

2-19-1868

The Tobacco Leaf: Organ of the Tobacco Trade of the United States, February 19, 1868

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pleased to call a "Supplementary Reconstruction Bill?" There might be some excuse for it, if the reconstruction bill were in an inchoate condition, or in a condition admitting of immediate amendment. The question would then be a feasible one, and its discussion in order. But what propriety or profit is there in debating a bill supplementary to a measure which is no longer available for the whole South? Of what use is talk concerning particular provisions of the law, when in Alabama the law itself is practically defunct? We have yet to learn the fate of the scheme in other States, and pending the conclusion of the experiment we can only wonder and wait. Defeat has overtaken it in one case, and time shall tell whether in other cases it is successful. Until that point be ascertained, what will be gained by attempts to patch the scheme and hide its defects? If it succeed so far as to restore any of the ten States to the Union, no supplementary bill will be wanted—if it fail elsewhere as signally as it has failed in Alabama, nothing supplementary can save it. Galvanism may accomplish wonders, but it cannot impart life to the dead, or invest conspicuous failures with the attributes of success.

The decision of Judge Blatchford as to the rights of informers under the revenue laws of 1867, is important as maintaining a principle which is apt to be lost sight of. The act of March 2, 1867, besides making some changes in the distribution of the proceeds of forfeitures under the revenue acts, provided also that the proceeds of such forfeitures, after deducting duties which ought to be paid to the Government, and not treated as the proceeds of a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, should be paid into the Treasury of the United States, "and distributed under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury," as provided in the act. The question which arose was, whether, when there was a contest as to who was entitled to the informer's share, that contest was to be determined by the Courts, or whether that power was also, by the words above quoted, intended to be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury? Judge Blatchford discusses the question on the authorities, and finding it apparently well-settled law before the passage of the act in question, that the Courts were to determine such questions, he holds that this act makes no change in this respect, but only makes the Secretary of the Treasury the officer by whom the informer's share is to be paid, after the Courts shall have determined, in case of a contest, who is the person entitled to it.

We have received from London, Eng., the first number of "The Tobacco Trade Review; a Monthly Trade Journal." It is a modest-looking quarto of sixteen pages, neatly printed, and giving a fair amount of tobacco intelligence. In its introductory, it says: "In introducing *The Tobacco Trade Review* to public notice, we can afford to be thoroughly candid in stating the object with which it is published, because it is pre-eminently an illustration of providing for an existing want; and we need offer no apology for taking up ground which is not only perfectly vacant, but which, from the peculiarly conservative nature of the tobacco trade, is likely to remain unoccupied. It is at the same time somewhat remarkable that no effort has been made to supply this highly important interest with an organ in which to ventilate the views which are inseparable from a branch of commerce of so great a value, of so old a standing, and so intimately connected with one of the most lucrative branches of the national revenue. Bound up hand and foot, so to speak, by the most stringent legislation; hemmed in on every side by legal restrictions as antiquated as they are oppressive, the tobacco trade is the one of all others which needs a journal in which the grievances of the trade and of manufacturers generally can be fully and openly discussed." After surveying the field *The Review* proposes to occupy, the writer continues, in this regard to "Frauds and Adulterations": "This is ever an interesting subject to those who prefer honest and straightforward commercial enterprise to the chicanery which is, unfortunately, but too characteristic of the times in which we live; and although our leading manufacturers prove that a legitimate success can only be attended by fair dealing, there are those of little mind and narrow prejudices who cling with a fond superstition to what may be called the old-fashioned tricks of trade. It will be our mission to expose and hold up to public condemnation any wilful departure from practices which prove that honesty is the best policy, and we have much pleasure in stating that an eminent chemist is now pursuing a series of microscopic investigations into the frauds of adulteration, with a view to the results being published in *The Review*." In its crusade, the new journal will have the hearty sympathy and co-operation of *The Tobacco Leaf*, which, on this side the Atlantic, is laboring to attain the same end.

That highly-sensational journal, the New York *Herald*, after abusing Gen. Grant for a week like a pick-pocket for his part in the Stanton correspondence with the President, now turns completely around, and recommends his election to the Presidency, with "a conservative Congress." The *Herald* concedes his nomination by the Radicals, and the impossibility of the Democrats nominating any candidate who can successfully oppose him. The question recurs, Has the *Herald* been bought over by the Radicals? We think not, as it is not worth the buying. A journal, to be an influential advocate of any man or measure, must be a trifle more consistent than a weathercock. What influence the *Herald* would naturally wield from its position in American journalism, it throws away by its consistent inconsistency. Thus it has the confidence of no political party, and its advocacy is worse than its hostility. The greatest boon that can be craved is its indifference. With respect to Presidential candidates, we regard it as entirely too soon to prophesy with certainty. Gen. Grant is undoubtedly a strong candidate, if not the strongest now in the field, but three good months must elapse before he can be regularly put in nomination by any party, and a great deal may happen within that period. Besides, he now occupies a position of unenviable prominence, as he is compelled to receive the assaults of his political foes as a candidate, while he has no opponent in the field on whom to retaliate for these attacks.

More than thirty Boards of Trade were represented in the Commercial Convention at Boston, whose proceedings we published last week, by 244 delegates—144 from the West, and 100 from Eastern New York, Philadelphia, and New England. The Committee on Finance and the Currency consisted of thirty-one members—twenty-one Western and ten Eastern men. This Committee reported, and the Convention passed, with but few dissenting voices, the following resolution: "Resolved, That good faith and the national honor alike require that the Government should not avail itself of the right to pay off the Five-twenty bonds until, by a general resumption of specie payments, the public debt as it matures can be paid in specie or its equivalent." After some other business of the Convention had been disposed of, Mr. Brunow, of Pittsburgh, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm unanimously our adherence to the principles of national honor and good faith, as indicated in the second resolution of the report just accepted." When it was announced by the President (Mr. Fox, of St. Louis) that the resolution was passed unanimously, the whole Convention rose and gave three rousing cheers for "the national honor." It gives us great pleasure to be able to place this significant indication of the temper of our prominent business men throughout the country on record. It is gratifying also to be assured, as we are, that the reputation talk at the West is not based on any general prevalence of such opinions among the masses. Western men are far too

shrewd not to appreciate the advantages of an untarnished credit, both from a personal and national point of view. That that of the Republic has been placed in jeopardy by the unpatriotic effusions of irresponsible parties, we are reminded, as we write, from the unfriendly tone of our German exchanges, which, taking the proposals of Butler as reflecting the national sentiment on this question, are seriously advising the returning to us of our securities, which are so widely disseminated in the Vaterland. We wish that all those who are inclined to follow the Butlerian counsels could get an hour's reading of these journals, and they would then be able to see their proposed conduct in its true light.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN thus advertises his course of lectures in Cork: "To whom it may concern: When, in the course of human events, an American citizen, visiting a foreign land on important financial business, is incarcerated in a felon's cell, a decent respect for the opinion of the authorities on his release (without any apology for outrage), impels him to state why he remains a few days in the 'suspect district.' His reasons are: He likes the people; he introduced 'the prepaid passenger and exchange system into Ireland,' to its advantage twelve millions sterling; he is preparing documents in sustenance of his claim against the Government for 'one hundred thousand pounds.' 'Having had the concession for street railways for Cork,' he is anxious to see whether Ireland will accept American capital; and he is desirous of 'proving that the only way he has interfered with the law was to wish well to Ireland and Irishmen, Catholic and Protestant alike.'" Thus far George Francis, whom Moore must certainly have seen with prophetic eye, while inditing the well-known lines:

"Of all speculations the market holds forth,
The best that I know of for a lover of profit,
Is to buy Francis up at the price he is worth,
And sell him at that which he sets on himself."

The Johnson-Grant correspondence has at length been all given to the public, and we trust we have heard the last of a very disagreeable matter. The correspondence represents a phase of our public life that we cannot regard with any degree of pleasure; and the only satisfaction that could now be afforded, would be to blot the entire affair from the official records and the popular remembrance. But, alas! this cannot be done. Having served as a nine-days' wonder here, we shall soon hear that these unfortunate letters are performing the same ill service for the country abroad. How intelligent foreigners will regard them, we can only too readily imagine. The incredulous surprise with which they will look on such emanations from two such distinguished citizens of the Republic, will only be equalled by the regret with which our true friends will peruse them, and the exultant malice with which our enemies will rejoice at this display of national weakness. The only consolation we can derive from the occurrence, is in the hope that it will prove a solitary and wholly unparalleled incident of our history. Did we not cherish this sincere conviction, the out-look for the future would be gloomy indeed.

A PAMPHLET by Mr. Charles P. Clever, who represents New Mexico in Congress, imparts much interesting information regarding that section of the country. Since the territory of Arizona was set off, New Mexico contains 121,201 square miles, or 77,568,040 acres. Ranges of hills, a part of the great Rocky-Mountain system, run through the territory from north to south, sometimes sinking to the level of the table-land, and here and there rising into isolated peaks or short sierras. From the foot of the easternmost of these ranges, a system of *steppes* stretches away towards the Mississippi. Through the valleys, between the ranges, run the Rio Grande and the Pecos, with their affluents. On the west bank of the former river is a region of high table-lands, with intervening valleys. Here and there rises a volcanic peak which long since became extinct, and the whole region still bears plain marks of volcanic action. The sides of the mountains are covered with forests of pine, spruce, cedar, and fir. The *pinon* grows on many of the table-lands. The rivers are lined with groves of sycamore and cottonwood. Oak and walnut are found in the southern part of the territory, but they are scarce. Grass grows luxuriantly in almost every part, even in the forests. On the high table-lands and in the valleys the *grama* is found, a grass which does not wither in winter, and is very nutritious. Besides this abundance of grass, the breadth of the plains and the equal climate pre-eminently qualify New Mexico for a great grazing country. The soil in the river valleys is not of very rich quality, but is so improved by irrigation that the "land never wears out." At present the farm products of the territory are wheat, corn, beans, oats, and barley. Red-pepper is raised everywhere, and we see no reason why tobacco might not be grown. Garden vegetables thrive well wherever planted, but potatoes will not grow in the river bottoms. New Mexico is suited to the cultivation of the peach, apple, grape, apricot, quince, pomegranate, and fig. With regard to the mineral wealth, we quote Mr. Clever's own words: "The mineral wealth of the country is simply enormous. The almost daily discoveries of new lodges of gold and silver-bearing quartz, and of auriferous placers, have ceased to be a surprise in New Mexico. The people of intelligence and knowledge of such matters know that, as soon as men with capital can come and see what they are, these mines will yield untold millions." Besides gold and silver, the territory contains copper, iron, coal, and mineral products not metallic. While allowing for a pardonable enthusiasm in Mr. Clever, there can be no doubt that this distant region is destined one day to become the abode of a large and wealthy population. Like our other Western possessions, the completion of the Pacific Railroad alone is needed to inaugurate the speedy settlement of New Mexico.

The ladies and children who affect long summer days in our Central Park will be glad to learn that the camels are coming, to take up their *habitat* in that very agreeable place of popular resort. These animals, destined to form a part of the Central Park menagerie, are, our know-nothing friends will be glad to hear, native Americans, having for their progenitors the camels imported from the East several years ago for the service of the Government in some of the more desert tracts of the South and West. The experiment, however, proved not to be a successful one. Camels seem as little suited to our system of things, as those other Orientals, the Mormons; and the allowing them to disport themselves in the Central Park for the amusement of the children, is, perhaps, as profitable a way as any in which they can be employed.

We are glad to be able to say a good word for Gen. Butler. It appears that during his rule at New Orleans, for which he has been most unmercifully vituperated, he introduced the Bureau system in the government of the city, which is now indorsed and recommended by the citizens. This system was continued by Gen. Banks, and the New Orleans *Picayune* advises Gen. Hancock to revive it, so that the various departments of the municipal government may be attended to by a few men of ability and integrity, instead of large unwieldy bodies, like the aldermen and councilmen who now form the city government. The present system gives them neither capable nor honest administration.

A STEP in advance has been made in London. The Court of Assistants of the Apothecaries' Company, have decided that women should not be excluded from their examinations in arts; and it is probable that this important concession will be followed by admitting them unreservedly to the medical examinations. It is said this

decision has been mainly brought about by Dr. N. Buchanan, an influential member of the Court of Assistants, which is the governing body. Dr. Buchanan is also a considerable subscriber to the funds of the Female Medical Society, and is a member of a select committee recently formed "to promote the development of the Ladies' Medical College on a sound public basis." This College has now been in successful operation for four years. It has already become self-supporting, and has among its list of subscribers and friends, the names of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Houghton, Archbishop Manning, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and others. To realize how much progress the women physicians have made, it is necessary to remember that the opposition to them in England is much more bitter and intolerant than here. This opposition, it seems, is at length yielding, and the educated women of England will probably be allowed to try the experiment of doctoring their own sex, which they seem desirous to make. Let them have the opportunity, say we, both here and abroad, to fairly make their experiment. We shall then be able to judge of their capacity in this direction.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.

WESTERN LEAF.—The demand for low grades continues, but cannot much longer be met, as the stock is nearly exhausted. It has been supplied this week principally by purchases from second hands at advanced prices. The sales since our last amount to 756 hds., of which 322 hds. were to the home trade, and the remainder for export, principally to the South. New leaf continues almost unsaleable, beyond a few hds. suitable for wrappers.

SEED LEAF.—The transactions in seed leaf have been confined to a few sales for export, the market being unusually quiet. We quote: 200 cs. Ohio, the greater part at 114c; 150 cs. Ohio, at 10c; 40 cs. State, at 94c, and a small lot of Pennsylvania, at 104c.

SPANISH.—There has been a little more doing in Spanish. We quote: 100 lbs. Havana on private terms; 200 lbs. Havana at 90c; \$1.02 1/2.

MANUFACTURED.—Bright goods have been somewhat neglected during the week, the majority of the transactions being in black work. The total sales of the latter amounted to between 600 and 700 pkgs. Of bright work there have been some 400 pkgs. disposed of, besides 45 cs. bars. The packages include half-pounds and pounds, quarters, and gold bars. Prices remain about the same, which necessarily affects sales, as quite a demand exists for low-priced goods, but holders are not disposed to make concessions. Of medium black goods the supply is exceedingly limited, with no prospect of an early replenishing of the stock. The word from Virginia is that the factories will not commence work as early this year as last. Of bright goods, a Petersburg manufacturer writes: "We will have very few bright wrappers this season, and they will be in different"—being scarce and not very good. A great demand for black quarters, at 18c@20c, exists here at present, but they are almost impossible to find. The ordinary bright demand from California has not been as great as usual thus far this year, owing to the fact that the shipments were so heavy last fall as to leave a pretty fair stock still on hand. The recent improvement in cotton has favorably affected tobacco. On Saturday straight lots of cotton were hard to get hold of, there being more buyers than sellers. This upward tendency gives strength to the general market, and tobacco feels the impulse. As it is now getting toward the first of March, it is natural to look for the increase in trade usual at this season. It is true that the suspense relative to the tax caused by the pending action of Congress, may have some effect on business, but within a month, we may look for a return of trade to its usual channels at no very distant day.

From Washington we do not learn anything definite as to the action of the Committee, who seem to be just now devoting their special attention to cigars. We notice the arrival in this city of Mr. J. P. Spence, of Cincinnati, and of Mr. A. H. Buckner, of St. Louis. These gentlemen have just arrived from the West, and go on this evening to Washington, to confer again with the Ways and Means Committee on the general tobacco question. These gentlemen come directly from consultation with the Western trade, and they are prepared to urge the adoption by Congress of a tax of twenty cents on chewing and fifteen cents on smoking, they having come to the conclusion that the rates proposed by the Convention (8 and 16 cents) would not be recommended by the Committee. Messrs. Spence and Buckner have very properly fortified themselves with statistics to prove to Congress that a sufficient amount of revenue can be secured from those rates. This is proceeding on a reasonable basis, and going to work in the right way. It is of no use to ask Government for the reduction of the tax to such and such an amount, unless the advocates of the reduction are prepared with the necessary figures to prove that with those rates at least \$20,000,000 can be raised from tobacco. This has been the weak point of the trade all along. Our friends who advocated a reduction have trusted to generalities, which, though true enough as abstract propositions, were not convincing to the Congressional mind. When they, however, abandon this vague ground of generalization, and come down to figures, they yield a very weak position for a very strong one—one in which they can alone hope for success. It is the business of the Committee to discover what rates of taxation will raise a certain amount of revenue, and there is little use in recommending a certain rate unless we are prepared to show by properly-prepared estimates, that there is some likelihood of this effect following this cause. Here is a case in which the opinion of even the most intelligent man in the trade cannot be taken as conclusive, unless endorsed by something stronger. While admitting the wisdom of these gentlemen in thus strengthening their position, we cannot but regret that they should deem it necessary to depart from the rates laid down by the Convention in Washington, recently, only after the most mature deliberation. Those rates have gone to the country as the result of the conferences and compromises in the Convention, and it strikes us that it would be more dignified, at least, to stick to them until the Committee have acted upon them. The Convention said eight and sixteen cents, or a uniform rate of sixteen, and if the Committee should agree to report in favor of a higher rate, then it will be time for the trade to take further action and directly petition Congress on the subject. As our Western friends agreed to the action of the Convention, they should be willing to abide by it at least until some new turn of affairs renders a fresh initiative necessary.

We hear from Washington regarding the bonded warehouse for tobacco for export, that the Committee do not intend to "interfere materially" with the present order of things. If they insert this provision in the new law, as is reported they think of doing, we cannot see how they can manage it without "materially interfering" with the trade. However, we live to learn, and the Committee may be able to convince us that they are better informed regarding the practical working of tobacco laws than the trade in general, or the most intelligent member of it in particular.

CIGARS.—There is considerable doing in the lower grades of new domestic goods, but for higher grades and for imported there is scarcely any demand. As to prices, we would refer our readers to the figures in the table below, which have just been corrected and may be considered accurate so far as it is possible to give quotations respecting particular brands.

LIQUOR.—We have nothing to add to our report of last week, save a general revival of trade as the season advances.

Gold opened this morning at 141 1/2, and at noon had fallen to 140 1/2.

Exchange.—Foreign opened weak, and an increased supply of bills drawn against cotton and other produce and bonds, caused a further decline, but with the fall in gold in the latter portion of the week the market took an upward turn; the advance, however, served as a check on the demand. We quote sixty days' Commercial Bills on London, 109 1/2@109 3/4; Bankers, 109 1/2@109 3/4; short sight, 110@110 1/2; Antwerp, f. 5.18 1/2@5.13 1/2; Hamburg, 35 1/2@36 1/2; Amsterdam, 40 1/2@41 1/2; Bremen, 79@79 1/2.

Freights.—We have no improvement to notice in the general demand during the past week; but notwithstanding this, an unusually good business has been done to London and Bremen. Tonnage has been coming in pretty freely during the past week, and on this account we hope to be able to chronicle an active market, with lower rates, in our next. The current quotations are: London, 40s.@45s.; Liverpool, 40s.@45s.; Bremen, 40s.@45s.; Hamburg, 40s.; Antwerp, 40s.; Rotterdam, 37s. 6d.; Havre, 42s. 6d.; Glasgow, 40s. The engagements were: To London, 10 hds. at 40s., 50 hds. at 40s.@45s., 150 bxs. mid. at 35s. per ton, and 400 bxs. at 40s.; to Bremen, 24 hds. Va. at 25s., 50 hds. do. at 40s., 191 hds. at 45s., 316 lbs. at \$1.75 cs. at 20s. 100 cs. at 40s., and 200 bxs. on private terms, said to be 30s. We have heard of no charters.

QUOTATIONS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

[The following quotations represent prices of shipping lots from first hands. Higher rates are demanded and paid for tobacco suitable for home manufacturers.]

Kentucky—Light leaf.	Currency.	Fair to prime.	30 @30
Common leaf.	8 @ 7	Running lots.	10 @20
Good do.	8 @ 9	Fillers.	4 @ 6
Common leaf.	9 @ 10	Foreign—Havana, Wrap.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	11 @ 12	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	13 @ 14	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	15 @ 16	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	17 @ 18	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	19 @ 20	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	21 @ 22	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	23 @ 24	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	25 @ 26	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	27 @ 28	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	29 @ 30	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	31 @ 32	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	33 @ 34	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	35 @ 36	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	37 @ 38	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	39 @ 40	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	41 @ 42	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	43 @ 44	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	45 @ 46	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	47 @ 48	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	49 @ 50	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	51 @ 52	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	53 @ 54	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	55 @ 56	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	57 @ 58	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	59 @ 60	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	61 @ 62	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	63 @ 64	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	65 @ 66	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	67 @ 68	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	69 @ 70	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	71 @ 72	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	73 @ 74	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	75 @ 76	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	77 @ 78	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	79 @ 80	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	81 @ 82	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	83 @ 84	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	85 @ 86	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	87 @ 88	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	89 @ 90	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	91 @ 92	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	93 @ 94	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	95 @ 96	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Good do.	97 @ 98	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20
Medium leaf.	99 @ 100	Havana, 2 1/2 lb.	2 @ 20

Imports.—Arrivals at the port of New York from foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 18th, include the following consignments:

From London: T. Greenfield, 50 lbs. tobacco; Cesar & Pauli, 1 cs. do.; Order, 50 cs. liquorice paste.
From Liverpool: Order, 1 cs. cigars.
From Glasgow: Order, 1,000 bxs. clay tobacco pipes.
From Mazanilla: R. R. Barthold, 28 lbs. tobacco and 1,000 cigars.
From Nevittas: Galway & Cassado, 120 lbs. tobacco; M. C. Rodriguez, 2 bxs. cigars; Yznaga del Valle & Co., 1 cs. do.
From Havana: F. Miranda, 84 lbs. tobacco; E. M. Crawford & Co., 117 do.; L. F. Anja, 175 do.; M. & E. Salomon, 141 do.; R. E. Kelly & Co., 225 do.; J. M. Mayorga, 136 do. and 1 cs. cigars; Oelrichs & Co., 316 lbs. tobacco and 1 cs. cigars; Godefroy, Brancner & Co., 50 lbs. tobacco and 51 cs. cigars; for export, 20 lbs. tobacco and 37 cs. cigars; J. M. Brewster, 1 do.; Krenelberg & Co., 56 do.; J. L. Philip & J. Frank, 5 do.; W. H. Thomas & Bro., 11 do.; Kunhardt & Co., 59 do.; Knoop, Hameman & Co., 3 do.; De Barry & Kling, 8 do.; Schepeler & Co., 1 do.; H. W. T. Mali & Co., 1 do.; Wm. Behn, 1 do.; G. W. Faber, 4 do.; Purdy & Nicholas, 2 do.; Jos. Henry, 1 do.; C. Ludman & Co., 40 bxs. do. and 19 cs. paper do.

EXPORTS.

From the port of New York to foreign ports, other than European ports, for the week ending Feb. 11, include the following:
Danish West Indies: 41 bbs., \$700, and 1,282 lbs. mfl., \$850.
Dutch West Indies: 293 lbs. mfl., \$106.
Canada: 30 bbs., \$840.
British North American Colonies: 10 hds., \$1,541, and 10,260 lbs. mfl., \$2,741.
British Honduras: 2 hds., \$540, and 477 lbs. mfl., \$128.
French West Indies: 46 hds., \$3,493, and 30 cs., \$500.
Vigo: 255 hds., \$30,397, and 1,260 lbs. mfl., \$110.
Cuba: 9 pkgs. leaf, \$850, and 2,030 lbs. mfl. \$300.
Canary Islands: 8 hds., \$2,900.
Hayti: 41 bbs., \$758.
New Granada: 24 bbs., \$240; 12 cs., \$400; and 16,928 lbs. mfl., \$9,634.
Venezuela: 20 bbs., \$420.
To European ports, for the week ending February 18th:
London: 59 hds., 360 cs., and 88,539 lbs. mfl.
Liverpool: 48 hds., 27 cs., and 3,062 lbs. mfl.
Bremen: 348 hds., 5 bbs., 523 cs., 15 hds. stems, and 13,087 lbs. mfl.
Hamburg: 334 bbs., and 147 cs. cigars.
Antwerp: 67 hds.
Leghorn: 1 cs. cigars.
Malta: 161 hds., 150 three-quarter bbs., and 3 bbs. samples.
Gibraltar: 69 hds. and 68 cs.
Sydney: 95 hf. tcs., 16 cs., 422 three-quarter boxes, and 18 half boxes.

The total exports from all ports of the United States for the week ending February 15, have been: 880 hds., 714 cs., 654 bbs., 4 tcs., 261 pkgs., and 197,561 lbs. mfl.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Interior and coastwise arrivals for the week ending February 18, were: 348 hds., 143 cs., and 839 pkgs., consigned as follows:
By Erie Railroad: Fischer & Rodewald, 22 hds. leaf; Norton, Slaughter & Co., 10; Murrell & Co., 5; Chas. B. Fallenstein, Son & Co., 20; Fatman & Co.,

23; Ottinger & Bro., 1; Chas. E. Hunt & Co., 11; Chas. Seitz & Bro., 33; Th. H. Vetterlein & Son, 1; Blakemore, Parker & Co., 15; Oelrichs & Co., 40 pkgs.; G. Reismann, 40.

By Star Union Line: Fielding, Gwynn & Co., 4 hds.; L. Sylvester, 18; Norton, Slaughter & Co., 8; Ottinger & Bro., 3.

By Hudson River Railroad: R. L. Maitland, 1 hhd.; Draw & Crockett, 2; Murrell & Co., 5.

By Camden and Amboy Railroad: Vigilius & Seymour, 88 pkgs.; J. H. Bergmann, 35; Hy. Knight, 5.

By New York and New Haven Line of Steamboats: Levy & Newgass, 4 cs.; L. & E. Westheimer (San Francisco), 20; David Edwards, 2; A. S. Rosenbaum & Co., 19; S. Selling & Son, 5; E. M. Crawford & Co., 20; B. & D. Benrimo, 30; Julian Allen, 43 and 1 box sample.

Coastwise from Richmond and Norfolk: Fisher & Rodewald, 12 hds.; Huffer & Toel, 21; Chas. Luling, 24; Mailer & Co., 14 and 13 pkgs.; H. Koop, 25 hds.; Thiele, Seeler & Co., 7; G. Heineken & Palmore, 1; J. D. Keilly, 200 pkgs.; L. H. Newdecker, 48; W. O. Smith, 23; R. W. Cameron, 24; Bramhall & Co., 51; N. L. McCready, 2; R. W. Cameron, 16; Dohan, Carroll & Co., 13; P. & G. Lorillard, 32; Order, 15 hds. and 7 pkgs.

From Baltimore: F. A. Goetze, 17 hds.; H. Koop, 1; Krenelberg & Co., 18; S. Spear, 4; H. Thierman, 2; Gail, Ax & Kuchler, 21 pkgs.; S. Shook, 152; Seligsberg & Cohen, 4; M. & E. Salomon, 11.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Messrs. C. Loose & Co., commission merchants and dealers in leaf tobacco, report as follows:

Receipts continue nominal and sales restricted, for want of stock in factors' hands. The market is very firm on the part of holders for low grades Maryland and Ohio.

Maryland: We quote—Frosted to common, 2c.@34c.; sound common, 4c.@44c.; middling 7c.@44c.; good to fine brown, 10c.@15c.; fancy, 25c.@40c.

Ohio: We quote—Inferior to good common, 3c.@64c.; brown and spangled, 7c.@15c.; good to fine red and spangled, 15c.@20c.; yellow and fancy, 20c.@40c. Inspections this week: 33 hds. Maryland, 33 do. Ohio and Kentucky. Total, 66 hds.

Tobacco inspections commencing Jan. 1st, 1868, and same time 1867:

Description.	This Week.	Previously.	Total.	Same time 1867.
Maryland...	33	358	391	1,108
Ohio...	33	292	325	50
Virginia...	4	3	7	...
Kentucky...	4	128	132	1
Missouri...

Total hds. 70 781 857 1,159

Exports this week: To Bremen, per ship

inspections for the month of January last amount to seventy-five hogheads only, with a limited amount of loose, all of which has brought satisfactory prices. We quote as follows: Common shipping lugs, 4c. @ 5c.; good do., 5c. @ 6c.; fine do., 6c. @ 7c.; common working lugs, 4c. @ 5c.; good do., 5c. @ 6c.; fine do., 6c. @ 7c.; common shipping leaf, 8c. @ 9c.; good do., 9c. @ 10c.; fine do., 10c. @ 11c.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—The market for all kinds is dull. Manufactured sell only in a retail way at 50c. @ 75c. for common, in pounds and half-pounds; 80c. @ \$1 for medium; and for choice, \$1.05 @ \$1.50.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Reported by BATHGATE & Bro.

Our market this week has been marked by the exceeding dullness characteristic of this season of the year. We hear of no large transactions, business being confined to merely local and country trade. Prices, however, show no signs of weakness. Canadian 10's may be quoted at 13c. @ 14c. In American there has been little doing in either black or bright goods; the Canadian duty of 15c. per pound and 5 per cent. ad valorem leaving no margin for sound American black work in this market. However, a fair jobbing business has been done in odd lots at 15c. @ 16c. for American navy and black 1's, 10's bringing a little less.

We give the excise and impost duty on tobaccos, as lately fixed by the Canadian Government:

Leaf, free.

Excise on all tobaccos manufactured in Canada, including common-cut smoking, 10c.

Impost duty on all grades of tobacco imported into Canada, 15c. per lb., and 5 per cent. ad valorem.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12th.—The market during the past week has remained without change, being still characterized by the same firmness which we noticed in our last, and sales have been within range of our previous quotations, in which we have no alteration to make. The receipts continue small, as the weather in the interior is unfavorable for preparing crops for shipment, but the stock on sale, though light, embraces some tobacco of very desirable quality. We have no improvement to chronicle in the general demand, although the sales of the week have reached to 138 hhds. We give the particulars as follows, viz.: 6 hhds. old crop, of which 3 at 12, 1 at 15, and 2 at 8 cents; 2 hhds. new crop, of which 1 at 22, and 1 at 28 cents; a lot of 128 hhds. old crop, ranging as to quality from low lugs to common leaf, at an average of 7 cents, and 2 hhds. at 9 cents per lb.

Arrived since the 4th inst., 10 hhds. and 4 bales. Cleared since the 4th inst., none.

Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 11th inst., 2,475 hhds.

INSPECTION OF TOBACCO.	
Burke & Sauley...	600
Hays & Campbell...	400
A. M. Summers...	370
Total...	1,370

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The demand for all descriptions of tobacco has been limited since our last review, and the small sales which have been made are at prices within the range of our quotations, which remain without alteration. The market has a good supply of all descriptions at present.

Some improvement is anticipated before long, as the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi have become navigable.

Arrived during the past week: 1,338 pkgs.

Cleared same time: for Mobile, 21 pkgs.; for Texas, 10 do.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The market during the past week subsided into a state of inactivity, but advises report the existence of a firm feeling, and prices continued to have an upward tendency. In manufactured nothing of very great importance has been done, though the demand is somewhat better, as holders are chary of disposing of their light stock in anticipation of an advance. Sales of 5 hhds. Kentucky leaf wrappers at 22c.; 17 cs. Connecticut seedleaf at 9c. @ 10c.; 7 do. Ohio do. at 15c. @ 16c.; 60 cs. Penn. seedleaf wrappers at 16c. @ 17c.; 3 do. at 28c. @ 30c.; 300 bxs. manufactured navy at 62c. @ 72c.

Imported during the past week: From Havana, S. Fuguet & Sons, 2 bls. tobacco; Geo. C. Carson & Co., 5,000 cigars; J. Wagner & Co., 42,000 do. Exported during the same time: To Lagunayra, 1,955 lbs. leaf, \$401.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—Messrs. MILLS & RYAN report: In reviewing our tobacco market for the past week, we have to report increased receipts and breaks, with rather less animation, without, however, any noticeable change in prices, except on very low grades and frosted lugs, which are a shade lower. Below we give the transactions: 397 hhds., 72 tcs. and 39 bxs. sold.

NEW TOBACCO.

Lugs and Primings—Very common, 3c.; do. do., medium to good, 4c. @ 5c.; leaf, common do. do., 7c. @ 12c.; do. do. do. stemming, 8c. @ 16c.

Manufacturing Tobacco.—Lugs—Common to medium, dark working, 3c. @ 7c.; good do., 8c. @ 10c.; coal cured, common, 10c. @ 15c.; do. do., bright, 15c. @ 25c.; do. do., fancy, 30c. @ 45c. Leaf—Common dark working, 7c. @ 8c.; medium do. do., 10c. @ 14c.; yellow wrappers, common, 20c. @ 24c.; yellow wrappers, medium to extra, 25c. @ 35c.

Shipping Tobacco.—Lugs—Very common and heavy weights, 3c. @ 7c.; medium, 8c. @ 9c.

Stemming Tobacco.—Loose Leaf—Common to good, 8c. @ 16c. Stems—Very common to good, 1c. @ 4c.

The receipts of leaf tobacco, in hogheads, for that period and the five "tobacco years" ending September 30, 1861, were as follows:

	Canal.	R. & P.	R. & D.	Va. C.
1866-'67	7,035	1,974	13,311	3,519
1867-'68	10,301	3,135	16,726	5,324
1868-'69	15,296	8,324	17,481	8,800
1869-'70	13,181	10,068	14,114	7,295
1870-'71	16,284	8,539	15,799	8,960
1871-'72	10,417	10,402	11,734	4,931

The total for 1866-'67 is 25,839 hhds. For the other years, including receipts by R. F. and P. R. K., the totals were:

	Canal.	R. & P.	R. & D.	Va. C.
1866-'67	36,324	18,571	51,952	15,952
1867-'68	53,498	25,498	38,718	15,952
1868-'69	47,444	25,498	38,718	15,952

We will now compare the average receipts of these five years with the receipts of 1866-'67:

	Canal.	R. & P.	R. & D.	Va. C.
Average	13,096	8,153	15,171	7,062
1866-'67	7,035	1,974	13,311	3,519

The total of the averages is 43,489 hhds. Receipts in 1866-'67 by same lines, 25,839 hhds. The total comparative decrease is 17,649 hhds., or nearly 40 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the shipments of tobacco from the Richmond dock during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1867: 7,496 hhds. stems and tobacco, 1,249 tcs., and 19,219 mid. pkgs.

The receipts of tobacco at Richmond by the Virginia Central Railroad during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1867, were: 9,519 hhds., 2,511 tons loose, and 139,071 lbs. mid. Most of this came from the Charlottesville depot—1,449 hhds. The receipts of tobacco during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1867, ten years ago, were: 4,931 hhds. The largest amount of tobacco received at Richmond in any one year by this road was in 1853, viz., 8,060 hhds. The tobacco sent from Richmond during the last fiscal year by this road amounted to 183 tons leaf.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Messrs. E. B. BOORN & Co. report:

Supplies have been small, demand buoyant for all offered, and prices firm. Sales of the week have com-

prised about all offered, including 1 hhd. scraps at \$1.95; 11 hhds. lugs from \$6.75 @ \$7.25 to \$9.50 @ \$8.80, and 7 hhds. common and medium leaf from \$9 to \$12.75 @ 100 pounds. No sale yesterday or to-day, except a hhd. of lugs at 8c., at private sale.

The following are the details of the transactions during the four days in the beginning of the week:

Thursday—Only 6 hhds. were offered, all of which were sold at very full prices, including 2 hhds. lugs at \$7.20 @ \$7.30; 3 hhds. common leaf, \$9 to \$9.50; 1 hhd. medium do., \$12.75 @ 100 pounds.

Friday—Demand active and prices firm for all kinds. Offerings very small, and sales were confined to 3 hhds., at \$6.75, \$8, and \$10.75; 1 box at \$5 @ 100 pounds. Bid rejected on 1 hhd.

Saturday—Offerings small and market active. Sales 1 hhd. at \$8 and 2 at \$12 @ \$12.75 @ 100 pounds.

Monday—Market firm and active. Sales 1 hhd. scraps at \$1.95; 1 hhd. lugs at \$7; 3 do., \$5 @ 2 do., \$7.70 @ 100 pounds.

We quote: Scraps, 1c. to 2c.; lugs, 5c. @ 8c.; common leaf, 8c. @ 9c.; medium leaf, 9c. @ 12c.; good shipping leaf, 11c. @ 13c. factory-dried leaf, 7c. @ 13c.; dark fillers, 7c. @ 9c.; bright leaf, 15c. to 25c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The market continues exceedingly dull, and stocks are greatly in excess of the demand. The only feature of interest which came under our notice since our last was a sale at auction to close the accounts of the firm of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., of which the following are the particulars: (Terms, over \$1,000, 60 days, 40c. tax.) 15 hf. bxs. Holland's Cable Twist, damaged, on account of underwriters, 69c.; 7 do. do. do., 68c.; 26 hf. bxs., do. do. do., 73c.; 30 do., Holland's Pineapple, account of underwriters, 62c.; 50 cs. Rovers' Twist Brand, hf. pounds, as is, 54c.; 55 bxs. Silver Heels, slightly damaged, account of underwriters, 48c.; 33 three-cr. bxs., Cloth of Gold, Gilliam's first quality dark pounds, 65c.; 35 cs. do. do., light pounds, 70c.; 23 do. do. do., 60c.; 17 bxs. Butter Sponge Cake, 72c.; 47 cs. Flower Queen, 57c.; 20 cs. Fruits and Flowers, 12 inch, light pressed, 76c.; 10 hf. bxs. Diamond, 18c.; 19 three-cr. bxs. do., 16c.; 100 three-cr. bxs. Milton's Black Tens, in bond, at the short price, 6c.; 2 cs. Connecticut Leaf, 21c., and 80 do. do. do., 21c.

The imports from January 1st to 29th, have been: 19 hhds., 2 bbls., 542 bbls., 2,522 cs., and 381 hf. bxs.

Cigars.—Stocks of Havana and imported are in excess of the demand, and stocks are limited, owing to causes to which we have previously called attention. The domestic made article meets with a good demand, at remunerative prices. Imported since Jan. 1st: 5 cs.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—The market has been without transactions or arrivals to notice during the past eight days. 4,153 bbls. Java, of different headmarks, are announced for sale here by public auction on the 18th proximo.

The actual stock in first hands to date is as follows: 2,026 hhds. Maryland, 25 do. Kentucky, 1,254 bbls. Brazil, 20 ceroon Cuba, 39 do. St. Domingo, and 8,249 bbls. Java.

ANTWERP, Jan. 24.—The demand continues good, but in view of the high prices asked by holders transactions have not been very important. There has consequently been sold this week from first hands only 10 hhds. Kentucky, and a resale of 41 hhds. Kentucky and 13 hhds. Virginia. There will be offered at public auction on the 10th proximo, 421 bbls. and 2 cs. Java, which came to hand from Batavia, via Cape of Good Hope, per *Southland*. The imports during the week have been: From New York, 156 hhds. and 16 bbls. per *Old Dominion*; 25 hhds. and 35 bbls. per *Georgina*; 146 hhds. per *N. K. Clements*, and 25 hhds. and 42 bbls. per *Agua*; from Havre, 9 pkgs.; from England, 69 hhds. and 188 bbls.; from Hamburg, 115 bbls.; from Holland, by the interior, 16 hhds.

BREMEN, Jan. 30, 1868.—Messrs. D. H. WATKIN & Co., represented here by Messrs. CHAS. LUTING & Co., report:

Transactions in North American tobacco have been on a limited scale, owing partly to the small and poorly assorted stock and partly to the naturally quiet period we are now passing through. With regard to Kentucky, the general impression is that business this year will not be resumed as early as usual, as, tempted by the suitable quality of the growth of 1866, the trade evidently purchased above the regular wants; even late in the fall, several heavy purchases were made, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have taken place then. Another reason which is likely to defer the resumption of active business this year is the apparently indifferent quality of a large portion of the new crop. Some few hogheads which have been received here are looked upon rather unfavorably, and although it would certainly be premature to judge from so small a specimen upon the general character of the crop, yet our dealers are likely to act with extraordinary reserve in purchasing the new article. The sales during the month now closed are confined to 166 hhds., mostly low Western lugs, at from 5 to 5½ gts., and some common leaf of undecided character at from 9½ to 10½ gts. Of old crop Clarksville, several shipments now on the way to our market are represented and offered by American samples, but as the situation is, no sales could be effected yet.

Of Virginia, only 81 hhds. were sold, mostly common to medium leaf, at from 11 to 11½ gts., and indicating no change in the value; strong, leafy lugs continue in demand, and would fetch fairly former prices. Of new crop several small lots were received, partly of low character mixed with frost, partly of a better grade; they were placed on the market without finding takers, the precarious condition and the inevitable loss of weight preventing dealers from purchasing so fresh an article. Nevertheless, it is admitted that apparently the last crop has produced a very useful article, which if properly prized, will meet with eager buyers in our market.

Of stems, 90 hhds. Virginia make were sold at from 5 to 5½ gts. for a common up to 6½ gts. for a good, brown article; low quality, stale and void of flavor, is of heavy sale at 4 gts. and below. Good Western stemmers, stems, brought from 3½ to 4 gts., while common sold as low as 2½ gts.

Maryland leaf was of slow sale throughout the month until to-day, when about 500 hhds. were taken out of the market, consisting principally of ordinary to common brown, at from 4½ to 7½ gts., and of low frosted at 3 gts. In all 732 hhds. were sold, including two small lots of new crop at 10½ and 12 gts.; fancy prices, however. The quality of last year's growth is looked upon very favorably, and it is to be hoped that prices will rule moderate, so as to admit the usual share of the crop to be shipped to our market.

Of groundleaf, about 400 hhds. were disposed of at from 6½ to 8½ gts. for low to fair average lots. In conformity with the advance in the Baltimore market higher prices were recently asked and partly granted, and a new advance is asked now for such lots as have not arrived yet.

Ohio sold to the extent of 149 hhds.; prices for good brown and color are somewhat higher, though not yet fully in proportion with those ruling abroad. Common frosted continues in moderate demand. Of bay, no sales have taken place.

In seed leaf the business was confined to the better grades, and upon the whole the transactions were of little importance.

Stock in first hands: Kentucky, 1,444 hhds.; Virginia, 245 hhds.; Maryland, 185 hhds.; Groundleaf, 55 hhds.; Ohio, 426 hhds.; Bay, 66 hhds.; Virginia stems, 137 hhds.; Kentucky stems, Seed leaf, 668 hhds.; 3,993 cases.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Leaf still continues without transactions of sufficient importance to notice, on account of the very light and constantly decreasing stocks on hand. Chewing is abundant, at \$23 @ \$23.50 per qtl.,

with no sales. The imports of the week amounted to 26 bxs. The exports of the week have been: To New York, 63,294 lbs. tobacco, 2,089,500 cigars, 76,856 pkts. cigarettes, and 800 lbs. scraps; to Philadelphia, 5,000 cigars; to Hamburg, 2,478 lbs. tobacco, 1,673,000 cigars and 480 pkts. cigarettes; to Barcelona, 36,000 cigars and 24,775 pkts. cigarettes; to Brazos St. Iago, 17,892 lbs. tobacco, 62,000 cigars, and 8,000 pkts. cigarettes; to Aspinwall, 2,380 lbs. tobacco, 182,000 cigars and 21,009 pkts. cigarettes; to St. Thomas, 37,093 lbs. tobacco, 7,116,000 cigars and 300,043 pkts. cigarettes.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Messrs. BRAMBLE, WILKINS & Co.'s report:

Following as January does immediately on the heels of the Christmas holidays, and coming at a time when "stock-taking" is the general order of the day, we are not surprised that in the month just closed we have, with but one or two exceptions, only a moderate amount of business to report. On the whole, however, it is quite as much as could, under the circumstances, have been reasonably expected. For American tobacco, there has been no special demand, and the total sales have barely reached 700 hhds. "Substitutes" and cigar tobaccos have also been quiet, but the transactions in these were considerably augmented by a large public sale on the 23d ultimo, when between 3,000 and 4,000 packages of various growths were offered, and of which a good proportion were sold.

In Virginia leaf and strips, we have nothing new to report. The stock of desirable qualities of both kinds has now become so limited that, with the best intentions in the world, our manufacturers are compelled to remain inactive: consequently nothing beyond a few retail sales to supply immediate wants have been effected.

Everything worth having may now be considered as cleared off the market, and until further supplies come forward, nothing of importance can possibly be done. From Richmond, Va., we learn that "The market for the new year opened with a brisk demand for all descriptions of tobacco in good order, but transactions have been light in consequence of the small stock in hand. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency." And another report says that "The crop of the growth of 1867 indicates more decided quality than that of the previous year. More effort has been made to effect the curing of such a quality of leaf as will meet our export demand, and that portion of the crop that has been brought to the warehouses in the loose state has generally given satisfaction."

Western leaf and strips, after the somewhat extensive operations of the three previous months, have been less active, the principal demand being for the better qualities of both descriptions, especially strips, of which our market is somewhat bare. Fine colony leaf has also been in good request, and there has been some inquiry for common and nondescript leaf for exportation, though as yet only a few trivial sales have been effected. Further transactions are, we believe, on the tapis. Latest advices, both from New York and New Orleans, report their respective markets as very inactive, owing to the limited stocks in the hands of factors, but as arrivals were becoming more frequent, embracing a good proportion of the new crop, more active markets were anticipated.

In Maryland and Ohio we have no alteration to notice. Fine dry colony tobacco of the former growth has been in demand, but the prices asked being generally above the views of buyers, less business has transpired than would otherwise have been the case. For common descriptions and for Ohio there has been but little inquiry.

Imports: 852 hhds. Deliveries: 1,194 hhds., against 1,258 hhds. in the corresponding month of last year. Stock: 21,640 hhds., against 23,358 hhds. in 1867; 24,693 hhds. in 1866; 19,438 hhds. in 1865; 18,886 hhds. in 1864; and 20,329 hhds. in 1863.

For Negrohead there has been no demand whatever, and the reports we continue to receive from Australia—the principal outlet for this article—tend to the conclusion that it will never again be revived with us.

In the first place, the Americans now send their shipments direct, but what is of more importance, American-made tobacco is being gradually superseded by that made at home from leaf produced in the colony. The cultivation of the staple has been much extended of late years, and the Australians are congratulating themselves on the success which they have already gained.

It is stated that the farmers on some of the up-country rivers turn out a tobacco not unworthy of the "Old Dominion," and they anticipate in the course of a few years they will not only grow sufficient for their own consumption, but will be able to export largely to other countries. They maintain that Australia is essentially a tobacco-growing country, the climate being especially suited to it; if so, let our American friends beware, for they will most assuredly meet with a formidable rival.

Cavendish in the early part of the month was not much inquired for, but towards the close a better demand existed, resulting in some rather extensive sales of common heated goods of old imports, at prices that will just about pay commission and charges.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Messrs. PAREY & CROSBIE'S report:

The business in January has been similar in character to that of the previous month; but to a much greater extent, the trade and dealers buying with confidence of both Western leaf and strips, the demand running on low priced dry leaf, and on the medium grades of strips. Some business was done in Virginia leaf for spinning and bird-eye purposes, and in strips for fillers. There was also inquiry for Virginia strips for spinning, but the stock on sale did not afford the quality required.

Marylands would have sold more freely but for the false packing and sand and dirt, which, as we have mentioned before, has become so great and frequent as in some cases to render the tobacco totally unfit for trade purposes; that is, not worth the duty. For export the demand has been limited. Substitutes of the better kinds in fair request, but the large public sale in London on the 23d ultimo probably checked the demand in this market. All sales of American tobacco have been at full market rates, and quotations continue unaltered, though strips, worthy of the name, are now not to be bought under 6d. per pound.

MANUFACTURED.—Negrohead a dead-letter. Cavendish a heavy stock, and though a fair business as to quantity has been done the prices obtained are said to be below cost; the market, however, has been in a great measure cleared of old stale parcels. Total sales about 1,200 packages.

The attention of the trade is just now attracted by the action of the Excise, respecting the drawback on what is commonly known as offal or waste. It seems to have been generally understood, that at the time the duty on foreign manufactured tobacco and cigars was reduced, the system of drawback was readjusted, with a view to enable the English manufacturers to compete on equal terms with those of other countries. It now appears that this system has not worked to the satisfaction of the Excise, and an alteration is contemplated, which is considered, by many, to be an injustice. The subject is being ventilated by some of the leading manufacturers, with the intention of bringing it under the notice of the House of Commons.

The imports of the month add up 1,187 hhds., of which 743 were from New York, 338 Baltimore, 60 Richmond, and 26 New Orleans.

Deliveries: 1,140 hhds., viz., 413 Virginia leaf, 118 strips, 357 Kentucky leaf, 431 strips, and 120 Marylands. Exports: 111 hhds., viz., 69 Africa, 25 Guernsey, 11 Antwerp, 11 Buenos Ayres, 5 Isle of Man.

Stock: 22,742 hhds. against 21,336, 28,393, 24,254, 19,575, and 18,864 at this period the previous five years.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—Cigars.—To be obtained as usual at Government prices. Tobacco.—The public auction announced for the 2d inst. has been suspended, and it

is reported that orders have been received from the Home Government that no further sales are to be held here, but that the surplus tobacco is to be sent to England for sale. The *Osprey*, for London, takes about 1,500 quintals on Government account.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALES.

By Gerard, Betts & Co., No. 7 Old Slip, Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock, in front of store, 8 bbls. Scotch snuff, and 3 cs. mid. tobacco, caddy boxes.

By Burdett, Dennis & Co., 109 Wall street, Monday, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, within the store (U. S. Marshal's sale)—15 bbls. tobacco.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Euphrat & Salinger, cigars; dissolved; now S. Euphrat.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURES.

The only seizures made by Inspectors Harvey and Lichtenheim during the week was an illicit tobacco manufactory in Thirteenth street, near the North River. The factory was located in a wood-yard, and had been running about a month. Two Irishmen were at work when the factory was seized, but no clue was discovered of the proprietor. Some 300 lbs. of tobacco, a Muzzy machine, a press, and from forty to fifty screens were found upon the premises. The way in which the factory was discovered was by the seizure of several barrels of tobacco in transit in an express-wagon. As the seizure was made in the Eighth district, the case was turned over to the Deputy Collector.

We give elsewhere the details of what the Internal Revenue officials consider a very important decision—that in the case of Solomon Cohn. This is the first decision finding a party guilty of making false returns, that has been made. Much credit is due to the officials concerned in "working up" the case, and in producing the necessary proof.

AN ADVOCATE OF CIGAR STAMPS.

We give below, as a matter of justice, the views of the first intelligent advocate of Mr. Wells' plan of affixing a stamp to each cigar, we have met with. In our opinion, "J. F. L." has not touched any of the real objections to this system of collecting the revenue. What he says about "blockade-running" is true enough; but stamping each cigar is not a practicable method of putting an end to it.

EDITOR OF THE TOBACCO LEAF: It having been recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means to make another change in the tax on cigars, by means of affixing a stamp on each cigar, it seems to me to be the only true method for the Government to collect the full revenue on all cigars manufactured, besides saving a large expense for the enforcement of the present law. This is not the only advantage, as it would have a tendency to protect all legitimate manufacturers, who are well aware that a great many, and I can venture to say, at least two-thirds, of the cigars are sold without paying the tax, commonly called "running the blockade."

As it stands now, there are thousands of retail cigar-storekeepers and others in various ways in every city and township throughout the country who make their own cigars, and escape notice or detection by paying a small revenue. It is known that they not only make cigars for their own use in their retail line, but furnish them to hotels, saloons, druggists, etc., by small quantities at a time, loose, or packed in old boxes, no one being any the wiser for it. The Government, no doubt, has been aware of this all along, but the transactions being so comparatively small that it "don't pay" the inspectors to follow them up. This mode of defrauding the revenue I consider a great detriment to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers, who are the principal ones the Government has to look to in order to receive what little revenue there seems to be realized.

Instead of having the chance to sell to retailers, etc., as it was before the war, the honest manufacturer is compelled to resort to dishonesty to do business at all to compete with these illegitimate peddlers. Cigars can stand a tax as well as anything else, if it is made uniform and all pay it. The great objection which has been heretofore urged by those who have always been willing to pay a tax, is based on the above reasons, and I think if the stamp project is carried out it would be a benefit to all.

As to affixing the stamp, I would suggest that they be made of a thin quality of paper, 2½ inches long and 1 inch wide, to be wrapped around the cigar on the outside after it is made, and can be pasted on by the cigarmaker when made. It would not be necessary to have any sticking substance on the stamp, said stamps to be printed on sheets of one hundred and upwards. It is evident that the stamp could not be taken off the cigar without tearing, if the paper is thin. Cigars already made, tax-paid or unpaid, to be returned to the Assessor, who on oath and sufficient evidence of the quantity on hand at the time the law goes into effect, should require a temporary stamp to be pasted on the outside of the cigar by the retailer before offering them for sale. These stamps could be furnished free by the Government. Imported cigars would require a stamp in like manner, designated from the others by the word "imported" printed thereon. Another suggestion I would make, in order to meet the objection to the stamp by a great many—that is, to let the tax be the same as it is now (1 cent to each cigar), and the Government will soon find out that that the revenue will greatly exceed the past receipts; but if a higher rate is levied, it will have a bad influence in inducing a circulation of counterfeit stamps, providing the value of the stamps is enough to make it pay them. Besides, the Government should consider that it will cost the manufacturer a higher price to have his cigars made, as it will consume extra time to place the stamp on the cigar. Any violation of this act to be punishable by a fine of \$100 or one year's imprisonment for each offence, and any person informing to be entitled to one-half of said fine. In that case, every person would be a detective; besides, a party would be afraid to sell even one cigar to his best friend without a stamp, as the inducement is so great to the informer, and the tax being too small to counterfeit the stamps.

February 17, 1868. J. F. L.

IMPORTANT TOBACCO DECISIONS.

New York Commission Merchants.

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, Thirty-second Collection District.

CONNOLLY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

145 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Would call the attention of the Trade to the following Celebrated Brands of

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO:

Jas. Thomas Jr.'s El Dorado,
Spicer's Cream of Virginia,
Gilliam's Wine Sap, Callego,
Royster's Queen of Hearts,
C. W. Spicer,
W. R. Johnson & Co.,
T. C. Williams & Co.,
Ferguson & Chambers,

Diadem,
Virgin,
Old Dixie,
Peerless,
John K. Childrey,
J. B. Pace & Co.,
Harris & Pendleton,
Grant & Williams,
McEnery & Bro.,
William Long,
Thomas & Oliver,
S. W. Venable & Co.
And others.

ROBERT S. BOWNE,
TOBACCO

Commission Merchant,

7 Burling Slip, New-York,

Agent for the following Brands of

TOBACCO:**MANUFACTURED.**

Just the Thing (Pocket Pieces),
D. C. Mayo's Navy,
Reward of Industry,
H. P. Clinton's Extra Sweet Pounds.

SMOKING.

"Virginia's Choice,"
"Pioneer of the Old Dominion,"
Oronoko,
Just the Thing.

CITY OF NEW-YORK SEED-LEAF TOBACCO INSPECTION.

TOBACCO INSPECTED OR SAMPLED.

Certificates given for every case, and delivered, case by case, as to number of certificates.
Storage and Labor the Lowest Rates. No Cotton Stored with Tobacco.
N. B.—Also sample in Merchants' own stores.

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WAREHOUSES: Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Greenwich-st.

OFFICE, 76 Greenwich-st.

H. SCHUBART.

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H. SCHUBART & CO.,

Commission Merchants;

ALSO
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF**LEAF TOBACCO,**

NO. 146 WATER-STREET,

NEAR MAIDEN-LANE,

NEW-YORK.

E. FRANKENTHAL & CO.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Leaf, Plug and Smoking Tobaccos,

Domestic and Imported Segars, and Smokers' Articles Generally,

157 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO.

W. BLAKEMORE,

Late of Bacon, Clardy & Co.

S. M. PARKER,

Late of Louisville, Ky.

BLAKEMORE, PARKER & CO.,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

181 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

THE VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO AGENCY.

United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, Thirty-second Collection District.

SAMUEL AYRES, SON & CO.,

(LATE OF RICHMOND, VA.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,

64 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Have always on hand a large assortment of the various grades of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Comprising most of the best brands manufactured in Virginia and North Carolina.

ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"Lone Jack" & "Brown Dick" Smoking Tobacco

Manufactured by John W. Carroll, of Lynchburg, Virginia.

These two brands are beyond all doubt, the finest manufactured, and as such we invite the special attention of the Trade.

New York Commission Merchants.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO.**JOSIAH MACY'S SONS,**

159 & 191 FRONT STREET.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco.

We offer to the Trade the following Brands, from some of the OLDEST AND BEST MANUFACTURERS OF VIRGINIA:

Harmony,	Temptation,	C. Carter,
Garibaldi,	Jerry White,	Independence,
Atlantic Cable,	J. M. Walker,	Frontier,
Look and Buy,	Dixie's Delight,	Elbert,
G. W. White,	Old Dominion,	S. E. White,
Innocence,	Paul Pittman,	W. T. Stovall,
Old Virginia,	Fanny Evans,	Oceanica,
Eureka,	John Bull,	Cavalier,
Golden Age,	Randolph,	
	Magnetic Yoke,	

J. P. Williamson's Tom Thumb and June Apple,

McCorkle's Virginia and Gold Leaf,

Keen & Hankins' Virginia Crown,

Gilliam's J. A. Patton,

C. W. Spicer's May Apple,

Fuller & Wilkerson's Gold Leaf.

FINE-CUT: Sublime and Oronoko.

SMOKING: Zephyr Puff, Diamond, etc., etc.

SNUFF: J. M. Venable's "Carolina Belle."

Wm. P. Kittredge.

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WM. P. KITTREDGE & CO.,

TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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FOR ALL THE

POPULAR BRANDS OF VIRGINIA TOBACCO,

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SELIGSBERG, COHEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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P. FRINGANT & CO., 47 West Front-st., Cincinnati, O.

PETER S. MARCH.

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MARCH, PRICE & CO.,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

91 Water Street,

NEW-YORK.

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PRIDE OF THE UNION, NAVY, Pounds and Half Pounds.
PEACH CAKE, BRIGHT NAVY, Quarter Pounds.
STRAWBERRY CAKE, BRIGHT NAVY SIXES.
CHERRY SHOT-CAKE, BLACK NAVY SIXES.
ARNOLD'S TENS.

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HERMANN BATJER & BRO.,

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AND IMPORTERS OF

CLAY PIPES,

61 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK.

FATMAN & CO.,**COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,**

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

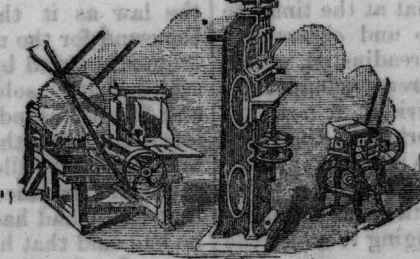
Nos. 70 and 72 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

GEORGE WICKE & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Boxes.

26 WILLET ST., NEW-YORK

Best Material and Superior Make by Self-invented and Patented Machinery.

HATHEWAY & ARNOLD,**TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AUCTION TRADE SALES OF

Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,

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Weekly Trade Sales every Thursday throughout the Season. Cash advances made on all Consignments.

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New York Commission Merchants.

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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

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RUSSELL & ROBINSON,
J. G. DILL,
J. K. CHILDREY,
L. H. FRAYSER & CO.,
TURPIN & YARBROUGH,
J. B. PACE & CO.,

THOMAS & OLIVER,
GREANER & WINNIE,
BARRATT'S CROWN,
REUBEN RAGLAND,
GILMAN & MALLORY,
CHEIVES & OSBORNE,
DAVIS & SON,

DUKE OF ATHOL.

The attention of the Trade is respectfully solicited.

VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCO AGENCY.**BRAMHALL & CO.,**

147 Water-St., New-York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOMAS & OLIVER'S
CELEBRATED VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCOS

LEADING BRANDS:

ROSE, OLIVE, ROYAL SIGNET,
STAR, VA. BELLE, "K."

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,**Tobacco & Cotton Factors,**

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Advances made on Consignments to Messrs. W. A. & G. Maxwell & Co., Liverpool

PLATT & NEWTON,

Successors to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

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New York: No. 117 Front Street.

San Francisco: Cor. California & Front St.

Agents in San Francisco for Sale of

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

L. HOLLANDER & SON,

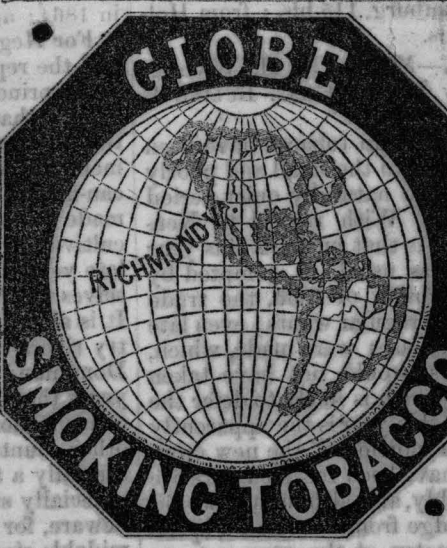
TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Havana in and out of Bond,

147 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

**GUTHRIE & CO.,**

225 Front-street,

Commission Merchants

AND

TOBACCO PRESSERS.

Leaf Tobacco pressed in bales for the West Indies, Mex-

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TOBACCO PACKED IN HOGSHEADS.

CHAS. F. TAG,

IMPORTER OF SPANISH,

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LEAF TOBACCO.

NO. 184 FRONT-STREET,

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JOS. J. ALMIRALL,

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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LEAF TOBACCO,

And Cigar Ribbons of every description.

30 Cedar-street, New-York.

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119 Pearl St., Hanover Square, New-York

N. GWYNN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.,

Tobacco and Cotton Factors

AND

General Commission Merchants.

WM. AGNEW & SONS,

Tobacco and Commission Merchants,

234 and 236 Front Street,

NEW-YORK.

HAVE ON SALE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Leaf Tobacco for Export and Home Use.

Leaf Tobacco baled in any package by hydraulic

press for export.

CORNELIUS OAKLEY,

TOBACCO MERCHANT,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1815.)

No. 96 WATER STREET

Opposite Government Lane, New York.

Leaf Tobacco in Hhds and Bales,

FOR SHIPPING.

N. Y. Commission Merchants.

BULKLEY & MOORE,

VIRGINIA

Tobacco Commission Merchants,

UNITED STATES AGENTS.



74 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

KREMELBERG & CO.,

NEW-YORK,

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F. L. BRAUNS & CO.,

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Tobacco Commission Merchants.

Several brands of Licorice Paste, direct import-

ation, constantly on hand, and for sale, in bond or duty

paid, in lots to suit purchasers.

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VIRGINIA AND WESTERN LEAF

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

LICORICE, CUM, etc.,

No. 85 Pearl-street, N. Y.

Moses Ottlinger, New-York.

Max Ottlinger, Louisville, Ky.

OTTINGER & BROTHER,

KENTUCKY

Tobacco Commission Merchants,

133 Water-street,

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Have constantly on hand an assortment of all grades of

Kentucky Tobacco for Export and Home Consumption.

137-139

J. H. F. MAYO,

(Late of Richmond, Va.)

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FOR THE SALE OF

Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,

105 Water Street, New-York.

Consignments respectfully solicited and orders promptly

filled.

BUNZL & DORMITZER,

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126 Water-st., New-York,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LEAF TOBACCO.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Leaf

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JOSEPH HICKS,

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NEW-YORK.

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Tobacco and Cotton Factors,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 142 Pearl-street,

NEW-YORK.

JOHN L. DEEN,

Commission Merchant

AND JOBBER OF

LEAF TOBACCO,

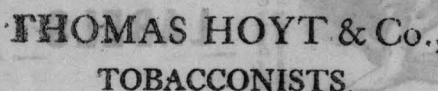
78 Water-st., New-York.

CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF of

AND
Cigars and Leaf Tobacco.

Commission Merchant,
56 Cedar Street,
159 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK MANUFACTURERS.



213 & 215 Duane-St., New-York.
 OUR REGISTERED BRANDS: REVIVER, CURENOV
 GOLDEN SEAL. 80-122

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Always Uniform

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