1, 1867. 5-20's.			
Letter F, No.	85,970....	1	\$500
"	85,971....	1	500
"	85,972....	1	500
"	85,973....	1	500

1867. 5-20's.			
Number	169,874....	1	\$1,000
"	207,052....	1	1,000
"	207,054....	1	1,000
"	221,612....	1	1,000
		4	\$4,000

Continued on the Next Page.

Bonds Stolen from the Ocean Bank Continued.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Letter C, No. 16,056 and others, with values ranging from \$500 to \$1,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 164,285 and 164,287, with values of \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 126,803 and 74,646, with values of \$1,000 and 500.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 84,046 and others, with values ranging from \$1,000 to \$18,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Letter D, No. 56,575 and 125,040, with values of \$500 and 1,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 38,630 and 38,644, with values of \$500 and 500.

Loan of June 30, 1864. Numbers 99,169 to 99,183 both inclusive, for \$1,000 each.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 184,128 and others, with values ranging from \$1,000 to \$18,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 164,285 and others, with values ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,000.

Bonds Stolen from the Ocean Bank Continued.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 146,314, 146,315, and 146,316, with values of 1,000.

1867. Number 25,145, Land Grant Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, \$1,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 52,552 and others, with values ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,500.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 96,090 and others, with values ranging from \$50 to \$1,900.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 82,353 and others, with values ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 39,231 and others, with values ranging from \$1,000 to \$15,000.

\$30,000 5 20's U. S. Coupon Bonds of 1864, as follows:

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 44,606 and others, with values ranging from \$1,000 to \$22,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 4,663 and others, with values ranging from \$500 to \$500.

Bonds Stolen from the Ocean Bank Continued.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 25,748 and others, with values ranging from 500 to \$8,000.

U. S. Coupon Bonds of January and July 1865:

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 166,740 and others, with values ranging from \$1,000 to \$16,000.

Table listing bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, including Number 92,717 and others, with values ranging from \$500 to \$9,000.

Coupons from 6 per cents of 1881 Bonds, dated November 16, 1861, Nos. 30,085, 30,086, 30,087, 30,088, 31,718, 31,722, 32,895, 101,326, 101,327, 101,337. From U. S. 5-20s, July 1st, 1867, Nos. 118,285 to 118,291 both inclusive.

From 5-20's of 1867, Nos. 155,200 to 155,255, both inclusive \$30 each; three (3) Coupons of each number, due July, 1868, January, 1869 July, 1869. From 10-40's, Nos. 90,991, to 91,040, both inclusive; two (2) Coupons of each number, \$25 each, due November, 1868, and May, 1869.

U. S. Coupon Bonds of 1867. Nos. 165,285, 164,287, 10,833, 156,019, 200,759, 171,733, 207,053.

U. S. 5 20 Coupon Bonds of 1867, Nos. 224,172, 172,338, 107,600, 178,032, 178,133, 211,076, 211,077, 174,566, 174,567, 174,568, 225,893, 176,316, 146,315, 146,314, 146,313, 24,647, 126,488, 126,487, 217,628, 217,629, 217,630, 28,480, 28,481, 28,432, 141,516, for \$1,000 each; \$25,000.

U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds of 1865, interest payable January and July, Nos. 144,978, 183,967, 82,586, 193,961, 81,821, 168,287, 168,288, \$1,000 each, \$7,000. No. 155, \$500.

U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1867, Nos. 16,056, 16,062, 27,801, 39,666, 67,746, 16,063, 16,065, 16,066, 16,068, 115,534, 78,131, 85,964, 85,965, 85,966, 85,967, 85,968, 85,969, 85,970, 85,971, 85,972, 85,973, 85,974, 85,975, \$500 each, \$11,500.

U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 2,506, \$500.

A reward of twenty-five per cent will be paid for the restoration of these Bonds, in whole or in part, and a fair compensation will be paid for the return of the following miscellaneous Bonds:

The Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, 10 Bonds for \$1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive.

Nos. 401 to 600, inclusive, Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for \$500 each (first series). On application to CAPTAIN JOHN S. YOUNG, Detective Bureau and General Inquiry Office, No. 61 Broadway, Rooms 16, 17 and 18.

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. 9.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

NO. 211.

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The Chronicle.

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

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REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

We have often had occasion to defend the National Banking system against the attacks of persons who exaggerated its defects, and overlooked the vast benefits which it has conferred, or is capable of conferring in the financial, industrial and commercial progress of the country. In pleading the cause of the banks, however, we should carefully remember that the system is by no means perfect, and that much remains to be done for its improvement. Of this, we have lately had a striking proof in the spasms which have invaded the money market, and in the exorbitant rates of interest which have been paid in Wall street. That these troubles are caused, in part, by movements over which the banks can exert little direct control, we freely admit. But still, neither the manoeuvres of speculators, the locking up of greenbacks, the absorption of currency in the South, the over-rapid conversion of floating capital into fixed capital, nor the hoarding of money in the Government vaults, would have produced so profound and convulsive a stringency had the banks kept themselves strong, and had our currency been elastic and responsive to the wants of business. It is very evident that the monetary troubles of the past three months have been due to defects in our financial machinery rather

than to any lack of capital. Which ever way we look proofs multiply on every side that our people are growing in wealth and in all the chief conditions of material prosperity. What is wanting, however, is a corresponding elasticity in the financial machinery of the country. Speculators and cliques of capitalists dam up the fertilizing streams of the national wealth and prevent their flowing equally and freely and gently over the whole field of the national industry. We are suffering not because we cannot produce wealth but because our machinery for distributing that wealth is out of order, inelastic, and not sufficiently responsive to the changing pressure upon it and to the varied demands of different seasons of the year.

These facts all point to the currency of the banks as the weakest part of the National system. When the cliques would make trouble in the loan market they always attack the currency and their ingenious devices for locking up currency, and so depleting the current of the active circulation have been often exposed. Why have no such plans ever been set in operation in Paris or in London? The speculators there are as keen, as bold and as shrewd, and wield larger masses of capital. Why do they never resort to the expedient of locking up currency. The reason is obvious. The currency of France and of Great Britain is elastic, and enlarges or contracts with the seasons with the activity of business and with the greater or less demand for money. Our currency, on the contrary, remains rigidly fixed in amount all the year round. It consists first of some four hundred millions of greenbacks and fractional currency, the amount of which was not intended to fluctuate, and secondly of national bank notes, the outstanding amount of which ought to vary from two hundred millions as the minimum, to three hundred millions as the extreme amount authorized by law. The issue of currency is so profitable to the banks that they try to keep afloat all the law allows. If the notes of a bank come back to it they are immediately reissued, and as there is no effective arrangement for redeeming the bank notes, the whole three hundred millions are kept constantly afloat, winter and summer, spring and fall, whether the amount is in excess of the requirements of the country or not.

In no other banking system ever established in Europe or in this country, have private corporations been invested with so much power over the volume of the currency. To say that they should not abuse this power, is nothing to the purpose. The banks are 1,600 independent institutions, spread over the various States, and anxious each to make large profits for its shareholders. The issue of currency is one of the most lucrative parts of the banking business, as it enables the bank to borrow money without interest. While human nature is as it is, every bank will put out and will keep out all the currency it can. And the only way to make

sure that the volume of bank notes shall increase when they are needed for business and shall diminish when the want has passed away, is to make it impossible for the banks to keep out their notes in excess. This is easily to be done. Banking experience has supplied an effective safeguard. It is the safeguard of metropolitan redemption. Let the banks be compelled to redeem their notes at the metropolis, where in time of plethora the notes are sure to accumulate, and we have the best remedy for inelasticity of the currency, which the nature of the case seems to admit.

An unreasonable opposition has been aroused among some of the banks, against any more effective means of redemption than one in use at present. We trust, however, this will pass away. The existing arrangements for redemption are notoriously imperfect and unsatisfactory. This circumstance offers a powerful weapon to the enemies of the banking system, which they are not slow to use. In Congress a large power is known to be arrayed against the banks. Surely it is the part of wisdom for these institutions to correct every abuse, and to strengthen and reform themselves as much as possible. The banks must show to the country that they are not a set of speculative institutions, intent on money-making and greedy of gain, but that they are depositories and trustees of important powers over the currency of the country, and that they do not receive the rich endowments of that trust without doing their best to fulfil its duties. One of the strongest arguments against the banks would be deprived of its force and one of the most threatening dangers which await them in Congress would be removed, if they would voluntarily combine together this summer and organize some effective scheme for central redemption. It is matter for regret that the recent convention in this city did not give more attention to a reform which is infinitely more for the true interests of the banks than almost any other topic, which was prominently discussed.

OUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

We cannot sympathize with the disposition shown in some quarters to underrate the importance of our foreign trade returns, as an index of the balance of accounts between our own and foreign countries. The trade statistics of the country are now placed in charge of a special bureau, and appear to be compiled with the greatest attainable accuracy. It is true, the official returns necessarily omit some items of importance in our account with foreign nations; such, for instance, as the movement in bonds and other securities, the arrivals of gold by immigrants, and the amounts taken out by travelers to Europe, the interest payable upon foreign capital employed here and the ocean freights upon our importations. Our comparative ignorance of these items, however, affords no reason for rejecting information upon the more important movements which constitute four fifths of our whole transactions with other nations.

Some weeks ago, we took occasion to indicate that, while our imports were gaining largely, there was an important decrease in our exports. This tendency toward an adverse trade balance was continued up to about the close of May; when our exports were enlarged by free shipments of breadstuffs and our imports began to exhibit a moderate decline. Returns just issued by Mr. Francis A. Walker, in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, enable us now to form a close approximate estimate of the course of the foreign trade for the first nine months of the past fiscal year, *i. e.*, from July 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869.

We present the following statements, compiled from the official returns, including specie in both the imports and exports, the exports being reduced to gold value in the Government statement so as to compare upon even terms with the imports, which are always entered in specie values:

(1.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES (SPECIE INCLUDED) FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1869.

Imports.		Imports.	
July, 1868.....	\$35,849,916	Dec., 1868.....	\$21,999,176
Aug., ".....	34,539,797	Jan., 1869.....	30,112,634
Sept., ".....	34,526,775	Feb., ".....	35,173,726
Oct., ".....	32,297,545	March, ".....	50,195,334
Nov., ".....	28,903,550		
Total imports—nine months.....		\$303,598,503	
		—Exports—Gold value—	
		Dom exports, Re-exports, and gold. merchandise	
July, 1868.....	\$23,716,354		\$1,640,670
Aug., ".....	19,749,787		1,755,685
Sept., ".....	17,741,801		1,520,042
Oct., ".....	22,454,419		1,558,378
Nov., ".....	23,865,795		1,033,807
Dec., ".....	33,701,950		1,642,707
Jan., 1869.....	27,655,515		1,232,610
Feb., ".....	29,840,223		2,227,540
March, ".....	24,182,837		3,398,024
Totals—nine months.....		\$227,933,691	\$15,919,463
Add re-exports.....		15,919,463	
Total exports—gold value.....		\$213,858,154	

Later reports bring the movement down to the close of April. The imports for that month, are stated at \$52,176,828, and the exports at \$12,607,341 in mixed currency, while the re-exports are given at \$2,980,351, principally in gold value. Reducing the exports for this month to gold value we should have the following as the trade movement for the ten months ending April 30, 1869:

(2.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES FOR TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1869.

Imports, specie included.		Exports and re-exports, specie included.	
For nine months ending March 31, 1869.....	\$303,598,503	For nine months ending March 31, 1869.....	\$213,858,154
For month of April, 1869.....	52,176,828	For month of April, 1869.....	25,905,000
Total imports—ten months.....	\$356,775,331	Total exports—ten months.....	\$279,763,154
(3.) RECAPITULATION.			
Total imports for the ten months.....	\$356,775,331		
Total exports for the ten months.....	279,763,154		
Excess of imports, gold value.....		\$77,012,177	
4. Import and Exports for ten months ending April 30, 1869.			
Imports, specie included, gold value.....	\$304,306,000		
Exports, specie included, gold value.....	304,995,009		
Excess of exports, gold value.....		\$689,000	

The statistical results here presented are not such as could have been desired; and but for the large increase in the imports at our own port and a proportionate decrease in the exports both of produce and specie, for some months past, we should have been disposed to question the accuracy of the official returns. It appears that while the imports for the ten months have reached \$356,700,000, the exports have been only \$279,700,000, showing an adverse balance, upon the trading account, of \$77,000,000 in gold.

This result is the more remarkable from the fact that the period covers the export of nearly our whole surplus of cotton, which this year realized very high prices, and the shipments of which, for nine months out of the ten, amounted to 497,500,000 pounds. In nearly every other article of export there has been a material decrease, the net result being that, for the ten months, the exports are \$25,232,000 in gold value less than for the same period of last year; while, on the other hand, the imports for the same period, are \$52,469,000 higher. The trade movement for the corresponding months of 1867-8 shows an almost even balance, the exports, as will be seen from table 4, being \$689,000 in excess of the imports.

There are, however, other items which require to be added to the debtor side of the account. Our interest account has now become a weighty one. It is very generally estimated that over \$900,000,000 of United States bonds are now held in Europe; on which the annual interest amounts to about \$55,000,000 in gold; while, upon other miscellaneous stocks and bonds held abroad, the interest and dividends cannot amount to less than \$10,000,000 in gold, making a total of interest payments to Europe of \$65,000,000 per annum. Adding the proportion of this item, say \$52,000,000 for the ten months, to the adverse commercial balance, we are found to stand

debtor to other countries about \$129,000,000 on the ten months' transactions. The freight account upon our imports and exports is by no means unimportant, as two thirds of our trade is done in foreign bottoms; but this is an item too indefinite to admit of estimate.

The main contribution toward the liquidation of this balance consists of shipments of securities. As, however, there is no other record of these remittances than such as exists in the private accounts of the shippers, it is impossible to present any accurate statement of this movement. We have taken some pains to ascertain the views of prominent foreign bankers upon the amount of this item, and as those firms are accustomed to compare estimates, their opinions possess considerable weight, and may be regarded as very nearly correct. The average estimate of these parties does not exceed \$100,000,000, for, the ten months under review representing about \$72,500,000 in gold. This, too, is probably an extreme estimate; and it is proper to remark that it exceeds the figures suggested by firms who have sent out a large proportion of the whole exports of securities.

Some allowances should be made for the fact that a certain amount of our imports are consigned here on foreign account, and that the remittances against such consignments, after allowing for losses and charges, are sometimes considerably below the value at which the goods were entered at the Custom House. But, on the other hand, it is to be considered that, in some cases, the amount realized upon this class of importations exceeds their invoiced value; and, indeed, it is reasonable to suppose that the consignments would not be continued from year to year were there not, upon the average, a profit to the consignors. Nor is it to be overlooked that there is a certain extent of under-invoicing importations, in order to reduce the aggregate duties upon them; in which cases, the remittances exceed the value entered at the Custom House. But again, on the other hand, there is an average profit upon our consignments of products to other countries, which may be taken as setting off the profits upon foreign consignments to our own ports. Upon the whole, then, it would appear that the only items really necessary to be taken into the account are the imports and exports of produce and specie, the indebtedness accruing in the way of interest upon foreign capital invested here, and the shipments of securities. Above, we have presented the figures representing each of these items; and, if the estimate of the exports of securities can be accepted as approximating the truth, it would follow that, at the close of the ten months, there was a net balance against the country of about \$60,000,000 in gold. This may seem a very undesirable, not to say dangerous, condition of accounts. It is not, however, the first time, within the last four or five years, that we have found ourselves in such a position. For the first two years after the close of the war, our imports ran constantly very largely in excess of our exports; yet we then found it practicable to settle our balances by remittances of securities. Assuming that the European money markets are open to receive our bonds to as large an extent as during late years of over trading, there would seem to be nothing in this adverse balance to cause immediate uneasiness. Under the circumstances, however, it is impossible not to feel some solicitude as to the present disposition of European capitalists to increase their investments in our securities. The latest advices from Frankfort represent a reaction as having set in upon the Continental Bourses from the late speculative excitement, and that the markets are well supplied with our bonds; how far this may prove to be temporary, remains to be seen. During the remaining two months of the fiscal year it is likely that this adverse balance will be decreased somewhat through increased exports of breadstuffs, as our imports are now on a reduced scale.

THE WESTERN GRANARY AND ITS OUTLET.

It is within the memory of many men now living that the centre of the wheat production of the United States was east of Lake Erie. In the earlier part of this century the counties on the Hudson River and along the Mohawk were large producers of wheat. Then the Genesee Valley came into notice, and for many years was the granary of the East. The wheat and flour of this valley have not yet lost their celebrity, despite the competition of Ohio, St. Louis and California. For many years the insect destroyed the crop there, but its productiveness has been now partially restored, and at no time was there a complete failure. "Extra Genesee," though often merely a name, was still a brand in the market through all vicissitudes. The Erie Canal opened the way to the West and made the farther shores of the great lakes as accessible to market as Western New York had been. So the wheat-growing moved westward to Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Another impulse was needed. Railroads were built from the Lakes to the Mississippi, from the Mississippi to the Missouri and farther West, and again the "granary" receded to the Westward, until to day it is found beyond the Mississippi; and Iowa, Minnesota and California are, in proportion to population and in the yield to the acre, the greatest wheat-growing States of the Union. In 1848 and in 1859 the wheat product of several States was as follows:

	1848.	1859.
Pennsylvania	bush 15,367,691	13,012,265
Ohio	14,487,351	15,119,047
New York	13,121,498	8,681,105
Illinois	9,414,575	23,837,023
Indiana	6,214,458	16,848,267
Michigan	4,925,889	8,336,368

Such were the figures for 1848 and 1859. But in 1866 a further change took place. For instance, Wisconsin, which reports 4,000,000 bushels in 1848 and 15,600,000 in 1859, reports in 1866 20,367,920 bushels, at a valuation of \$33,914,226—a five-fold increase in crop in 18 years and a nine-fold increase in value. Other States named above present the following aggregates:

	1866.	Value.
Pennsylvania	bush. 10,519,660	\$28,087,492
Ohio	10,208,854	25,726,312
New York	12,526,406	33,525,604
Illinois	28,551,421	55,104,248
Indiana	9,114,562	21,966,094
Michigan	11,740,639	37,588,630

Pennsylvania, in the interval from 1859 to 1866, fell off; New York, recovering from the devastations of the weevil, gained; Ohio fell off largely, considering her increase in population; Indiana also produced less, while Illinois and Michigan increased. Iowa now enters the lists with a production of 8,000,000 bushels; California shows a production in 1866 of 14,000,000 bushels, having a currency value of some \$20,000,000; Minnesota, which in 1857 imported breadstuffs, had 10,000,000 bushels for export ten years later and kept 4,000,000 for home consumption. Twenty years ago the wheat product of New York and Pennsylvania was four or five bushels per head to the population; now it is but two or three. Of course these States and their Eastern neighbors look to these great Western granaries for supplies; and their confidence will not be misplaced. Directly west of Iowa and Missouri, and within the limits of Kansas and Nebraska, the wheat region virtually ends; but it will expand into immense dimensions on the vast areas of the Northwest. There will be a granary never to be drawn down.

There is a lesson of importance to be derived from this statement we have given. These wheat areas of the East, and in this term we include all the regions east of the Mississippi, are by no means exhausted. They need but culture to reach the highest promise they ever gave. The wheat crop of New York fell from 13 millions in 1848, to 8 millions in 1859, and rose then to 12 millions in 1866.

The prime cause of this was the renewal of wheat culture after years and years of disease. The farmers could not contend with the insect and they yielded. The insect disappeared, and again the fields returned productive crops. If land is higher in price in these Eastern States, the farmers are nearer a market and they can compete, to a certain extent, with the West. In Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, there has been a falling off in the average yield per acre, showing a careless cultivation, for these wild lands are yet unexhausted.

An examination of the breadstuffs trade of Chicago for a series of years, also indicates the growth of the West and the tendency of the centre of cereal production in that direction. In 1854 the receipts of flour at Chicago were 234,575 bbls., in 1868 they were 2,276,335 (a tenfold increase) and Chicago which, in 1860, manufactured but 282,000 bbls. manufactured last year 747,932. In 1854 the receipts of wheat were 3 millions of bushels, and in 1868 they were 15 millions. Corn grew from 7 millions in 1854 to 25 millions in 1868. Chicago shipped last year 24,800,000 bushels of wheat and flour reduced to wheat. The five lake ports together sent out 53,000,000 bushels, and it is estimated that 18,000,000 of bushels went on the railroads.

The promise of an increased crop this present year is very good. Illinois has recently suffered so severely from the rains that the corn crop is considered to be in danger, all other sections of the country report good progress and warrant the belief that the avenues of transportation will be crowded with the products of Agriculture. For the great granary beyond the Mississippi, of which we have spoken, the competition of transporting interests is lively. St. Louis has an agent in New York to engage a steamship to proceed to that city and bring a crop of grain directly to this port; Iowa and Minnesota are pushing railroads into the interior; Chicago reduces her charge for handling and storing grain. Freights by rail on competing roads go down and the great battle between the rail and the water route assumes new and more interesting proportions. Some of the experiments induced by this rivalry between different routes are on an extensive scale. This steamship from New York to St. Louis and return, involves a long voyage. It is 3,000 miles of water against 1,000 by land. It is an ocean voyage, a gulf passage and a long and sinuous river with all its opposing currents and unknown obstructions. It passes by the Mississippi cities, whose hopes have been of "Direct Trade" with Europe, and it has for its St. Louis guarantors the enterprise, and capital and pluck of a strong and vigorous city. As one attempt to solve this problem of transportation it is interesting to all observers. The world at large which takes many million bushels of wheat, corn and flour from the United States, and the army of consumers in the non-producing States no less than producers are all directly interested, for to them it is a question of cheaper food.

—The following is a statement of the amount of interest due Virginia by the various railroad corporations:

Orange & Alexandria.....	\$17,500 00
Richmond & Danville.....	42,000 00
Virginia Central.....	65,500 00
Southside.....	252,000 00
Virginia & Tennessee.....	420,000 00
Norfolk & Petersburg.....	45,855 13
Total.....	\$843,855 13

—The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad's stockholders at their meeting lately discussed the contract between this road and the Boston and Maine and Eastern railroads. The latter were thereby bound to pay their rent in gold and silver coin, but have for six years availed themselves of the Legal Tender act to pay in greenbacks. The lessors think that under a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, they have a right to recover back rent according to the contract's terms, which would amount to \$194,658 in gold, or \$323,600 in currency. The directors were accordingly instructed to take action to recover for the past and enforce for the future according to those terms.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JULY 25.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam....	short.	12. 2 @ 12. 2 1/2	June 24.	short.	12 11 @ —
Antwerp.....	3months.	25.42 1/2 @ 25.47 1/2	"	short.	25.22 1/2 @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.11 1/2 @ 13.12 1/2	"	short.	13. 9 1/2 @ —
Paris.....	"	25.37 1/2 @ 25.42 1/2	June 25.	short.	25.20 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.20 @ 25.25	"	3 mos.	25.20 less 3 1/2 p. c.
Vienna.....	3months.	12.65 @ 12.70	June 24.	3 mos.	124.60
Berlin.....	"	6.28 @ 6.38 1/2	"	3 mos.	6.24 1/2
Frankfort....	"	1.21 1/2 @ 1.21 1/2	"	3 mos.	120 1/2
Cadiz.....	"	49 @ 49 1/2	June 19.	90 days.	50.05
Lisbon.....	90 days.	51 1/2 @ 52	"	"	53. 1/2
Milan.....	3months.	26.55 @ 26.65	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	" @ "	"	"	"
New York....	"	" @ "	June 25	60 days.	109 1/2
Jamaica.....	"	" @ "	May 25.	90 days.	1 p. c. pm.
Havana.....	"	" @ "	June 25.	60 days.	13 1/2 p. c. pm.
Rio de Janeiro	"	" @ "	May 30.	"	18 1/2
Bahia.....	"	" @ "	May 28.	"	18 1/2
Valparaiso....	"	" @ "	May 1.	"	46
Pernambuco..	"	" @ "	May 30.	"	18 1/2
Singapore....	60 days.	4s 4d	June 3.	6 mos.	4s. 7 1/2 d. @ —
Hong Kong...	"	4s 4d	May 27.	"	4s. 8 d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	2 p. c. dis.	May 17.	"	3 p. c. dis.
Bombay.....	"	1s 11 d @	June 22.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Madras.....	"	1s 11 d @	May 20.	"	1s 11 1/2 d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 11 d @	June 23.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	April 21.	30 days.	1 1/2 p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

Notwithstanding the cheapness of money and the finer weather which has prevailed towards the close of the week, business remains exceedingly quiet, with scarcely a department to be pointed at in which any marked activity exists. The position of the iron trade is, indeed, good, the demand for railway descriptions for Russia and the United States being still active. The raw cotton trade has also been firm, and buyers have effected large purchases, owing to the somewhat discouraging accounts from the Southern States. Other departments of trade, however, are decidedly quiet, although, at the same time, prices appear to be tolerably firm. Merchants, in fact, are operating with unusual caution, and, as a consequence, not in excess of their actual wants. At Manchester higher prices have been demanded for yarns and goods, owing to the upward movement in prices at Liverpool; but business has, in consequence, been checked. At Leeds Bradford, Leicester and Huddersfield, wool has been rather more in request, the demand for qualities suited to the requirements of the autumn and winter trade having been more active. In metals a fair degree of firmness has prevailed; and at the quarterly meeting of the iron-masters, just held, it has been determined to make no change in the price of finished iron.

According to a Parliamentary return just published, it appears that the imports of cotton into the United Kingdom, which were 887,333,149 lbs. in 1854, amounted to 1,328,084,016 lbs. in 1868, being an increase of 440,750,867 lbs. The exports, which were 128,326,112 lbs. in 1854, were 322,620,480 lbs. in 1868, or an increase of 194,294,368 lbs. The exports of cotton yarn increased from 147,128,498 lbs. to 174,537,970 lbs., being to the extent of 27,409,472 lbs., and of cotton manufactures from 1,692,899,192 yards to 2,966,706,542 yards, or to the extent of 1,273,807,350 yards. To meet, therefore, the largely augmented demand for goods on the part of foreign buyers, there is a net increase in the available supply of cotton of only 214,047,027 lbs. As the home demand for goods has also materially increased since 1854 the result has been that Middling Orleans cotton, which was quoted at 6d per lb. in the first week of 1854, was worth 11d per lb. at the commencement of 1869. The largest import of cotton was in the year 1860, when we received 1,390,938,752 lbs. The largest export was 388,952,368 lbs. in 1866. In 1860 there was an export of 2,776,218,427 yards of goods, but in 1868, with a diminution of 60,000,000 lbs. in the import of the raw material, as compared with 1860, the shipments had increased to as much as 2,966,706,542 yards. There was, however, a diminution of nearly 23,000,000 lbs. in the export of yarn.

From South Wales it is stated that all the great iron masters are of opinion that prices of railway iron must advance before long, as the requirements of the United States and Russia are known to be large, and, as at the same time, there is little, if any, competition with Belgium and other Continental markets. Considerable activity is evinced in the shipment of rails at the local ports of South Wales for the United States and the Southwest coast of America, and it is expected that with fine weather large quantities will be sent away. As compared with last year the increase in the shipments will be very important.

In consequence of the unsettled weather which prevailed up to Monday night, the wheat trade was very excited on Monday, and prices rose to a considerable extent. Good English wheat advanced 4s and inferior qualities 2s and 3s per quarter, while in foreign produce

a similar improvement took place. Since then, however, the temperature has been higher, but, at the same time, up to Thursday night there was much of the appearance of unsettled weather. The late advance in prices, therefore, is supported. The accounts from the agricultural districts are contradictory. Still, it is quite certain that the harvest will be late, and that it will vary considerably. There is, therefore, the probability that good dry wheat will command a good price in the approaching season. The following account of the crops has been published in one of the principal agricultural journals:

Sitting before a good fire, with the room door shut to keep out the cold, and with rain streaming down the window panes, varied by the occasional rattling of large hailstones—and this, too, in the third week of June—we might discount our "prospect of the crops" beforehand, and say, before writing our report, that harvest will be late and wheat below an average. A blazing July may come and modify such a conclusion, but present appearances do not favor the expectation. The wheats in the north and east are certainly not first-rate. From North Yorkshire we learn that there is a thin and defective plant on the heavy soils, and in the West Riding the crop cannot be an average. In North Lincolnshire the wheats are reported to promise less than an average, and in South Lincolnshire and the Great Fen Level the crop may be an average, but will certainly be late. In Cambridgeshire wheat looks tolerably well; the same is true in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in Essex the crop is good upon heavy land, but on the light lands poor. In the southern counties the wheat is earing three weeks later than last year, and it is reported doubtful if a full average can be attained; and the midland counties do not promise more than an average wheat crop, even with the best of weather. The prospects of barley are equally unsatisfactory, the weather having been too cold for producing heavy crops. In Norfolk and Suffolk the barley looks well on the highly farmed lands, but on thin soils are defective, backward and yellow. Oats, beans and peas tell a more favorable tale. Potatoes come up irregularly, and have to some extent thrown out super-tubers, instead of putting up a vigorous top. As far as probabilities strike us now, we anticipate a rather late harvest—that is, three weeks or a month later than last year—and a yield of wheat and barley somewhat below an average; an average, however, being possible if we should have a sunny, settled July.

An agricultural report from Ireland states:

The cold and ungenial weather which marked the early days of the present season greatly retarded vegetation, and gave such an appearance to the face of the country that in the first week of last month many fields looked as bleak and bare as they had done two months before. Spring labor, however, was then well forward, and more than usual attention had been paid to the preparation of the soil for general crops. A great improvement has taken place in every part of the country since the commencement of this month, especially in grass lands. The importance of having ample food for cattle and sheep in a country which, in proportion to its area, produces a larger number than any other part of Europe, cannot be too highly estimated. Ireland's cattle herds, taking all ages, cannot at present be under four millions, and the flocks would amount to about five millions. These figures show how very important it is to the nation, as well as to individual graziers and sheep-owners, that the pasture should be in good condition. A proof of this was seen in the decline of value which took place in the cattle markets about the middle of last month, when, in consequence of the unfavorable appearance of stock farms, a fall of 10s to 15s a head was current for all varieties of young cattle. Since then a considerable improvement has been experienced, and, with the present favorable weather, still further recovery may be looked for. We may report a very gratifying course that has been pursued by some of the leading graziers in course of the spring months. Tanks have been made for the purpose of guarding against scarcity of water should a dry season set in, and more care is being taken to provide field shelter for the cattle in wet or stormy weather.

The wheat lands in those sections of Ulster most celebrated for the growth of that grain have rarely appeared so luxuriant or so well forward as they do at present. Throughout the counties of Down, Antrim and Armagh, which produces two-thirds of all the wheat that is annually raised in the province, the prospects of an ample yield are exceedingly favorable. No complaints are heard of the oat crop, which was got in at a good time and is now doing well. Potato lands present the finest appearance. An old farmer has reported to us that since 1842 there has not been seen such a healthy growth of young potato plants as may be seen in every direction. Not a word is heard of "missed" sets, nor, so far as we have heard, is there any appearance of "curl" either in the early or later planted lands. No correct estimate can be formed of the total breadth of soil under potatoes this season, but it is pretty certain to be much in excess of that of last year. Mangold wurtzel and Swedish turnips have also been largely sown. The turnip crop in Ireland was an almost general failure in 1868. Many farmers made ample provision for this loss of spring feeding by sowing vetches, which, coming into play in the end of March, proved most valuable for sheep and lambs, as well as for dairy cattle.

In Scotland the crops are being retarded by the ungenial weather, which is a serious matter for that country, owing to the high latitude in which it is placed.

Advices from Lower Styria and Austria state that the harvest prospect is encouraging, and it was expected that the crop would be equal to that of last year, which was unprecedentedly large. The accounts from Hungary are also encouraging; but rain is said to be wanted in some districts.

In Russia the crop appears to have been retarded by a severe drought; but at the latest date rain had fallen, and the prospect had materially improved. From Salonica we learn that the harvest, which had been threatened by a continuance of dry weather, was likely to prove abundant, a considerable quantity of rain having recently fallen.

Our imports of wheat continue to diminish, but, in consequence of the recent excitement in the trade, large orders have been sent out to the Black Sea and to New York for the purchase of additional supplies. For the present season our imports are \$4,460,000 cwt. less than they were in 1867-8. Annexed is the statement of imports and exports.

	WHEAT.		Exports	
	Imports	Imports	Imports	Imports
	1867-8.	1868-9.	1867-8.	1868-9.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Sept. 1 to May 29.....	27,776,560	20,674,976	603,456	136,875
Week ending June 5.....	755,817	232,572	4,673	1
" " " 12.....	689,057	125,793	1,521	80
" " " 19.....	567,423	289,337	6,324	248
Total.....	29,788,857	21,323,680	615,974	137,204
	FLOUR.			
Sept. 1 to May 29.....	2,518,598	2,932,553	40,727	26,540
Week ending June 5.....	44,865	16,079	1,831	3,107
" " " 12.....	46,311	25,957	310	390
" " " 19.....	47,895	23,637	689	744
Total.....	2,687,669	2,998,226	43,557	30,781

The following are the average prices of English wheat, barley and

oats in England and Wales for the week ending June 9, compared with the four previous years:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat.....	46 2	66 1	65 8	48 5	41 3
Barley.....	32 2	39 2	35 0	34 4	27 5
Oats.....	27 8	29 3	27 7	26 7	23 8

It may be observed as the week closes that fine warm weather has set in, and that there appears to be a prospect of the crops ripening in good time, and also being secured in good condition. The opinion seems to be general that the crop will vary very much, and will be of less quantity and less superior quality than that of last year. Rapid progress is being made with the hay crop, which is, on the whole, abundant and is now being harvested well.

Money has again fallen in price, and the minimum rate of discount is now 2½ per cent. In the open market there is no activity, and choice bills are discounted at 3, 3½ and 3¾ per cent. There is abundance of unemployed money in all quarters, and the bankers find much difficulty in disposing of their surplus balances. The fact would seem to be that business has been materially checked by the late rise to 4½ per cent, which it is admitted in all quarters, disturbed the commercial mind to a serious degree. It is, no doubt, agreeable to find that partly through the great caution exercised by commercial men, the money market has again righted itself, and if it be not disturbed by large financial operations, money will undoubtedly remain cheap. It was thought so, however, in the early part of April last; but a demand suddenly arose towards the latter end of that month, and the result was that the rates of discount advanced rapidly to 4½ per cent. It is now beginning to be the impression that a similar change may come over our market. With cheap money, speculation will revive, and the foreign loans now in abeyance, will probably be brought forward; while, with fine weather, and with the prospect of a good agricultural year, business is likely to improve. The uncertainty which has characterized the money market of late May, however, tend to caution on all sides, and, if so, money will of course remain extremely easy. Rapidity of communication tends very materially to effect rapid changes, and if the bank minimum should again decline to 3 per cent, something of the same character which so decidedly affected the money market in April last may influence it again before very long. We must, in fact, be prepared for speedier action, for the times have, as it were, quickened during the last few years. The following are the prices of money:

	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	2	3½	2	3½
Open-market rates:				
30 and 60 days' bills.....	1¾@—	3¼@—	2¼@2½	3¼@3½
3 months, bills.....	1¾@—	3¼@3½	2¼@3	3¼@4
4 months, bank bills.....			2	2½@3½
6 months' bank bills.....			2½@2¾	3¼@3½
4 and 6 trade bills.....			2½@3	3¼@4

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses are:

	'68.	'69.	'68.	'69.
Joint stock banks.....	1	2½	1½	2½
Discount houses, at call.....	1	2½	1½	2½
Discount houses, 7 days notice.....			1½	2½
do do.....			1½	2½

Money on the Continent remains easy, the tendency being towards lower rates. The commercial inquiry continues limited, and the financial establishments appear to be borrowing to a very moderate extent. Annexed are the quotations at the leading cities:

	B'k rate		Op. m'tk			B'k rate		Op. m'tk	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
At Paris.....	2½	2½	1½-2½	2½	Turin.....	5	5	—	—
Vienna... 4	4	4	1½	4	Brussels.. 2½	2½	2½-3	2½-3	
Berlin... 4	4	2½-3	3½		Madrid... 5	—	—	—	
Frankfort. 2½	3½	1½-2	3½		Hamburg. —	—	1½	3½	
Amst'rd'm 2½	3½	2½	3		St. Pet'g. 7	4½	6½	4½	

The exchanges, in consequence of the lower rates for money on this side, are again lower, but the Paris exchange is still at a point which prohibits the export of gold. All the supplies which are coming in from Australia and elsewhere are likely, therefore, to be retained here. The last telegram from New York quotes the exchange on London at 109½. In the bullion market there is no important feature. Silver and dollars, however, are in moderate request for export to the East.

The consol market has been rather flat, owing to some considerable sales of money stocks, in anticipation, it is believed, of the approaching money bill for the purchase of the telegraph companies. Towards the close of the week prices have been firm, owing to the much finer weather which prevails. Five Twenty bonds have been in steady demand for investment at about previous quotations. American railway shares have been dull. Annexed are the highest and lowest prices of Consols, and of the principal American securities on each day of the week:

June 26.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay.	Fri'ay.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92½-92¾	92¾-92¾	92¾-93	93-93	92¾-92¾	92¾-92¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	80½-80¾	80¾-80¾	80¾-80¾	80¾-80¾	80¾-80¾	80¾-80¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	78¾-78¾	78¾-78¾	78¾-78¾	78¾-78¾	78¾-78¾	78¾-78¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	76¾-76¾	76¾-76¾	76¾-76¾	76¾-76¾	76¾-76¾	76¾-76¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1904.....	71¾-72	71¾-72	71¾-72	71¾-72	71¾-72	71¾-72
Atlantic & G't West. consols'd mort. b'ds.....	25-25½	24½-25½	25-25	25½-25½	25½-25½	25-25½
Erie Shares (\$100).....	20-20½	19½-20	19½-19½	19½-19½	19½-19½	19½-20
Illinois shares (\$100).....	94-95	94-95	94½-95	94½-95	94½-95	94½-94½

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of

England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average price of English wheat, the price of Middling Upland cotton and of No. 40 mule yarn, fair second quality, compared with the four previous years :

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including—					
Bank p at bills.....	21,517,585	25,383,303	23,635,529	24,153,532	23,128,896
Public deposits.....	10,487,984	7,965,331	11,105,413	8,095,285	7,498,189
Other deposits.....	13,724,188	20,089,750	17,854,106	19,531,108	16,972,956
Government securities	10,480,025	11,343,454	12,886,314	13,294,557	14,239,874
Other securities.....	22,036,075	30,883,810	20,098,076	13,160,273	16,465,014
Reserve.....	9,931,821	5,248,409	14,081,774	14,275,591	11,915,520
Coin and bullion.....	16,407,666	15,042,339	22,236,654	22,962,981	19,595,960
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	10 p. c.	2½ p. c.	2 p. c.	3½ p. c.
Consols.....	90	86½	94½	94½	93½
Price of wheat.....	41s. 3d.	48s. 6d.	65s. 3d.	66s. 1d.	46s. 2d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	19¾d.	13¾d.	11d.	11¾d.	12¾d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	1s. 10d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 5½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3¾d.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, on the application of Mr. Henry George Gordon, one of the directors, has ordered the trial of the directors of Overend, Gurney & Co., to be commenced on the 22d of July. Mr. Thorn, the prosecutor, however, appears to be in an unenviable position, for not having collected a sufficient sum of money to meet the large expenses which will necessarily be entailed in employing counsel, he is likely either to withdraw from the case or else bear the greater part of the expense himself. In addition to this he has been bound over by the Lord Mayor in the sum of £5,000 to prosecute at the Sessions. Mr. Thorn has recently applied to the Treasury for funds to meet the expenses of the prosecution, but has been refused, notwithstanding that some year ago the Treasury advanced £38,000 to aid the prosecution of the directors of the Royal British Bank. The application, therefore, is not without a precedent. He has also asked to conduct the prosecution himself, without incurring the expense of counsel; but the Lord Chief Justice has intimated that it is not the practice of the court to allow prosecutors to conduct their own cases. The trial of the accused directors is likely, therefore, either to break down from the non-appearance of the prosecutor or to be only a farce, from the fact that all the leading counsel of the bar have been engaged for the defence. Some clever juniors should volunteer to support Mr. Thorn, so as to make themselves known.

The President of the Board of Trade received a deputation on Thursday of the committee of promoters of the scheme for a submarine tunnel between England and France. Lord Richard Grosvenor M. P., the chairman, stated that they asked the governments of England and France each to guarantee 2½ per cent on £2,000,000, being the sum to be applied to driving two driftways from shore to shore. The French government are said to be waiting to see what the English government will do in the matter. Mr. Bright has promised to bring the matter before his colleagues.

A report from Manchester states :

Prices are unchanged since Tuesday, but the tone of the market has been quieter, and producers are rather more easy to deal with than they were in the beginning of the week, although they adhere very firmly to their quotations. The upward movement, however, has been checked. On Monday and Tuesday there was some excitement in the cotton market, which compelled spinners to put up their prices, and some were indifferent about giving quotations. When it was found that merchants here would not support the upward movement, spinners gave over buying cotton in excess of their wants, and a quieter feeling came over the cotton market. The general feeling, however, is that the position of cotton is inherently very strong, and that the market is liable to speculative movement any day. Consequently producers are chary about selling a long way in advance, being apprehensive that a possible rise in the raw material might put them in even a worse plight than they are in at present.

In the early part of the week there were rumors of failures, which gave some uneasiness, but they appear to have been only idle reports, and any effects which they have produced have passed away. The reduction of the Bank rate of interest is a favorable feature in maintaining the stability of prices, but it has had no perceptible influence here. Buyers resolutely set their faces against higher prices; and, unless better advices arrive from abroad to stimulate things here, it is probable they may desist from buying until producers hold more stocks than they do at present.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have, on the whole, ruled at better prices than those current last week, closing, however, ¼ per cent lower than the highest point of the week. United States bonds have experienced a fair amount of activity during the week, but at the close were easier. Railway stocks closed quiet. United States bonds at Frankfort have been firm, and close higher than last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
“ for account.....	92½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862..	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Illinois Central shares.	95½	95½	95½	96	95½	95½
Erie Railway shares ..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	18¾
Atl. & G. W. (consols).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—
Frankfort 86% 86% 87% 87% 87%
Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market has experienced an unusually active week, with a general advance throughout the list, amounting to 1s 6d in Flour, 7d in Red Western Wheat, 8d in White California Wheat, 2d in Oats, and 9d in Peas. The market closes firm, with a prospect of a still further advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, (Western)....p. bbl	23 0	23 6	23 6	23 6	24 0	24 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	8 11	9 1	9 3	9 3	9 4	9 6
“ (California white) “	10 0	10 2	10 5	10 6	10 7	10 8
Corn (W. m. x'd) p. 480 lbs n'w	26 9	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
“ “ “ old	25 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6
Barley (Canadian), per bush	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 6
Peas..(Canadian) pr 504 lbs	33 0	33 0	38 0	38 0	38 3	38 3

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market has generally remained quiet. Lard was very much depressed early in the week and declined to 70s, but later a better feeling was manifested and the price reacted to 71s. Bacon has declined to 62s. Cheese still continues to decline, closing at 64s. Pork and Beef remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 200 lbs	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	63 0	63 0	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 0
Lard (American) “ “	71 6	71 0	70 6	70 0	71 0	71 0
Cheese (fine) “ “	67 0	67 0	66 0	65 0	64 0	64 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—There has been scarcely any variations in the reported list of the produce market during the past week. Tallow is a little better, closing at 45s, while Spirits Turpentine have lost 3d, and Petroleum, both spirits and refined, ¼d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
do Fine Pale.....	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Spirit Turpentine.....	27 3	27 3	27 3	27 3	27 3	27 0
Petroleum (std white), p. 3 lbs.	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½
“ spirits...per 8 lbs	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7	0 7	0 7
Tallow (American)...p 112 lbs.	44 0	44 6	45 0	44 9	45 0	45 0
Clover seed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Linseed oil...per ton...	32 00 0	32 00 0	32 00 0	32 00 0	32 00 0	32 00 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Calcutta Linseed has ruled firm, closing at 61s 6d. Sperm Oil declined £3 at the close to £92. With these exceptions the market remains unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lins'd cake (obl) p. tn £10	02 0	02 0	02 0	02 0	02 0	02 0
Linseed (Calcutta) “	0 61 6	0 61 0	0 61 0	0 61 0	0 61 6	0 61 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
per 112 lb.....	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9	0 39 9
Sperm oil.....	95 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	92 0 0
White oil.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	40 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are about the same in dry goods, but show a considerable decrease in general merchandise, the total being \$4,342,459, against \$5,204,934 last week, and \$6,355,731 the previous week. The exports are \$4,431,637 this week, against \$3,634,936 last week, and \$4,427,531 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 990 bales, against 152 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) July 2, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 3 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods.....	\$1,413,131	\$1,146,404	\$890,851	\$1,162,777
General merchandise..	1,789,317	2,253,329	2,959,811	3,679,682
Total for the week....	\$3,202,498	\$3,971,793	\$3,851,662	\$4,842,459
Previously reported....	155,455,014	128,565,055	120,745,937	157,524,519

Since Jan. 1.....\$158,657,512 \$132,536,848 \$124,596,599 \$162,366,978

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 July 6 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
For the week.....	\$2,094,882	\$3,075,579	\$2,452,598	\$4,431,637
Previously reported....	107,084,227	97,777,659	86,188,797	87,597,889

Since Jan. 1.....\$109,179,109 \$100,853,268 \$88,641,395 \$92,029,526

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.....	\$48,090,573	\$45,712,881
France.....	3,509,238	4,365,411
Holland and Belgium..	2,643,897	2,447,909
Germany.....	10,284,936	7,312,053
Other Northern Europe.....	1,933,04	1,002,012
Spain.....	1,503,333	1,045,866
Other Southern Europe.....	3,077,190	2,785,949
East Indies.....	49,163	55,773
China and Japan.....	1,726,597	1,719,324
Australia.....	1,235,290	1,307,353
British N. A. Colonies.....	2,106,400	2,228,822
Cuba.....	2,520,770	3,653,135
Hayti.....	554,214	1,093,417

Other West Indies.....	4,098,799	4,606,065
Mexico.....	817,956	994,770
New Granada.....	1,320,536	1,859,281
Venezuela.....	326,785	335,106
British Guiana.....	695,618	733,172
Brazil.....	1,687,006	1,681,362
Other S. American ports.....	2,240,066	2,022,200
All other ports.....	1,515,265	671,253

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 3, 1869 :

June 29—St. Westphalia, London, Mexican silver....	633,416	July 1—American silver..	\$53,695
“ 29—St. Westphalia, Paris, Mexican gold.....	230	“ 1—St. Union, Paris, Mexican dollars ..	3,940
“ 29—St. Westphalia, Ham- burg, Mexican silver....	25,000	“ 3—St. New York, London, Gold dust.....	220
“ 29—St. Westphalia, Ham- burg, Mexican silver....	1,200	“ 3—St. City of Antwerp, Liverpool, British gold.....	7,312
“ 30—St. China, Liverpool, Gold bars.....	53,500	“ 3—Schr. Azelda and Laura, Para, American gold....	4,477
July 1—St. Morro Castle, Spanish gold.....	11,131		
“ 1—St. Arizona, Aspinwall, Total for the week.....			\$852,957
Previously reported.....			14,628,489

Total since Jan. 1, 1869.....\$15,541,446

Sametime in	1868.....\$51,350,825	Sametime in	1859.....\$36,315,496
1867.....	26,553,723	1858.....	13,067,976
1866.....	47,123,868	1857.....	23,260,518
1865.....	18,015,774	1856.....	1,626,260
1864.....	29,755,185	1855.....	17,014,160
1863.....	21,044,601	1854.....	17,014,160
1862.....	30,623,411	1853.....	9,717,663
1861.....	3,251,638	1852.....	13,202,083
1860.....	23,199,302		

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

June 28—Steamer Cleopatra, Sisal, Silver.....	\$370,756	June 30—Brig G. W. Barker, Savanna, Gold.....	\$473
“ 28—Schr. Uncle Tom, Carthage, Gold.....	286,656	“ 30—Schr. Uncle Tom, Carthage, Silver.....	125
“ 28—Schr. Uncle Tom, Carthage, Silver.....	782	July 1—St. Alaeka, Aspinwall, Silver.....	17,287
“ 29—Bg. La Creole, Curacao, Gold.....	1,569	“ 1—Bg. Gipsey, St. Croix, Silver.....	2,700
“ 29, Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg, Gold.....	1,303	“ 1—Brig Curacao, Curacao, Gold.....	8,637
Total for the week.....	\$690,538		
Previously reported.....	8,904,140		

Total since Jan. 1 1869.....\$9,594,678
Same time, 1868.....3,951,234

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

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

Date.	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.
April 3.....	342,740,300	32,428,350	375,168,650
“ 10.....	342,793,300	30,875,350	373,673,650
“ 17.....	342,693,800	30,553,350	373,252,150
“ 24.....	342,691,800	30,455,350	373,149,150
May 1.....	342,736,800	30,255,350	372,992,150
“ 8.....	342,749,800	30,155,350	372,905,150
“ 15.....	342,747,496	30,055,350	372,802,840
“ 22.....	342,807,800	29,390,350	372,198,150
“ 29.....			
June 5.....	342,891,200	28,786,350	371,677,550
“ 12.....	342,891,200	28,316,350	371,207,550
“ 19.....	342,882,200	27,538,850	370,421,050
“ 26.....	342,892,600	26,144,350	369,036,950
July 3.....	342,918,600	24,907,350	367,825,950

2.—National bank currency issued (weekly and aggregate), in return for bills destroyed and mutilated bills returned (weekly and aggregate) with the amount in circulation at date :

Week ending.	Notes issued for ret'd.	Mutilated notes burned.	Notes in circulation.
June 5.....	199,820	13,662,038	123,000
“ 12.....	97,190	13,861,858	13,870,327
“ 19.....	260,950	13,859,048	14,153,527
“ 26.....	124,000	14,342,948	14,290,577
July 3.....	120,410	14,464,358	176,250

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

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed
April 3.....	495,000	295,208	574,780
“ 10.....	476,230	406,000	536,600
“ 17.....	228,000	503,150	500,900
“ 24.....	None	571,800	607,000
May 1.....	None	320,183	438,900
“ 8.....	None	296,800	656,500
“ 15.....	None	634,496	354,200
“ 22.....	None	431,860	278,700
“ 29.....			
June 5.....	None	117,576	390,400
“ 12.....	None	220,669	2,242,100
“ 19.....	None	95,100	294,000
“ 26.....	None		
July 3.....	None	183,990	305,380

CANADIAN RAILWAY RETURNS.—The earnings of the railways of Canada for the month of May, 1868 and 1869, were as follows :

Great Western.....	18:9.	1868.
Grand Trunk.....	\$294,658	\$280,992
London and Port Stanley.....	736,917	646,824
Welland.....	3,371	3,642
Northern.....	9,201	10,792
Brockville and Ottawa.....	81,906	74,671
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	19,344	16,556
St. Lawrence and Industry.....	14,688	10,263
New Brunswick and Canada.....	989	1,027
European and North American.....	12,324	11,273
	17,190	14,746

—The Burlington *Hawkeye* gives as follows the gross earnings of railroads of Iowa, for the year 1868, as gathered from books in the State Treasurer's office ;

Railroads.	Gross Earnings
Chicago & Northwestern.....	\$3,371,682 23
Dubuque & Sioux City.....	970,696 25
Dubuque & Southwestern.....	172,427 02
Cedar Falls & Minnesota.....	55,465 57
Sioux City & Pacific.....	1 7,000 02
Des Moines Valley.....	710,240 94
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	1,051,828 84
Burlington & Missouri.....	841,653 24
Council Bluffs & St. Jo.....	153,854 93
McGregor Great Western.....	498,275 03
Keokuk & St. Paul.....	71,846 21
*Dun. & Dubuque Bridge Co.....	2,718 24
†Dubuque Street R.road.....	10,758 28
Total.....	\$8,103,197 56

* In operation but a few days
† In operation but a portion of the year.

PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE INDIANA STATE DEBT.—The Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Agent of State, have had a meeting, and upon examination ascertained that the State will be able to redeem about \$800,000 of the principal of the Indiana five per cent State stocks at the office of the Agent of State in New York, on and after the 1st day of July next. The amount necessary to pay the semi-annual interest has also been transmitted to New York. This will leave about \$1,600,000 of the principal of the five per cent stocks still unpaid, supposing the holders should consent to give up the stocks to the amount proposed, of which there is some doubt, as it is still optional with them, and they find the investment one entirely satisfactory to them, so long as they can draw the interest. They are almost as popular as the war loan bonds, which the State expressed a readiness, through her officers, to redeem in full, in May last, but the agent has only been able to get hold of about \$2,000,000 of them, leaving some \$200,000 still unpaid, because, not yet having matured, the State cannot stop the six per cent interest upon them. These, with the still outstanding five per cents, will leave the State debt at about \$1,800,000, whereas it was fully seven millions but five years ago.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A very full list of the bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank on Sunday, June 27, will be found on pages 3 and 4 of the CHRONICLE. Captain John S. Young, formerly of the Detective Police, and now of the Detective Bureau, No. 61 Broadway, has charge of the business of recovering the bonds, and it will be observed on reference to the advertisement that the reward offered is very liberal. The reputation of Captain Young as a detective is unequalled in this country, and it is more than probable that a part or all of the stolen securities will be recovered.

—The Illinois Central Railroad advertises the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

—The Germania Insurance Company gives notice of a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

—The Safe Deposit Company informs the public, through their advertisement on page 2, that bonds are safe in their vaults, corner of Broadway and Liberty street.

—Messrs. Theodore Polhemus & Co., long known to the trade as the principal dealers in cotton duck in this city, have removed from their old well known store on the corner of Beaver and Broad streets, to Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard street.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week :

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
Insurance.			
Etna (Hartford).....	6	July 3.	—
International.....	5	July 2.	—
Phoenix (Hartford).....	5	July 1.	—
Firemen's.....	10	July 7.	—
Importers & Traders.....	5	July 6.	—
New York Equitable.....	10	July 10.	—
Tradesmen's.....	7	July 10.	—
United States Fire.....	5	July 6.	—
	2 extra.	July 6.	—
Citizens Fire.....	10	July 7.	—
Globe Fire.....	5	July 7.	—
Germania Fire.....	5	July 7.	—
Irving Fire.....	5	July 7.	—
Relief Fire.....	5	July 7.	—
Excelsior Fire.....	5	July 7.	—
Commercial Fire.....	5	July 7.	—
North American Fire.....	5	July 7.	—
Lorillard Fire.....	5	July 8.	—
American Exchange Fire.....	5	July 8.	—
Pacific Fire.....	8	July 10.	—
Mechanics & Traders Fire.....	8	July 8.	—
Long Island, to policy holders.....	60 scrip	July 8.	—
“ int. on outst'g scrip.....	6	July 8.	—
“ st'kholders, in cash.....	10	July 8.	—
Knickerbocker Fire.....	5	July 15.	July 9.
Stuyvesant.....	5	July 15.	—
Railroads.			
Lake Shore & Mich. South'n.....	4	Aug. 2.	July 10
Illinois Central.....	5	Aug. 2.	July 17
Minehill & Schuylkill Haven.....	4		—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....	2	July 20.	July 10
Miscellaneous.			
United States Trust Co.....	5	July 10.	—
Hudson Iron Co.....	25	July 15.	—

FRIDAY, July 9, 1869, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The week opened with a continuance of the stringency in money noted in our last. The disbursements

of about \$3,500,000 in currency, by the Government, against purchases of bonds on Saturday last, produced no perceptible relief. The money was evidently taken off the market and held out of use by parties engaged in gold and stock speculations. The absence of relief from this source, upon which great expectations had been placed, produced a feeling of disappointment, and borrowers being more than ever at the mercy of lenders, rates were exacted ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per day additional to 7 per cent per annum. This condition of things continued until the middle of the week, when it was learned that the Government would purchase \$3,000,000 more Five-Twenties on Friday, the 9th. This action of the Government, being construed as indicating a purpose to meet the want of the money market, appears to have discouraged the efforts of the speculators to force a stringency in money. About the same time it became known that the District Attorney was taking steps to expose the general violation of the usury laws, and in pursuance of this purpose several bankers and brokers were yesterday summoned to appear before the Grand Jury to-day to testify upon the matter. There can be little doubt that these circumstances have caused the abandonment of the "locking up" of money, the results being that, to-day, the most general rate has been 7 per cent, with exceptions at 7 per cent gold and 1-32 per day.

Later information respecting the currency balance of the Treasury throws additional light upon the causes of the late extreme stringency. Later reports from national bank depositories carry up the amount of the currency balance on July 1st to \$40,600,000, beside which there stood at that date, to the credit of disbursing officers, \$7,500,000 at the New York Sub-Treasury alone; so that on July 1st somewhere near \$50,000,000 of currency must have been held out of circulation by the Government. Within the past seven days the Government has paid out nearly \$7,000,000 upon special purchases of bonds, while it has received \$1,350,000 upon sales of gold; leaving a net gain to the market on these transactions of \$5,500,000 currency. These movements, together with the suspension of artificial interference, can hardly fail to conduce to a much easier future condition of the market. The currency movement with the interior has been about even until within the last two days, when some moderate amounts have been received from the West; the expectation of receipts of money from New Orleans, based upon the fact of Exchange on New York, being there at a $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent premium, has thus far not been realized.

From the circumstances at present affecting the market, it would seem that the stringency which stands almost unequalled in the history of Wall street, has passed its climax. Whether the severity of the pressure will be followed by a reaction to the opposite extreme, remains to be seen; perhaps the rule by which such a result ordinarily follow may be in this case modified, by the comparatively near approach of the period when money is required for moving the grain crop.

Discount operations have been confined almost entirely to the accommodations of the commercial banks to their customers. On the street there has been no market for the best paper at even 10 to 12 per cent. The banks have been unable to discount grain paper, with much consequent inconvenience to the West; and paper sent here in considerable amounts from Boston has been returned as unsaleable.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The bond market has been irregular, though more active than last week. The monetary pressure extending throughout the country has brought an unusually large amount of bonds from the interior; while, from the same cause, there has not been the demand for the reinvestment of July interest usual at this season. These influences, together with the high rates paid for money, have naturally tended to depress the market values, however, have been sustained by the large purchases of the Government; so that at the close prices are from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ higher upon all the issues, except Sixty-Twos, Eighty-Ones and Ten-Forties, than a week ago. The Treasury purchases of last Saturday and to-day aggregate \$6,000,000; and, at the close of the week, there are indications of a comparative scarcity of most of the issues. It must be remembered, however, that usually at the beginning of July there is a foreign demand for bonds for the reinvestment of the July interest; owing to the over-supplied condition of the Frankfurt market, that demand is not this year forthcoming; so that the Government purchases simply substitute for what ordinarily comes from other sources. Nothing is known as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury purposes continuing

his special purchases of bonds. As, however, the last two purchases have not been made for the sinking fund, but subject to the approval of Congress, Mr. Boutwell may, quite probably, feel cautious about assuming the responsibility of further transactions of such a character; and the more so as the now relieved condition of the money market removes the necessity for this departure from the ordinary use of the Treasury surplus.

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

	June 4.	June 11.	June 18.	June 25.	July 2.	July 9.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	121	121	121	121	117	117
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup....	122	122	122	122	121	121
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	116	116	117	116	117	118
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	118	118	119	118	118	119
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, July cpn	119	119	119	119	116	117
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup....	119	119	119	119	116	117
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, ".....	119	119	119	119	116	117
U. S. 10-40's.....	109	108	108	108	108	108

STATE BONDS.—In this class of securities speculation has been generally in favor of lower quotations. The Tennessees and North Carolinas have generally been the especial stocks aimed at, and the former have dropped to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ for old, and 57 for new, chiefly on reports that martial law is to be proclaimed throughout the State, and troops to be called out to preserve order. This has the effect of discouraging investors. The North Carolinas on the rumored extra issue of eight millions of bonds, in aid of additional State railroads, dropped to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the new bonds under a heavy pressure of sales, and 54 for the old. The Missouri sixes have also been weak, declining to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Virginias have been steady and without notable feature. The Louisiana bonds have shown great firmness, selling at 69 for the old sixes and 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the levee sixes. Other Southern bonds have been neglected.

The following are the closing quotations compared with last week:

	July 2.	July 9.	July 2.	July 9.
Tennessee Sixes, x c.....	62	60	Louisiana Eight's, levee...	85
Tennessee Sixes, new.....	57	56	Alabama Fives.....	91
North Carolina Sixes, old.	57	53	Alabama Eights.....	96
North Carolina Sixes, x.c	52	46	Georgia Sixes.....	90
Virginia Sixes, old.....	57	57	Georgia Sevens.....	93
Virginia Sixes, new.....	61	61	Missouri Sixes.....	87
Louisiana Sixes.....	69	68	South Carolina Sixes, n.w. . .	....
Louisiana Sixes, levee....	66	66		

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The week opened with a very unsettled and weak feeling, in consequence of the failure of Saturday's purchase of bonds by the Treasury to afford relief to the money market. Brokers very generally advised their customers that they must pay the current rates for money for carrying their stocks; and as this amounted to from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per day, with a prospect of such charges continuing, there was a very general realizing by outside holders of stocks, with the result of a decline in prices of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. New York Central declined to 188 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hudson River to 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rock Island 114 $\frac{1}{2}$, Michigan Southern 106 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pittsburg to 101 and Northwest common to 79. The bulk of stocks, however, appear to be in the hands of strong cliques, who hope hereafter, upon various schemes, to market them at high figures; and these parties having come into the market to arrest the decline, there was, about the middle of the week, a recovery of confidence, and prices have since steadily advanced, New York Central having sold at 196 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hudson River 165 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rock Island 119, Pittsburg 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Michigan Southern at 110 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pacific Mail also has advanced to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 88 early in the week. The market at present follows the lead of the Vanderbilt stocks. Negotiations between the Hudson River and New York Central Companies, for a consolidation of interests, are in progress; some of the details of the scheme have not yet been arranged, and thirty or forty days must elapse before the plan can be formally ratified according to law; it is probable, however, that within the present month arrangements may be so far informally agreed upon as to suffice as the basis of an active speculation in the stocks, in which event a more active market generally would probably be realized.

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

	May 28.	Jun 4.	Jun 11.	Jun 18.	Jun 25.	July 2.	June 9.
Cumberland Coal.....	31	35	33	34	32	33	31
Quicksilver.....	19	15	15	15	15	15	15
Canton Co.....	64	66	61	62	62	61	62
Mariposa pref.....	5	49	17	16	17	15	15
Pacific Mail.....	82	82	84	89	86	90	89
New York Centra x.l. 190	190	192	190	186	194	196	196
Erie.....	29	29	29	30	29	30	29
Hudson River.....	157	159	158	155	164	163	164
Reading.....	99	99	93	97	98	98	98
Mich. Southern.....	113	114	108	103	106	109	109
Michigan Central	125	130	132	132	131	128	128
Clev. and Pittsb.	97	101	97	95	99	105	108
Northwestern.....	93	92	90	x.d. 90	83	84	80
" preferred	105	104	101	x.d. 94	96	96	95
Rock Island.....	127	122	120	117	119	118	116
Fort Wayne.....	157	158	157	153	157	155	151

Table with columns for bank names (Illinois Central, Ohio & Miss., Milw & St. Paul, etc.) and interest rates (145%, 144%, 143%, etc.).

THE GOLD MARKET.—The stringency in money, involving the payment of 1-16 to 1/8 per cent for having gold carried, caused a large amount of gold to be thrown upon the market during the first half of the week, with the result of a decline from 137 1/2 on Friday last to 134 on Wednesday. The decline, however, afforded a favorable opportunity for the purchase of Foreign Exchange; and the rates of sterling bills having consequently advanced to a point which leaves a profit on the shipment of specie, there was a reaction of 1/4 to 2/8 from the lowest figures, the market closing to-day at 135 1/2. To-morrow's steamers will take out about \$1,000,000 in specie; which, from present indications, appears to be the beginning of the usual summer exports of the precious metals. In addition to the ordinary trade remittances, several millions have to be sent out in payment of July interest upon United States bonds and other securities; and as the exports of cotton are now rapidly declining, specie will naturally be sent out in settlement of maturing obligations. The break in the market appears to have enlisted a considerable "short" interest, and hence the charge for carrying gold has fallen at the close of the week to 9 per cent to 1-32 per day.

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

Table showing gold market quotations for Saturday, July 3, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Current week, Previous week, and Jan. 1 '69, to date. Columns include Open, Low, High, Close, Total clearings, Gold, and Currency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been a more active demand for bills; and with a diminished supply of cotton bills, rates have advanced 1/4 per cent on our last quotations, the present figures for prime bankers' sterling leaving as light profit upon the shipment of specie.

The following are the closing quotations of the different classes of foreign bills, compared with preceding weeks:

Table showing foreign exchange rates for London, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Berlin, comparing rates for June 18, June 25, July 2, and July 9.

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

Table showing transactions at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury for June 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, and 3. Columns include Receipts, Payments, and Receipts.

Total \$1,646,557 59 \$22,119,483 33 Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of June 28 \$7,809,109 31

Deduct payments during the week \$80,046,493 87 Decrease during the week 7,762,615 54

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$6,084,000. Included in the receipts of customs are \$79,000 in gold and \$1,567,558 in gold certificates.

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 July 3, 1869:

Table showing the average amount of capital, discounts, specie, circulation, net deposits, and legal tenders for various banks in New York City, including New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, Phoenix, City, Tradesmen's, Fulton, Chemical, Merchants' Exchange, National, Butchers', Mechanics and Traders', Greenwich, and Leather Manuf. National.

Large table showing the condition of Philadelphia banks for the week preceding Monday, July 5, 1869. Columns include Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation for various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers & Mech., Commercial, Mechanics, Bank N. Liberties, Southwark, Kensington, Penn Township, Western, Manufacturers', B'k of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, and Exchange.

Total... 83,970,200 258,363,471 23,520,267 34,217,973 179,929,467 46,737,263

* No report, same as last week. The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows: Loans... Dec \$2,063,261 Deposits... Dec. \$1,845,228 Specie... Inc. 3,263,127 Legal Tenders... Dec. 1,426,657 Circulation... Inc. 3,183

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including April 3, April 10, April 17, April 24, May 1, May 8, May 15, May 22, May 29, June 5, June 12, June 19, June 26, and July 3. Columns include Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, July 5, 1869:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia banks for the week preceding Monday, July 5, 1869. Columns include Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation for various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers & Mech., Commercial, Mechanics, Bank N. Liberties, Southwark, Kensington, Penn Township, Western, Manufacturers', B'k of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, and Exchange.

Total... 16,055,150 53,937,521 303,621 14,031,449 41,321,537 10,618,846

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital... Increase \$276,349 Legal Tenders... Decrease \$535,878 Loans... Increase 122,937 Deposits... Decrease 196,179 Specie... Increase 122,937 Circulation... Decrease 3,863

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

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia banks for a series of weeks, including April 5, April 12, April 19, April 26, May 3, May 10, May 17, May 24, May 31, June 7, June 14, June 21, June 28, and July.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 9, 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, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.), Week's Sales, and No. Includes sections for National, State, Municipal, Bank Stocks, and Railroad Stocks.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS (WEEKLY).—In the following table we compare the reported weekly gross earnings of the leading railroads for several weeks in 1868 and 1869:

Table with columns: Railroads, Week, Miles of road, Gross earnings (1868, 1869), Inc., Dec. Rows include Chicago and N. West'n., Chicago, R. Isl. & Pac., Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Milwaukee & St. Paul., and Western Union.

—The annual statement of the Michigan Central Railroad for the year ending May 31, 1869, shows the following results:

EARNINGS. From passengers, freight, miscellaneous. Ordinary expenses of operating, including local taxation and taxes on dividend, have been. Paid into sinking fund. Leaving for interest and dividends. Interest and exchange paid. Leaving, above all expenses, net.

The proper net earnings above those of the last year have been \$115,235, and the excess of gross earnings, \$245,000. The amount of the sinking fund from the current earnings is now \$1,351,599 85. There is outstanding no floating debt.

The funded debt now stands at \$5,153,488 89. Less amount paid into sinking fund, 1,351,599 85. Leaving the net bonded debt at \$3,801,889 54. The capital stock amounts to \$1,197,343 00.

Bonded debt and stock to \$4,999,237 54. The bonded debt has been decreased during the year by conversion of bonds into stock by the amount of \$1,815,500, and the stock of the Company has been correspondingly increased, and has also been further enlarged by a stock dividend during the year of ten per cent, amounting to \$904,400.

"JOINT COMPANIES" OF NEW JERSEY.—With the view to procure funds for the improvement of the canal and railroads of the united companies, the stockholders of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, are entitled to subscribe at par for 15 per cent of the amount of stock which shall stand in their names on the books of the said companies, collectively, on the 1st day of July next, at the commencement of the day; the stock thus subscribed for to be stock of the said three first-named companies, and to be contributed by them in proportion to the present amount of capital stock of each company; and each stockholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall be allowed to subscribe therefor a full share; but no fractional subscription received. The subscriptions will close August 10th. Every stockholder holding less than seven shares will be entitled to subscribe for one share. The installments on account of the new stock shall be paid in cash, in two installments of 50 per cent each, as follows: First—Fifty dollars a share at the time of subscription—between the 22d day of July and the 10th day of August, 1869. Second—Fifty dollars a share between the 22d day of January and the 10th day of February, 1870. Stockholders failing to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglecting to pay the installments when due, will forfeit their right to the new stock.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHANY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company gives notice that the Commissioners of its Sinking Fund will purchase for investment, on and after August 2d, from the several stockholders at par, five per cent of the capital of the stock as it may stand on the books of the Company on the 1st of July, 1869. Those who elect to sell that amount of their stock at par for cash, must notify the Commissioners of the fact, and present their certificates before the 20th of July. The transfer books of the Company are to be removed to Pittsburg after the 1st proximo.

—A bill has passed the Senate of Florida in aid of the railroads in that State. It is proposed to issue bonds to the amount of \$14,000 a mile, to aid in extending the Pensacola and Georgia road to Mobile, all the bonds to be issued at the same time. The second proposition is for the State to endorse to the extent of \$14,000 a mile the bonds of any company undertaking to build a road from Gainesville to Tampa. The indorsed bonds to be issued as sections of five miles are completed.

For other railroad items see "COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS" on a previous page.

EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns for different railroads: Atlantic & Great Western, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W. & Chicago, St. L. Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, W. b. & Western, Western Union. Each column shows monthly earnings for 1867, 1868, and 1869.

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: COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, FRIDAY Bid. Ask., COMPANIES, Stock out-standing, Dividend, FRIDAY Bid. Ask. Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables. Bond List Page 2 will appear in this place next week.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal payable, FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd). Includes sections for Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous bonds.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations by J. M. Welth & Arents, 9 New Street.

Table of Southern Securities including State Securities (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, etc.), City Securities (Alexandria, Atlanta, etc.), and Railroad Securities (Alabama, Georgia, etc.). Columns include Bid, Ask, and security details.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stocks with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stocks with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stocks including company names, capital, net assets, dividends, and last paid dates.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stocks with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 9.

The general markets the past week have been quiet, as is usual during the few days which immediately follow the National Holiday. The stringency of the money market, and the fluctuations in gold, have also produced an unfavorable effect.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of foreign and domestic merchandise at dates given :

	1869		1868.
	July 1.	June 1.	July 1.
Beef, tierces and barrels.....	28,839	39,547	24,478
Pork, barrels.....	44,431	50,772	75,469
Tobacco, foreign, bales.....	12,380	14,996	7,541
Tobacco, domestic, hogsheads.....	27,192	22,044	31,815
Coffee, Rio, bags.....	149,835	122,687	115,562
Coffee, other, bags.....	35,020	41,878	26,408
Coffee, Java, mats.....	66,691	45,228	49,785
Sugar, hogsheads.....	127,952	96,645	81,082
Sugar, boxes.....	143,137	135,220	48,399
Sugar, bags.....	114,567	107,892	20,232
Melado, hhd's.....	991	952	175
Molasses, hogsheads.....	18,817	11,803	22,593
Molasses, barrels.....		168	
Hides, No.....	114,400	173,000	1 8,000
Cotton, bales.....	20,600	32,000	60,000
Rosin, barrels.....	39,000	37,400	65,154
Crude turpentine, barrels.....	95	425	317
Spirits turpentine, barrels.....	1,650	1,495	1,547
Tar, barrels.....	6,770	8,100	3,927
Rice, E. I., bags.....	19,140	20,640	15,596
Rice, Carolina, casks.....	827	8,246	1,760
Gunny Cloth, bales.....	23,800	24,800	37,600
Gunny Bags, bales.....	16,400	17,800	26,900
Linseed, bags.....	55,301	45,755	36,925
Saltpetre, bags.....	13,139	14,900	15,300
Jute, bales.....	28,000	22,200	1,050
Manila Hemp, bales.....	5,043	1,577	27,886
Tin, slabs.....	14,400	16,000	29,500
Spelter, tons.....	700	700	500
Lead, tons.....	1,600	1,700	4,200

Hides have remained dull, although foreign have been somewhat favored by the decline in gold. Leather and skins have been quiet.

Naval stores have shown but little variations, the demand being fair for both spirits turpentine and rosin, the latter being taken considerably for export, notwithstanding the high rates current for ocean freights. Oils have been without essential change and little doing. Petroleum has rather favored holders. The effort to depress prices has been so long continued that there is some natural reaction.

East India goods remain quiet, but rule very firm. Metals are without movement of consequence, except Ingot Copper, which closes a little firmer.

Fish are dull and fruits less active. Building materials are active at the reduced prices now current. Hops are in large export demand and prices firm. Hay also rules steady. Tallow is in demand for export, and firm. Whiskey is doing rather better, but is not active.

Freights have been rather dull, though improving towards the close, both in business done and rates. But the speculation in Wheat checks, and any marked increase of tonnage would probably result in a decline in rates.

Provisions have been irregular. Western Hog Products have been drooping, but latterly a better demand has sprung up for city Lard and ice-cured Bacon, but prices are generally slightly lower than last week. Pork remains very quiet, but held with much firmness. Butter has arrived freely, but at some decline, closes steady. Cheese, having declined about one-third of the opening prices in June, is selling very freely to the export and local trades, and prices closed at a slight improvement.

Wool is unsettled. The new clip is now arriving freely, but prices are not yet opened for the season. The regular auction is postponed until the 15th, when, doubtless, some indications will be afforded of the actual relation between supply and demand.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

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

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO		Total Total since Same this January 1, time week. 1869.
	Other W. Mex. Indies.	Other S. America.	
Breadstuffs—Flour.....	227,205	227,205	445,071
Cornmeal.....	10	10	163,990
Wheat.....	6,153,861	6,153,861	5,747,517
Rye.....			2,855,634
Barley.....			77,464
Oats.....			15,244
Corn.....	17,000	17,000	1,326,856
Peas.....	1,326,856	1,326,856	15,244
Gandies.....			
Coal.....			
Coffee.....	642	642	126,279
Cotton.....	126,279	126,279	157
Domestic.....	157	157	1,197
Hops.....	1,197	1,197	35,838
Naval stores—Sp. Turp'te.....	1,010	1,010	1,010
Rosin.....	1,010	1,010	1,010
Tar.....	29,519	29,519	504,314
Oil cake.....	504,314	504,314	2,635,094
Oils—Petroleum.....	2,635,094	2,635,094	719,578
Whale oil.....	719,578	719,578	1,492,167
Sperm oil.....	1,492,167	1,492,167	4,815,562
Lard oil.....	4,815,562	4,815,562	2,116
Provisions—Pork.....	2,116	2,116	754
Beef.....	754	754	1,941
Butter.....	1,941	1,941	5,409
Cheese.....	5,409	5,409	897
Lard.....	897	897	6,822
Tallow.....	6,822	6,822	101
Tobacco leaf.....	101	101	2,102
Tobacco.....	2,102	2,102	437
Tea.....	437	437	2,285
Whalebone.....	2,285	2,285	79,840

EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO

ARTICLES.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port or the last week, since Jan. 1, 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	156	5,571	3,675	Cutlery	67	2,164	1,271
Earthenware	855	31,489	22,778	Hardware	45	2,508	3,144
Glass	8,977	231,945	183,498	Iron, RR bars	24,033	436,864	301,201
Glassware	202	7,864	36,922	Lead, pigs	9,762	296,240	226,653
Glass plate	76	4,945	3,156	Spelter, lbs	231,925	7,405,102	3,176,096
Buttons	116	2,974	3,764	Steel	3,858	88,514	101,224
Coal, tons	2,948	41,419	28,316	Tin, boxes	19,925	728,926	393,033
Cocoa, bags	168	12,519	8,016	Tin slabs, lbs	257,776	2,337,646	3,133,731
Coffee, bags	17,533	631,571	601,184	Rags	3,960	58,151	23,084
Cotton bales	35	1,545	255	Sugar, hlds, tcs & bbls	13,695	275,425	276,481
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	13,254	519,700	357,732
Bark, Peruvian		10,782	6,406	Tea	4,207	636,644	626,901
Blea powders	526	16,610	15,278	Tobacco	109	21,322	30,118
Brimstone, tons	583	9,826	5,099	Waste	79	1,400	564
Cochineal	76	2,928	2,455	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	20	1,161	877	Champagne, bks	1,550	63,656	46,608
Gambier	5,457	19,264	12,403	Wines	4,955	103,640	52,990
Gums, crude		476	373	Wool, bales	313	31,396	14,985
Gum, Arabic		1,757	1,917	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo	78	4,918	2,971	Cigars	\$10,197	\$432,798	\$291,829
Madder		7,396	5,088	Corks	419	76,771	98,230
Oils, essence		119	278	Fancy goods	49,986	1,003,500	562,972
Oil, Olive	931	36,224	27,125	Fish	518	338,125	203,995
Opium	2	385	586	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb	750	53,113	57,864	Lemons	28,555	254,917	146,869
Soda, sal	522	20,395	26,586	Oranges	11,048	649,072	509,941
Soda, ash	402	21,748	20,081	Nuts	10,716	495,287	299,184
Flax	12	1,295	663	Raisins		640,894	702,400
Furs	134	8,395	3,185	Hides undressed	93,822	5,797,593	3,300,190
Gunny cloth		3,134	7,349	Rice		197,135	567,307
Hair	37	5,356	3,452	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales	388	58,804	69,521	Cassia		175,428	86,889
Hides, &c—				Ginger	2,684	22,846	20,558
Bristles	45	9,811	55	Pepper	66,015	161,660	123,831
Hides, dressed	187	8,043	4,391	Saltpetre		129,607	3,431
India rubber	463	23,337	17,395	Woods—			
Ivory	1	1,838	953	Cork	5,062	92,116	74,092
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic	4,033	33,008	15,450
Jewelry	59	1,174	1,161	Logwood	7,732	253,151	156,450
Watches	16	576	596	Mahogany	8,837	65,363	46,739
Linseed		328,460	225,507				
Molasses	3,302	119,311	122,359				

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:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '68.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '68.
Ashes, pkgs	182	5,411	3,252	Spirits turpen-tine	1,915	32,583	28,926
Breadstuffs—				Rosin	6,065	288,779	221,452
Flour, bbls	61,441	1,299,695	550,823	Tar	107	55,118	18,880
Wheat, bus	629,487	6,723,516	3,916,697	Pitch		2,006	5,777
Corn	375,317	4,495,124	9,010,924	Oil cake, pkgs	2,384	60,540	28,286
Oats	191,738	2,271,055	2,781,307	Oil, lard	211	4,261	6,996
Rye		199,617	188,223	Oil, petroleum	32,256	402,112	315,853
Malt	2,387	234,779	333,629	Peanuts, bags	689	55,717	24,433
Barley		76,620	406,818	Provisions—			
Grass seed		7,369	59,142	Butter, pkgs	14,916	341,173	218,809
Flax seed	387	2,317	4,951	Cheese	36,122	249,478	266,992
Beans	1,261	70,657	23,493	Cutmeat	421	63,928	61,504
Peas		27,400	179,846	Eggs	4,708	109,499	143,993
C. meal, bbls	275	59,133	81,695	Pork	347	63,032	97,876
" bags	1,275	181,101	214,670	Beef, pkgs	25	47,739	86,008
Buckw'ht & B.W. fl'r pkg		11,377	8,272	Lard, pkgs	1,231	47,831	60,383
Cotton, bales	5,007	351,049	363,273	Lard, kegs		4,800	9,309
Copper, bbls	594	7,206	10,395	Rice, pkgs	207	12,411	7,427
" plates	806	14,668	979	Starch	3,817	133,143	71,782
Dr'd fruit, pkg	54	5,523	13,634	Stearine	100	5,965	8,424
Grease, pkgs		2,688	3,318	Spelter, slabs			
Hemp, bales		2,198	362	Sugar, hlds and bbls		2,052	678
Hides, No.	4,181	242,175	297,264	Tallow, pkgs	264	4,561	1,426
Hops, bales	1,514	4,436	3,373	Tobacco, pkgs	3,816	61,378	40,667
Leather, sides	47,343	1,433,030	554,783	Tobacco, hlds	3,377	48,281	30,022
Lead, pigs		1,331	3,477	Whiskey, bbls	2,707	93,417	12,135
Molasses hlds & bbls	80	18,691	10,950	Wool, bales	6,729	37,453	39,278
Naval Stores—				Dressed hogs No.		51,591	14,423
Cr. turpen-tine, bbl	271	9,641	4,729	Rice, rough bus		23,610	

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 9, 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, July 9. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 4,643 bales, (against 5,200 bales last week, 9,440 bales the previous week, and 11,536 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868, up to this date, 2,320,545 bales (of which 241,000 bales are overland shipments direct to the mills), against 2,340,187 bales (of which 175,000 bales are overland shipments), for the same period in 1867, being an excess last season over this season of 19,642 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1868 are as follows:

	—Receipts—	1869.	1868.		—Receipts—	1869.	1868.
Received this week at—				Received this week at—			
New Orleans	bales.	1,070	277	Florida	bales	73	
Mobile		411	22	North Carolina		69	6
Charleston		558	170	Virginia		775	131
Savannah		532	930				
Texas		160	199	Total receipts		4,643	2,556
Tennessee, &c		995	771	Increase this year		2,087	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 5,383 bales, of which 3,802 were to Great Britain, and 1,581 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports as made up this evening, are now 47,154 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our own correspondents at the various ports to-night:

Week ending	Exported to—		Total	Same week	Stock
July 9.	G't Britain.	Cont'n't.	this week.	1869.	1868.
New Orleans	1,103		1,103	11,384	6,888
Mobile	1,579		1,579	4,241	6,332
Charleston				1,949	5,314
Savannah	1,980		1,980	479	4,129
Texas				1,449	208
New York	213	478	721	871	57,431
Other ports				10	20,170
Total	3,802	1,581	5,383	3,529	47,154

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 1,854 bales, while the stocks to-night are 54,021 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

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

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			Shipments to Nor. Ports.	Stock.
	1868.	1867.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign		
New Orleans	791,737	585,696	340,583	168,361	109,583	618,532	276,477
Mobile	225,405	352,771	135,771	16,133	9,537	161,441	43,168
Charleston	195,608	298,952	52,979		3,056	56,085	139,884
Savannah	354,257	487,947	130,814	20,129	12,250	163,193	191,747
Texas	143,183	108,734	57,499		22,629	80,128	52,893
New York	108,249	108,798	231,210	19,958	59,681	313,849	17,510
Florida	15,797	30,594		229		229	7,725
North Carolina	35,527	37,877					35,527
Virginia	156,304	153,128	6,232			6,232	149,689
Other ports*	297,055	255,514	12,556		10,789	23,345	11,000
Total this year	3,318,122		970,619	219,810	227,525	1,417,984	827,110
Total last year		2,339,463	1,218,544	196,660	222,245	1,637,449	737,133

*Under this head we have added the overland shipments direct to manufacturers to April 21, as follows: for the present year 241,000 bales, and for last year 175,000 bales.

The market the past week has been entirely without interest. Very few buyers have shown themselves, and yet stocks are reduced to so low a point that holders have manifested little disposition to make concessions. Continued favorable accounts with regard to the growing crop, the fair stocks now held by our mills and the failure of the goods market to respond to the late advance in the raw material, have for the time at least checked the purchases of spinners and made speculators less confident. For these reasons the market has been very quiet, and yet prices have been maintained until to-day, when, under the continued influence of the money stringency and an entire absence of buyers, quotations fell off slightly, middling uplands being quoted at the close at 34½@34¾c, and the market dull and heavy. For forward delivery there has been considerable doing, the sales reaching 2,720 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling), of which 1,600 bales were for December at 26c; 100 January also 26c; 200 November and December, and 100 December 10th and January 10th, at same price; also 100 November at 26¾c; 100 July, 33¼c, and 100 same month at 33¾c; 100 for December, 200 October and December, 120 November, all on private terms. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 7,891 bales (including 192 bales to arrive), of which 6,454 bales were taken by spinners, 490 bales on speculation, 946 bales for export, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans	Texas.
Ordinary	28 @	28½ @	28½ @	28½ @
Good Ordinary	30½ @	30½ @	31 @	31½ @
Low Middling	33½ @ 33¾	33½ @ 33¾	33½ @ 34	34 @ 34½
Middling	34½ @ 34¾	34½ @ 34¾	34½ @ 35	35 @ 34½

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

	Total sales.	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Saturday	1,645	34½ @	34½ @	35 @	35½ @
Monday					
Tuesday	2,525	34½ @	34½ @	35 @	35½ @
Wednesday	2,065	34½ @	34½ @	35 @	35½ @
Thursday	1,344	34½ @	34½ @	35 @	35½ @
Friday	312	34½ @ 34¾	34½ @ 34¾	34½ @ 35	35 @ 35½

THE GROWING CROP.—We have nothing new to add to-night with regard to the growing crop. All the information we have received during the week has continued favorable, and many of the letters

which have reached us are extremely hopeful. Planters are in high spirits in view of the present good prospect of a fair crop and high prices.

THE COTTON SUPPLY OF OUR MILLS—During the past week the Cotton Manufacturers' Association have issued an estimate of the probable wants of our mills during the remainder of the year, reaching precisely the same result given in our estimate of the 26th of June. Their figures are as follows:

Stocks in the ports, Sept. 1, 1868	.....	bales..	88,000
Receipts at the ports to last mail dates (June 18)	.....		2,062,000
Total supply at ports to June 18			
2,100,000			
Deduct foreign exports to June 18	.....	1,402,000	
Stocks in ports	.....	95,000	1,497,000
Taken from the ports by Northern spinners			
603,000			
Add receipts overland to mills to April 24	.....	241,000	
Add receipts overland to mills, April 24 to June 18 (estimated)	.....	6,000	
Total taken from this crop by Northern spinners since Sept. 1, 1868			
850,000			

According to this statement the Northern mills have taken 850,000 bales since September 1st; and, as the consumption for the whole year is estimated at 900,000 bales, only 50,000 bales more (if it could be evenly distributed) are needed to provide for the balance of the year. The figures we gave on the 26th of June showed that the mills had already taken 849,000 bales, and would, therefore, need 51,000 bales more. Of course, however, some mills have more stock than others, so that we think about 20,000 bales should be allowed to cover this unequal distribution, making the total requirements of the mills 71,000 bales between June 18 and September 1st if they continue to run during all the summer months. Or if there is a general stop during August, as some of the leading manufacturers now propose, this supply would take them into October.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase over last week, the total reaching 990 bales, against 152 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1868; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1868

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	June 15.	June 22.	June 29.	July 6.		
Liverpool.....	533	1,206	132	778	231,155	280,269
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,055	7,359
Total to Gt. Britain.	533	1,206	132	778	234,210	287,628
Havre.....	482	.....	20	202	19,953	25,913
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Total French	482	.....	20	202	19,953	26,116
Bremen and Hanover.....	17	99	.....	.....	33,137	32,372
Hamburg.....	513	101	.....	10	2,190	11,385
Other ports.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1,375	6,832
Total to N. Europe	547	200	.....	10	54,642	50,589
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,498	2,172
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,541	3,206
Total Spain, etc......	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,039	5,438
Grand Total	1,567	1,406	152	990	313,849	369,771

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.						
New Orleans.....	2,210	113,243	2,190	66,503	.....	6,799	.....	1,587
Texas.....	217	40,543	478	12,157	.....	.....	.....	298
Savannah.....	862	142,932	.....	2,181	550	16,052	549	15,263
Mobile.....	539	16,261	.....	6,751	.....	333	.....	50
Florida.....	73	7,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	638	103,295	.....	5,600	558	9,878	438	18,471
North Carolina.....	65	27,635	.....	152	.....	1,313	.....	2,355
Virginia.....	61	70,387	853	25,314	.....	.....	80	23,213
North'n Ports.....	69	12,469	1,551	63,475	.....	.....	.....	119
Tennessee, &c.....	142	101,616	363	35,420	101	21,701	389	17,932
Foreign.....	.....	1,031	54	913	.....	.....	.....	28
Total this year	4,921	636,867	5,589	223,469	1,203	56,076	1,456	79,234
Total last year	5,141	609,248	2,320	218,410	683	52,094	481	77,623

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 6,607 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. 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 Nevada, 55 and 15 Sea Island	.....
..... City, 334..... Helvetia, 113..... per ships Crescent	778
City, 16..... H. Warren, 95.....	202
To Havre, per ship John Phye, 302.....	302
To Hamburg, per steamer Hammonia, 10.....	10

NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ship Victoria, 1,813

MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Lancaster, 3,804

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week	.....	bales.	6,607	
The particulars of these shipments arranged in our usual form, are as follows:				
	Liverpool.	H. vrc.	Hamburg.	Total.
New York.....	778	202	10	990
New Orleans.....	1,813	.....	.....	1,813
Mobile.....	3,804	.....	.....	3,804
Total	6,395	202	10	6,607

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 134½ and 137½, and the close to-night was 136. Foreign exchange closed steady at 109½@110 for London prime bankers' 60 days, 110½@110½ for London prime bankers' 3 days, 109½@109½ for London prime commercial. Freight's ¼d by steamer, 5-32d by sail.

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

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—Exports this week—to Great Britain and Continent, none. Stock on hand, 3,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—Exports this week—to Great Britain and Continent, none. Stock on hand, 1,107 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—Net receipts of the week, 763 bales. Exports—coastwise, 791 bales. Stock on hand, 79 bales. Market dull—Low Middlings 31½@32c. Sales of the week, 60 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—Net receipts of the week, 558 bales; coastwise, none—total, 558 bales. Exports—to Great Britain and other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 871 bales. Stock on hand, 1,949 bales. Market quiet; Middlings 33c, Sea Island, 50c@51 00. Sales of the week, 285 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—Market firm with no offering stock; no sales; Middlings 32c. Receipts of the week, 532 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 1,865 bales; Uplands and 115 bales Sea Island; coastwise, 714 bales Uplands and 200 bales Sea Island. Stock on hand 395 bales Uplands and 84 bales Sea Island.

MOBILE, Ala., July 9.—Receipts of the week, 411 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 1,579 bales; coastwise, 769 bales. Stock on hand 4,241 bales. Sales of the week, 250 bales. Sales to-day, 80 bales. Market dull and nominal; Low Middlings 31c. Receipts, 30 bales. Exports, 1,579 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9.—Receipts to-day, 188 bales. Receipts for the week, gross 1,261 bales, net 1,070 bales. Exports to-day, 376 bales. Exports for the week—to the Continent, 1,103 bales; Vera Cruz, 227 bales, coastwise, 3,330 bales. Stock on hand, 11,384 bales. Sales of the week, 1,190 bales. Sales to-day, 103 bales. Middlings 32½c.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 9.—Nothing doing. Receipts of the week, 160 bales. Exports—to New York, 253 bales. Stock on hand, 268 bales. Market quiet, holders firm; good ordinary 22½c. Sales 150 bales.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—4:30 P. M.—Cotton has ruled quiet to-day, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 366,000 bales, of which 207,000 are American. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 631,000 bales, of which 49,000 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:

	July 9.	July 2.	June 25.	June 18.
Total sales.....	63,000	102,000	85,000	86,000
Sales for export.....	10,000	19,000	16,000	18,000
Sales on speculation.....	7,000	11,000	12,000	13,000
Total stock.....	366,000	332,000	388,000	428,000
Stock of American.....	207,000	188,000	212,000	229,000
Total afloat.....	631,000	674,000	599,000	605,000
American afloat.....	49,000	80,000	79,000	86,000

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is reported quiet but firm. The following table will show the daily closing prices of the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
“ Orleans...	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
“ Up. to arrive.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of June 26, states:

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—A large business has been transacted in cotton this week, and on Monday and Tuesday the market, owing to somewhat discouraging reports from the Southern States, was very active. Since then, however, business has been quieter, but prices have ruled firm. American cotton has risen ¼ to ½d; Brazilian ¼ to ½d, and East Indian also ¼ to ½d per lb. In the value of Egyptian cotton no advance can be quoted. The sales of the week amount to 85,060 bales, of which 12,370 bales are on speculation; 15,690 bales are declared for export, leaving 57,000 bales to the trade.

In cotton to arrive the business has been large; the latest quotations are: American, basis of Middling, from Mobile, steamer due 12½d; New Orleans, at sea, 12½d; Texas, at sea, 12½d; good ordinary, ship named 11½d; Maceio, basis of fair, ship named 12½d; Dhollerah, fair new merchants, June sailing, 9½d; fair merchants, old crop, May sailing, 9 9-16d; Ocmrawuttee, fair new merchants, sailing March and 1st April, 10d; April-May shipment, 9½d; Bengal, good fair new merchants, April sailing, 8½d per lb. The following are the prices of American cotton compared with last year's:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & G'd		Same date 1868		
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair	G'd	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	22	24	26	28	26	28	26
Stained.....	9	11	12	14	13	14	17
Upland.....	10½	11½	11½	12½	11½	12½	11
Mobile.....	11½	12½	12½	13½	11½	12½	11
New Orleans.....	10½	11½	12½	13½	11½	12½	11
Texas.....	10½	11½	12½	13½	11½	12½	11

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1866:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
Mid. Sea Island 27d.	18d.	26d.	24d.	Mid. Pernamb 13½d.	
Upland....	13½	11	11½	12½	Egyptian: 12½
Mobile....	13½	11	11½	12½	Broach... 6½
Orleans....	14	11½	11½	12½	Dhollerah 6½

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

	1868.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....	Bales 607,330	388,480
“ London.....	38,922	75,842
American cotton afloat.....	47,000	79,000
Indian “.....	567,519	653,065
Total	1,260,771	1,196,387

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—			—Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date—		Actual exp't from U. K. in 1868
	1869, bales.	1868, bales.	1867, bales.	1869, bales.	1868, bales.	
American.....	114,476	206,330	54,340	56,353	80,272	177,970
Brazilian.....	22,060	43,250	4,410	22,878	27,730	89,840
Egyptian, &c..	12,210	37,010	6,060	3,944	5,570	10,160
West Indian...	5:0	3,380	860	5,178	6,257	21,580
East Indian...	173,540	80,060	39,620	104,682	160,279	615,570
Total.....	322,790	370,030	105,290	193,035	280,108	915,120

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.															
	—Sales this week.—				Total this year.	Same period 1868.	Average weekly sales.	—Imports—							
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.	Total.				To this date 1869.	To this date 1868.	Total.	This day.	Same date 1868.	Dec. 31, 1868.		
American, bales.	22,390	2,700	5,950	31,040	674,890	975,920	19,790	27,350	8,972	679,824	1,026,474	1,262,250	212,150	369,400	82,360
Brazilian.....	10,700	2,420	2,440	15,560	253,300	327,100	7,930	9,750	6,895	276,020	339,890	629,502	71,070	135,820	15,360
Egyptian.....	5,540	760	570	6,850	117,690	153,400	4,020	4,240	4,231	131,919	128,021	200,509	60,170	56,120	31,820
West Indian...	1,610	50	190	1,850	38,920	47,250	1,400	1,460	2,572	39,888	36,082	79,541	4,520	12,750	3,410
East Indian...	16,760	9,750	3,220	29,740	691,210	589,670	14,660	10,570	5,113	28,745	235,432	1,154,731	40,470	8,240	219,390
Total.....	57,000	15,690	12,370	85,060	1,779,010	2,093,640	47,800	53,370	27,783	1,411,369	1,765,845	3,326,543	388,480	607,330	352,340

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 52½ per cent is American against 60 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 10 per cent, against 5½ per cent.

LONDON, June 26.—Prices have risen ½ since the close of last week, and a good business has been transacted. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Imports, Jan. 1 to June 24..... Bales.	56,003	67,993	141,975
Deliveries.....	81,537	133,108	211,362
Stocks June 24.....	68,231	33,922	75,342

HAVRE, June 25.—The stock of cotton yesterday evening was 43,411 bales, of which 30,200 bales were American, and 7,200 bales East Indian. It was estimated that 21,975 bales of American, and 112,697 bales of East Indian produce were afloat to the port.

ALEXANDRIA, June 11.—The cotton trade has been more active, and prices have risen ¼d per lb. Fair cotton is quoted at 12½ to 12¾; Good fair, 13 to 13½d per lb, per on board and freight. The following have been the shipments:

From—	G. Britain,	Continent,	Total.
Nov. 1, 1868, to June 10, 1869..... bales.	137,987	43,059	181,046
Same period 1867-8.....	164,145	41,447	201,031
" " 1866-7.....	149,237	30,990	181,227
" " 1865-6.....	127,077	26,840	153,917
" " 1864-5.....	201,982	37,617	239,599

COLOMBO, June 16.—Large contracts; 8½d for Fimvelly, delivery in two months.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 9, 1869.

There is a slight increase in the exports of crude Tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 6,531 hhds, 559 cases, 491 bales, 47 hhds stems and 56 tierces, against 6,345 hhds. 247 cases and 75 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 2,731 hhds., 527 cases, 147 bales, 47 hhds. stems and 46 tierces were from New York, 2,248 hhds. and 149 bales from Baltimore, 2 hhds., 12 cases and 95 bales from Boston, 1,550 hhds. and 100 bales from New Orleans and 20 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Bremen, 1,332 hhds.; to Havre, 1,051; to Liverpool, 612; to London, 901; to Cowes and a market, 1,150; to Gibraltar, 534; to Cadiz, 596; to Glasgow, 143; and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 119,175 lbs., of which 68,500 lbs were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Hhds. Stems.	Tcs.	Pkgs.	Man'd. lbs.
New York.....	2,731	527	147	47	46	222	119,175
Baltimore.....	2,248	149	100	10	100	100	100
Boston.....	2	12	95	10	100	100	100
Philadelphia.....	1,550	100	100	10	100	100	100
New Orleans.....	2	12	95	10	100	100	100
Portland.....	2	12	95	10	100	100	100
San Francisco.....	20	100	100	10	100	100	100
Total.....	6,531	559	491	47	56	332	119,175
Total last week.....	6,345	247	75	47	56	332	119,175
Total previous week.....	7,766	919	538	47	56	332	119,175

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:

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
Great Britain.....	11,362	811	668	429	484	1,905	1,223,397
Germany.....	22,060	18,700	9,913	664	2,035	484	103,501

Belgium.....	3,485	197	100	.....	.....	.....	36,264
Holland.....	8,827	600	100	1	729	104	12,235
Denmark.....	488	277	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	5,580	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	8,835	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 6,316
Spain, Gibralt. &c.....	13,934	1,008	355	.....	14	194	2,286
Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,834
Austria.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, &c.....	916	328	89	.....	.....	.....	85 16,316
China, India, &c.....	23	803	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 23,100
Australia, &c.....	1	203	2	34	.....	.....	48 1,209,524
B. N. Am. Prov.....	56	440	611	.....	.....	.....	1,776 169,499
South America.....	344	1,075	2,845	.....	.....	.....	1,677 45,554
West Indies.....	855	418	2,022	17	.....	.....	1,843 331,616
East Indies.....	.....	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2,900
Mexico.....	.....	78	125	.....	.....	.....	..... 6,773
Honolulu, &c.....	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 43
All others.....	287	401	1,505	2	.....	.....	..... 393 181,739
Total since Nov 1.....	78,893	21,235	19,754	1,150	2,778	9,611	3,723,399

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & cer's.	Stems.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Lbs. Man'd.
New York.....	36,111	17,830	16,163	967	58	4,813	3,478,363
Baltimore.....	25,176	73	626	50	2,720	251	17,019
Boston.....	855	1,016	2,272	40	.....	3,912	1,5,870
Philadelphia.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,788
New Orleans.....	13,628	2	479	.....	.....	309	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	766	60	.....	.....	10	.....
Virginia.....	882	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	2,026
Portland.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	3,850
Total since Nov 1.....	72,868	21,235	19,754	1,150	2,778	9,611	3,723,399

The tobacco market has been more active the past week. In Kentucky leaf, the demand has been active for export at very full prices. Holders of Government contracts are the principle buyers. The sales since Friday last amount to about 2,300 hhds., of which 1,000 hhds. yesterday—prices varying from 8 to 13c for common to good.

The market for seed leaf has been more active but mainly for domestic consumption, and prices rule firm. There are some out-of-town buyers in market, and the sales of the week are: 42 cases old Connecticut cut fillers 9¼c; 42 cases old Connecticut and Ohio fillers, 9¼c; 50 cases State, private terms; 103 cases Connecticut wrappers, 1867 crop, private terms; 100 cases new Pennsylvania, private terms; 25 cases Connecticut wrappers, 1867 crop, 38c; 25 cases Connecticut wrappers, in small lots, 45@78c. The sales of the previous week (accidentally omitted from our last) were 40 cases old Connecticut, seconds, 19c; 42 cases new do, 22c; 150 cases State fillers, in three lots of 50 cases each, at 10c, 10½c, 10¾c; 80 cases old Connecticut, private terms; 97 cases New Connecticut, part at 33c.

Spanish tobacco has been in more demand; sales 400 bales Yara, private terms, and 250 do Havana, 92½@110c.

Manufactured tobacco is without especial activity, though in rather more demand, both for consumption and export.

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

From	—This week—		—Previously—		—T's in Nov. 1—	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	299	2,843	5,549	39,936	5,848	42,779
Baltimore.....	.....	589	1,220	2,092	1,220	2,681
New Orleans.....	10	.....	194	461	204	461
Ohio, &c.....	2,251	372	44,992	24,846	47,243	25,213
Other.....	.....	.....	350	556	350	556
Total.....	2,560	3,804	52,305	67,893	54,865	71,695

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

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Stems.	Tcs.	Pkgs.	Lbs. Man'd.
Liverpool.....	612	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	68,500
London.....	501	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	18,495
Glasgow.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	245	383	.....	47	.....	222	.....
Hamburg.....	25	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish West Indies.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British N. A. Colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,701
British West Indies.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,765
French West Indies.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	21	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	6,279
Hayi.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	692
New Granada.....	21	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,753
Total.....	2,731	527	147	47	46	222	119,175

* 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, 1,187 hhds and 149 bales....To Havre, 1,046 hhds....To Rio Janeiro, 15 hhds.
 From Boston—To New Zealand, 20 boxes, 25 quarter boxes, 10 tcs and 3 cases....To Cayenne and Surinam, 1 hhd....To Hayti, 100 hf bales....To Port au Prince, 20 bales and 50 hf do....To St. Johns, 35 boxes....To Halifax and Charlottetown, 13 boxes and 9 cases....To British Provinces, 1 hhd, 4 boxes and 6 hf do.
 From New Orleans—To Brazos, 100 bales....To Cowes and a market, 1,150 hhds....To London, 400 hhds.
 From San Francisco—To Victoria, 19 cases....To Honolulu, 1 do.
 From Portland—To British Provinces, 10 boxes.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, July 9, 1869, P. M.

The market for Breadstuffs the past week has been active, and prices tending upward. The receipts of Flour at this market continue on a moderate scale as compared with the exports and the wants of the local trade, and with some speculation, prices of the low grades show an advance for the week of an average of 25c per bbl, with an upward tendency, stimulated by the advance in Liverpool. The contracts for Flour to be delivered this month are yet mostly to be executed. Good lines of Extra State closed to day at \$6 65@ 6 79.

Wheat has been in liberal supply, but with firmer foreign markets and higher gold, the demand has been active and prices of Spring are five or seven cents higher, with Winter Wheats showing some improvements. The demand, however, has been mainly speculative, and the export business embraces large quantities of Winter Wheat, which is relatively cheaper than Spring. The receipts at the Western markets have fallen off to about 100,000 bushels per day. The accounts from the growing crop are generally favorable. Winter Wheat, now nearly ready for the harvest in the middle latitudes, is especially promising. Some New Wheat from the Southern States has been received at market. The quality is excellent. No. 2 Spring closed at \$1 53@1 54, and dull.

Corn has had a large advance, mainly speculative, based on the backward state of the growing crop throughout the West and Northwest. It appears certain that warmer weather is immediately required to secure us against a partial failure of this crop.

Oats have come forward sparingly, and have also attracted the attention of speculators, resulting in a considerable advance. Other grains are entirely nominal.

The following are closing quotations :

Flour— Superfine..... 48 bbl. \$5 40@ 5 85 Extra State..... 6 40@ 6 85 Shipping R. hoop Ohio. 6 50@ 6 75 Extra Western, common to good..... 6 25@ 6 60 Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 6 75@11 00 Southern supers..... 6 50@ 7 00 Southern, extra and family..... 7 25@11 50 California..... 6 85@ 9 25 Rye Flour, fine and superfine..... 4 00@ 6 25	Corn Meal..... \$4 20@ 4 80 Wheat, Spring, per bush. 1 45@ 1 60 Red Winter..... 1 50@ 1 55 Amber do..... 1 60@ 1 65 White..... 1 63@ 2 00 Corn, Western Mix'd, old..... @ Western Mixed, new... 70@ 95 Yellow new..... 93@ 92 White new..... 94@ 91 Rye..... 1 28@ 1 32 Oats, West..... 82@ Barley..... @ Malt..... @ Peas Canada..... 1 20@ 1 50
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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.....	62,685	1,300,250	24,300	1,068,380
Corn meal, bbls.....	1,240	145,135	1,415	189,495
Wheat, bush.....	959,465	6,550,270	159,545	4,369,700
Corn, bush.....	488,021	3,346,040	405,115	8,776,500
Rye, bush.....	11,240	201,450	885	213,430
Barley, &c., bush.....		702,585	12,505	731,060
Oats, bush.....	193,505	2,220,905	169,650	2,938,060

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

To	Flour, C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	24,500	841,938				2,434
Since Jan. 1.....	227,265	6,153,861			17,000	1,326,856
N. A. Col. week.....	3,550	431				530
Since Jan. 1.....	76,273	20,907				19,919
West Ind. week.....	5,513	2,570			40	990
Since Jan. 1.....	170,737	26,476	225		23,603	81,891
Total exp't, week.....	38,472	3,000	858,552	29,428	400	27,574
Since Jan. 1, 1869.....	596,395	83,779	5,747,547	77,464	75	41,745
Same time, 1868.....	445,071	168,990	2,885,534	152,993		39,303
Since Jan. 1 from—						
Boston.....	81,419	20,021				61,753
Philadelphia.....	53,627	21,903	48,312			65,861
Baltimore.....	136,899	19,773	5,700		10	496,473

AFLOAT ON CANAL DESTINED FOR TIDE WATER.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
From Buffalo, 14 days.....	5,965	1,333,812	474,456	256,116	
From Oswego, 9 days.....	1,700	217,788	35,628		
Total.....	7,665	1,551,600	510,084	256,116	
Previous week.....	5,928	1,495,623	634,559	300,981	15,800
Corresponding week, 1867.....	300	315,373	834,532	104,657	5,791
“ “ 1868.....	1,823	70,940	1,368,862	262,916	13,511
“ “ 1866.....	1,363	289,012	2,350,062	569,058	103,598

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS for the week ending July 3, viz.:

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	28,910	396,763	311,676	93,114	595	5,199
Milwaukee.....	8,464	340,630	3,011	7,619	320	999
Toledo.....	9,212	97,616	97,052	13,162		530
Detroit.....	7,131	12,144	2,035	5,161		
Cleveland.....	1,750	27,150	1,450	8,700		
Totals.....	55,767	874,603	415,224	127,756	915	6,729

Previous week.....	73 191	1,158,965	656,915	215,309	2,465	13,278
Correspond'g week, '68.....	26,973	810,905	1,152,806	262,951	714	1,773
“ “ ‘67.....	20,805	127,337	1,166,867	141,704	1,596	9,669
“ “ ‘66.....	56,697	540,054	1,506,612	546,503	6,673	62,230

Comparative receipts at the same ports, from January 1 to July 3 :

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	2,667,601	1,626,122	1,305,079	1,653,440
Wheat, bush.....	15,627,681	7,833,405	4,479,626	9,884,773
Corn, bush.....	15,197,548	16,590,340	19,326,375	13,255,645
Oats, bush.....	5,484,154	4,861,187	2,254,366	6,511,851
Barley, bush.....	308,255	311,726	529,887	360,705
Rye, bush.....	553,663	197,773	489,127	956,766
Total grain, bush.....	37,241,301	29,902,439	23,079,321	35,768,740

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1869.

Our review of the week shows but little change in the general markets for groceries, and except in the items of sugar and molasses, no improvement. To the usual quiet of the season has been added this week the relaxation of business which usually accompanies the celebration of the Fourth, while a descending scale in the price of gold has further contributed to the quiet which has prevailed. Raw Sugars, though showing a loss of 1/4c during the week, which they have not yet recovered, close with a marked increase of inquiry and activity, and a firmer market. Refined are also more active and better. Molasses has been generally inactive and but little sought for, such inquiry as there was being directed to the refining grades, but there is a better demand at the close and firmer prices. Coffee has been very quiet, and prices sustained mainly through the firmness of holders. Teas, with some improvement in firmness in the irregular prices prevailing, are still inactive.

Imports of the week have included more than an average quantity of Coffee and considerable receipts of Molasses, but only a few packages of Tea by steamers, and comparatively small quantities of Sugar. In the receipts of Coffee are included some five cargoes of Rio, one of Ceylon, one of Maracaibo, and sundry other lots.

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.	33,228,814	30,517,132		
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	770	16,529	6,057	
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	19,082	706,865	523,539	
Coffee, other..... bags.	11,091	238,326	229,875	
Sugar..... boxes.	1,148	421,891	350,281	
Sugar..... hhds.	8,770	402,689	412,595	
Sugar..... bags.	5,953	376,639	214,465	
Molasses..... hhds.	7,451	262,819	318,551	
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.		17,497	10,925	

TEA.

There has been rather more firmness in prices, and although they are somewhat irregular, they nevertheless show an improvement as contrasted with the rates current a few weeks ago. The sales are very light and principally in greens, to which the attention of buyers has been mostly directed. Sales include 3,058 hf chests of Greens, 2,470 do Japans, and 1,000 do Oolongs.

The only imports of Tea have been 770 packages by European steamers.

The following table shows the shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1868, to April 28, 1869 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, '68, TO APRIL 28, '69.		IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO U.S. SINCE JAN 1,	
	1868-9.	1867-8.	1869.	1868.
Black.....	12,155,376	13,278,303	9,837,236	11,879,195
Green.....	18,052,894	12,921,570	14,436,372	13,039,349
Japan.....	10,570,633	7,102,769	6,509,351	5,619,648
Total.....	41,778,903	33,302,647	33,228,814	30,528,248

The indirect importations since Jan. 1 now reach 16,587 pkgs, again 6,057 last year.

COFFEE.

With a light demand for both Rio and West Indian, the market has been inactive throughout the week. Prices have been maintained through the firmness of holders, but they are above the ideas of most buyers, and the latter are consequently holding off. Sales include 5,918 bags of Rio and 125 do of Laguayra.

Imports of the week have been considerable, including of Rio Coffee, by the "Garron," 3,979 bags; "Julie," 3,950 bags; "Freya," 4,153 bags; "Lebanon," 3,000 bags, and by Green Olive," 4,000 bags. Of

other sorts the receipts have been 2,886 bags of Maracaibo, per "Ilva," 6,587 bags of Ceylon, per Hyacinth; 1,229 bags of Hayti, per "Oliver Cutts" and 389 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio July 8, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila-del.	Balti-more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Mobile.	Gal-veston.	Total.
Stock.....	159,993	.....	34,500	17,600	3,500	.....	218,093
Same date 1868.	146,401	7,700	57,000	11,300	2,200	.....	224,601
Imports.....	413,784	8,200	157,817	74,068	19,666	2,800	706,365
" in 1868.	372,036	5,836	137,135	56,071	9,711	2,800	583,539

Of other sorts the stock at New York July 8 and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

In bags.	New York Stock.	Boston Import.	Philadel. Import.	Balt. Import.	N. Orleans Import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java.....	11,935	*35,514	*12,667	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	.....	*4,834	12,616	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	8,471	10,261	913	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	9,622	43,464	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	7,163	19,397	.....	16,032	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	.....	56,383	7,342	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	12,560	11,534	1,114	1,254	550	1,246
Total.....	39,811	131,492	31,682	20,856	550	1,246
Same '68.....	27,796	176,033	37,777	15,153	815	141

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 66,691 mats.

SUGAR.

The receipts of raw Sugars continue liberal and the accumulation of stocks gradually increases. During all the earlier part of the week the market was very dull, purchasers declining to buy except in a very small way as compelled to; and in this way a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb was obtained. At this concession, however, buyers seemed more willing to operate, and for the last three days a fair business has been done, closing to-day with a more active inquiry from refiners and free sales, including some 2,700 boxes. The market has apparently acquired more strength and the future wears a more encouraging look. Refined Sugars were also dull, and in the first of the week declined $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c, but subsequently rallied and close active and firm with the loss recovered. Sales of raw Sugars include 3,854 hhds of Cubas, 138 do St. Croix, 140 do Demerara, 10 do Porto Rico, 3,719 boxes of Havana and 600 bags of St. Domingo.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand July 8, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other, *hhds.	Brazil, bgs.	Manila, bgs.
Imports this week...	1,148	6,023	2,151	596	4,053	.....
Stock on hand.....	149,399	.....	129,723	.....	132,597	.....
Same time 1868.....	43,126	.....	57,833	.....	20,232	.....
" 1867.....	38,970	.....	74,871	.....	27,962	.....

Imports at the several ports since Jan. 1, have been as follows:

Imp's since Jan 1, at New York	Boxes		*Hhds		Brazil, Manila bags.	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
Portland..	7,807	15,050	7,528	7,987	.....	.....
Boston...	20,512	45,530	46,156	49,170	12,600	40,143
Philadel..	30,904	43,923	52,338	57,698	41,481	.....
Baltimore.	23,513	16,970	43,673	33,936	10,955	.....
N. Orleans	63,224	51,664	7,679	10,484	.....	.....
Total.....	421,891	350,251	492,639	412,595	191,101	185,538

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

MOLASSES.

The few transactions which have taken place since our last have been altogether in the refining grades, in which holders have made sufficient concession to induce refiners to purchase; the sales have been light however, and our scale of prices, which we do not change, is hardly more than nominal. The grocery grades, though scarce, have met with no demand except for the finest. Distilling qualities continue neglected altogether. We are able to note at the close some increase in the activity of the market and a consequent strengthening of its tone; the demand does not, however, extend beyond the refining grades. Sales include 1,832 hhds of Cuba, 254 do of Barbadoes, 122 do Demerara, and 50 do Porto Rico.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand July 8, were as follows:

	Cuba, *Hhds.	P. Rico, *Hhds.	Demerara, *Hhds.	Other, *Hhds.	N. O. Bbls.
Imports this week.....	4,318	1,031	187	1,865	.....
Stock on hand.....	12,019	5,837	.....	3,639	330
same time 1868.....	19,686	5,370	.....	1,761	.....

Imports at the several ports since January 1 have been as follows.

Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York	*Hhds		N. O. bbls.
	1869.	1868.	
Portland.....	111,516	121,613	13,579
Boston.....	17,790	47,739	.....
Philadel..	33,902	43,283	762
Baltimore.	71,292	69,193	2,722
New Orleans.	17,242	20,016	434
Total at all ports.....	262,819	318,551	17,497

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

There has been a quiet trade at unchanged prices. We do not learn of any movement beyond the usual unimportant sales to jobbers.

FRUITS.

In foreign dried there has been but little business. Raisins are steady. Turkish Prunes rather less active, but without any decline. There is a considerable amount of old citron, in broken lots, upon the market, and, in consequence, a little less firmness in this description. New is unchangeable. Domestic dried fruits have been neglected. Apples are dull, though we notice an exceptional sale of very fine Southern during the week at 14c. Unpeeled half Peaches are not wanted, and quarter do are dull at 7 @ 8c. The receipts of Mediterranean green fruit have been more restricted, and, as usual, very much of it has been in such poor condition as to realize very little. In and from the store are selling at \$8 per box for Palermo Mountain Orange, and the same for Lemons. We notice that some Menton Lemons sold at auction from the pier, to-day, brought from \$7 12 @ 7 25 per box. In West Indian with the exception of Pineapples, there is not much doing. Bananas are selling at \$1 50 @ 2 00 per bunch; Coconuts at \$35 per M for Barracoa to \$65 @ 70 for Carthagena. Havana Pineapples bring from \$10 @ 10 50 per C. Cat Island Sugar Leaf do \$12 @ 14.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands:

DUTY: 25 cents per lb.		Tea.	
Hyson, Common to fair...	83 @ 1 00	do do Ex f. to finest nominal.	.....
do Superior to fine...	1 15 @ 1 20	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..	80 @ 85
do Ex fine to finest...	20 @ 1 45	do Sup'r to fine.	90 @ 95
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair...	78 @ 85	do Ex f. to finest	1 05 @ 1 15
do Super. to fine...	90 @ 1 10	Oolong, Common to fair..	67 @ 72
do Ex fine to finest...	25 @ 1 55	do Superior to fine...	75 @ 1 00
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair	90 @ 1 10	do Ex fine to finest...	1 10 @ 1 45
do Sup. to fine	1 15 @ 1 30	Sou. & Cong., Com. to fair	73 @ 85
do do Ex. f. to finest...	35 @ 1 70	do Sup'r to fine.	90 @ 1 10
H. St. & Tw'key, C. to fair.	73 @ 80	do Ex f. to finest	1 20 @ 1 40
do do Sup. to fine	83 @ 87		

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 @ 11	Native Ceylon.....	gold 17 @ 19
do good.....	gold 10 @ 11	Maracaibo.....	gold 15 @ 19
do fair.....	gold 9 @ 9	Laguayra.....	gold 16 @ 18
do ordinary.....	gold 8 @ 8	St. Domingo.....	gold 15 @ 15
Java, mats and bags.....	gold 24 @ 25	Jamaica.....	gold 15 @ 16

Sugar.

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

Cuba, inf. to com refining...	10 @ 11	do do do 19 to 20	15 @ 15
do fair to good do...	11 @ 11	do do white	14 @ 15
do pr me.....	11 @ ..	do No. 12, in bd, n c (gold)	.. @ ..
do fair to good grocery...	11 @ 12	Porto Rico, refining grades.	11 @ 11
do pr. to choice do...	12 @ 12	do grocery grades.	12 @ 13
do centrifugal hds & bss	10 @ 13	Brazil, bags.....	11 @ 12
do Melado.....	6 @ 9	Manila, bags.....	10 @ 11
do molasses.....	10 @ 11	Crushed.....	15 @ ..
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9.	11 @ 11	Granulated.....	15 @ ..
do do do 10 to 12	11 @ 13	Soft White.....	14 @ 14
do do do 13 to 15	12 @ 13	Soft Yellow.....	13 @ 14
do do do 16 to 18	13 @ 14		

Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon.

New Orleans.....	per gall. 67 @ 85	do Clayed.....	45 @ 50
Porto Rico.....	50 @ 75	Barbadoes.....	50 @ 60
Cuba Muscovado.....	48 @ 52		

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	per lb. 45	Pepper..... (gold)	8 @ 8
Ginger, race and Af (gold)	11 @ 12	Pimento, Jamaica. (gold)	19 @ 19
Mace..... (gold)	1 15 @ ..	Cloves..... (gold)	27 @ ..
Nutmegs, No. 1.... (gold)	9 @ 95		

Fruit.

DUTY: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, per cent ad val.

Raisins, Seedless.. per mat.	5 75 @ 6 00	Sardines..... per qr. box	17 @ ..
do Layer..... per box	2 80 @ 2 85	Figs, Smyrna..... per lb	14 @ 16
do Valencia..... per lb.	12 @ 12	Brazil Nuts.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Currants..... per lb	10 @ 10	Filberts, Sicily.....	.. @ 12
Citron, Leghorn.....	.. @ 27	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	9 @ 10
Prunes, Turkish.....	11 @ 11	Macaroni, Italian.....	18 @ 19
Dates.....	.. @ 12		
Almonds, Languedoc.....	.. @ 26	DRIED FRUIT—	
do Provence.....	.. @ 21	Apples, State..... per lb	14 @ 15
do Sicily, Soft Shell	.. @ 14	Blackberries.....	20 @ 21
do Shelled.....	35 @ 38	Peaches, par'd new.....	23 @ 24
Sardines..... per hf. box	28 @ ..	Peaches, unpared.....	7 @ 8

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 9, 1869.

The usual quiet which follows the occurrence of a close holiday has been observable in the market during the past week. Comparatively little business has been done, and prices remain quite firm at nearly the same quotations made in our last report.

Under the existing circumstances there is no class of persons interested in dry goods who feel inclined to much activity. Commission men are not anxious to dispose of the goods which they have on hand, as the same could hardly be replaced now and sold at current prices. Jobbers are very cautious about putting more goods into their houses than they see a chance of distributing while cotton remains at high figures; and retailers, although one step further removed from the direct influence of the fluctuations on the raw material, are still very reluctant to buy goods at an advance of 10 or 20 per cent on the ruling prices of the first four months of the year.

The tone of the market continues to be strong and healthy; and should the position of affairs remain unchanged during the balance of the month, it seems probable that a good Fall trade will be opened at remunerative prices. Manufacturers are in some cases curtailing production, and the stock of goods on the market is not in such excess as it was two months ago. This fact contributes to the firmness and generally healthy feeling in the trade.

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

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Dry Goods. Val.	Domestics. pkgs.	Dry Goods. Val.
Brazil	23	\$3,469		
Cisplatine Republic	2	388		
Liverpool		6		600
Glasgow		1		340
Havre		7		844
Hamburg		2		904
China		4		1,600
Cuba		27		1,685
Danish West Indies		7		307
British West Indies		1		76
New Granada		119		37,417
Africa		1		239
Smyrna				10
Valparaiso, &c.				1,361
St. Johns, N. F.				8
Halifax, &c.				3
British Provinces				18
Total this week.	25	\$3,857	175	\$41,062
Since Jan. 1, 1869.	14,608	1,81,639	2,120	47,591
Same time 1868.	14,100	1,398,376	2,599	916,011
" " 1860.	60,698			24,887

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—There is no accumulation of the goods either in first or second hands, and prices remain very firm, though no general change has occurred since last week. There is no special movement at present in these goods, and in several instances small lots have been disposed of by jobbers at rates below those of agents. Agawam F 36 inches 13, Amoskeag A 36 16½, do B 36 16, Atlantic A 36 17, do H 36 16½, do P 36 13½, do L 36 14½, do V 33 13½, Appleton A 36 16½, Augusta 36 15½, do 30 13, Bedford R 30 10½, Boott H 27 11½, do O 34 12½, do S 40 14, do W 45 18, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 9½, Graniteville AA 36 15½, do EE 36 15, Great Falls M 36 13½, do S 33 12½, Indian Head 36 17, do 30 13½, Indian Orchard A 40 15½, do C 36 14, do BB 36 13, do W 34 12, do NN 36 15, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 14, do E 36 13½, Lawrence A 36 13½, do E 36 14½, do F 36 14, do G 34 12½, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 13½, Lyman O 36 14, do E 36 17, Massachusetts BB 36 14, do J 30 12½, Medford 36 15½, Nashua fine 33 14, do 36 16, do E 39 18, Newmarket A 13½, Pacific extra 36 16½, do H 36 16½, do L 36 14½, Pepperell 6-4 —, do 7-4 30, do 8-4 37½, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 52½, do 11-4 57½, Pepperell E fine 39 15½, do R 36 14½, do O 33 13½, do N 30 12½, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10½, do K 36 13½, do Canoe 40 16½, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 15, do E 39 17½, Sigourney 36 16½, Stark A 36 16½, Swift River 36 12½, Tiger 27 9, Tremont M 33 11.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—Favorite makes are sold pretty close up to production, and as soon as the advancing season brings the usual trade demand, higher prices will probably be made, unless there should be a material decline in cotton to counterbalance the upward tendency. Amoskeag 46 20, do 54 26½, do A 36 17½, Androscoggin L 36 18, Appleton 36 18, Attawaugan XX 36 14, Atlantic Cambric 36 26, Ballou & Son 36 15½, do 31 12½, Bartletts 36 16, do 33 15, do 31 14, Bates XX 36 19, do B 33 14½, Blackstone 36 15½, do D 36 14, Boott B 36 16½, do C 33 14, do E 35 13½, do H 28 11½, do O 30 13, do R 28 10½, do L 36 16, do W 45 19, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton E 42 19, do 27 —, Forrest Mills —, Forestdale 36 17½, Fruit of the Loom 36 19, Globe 27 8½, Gold Medal 36 15½, Greene Mfg Co 36 12½, do 31 11, Great Falls K 36 15, do J 33 13½, do S 31 13, do A 33 15, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 18, do 33 16½, Hope 36 15½, James 36 15½, do 33 14, do 31 13, Lawrence B 36 15½, Lonsdale 36 13, Masonville 36 19, Newmarket O 36 14½, New York Mills 36 25, Pepperell 6-4 33½, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Rosebuds 36 17½, Red Bank 36 14½, do 32 11, Slater J. & W. 36 15, Tuscarora 36 20, Ulica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 37½, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Waltham X 33 13½, do 42 18, do 6-4 32½, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 57½, Wamsutta 45 32½, do 40½ 29, do 36 22½, Washington 33 10½.

BROWN DRILLS are rather scarce in the market, and continue to be very firm in both jobbers and agents hands. Amoskeag 17½, Boott 17½, Graniteville D 16½, Laconia 17½, Pepperell 17½, Stark A 17½, do H 15½.

PRINTS.—There is nothing new in this line. We have heard the

opinion expressed by a party well informed in the trade, that Prints will not go into consumption at higher prices than 12½ cents for Gloucester, Lancaster and similar goods. Others feel very confident that higher prices will be made for these goods within a few weeks. Allens 12½, American 13, Amoskeag 12½, Arnolds 10, Cocheco 14, Conestoga 12½, Dunnell's 12½, Freeman 10, Gloucester 12½, Hamilton 13, Home 8, Lancaster 12½, London mourning 12, Mallory 12, Manchester 12, Merrimac D 2½-13½, do pink and purple —, do W 15, Oriental 12½, Pacific 12½-13, Richmond's 12½ 13, Simpson Mourning 12, Sprague's purple and pink 13½-14, do blue 13½, do shirtings 13½, Wamsutta 9½.

PRINT CLOTHS are reported as follows by the Providence Journal: The market for Print cloths is steady and firm. The relative prices of Prints and gray cloths makes no incentive to printers to buy heavily. The following are the sales for the past week: 8,000 pieces 56x60, 7½c; 10,000 do 56x60, 7½c, heavy; 5,000 do 60x64, 8½c; 30,000 do 64x64, 8½c, extras; 25,000 do 64x64, 9, extras. Total 78,000 pieces. Most sales of cloths are now made on a credit of thirty days.

GINGHAMS remain firm, without change in prices. Allamance plaid 18, Caledonia 14, Earleton 22½-25, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 17, Manchester 13½.

MUSLIN DELAINES.—Prices for these goods have not yet been made, and the sales which take place are at prices to be fixed hereafter. Hamilton 15-20, Lowell 15-20, Pacific Amures 20, do Alpacas 3-4 25, do 6-4 26, Pekins 22½, Oriental Lustres 18.

TICKINGS are in fair request at firm prices. Albany 11, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 36, do A 30, do B 25, do C 23, do D 21, Blackstone River 16½, Conestoga 26, do extra 31, Cordis AAA 3½, do BB 17½, Hamilton 26, do D 21, Lewiston 26 35, do 32 30, do 30 25, Mecs. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 33, Pemberton A A 25, do E 18, Swift River 17, Thorndike 18, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook 28½, York 30 27, do 32 33½.

STRIPES are not much in demand, and seem to be slow of sale at present prices. Albany 10½, American 14-15, Amoskeag 23-24, Boston 15, Everett 13½, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14½, do G 15½, Uncasville A 16, do B 15, Whittenton AA 22½, do A 20, do BB 17, do C 15, York 22½.

DENIMS remain firm, and meet with a fair demand at unchanged rates. Albany 12½, Amoskeag 31, Blue Hill 13½, Beaver Cr. blue 26½, do CC 19, Columbian heavy 31, Haymaker Bro 18, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 28½, do BB 26, do CC 21, Pearl River 30, Thorndike 19, Fremont 19.

CORSET JEANS have sold fairly and remain firm, as they have been for most of the season. Amoskeag 15½, Androscoggin 13, Bates 12½, Everetts 15½, Indian Orch. Imp 13½, Laconia 15½, Naumkeag 15½, Newmarket 14, Washington satteen 17½.

CAMBRICS are sold ahead by agents at the present prices. Amoskeag 10, Portland 7½, Pequot 10½, Victory H 9½, do A 11, Washington 10.

COTTON BAGS continue to be very firm, although prices are not further advanced. American \$45, Androscoggin \$45, Arkwright A \$45, Great Falls A \$45, Lewiston \$47, Ludlow AA \$47, Ontario \$47 50, Stark A \$47 50, do C 3 bush \$45, Union A \$30.

COTTON YARNS AND BATTIS are unchanged. Best Georgia Cotton Yarns Nos. 6 to 12 38½, Best South Carolina small skeins 40.

SPOOL COTTON has advanced on most of the low priced brands. Quotations are now as follows: Brook's per doz. 200 yards 90, J. & P. Coat's 90, Clark, John, Jr. & Co. 90, Clark's Geo. A. 90, Willimantic 3 cord 52, do 6 cord 80, Stafford Brothers 45, Green & Daniels 47½, Parker Bros 3 cord 42½, Glasgow 45, Hadley 76, Holyoke 47½, Orr & McNaught 85, Pitchers 42.

WOOLENS.—Flannels are quiet, with the exception of a few lots bought on speculation. Prices on most makes are 5 to 10 per cent lower than they were at this time last year. Blankets are dull. Foreign Cassimeres are sold up close; but for domestic manufacture the demand is less than the accumulation of stock, and business is dull.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.—There is very little doing in this department, as it is too early for the general opening of new stock; and jobbers and retailers are no longer buying light fabrics on account of the lateness of the season.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 8, 1869, and the corresponding weeks of 1867 and 1868, have been as follows:

	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	461	\$306,018	433	\$173,359	273	\$120,992
do cotton...	462	142,781	531	144,460	394	114,795
do silk...	175	206,298	251	240,075	314	233,824
do flax...	460	90,653	546	122,812	359	61,664
Miscellaneous dry goods.	195	108,802	177	66,381	165	57,336
Total	1,953	\$854,542	1,938	\$747,067	1,505	\$588,691
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	186	\$86,805	453	\$182,283	220	\$91,131
do cotton...	140	46,139	107	31,429	145	49,890
do silk...	21	24,070	47	50,625	24	26,309
do flax...	257	50,713	201	44,059	260	53,257
Miscellaneous dry goods.	384	11,786	23	7,662	48	5,495
Total	908	\$222,513	821	\$316,058	697	\$226,102
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	1,953	854,542	1,938	747,067	1,505	588,691
Total th'wn upon mak't	2,861	\$1,077,055	2,769	\$1,063,125	2,202	\$814,793
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	1,231	\$583,209	721	\$295,882	722	\$297,967
do cotton...	164	37,282	244	71,047	149	47,632
do silk...	135	124,605	105	92,749	75	74,727
do flax...	378	85,666	225	63,941	482	78,634
Miscellaneous dry goods	50	13,752	8	9,784	107	22,995
Total	1,918	\$844,514	1,203	\$533,403	1,535	\$521,355
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	1,953	854,542	1,938	747,067	1,505	588,691
Total entered at the port	3,871	\$1,699,056	3,241	\$1,280,470	3,040	\$1,110,046

Dry Goods.

American silks.

THE BEST QUALITY OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN
Manufactured in this Country offered for Sale by
C. A. AUFFMORDT & CO.,
134 & 134 DUANE STREET.

**JENKINS, VAILL &
PEABODY,**

46 LEONARD STREET,
BY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Sole Agents for the sale of
COTTONS AND WOOLENS,

Of Several MILLS.

AMERICAN SILKS.

MANUFACTURED BY
CHENEY BROTHERS.

Machine Twist,
Sewing Silk,
Traws and Organzines,
FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE CASSI-
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Foulards and Florentines,
Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Silk Warp Poplins,
Silk Dress Goods,
Belt Ribbons.
SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

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4 Otis Street, Boston.
LEONARD BAKER & CO.,
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10 and 12 German Street, Baltimore.



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

THOS. H. BATE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
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Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.
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John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SALERATUS,
SUPER CARB. SODA, &C.,
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Of Every Style and Quality, at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
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NEW YORK.

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EBEN WRIGHT & Co.,**

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Otis Company, Belknap Mills,
Columbian Mfg Company, Grafton Mills,
Warren Cotton Mills, Sumner Falls Mills,
Boston Buck Company, Gilmanton Hosiery Mills,
Cordis Mills, Pepper Hosiery Mills,
Thorndike Company, Otis Hosiery Mills,
And Arlington Mills,
Fancy Dress Goods, 3-4 and 6-4 Roubaix Cloth, Imper-
ial Chines, Alpacas, Reps, Coburgs, &c., &c.
Belknap & Grafton
Shirtings, Flannels, Rob Roys, Cassimeres, Repellants,
Cottonades, Domestics, Boys' Checks, Sulloways,
Shaker Flannels.
Hosiery.
Otis Co., Pepper and Gilmanton Mills' Sulloways,
Shaker Socks, &c., &c.
Blue Denims.
Columbian Heavy, Otis AXA, BB, CC, D, O, E, G,
Union, Arlington, Oxford, Mt. Vernon, Beaver Creek
AA, BB, CC, Thorndike, C. Haymaker, Palmer, Bos-
ton, Northfield, Pawnee, Farmers' and Mechanics'
Brown Denims.
Columbian XXX, Otis BB, Warren A.B.D.X.
Ticks.
Cordis ACE, AAA, BB, Duck AA.B., Thorndike A.C.
Swift River, Palmer, New England.
Stripes.
Cordis Awning, Thorndike, B.C., Otis CC, Mount Ver-
non, Columbus, Eagle,
Warren FF Fine Sheetings.
BLEA. AND BROWN.
Brown and Bleached Goods.
Thorndike H. B. & C. Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
Hingham, Farmers' AA and Swift River Brown Sheet-
ings, 40-in. Rocky Mountain Duck, Bear, Raven's Duck

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COTTON DUCK,**

Have removed from 59 Broad Street, to
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**Theodore Polhemus & Co.
COTTONSAILDUCK**

And all kinds of
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Manufacturers of
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports
AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
On the 1st, 11th and 21st 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.

Departure of 1st 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 protec-
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surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply
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TO THE TRADE
AND TO CONSUMERS OF
J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD THREAD.

A COUNTERFEIT, OR ROUGH FAC-SIMILE OF
their trade-mark upon the wrappers of thread, is
in circulation, and may be readily detected by com-
parison with the genuine. The black and gold labels
upon the spools are larger than the genuine. The
white labels bearing the name of "Andrew Coats,
General Agent for the United States," are roughly cut
out by hand.
The spurious article, having been smuggled into the
U. S., is also liable to seizure by the customs.

All dealing in Thread with these
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J. & P. Coats.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS.

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**PURCHASING
WOOL BROKER**

No. 58, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Cor. of Exchange Place.

Insurance.

**Sun Mutual Insurance
COMPANY,**

52 WALL STREET.
Incorporated May 22, 1841.

Cash Capital and Assets, Jan. 1, 1869, - - \$1,031,167 17
Amount of Losses paid since Organiza-
tion of the Company - - - - - 27,124,594 73
Amount of Profits declared and paid in
Cash do. do. do. do. - - - - - 4,507,402 87

Insures against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks
at Low Rates and on Favorable Terms.
No Fire Risks taken disconnected from Marine.
Dealers have the option of participating in the Pro-
fits, or receiving an abatement from Premiums, in
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GAS MACHINE

For Lighting Private Dwellings.
BAY STATE GAS WORKS

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State Rights for sale. 29 Cortland St.

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GAS MACHINE,

FOR LIGHTING COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND
MANUFACTORIES.

These celebrated MACHINES are sold by
**GILBERT & BARKER, General Agents, No. 99
Crosby-st., N. Y.** (Broadway entrance through Covel
& Co.'s, No. 551.)
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS, giving full descrip-
tion of the MACHINE, and also testimonials from,
and reference to, some hundred persons who have
used them for a number of years, can be had upon
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Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued on

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

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Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

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

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Do General Bankng. Collection, and Exchange Business.

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Capital paid in\$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank, is now prepared to do a general banking business. Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion bought and sold at current rates. Special attention given to collections throughout the West.
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Mercantile Mutual

(MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,

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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 Premiums, 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.

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Geo. W. Hennings, A. Foster Higgings, Francis Hathaway, Aaron L. Reid, Henry Eyre, Joseph Slagg, Edward Merritt, Daniel T. Willets, L. Edgerton, Henry R. Kunhardt, John S. Williams, Charles Dima, Paul N. Spofford, Jos. Willets.

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ARCH. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Vice-Pres.

ALANSON W. HEGEMAN, 2d Vice-Pres.

C. J. DESPARD, 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.

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.

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.

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SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES

Have Removed to No. 9 New Street,

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Advances made on consignments to our Correspondents, and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, Stocks and Bonds, executed by Cable or Mail. Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of Europe, &c.

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BANKERS,

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Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.
Advances made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper.
Collect both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

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BANKERS,

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

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Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

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DRAW Short-sight Exchange on PARIS, Sterling Bills at Sight or sixty Days, on

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Bank.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
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Dealers in U.S. Bonds and Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both Cities.

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

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And Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

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CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

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AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF

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GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,

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RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND

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BANKERS,

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Established 1820.

Orders in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities promptly filled at usual rates. Foreign Exchange negotiated. Draw Bills on the

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C. J. OSBORN. ADDISON CAMMACK.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular Attention paid to investments in Southern State Bonds.

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86 SOUTH STREET & 23 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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

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

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OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

We Buy, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive Deposits, subject to Check, allowing interest, and transact a general Banking Business.

JAY COOKE & CO.!!

THE

National Trust Company

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

NO. 336 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 invested entirely in Government Securities, and is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

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 Canadas.

WILLIAM A. WHEELLOCK, 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.

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.

Miscellaneous.

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.

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.

Thomas J. Pope & Bro.

METALS.

PEARL STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN STREET.
NEW YORK

H. C. HARDY & SON,

No. 4 Wall Street, New York.

Execute orders at the New York Stock, Government
and Gold Exchanges, in person, and transact a Gen
eral Banking, Exchange, and Brokerage Business.

MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS.
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all
parts of Europe, etc., etc. Exchange on Paris

RIDER & CORTIS,

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, AND ARM. 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

STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,

BANKERS.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL,
EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN,
HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-
MAIN, VIENNA, etc.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

**White, DeFreitas &
Rathborne,**

Bankers and Brokers, 17 Broad St.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds,
bought and sold exclusively on Commission at the
New York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on Deposits.
Refer to WM. H. COX, Esq., Cashier Merchant
National Bank.

Bankers and Brokers.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks,
Bankers, Corporations, and others,
subject to check at sight, and allow
interest on balances. We make collec-
tions on all points in the United States
and Canada, and issue Certificates of
Deposit available in all parts of the
Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates,
all classes of Government Securities,
the Bonds of the Central Pacific
Railroad Company; also Gold and Sil-
ver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Ex-
change miscellaneous Stocks and
Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-
per-cent. Thirty Year Currency Bonds,
issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad,
which are widely esteemed by moneyed
corporations, as the longest Six-per-
cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by
Mail or Telegraph will receive atten-
tion.

FISK & HATCH.

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold
Bought and Sold exclusively on commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received
on favorable terms.

REFERENCES:
J. H. FONDA, Pres. National Mech. Banking Ass. N. Y.
C. B. BLAIR, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank Chicago.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 BROADWAY & No. 6 WALL STREET.
**DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND
OTHER SECURITIES.**

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

FRANK & GANS,

**BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

No. 11 WALL STREET

J. M. WEITH, GEO. ARENTS

J. M. Weith & Arents,

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,

**DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MIS-
CELLANEOUS SECURITIES,**

NO. 9 NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

Lounsbury & Fanshawe,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

**Government Securities,
Gold and Foreign Exchange.**

RICHARD P. LOUNSBURY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE

**WILSON, CALLAWAY & Co.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,**

NO. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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 the
affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec., 1868.....	\$6,752,969 82
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1868.....	2,563,002 38
Total amount of marine premiums....	\$9,315,972 12

No policies have been issued upon
life risks; nor upon fire risks dis-
connected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st Jan-
uary, 1868, to 31st December, 1868... \$6,807,970 28

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

Reports of premiums and
expenses.....\$1,383,230 61

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

United States and State of New York stock, city bank and other stocks....	\$7,587,456 00
Loans secured by stocks and other- wise.....	2,214,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.....	290,530 03
Premium notes and bills receivable....	2,953,267 53
Cash in bank.....	405,548 88
Total amount of assets.....	\$13,660,881 39

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of
1865 will be redeemed and paid to the hold-
ers 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,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr,
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore,	James Low,
Henry Coit,	B. J. Howland,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Benj. Babcock,
Lewis Curtis,	Robert B. Minturn,
Charles H. Russell,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Lowell Holbrook,	Frederick Chauncey
R. Warren Weston,	R. L. Taylor,
Royal Phelps,	Geo S. Stephenson,
Caleb Barstow,	William H. Webb,
A. P. Pillot,	Paul Spofford,
William E. Dodge,	Sheppard Gandy,
David Lane,	Francis Skiddy,
James Bryce,	Charles P. Burdett,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robert O. Fergusson,
Wm. Sturgis,	Samuel G. Ward,
Henry K. Bogert,	William E. Banker,
Dennis Perkins,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
James G. DeForest.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice Pres't.

PRICES CURRENT

In addition to the duties noted above, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports...

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 13 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... 100 lb 7 3/4; 2d 7 1/2; Pearl, 1st sort... nominal.

Beeswax—Duty: 2 1/2 per cent ad val. American yellow... 4 1/2 @ 48

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 per cent. Rio Grande skin... 39 00 @ ...

Bread—Duty: 30 per cent ad val. Pilot... 6 Navy... 4 1/2 Crackers... 6 1/2 @ 11

readstuffs—See special report.

Bricks. Common hard... per M. 8 50 @ 10 07 Crotons... 19 00 @ 21 00 Philadelphia Fronts... 42 00 @ 43 00

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

Butter and Cheese.—Duty: 4 cents. Butter—Creamery pails... 37 @ 39 State dairies, prime... 35 @ 36 State dairies, ordinary... 32 @ 35 State, h-f-rk., prime... 32 @ 35 State, h-f-rk., ordin'y... 28 @ 30 Welsh tubs, prime... 34 @ 32 Welsh tubs, ordinary... 29 @ 31 Western, good... 29 @ 31 Western, fair... 26 @ 28 Penn., dairy, prime... 30 @ 32 Penn., dairy, good... 25 @ 30 Canada... @ ...

Cheese—Factory prime... per lb 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2 Factory fair... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2 Farm dairies prime... 15 @ 15 1/2 Farm dairies fair... 14 @ 14 1/2 Farm dairies common... 13 @ 14 Skimmed... 8 @ 10

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax 3; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb. Refined sperm, city... @ 43 Sperm, patent... per lb 58 @ ... Stearic... 25 @ 27 Adamantine... 20 @ 22

Cement—Rosendale per bbl 2 00 @ ...

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

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel. Newcastle Gas, 2,240 lb. 9 50 @ ... Liverpool Gas Cannel... 12 00 @ ... Liverpool House Cannel... 15 00 @ ... Liverpool Orrel... @ ... Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lb... 8 00 @ 9 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb. Caracas (in bond) (gold) per lb 14 @ 15 Maracabo do (gold) 26 @ 27 Guayaquil do (gold) 10 1/2 @ 11 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 @ 32 Bolts... 35 @ 35 Braziers... 33 @ 35 Sheathing, &c., old... 22 @ 23 Sheathing, yellow metal... 27 @ ... Bolts, yellow metal... 27 @ ... Pig Chile... @ ... American ingot... 22 @ 22 1/2

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2 other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb. Manila... per lb 24 @ 25 Tarred Russia... @ ... Bolt Rope, Russia... @ 21

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

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 7 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 Copalivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Callaya Bark, 80 per cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 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; Manns, 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.; Oplum, \$2 50; 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 1/4 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, 95 per cent... 2 05 @ 2 10 Aloes, Cape... per lb 19 @ 21 Aloes, Socotrine... 75 @ ... Alum... 3 1/2 @ ... Annato, good to prime... 75 @ 95 Antimony, Reg. of, g'd... 12 1/2 @ ... Argols, Crude... 18 @ ... Argols, Refined, gold... 23 @ 26 1/2 Arsenic, Powdered... 2 1/2 @ 60 Assafetida... @ 60 Balsam Copalivi... 65 @ ... Balsam Tolu... 1 25 @ ... Balsam Peru... 8 50 @ 4 50 Bark Petayo... 45 @ ... Berries, Persian, gold... 27 @ 31 Bi Carb. Soda, New-castle, gold... 3 80 @ 3 87 1/2 Bi Chromate Potash... 19 @ ... Bleaching Powder... @ 3 1/2 Borax, Refined... 85 @ 35 1/2 Brimstone, Crude per ton (gold)... 47 50 @ ... Brimstone, Am. Roll per lb... 3 1/2 @ 4 Brimstone, Flor Sulphur... 4 1/2 @ 5 Camphor, Crude, (in bond)... 23 @ 25 Camphor, Refined... 87 @ 87 1/2 Cantharides... 1 65 @ ... Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk... 17 @ ... Cardamoms, Malabar... 3 25 @ 4 50 Caster Oil... @ 40 Chamomile Flow's per lb... @ ... Chlorate Potash (gold) 31 @ 5 Caustic Soda 4 1/2 @ 5 Caraway Seed... 17 1/2 @ ... Coriander Seed... 12 @ ... Cochineal, Hon. (gold) 80 @ 99 Cochineal, Mexican (g'd) @ 80 Copperas, American... @ 2 Cream Tartar, pr. (gold) 30 @ ... Cubebs, East India... 28 @ ... Cutch... 6 1/2 @ ... Epsom Salts... @ 4 Extract Logwood... 15 @ 15 Fennel Seed... 14 @ 15 Flowers, Benzoin, per oz. 30 @ 60 Gambier... gold 3 1/2 @ 4 Gamboge... 1 12 @ 1 15 Ginseng, West... 30 @ ... Ginseng, Southern... 90 @ 95 Gum Arabic, Picked... 50 @ 85 Gum Arabic, Sorts... 32 @ 34 Gum Benzoin... 50 @ 85 Gum Kowrie... 83 @ 89 Gum Geeda... gold @ 15 Gum Damar... 44 @ 47 1/2 Gum Myrrh, East India 55 @ ... Gum Myrrh, Turkey... 55 @ ... Gum Senegal... @ 38 Gum Tragacanth, Sorts Gum Tragacanth, w. flakey, gold... 1 12 1/2 @ 1 37 1/2 Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng... (gold) 8 55 @ 8 70 Iodine, Resublimed... 6 50 @ ... Ipecacuanha, Brazil... 3 07 @ ... Jalap, in bond gold... 60 @ 75 Lac Dye... 30 @ 45 Licorice Paste, Calabria 27 @ 32 Licorice Paste, Sicily... 24 @ 25 Licorice Paste Spanish Solid... 39 @ 3 1/2 Licorice Paste, Greek... 31 @ ... Madder, Dutch (gold) 13 @ 14 do, French EXF.F. do 16 1/2 @ ...

Manna, large flake... @ 2 00 Manna, small flake... 95 @ ... Mustard Seed, Cal... @ 13 Mustard Seed, Trieste... 10 1/2 @ ... Nutgalls Blue Aleppo 35 @ ... Oil Anis... @ 3 00 Oil Cassia... @ 2 37 1/2 Oil Bergamot... 6 37 1/2 @ 6 75 Oil Lemon... 3 87 1/2 @ 4 00 Oil Peppermint, pure... 5 75 @ 6 00 Oil Vitriol... 2 00 @ 2 25 Opium, Turkey (gold) 9 87 1/2 @ 10 00 Oxalic Acid... 23 @ 30 Phosphorus... 85 @ 90 Prussiate Potash... 34 @ ... Quicksilver... 76 @ 77 Rhubarb, China... 1 50 @ 3 00 Sago, Pealed... @ 10 1/2 Salaratus... 20 @ ... Sal Am'niac, Ref... 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 Sal Soda, Newcastle... 1 57 1/2 @ 1 62 1/2 Sarsaparilla, H. g'd in b'd... @ 31 Sarsaparilla, Mex... 11 @ 12 Seneca Root... @ 45 Senna, Alexandria... 25 @ 50 Senna, East India... 20 @ ... Shell Lac... 33 @ ... Soda Ash (80 per cent) (g'd) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Sugar L'd, W. e... @ 25 Sulp Quinine, Am'oz 2 32 1/2 @ 2 35 Sulphate Morphine... 9 75 @ ... Tart'ic Acid... (g'd) per lb @ 53 Tapioca... 10 1/2 @ 11 Verdigris, dry & ex dry 50 @ 52 Vitriol, Blue... @ 14

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val. Ravens, Light... per pce 15 00 @ ... Ravens, Heavy... 17 00 @ ... Scotch, G'ck, No. 1 per y... @ 72 Cotton, No. 1... per y... @ 62

Dye Woods—Duty free. Camwood, gold, per ton 60 00 @ ... Fustic, Cuba... 30 00 @ 32 00 Fustic, Tampico, gold... @ 21 00 Fustic, Jamaica... @ 21 00 Fustic, Savanilla... 20 00 @ ... Fustic, Maracabo... 18 00 @ ... Logwood, Laguna... 35 00 @ 36 00 Logwood, Cam... 31 00 @ ... Logwood, Hond... 30 00 @ ... Logwood, Tabasco... 33 00 @ 34 00 Logwood, St. Dom... @ 31 00 Logwood, Jamaica... 27 00 @ 28 00 Limawood... 70 00 @ 72 50 Barwood... 26 00 @ ... Sapanwood, Manila... 50 00 @ ...

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val. Prime Western... per lb 90 @ 95 Tennessee... 88 @ 90

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 25 @ 7 50 Pickled Scale... per bbl. 5 00 @ ... Pickled Cod... per bbl. 7 50 @ 8 00 Mackerel, No. 1, shore 27 00 @ 27 50 Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax... @ ... Mackerel, No. 1, By... 28 50 @ 29 00 Mackerel, No. 3 new... @ ... Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax... @ ... Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. l'get 12 50 @ 13 00 Mackerel, Shore, No. 2... @ ... Mac, No. 3, Mass, med. 10 50 @ 11 00 Salmon, Pickled, No. 1, 21 00 @ 25 00 Salmon, Pickled, No. 2, 32 00 @ 35 00 Herring, Scaled per box... 40 @ 45 Herring, No. 1... 35 @ 37 1/2 Herring, pickled per bbl. 5 00 @ 8 00

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton. North River... per lb 22 @ 24

Fruits—See special report.

Furs and Skins—Duty, 10 per cent Beaver, Dark... per skin 1 00 @ 4 00 do Pale... 1 00 @ 4 00 Bear, Black... 3 00 @ 15 00 do brown... 2 00 @ 8 00 Badger... 50 @ 65 Cat, Wild... 25 @ 50 do House... 10 @ 15 Fisher... 4 00 @ 10 00 Fox, Silver... 5 00 @ 50 00 do Cross... 3 00 @ 5 69 do Red... 75 @ 1 75 do Grey... 30 @ 60 Lynx... 1 00 @ 2 00 Marten, Dark... 2 51 @ 4 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 @ 30 Opossum... 3 @ 8 Raccoon... 25 @ 60 Skunk, Black... 50 @ 1 00

Skins—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Goat, Curacao per lb cur... @ 50 do Buenos A... cur... 45 @ 52 do Vera Cruz... gold 50 @ 52 1/2 do Tampico... gold 55 @ 57 1/2 do Matamoras, gold... @ 55 do Payta... cur... 50 @ 52 do Cape... cur... 40 @ 55 do San Juan per lb gold 38 @ 40 do Bolivar... 30 @ ... do Honduras... gold 40 @ 44 do Sisal... gold 41 @ 46 do Para... gold 44 @ 45 do Vera Cruz... gold 42 @ 45 do Chargres... gold 43 @ 46 do Port'ello... 34 @ 36

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches, 6 cents per square foot above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot all above that, 40 cents per square foot on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/4; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30 2 1/4; all over that, 8 cent per lb.

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

French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Single Thick) New 11 of Mar. 11 Discount 45 @ 50 per cent 6x8 to 8x10... 50 feet 8 50 @ 6 25 8x11 to 10x15... 9 00 @ 6 75 11x14 to 12x18... 10 00 @ 7 50 13x18 to 16x24... 11 00 @ 8 00 18x22 to 18x30... 13 50 @ 9 00 20x30 to 24x30... 16 50 @ 10 00 24x31 to 24x36... 18 00 @ 12 00 25x36 to 26x40... 20 00 @ 16 00 28x40 to 30x48 (3 qlts)... 22 00 @ 18 00 24x54 to 32x55 (3 qlts)... 24 00 @ 20 00 32x58 to 34x60 (3 qlts)... 27 00 @ 23 00 English sells at 35 per cent. off above rates.

Groceries—See special report.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 1 cent or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, light & h'y... 16 @ 17

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard, y'd... 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, at 20 per cent ad val.; over 2 per cent ad val., 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent ad val. Blasting (B) per 25 lb keg... @ 4 00 Shipping and Mining... @ 4 50 Kentucky Rifle... 6 50 @ ... Meal... 6 00 @ ... Deer... 5 50 @ ... Sporting, in 1 lb canisters per lb... 86 @ 1 06

Hair—Duty FREE. Rio Grande, mix'd per lb gold 26 1/2 @ ... Buenos Ayres, mixed... @ ... Hog, Western, unwash, cur 10 @ 10 1/2

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lb for shipping... 60 @ ...

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

Amer. Dressed, per ton 275 00 @ 235 00 do Undressed... 175 00 @ 200 00 Russia, Clean... 240 00 @ 245 00 Italian... (gold) 400 00 @ ... Manila... (gold) 12 1/2 @ 13 Sisal... 10 @ 10 1/2 Tampico... 8 @ 8 1/2 Jute... (gold) 4 @ 4 1/2

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

Dry Hides—Euenos Ayres per lb g'd... @ 22 Montevideo... do 21 @ 21 1/2 Rio Grande... do 21 @ 21 1/2 Orinoco... do 20 1/2 @ 21 California... do 20 @ 20 1/2 San Juan... do 16 1/2 @ 17 Matamoras... do 16 @ 17 Vera Cruz... do 18 @ 19 Tampico... do 18 @ 19 Bogota... do 18 1/2 @ 19 Porto Cabello... do 16 @ 17 Maracabo... do 14 @ 14 1/2 Truxillo... do 18 @ 19 Bahia... do 16 @ 17 Rio Hache... do 14 @ 15 Curacao... do 13 @ 14 Pt. au Platt... do 16 @ 17 Texas currency... 21 1/2 @ 23 Western... do 20 @ 22 Dry Salted Hides—Chili... gold 15 @ 16 Payta... do @ 14 Maranh... do 13 @ 14 Pernambuco... do 13 @ 14 Bahia... do 12 @ 13 Matamoras... do 15 @ 16 1/2 Maracabo... do 12 @ 13 Savanilla... do 12 @ 13

Wet Salted Hides—Bue Ayres per lb g'd... 11 1/2 @ 12 Rio Grande... do 11 1/2 @ 12 California... do 11 @ 11 1/2 Para... do 9 @ 10 New Orleans... cur 11 @ 12 City of St. Peter trim & cured 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Upper Leather Stock— E. A. & Rio Gr. Kip ... Minas ... Sierra Leone ...

Honey—Duty, 20 cent per gallon. Cuba (duty paid) ...

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1868 ...

Horns—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande ...

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cent ad val. Para, Fine ...

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal ...

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

Pig Charcoal ...

Bar Swedes, ordinary sizes ...

Ivory—Duty, 10 cent ad val. East India ...

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb. Old Lead ...

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 cent ad val. Oak, s'hter, heavy ...

Lime—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Kockland, com. ...

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

Cherry boards and plank ... Oak and ash ...

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free. Mahogany ...

Molasses.—See special report.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe ...

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine ...

Oakum—Duty fr. ...

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 cent ad val. City thin ...

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed ...

Olive, Mar's, qs (currency) per case ...

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge ...

Vermillion, Trieste ... do Cal. ...

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents refined, 40 cents ...

Provisions—Duty: beef and pork, lard, tams, bacon ...

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb. paddy ...

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb. bulk ...

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined ...

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cts; hemp, 1 cent ...

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb. Drop ...

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent. Tatseles ...

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates ...

Spices.—See special report.

Spirits—Duty: Brandy, for first proof \$3 per gallon ...

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents ...

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val. Sicily high grade ...

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

Teas.—See special report.

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets ...

Tobacco.—See special report.

Wines—Duty: Value not over 50 cts per gallon ...

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 1 1/2, uncovered \$2 to \$3 ...

Wool—Duty: Imported in the "ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced." CLASS 1—Clothing Wools ...

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lbs. ...

Freights—To LIVERPOOL (steam): a. d. Cotton ...

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