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The Tobacco Leaf: Organ of the Tobacco Trade of the United States, September 11, 1872

J. Henry Hager
Editor

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VOL. VII--NO. 30.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872.

WHOLE NO. 394.

The Tobacco Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY
THE TOBACCO LEAF PUBLISHING CO.,
142 Fulton St., New York.
J. HENRY HAGER, Editor.
As an advertising medium, where it is desired
to reach the Cigar and Tobacco Trade, not only
of this but foreign Countries, it is the best attain-
able.
All letters should be plainly addressed to THE
TOBACCO LEAF PUBLISHING COMPANY, 142 Fulton
Street, New York.

Terms of the Paper.
SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS PER ANNUM \$4.00
To England and the Canada, \$1.00 additional
per annum for postage.
To Bremen, Hamburg and the Continent of
Europe, \$2.00 additional per annum for postage.
To Australia, etc., \$3.00 additional per annum for postage.
No orders for the paper considered, unless ac-
companied by the corresponding amount.
Remittances should, in every instance, be made
by money order, check or draft. Bills are
liable to be returned can only be at the
greatest risk to the sender.

Rates of Advertising.
A square (14 Nonparel lines) for six months, \$50.
do. 1 year \$90.
Larger advertisements in the same proportion,
but not taken under 1, 2, 3, 4, or more squares.
One column, 1 year, \$250; six months, \$150;
three months, \$100. Half column, 1 year, \$125;
six months, \$75; three months, \$50. No de-
viation from these rates.
Transient advertisements on the third page,
25 cents per line for each insertion.
No orders for advertising will be considered,
unless accompanied by the corresponding amount.
This rule will invariably be adhered to.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF ADVERTISERS. NEW YORK.

Tobacco Warehouse.
Allen, John, 123 Water.
Barnum, D. & Co., 124 Water.
Bergmann, John, 14 Cedar.
Blakemore, J. & Co., 63 Broadway.
Broome & Frith, 7 Burling Slip.
Brook, M., 131 Maiden Lane.
Buckley, Morgan, 14 Front.
Caldwell, A. H. & Co., 123 Pearl.
Caldwell, H., 127 Water.
Cannell, C. & Co., 45 Water.
Crawford, E. M. & Co., 168 Water.
Davidson, Bro., 123 Water.
Dessauer, W., 165 Water.
Dohm, Carroll & Co., 104 Front.
DuBois, Edward, 75 Pearl.
Eggers, Wm., 138 Water.
Engelbach, E. & Co., 147 Ave.
Falk & Bro., 671 Water.
Farman & Co., 70 and 72 Broad.
Fink, J. & Co., 123 Water.
Friend & Co., E. & G., 123 Maiden Lane.
Gardner, J. M. & Co., 84 Broad.
Garth, D. J., 100 Water.
Gassert, J. L. & Bro., 160 Water.
Gersh, L. & Co., 225 Front.
Guthrie & Co., 150 Water.
Hartman & Co., 150 Water.
Hillman, G. W. & Co., 108 Front.
Hofens, W. C. & Co., 175 Water.
Hunt, C. & Co., 189 Pearl.
Kinloch, Thomas, 32 Broad.
Kittredge, W. F. & Co., 71 and 73 Front.
Kremelberg, C. O., 160 Pearl.
Lamotte, A. G., 163 Pearl.
Levin, M. H., 163 Pearl.
Madux, Bro., 138 Water.
Mantel, Robert L. & Co., 43 Broad.
Martin & Johnson, 182 Water.
Mayer, Joseph, Sons, 122 Water.
McCall, James, 90 Water.
Meyer, A. L. & Co., 45 Beaver.
Messinger, T. H. & Co., 161 and 163 Maiden Lane.
Morris, H. M., 19 Old Slip and 73 Water.
Norton, Slaughter & Co., 41 Broad.
Outman, Alva, 166 Water.
Olinger, Brothers, 119 Pearl.
Palmer & Scoville, 170 Water.
Pallach, M., 175 Water.
Price, Wm. M. & Co., 119 Maiden Lane.
Quin, J. P. & Co., 39 Broad.
Rapp, S., 70 Pearl.
Read & Co., 19 Old Slip.
Reisemann, G. & Co., 170 Pearl.
Rosenwald, E. & Co., 45 Water.
Ross, S., 175 Water.
Salomon, 122 Water.
Savoy, Wallace & Co., 47 Broad.
Schmidt, Joseph, 213 Pearl.
Schmitt & Steinke, 6 Fielder.
Schroeder & Son, 118 Water.
Schubert, H. & Co., 5 Broad.
Selling, S. & Co., 75 Broad.
Seymour, Charles & Co., 75 Broad.
Spang, R. & Co., 189 Pearl.
Stein & Co., 107 Duane street.
Stratton, C. & Co., 189 Pearl.
Strohn & Reitzelmann, 176 Front.
Tait, Charles F. & Son, 184 Front.
Tausenbort, 184 Front.
Upmann, Carl, 188 Pearl.
Vetterlein, J. & Co., 111 Arch.
Vetterlein, J. & Co., 111 Arch.
Westheim, M. & Co., 177 Pearl.
Wright, E. M. & Co., 39 Broad.

Tobacco Brokers.
Cattus & Ruess, 128 Pearl.
Dreyer, Edward, 128 Pearl.
Guth, J. & Co., 80 Wall.
Kelland, P., 119 Pearl.
O'Connor, Charles, 41 Broad.
Rader, M. & Co., 123 Pearl.

Manufacturers of Tobacco.
Anderson, John & Co., 114 and 117 Liberty.
Bachner, D., 250 Front.
Cook, Vincent L., 139 Ludlow.
Edmondson, J. & Co., 213 Front.
Fitz, J. F., 174 Front.
Gordon, F. A. & Bro., 328 Washington.
Hoyt, Thomas & Co., 404 Pearl.
Kinney, Bro., 141 West Broadway.
McAlpin, D. H. & Co., 107 Avenue D and Tenth.
Miller, Mrs. G. A. & Co., 97 Columbia.
Rapp, S., 70 Pearl.
Shore, D. & Co., 174 Eighth av.
Watts, Lewis H., 432 East 10th.

Agents for Smoking Tobacco, etc.
Hen, A. & Co., 43 Liberty.
Leibman, M., 123 Water.
Wiles, Elmer & Kauppel, 229 Pearl.

Manufacturers of Cigars.
Auerbach & Menderson, 138 Water.
Brook, M., 131 Maiden Lane.
Caldwell, A. H. & Co., 123 Pearl.
Farman & Co., 70 and 72 Broad.
Hirsch, D. & Co., 257 Broadway and 174 Water.
Hirschhorn, J. & Co., 80 Water.
Hollerand, Louis, 181 Greenwich.
Jacob, S. & Co., 299 Pearl.
Kaufmann, Bro. & Bondy, 51 Maiden Lane.
Kerbs & Spies, 35 Bowery.
Lichtenstein, A. & Bro., 34 and 34 1/2 Bowery.
Lichtenstein, Bro. & Co., 121 Maiden Lane.
Mendel, M. W. & Co., 120 Pearl.
Neuburger, M., 283 Pearl.
Ogier, S., 207-1-3 Greenwich.
Polak & Son, 45 Maiden Lane.
Stachelberg, M., 227 Pearl.
Schwartz & Son, 188 Lewis.
Seidenberg, J. & Co., 19 Day.
Siegler & Winkler, 9 Bowery.
Sutton & Storm, 191 Pearl.
Sutro & Newman, 123 Water.

Manufacturers of Fine Havana Cigars.
De Brackeler, A., 68 Warren.
The German Cigar Factory Society.
Cottell, H., 208 Chatham.

Importers of Havana Tobacco.
Almarral, J. J., 30 Cedar.
Garcia, F., 167 Water.
Gonzalez, A., 167 Water.
Rally, Robert E. & Co., 34 Beaver.
Rosenberg, G. & Co., 125 Water.
Miranda, Felix, 165 Pearl.
Olmsted, Robert A., 59 Platt.
Pascual, F., Bro. & Co., 156 Water.
Solomon, M. & E., 85 Maiden Lane.
Sibbel, J. M. & Co., 187 Pearl.
Vega, Joseph, A., Bro., 187 Pearl.
Vega, V. & Co., 60 Pearl.
Wiles, Elmer & Kauppel, 229 Pearl.
Yvor, V. M., 25 Cedar.

Importers of San Domingo Tobacco.
Leynas & Croft, 95 Wall.
Applby & Hager, 133 Water.
Gomez, E. & Co., 328 Washington.

Importers of Havana Cigars.
Bauer, Charles, T. & Co., 40 Beaver.
De Bary & Kling, 62 Broad.
Hoffmeyer, J. C., 20 Beaver.

Manufacturers of Tobacco.

Allen & Ellis, 11 Vine.
Geoghan & Murphy, 18 Hammond.
O'Brien, H. & Co., 373 Main.
Spence, Bros. & Co., 35 and 34 East 3d.
Commission Merchants.
Hater, Holmes & Co., 25 West Second.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Cigars.
Krohn, Felix & Co., 33 West Fourth.
Lowenthal, S. & Co., 112 West Third.
Strasser, Louis, 187 Walnut.
Well, Kahn & Co., 184 Main.

Leaf Tobacco Brokers.
Morris & Reid, 4 College Building.
Hankel, Jacob, 201 & 203 Maunce.
Wicker, Geo. & Bro., 157, 159 & 161 Goerck.
Cigar Box, Cedar and other Woods.
Dingee, P. M., cor. Sixth and Lewis.
Dorman, J. & Co., 181 Lewis.
Kotman & Harburn, 210 Lewis.
Wardrop & Dally, 203 & 205 Lewis.
German Cigar Ribbon.
Cramer, G., 83 Franklin.
Spanish Cigar Ribbon.
Almarral, J. J., 30 Cedar.

Cigar Moulds.
Jacob, S. & Co., 209 Pearl.
Manufacturers of Tobacco Tin-Foil.
Crooke, J. J., 38 Crosby.

Acetone of Tobacco, etc.
Gerrard, Betts & Co., 7 Old Slip.
Tobacco Labels.
Donaldson, Bro., 58 Park.
The Hatch Lithographic Co., 33 & 34 Vesey.
Reppert, Henry, F. & Co., 23 North William.

Cigar-Box Labels and Trimmings.
Schumacher & Etlinger, 15 Murray.
Wolff, Chas. A., 51 Chatham.

Tobacco Sealing Wax.
Zinsner, W. & Co., 191 William.

Manufacturers of Russian Cigarettes.
Kinney, Bro., 141 West Broadway.

"La Fregate" Russian Cigarettes.
Millington, T. & Co., 24 Broadway, 48 Broad.
Cigar-Wrapping Book Machine.
Cigar-Cigar Machine Co., 59 and 61 Maiden Lane.

Cigar Moulds and Shapers.
Prentice, Geo. F., 127 Pearl.
Rich, H. W., 233 South.
Spier, Chas. E. & Co., 71 John.

Machine Tobacco & Bags.
Zallenka, R., 203 East Fourth.
Tobacco Bagging.
Lester, A. & Co., 103 Chambers.

Tobacco Stamp Cancellers.
Seecombe Manufacturing Co., 7 Park Place.
Fixed Star Cigar and Pipe Lighters.
Porter, Mass. Manufacturing Co., 79 Tenth av.

Cigarette Rollers.
E. Bruckner, 102 Nassau.

Cigar Mold Presses and Straps.
Brown, A. & P., 67 Lewis.

Manufacturers of Show Cases.
Kraft & Hoffmeister, 13 North William.

Banks.
Guan-Amari-Com. Broadway and Cedar.

Engraver on Wood.
Hoey Joseph, 202 Broadway.

Custom House Broker.
Warner, J. D. 51 Beaver.

ALBANY N. Y.
Greer, A. & Sons, 822 Broadway.

ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.
Manufacturers "Excelsior Spun Roll."
Jenkinson, R. & W.

BALTIMORE.
Albrecht & Schroder, 62 S. Calvert.
Beck & Bro., 90 South Gay.
Boleson, G. H. & Co., 202 West Pratt.
Boyd, W. A. & Co., 33 South.
Brass, F. L. & Co., 37 South Gay.
Gieske, L. & Co., 43 South Charles.
Guthrie, W. & Co., 52 Lombard.
Kerkhoff & Co., 40 South Charles.
Loose, C. O., 117 West Lombard.
Pattell, D. P. & Co., 52 Lombard.
Paul, Wm., 431 W. Baltimore, & 17 South.
Rosenfeld, S. & Co., 53 Exchange Place.
Schroeder, J. & Co., 51 Exchange Place.
Wilkins & Kiley, 69 South Charles.
Wisniewsky, E. & Co., 49 South Charles.

Tobacco Factors.
Gieske & Niemann, 78 South Charles.
Hawkins & Co., 43 West Lombard.
Rudolph, Lefthand & Co., 88 Exchange Place.

Manufacturers, etc.
Folger, F. W., 90 and 92 South Charles.
Wilkins H. & Co., 181 West Pratt.

Manufacturers of Cigars.
Guth, George, 58 German.

Packers of Seed-Leaf Tobacco.
Becker, Brothers, 98 Lombard.

Dealers in Havana and Domestic Leaf Tobacco and Manufacturers of Cigars.
Marriott, G. H. M., 392 West Baltimore.

Manufacturers of Plug Tobacco.
Neudecker, L. H., 57 West Baltimore.

Cigar Machines.
Henneman, J. T., 195 Lexington.

Commission Merchants.
Fisher & Co., 23 Central Wharf.
Hoylake, C. O., 12 Central Wharf.

Manufacturers of Cigars and Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.
Jacobson, J., 7 Broad.

**Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Manu-
facturers of Cigars.**
Carruth, C. H. & Co., 46 Hanover.

**Importers of Havana Cigars and Leaf Tobacco
Wiles & Edelbrock, 7 Commercial.**

BREMEN, GERMANY.
Commission Merchant.
Westhoff, Fred., Jr.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tobacco-Cutting Machinery.
Wulstein, Henry, 35 Myrtle avenue.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealer in Havana and Domestic
Leaf Tobacco.
Zink, G. W., 198 Pearl.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Dealers in Leaf Tobacco and Cigars.
Case, S. & Co., Michigan Ave.

**Wholesale Dealers in Manufactured Tobacco and
Cigars.**
Mason, Plagg & Boeman, 156 Michigan Ave.
Dealers in Leaf Tobacco.
Sandhagen Bros., 17 West Randolph.
Wright & Stevens, 187 Michigan Ave.
Wells, A., 193 East Lake.

**Manufacturers of Fine Cut Cigars and Smok-
ing, and Dealers in Leaf Tobacco.**
Beck & Wirth, 22 and 24 Water.

Wholesale Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco.
Loersmann, 11 South Canal.

CINCINNATI.
Dealers in Leaf Tobacco.
Bendon Henry & Bro., 161-163 Pearl.
Malloy, H. & Bro., 116 West Front.
Newburgh, L. & Bro., 51 Walnut.
Wainwright, F. & Co., 12 West Front.
Dealers in Spanish and Domestic Leaf Tobacco.
Dilla, Freytag, & Co., 82 West Second.
Silvers, J. H., 41 Vine.

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To the President,
care L. H. Frayser & Co., Richmond, Va.,
Or, To the Vice-President,
170 Water Street, New York.

BONDS FOR STRIPPERS.

We are frequently in receipt of communications from
cigar manufacturers in all parts of the country, in-
quiring if there is any provision in the revenue law re-
quiring them to give bonds for the strippers em-
ployed by them in their business, and our uniform answer is, No,
nothing whatever. These communications are usually
begin with the statement that the writer has just been
notified by his assessor that bonds must be filed for
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where the Commissioner gets his authority from? He
does not get it from any act of Congress with which
we are familiar, and if there be some recodified and valid
source outside of Congress to which he has access
which gives him power to be a law unto himself, it is
time the fact should be made known.

The act of July 20, 1868, Sec. 82, provides that "ci-
gar manufacturers shall give a bond in conformity with
the provisions of this act, in such penal sum as the
assessor of the district may require, not less than five
hundred dollars for each person proposed to be em-
ployed by him in making cigars," conditioned that he
will not employ any person to manufacture cigars who
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act of June last made no alteration in this provision,
and from the extract, it will be seen, there is not,
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The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has power "to
prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying out the
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actly what has been done. Neither by word or implica-
tion does the law contemplate the giving of bonds for
strippers. On the contrary, in every clause relating to the
subject of bonds, it iterates and reiterates cigar-makers.
The present Commissioner is not responsible for the in-
troduction of this objectionable practice; it originated
with one of his more immediate predecessors; but he is,
nevertheless, responsible for its continuance at the pres-
ent time, and on that account is amenable to the
charge of violating the law which it is his special func-
tion to enforce.

This requirement is especially severe upon the poorer
classes of cigar manufacturers, as they have not the
same facilities for obtaining sureties that their more
prosperous associates have; the consequence being that
a very large number of them are obliged, whenever
called upon for additional bonds, either to abandon
business or restrict their production. One has only to
consider for a moment the case of any one of the thou-
sands of humble cigar-makers in all the large cities who
work at home to clearly realize the strait to which all
are put by the enforcement of the regulation. The man
that to day, for instance, with the aid of three or four
little children, who strip tobacco for him, makes a sup-
port for his family, may to-morrow be called upon to
furnish bonds for each child so engaged, which he is
unable to do, and he must therefore abandon his work.

There are thousands of hard working cigar-makers in
just this condition, and who are liable at any moment to
be deprived in this manner of their means of livelihood.
And why they have not already been so deprived is
owing to the lax enforcement of the regulation, it being
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This bond obligation on the part of cigar manu-
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The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has power "to
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strippers. On the contrary, in every clause relating to the
subject of bonds, it iterates and reiterates cigar-makers.
The present Commissioner is not responsible for the in-
troduction of this objectionable practice; it originated
with one of his more immediate predecessors; but he is,
nevertheless, responsible for its continuance at the pres-
ent time, and on that account is amenable to the
charge of violating the law which it is his special func-
tion to enforce.

This requirement is especially severe upon the poorer
classes of cigar manufacturers, as they have not the
same facilities for obtaining sureties that their more
prosperous associates have; the consequence being that
a very large number of them are obliged, whenever
called upon for additional bonds, either to abandon
business or restrict their production. One has only to
consider for a moment the case of any one of the thou-
sands of humble cigar-makers in all the large cities who
work at home to clearly realize the strait to which all
are put by the enforcement of the regulation. The man
that to day, for instance, with the aid of three or four
little children, who strip tobacco for him, makes a sup-
port for his family, may to-morrow be called upon to
furnish bonds for each child so engaged, which he is
unable to do, and he must therefore abandon his work.

There are thousands of hard working cigar-makers in
just this condition, and who are liable at any moment to
be deprived in this manner of their means of livelihood.
And why they have not already been so deprived is
owing to the lax enforcement of the regulation, it being
carried out in some districts and in some instances and
not in others.

This bond obligation on the part of cigar manu-
facturers, under any circumstances, is open to objection for
various reasons, the most of which have heretofore been

The Tobacco Leaf

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872
NATIONAL TOBACCO ASSOCIATION
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

bought it still belongs to the Government. Thus licenses, though sold out and to people are of no use save to the party buying them. They can not be transferred. A small business for a big Government.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.—A man was put off a street car in New York, recently, for smoking. He recovered \$1,500 damages from the company.

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE.—A bank of excellent meerschaum clay has been discovered in Southern California, and workmen are to be imported from Europe to manufacture it into pipes.

NOT THE ONLY ONE.—The Kansas City Times says there is an officer around the old court-house who was never known to be without a chew of tobacco in his mouth, and yet he boasts of never having expended a cent for the weed. He is a very clever gentleman and faithful officer withal.

TOBACCO AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR THE BITE OF RATTLESNAKES.—Green tobacco cured a rattlesnake bite of a son of Mr. Hickman, of Harrison County, Kentucky, who was recently bitten by a rattlesnake, and, after suffering a few hours, was cured by a poultice made of green tobacco. Mr. Ed. Garnett says the tobacco is an infallible cure.

SMUGGLING CIGARS.—W. J. Coleman, Captain, and Moses Duffy, a deck hand on board of the brig Frank Atwell, were charged on Thursday, the 29th inst., with having removed from the brig thirty boxes of cigars, which were not stamped, to a place not recognized as a bonded warehouse. The Commissioner held them in \$1,000 bail each to appear for examination.

LOVE'S OFFERING.—David Gillman swallowed a two ounce vial full of laudanum in the presence of a young lady who would not encourage him, at Rochester, N. Y. Monday night, and soon falling asleep, was brought to with two cups of the essence of tobacco, pressed by the young lady hastily from the weed contained in a policeman's tobacco-box, and administered by her fair hands. A physician coming soon pronounced him out of danger.

FIRE IN LORILLARD'S TOBACCO FACTORY.—On Thursday evening a fire was discovered on the second floor of Lorillard's tobacco factory, 69 Wooster street. The fire originated from an over-heated furnace in the drying room. Twenty-five thousand pounds of tobacco and other material valued at \$8,000, were destroyed by fire and water. The damage to the building was trifling. Loss fully covered by insurance.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. Lowenthal, formerly of the firm of S. Lowenthal & Co., Cigar Manufacturers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has resumed business at No. 112 West Third Street, Cincinnati, under the firm style of S. Lowenthal & Co., where he will hereafter devote his attention to the production of the finest brands of domestic cigars. The long experience and thorough knowledge of details which Mr. Lowenthal brings to his business are a guaranty of success to his new enterprise.

POLITICS AND TOBACCO.—The Commercial Advertiser makes a dash at H. G. in the following style: Greeley in his "Hints toward Reform," wrote: "Show me a genuine blackguard, one of the b'hoys who is not a lover of tobacco in some shape, and I will agree to find you two white blackbirds." He has also on record as declaring the Democratic party a pack of blackguards and as wishing that his tombstone might announce that he had never had their confidence or support. The Philosopher has shown his versatility by becoming a manufacturer of tobacco for the use of "blackguards," and by courting the nomination of the men whom he so severely vilified. He did not engage in tobacco manufacture for the love of the weed, though doubtless he would have long become an adept in its use. Greeley is the last man go back on the work of his own hands, whatever may be of the facility with which he straddles over his principles, and having prepared a good "article" for the consumption of others, he would be bound to put it to the proof. He would as soon decline to eat the products of the Chappaqua farm as to fail to commend the fine-cut of his New York factory. The Sage had an eye for money in his tobacco venture, and he would not lose so good an opportunity to turn an honest penny. Bad as the business seemed to him, it is eminently more creditable than the pursuit the old man is now engaged in.

OLD TIMES IN VIRGINIA.—The Norfolk Virginian has been looking over some interesting old documents, including two patents of land—one for 867 acres, given by Edmund Andrews, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of Virginia, dated James City County, 28th October, 1697, and the other for 800 acres, given by Edmund Diggs, Governor of the Colony of Virginia, to Griffith Dickenson, dated 26th April, 1652. It adds:

"We also saw two accounts of the sale of tobacco by English merchants for parties in Virginia. One of these is for the sale of seven hogheads of tobacco, received by the ship Mary and Catherine, Robert Edwards master, from Virginia, for Mr. John Walker, by Thomas Van Corleiff & Co., of Liverpool, September 10, 1736. The gross amount of this sale was £280 16s. 11 3/4d., but the charges were so great that the planter only received £96 14s. 1d. Rather heavy commissions! The other account was the sale of thirteen hogheads of tobacco by John Norton & Son, of London, on the 14th of August, 1773, for Mrs. Mary Lightfoot, in Virginia. This tobacco was sold for £556 4s. 7d., but the owner only received £100 6s. We should not imagine raising tobacco was a very profitable business in those days. These papers, we learn, were scattered about the country during the war, and came either from James City or Charles City Courthouse."—Richmond Dispatch.

HIGH FREIGHTS.—One of the chief causes of the high prices of the leading staple products of the West at the seaboard markets, is the enormously high rates charged by the railroad companies for the transportation of freight. From authentic statistics derived from traffic reports, we learn that the average rate of freight per ton each mile, is 3 cents by rail; 1 cent by canal; 3 mills by river; 1/2 cent by lake, and 1 1/4 mills by sea. This latter is equal to \$3.75 per ton for 3,000 miles, or less than is charged for 100 miles by rail. Now putting the weight of American production at 25,000,000 tons, the cost of transportation would be \$750,000 per mile by rail; \$270,000 by canal; \$450,000 by river; \$62,500 by lake, and \$1,250 by sea. Supposing all this freight to average 500 miles of carriage, which is a moderate estimate, the total amount saved, could be carried by canal instead of rail, would be \$250,000,000 per annum. These figures are suggestive of two important facts, namely, the enormous tax which the railroad companies levy on the industries of the country, and the importance of introducing a more extended system of internal water communication throughout the Union, by which much of this loss may be avoided. The judicious outlay of \$250,000,000 in canals, would double the productive wealth of the nation in less than a decade, from this improvement alone. —Philadelphia Commercial.

New Firms.

NEW YORK CITY.—W. Dessauer, Dealer in Domestic and Havana Leaf Tobacco, 165 Water street.

Lein Kauf & Pollak, Manufacturers of Cigars, 202 Chatham street.

H. Hollander, Manufacturer of Cigars, 125 Maiden Lane.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—S. Lowenthal & Co., Manufacturers of Cigars and Dealers in Leaf Tobacco, 112 West Third street.

THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE BONDING QUESTION.

We are indebted to the courtesy, promptly extended, of Hon. B. I. Sweet, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the following copy of the opinion of Attorney-General Williams, in relation to tobacco bonded on and after June 6:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, September 3, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—Upon your request of 29th ult., I inclose copy of the decision of the Attorney-General in regard to bonded tobacco. Very respectfully,

B. G. SWEET, Acting Commissioner.

To "THE TOBACCO LEAF" PUBLISHING CO.,

142 Fulton Street, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1872.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in which you submit for my official opinion the following question:

"At what rates, in view of the amendment of June 6, 1872, should internal revenue taxes be required upon tobacco which was stored in an export bonded warehouse on or since June 6, 1872, when withdrawn for consumption or sale in this country?"

Section 31 of the act of June 6, 1872, provides: "That on and after the first day of July next, the act entitled an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows:—Among other amendments to said act it is:

"That section seventy-four be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit:

All tobacco and snuff now stored in any export bonded warehouse shall on and after July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be subject to the same tax as is provided by this act, and shall within six months after the passage of this act, be withdrawn from such warehouse upon payment of the tax, or for export, under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now in force concerning withdrawals of tobacco and snuff from bonded warehouses. And any tobacco or snuff remaining in any export bonded warehouse for a period of more than six months after the passage of this act, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Taking section 31, as a whole, it is perfectly clear that Congress intended to impose upon all manufactured tobacco remaining in the manufactory or found stored in a bonded warehouse on the 1st of July, 1872, and withdrawn subsequent to that date, for consumption or sale, a uniform tax of twenty cents per pound, unless the word "now" in that part of the section above cited subjects that particular tobacco stored in a warehouse between June 6, the passage of the act, and the said 1st of July, and thereafter withdrawn for the purposes aforesaid, to a tax of thirty-two and sixteen cents per pound, according to the quality, as provided in the act of 1868. Any such discrimination, if made, ought to be founded on good reasons and clearly appear. Attention in considering this question is due to the peculiar phasology of the enacting clauses of said section.

This amendment is not made to take effect at once or at some future date, and though perfected and approved by Congress on the 6th of June, is not, in fact, made until the 1st of July. Certain words of the act of 1868 are to be stricken out, and in lieu thereof the words quoted above are to be inserted; but they are not to be inserted until the 1st of July.

Can they have any force, or are they any more than proposed amendments prior to that time? Can words that are to be inserted at some future date in a law, and at that time to become a part thereof, have any effect before the insertion is made? To hold that this amendment took effect on the 6th of June by virtue of the word "now," is to hold that on that day it reduced the taxes on certain tobacco from thirty-two to twenty cents per pound, if withdrawn as directed, although by its own express provisions it was not to be any part of the law until the 1st of July. To hold that the word "now" relates to the time when the amendatory words are inserted in the old law is not only reasonable in point of construction, but gives to the act a reasonable and just effect. I need not say that, like much of the phasology of our Internal Revenue laws, the language in question seems tautologous and confused; but, while it is more than probable that in the numerous amendments to the original draft of the bill, the precise meaning or effect of the word "now" was overlooked, it is beyond doubt that Congress did not intend that there should be any change in the law until the 1st of July. To support this view, reference may be made to other parts of the act in question which is to take effect, except as elsewhere declared, on the 1st of August, 1872, but some of its provisions are to go into operation upon the passage of the act, in which cases the word "now" is not used, but the words "prior to" or "after the passage of the act," to indicate that time.

Section 42 of the act is as follows: "That all internal taxes now assessed or liable to be assessed against, but not collected from shipbuilders as manufacturers under section four of the act of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled 'An act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes,' for sales of vessels, be, and the same are hereby, by remitted, and no further assessments shall be made on account thereof."

Can this section in consequence of the use of the word "now" be construed to mean that all taxes mentioned therein "assessed or liable to be assessed," on the 6th of June, when the act was passed, shall be remitted and that all such taxes, "assessed or liable to be assessed" between that time and the first of August, when the act takes effect, shall be collected; or, rather, does it not mean that all such taxes "assessed or liable to be assessed" when the act takes effect shall be remitted?

Section 44, among other clauses, has the following: "That no right of action barred by any statute now in force shall be revived by any thing herein contained." Is it not clear that a defendant in a suit under this act, desiring to avail himself of the statute of limitations, could, if necessary to perfect the bar, include the period between the passage of the act and the time it took effect?

One idea suggested to show that the word "now" means the 6th of June, and not the 1st of July, is, that Congress intended to abolish bonded warehouses, and was therefore unwilling to allow tobacco to be stored therein between said dates, to be withdrawn upon the payment of the new and lower tax.

I do not see how this would facilitate the destruction of such warehouses, when the act expressly declares that they may continue and be used as therein provided for, for six months after its passage, at which time any tobacco found in them is to be forfeited to the Government. Section 73 of the act of 1868, provides for the exportation of tobacco through bonded warehouses, but the amendment of 1870, which repeals that section, and provides for exportation from the manufactory, clearly does not go into effect until the 1st of July; so that, if the right to store tobacco in bonded warehouses ceased on the 6th of June, by virtue of the said word "now," there would seem to be no way in which tobacco without payment of the tax, could be exported from the United States between that date and the 1st of July.

Assuming that the word "now" means the 6th of

June, and it follows that there is no way in which tobacco stored in a bonded warehouse between said date and the 1st of July, can, after the latter date, be withdrawn for exportation without prepayment of the tax, for on the 1st of July, the old law was repealed, and the right to withdraw tobacco after that date for exportation, with respect to the time when it was stored, is precisely the same as the right to withdraw tobacco for consumption or sale. I do not see what difference it makes to the Government whether tobacco is taken from a bonded warehouse, or manufactory after the 1st of July, upon the payment of the new tax, unless, possibly the payment may be a little longer delayed in the one than in the other case. On the 6th of June, it is said, there were large quantities of tobacco in transit from the manufactory to bonded warehouses, and it certainly seems inequitable that tobacco which reached the warehouse on the 5th of June, and was withdrawn after the 1st of July should pay a tax of only twenty cents per pound, while the same kind of tobacco that reached the warehouse two days afterwards and withdrawn at the same time is compelled to pay a tax of thirty-two cents per pound.

Congress with a view to the injustice that might be worked by a change in the law, before it could be known to those whose interests were to be affected thereby, provided that section 31 should go into effect on the 1st of July and the residue of the act with a few exceptions, on the 1st of August. Where it was evident no harm could result, the act in a few instances, and where it is so expressly provided, takes effect upon its passage. One of the evils of our legislation is the frequent changes in the revenue system of the country, and unless it clearly appears that the intent of Congress is otherwise, they ought to be construed so as to effect with equal justice, all those upon whom they are intended to operate.

My opinion is that all tobacco stored in bonded warehouses, and withdrawn for sale or consumption before the 1st of July, 1872, is subject to the taxes prescribed by the act of July 2, 1868, and that all tobacco in bonded warehouses on the said 1st of July, withdrawn after that date for the same purposes, is subject to the tax prescribed by the act of June 6, 1872.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1872.

Western Leaf.—Without any Regie demand our market has been steady and fairly active the sales amounting to 821 hhds. Exporters took 458 hhds, of which 200 for Africa, via Boston; Cutters, 186; Jobbers, 144; Manufacturers remain quiet. There is no change in prices, and none apparently expected till the advent of the new crop. Continued dry weather has injured this, particularly in the Clarksville and Western District region, where a great failure is regarded as imminent; although immediate rains, no frost, and a late warm Fall might do much to bring it out.

last week	2d week	3d week	4th week	5th week	Total
January.....990	403	349	377	181	3,600
February.....69	579	420	648	384	2,200
March.....24	300	1,886	868	422	3,600
April.....83	601	512	840	1,064	3,100
May.....397	291	483	532	1,979	3,300
June.....238	971	947	977	874	4,000
July.....863	1,316	960	805	—	4,000
Aug.....697	1,435	1,060	1,908	—	5,000
Sept.....821	—	—	—	—	821

Virginia Leaf.—The Virginia leaf market appears to have been exceedingly dull last week, buyers having kept themselves almost entirely aloof from the haunts of trade. We hear of no sales of importance, and judge the little business that was done was mainly for immediate requirements. Shippers have at present only moderate inducements to buy, foreign markets generally exhibiting but little animation, or desire for any thing save what is almost unattainable, or attainable only at prices beyond what buyers abroad are willing to pay. "Virginia leaf of fine bright color is much wanted, and strips of a spinning character are difficult to find; and for these 'high rates' would be readily obtained." Such is the salient feature of the latest as well as preceding circulars, and as for the rest, it is said "home trade buyers are taking such lots as are still offering at reasonable rates."

These extracts represent London at last advices, and are a fair criterion of the condition elsewhere abroad. What seems "reasonable rates" across the water, are now in some instances scarcely paying rates on this side. The usual talk of substitutes for American tobacco is liberally indulged in some quarters, but though these may be freely made use of, it is not clearly apparent how the rates demanded here can be affected by that fact, as the home market is rarely in a better condition for maintaining established rates than at this time.

The prospect of an average supply of shipping tobacco from the new crop is far from encouraging. On the 20th of August the tobacco of Halifax and Charlotte counties is said to have been entirely green, and at the best can ripen hardly before the middle of September, when frost may injure a portion of it.

These late fields are uniformly those that were saved from destruction by the rains that followed the long drought in the shipping regions, by which many fields were wholly destroyed.

From these and other reasons that might be assigned, it seems more than probable that the aggregate product will be less than usual. A short time hence, however, we shall be able to speak more definitely on this subject.

Seed Leaf.—The business in seed leaf was fair, but without animation in any department last week. The export was a trifle less than during the previous week, being for the latter 1,378 cases against 1,525 for the former. The home trade was moderately active in a jobbing way and comprised sales of wrappers, seconds, and fillers. In detail, the business for export was as follows: 389 cases Ohio at 9@12c; 800 cases Pennsylvania on private terms, and 189 cases State at 11@12c.

Spanish.—There has been a brisk demand for Havana, with sales of about 1200 bales at full prices. The stock in first hands is now very low, and for prime grades, prices must necessarily rule high. For Yara we notice more inquiry, consequent, probably, on the reduction of stock and the alleged defects of the new tobacco, which is said to be lacking in body. About half of the new crop has, notwithstanding its imperfections, been bought up at prices ranging from \$33@37.

Manufactured.—There has been increased activity in Cavendish tobacco and fair sales were effected of both bright and black work. The principal demand appeared to be for goods for export, the requirements for consumption being apparently restricted. There was some inquiry for Australian twists, and contracts for this class of goods were taken during the week. We notice a slight improvement in the London market for Cavendish tobacco and prices are reported firm.

If not impeded by new regulations, business in this market ought to revive now that the weather has changed for the better, and the trade is settling down to work as best it may under the altered circumstances brought about by the new law. Only those familiar with the retail trade, we suppose, have ever thought of the depressing influence of the provision of the law of 1868, compelling sales at retail to be made from original packages. Yet there can be but little doubt that this restriction in the manner of doing business has had as much to do with deranging the Cavendish trade as any other one cause that can be mentioned. Formerly retailers made Cavendish tobacco one of the principal features and attractions of their stores; assigning their choice samples to glass jars of varied size and pattern, where the inherent beauty

of the various styles was still further augmented by the smooth and polished surfaces of their settings. But since the law of 1868 went into operation, the man who exhibited his stock in this becoming and tempting way did so at the peril of his goods.

From that time to the present every piece of tobacco that has been purchased at retail has had to be doled out of the original package, which once in store soon became untidy, sometimes sadly mutilated, and at the best, comparing but poorly with the transparent and shining jar of other and better days. A similar provision has affected in a similar way the retail cigar trade. From time immemorial dealers had been accustomed to retail cigars directly from their cases, but one day the fiat against so heinous a practice went forth, and original packages took the place of cases, cases being now used only as receptacles for the packages.

But of the two interests, the tobacco interest has fared the worst by the enactment; because cigars looked about as well in the packages as in the cases, and compliance with the requirement did not involve additional outlay of money. Not so with tobacco; it looked better in the jars than elsewhere, and to retail from an original package of tobacco required a considerable sum of money with which to purchase the package at the outset, a very important consideration with the ordinary retailer. Finding himself circumscribed in this way, the retailer gradually grew indifferent—comparatively so—to this staple, and the domestic sale and consumption of the article were correspondingly diminished. We do not hesitate to declare that but for the enterprise of our Cavendish merchants, and the adaptiveness of our manufacturers, in devising and supplying packages of the requisite size to place them within the means of small dealers, the domestic consumption, owing to the pernicious effect of the provision we have been briefly considering, would at this time be hardly more than the shadow of its former self.

Smoking.—Further than that business is gradually improving, there is not much of importance to mention in connection with the smoking tobacco trade.

Cigars.—The cigar market is without apparent change. There is considerable activity observable among manufacturers, and importers are fairly busy.

Gold opened at 113 1/4 and closed at 113 1/4. **Exchanges** have been dull and lower.—We quote Bills at 60 days on London, 107 1/2 @ 107 3/4 for commercial; 108 @ 108 1/4 for bankers'; do, at short sight, 108 1/4 @ 109; Paris at 60 days, 535 @ 530; do, at short sight, 526 1/2 @ 525; Antwerp, 530 @ 526 1/2; Swiss, 528 1/2 @ 525; Hamburg, 35 1/2 @ 35 1/4; Amsterdam, 39 1/2 @ 40; Frankfurt, 40 1/2 @ 40 1/4; Bremen, 4 Reichsmark, 94 1/4 @ 94 1/2; Prussian thalers, 71 @ 71 1/4.

Freights are unchanged. We quote: London, hhds, steam, 35 1/2; sail, 30 1/2; Liverpool, do, do, 40 1/2, do, 35, do, Antwerp, do, sail, 42 1/2; do, Amsterdam, do, do, 47 1/2, do, Rotterdam, do, do, 45 1/2; Kentucky and Western, 50, steam, 50 1/2, sail, 45 1/2; Bremen, do, 45 1/2, do, 37 1/2, do, Seed-leaf Antwerp, sail, 30 1/2; Rotterdam, do, 32 1/2, do, Hamburg, do, 30 1/2; Bremen, do, 25 1/2.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Growners of seed leaf tobacco are cautioned against accepting the reported sales and quotations of seed leaf as furnishing the prices that should be obtained for them at first hand, as these refer in most instances to old crops which have been held nearly a year, and the profit on which must naturally include the interest on capital invested. Growers cannot expect even in the case of new crops, to sell them for the same prices as are obtained on a re-sale here. Of course every re-sale must be at an advance, and therefore the price obtainable by the growers will always be somewhat over than our quotations.

QUOTATIONS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

Western—Light leaf.					20	40
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Light pressed, extra fine.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Quarter pressed.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Common to good lugs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good to fine.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light pressed.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2 @ 16

appears that the crop will not conform to the popular estimates either as to quantity or quality. Virginia—There are no transactions calling for special comment. We learn that the growing crop has suffered much from drought. It is hoped considerable benefit may be derived from the recent rains. It seems quite certain that the quantity of shipping tobacco will be limited, and the quality inferior. Maryland continues active and receipts increasing. Ohio—Crop nearly all in and market firm. CINCINNATI, September 7.—Mr. F. A. Prague, leaf tobacco inspector, reports as follows: The market for leaf tobacco has been unusually quiet during the past week. Receipts have been good for the season and offerings at auction large, but prices have not met the views of shippers. The market for Ohio seed was quite brisk, prices proving more satisfactory than last week, the offerings at auction for the week were 892 hhd and 160 boxes, as follows:

At the Boaman Warehouse, 228 hhd and 133 boxes: 105 New Mason County, Kentucky, trash, lugs, and leaf: 1 at 6.25; 50 at 8.00; 9.50; 33 at 10.14.75; 21 at 16.25; 22.75. 65 hhd Brown and Clermont Counties, Ohio, trash, lugs, and leaf: 1 at 7.75; 9 at 8.25; 9.00; 20 at 10.14.75; 35 at 15.24.50. 14 hhd New Owen County, Kentucky, 2 at 8.05; 9.60; 11 at 10.50; 14.75; 1 at 15. 38 hhd New Pendleton County, Kentucky, trash, lugs, and leaf: 1 at 7.95; 14 at 8.05; 17 at 10.14.75; 16 at 15.24.50. 4 hhd and 1 box West Virginia: 1 at 9; 3 at 10.11. 1 hhd Southern Kentucky, at 9.25. 1 hhd Illinois, at 7.20. 2 hhd Boone County, Kentucky, (private sale), at 16. 21. 132 cases new Ohio seed fillers and wrappers: 2 at 4.07.50; 5 at 9.09.90; 102 at 10.14.75; 21 at 15.24.50; 2 at 20.26.

At the Morris Warehouse, 228 hhd and 1 box. 120 hhd and 1 box New Mason County, Kentucky, trash, lugs, and leaf: 3 at 5.40; 7.85; 53 at 8.05; 51 at 10.14.75; 9 at 15.24.50. 39 hhd Brown and Clermont Counties, Ohio, trash, lugs, and leaf: 20 at 8.20; 9.05; 13 at 10.14.75; 6 at 15.24.50. 51 hhd New Owen County, Kentucky, trash, lugs, and leaf: 3 at 6.30; 7.95; 19 at 8.09.90; 19 at 10.14.75; 10 at 16.25; 9 hhd New Pendleton County, Kentucky, trash, lugs, and leaf: 1 at 9.90; 7 at 10.25; 13 at 15. 8 hhd West Virginia trash and lugs: 1 at 7.85; 1 at 8.20; 6 at 10.14.75.

At the Planter's Warehouse, 141 hhd and 545 boxes: 83 hhd New Mason Co. Ky. trash, lugs, and leaf: 1 at 6.35; 7.90; 37 at 8.20; 9.75; 36 at 10.14.75; 6 at 15.24.50. 42 hhd Brown and Clermont Counties, Ohio, trash, lugs, and leaf: 12 at 8.09.70; 20 at 10.14.75; 10 at 15.24.50. 14 hhd New Owen Co. Ky. trash, lugs, and leaf: 7 at 8.60; 9.40; 7 at 11.02; 12.25. 6 hhd and 5 boxes West Virginia: 3 at 5.07.25; 6 at 8.15; 9.20; 2 at 10.14.75.

At the Lenton Warehouse, 194 hhd and 3 boxes: 92 hhd New Mason Co. Ky. trash, lugs, and leaf: 1 at 7.50; 42 at 8.09.95; 38 at 10.14.75; 11 at 15.24.50. 67 hhd Brown and Clermont Counties, Ohio, trash, lugs, and leaf: 11 at 8.09.65; 19 at 10.14.75; 37 at 15.24.50. 22 hhd New Owen Co. Ky. trash, lugs, and leaf: 2 at 7.50; 7.75; 9 at 8.05; 9.00; 10 at 10.14.75; 1 at 18. 13 hhd and 3 boxes Pendleton Co. Ky. trash, lugs, and leaf: 1 at 6.05; 10 at 8.05; 55; 4 at 10.14.75; 1 at 15.24.50.

At the Phister Warehouse, 101 hhd and 17 boxes: 88 hhd New Mason Co. Ky. trash, lugs, and leaf: 2 at 8.00; 7.25; 36 at 8.09.95; 28 at 10.14.75; 22 at 15.24.50. 13 hhd New Brown Co. Ohio, trash, lugs, and leaf: 5 at 8.15; 9.05; 5 at 10.13.75; 3 at 10.14.75. 17 cases new Ohio seed fillers and wrappers: 5 at 5.00; 7.50; 6 at 8.00; 50; 5 at 10.12.50; 1 at 20. 15 hhd New Mason Co. (private sale) 1 at 13; 1 at 18.25; 21.50.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—Messrs. Wm. Meier & Co. report as follows: Sales last month, 2374 hhd, against 3448 hhd, last year; Receipts last month, 1921 hhd against 3418 hhd last year; Sales since November 1st, 1871, 34,694 hhd, against 42,465 hhd last year; Receipts since November 1st, 1871, 35,149 hhd, against 42,769 hhd last year; Stock on hand, September 2d, 1872, 5720 hhd, against 5068 hhd last year. Quotations—common lugs, planters light, \$8.35 25; Clarksville and Western districts, \$8.25 75; good do do light, 8.25 75; Clarksville and Western districts, \$8.75 25; common leaf, planters, light, \$7.50 90; Clarksville and Western districts, 9.45 10 25; medium do planters, light 9.50 10 50; Clarksville and Western districts, 10.25 11 50; good do do light, 11 12; Clarksville and Western districts, 10.50 12 50; fine do do light, 12 14; Clarksville and Western districts, 12 50 14.50.

Our Tobacco market during the past four weeks has undergone no important change, and with light offerings, prices ruled quite firm at above quotations. Especially cutting and manufacturing leaf is much inquired after and has assumed an advancing tendency. Receipts are reduced considerably, and will be light for the balance of the year. The season remains favorable for the growing crop.

Mr. James F. Callaway, Tobacco Broker, in his monthly report says: The business for the past month has been very satisfactory, and the market has been characterized by firmness, with a gradual improvement for common smokers and fillers, which are getting scarce. The old crop is pretty well exhausted and we will have to rely principally on redried leaf for stocks. The Western Manufacturers and Cutters being aware of the above fact, have been free buyers during the past month (some of our home manufacturers have bought freely of good, sweet redried leaf, for fillers), fearing that the receipts will materially fall off. In regard to the new crop, I am pleased to note that the reports are all very flattering indeed, for a large and good one. Considerable tobacco has already been cut and will probably be well cared for before the late planting will be ready for the knife. The nights are now cool, which will greatly benefit the maturing crop. Up to a few days ago the late planting, especially on the uplands was suffering for rain, but during the past week the rains have been pretty general, and it is now growing rapidly and finely, and with a late fall, I hope to see housed an old-time crop, both in quantity and quality.

The receipts for the week were 436 hhd, 536 bxs, and the exports, 319 hhd, 2794 bxs. The sales at the different warehouses were 546 hhd, as follows:

The Pickett Warehouse sold 271 hhd: 247 hhd Kentucky leaf: 114 at \$14 per 100 lbs; 90 at 13 per 100 lbs; 1 at 13.50; 3 at 12.12.50; 2 at 11.25; 11.25; 16 at 10.10; 7.50; 5 at 9.40; 9.70. 11 hhd do at 10.10. 12.50. 17 hhd do lugs; 4 at 7.90; 8.30; 6 at 8.30; 8.90; 7 at 9.00. 1 hhd do strips at 11. 2 hhd do trash at 3.70; 8. 1 hhd new primings at 6.10. 3 hhd Virginia leaf at 14. 13.50. 1 hhd Indiana leaf at 10.75. 2 hhd Tennessee leaf at 11. 10.50. 1 hhd do lugs at 8.90.

The Louisville House sold 66 hhd. 22 hhd Kentucky leaf: 5 at \$13; 3 at 12; 2 at 12.25; 11.75; 14 at 10.10.75. 6 hhd do leaf and lugs: 1 at 8.40; 3 at 9.00; 2 at 10.10.25. 13 hhd do lugs: 8 at 8.25; 8.90; 5 at 9.10; 9.90. 7 hhd Virginia leaf at 18.25; 18.15; 14.25; 14.25; 12.25. 8 hhd Indiana leaf: 2 at 11; 5 at 10.10.50; 1 at 9.60. 2 hhd do lugs at 8.90, 8.40. 2 hhd Tennessee leaf at 10.75, 9.40. 4 hhd do lugs at 8.70, 8.60, 8.40, 8.30.

The Farmers House sold 124 hhd: 103 hhd Kentucky leaf: 22 at \$14 per 100 lbs; 22 at 13 per 100 lbs; 2 at 19.75; 18.25; 2 at 15; 1 at 14; 22 at 13.13.75; 11 at 12.12.50; 12 at 11.11.75; 8 at 10.10.75; 1 at 9.50. 4 hhd lugs and leaf at 10.10, 9.90, 8.60. hhd do lugs: 2 at 10.10, 7.50; 7 at 9.09.75; 8 at 8.40; 8.90.

The Boone House sold 49 hhd: 19 hhd Kentucky leaf: 3 at \$16; 16.50; 1 at 15.50; 1 at 12.50; 3 at 11; 7 at 10.10.50; 4 at 9.10; 9.50. 11 hhd do lugs: 2 at 12.25; 10.75; 2 at 9.50; 9.80; 7 at 8.20; 8.90. 9 hhd Indiana leaf: 3 at 11.50; 11.75; 4 at 10.10.50; 2 at 9.70; 9.30. 6 hhd Indiana lugs: 1 at 9.30; 4

at 8.30; 8.80. 1 at 7. 2 hhd factory lugs at 8.10, 7.90. 2 hhd factory trash at 5.20, 5.15.

The Planter's House sold 51 hhd: 17 Kentucky leaf and lugs: 1 at \$14.50; 4 at 10.10.75; 6 at 9.00; 6 at 8.30; 8.90. 1 hhd Indiana leaf at 9.65. 2 hhd Indiana trash at 8.60, 8.40. 1 hhd new primings at 6.40.

The Ninth Street House sold 15 hhd: 3 hhd Kentucky leaf at \$13.90, 10.75, 9.30. hhd do lugs: 1 at 11.25; 2 at 9.09.80; 4 at 8.10; 8.90; 2 at 6.40; 6.60. 1 hhd scraps at 3.

Mr. L. Francke's Monthly Report, says: With small sales and steady home demand, prices pursued an advancing tendency, principally for low grades, up to last week, when with larger receipts they somewhat receded, so that my to-day's quotations fully cover the range of prices; now and then common lugs can be bought even at 8 1/4 cts. A few small hhd. of new primings sold at 6 and 7 cts. The sales last month, included 3 lots—together, 278 hhd.—of redried Green River Tobacco; fine Navy Fillers—at 13, 13 1/2 and 14 cts. I would call the attention of manufacturers to the splendid stock of redried sweet fine-cut leaf, now offered for sale here.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—The following annual statement is from the Price-Current: The commercial year commenced with a stock in warehouse and on shipboard not cleared of 4434 hhd against 8782 at the corresponding time in 1870, 7688 in 1869, 2183 in 1868 and 3191 in 1867, while the supply on sale was estimated at 4000 hhd against 7000 at the commencement of the year. The market was quoted at 6 1/4 cts for lugs, 7 1/2 cts for low leaf, 8 1/2 cts for medium, 9 1/2 cts for good, 10 1/2 cts for fine and 10 1/2 cts for choice and selections. Both the receipts and the demand continued light in September, but with a steady reduction in the stock, which at the close of the month was only 3534 hhd, factors assumed a more confident tone, and prices slowly hardened, closing at an advance of 1/4 cts. The month's sales were confined to 600 hhd, the receipts to 310 and the exports to 1098. The first hhd of the new crop was received on the 27th by Messrs. Blakemore Brothers & Co., and was from the plantation of Mr. J. R. Trotter, a few miles South of Clarksville, Tenn., whence it was shipped on the 9th. It was delayed on the way or it would have arrived at about the 13th. It sold at 10 cts. The first receipt in the previous year was on the 15th of October. Toward the close of September the market was at a standstill, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices asked for the stock on sale, but early in the first week a buyer for France came forward and took 689 hhd, or about sufficient to make the compliment of a bark which had been taken up for Havre. In accordance with these transactions, our quotations were raised about 1/2 cts, lugs closing at 7 1/2 cts, low leaf at 8 1/2 cts, medium at 8 1/2 cts, good at 9 1/2 cts, and fine and selections at 10 1/2 cts. At this time the accounts from the West were far from encouraging for more than two-thirds of the yield of the previous year. The estimate had been previously two-thirds to three-fourths, but later intelligence had caused a pretty general settling upon the inside amount. The crop in Southern Kentucky had been nearly all housed previous to a killing frost on the 29th of September, which was said to have done considerable damage further North. Letters from Danville indicated that the Virginia and North Carolina crop would not exceed two-thirds of the previous year. With these views factors were quite confident in their pretensions, especially for the better qualities. The sales in October summed up 1300 hhd against receipts of only 106. There was less done in November than in any month of the year, but the receipts were equally light and prices without any notable variation. The market presented no material improvement in December, January or February, the sales during these three months being confined to 850 hhd, against receipts of 1129. Prices exhibited little variation until during the second week in January when under the upward tendency of the Western markets fact r advanced their pretensions 1/2 cts, lugs to 10 1/2 cts, inclusive ruling at 7 1/2 cts and medium to fine at 9 1/2 cts. With more ample receipts, buyers came forward with a much better spirit in March when 3000 hhd changed hands at stiffening prices, the closing rates for medium to fine inclusive (9 1/2 cts to 12 1/2 cts) showing an improvement of 1/2 cts, the receipts, at the same time, summed up 3628 hhd. The demand continued fair in April and the sales summed up 2500 hhd at still fuller prices, lugs to low leaf inclusive commanding 8 1/2 cts, and medium to fine inclusive 10 1/2 cts. May proved to be the most active month of the year the sales amounting to 6500 hhd of which 5122 were taken during the week ending on the 28th, while prices were fully maintained, and the outside rates for fine raised 1/4 cts. June also exhibited a fair degree of activity 3800 hhd changing hands at full prices, requiring during the last fortnight an advance of 1/2 cts in quotations, lugs to low leaf inclusive commanding 8 1/2 cts to 10 1/2 cts and medium to fine 10 1/2 cts to 13 1/2 cts.

The receipts, exports and sales, compare with last year's, as follows:

Receipts. Exports. Sales.

1870-71.	71-72.	70-71.	71-72.	70-71.	71-72.
Sept.	274	310	284	1098	450
Oct.	116	106	632	1396	700
Nov.	44	79	594	216	3700
Dec.	64	81	2247	58	900
Jan.	79	656	1102	116	200
Feb.	338	622	577	931	450
March	1491	3388	808	1301	600
April	3131	7090	1523	943	500
May	5912	6587	1165	4172	3500
June	9762	5093	8065	6447	5700
July	1546	2300	6953	4668	3900
Aug.	1104	313	2763	1236	2200
Total	23801	27425	26613	22582	22800

The totals for 1869-70 were: receipts 19,093, exports 16,450 and sales 16,350.

INSPECTION OF TOBACCO.

The inspections have been as follows:

Inspected.	By.	Value.
Burke & Saufly.	From Sept 1 to date	7159
H. M. Hayes.	1940	
Summers & Campbell.	18415	
Total.	27514	

Last year.

In reviewing the movement of the year it will be observed that adding the receipts, (27425 hhd) to the stock on hand at the commencement (4434 hhd) gives a total supply of 31859 hhd, of which 705 have been broken up for baling, city consumption, etc., and 22582 have been exported, leaving on hand as per statement 8512 hhd.

The following table shows the general progress of the trade running back for fifty-one years:

Receipts, hhd.	Exports, hhd.
1821-2	30870
1822-3	17542
1823-4	25733
1824-5	18049
1825-6	19383
1826-7	31704
1827-8	30345
1828-9	29432
1829-30	33781
1830-1	32708
1831-2	31174
1832-3	20627
1833-4	25771
1834-5	35059
1835-6	50555
1836-7	2501
1837-8	37585
1838-9	28153
1839-40	43827

1840-1	53170	54667
1841-2	66855	68053
1842-3	91454	80891
1843-4	82435	82599
1844-5	71493	68679
1845-6	72866	62045
1846-7	55886	50376
1847-8	55882	60364
1848-9	52335	52866
1849-50	62393	57755
1850-1	68600	54591
1851-2	88665	93715
1852-3	75010	64073
1853-4	48995	53943
1854-5	53548	54100
1855-6	50000	50970
1856-7	55667	50181
1857-8	87141	72215
1858-9	75925	79974
1859-60	80055	82680
1860-1	34892	39806
1861-2	1063	2224
1862-3	155	12526
1863-4	103	797
1864-5	2410	1831
1865-6	1512	6921
1866-7	12107	16380
1867-8	15304	15052
1868-9	28036	21284
1869-70	19035	16450
1870-1	23801	26713
1871-2	27425	22582

PADUCAH, September 1.—Mr. C. M. Mocquot, Tobacco Broker, reports: Receipts, August, 1872, 310 hhd, against 643 hhd, last year; Actual Sales August, 1872, 373 hhd, against 811 hhd last year; Stock in Warehouses, September 1st, 90 hhd, against 162 hhd last year; Actual sales since Nov. 1st, 12,311 hhd, against 14,540 hhd last year; Rejections during July, 36.

Quotations—Common Planters lugs, light, \$7.50 to 8. heavy, 8 to 8.60; Good do do light, 8 to 9; heavy 8.50 to 9.50; low leaf, light, 8.50 to 9.50; heavy, 9.50 to 10; medium leaf, light, 9.50 to 10; heavy, 10 to 10.50; good leaf, light, 10 to 11; heavy, 10.50 to 11.50; selections, light, 11 to 12; heavy, 11.50 to 12.50; fillers, light, \$10 to 12; wrappers mottled, light, 12 to 25; wrappers bright, light, 20 to 60.

Market—No change in my quotations of last month. Growing crop—We have had another drought during the whole month of August. Tobaccos are firing in the field, and great quantities are cut green in order to be saved, early planting will fall short in quantity and especially quality. Late planting is suffering in many sections, and will be a total failure if we do not have some rains soon.

PETERSBURG, September 7.—Messrs. R. A. Young & Brother, Tobacco Commission Merchants, report as follows: There has been a fair trade in tobacco the past week, the inspections reaching 370 hhd. For some grades the market has been lower, but lugs and tobacco of dark color and good body prices are fully maintained. In bright tobacco but little has been done. We note sales of a few hogsheads at \$35 to \$47 1/2. We quote the market as follows: Working lugs 9 to 9 1/2; shipping lugs 7 to 8 1/2; poor to common working leaf 9 to 10 1/2; fair 11 to 12, and good to very good 12 1/2 to 14 1/2. The latter figures for good dark strong tobacco suitable for twist. There has been less doing in shipping and not so much anxiety to buy as some weeks back and we think for good to fair prices are from 50c to \$1 lower than at one time. We quote good shipping 13 1/2, and very good to fine 14 to 15 1/2. Receipts show a smart falling off the past week. Re heated and faked tobacco prices continue low. No fine sun cured opening. We quote coal cured for wrappers \$15 to \$75, with but little offering.

Below we append the inspections for the past week and also for the same time last year.

Inspected.	By.	Value.
Oaks.	127	3 104 5535 4025
Centre.	148	0 43 364 2897
W. Hill.	53	2 33 268 1804
Moore's.	39	9 24 957 1541
Total.	367	14 204 11805 10267

Receipts last week.

Total since Oct. 1st, 1871.

RICHMOND, September 7.—Mr. R. A. Mills, Tobacco Broker, and Commission Merchant, reports: Since my last report there has been no change to note in the market. The reports from the tobacco-growing districts continue good, and the present warm weather is favorable to the maturing of the growing crop, particularly the bright tobaccos, which are now being largely cut. Our market closed steady and firm at quotations. The transactions were: 881 hhd, 363 trcs, 17 boxes. I continue my quotations:

Black—Lugs, common to medium.	\$7.00@	8.00
Lugs good to fine.	8.50@	9.00
Lug, common to medium.	8.00@	10.00
Leaf, good to fine.	10.50@	14.00
Extra Continental.	15.00@	16.00
Sun Cured—Lugs, common to good.	8.00@	10.00
Leaf, common to good.	10.00@	15.00
Leaf, extra.	Nominal	17.00@
Bright—Lugs, common to medium.	8.50@	12.00
Lugs, leafy, good to fine.	13.00@	18.00
Lugs, extra smoking.	20.00@	30.00
Leaf, common to medium wrappers.	15.00@	25.00
Leaf, good to fine wrappers.	30.00@	75.00
Leaf, extra fine wrappers.	80.00@	125.00

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Mr. J. E. Haynes, Tobacco Broker, reports as follows: Received 289 hhd, against 373 the previous week. We note an unsettled market. Buyers have stood out for lower prices on medium grades, which sellers have been slow to concede; and there has been a great lack of animation. Sales from Thursday to yesterday inclusive, 135 hhd: 3 at \$6.40; 6 at 8.70; 7 at 7.00; 47 at \$8.00; 41 at \$6.00; 9.17 at \$10.00; 7.50; 6 at \$11.00; 1.75; 1 at \$12; 1 at \$13.50; 1 at \$14.25; 1 at \$16; 1 at \$17.50; 2 at \$18.18; 50; 1 at \$21; 1 at \$24.50; 1 at \$26.50; 1 at \$27; 1 at \$29; 1 at \$30, and one at \$31, and 11 boxes at \$7.40; \$9.70. In the same time 18 hhd were passed, and bids were rejected on 50 hhd at \$7.10; 44, and 13 boxes Wisconsin at \$6.00; 9.30. To-day the feeling was better. Sales 41 hhd: 2 at \$7.50; 11 \$8.20; 8.90; 12 at \$6.00; 9.90; 6 at \$10.00; 2.50; 1 at \$11.25; 1 at \$12; 1 at \$13.75; 2 at \$15.15; 2.50; 1 at \$18; 1 at \$21.50; 1 at \$22.25; 1 at \$25; and 1 at \$34.50. 3 hhd were passed, and bids were rejected on 13 hhd at \$6.70; 26.75. We quote inferior and light weight lugs, \$7.00; 7.50; factory do, \$7.25; 8.00; planters' do, \$8.00; 8.75; common leaf, \$8.75; 9.00; medium shipping leaf, \$8.75; 9.25; good do, \$9.50; 10.25; medium manufacturing leaf, \$9.50 to \$11.00; good do do, \$12.00 to \$13.00; bright wrapper leaf, \$25 to \$40.00; fine bright \$50.00 to \$100.00.

Wednesday, September 4.—Mr. J. E. Haynes, Tobacco Broker, reports as follows: Received 150 hhd, against 289 the previous week. There was a more animated feeling on Thursday, and the market was active and strong on Friday at previous prices. Saturday and Monday breaks were small and prices unchanged. Yesterday, with large offerings, the market drooped a little and prices were irregular. Sales from Thursday to yesterday inclusive 157 hhd: 1 at \$3.20 (scraps); 1 at 4.10 (wet); 1 at 6.90; 18 at 7.90; 43 at 8.90; 47 at 9.00; 9.90; 21 at 10.10.50; 2 at 11.11.75; 4 at 12.12.50; 3 at 13.13.75; 2 at 14.25; 14.75; 2 at 15.15.25; 2 at 16; 1 at 17; 1 at 18.25; 1 at 19; 2 at 20.20.50; 1 at 22;

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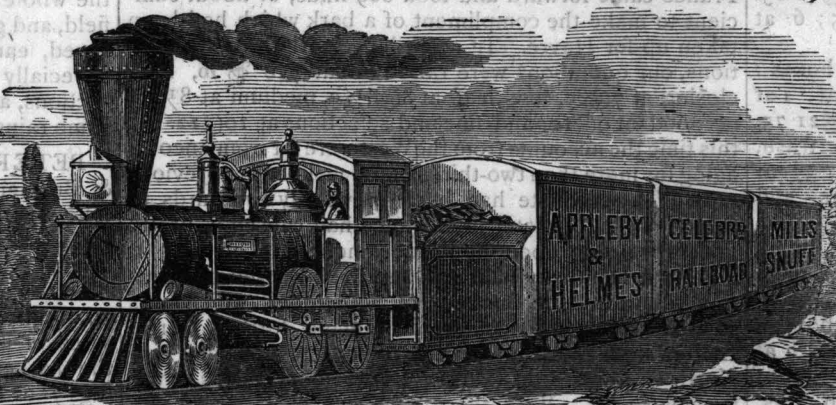
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 Have on sale all kinds of Leaf Tobacco for Export and
 for Home use.

OTTINGER & Brother,
 KENTUCKY
Leaf Tobacco,
 119 PEARL STREET,
 NEW YORK.

H. COLELL,
 DEALER IN
Seed and Havana
LEAF TOBACCO,
 172 Water Street,
 NEW YORK.

WILLIAM M. PRICE & CO.,
LEAF TOBACCO,
 119 Maiden Lane,
 NEW YORK.

JOS. MAYER'S SONS,
 Commission Merchants,
 AND DEALERS IN
Leaf Tobacco,
 122 WATER STREET,
 New York.

J. H. BERGMANN,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Packer & Dealer in
Leaf Tobacco
 No. 14 Cedar Street
 NEW YORK.

SPENCER BROS. & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Dealers in
Leaf Tobacco
 No. 75 Maiden Lane,
 NEW YORK.
 T. H. SPENCER, C. C. SPENCER, A. SPENCER

OTTINGER & Brother,
 KENTUCKY
Leaf Tobacco,
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OTTINGER & Brother,
 KENTUCKY
Leaf Tobacco,
 119 PEARL STREET,
 NEW YORK.

167 Water Street, New York. GUSTAV REISMANN,
HERMAN MORING. NEW YORK

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Baltimore Advertisements.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hartford Advertisements.

Steiner, Smith Bros. & Knecht,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEAF TOBACCO,
And Manufacturers of and Dealers in Cigars.
225 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

STEWART, MARKS, RALPH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, and SMOKERS' ARTICLES,
"RALPH'S" SCOTCH SNUFF,
115 Arch St., Philadelphia.

TELLER BROS.,
Packers, Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Leaf Tobacco,
117 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
And Manufacturers of all Grades of Cigars,
No. 3 N. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODWARD, GARRETT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO WOODWARD, BRO. & CO.,
TOBACCO & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
33 No. Water St., Philadelphia.
THEODORE H. WOODWARD, ALBIN GARRETT, WILLIAM HEMPHILL.

BATCHELOR BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of Cigars,
WHOLESALE DEPOT 330 North 3rd St.,
Branches at 337 North Third Street, 23 Second St.,
and 837 Chestnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. EISENLOHR & CO.,
PACKERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
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W. EISENLOHR, S. W. CLARK, PHIL. BOWN.

J. RINALDO SANK & CO.,
Tobacco and General Com. Merchants,
82 North Water Street, and
40 N. Delaware Avenue,
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J. Rinaldo Sank, Wm. M. Abbey, Jos. Brooks.

JULIUS VETTERLEIN & CO.,
(Successors to VETTERLEIN & CO.),
TOBACCO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF SPANISH TOBACCO,
No. 111 Arch St., Philadelphia.

George W. Edwards,
Commission Merchant in Leaf
Tobacco, and Dealer in Cigars,
No. 33 North Water Street,
Philadelphia.

S. & J. MOORE,
TOBACCO
Commission Merchants,
107 North Water-street,
PHILADELPHIA.

M. ANATHAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
AND
SEGARS.
220 NORTH THIRD ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. COSTAS,
IMPORTER OF
HAVANA and YARA
TOBACCO,
384 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,
Philadelphia.

A. H. THEOBALD,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS
SEGARS.
AND DEALER IN
SPANISH AND DOMESTIC
Leaf Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff,
Meerschaum and Brier Pipes
N. W. cor. Third and Poplar sts., Philadelphia.

**PHILADELPHIA INSPECTION-
SEED LEAF TOBACCO.**
E. W. DICKERSON,
INSPECTOR FOR THE
TOBACCO TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA
OFFICE AT
No. 107 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WM. A. BOYD, & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.,
33 SOUTH STREET,
Baltimore, Md.

H. WILKENS & CO.,
Monumental City Tobacco Works,
No. 181 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, D.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos,
M. FALK & CO., 143 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

W. J. HAWKINS, C. M. HAWKINS.
HAWKINS & CO.,
TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

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Leaf Tobacco
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 South Charles St., near Pratt
Baltimore, Md.

GUSTAV GUTH,
MANUFACTURER OF
CIGARS,
53 GERMAN STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

W. FELGNER,
Sole Manufacturer and Successor to
F. H. BISCHOFF,
Deutscher Rauchtabak,
AND OTHER CHOICE BRANDS,
99 & 93 SOUTH CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE.

B. F. PARLETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED LEAF AND SMOKING
TOBACCOS,
Segars, Pipes, etc.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR SALE OF SAME,
92 Lombard and 5 Water St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

C. Loose & Co.,
Tobacco Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Md. & Ohio Leaf.
Baltimore.

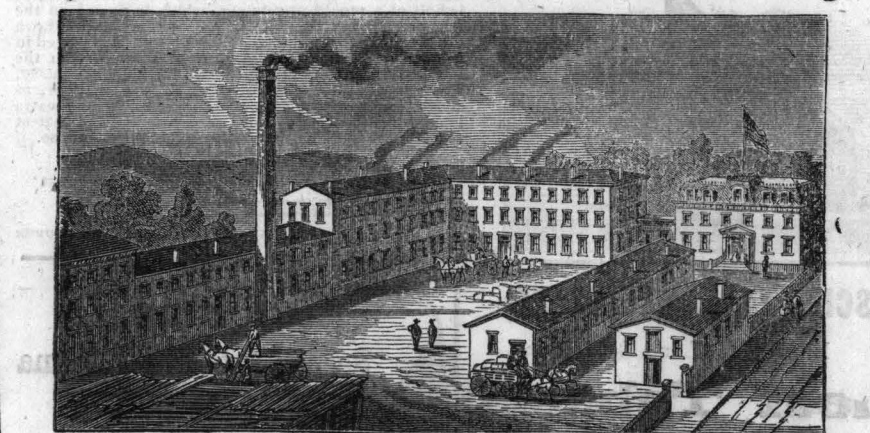
BECK & HAYEN,
Importers and General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
No. 60 SOUTH GAY STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

JOSEPH SCHROEDER & CO.,
Commission and Wholesale Dealers in
Leaf and Manufactured
Tobacco and Cigars,
No. 81 Exchange Place,
BALTIMORE.

LOUIS GIESKE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Leaf Tobacco,
42 South Charles Street,
BALTIMORE.

R. A. MILLS,
TOBACCO BROKER
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Office in Tobacco Exchange, Shockoe Slip,
RICHMOND, VA.

HIGHLANDER TOBACCO WORKS,



REAR VIEW OF THE HIGHLANDER TOBACCO WORKS.
L. L. ARMISTEAD, Proprietor, Lynchburg, Va.
The following highly popular brands are manufactured at these Works and packed in the most approved
style, viz.: Occidental, Highlander, Cubana, Ashleigh, Deer Tongue, Dick Fater,
Red Rover, Revenue Cutter, Not for Joe, besides Special Brands.
The unprecedented success of these brands has rendered it particularly necessary to increase and im-
prove the line of machinery, and to build a large addition to the Factory, within the past few months,
affording more than a double the former capacity. Price lists and circulars forwarded on application.
M. LINDHEIM, Agent,
148 Water st., N. Y.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN LEAF AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PLUG TOBACCO,
PETERSBURG, VA.

R. MALLAY & BRO
Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO,
115 and 117 West Front St., 161, 163, & 165 Pearl Street,
Between Race and Elm, (CORNER OF E. M. STREET.)
CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
**CHOICEST FINE CUT
CHEWING TOBACCO.**
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LOUIS STRASSER,
MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS,
AND DEALER IN
Leaf, Plug, Smoking Tobacco,
Smokers' Articles, and Imp. Havana Cigars
SOUTHWEST COR. 5TH & WALNUT STS.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.

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BROKERS,
Office, No. 4 COLLEGE BUILDING,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

HENRY MEYER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
**OHIO & CONNECTICUT
LEAF TOBACCO,**
46 Front St., Cincinnati, O.

F. WANKELMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER
In all kinds of
Leaf Tobacco, Cigars & Snuff,
No. 82 WEST FRONT STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. WEISE,
PACKER OF SEED LEAF,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Havana Tobacco,
193 East LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

THOMAS D. NEAL,
TOBACCO BROKER,
Lock Box 187, RICHMOND, VA.
Has large experience in LEAF TOBACCO of every
description. Orders to buy respectfully solicited and
promptly filled.
Refers by permission to Wm. T. Sutherland, Esq.,
Messrs. J. W. & C. G. Holland, John H. Pemberton,
Esq., Danville, Va. Messrs. W. J. Yarbrough & Sons,
L. H. Fryer, Pres. National Tobacco Association, J.
B. Pace, Esq. Messrs. Wise Brothers, D. T. Williams,
Esq., Richmond, Va.

D. E. MOSLEY,
Dealer in
Havana and Domestic Leaf Tobaccos,
MILL STREET, Rochester, N. Y.

WEIBLE & ROBINSON'S
PATENT
SMOOTH CROSS-CUT CIRCULAR SAW.
This Saw cuts any kind of Wood as smooth as Planed, and
saves Time and Labor; particularly useful for CIGAR-BOX
MANUFACTURERS. For Saw and Shop Right apply to
C. B. LICHTENBERG, Detroit, Mich., or at my office,
189 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Mound City Tobacco Works
D. CATLIN,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
**Fine-Cut, Chewing & Smoking
Tobacco, Killickinick, &c.,**
No. 761 North Second Street,
ST. LOUIS.

WALL & BELVIN
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO
No. 320 North Second St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

WIGHT & STEVENS,
Commission Merchants,
Jobbers of SPANISH
And Packers of Domestic Leaf Tobacco
187 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

E. D. Christian & Co.,
Commission Merchants for the "Purchase" of
"VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO,"
TOBACCO EXCHANGE,
Richmond, Va.

W. S. KIMBALL & CO'S
Plain Fine Cut
IN FOIL, BULK OR CANS,
IS UNSURPASSED!
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

C. WELLES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
**CONN. SEED LEAF
TOBACCO,**
154 State Street,
HARTFORD, CONN.

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Manufacturers and Jobbers in
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
And Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS,
77 & 79 Asylum St.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

H. & Z. K. PEASE,
DEALERS IN
Connecticut Seed-Leaf
TOBACCO,
16 Market Street, Hartford, Conn.

W. WESTPHAL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Dealer in
CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF
TOBACCO,
State St. Hartford, Conn.

A. L. & F. Sisson,
Packers and Dealers in
Connecticut Seed Leaf
TOBACCO,
18 MARKET STREET,
Hartford, Conn.

WOODWORTH & STRONG,
Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO,
No. 217 State St.,
HARTFORD, CT.

R. A. CHAPMAN,
DEALER IN
Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco.

**EAST HARTFORD;
CONNECTICUT.**
G. W. GRAVES,
PACKER AND DEALER IN
Fine Connecticut Seed-Leaf
TOBACCO,
Danbury, Connecticut.

H. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Jobbers
OF
CONNECTICUT LEAF TOBACCO
No. 20 Hampden Street,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Louisville Advertisements.
G. W. WICKS & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of
Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky
TOBACCO,
Also Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO & CIGARS,
102 MAIN STREET,
(Between 3d and 4th.)
Louisville, Ky.

Five Brothers Tobacco Works.
JOHN FINZER, BEN. FINZER, FRED. FINZER,
RUDOLPH FINZER, NICHOLAS FINZER.
JOHN FINZER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
"FIVE BROTHERS NAVY," "VIRGINIA
PINE APPLE," AND "PAN-CAKE"
TOBACCOS.
13 & 15 THIRD ST., Louisville, Ky.

Boston Advertisements.
FISHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
23 Central Wharf, Boston.
FRANCIS FISHER, HORACE N. FISHER,
FRANCIS S. FISHER, JOHN N. FISHER.

C. O. HOLYOKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
In LEAF and MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
12 Central Wharf, Boston.

Ferdinand Westhoff, Jr.,
AGENT
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
BREMEN,
GERMANY.

V. F. BUTLER,
Tobacco & Cigar Broker & Shipper,
HABANA.

Manufacture supplied with Leaf in large and small
quantities. Will take AGENCIES for everything con-
nected with the CIGAR TRADE.
Will be glad to act as Agent here to procure consign-
ments for a first-class house in the States.

LOUISVILLE LEAF TOBACCO DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NEEDORE SCHWARTZ & CO., Cutting and manufacturing leaf.
W. M. G. MEYER & CO., Leaf tobacco Commission Merchants.
LOUIS FRANKLIN, Leaf tobacco Commission Merchant.
R. J. USHER & FRAGOFF, Cutting and manufacturing leaf.

JAMES CLARK, Cutting and manufacturing leaf.
WOLKOFF & GLENN, Cutting and manufacturing leaf.
W. J. GRANT & CO., Cutting and manufacturing leaf.
FINLEY & BARBOUR, Cutting and manufacturing leaf.

SUTRO & NEWMARK

CIGARS,

LEAF TOBACCO,

131 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

LICHTENSTEIN BROS. & Co

Cigar Manufacturers,

AND DEALERS IN

LEAF SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO

121 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

DEFIANCE

CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

D. HIRSCH & CO.,

257 Bowery and 174 Water St., NEW YORK.

Sole Proprietors of the following by them Copyrighted Brands:

DEFIANCE, PALSTAFF, THE LION, GULLIVER, LEGAL TENDER, GAME ROOSTER, POWER OF FASHION, THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

EL MEPISTO, JUPITER, UT CESS, LONE STAR, THE PELICAN, BIG THING, THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO, FINE HAVANA WRAPPERS A SPECIALTY.

ED. WISCHMEYER & CO.

TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

49 SOUTH CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE.

WALTER, FRIEDMAN & FREISE, IMPORTERS OF HAVANA AND DEALERS IN DOMESTIC LEAF TOBACCO, 203 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MONTE CRISTO SEGARS

T. H. MESSENGER & CO.,

DEALERS IN CIGARS,

AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE CELEBRATED BRANDS.

161 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

S. LOWENTHAL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS,

AND DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO,

NO. 112 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LIQUORICE PASTE.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENT IN NEW YORK FOR THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING well-known brands of Liquorice, desires to caution Tobacco Manufacturers against using any of the numerous brands purporting to be original and genuine brands of imported Liquorice, but which are adulterated compounds of this brand, rebuffed in this country, and in some instances containing less than fifty per cent of Liquorice.

To insure manufacturers obtaining Pure and Genuine

JyCa	FLB	AOC	FGZ
ZA	RR	* VB	O
K&Co	MF		

They should address their orders to the undersigned in New York, who is sole agent in the United States. From this time forward the above brands of Liquorice will not be offered for sale in Europe and only in the United States by

JAMES C. McANDREW, 124 Front St., N. Y.

As I guarantee all Liquorice sent out, imperfect quality will be received back and allowed for.

Referring to the above advertisement we have appointed Mr. JAMES C. McANDREW of New York our exclusive Agent in the United States for the sale of all the brands of Liquorice heretofore manufactured by us.

ROBERT MAC ANDREW & CO., London, England.

A LICHTENSTEIN & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE CIGARS,

And Dealers in LEAF TOBACCO,

Nos. 34 and 34 1/2 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

A. LICHTENSTEIN, M. GREENSPECHT.

The Growth and Manufacture of Tobacco in France.

Whatever may be said of the disadvantages of governmental monopolies, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London, there is no doubt that, from the commencement of this century, every successive Government in France has derived an immense profit from the sale of Tobacco. Before Napoleon I had perceived the benefit to be secured by the tobacco monopoly, tobacco was very moderately used by the people generally. England and Holland were far more advanced in that respect; but from the Revolution of '89 its consumption became more general, and has increased ever since. Thus, in 1866 the public fund derived from the sale of tobacco was no less than £8,000,000, and in 1869 it had been raised to £9,000,000, the licensed tobaccoists on their side reaping a profit of 30,000,000 francs. It seems rather strange that the Government, instead of improving the manufacture of an article from which it derives such extensive advantage, should very frequently impose on the public very inferior qualities of tobacco. No competition being allowed, and the State being sovereign, it can at will oblige the French to smoke execrable stuff at a high price—which is often the case. Anyhow, the monopoly has hitherto brought to the coffers of the Government a sum of five millions of francs. The sale and distribution of tobacco is thus arranged: Each district has a certain number of "bureaux de Tabac," which are of course in the gift of the State, and handed over to persons more or less deserving of the favor. Government officials call every week on the "debitants," and supply them in exchange for ready money; under heavy penalties the tobaccoists can only sell the tobacco brought from the Regie; they have a reasonable per centage, and even in the least important bureaux of the provinces invariably reach 40 per cent.

There are some "bureaux de Tabac" in Paris and the large towns which realize the total of a £1,000 a year; but these are generally in the gift of some *grande dame*—the sister of a general or a high functionary—who rents them at a low rate, and retains the surplus for herself.

The best and most popular tobacco in France (some inveterate pipe-smokers say it is the best in the world), called "caporal" is home grown. Only one kind of foreign tobacco—Maryland—is dealt in. Two varieties are extensively cultivated in the North, and especially in the environs of Tonnes—one a species of the Brazilian and another of the Mexican plant. The gathering of tobacco generally takes place in August, when it is sent

to Paris, and from thence to the seventeen manufactories of the State, the chief of them being established in the capital, Bordeaux, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, and Nantes. The French Government also imports to a large extent Havana leaves, which are made into cigars in French manufactories, but no Havana-made cigars can be procured from the Regie. Flanders, Holland, Belgium, and the Palatinate also contribute their share of leaves for the special manufacture of a rough and cheap kind of tobacco called "Tabac de cantine," exclusively reserved for the use of the army and navy. Caporal, the national tobacco, was sold last year at 5 francs a pound, but it has risen to 6 francs this year; and on this sum the Government make a clear profit of 200 per cent. The personnel of the manufactories is composed for the most part of women. The instruments used to cut leaf are very defective. But the manipulation of Tobacco is preferable to the fabrication of cigars. Although the latter is simple enough, and consists in rolling the leaves lengthwise and sticking them afterwards, the operation demands infinite skill and delicacy of hand, in order to give the cigar a certain consistency, and not to press the leaves together so as to render it unsuitable; and the workmen of the French manufactories are far from being as clever as the *cigarreros* of Havana and Seville. The result is that even cigars made of tolerable Havana leaves are of very inferior quality, and it is fortunate for a smoker when he finds nine or ten good ones in a box. The defective Havana as cost 30c. Frenchmen being all but unaccustomed to the taste of foreign tobacco, and scarcely knowing what a good cigar is, do not complain. The popular brand—the democratic cigar *par excellence*—is the 5c. "petit Bordeaux," more vulgarly denominated "Soutados." This halfpenny cigar is the least poisonous given forth by the Regie, and is exclusively manufactured by the Bordeaux establishment. It is the solace of poor students and unthrifty Bohemians of the Quartier Latin; but to a foreigner this much-prized cigar seems simply execrable. The sou cigar has become so much of a national institution that few Frenchmen could be persuaded that it is not preferable to the most fragrant Puros. The "Soutados" is made of French tobacco-leaves. The 10c. cigar is made of Maryland tobacco, and is the worst of all. Manillas of most inferior quality are to be procured for 15c., and the Regie gives you for 4 sous a Spanish cigar called "Trabucos," which is tolerable at times. The Government is very vigilant in the defence of its monopoly; nevertheless, a good many contraband products are introduced into France, and

form an illicit trade of no inconsiderable profit and magnitude to those who carry it on; for the smuggled cigars and tobaccos clandestinely sold to discontented smokers, generally come from Hamburg, and have no more of their alleged qualities than the enticing box with Spanish names on them in which they are contained.

The preparation of snuff is more satisfactory, and there is a large demand for it in the east of France. To a certain extent, Frenchmen use more snuff than tobacco; in the department of Seine Inferieure there is scarcely a peasant who does not use the tobacco in its powdered form; but going southward tobacco prevails over snuff, although moderately. The sale of ordinary tobacco is, however, enormous; on an average it amounts to a pound and a half a year per inhabitant. After Paris, where the average is much higher, the Pas-de-Calais; Nord, Somme, etc., absorb the greatest quantity; central France smokes moderately; the South largely, but far less than the North. As to snuff, there is no rule of classification to go by; in some districts in the South, for instance, it is almost unknown, while Rouen, Havre, and Normandy use it more than tobacco.

A rather singular fact is that the Government determines every year the quantity of tobacco which will be required within it, distributing the plantations among the departments whose soil is most adapted to its culture, and the prefects give out a stipulated number of plants to certain agriculturists. The Regie, moreover, determines the space which must separate each stalk. In the departments of Lot and Lot-et-Garonne the hectare must only contain ten thousand stalks, which gives a foot between each. In the Department du Nord 40,000 stalks are allowed, and the Pas-de-Calais receives 50,000 per hectare. The cultivators complain bitterly of this rule, for there is really no ascertainable motive for its enforcement.

CIGAR-MAKERS' CONVENTION.

The St. Louis *Globe*, of the 3d inst., furnishes the following account of the proceedings of the Eighth Convention of the International Union of Cigar-makers assembled in that city last week.

THE EIGHTH CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION. Eight years ago a few journeyman cigar-makers, in Baltimore, Maryland, banded together for mutual protection, co-operation of interests, and enhancement of the emoluments of the avocation.

Since then, by constant and steady growth, there are now one hundred and twenty local unions, numbering in the aggregate thirty thousand members in the United States and Canada.

These unions have constituted themselves into an International Union, each society having one or more representatives, according to their membership, in the conventions of the Union.

There is one local Union in St. Louis, known as No. 16, which is entitled to three delegates.

THE CONVENTION. Yesterday, the Eighth convention of the International Union, assembled in the main assembly-room of Turner's Hall, on Tenth Street, near Market.

The members of St. Louis Union No. 16 arranged and decorated the hall in a most attractive manner for the convenience and reception of the delegates to the convention.

The seats and desks are placed in rows, radiating from the president's platform, the same as in legislative halls. The platform is about twenty feet square, surmounted by fifty selections of tropical and other plants, trees and vines, presenting a beautiful scene.

The larger number of the expected delegates have arrived, and were in attendance on the sessions yesterday. A more intelligent, earnest, cheerful, and harmonious gathering has rarely assembled in the city. Several of the members, by their physique and deportment, would be taken for Congressmen or State Senators. The principal delegates are as follows:

Edward Johnson of Baltimore, Md., Union No. 1, who is one of the founders of the association, and is President of the convention.

James Hayden of New Haven, Conn., and Peter Cady, of Troy, N. Y., of Union No. 9, are Vice-presidents.

Angelle Hart of Charlestown, Massachusetts, Union No. 18, and J. Sterrit of Omaha, Nebraska, Union No. 98, are Secretaries.

The delegates, besides the officers, present, are: J. Volz and William Schultenmeyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, Union No. 4.

M. Vogel of Rochester, New York, Union No. 5.

M. Smith of Syracuse, New York, Union No. 6.

J. A. Heenan of Albany, New York, Union No. 8.

W. H. Noere, of Troy, N. Y., of Union No. 9.

T. Brannigan of Cleveland, Ohio, Union No. 17.

A. Etzel of Detroit, Michigan, Union No. 22.

D. Ambrose of Dayton, Ohio, Union No. 35.

C. Staffel of Springfield, Illinois, Union No. 38.

W. Koenig of Quincy, Illinois, Union No. 47.

D. D. Olive of Leavenworth, Kansas, Union No. 56.

E. Rollat of Keokuk, Iowa, Union No. 60.

N. Smith of Hannibal, Missouri, Union No. 71.

C. Kuhn of New York, Union No. 90.

A. Broslich of Kansas City, Missouri, Union No. 102.

There were several others, but their names were not ascertained. A number more will arrive to-day.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

On motion of Mr. Mitus, a committee on credentials were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mitus, Schultenmeyer and Staffel.

On motion of Mr. Heenan, the privilege of the floor was extended to members of the press, and of the St. Louis Union No. 16.

On motion of Mr. Olive, the hours for the sessions of the convention were fixed at 9 A. M. to 12 M. for the morning, and 2 to 5 P. M. for the evening session.

During the afternoon meeting yesterday, the Secretary made a voluminous report of items of technical interest to the trade.

Nearly all the delegates are stopping at the Everett House.

Last evening the delegates visited the places of principal interest in the city.

The convention will be in session all the week, and will transact considerable business of interest, not only to the trade, but to smokers.

On the adjournment of the convention Saturday, the St. Louis members of the craft will give the visiting members a grand reception and banquet in Turner's Hall.

No predominant nationality exists; but Americans from the Eastern States, Irishmen from the Central States, Englishmen from Canada, and Germans from the Western States are of about equal strength in the convention.

Reports from the Growing Crops.

Kentucky.

CHRISTIAN.

The Hopkinsville *Conservative* of the 7th inst. says: Messrs. J. K. Gant & Son, of the Planters' Fire-proof Warehouse, have received the first hoghead of this year's crop of tobacco. The hoghead weighed 1,300 pounds, and was grown by a colored man, whose name is Reuben Bowling, and the lucky owner is thus entitled to the premium of ten gallons of whisky.

BALLARD.

The Paducah *Kentuckian* says:—The present tobacco crop in Ballard is the largest ever planted in that county. Many of the planters in this section have commenced cutting their early plantings of tobacco.

Virginia.

MECKLENBURG.

A gentleman residing in "Christianville" township, is experimenting this year with Connecticut Seed Leaf tobacco, and, from what we can learn, with a prospect of complete success. The growth of the tobacco is very luxuriant, measuring across the leaves, in some instances, two and a half feet, with a length of three feet. The tobacco has not been housed yet, and as the value of this variety depends upon the curing, we do not know what will be the result of the experiment.

Lynchburg as Seen by a Stranger

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser]

There are few people in Alabama to whom this old Virginia city is not familiar. It was famous in connection with important military movements in the old Revolution, and was a grand concentration and distributing point for both men and provisions during the recent war. Many of our Alabama regiments were camped near it in the early days of the struggle, and all have a feeling recollection of the remarkable kindness with which they were treated by the patriotic people here. Before the war it ranked in wealth, in proportion to population, second to only one or two cities in the Union, but like all our Southern cities the close of the war found much of its property destroyed.

Stopping here for a few days I have been impressed with the amount of business done, although the population of the city is put down by the last census report at less than 13,000. From Bristol to Lynchburg, on both sides of the railroad, the country is adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and the raising of stock. Roanoke county, in which is situated the pleasant little town of Salem, is said to be the finest wheat county in Virginia, and the flour made by the mills at Salem ranks with the best brands made anywhere. While a portion of the wheat and tobacco finds a market at Baltimore and Richmond, still the greater part of it is disposed of at Lynchburg, and there is in consequence a stream of trade and travel to the city from all parts of South-western Virginia. The number of banks and banking houses seemed very great for so small a city, but I soon learned that the banking business was very large in consequence of the immense area of country which sought this city as its banking point.

In the manufacture of tobacco an immense amount of capital is invested here. The farmers haul tobacco in the leaf state, generally packed in hogheads, to the warehouses at different points where they desire to dispose of it. At each of these warehouses there is three paid inspectors, one by the United States Government, one by the city or corporation in which the warehouse is located, and one by the State, so that it would be a difficult matter, if there was any such desire, to avoid arriving at the amount of tobacco raised. The planter does not have to run around with his samples in search of a buyer, but finds one in a manner that saves much trouble, and is certain of giving satisfaction. The way it is managed, it seems to me, could be satisfactorily imitated in other kinds of business. In this city there are five warehouses, at one of which the planter stores his tobacco as prepared for market on the farm. Every morning, beginning about ten o'clock and continuing as long as desired, there is a public sale of tobacco by auction at one of these warehouses. The owners of the factories, of course, are prompt at putting in an appearance and the bidding is spirited throughout the sale. It is a very rare thing for any lot of tobacco to be sold below its value. The name of the farmer to whom the tobacco belongs is given and as many of them are noted for preparing their crops with great care for market, those who have this reputation receive high prices. Those who are indifferent about the quality of or manner in which their crops are prepared receive a less sum. As in the cotton business the different grades are noted and sell at corresponding rates. When the sale at one warehouse is concluded, it is resumed next day at another, and so on in succession.

There are some thirty or more tobacco manufacturers in Lynchburg. It is safe to say that they will average about \$10,000 each of machinery and fixtures for conducting the business, making between three and four hundred thousand dollars invested in that line alone. The tobacco after being bought at the different warehouses is delivered at the different factories. Many hundred men, woman girls and boys are employed in them. The best leaves are assorted into one place, the medium in another, and the poor qualities in another. They are prepared into plugs and for packing by a very interesting process which it would require much more space to explain than you can yield to at this time. The export demanded for tobacco is quite large, and I learned that nearly one-half the amount made at Lynchburg was bought by foreign houses.—Smoking tobacco and cigars are also manufactured to an extensive amount.

The U. S. Government derives a considerable sum of money toward defraying its expenses from Lynchburg. The amount of tobacco made here is probably 15,000,000 of pounds. The U. S. tax on each pound manufactured, whether good, bad or indifferent, is 20 cents. This would make the nice little sum of 3,000,000 which the citizens of Lynchburg are made to contribute to the National Government.

Capture of Smuggled Cigars.

On Friday morning as the steamship Morro Castle, from Havana, groped her way through the thick fog into the harbor, and stopped just within Sandy Hook, she was approached by a small rowboat, which contained four or five mysterious looking persons. It came out of the mist like a rolling porpoise—up and down with the restless tide—and was watched with suspicion by some of the crew. They gave it no sign of recognition, and it came silently alongside to the foot of the ladder. Here the leading personage rose within from his seat in the stern sheets, and was made out to be a well-known Custom House official, whose vigilance and detective skill have been the cause of dismay to certain ill-doers, who quietly conduct small smuggling operations at the mouth of the lower bay. The whole party climbed to the deck, and the Whitehall boat, for such it was, was hitched astern to be towed up to the city in the wake of the vessel.

The mysterious group of boarders stood about the fog-shrouded deck and attracted little attention from any of the passengers. They were, however, stealthily watched by others, who it seems took timely warning by their presence. If there was another small rowboat to windward, with only one man in her, who was pulling apparently with unconcern across the swells of the steamer, she was pretended not to have been noticed by any one on board, although she was seen after a while to drop astern into the dense fog which was left behind as Upper Quarantine was approached. There was apparently no signal made on the steamer; but, strange as it may seem, it is related that a Whitehall boat, exactly similar and containing the same man, in a blue shirt, had greeted her at the end of her every trip from Havana at Sandy Hook and has kept her company for about half the distance up the harbor for some unknown or unexplained purpose.

Shortly after this little craft was lost to view from the decks of the Morro Castle a tiny sailboat thrust her white wing out of the fog and hove in sight. The man sitting at the stern was recognized by one of the mysterious visitors, who was standing on the after-deck, and he whispered the fact to his superior. Significant nods passed from one to another, and there was surely "something in the wind." The catboat seemed disappointed, hung her sails sullenly and dropped behind.

The Custom House official gave a signal to his men and went one deck below to the "waist lookout," just aft of the starboard wheelhouse. Here was a small room with a locked door near the edge of the vessel. An entrance was effected very easily, and within a singular

discovery was made. There were a dozen oblong bundles bound in a rubber coating with great care and piled near to the door, as if ready to be removed at a moment's notice. These bundles contained Cuban cigars in boxes—there being more than a thousand cigars in each bundle. In all there were 15,000 cigars in this condition. More were supposed to be hidden in other parts of the ship. They were ordered to be removed to the purser's department, where they were placed under lock and key until the steamers departed, when they were taken to the Custom House.

The theory induced by this opportune seizure is that the bundles encased in rubber and canvases were so prepared in order to be thrown into the sea near Sandy Hook, where they might be picked up by preconcerted arrangement and taken to the city or to Staten Island. The man who was recognized in the catboat is a well known "sport" of one of the lower wards. This plan of crime is very cunning and ingenious; but the revenue officials, in a most quiet and skillful manner, have found a clue to the means of bringing the accomplices to justice.

The brands of Havana cigars most affected by the sporting "bhoys" of New York are the Flor del Fumar, the Aguila del Oro and the Henry Clays. These were the very kinds seized on the Morro Castle, and they furnish a significant hint as to the means by which the small politicians of the lower wards afford their "fragrant weeds."

OBITUARY.

SELIG KLING.

Death has again invaded the circle of our trade, depriving it of another of its most prominent and exemplary members. On Wednesday, the 5th instant, Mr. Selig Kling of the firm of De Bary & Kling, 52 Broad and 50 New Streets, this city, died at his residence in Brooklyn of consumption, from which painful disease he had been a sufferer for about two years. Mr. Kling was only 48 years of age at the time of his decease, and had been identified with the cigar interest for a period of eighteen years, six of which he had been associated as partner in the house of De Bary & Kling, importers of and dealers in Havana cigars at the above number. The deceased devoted a considerable portion of his time to the management of the extensive cigar manufactory of the firm at Key West, Florida, where a few days before his death, he expressed a desire to locate permanently with a view to the improvement of his health. Mr. Kling was a gentleman of marked business capacity, and his industry will be appreciated when it is stated that despite his fatal illness he continued to give the affairs of his firm his undivided attention almost up to the moment of his demise. The deceased was a successful merchant, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He leaves a numerous and estimable family to mourn his loss, as also a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who will profoundly sympathize with them in their bereavement. For ourselves, we embrace the occasion to express our sincere sorrow at the untimely event.

JOHN H. ROPKE.

As will be seen by the following tributes of respect, the death of another well known tobacco merchant was announced at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 29th ult.

Testimonial of Respect by the Tobacco Trade of Louisville, Ky.

There was a full meeting of gentlemen engaged in the tobacco trade of Louisville, held this morning at the Ninth-street Tobacco Warehouse, the object being to give expression of respect for their late associate in the business, John H. Ropke, who departed this life on the 29th inst. The meeting was organized by calling F. S. Ronald to the chair, and electing Mr. J. G. Davis, Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz.: Dr. D. White, D. Spalding, Jr., and Frank Ragoff.

In the performance of the duty, the committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: Whereas, The members of the Tobacco Trade of Louisville have learned that their late associate, John H. Ropke, is dead; and,

Whereas, The announcement has caused profound sorrow in the community, where the deceased was honored and respected for his many noble qualities of head and heart; and,

Whereas, It is becoming and proper that we, who have been associated with him in business, and have had opportunities for intimate knowledge of his many virtues, to bear our testimony, and place it on record; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of John H. Ropke the city of Louisville and the business community have sustained a serious loss, and a void has been created which will be difficult to fill.

Resolved, That, as a member of the Tobacco Trade of Louisville, of which the deceased was for a time an honored member, we but perform a sacred duty in bearing this tribute of our respect for him as a correct business man, an estimable gentleman in all of the walks of life, and a useful citizen.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere sympathy and condolence to the bereaved relatives, and direct that the Secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of its action to the family of the deceased.

F. S. J. RONALD, Chairman.

J. G. DAVIS, Secretary.

Referring to the death of Mr. Ropke, the *Courier-Journal* of August 30, remarks:

As the days, weeks, and months come and go, overcrowded with the bustle and wear of business life, we always have time to lay down the pen or the implement of labor for a moment's reflection when some of the old landmarks of time known to us only by their presence are swept away, and are among us no more. Like stately oaks, withstanding the storms and wear of years, we see these men around us, and when they go down into decay, their lives remain green and fresh in a recollection that loves to retain them.

The death of Mr. John H. Ropke has been announced. The history of his life and its many successes is closely identified with the city of Louisville, and the announcement of his decease has been received with general regret. He was born in the kingdom of Hanover, February 10, 1815, and emigrating to this country, settled in Louisville in 1836. Here he made his first attempt at business, establishing the old and well-remembered "Star Tavern" on Market Street, between Third and Fourth. It was on the site now occupied by the Western Insurance Company.

In 1855 he bought out the firm of Schrodt & Fink, and established the business house of Ropke & Fink. Five years later, in 1860, he disposed of his interest in the house to Mr. Fink, and attached himself to the firm of S. S. Preston & Co., which sold out to Ropke & Loughridge in 1862. In 1865 he was a member of the house of Hoyt, Flag & Co., of this city, and Thomas Hoyt & Co. New York. In 1867 he established the firm of Ropke & Haxthausen, of which he was the senior member at the time of his death.

For a number of years Mr. Ropke was foreman of the Washington Fire Company, and was still later President of the German Insurance Company. Under his management this institution prospered to a degree rarely equalled and never surpassed. He was director of this bank until his death. At the time the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners was established, the city honored him by appointing him one of the number, which position he held until failing health compelled him to resign. Aside from these important positions, he was for many years trustee and treasurer of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, and one of the trustees of the German Protestant Church (St. Paul's) on Preston and Green Streets.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Mrs. G. B. Miller & Co. Chewing and Smoking
Tobacco: the only Genuine American Gentle-
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AGENCY AND DEPOT OF
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