past year embrace only 89,193 bushels to Atlantic ports, leaving 410,545 for the neighboring Gulf ports, which may be virtually regarded as home consumption. Adding this amount to the local and plantation consumption, we get a total of 3,247,240 bushels, against exports of 89,193.

In considering the above table planters must not overlook the fact that in addition to the amount set down for consumption, there is a quantity which they receive direct from inland towns. It is undeniably the interest of New Orleans to promote this consumption of Western grain, which not only tends to increase our receipts of cotton and sugar, but is a source of profit to the city dealers, and the numerous class depending on them for business. But neither they nor others will object to the facts being clearly placed before planters and factors. The proceeds of 100,000 bales of cotton would probably pay for all the Western corn consumed by Southern planters in the cotton and sugar growing section connected with this city, and by buying Western corn instead of raising it themselves, their cotton product is perhaps increased 150,000 bales, leaving them a net profit from the trade of 50,000 bales, or $3,000,000. We suspect, however, that without diminishing their cotton crop they can, by good management, considerably increase their supply of corn.

At the commencement of the year, mixed ruled at $1 and white at $1 07½, but with a light stock and moderate receipts prices hardened, and at the close of September mixed was quoted at $1, yellow at $1 10 and white at $1 10@1 12½. The month's sales embraced 20,000 sacks, the receipts 27,001, and the exports 12,500, including 733 to Cuba, 5433 to New York and Baltimore, and 6029 mostly to neighboring Gulf ports. In October, under light receipts, prices ruled still more in favor of sellers, and closed at a net improvement of 2½@3c, mixed and yellow being quoted at $1 10 and white at $1 15. The sales embraced 35,000 sacks, the receipts 30,997, and the exports 11,155, almost exclusively to neighboring Gulf ports, but 795 to Cuba. November opened with a fair demand, mostly from the local trade and for neighboring Gulf ports, and with moderate supplies, prices advanced during the first fortnight 2½@3c, but subsequently exhibited considerable irregularity and closed at a net improvement of 2½c in mixed and yellow and a slight decline in white, the former being quoted at $1 12½, and the latter at $1 12½@1 15. The sales embraced 47,000 sacks, the receipts 49,351 and the exports 8360, mostly to neighboring Gulf ports. The new crop had been for some time coming in quite freely, and in December the receipts rapidly increased, but the demand being active, prices advanced 2½@3c, white selling up to $1 20@$1 25. This improvement, however, was soon lost, and under copious supplies, prices continued to give way, until at the close yellow was quoted at 95c and white at 90@95c, showing a net decline of 17½@20c, and a falling off from the highest point of 25@30c. The sales summed up 25,000 sacks, the receipts 117,537, and the exports 12,955 mostly to Gulf ports, the whole showing a much more active movement. Quite a large business was done in January, at stiffer prices for yellow, and an advance of 5c in white, showing, however, increased irregularity, but finally closing at $1 10@1 07½ for mixed and $1 10 for yellow. The sales summed up 143,000 sacks, the receipts 126,036 and the exports 24,322, embracing 6912 to Cuba, and the rest mostly to neighboring Gulf ports. The movement continued animated in February, at firm prices, during the early part of the month, and higher rates subsequently, white and yellow closing at $1 22½, showing a net improvement of 12½@15c. The sales embraced 113,000 sacks, the receipts 124,035, and the exports 27,539, including 5969 to Cuba, 1407 to the North, and the residue mostly to Gulf ports. March exhibited still more activity but the receipts being unusually heavy, prices exhibited a marked downward tendency, closing at a net reduction of 17½@22½c, yellow being quoted at $1 05, and white at 95c@$1. The movement was the heaviest of the year, the sales amounting to 150,000 sacks; the receipts to 267,044, and the exports to 41,321, including 10,385 to Cuba; 996 to Mexico; 4797 to the North, and 25,153 mostly to neighboring Gulf ports. The demand continued active in April, and prices exhibited a marked upward tendency, resulting in a net improvement of 10@15c, mixed closing at $1 10, and white and yellow at $1 15. The sales summed up 146,000 sacks, the receipts 147,812, and the exports 34,710, including 6894 to Cuba; 19,918 to the North, and 27,980 to other coastwise ports, mostly Gulf. The receipts now fell off, and with less copious supplies in May, holders raised their pretensions, and prices continued to advance until in the third week mixed ruled at $1 35, yellow at $1 40, and white at $1 45@1 50, which was the highest point of the year. Prices then receded 10@20c, mixed closing at $1 25, yellow at $1 27½, and white at $1 30, showing, notwithstanding the falling off, a net improvement of 12½@15c. The sales embraced 90,000 sacks, the receipts 123,110, and the exports 18,562, including 3271 to Cuba and 13,427 to neighboring Gulf ports. June opened with heavy receipts, under which the previous falling off was followed by a further decline, prices giving way from week to week, until at the close mixed was quoted at 95@$1, yellow at $1, and white at $1@1 10, showing a reduction, respectively, of 20@30c, 27½c and 20@30c. The movement was on a very liberal scale, the sales embracing 115,000 sacks, the receipts 216,259, and the exports 34,119, including 3772 to Cuba, and 14,254 to neighboring Gulf ports. The market exhibited much less animation in July, but with a marked reduction in the receipts, prices advanced by the middle of the month 10c in yellow, and 15@20c in mixed and white, after which they receded to about their previous position, mixed closing at $1, and white and yellow at $1 05. The sales embraced 72,000 sacks, the receipts 71,393, and the exports 11,290, including 3066 to Cuba, 3476 to Mexico and Martinique, and 4756 to neighboring Gulf ports. The movement during the past month has shown still less animation, and with a limited demand, prices have been marked by increased irregularity, rising during the first week to $1 05@1 10 for mixed and $1 10@1 12½ for white, and declining in the third week to 90c for the former, and 92@95c for the latter, since which the market has shown a fair degree of activity at about previous rates. The sales embrace 60,000 sacks, the receipts 44,609, and the exports 11,954.

The following table gives the monthly movement and a comparison of the aggregate with the three preceding years, bushels being reduced to sacks.

	Receipts.	Exports.	Sales.
September	27,004	12,900	20,000
October	30,997	11,155	35,000
November	49,351	8,360	47,000
December	117,537	12,955	25,000
January	126,036	24,322	143,000
February	124,035	27,539	113,000
March	267,044	41,321	150,000
April	147,812	34,710	146,000
May	123,110	18,562	90,000
June	216,259	23,119	120,000
July	71,393	11,290	72,000
August	44,609	11,954	60,000
Total 1869-70	1,425,594	660,319	1,041,000
Total 1868-9	1,326,130	1,000,572	1,147,000
Total 1867-8	1,010,952	779,968	1,216,000
Total 1866-7	2,700,635	926,708	2,235,000

The exports as above embrace none to Great Britain, against 130,278 sacks last year; 130,279 to Cuba, against 14,620; 11,272 to other foreign ports, mostly Mexican, against 46,962; 1388 to Boston, against 3732; 34,239 to New York, against 115,265, and 115,265 to other coastwise ports, mostly Gulf, against 153,464.

Oats—The receipts embrace 636,342 sacks, against 334,295 last year, showing an increase of 252,247 sacks. In 1867-8 they were 376,367 sacks, and in 1866-7, 621,432. The heaviest year on record is 1863-4, when they amounted to 735,962, which included a large amount for the army. As the exports are only 69,634 sacks, if the stock at the close is no greater than at the commencement, the unusual amount of 566,703 sacks must have been taken for consumption, which has been increased by a greater number of animals being employed by the street railway companies. Prices have fluctuated in agreement with the St. Louis market, and the extent of the supply compared with the demand.

In September they opened at 65c, and, after declining to 56c, closed at 58@60c. Sales 30,000 sacks; receipts 44,811, and exports 1399. In October they ranged from 58@65c, closing at 65@68; sales 32,000 sacks; receipts 34,576, and exports 2900. In November, after some fluctuations, they closed at 60@62c; sales 40,000 sacks; receipts 56,976, and exports 5111. In December the market exhibited an upward tendency throughout the month, closing at 70c, showing an advance of 8@10c; sales 24,000 sacks; receipts 39,875, and exports 2986. In January prices gave way 2@3c, but subsequently rallied and closed at a net improvement of 1c; sales 34,000 sacks; receipts 43,070, and exports 6018. In February they advanced during the first ten days 8@10c, sales being made at 80c, which is the highest point in the year, after which they receded to about their previous position, mixed closing at $1, and white and yellow at $1 05. The sales embraced 72,000 sacks, the receipts 71,393, and the exports 11,290, including 3066 to Cuba, 3476 to Mexico and Martinique, and 4756 to neighboring Gulf ports. The movement during the past month has shown still less animation, and with a limited demand, prices have been marked by increased irregularity, rising during the first week to $1 05@1 10 for mixed and $1 10@1 12½ for white, and declining in the third week to 90c for the former, and 92@95c for the latter, since which the market has shown a fair degree of activity at about previous rates. The sales embrace 60,000 sacks, the receipts 44,609, and the exports 11,954.

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April	147,812	34,710	146,000
May	123,110	18,562	90,000
June	216,259	23,119	120,000
July	71,393	11,290	72,000
August	44,609	11,954	60,000
Total 1869-70	1,425,594	660,319	1,041,000
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Oats—The receipts embrace 636,342 sacks, against 334,295 last year, showing an increase of 252,247 sacks. In 1867-8 they were 376,367 sacks, and in 1866-7, 621,432. The heaviest year on record is 1863-4, when they amounted to 735,962, which included a large amount for the army. As the exports are only 69,634 sacks, if the stock at the close is no greater than at the commencement, the unusual amount of 566,703 sacks must have been taken for consumption, which has been increased by a greater number of animals being employed by the street railway companies. Prices have fluctuated in agreement with the St. Louis market, and the extent of the supply compared with the demand.

In September they opened at 65c, and, after declining to 56c, closed at 58@60c. Sales 30,000 sacks; receipts 44,811, and exports 1399. In October they ranged from 58@65c, closing at 65@68; sales 32,000 sacks; receipts 34,576, and exports 2900. In November, after some fluctuations, they closed at 60@62c; sales 40,000 sacks; receipts 56,976, and exports 5111. In December the market exhibited an upward tendency throughout the month, closing at 70c, showing an advance of 8@10c; sales 24,000 sacks; receipts 39,875, and exports 2986. In January prices gave way 2@3c, but subsequently rallied and closed at a net improvement of 1c; sales 34,000 sacks; receipts 43,070, and exports 6018. In February they advanced during the first ten days 8@10c, sales being made at 80c, which is the highest point in the year, after which they receded to about their previous position, mixed closing at $1, and white and yellow at $1 05. The sales embraced 72,000 sacks, the receipts 71,393, and the exports 11,290, including 3066 to Cuba, 3476 to Mexico and Martinique, and 4756 to neighboring Gulf ports. The movement during the past month has shown still less animation, and with a limited demand, prices have been marked by increased irregularity, rising during the first week to $1 05@1 10 for mixed and $1 10@1 12½ for white, and declining in the third week to 90c for the former, and 92@95c for the latter, since which the market has shown a fair degree of activity at about previous rates. The sales embrace 60,000 sacks, the receipts 44,609, and the exports 11,954.

Bran—The receipts embraced 195,245 sacks, against 133,011 last year and the reported sales 153,000, against 150,000. Prices have ranged from 90c@$1 00 B@$2, opening in September at $1 02½, selling at $2 in February and at 90c in the past month, closing at ——

Hay—The receipts show a large increase, embracing 247,226 bales, against 180,023 last year, and prices have shown more irregularity, prime to choice selling as low as $21 and as high as $23, against extremes of $22 50 and $35 last year. In September prime opened at $26 50@27 and subsequently rose to $30; in October it ranged from $27 to $29; in November it rose to $35, but closed at $32; in December it gave way from week to week and closed at $24@25; in January it rose to $34 but closed at $30; in February its tendency was upward throughout the month, and it closed at $33; in March it further advanced to $37, but then gave way and closed at $28; in April it exhibited little change until the last week, when it closed at $26 50; in May it continued to tend downward and closed at $24; in June it further declined to $22 50; in July it sunk to $21 but closed at $25, and during the past month it has ranged from $23 50@26 closing at ——@——. Choice has sold proportionately higher and ordinary to fair at about the usual lower rates.

Pork—The receipts of pork show a small increase over last year, amounting to 126,865 bbls against 114,370. The exports amount to only 5213 bbls, or about four per cent of the supply, but as the shipments have been mostly to neighboring Gulf ports, with none for the North or to transatlantic ports, except 12 bbls for Liverpool, and none for Cuba, it follows that the West has sent in barely enough for our own consumption and that of neighboring Gulf ports, which are virtually local. The increase in the receipts is far from being in proportion to the increased plantation demand, but a large portion of the latter has been supplied by direct shipments from inland towns, which have been more active than ever in their competition for the Southern plantation trade.

Prices have been governed by the course of the Western markets where they have fluctuated under varying views of the extent of the supply, with the usual disturbance from speculation. The market opened in September with a stock of 9000 barrels, against 1300 in 1868, and ruling at $35 50 for mess, but, after an advance during the first week to $37 75, it closed at $33 75, showing a net decline of $1 25. The movement was confined to retail and jobbing transactions and the reported sales were only 750 barrels. The receipts 3569 and the exports 196. The amount taken for consumption was about 5750 barrels and the stock was reduced to 2977. In October the tendency of prices was downward and mess closed at $32, showing a decline of $1 75. The reported sales were 1350 barrels, the receipts 4462 and the exports 261. The amount taken for consumption was about 7000 barrels, and the stock was reduced to 5268. In November mess declined to $31, but subsequently rallied and closed at $31@31 50, showing a net improvement of $2@2 50, and a rise from the lowest point of $30@30 50. The reported sales were 2900 bbls, the receipts 5329 and the exports 526. The amount taken for consumption was about 3000 bbls, leaving on hand a stock of only 1146. As the supplies became more liberal in December, prices gave way, declining during the first fortnight $3, and after a subsequent rally and recovery of 50@$1, again breaking down and closing at $30@30 50 for mess, showing a net decline of $4. The reported sales were 4000 bbls, the receipts 17,575 and the exports 395; the amount taken for consumption was about 9000 bbls, leaving on hand a stock of 9729. Early in January prices further declined $1 50, which under a more active demand, was subsequently recovered. After which they again ruled in favor of buyers and closed at $29 75 for mess, showing a net decline of 25@50c. The reported sales were 3000 bbls, the receipts 9570 and the exports 540. The amount taken for consumption was about 14,500 bbls, leaving on hand a stock of 3359. In February, which was the most active month of the year, prices exhibited only slight fluctuations, and mess closed at $29@29 25, showing a net decline of 50@75c. The reported sales were 6500 bbls, the receipts 25,244, and the exports 576. The amount taken for consumption was about 21,000 bbls, leaving on hand a stock of 9000. The movement in March was less active and prices gradually gave way, mess closing at $28 25@28 50, showing a net decline of $1. The reported sales were 5050 bbls, the receipts 17,951, and the exports 510. The amount taken for consumption was about 15,200 bbls, leaving a stock on hand of 12,100. In April prices exhibited some irregularity, but after several slight fluctuations closed at $30@30 50 for mess, showing a net improvement of $2@$2 50. The reported sales were 5100 bbls, the receipts 10,962, and the exports 555. The amount taken for consumption was about 12,250 bbls, leaving a stock on hand of 9200. During the early part of May prices exhibited but little variation, but later in the month, under a lively demand, assumed a decided upward tendency, and mess closed at $31 50, showing a net advance of $1@1 25. The reported sales were 3250 bbls, the receipts 13,119, and the exports 565. The amount taken for consumption was about 11,200 bbls, leaving on hand a stock of 11,123 bbls. June exhibited much less animation, but prices were steadily maintained, mess closing at $31 25@31 50. The reported sales were only 1350 bbls, the receipts 9975, and the exports 574. The amount taken for consumption was about 7500 bbls, leaving on hand a stock of 12,248. The movement in July was still less active, and during the early part of the month prices ruled in favor of buyers, but under the favorable influence of a speculative movement at the West, subsequently stiffened, and closed at $32@32 50 for mess, showing a net advance of 75@$1. The reported sales were 1700 bbls, the receipts 3963, and the exports 595. The amount taken for consumption was about 6000 bbls, leaving on hand a stock of 10,360. The past month has been characterized by extreme dullness, and prices have declined $1@$1 50 bbl, the market closing at $31@32 50. The reported sales have been confined to 800 bbls, the receipts to 5204, and the exports to 280. The amount taken for consumption is about 5564, leaving on hand a stock of 10,000.

Dry Salted Meats.—Last year's receipts showed a marked increase over the previous year, and this year presents a considerable excess over last year, the respective amounts being 2637 casks and 556,434 lbs in bulk, against 1797 casks and 926,230 lbs in bulk, showing a net increase of 840,200 lbs, and over 1867 and 1868 of 1,594,500 lbs. This indicates a gratifying progress, but we are still very far behind our former trade in this article, the receipts in 1858 and 1859 being equal to 11,687,250 lbs. The sales up to December were confined to retail transactions at from 12½c up to 13½c for shoulders, but in that month the receipts embraced 356 casks and 61,524 lbs in bulk, and shoulders sold down to 12c, and sides and hams at 11c. In January the supplies were more copious, and with a fair demand, the sales were to a liberal extent at steadier prices, which closed at 12@12½c for shoulders, 13½@13¾c for rib sides and 14@14½c for clear. In February the market was much more active, but at easier rates for shoulders, while sides continued firm, the former closing at 11½@11¾c and the latter at 14½c. The receipts embraced 605 casks and 21,910 lbs in bulk, and proved to be the heaviest of the year. In March the arrivals were light, and the previous receipts having mostly passed into second hands, the supply was limited, but the demand appeared to have been filled. The market exhibited very little animation, and prices declined, shoulders giving way 1½@1¾c and sides ¾c. Their respective quotations at the close being 10c and 13½c. The receipts in March were only 30 casks and 242,566 lbs in bulk, but were still less in April, when, under diminished supplies, and some revival of the demand, shoulders advanced 2c @ lb, being quoted at 12c, while sides ruled still more in favor of buyers, selling at the close at 13¾c. This closed the principal business season. There have been no arrivals of bulk meat since, and the receipts of packed have been only 292 casks, the business being consequently confined to jobbing and retail transactions, shoulders closing in May at 13¾@13¾c, in June at 13¾@13½c, in July at 14½@15c, and yesterday at 14@14½c. The far our progress has formed a recovery of our former trade in this article has not been very satisfactory, but with improvements in barge transportation and specific arrangements for bulk meats, we may look for more favorable results.

Bacon—The receipts of bacon embrace 30,429 casks, against 23,051 last year, 14,731 thirces, against 16,531, and 6577 boxes, against 3323. As the exports are less than last year—4562 packages, against 4859—and the stocks exhibit an inconsiderable variation, it is manifest that this entire increase has been required to meet the enlarged plantation demand. The exports embrace 730 packages to Cuba, 30 to Mexico, etc., 338 to New York and Boston, and 3460 to other United States ports, mostly neighboring Gulf. It is apparent from this that the business continues to represent mere jobbing transactions. Commission merchants, with only occasional exceptions, have been compelled to break bulks and divide into numerous lots to accommodate city dealers. Prices have fluctuated with the variations in the Western markets, and the relation of the supply to the demand. In September shoulders opened at 10¾@10¾c, clear rib sides at 13½@13¾c, clear 13¾@13¾c, and sugar cured hams at 21@22c; and after some slight fluctuation the market closed at 17½c for shoulders, 20½@21½c for sides, and 22@23c for hams, shoulders showing an advance of 1¾c, and sides 1¾c, but with little variation in hams. The receipts embraced 912 casks, 373 thirces, and 95 boxes, etc., the exports 193 casks and thirces, and the reported sales 500 casks, but the amount taken for consumption was 2082 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 231 casks and 447 thirces. In October, with only moderate supplies, prices improved during the early part of the month ½@1½c, but subsequently receded, and the market closed at 17½c for shoulders, 20@20½c for sides, and 24@25c for hams, showing a net improvement of ½c in shoulders, a decline of ½c in sides, and an advance of 2@4c in hams, which had been forced up by a livelier retail demand. The receipts embraced 1909 casks, 313 thirces and 117 boxes, and the exports 488 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 520 casks, but the amount taken for consumption and shipment was 2499 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 433 casks and 65 thirces. In November shoulders gave way ½@¾c, but under light supplies sides advanced ½c, while hams ruled more in favor of buyers, shoulders closing at 17½c, sides at 20½@21c, and hams at 25@—c, having ranged during the month from 24@30c. The receipts embraced 1355 casks, 1741 thirces and 397 boxes, and the exports 477 casks and thirces. The reported sales were only 385 casks, but the amount taken for consumption and shipment was 1849 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 591 casks and 105 thirces. In December, with more copious supplies and only a moderate demand, the tendency of prices was downward throughout the month, and shoulders closed at 14¾@15c, sides at 18¾@18¾c, and hams at 24@25c, showing respectively a net decline of 2¾@2½c, 2¾c, and 1c. The receipts embraced 1267 casks, 509 thirces, 972 boxes and 33,034 lbs in bulk, and the exports 269 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 520 casks, but the amount taken for consumption and shipment was equal to 2274 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 582 casks and 207 thirces. January exhibited a continued downward tendency, until toward the close when prices rallied and recovered ½@¾c, shoulders being quoted at 14@14½c, sides at 17¾@18½c, and hams at 17½@21c, showing, respectively, a decline of ¾@1c, 1@1½c, and 3@5c. The receipts embraced 2762 casks, 1350 thirces, 625 boxes, and 72,750 lbs in bulk, and the exports 932 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 601 casks, but the amount taken for consumption was equal to 4344 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 536 casks and 509 thirces. In February prices continued their downward course, and at the close shoulders were quoted at 13½@13¾c, sides at 17¾@17½c, and hams at 19@19½c, showing a respective decline of ½@¾c, ½@¾c, and ½@1c. The receipts embraced 3651 casks, 2114 thirces and 773 boxes, and the exports 433 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 1400 casks, but the amount taken for consumption and shipment was 7243 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 843 casks and 1279 thirces. The liberal supply and copious receipts unsettled the market during the early part of March, and when the movement became more regular and settled it was at a further decline, shoulders being quoted at the close at 11¾@12c, sides at 15¾@16c, and hams at 17@18½c, showing a falling off, respectively, of 1½c, 1¾@1½c and 1c. The receipts embraced 4376 casks, 1303 thirces, 1175 boxes and 17,000 lbs in bulk, and the exports 566 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 720 casks, but the amount taken for consumption was 5982 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 1757 casks and 812 thirces. The receipts then rapidly fell off, and in April they rallied, exhibiting a more marked upward tendency later in the month, shoulders closing at 13¾@14c, sides at 16¾@17½c, and hams at 18¾@19c, showing an improvement of 1c in shoulders, ¾c in sides, and 1½c in hams. The receipts embraced 2645 casks, 1939 thirces and 705 boxes, and the exports 504 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 2200 casks, but the amount taken for consumption and shipment was 6464 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 906 casks and 573 thirces. In May, with a moderate supply, and stimulating accounts from the West, prices exhibited a marked upward tendency, under which shoulders and sides advanced 1½c, and sides ¾c, the closing quotations being 14½c for shoulders, 17½@18½c for sides, and 21@21½c for hams. The receipts embraced 3466 casks, 1813 thirces and 513 boxes, and the exports 455 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 1300 casks, but the amount taken for consumption and shipment was 5370 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 1040 casks and 866 thirces. There was no material change in June. The receipts were moderate, and the demand fair, and while shoulders gave way ¼c, sides were nearly unchanged, and hams advanced 1½c, the closing quotations being 14c for shoulders, 17¾@18¾c for sides and 22½@23c for hams. The receipts embraced 2206 casks, 1296 thirces and 763 boxes, and the exports 217 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 650 casks, but the amount taken for consumption was 4647 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 979 casks and 555 thirces. July opened with more bouyancy in sides and hams and a slight improvement in shoulders, when prices assumed a more decided upward tendency which continued throughout the month, shoulders closing at 15½c, sides at 18¾@19¾, and hams at 26@27½c, showing an advance respectively of 1½c, ½@¾c, and 3@3½c. The receipts were 1317 casks, 1574 thirces and 340 boxes, and the exports 255 casks and thirces. The reported sales were 650 casks, but the amount taken for consumption and shipment was 3261 packages, leaving on hand a stock of 955 casks and 105 thirces.

The past month has exhibited the usual midsummer dullness, and the business has been mostly of a retail character, at prices showing considerable irregularity. Shoulders ruling more in favor of sellers, while both sides and hams have sold at easier rates, the closing rates being 15¾@—c for shoulders, 18¾@19¾c for sides, and 25¾@26½c for hams.

Lard.—The receipts of lard show a material increase, while the exports are less than last year, indicating an enlarged demand for consumption. The former embrace 29,250 thirces and 51,346 kegs, against 25,821 thirces and 43,979 kegs last year. In 1867-8 they were respectively 32,377 and 43,751. Kegs reduced to thirces, the exports embrace 37,968 against 9024 last year and 14,757 in 1867-8. The exports have been mostly to Cuba, which has taken 4951 thirces. A small amount has been shipped to Mexican and West Indian ports—207 thirces—which, with 37 thirces to Liverpool, constitutes our entire foreign shipments. In addition to this 790 thirces have been forwarded to New York and 1414 taken by neighboring Gulf ports. There has been no time when foreign buyers would not have come forward freely at prices giving only a slight margin compared with European markets. Our markets have constantly ruled above their limits. This is not peculiar to the past year, but has been the case for some years. Whenever the West has a sufficient surplus to provide us a working stock instead of merely supplying the local demand, foreign buyers will promptly come forward, at fair rates, freights, exchange and the European market ruling accordingly. Prices have been governed by accounts from the West and the extent of the supply, thirces ranging in September from 19@20½c, and closing at 19@19½c; and kegs ranging from 21½@24c, and closing at —@21½c; thirces ranging in October from 18@19½c, and closing at 19@19½c; and kegs ranging from 21½@24c, and closing at —@21½c; thirces ranging in November from 18@19½c, and closing at 19@19½c; and kegs ranging from 19@20½c, and closing at 19@19½c; and kegs ranging from 19@20½c, and closing at —@20½c; thirces ranging in December from 18@19½c, and closing at 18@19½c; and kegs rising to 22@24c; but closing at 19½@20c; thirces ranging in January from 19½@19¾c, and closing at 19½@19¾c; and kegs ranging from 19½@20c, and closing at 19½@20c; thirces ranging in February from 19@19½c, and closing at 19½@19¾c, and kegs ranging from 19@19½c, and closing at 19½@19¾c; thirces ranging in March from 19¾@19¾c, and closing at 19¾@19¾c; and kegs ranging from 19¾@19¾c, and closing at 19¾@19¾c; thirces ranging in April from 19@19½c, and closing at 19¾@19¾c, and kegs ranging from 19@19½c, and closing at 19¾@19¾c; thirces ranging in May from 19¾@19¾c, and closing at 19¾@19¾c, and kegs ranging from 19¾@19¾c, and closing at 19¾@19¾c; thirces ranging in June from 19¾@19¾c, and closing at 19¾@19¾c, and kegs ranging from 19¾@19¾c, and closing at the same; thirces ranging in July from 19¾@19¾c, and closing at 17@17½c; and kegs ranging from 19¾@19¾c, and closing at 18¾@19c; and thirces ranging during the past month from 17¾@18c, and closing at 17½@18c; and kegs ranging from 18¾@19c, and closing at 19c. The lowest point for thirces was during the first week of September, when they ruled at 20@20½c, and the lowest on March 22, when they sold at 14c. The highest point for kegs was in December, when they ruled at 22@24c, and the lowest on March 22, when they were quoted at 18c. The great decline in prices of supplies have passed into consumers' hands without being reported, that only a portion of the movement is indicated by the monthly sales, which were 250 thirces and 200 kegs in September; 465 thirces and 360 kegs in October; 500 thirces and 100 kegs in November; 1100 thirces and 550 kegs in December; 1160 thirces and 2300 kegs in January; 990 thirces and 2170 kegs in February; 700 thirces and 1170 kegs in March; 1300 thirces and 2650 kegs in April; 600 thirces and 1300 kegs in May; 100 thirces and 275 kegs in June; 750 thirces and 735 kegs in July; and 450 thirces and 500 kegs in August, making an aggregate of only 7340 thirces and 15,190 kegs, against receipts of 29,327 barrels and thirces and 31,174 kegs, and an actual consumption, exclusive of shipments, of about 20,000 thirces and 35,000 kegs.

Beef—The receipts of Western beef have been too limited to make a market, but we have had fair supplies from Texas, although showing a slight decrease, the receipts comprising 20,050 bbls and 15,120 thirces and boxes, against 21,142 former, and 20,145 latter last year. The exports comprise 43,964 bbls and thirces to New York, where there has been a good demand for the Liverpool and London market, and only 600 to other ports, foreign and coastwise.

Butter—A large part of the demand for consumption has been supplied by the products of Northern dairies, but the receipts of Western, nevertheless, show a considerable increase, comprising 27,520 packages, against 22,144 last year. Very little has been exported, nearly the whole supply being required to meet the local demand. Ordinary, good and prime ranged in September from 14@22c for Western, and 18@32c for Northern; in October, from 19@24, and 22@31; in November, from 17@22, and 20@35; in December, from 17@22, and 16@34; in January, from 17@22, and 16@30; in February, from 17@22, and 16@30; in March, from 15@22, and 16@30; in April, from 15@23, and 20@35; in May, from 12@20, and 25@45; in June, from 22@28, and 30@37; in July, from 20@28, and 30@38; and during the past month from 24@26, and 30@37. The heaviest receipts were in October, when they amounted to 3059 packages, and the lightest in September, when they were only 1000. For the rest of the year they have varied from 2100 to 2800 packages monthly.

Cheese.—The receipts from the West amount to 62,959 boxes against 40,094 last year, showing an increase of 21,956 boxes, or more than fifty per cent. Prices have exhibited about the usual variations, ranging in September at from 12@23c, in October from 16@23c, in November from 17@22c, in December from 17@22c, in January from 17@22c, in February from 15@22c, in March from 15@21c, in April from 15@22c, in May from 15@23c, in June from 16@20c, in July from 16@19c, and during the past month from 16@19c. The receipts embrace 3964 boxes in September, 5428 in October, 4357 in November, 8364 in December, 7652 in January, 6000 in February, 5415 in March, 1733 in April, 2633 in May, 2523 in June, 1479 in July, and 4358 in August.

Whisky—Owing to the restoration of regular trade from the reduction of the excise, the receipts in 1869-70 were 66,991 bbls, against only 10,739 in 1867-68. The past year shows nearly equal progress, the receipts amounting to 173,061 bbls, against 66,991 last year, showing an increase of 46,490 bbls. This presents a rapid progress to our former trade when our receipts (in 1859-60), amounted to 135,042 bbls. Prices ranged in September from $1 22½@1 30 ⅌ gallon, closing at $1 25@1 30; in October from $1 25@1 32½, closing at $1 25; in November from $1 12½@1 22½, closing at $1 12½@1 15; in December from $1 02@1 13, closing at $1 05@1 10; in January from 97½@$1 07½, closing at 97½@$1 05; in February from 90@$1 05, closing at 90@$1 02½; in March from 90@$1 07½, closing at 92½@$1 05; in May from 92½@$1 02½, closing at 90@95c; in April from 90@$1 05, closing at $1@1 02½; in June from 95@$1 10, closing at those figures; in July from 95@$1 10, closing at 100@$1 07½; and for the past month from 92½@$1 05, low proof being quoted at 92½@97½c, and good to choice Western rectified at $1@1 05.

The following shows the monthly receipts and exports compared with last year:

	Receipts.		Exports.	
	1869-70.	1868-9.	1869-70.	1868-9.
September	1,353	6,558	224	355
October	3,004	9,774	237	291
November	9,633	13,667	1,209	1,434
December	4,604	12,291	1,123	2,305
January	12,604	12,557	903	2,957
February	11,476	10,210	744	1,873
March	9,906	9,844	772	1,507
April	5,456	9,420	1,017	1,501
May	1,573	9,547	917	2,237
June	1,122	5,402	321	936
July	3,054	6,209	553	1,016
August	3,312	6,243	255	1,066
Total	66,991	111,961	8,213	17,064

The exports were mostly to gulf ports, but included 7[illegible] bbls to Baltimore.

India Bagging—The stock on the first of September last was 1757 bales against 3000 in 1868 and 6500 in 1867 and the market was quoted at 27c. The sales reported since comprise 1000 bales in September at 26@27c, closing at 26@26½c; 600 in October at 24@26c, closing at 24@24½c; 1100 in November at 23@25c, closing at those figures; 500 in December mostly at 25c; 250 in January at 24@24½c; 525 in February at 22½@23c; 250 in March (when most of the stock was withdrawn on reports of limited shipments from India, and light stocks in the United States), at 22¾@24c; 450 in April closing at the advanced rate of 30c; 250 bales in May at 30c; 100 in June at 32@32½c, 100 in July at about the same, and 100 in August without any quotable change. The above represents the round lots reported, but the deliveries for consumption embraced 2960 bales in September, 1500 in October, 2600 in November, 2000 in December, 1000 in January, 500 in February, 250 in March, 500 in April, 500 in May, 500 in June, 500 in July and 500 in August. The supply has been ample for the demand, but the stock has varied materially embracing 1767 bales on September 1, 3394 on October 1, 4537 on November 1, 3576 on December 1, 1543 on January 1, 575 on February 1, 504 on April 1, 1307 on May 1, 1754 on June 1, 1303 on July 1.

Coffee—The coffee year ends on the thirtieth of June, and the annual statement furnished by Messrs. Small & Co. and Lonsdale, Marks & Co., under date of July 1, give full particulars of the movement of the market up to that date. The principal features in these exhibits are, that while the entire imports of the United States from Brazil for the ten years ending in 1860 amounted to 9,924,008 bags, the imports at New Orleans embraced 3,293,881, or nearly one-third. Nor was there any marked variations in the proportions during this decade. In some years the imports at New Orleans were more, and others less, than one-third of the total imports, but the general result was about one-third at New Orleans and two-thirds at all other ports. During the three years from 1866-7 to 1868-9, the total imports were 3,420,603 bags, of which only 304,373 bags were at New Orleans, or less than nine per cent.

In the past year the respective amounts are 1,358,443 at all the ports, and 139,742 at New Orleans, or more than ten per cent, making the New Orleans proportion for the past four years a fraction over nine per cent of the whole, against about thirty-three per cent before the war. The decadence of the trade is from the import side rather than the demand. As a general rule, the supply is proportioned to the demand, but there has been no time since the war when double the amount of the imports could not have found a ready market, and when stocks of any magnitude were left over, as in the years 1868 and 1869, it was because the importers held them for an advance. If we expect then to revive the trade and restore it to its former palmy condition, we must begin by increasing the imports. Before the war we did a fair business in exports of flour to Rio de Janeiro as well as in imports of coffee from that port, but a large portion of the latter consisted of returns for cargoes shipped from Richmond and Baltimore, the desire from those points being preferred to Western. This year several cargoes of St. Louis flour have been shipped to that port, but to only a trifling amount compared with our imports. If the import trade can be stimulated by a reduction in charges or otherwise, we have no apprehension of its being checked by a want of demand. Not only is Southern consumption steadily increasing from the augmented amount taken by the negro laborers, but there is a much larger demand for the West and Southwest, which has been promoted by a rapidly increasing population and greater facilities of transportation. Our principal rivals in the trade now are New York and Baltimore, the imports of the three ports for the past year being as follows:

	Bags.
New York	621,834
Baltimore	399,864
New Orleans	139,742

The following tables are made up from both statements:

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	New Orleans.	Other Ports.	All ports.
1850-1	270,247	474,114	744,361
1851-2	325,667	581,467	907,424
1852-3	344,315	721