FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, August 18, 1867.

The past week was a very dull one on the Stock Exchange, but the market for railway shares was, on the whole, steady. The bulls, who are loaded with the leading stocks, have no difficulty in carrying them, owing to the prevailing monetary ease. To attempt to sell them at present would be to precipitate a decline which will naturally follow an active demand for money in the absence of fresh buyers for a rise. At the same time that the crop movement will be likely to depress the stock market by diminishing the monetary facilities at its disposal it will add largely to the earnings of the railways and so appreciate the real value of their stocks. How far the one cause will offset the other we can only infer from the experience of past years, and it has taught us that no matter how much the earnings of the railways may increase, a stringent money market invariably brings down prices. It is, notwithstanding, likely that railway shares will be in demand whenever a sharp decline takes place, because of their increased earnings, and that there will be an active bull speculation in them whenever the money market appears favorable. Just now the outside public regard the Stock Exchange with indifference, and the street itself is so much divided in opinion as to the future course of prices that there is lacking that unity of action necessary to a successful upward movement, while the outstanding "short" interest is not sufficiently large to give it substantial support when it breaks. Erie is the most treacherous of the speculative shares, and to it much of the speculative distrust now prevailing is due. It is so high and influenced by such exceptional circumstances that there is danger of its giving way at any time, and in the face of this danger there is a general disinclination, not only to buy Erie, but every other stock on the list. If this check upon the movements of the street was removed a more confident state of feeling would exist, and the sooner the rest of the market cuts loose from Erie the better for the bulls.

At a quarter to six o'clock on Saturday the stock market closed dull at the following quotations:—New York Central, 10[illegible]¼ a ½; Erie, 70½ a ¾; Reading, 105¼ a ½; Michigan Southern, 82½ a ¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½ a 93; Rock Island, 103½ a ¼; Fort Wayne, 105½ a ¾; Northwestern, 46½ a ¼; do. preferred, 70½ a ¼; Pacific Mail, 146½ a ⅞; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 27½ a ½; Western Union Telegraph, 45 a ¼; Adams Express, 74¾.

Government securities were dull but steady, and among the miscellaneous shares those of the old express companies were the firmest. The conversions of August seven-thirty notes into five-twenties at the Sub-Treasury have been as follows since the 3d inst.:—

August 3	$1,640,150	August 12	$1,249,800
August 5	904,550	August 13	1,817,000
August 6	1,374,750	August 14	1,445,800
August 7	1,510,550	August 15	1,518,350
August 9	1,475,200	August 16	2,270,850
August 10	1,635,400		

The supply of money was superabundant throughout, and loans were made by the banks at four per cent on governments and other first class collaterals to houses in good credit, and at five on miscellaneous stocks. At the same time the principal dealers in governments were freely offered more than they required at three per cent. This extremely easy condition of monetary affairs cannot, however, be expected to last much longer now that the Western drain of currency has set in. Remittances to the West were made from this centre every day last week and the journals at Chicago and Cincinnati confirm the fact. The loss of five millions of deposits and six and a half millions of legal tenders by the banks during the week, is due mainly to this cause, although, as respects the latter, the sales of gold by the Treasury and the redemption of compound interest notes held in small amounts by the banks have not been without effect. Owing to the crops being unusually heavy, it is probable that a larger amount of money than usual will be required to move them, and although we are at present glutted with currency, two or three weeks may work an important change in the state of affairs, and of this the next weekly return of the banks of this city will give us fair warning. The supply of commercial paper is rapidly increasing, and the banks are discounting the best grade at 5½ a 6½ per cent, 6 being the general rate. Produce paper is regarded with distrust, owing to the belief that prices will experience a further decline as the new crop is sent forward, but ordinary mercantile paper is less closely scrutinized than it was two months ago, owing to the improved prospects of trade.

The gold market was very firm during the week and the closing transactions were at 140¾ a 141. The demand for customs duties aggregated about three millions, but the exports amounted to about $600,000 only. The Treasury is supposed to have been a seller to the extent of its receipts or more. The borrowing demand was brisk, and loans were made generally at rates varying from 1-32 to 1-16 per cent per diem. The daily range of the market was as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	140¾	140¼
Tuesday	141	140¾
Wednesday	140⅝	140¼
Thursday	140¾	140⅜
Friday	140¾	140½
Saturday	141	140¾

The exports of specie from the port during each of the last fourteen weeks have been as follows:—

Week ending		Week ending	
May 18	$4,174,125	July 7	$1,534,861
May 25	1,488,667	July 14	4,870,835
June 1	777,143	July 21	2,460,433
June 8	2,216,824	July 28	3,49[illegible],960
June 15	2,789,963	August 3	1,161,806
June 22	582,963	August 10	413,381
June 30	1,140,098	August 17	601,889
Total			$27,689,375

The foreign exchange market had a drooping tendency during the week, owing to the free offering of bills drawn in some instances against five-twenties shipped on speculation by bankers here. The closing quotations were as subjoined:—Bankers' bills on England at sixty days, 109¼ a ⅝; at three days, 110 a 110¼; commercial bills, 108¾ a 109; bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.16⅞ a 5.15⅝; at three days, 5.14⅜ a 5.12½. Other continental bills were rated thus:—

	Bankers'.	Commercial.
On Berlin	72 a —	71¼ a 71½
On Bremen	78¼ a —	78 a 78¼
On Frankfort	40⅞ a —	40¾ a 40⅞
On Hamburg	36½ a —	35⅞ a 36
On Antwerp	5.17½ a 5.16¼	5.20 a 5.17½

Subjoined are the highest prices obtained for the leading stocks sold at the first regular session of the Exchange on each Saturday of the past four weeks:—

Stocks.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.
Atlantic Mail	111½	112	—	112½
Alton & Terre Haute RR.	50	51	—	—
Alton & Terre Haute pf.	83	80½	—	—
Boston Water Power	23	22½	21	21½
Canton Company	53½	50	—	49
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92½	94½	94	93
Cleveland & Toledo	126	122	123½	123
Chicago & Rock Island	103½	101½	102½	103½
Chic. & Northwestern	50½	47½	46½	46½
Chic. & Northwestern pf	72½	70½	70	70½
Cumberland Coal	39½	37½	35	35
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	—	—	—	—
Delaware & Hud. Canal	152	152	152	150½
Hudson River	121	120	120	123½
Illinois Central	119	118	119	119½
Michigan Central	112½	110	110½	110½
Michigan Southern	82½	80½	81½	82½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54	50½	51	49½
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	67½	65½	67½	66½
Mariposa Mining	10	10½	10½	10½
Mariposa preferred	23	22½	21	—
New York Central RR.	109½	104½	104½	105½
New York & Erie RR.	76½	76	69½	70½
New York & Erie pref.	76½	79	76½	76
Ohio & Mississippi cer.	28½	28½	27½	27½
Pacific Mail	146	146	146	147
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	108½	106½	105½	105½
Quicksilver Mining	34½	31½	32	31½
Reading RR.	108½	106½	105	105½
Toledo & Wabash	53	50½	50	—
Western Union Teleg'h.	48½	47½	45½	45½

Government securities were quoted on each Saturday of the past four weeks as follows:—

	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.
Sixes of 1881	110½	110½	111½	115½
Sixes of 1867	—	137	137	137
Sixes of 1868	—	138	138	138½
Ten-forties	102½	102½	102½	102½
Five-twenties of 1862	111½	112½	113½	113½
Five-twenties of 1864	109½	109½	110½	110
Five-twenties of 1865	109½	110	110½	110½
Five-twenties of 1865, new	108½	108½	108½	108½
7 and 8-10ths, 1st series	107½	107½	108	107½
7 and 8-10ths, 2d series	107½	107½	107½	107½
7 and 8-10ths, 3d series	107½	107½	107½	107½

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1865 and 1866:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Thirty-third week	$248,365	$117,990	$601,588
Previously reported	18,972,016	51,977,146	39,674,712
Total	$19,217,381	$52,095,136	$40,276,600

The shipments to the corresponding period in previous years compare as follows:—

1864	$31,579,453	1857	$31,827,097
1863	27,583,724	1856	22,638,616
1862	37,835,981	1855	20,864,791
1861	3,268,858	1854	22,231,859
1860	32,432,153	1853	13,419,533
1859	47,496,512	1852	16,755,671
1858	17,061,329		

Subjoined is the total valuation of the foreign imports at this port for the week ending August 16, compared with those of the two preceding weeks, as also the value of dry goods entered at the port and thrown on the market since January 1 of this year, and for the corresponding period in 1865 and 1866:—

Week ending	August 2.	August 9.	August 16.
Dry goods	$1,332,127	$2,933,148	$1,831,803
General mdse	2,106,247	3,044,506	2,841,311
Total for the week	$3,438,374	$5,977,654	$4,673,114

The imports of dry goods for the week and since January 1 compare as follows:—

For the Week.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Entered at the port	$2,885,755	$3,867,157	$1,831,803
Thrown on market	2,851,523	3,179,363	2,286,908
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	37,835,502	86,576,590	68,196,811
Thrown on market	42,451,014	81,924,548	60,291,157

The Boonsboro (Md.) *Odd Fellow* says:—

For some time parties have had in contemplation a more direct railroad route from Washington city to Lake Erie and the lake shore country. This road, to be called the Chesapeake and Lake Erie Railroad, will run from Washington city to Frederick direct; passing through Middletown and Boonsboro, will strike the Potomac at Williamsport; from thence to the Broadtop Mountain, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central (in all probability) at Mount Union, Pennsylvania. It is claimed by those who have examined it, that this route is one hundred and twenty miles shorter, to Washington city, than any other route, and the grades, &c., no more difficult. One of the greatest difficulties to overcome is getting a charter from the Maryland Legislature. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad being such a gigantic monopoly, heretofore has controlled the Legislature and defeated all measures that operate against its interests. The interests of the State are not considered. On last Monday the Engineer of the Chesapeake and Lake Erie Railroad passed over this route, and stopped in Boonsboro. From him we learn that the route from Frederick to Middletown presented itself very favorably indeed. To pass the Catoctin Mountain will require a tunnel of from eight hundred to one thousand feet. The route from Middletown to Boonsboro is more broken, requiring higher grades, but still practicable. To pass the South Mountain it will require a tunnel of from one thousand five hundred to two thousand feet, running through Turner's Gap, near the South Mountain House. The contemplated route will then pass along the mountain, around the factory, and in the rear of Short Hill, near the lower end of town. This, of course, is speculative. The survey may bring the road south of town. From Boonsboro to Williamsport the route is very favorable, crossing the Antietam about eight miles south of Hagerstown.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 17—6 P. M.

COTTON.—A moderate business was consummated, and previous prices were readily obtained. The offerings were moderate; sales, 1,800 bales at the subjoined quotations, though some lots middling were sold at 24½c. We quote:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	23	24	24	25
Low middling	26½	27	27½	28
Middling	29	29	30	31
Good middling	32	33	34	35

COFFEE.—All descriptions were quiet but steady at former prices. No sales of consequence were reported.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts 5,610 bbls. flour, 295 bags corn meal, 9,675 bushels wheat, 202,518 do. corn, and 8,211 do. barley. The demand for flour continued fair and fresh ground old again advanced 10c. a 15c., and in some cases 25c. per bbl. Now was dull, heavy and lower. California was quiet but steady; the sales were 12,000 bbls. (including California), at our quotations. Southern flour was moderately active and heavy, though prices were not quotably lower; the sales were 550 bbls. within the range of our quotations. Rye flour was steady and firm; the sales were 275 bbls. at $7 a $9 25. For corn meal the demand was fair and prices were a shade lighter; sales 750 bbls at $5 55 for city. and Brandywine on private terms. We quote:—

Superfine State and Western	$7 45 a $8 30
Extra State	8 75 a 10 65
Choice do	10 75 a 11 75
Common to medium extra and choice Western	7 45 a 13 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	9 50 a 10 75
Western trade brands	11 25 a 13 00
Western choice family	13 00 a 15 50
Common Southern	11 00 a 12 00
Fancy and extra do	12 50 a 14 50
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	12 00 a 14 50
Rye flour (superfine)	7 00 a 9 25
Corn meal, city	5 50 a 5 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 30 a 6 50
Corn meal, Fairfax	5 75 a 6 00
Corn meal, Brandywine, per puncheon	27 00 a — —

—Wheat was in fair demand and prices were a shade firmer, though not quotably higher. The sales were about 50,000 bushels at $2 30 a $2 35 for new amber State, $2 30 a $2 31 for do., to arrive; $2 50 a $2 65 for white Michigan—the latter for extra; $2 32 a $2 35 for amber do., $2 a $2 50 for new white Southern, $2 20 a $2 37½ for new amber do., $2 50 for white Genesee, $2 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $2 for No. 3 Chicago spring. Corn was in active demand for export, coastwise shipment and speculation, and prices advanced fully 2c. per bushel. The sales were 250,000 bushels, at $1 19 a $1 19½ for mixed Western, $1 07 a $1 11 for uninsured, $1 09 a $1 12 for Elbu dried, $1 18 for white Western, and $1 15 for yellow Western. Oats were heavy and lower. The sales were 30,000 bushels, at 81c. a 85c. for Western—the inside price for hot, 85c. a 92c. for new Southern, and 90c. a 93c. for new Ohio, and State at 93c. Rye was scarce and nominally higher. Barley was dull and nominal. Barley malt was unchanged. Sales about 2,000 bushels at $1 60 a $1 65.

FREIGHTS were dull. Rates, however, were generally unchanged. The engagements were:—To London, 850 bbls. rosin, at 2s. per 280 lbs. To Rotterdam, 400 tierces lard, at 23s. 6d., and 1,400 bbls. rosin, at 2s. 6d. per 280 lbs. To Bremen, 30 hhds. tobacco, at 20s., and 200 tons measurement goods, at 40c., and per steamer, 400 tierces lard, at 15s., and 500 bbls. rosin, 1s. 6d. To Hamburg, 1,000 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. To Cronstadt, 500 bbls. petroleum (to fill up), on private terms. The charters were:—A bark to Gibraltar, for orders, 1,250 bbls. petroleum, at 5s.; a Bremen bark to Bremen, 3,500 bbls. do., at 3s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark to Cork for orders 2,500 bbls do., at 4s. 3d.; the Russian ship Ferdinand to Bremen, with a cargo of 255 Austrian soldiers, at a lump sum; a Norwegian bark (to lay on the berth) to Hamburg, on private terms; a brig to Cadiz, staves, also private, and from Philadelphia a bark to Gibraltar for orders, 2,000 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 6d., and for a direct port, and an American bark to Genoa, about 2,000 bbls. petroleum, on private terms.

GUNNY BAGS were dull and nominal; the stock August 15, 1867, was, according to the circular of Messrs. T. Deland & Co., 10,264 bales here, and 8,800 do. in Boston.

GUNNY CLOTH.—We note sales of 60 bales on private terms; Messrs. T. Deland & Co. made the stock August 15, 1867: in New York 19,438 bales, and in Boston 15,850 do.

HAY was moderately active and steady at the quotations noticed in our last.

HOPS continued steady and firm at 50c. a 70c., according to quality; sales 55 bales.

HEMP.—Manila was quoted firm at 11½c. gold, but quiet; other kinds were without change.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull, but prices were unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was moderately active, and quite steady at 59½c. for merchantable order; the sales were 60 bbls. in shipping order at 60c.; 100 bbls do. (New York bbls.) at 61c., and 30 do. do. at 60½c.; also in Wilmington 100 bbls. in bond, at 47½c., f. o. b. The sales of rosin were light; prices were unchanged, however; common was quoted about $4; there were sold 400 bbls. No. 1 at $4 62½ a $4 75; 500 do. strained at $4 20 a $4 35; 350 do. pale at $6 a $6 25. Of tar no sales were reported.

OILS.—Linseed was in light demand and prices declined 3c. per gallon; crushers' prices were $1 28 in casks and $1 32 in bbls. Sales, 3,500 gallons English at $1 25. Other kinds were unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—Crude remained quiet but steady at 12½c. a 13c. in bulk. The sales were 3,000 bbls., 40 to 47 gravity, in bulk, at 12½c., and 300 do., at 13½c., barrels returned. Bonded was quite steady on the spot at 27½c., but fully 1c. per gallon lower for future delivery. The demand was tolerably active, the sales comprising 3,000 bbls. standard white, almost all at 27½c; 2,000 do. do. for September at 29c., buyer's option, and 1,500 do. do. for October at 31c. In Philadelphia the market was more active; sales were made of 3,000 bbls. crude, regular gravity, in prime shipping order, at 16c.; 1,200 bbls. prime light straw to white, in bond, at 26½c.; 1,500 do. standard white, for this month, at 27½c., buyer's option; 2,000 do. do. from September to December at 31½c.; 1,000 do. do. for October at 31c., and 1,000 do. do. for September on private terms.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 120 bbls lard and 182 packages cut meats. The market for pork was quiet, and holders acceded to a further shade reduction, and the market closed heavy at $23 15 cash for new mess. The sales "cash and regular" were 5,000 bbls at $23 12; $23 25 for new mess, $22 75 for old do., $22 75 for prime mess, and $19 75 a $20 for prime. Beef was steady and firm at $23 a $28 for extra mess and $18 a $21 for plain do. Sales, 170 bbls. Beef hams were dull and nominal. Of cut meats, which were steady, 125 packages were disposed of at 11c. a 16c. for hams, that 10½c. a 11½c. for shoulders. Bacon was quiet; sales, 250 boxes ice cured Stretford on private terms. For lard the inquiry was moderate, but prices were firm. Sales, 650 bbls at 12½c. a 13½c. including small lots at 13½c. Butter was unchanged, at 15c. a 32c. for State and 11c. a 25c. for Western. Cheese was steady at 7c. a 13½c., according to quality.

RICE.—No sales of moment were reported, prices were steady however.

STEARINE was steady and firm. Sales 40,000 lbs. at 12½c. a 13½c.; also 35,000 do. grease at 8½c. a 10c.

SUGAR.—The demand continued fair, and prices remained firm at 11½c. to 11¾c. for fair to strictly good refining Cuba. The sales were 1,128 hhds. at 11 56-100c. a 12c. for Cuba, and 12½c. a 13c. for Porto Rico; also 400 boxes at 13½c. for refined was in fair demand and steady at 16½c. a 16¾c. for powdered, crushed, and granulated.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed was dull and nominal. Grass seeds were dull and unchanged, at our last quotations.

TALLOW was steady and firm. The sales were 95,000 lbs. at 11½c. a 12c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts none; was less active, and we heard of no sales; prices were unchanged, however.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

OSWEGO, August 17—P. M.

Flour steady. The demand exceeds the supply. Sales 2,100 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 spring, $11 50 for red winter and $12 50 for double extra. Wheat scarce and quiet. Corn dull but unchanged; sales 8,000 bushels Illinois at $1 04. Oats scarce and nominal. Corn meal $2 50 per 100 lbs. Mill feed lower: shorts $18 a $20. Ship stuffs $26 a $27 per ton. Canal freights lower on grain; corn, 7½c. to New York; lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New York by rail and river, 50c. Lake imports, 15,000 bushels wheat, 60,000 do. corn, 2,000,000 feet lumber. Canal exports, 23,000 bushels corn, 1,840,000 feet lumber.

BUFFALO, August 17—P. M.

Flour is in fair demand; market steady; sales 300 bbls. red at $10 50, 50 bbls. amber Illinois at $11 50, 500 bbls. at $10 a $10 25 for spring, $12 a $12 50 for white. Rye flour—100 bbls. at $7 37½. Wheat—Market nearly bare; new white Michigan offered at $2 35. Corn advanced 2c.; sales 80,000 bushels at $1 01 a $1 02 for No. 2 mixed Western—asking $1 04 in afternoon. Oats—Small sales new Western at 72c. Rye nominal at $1 25. Old mess pork, lard, highwines—all unchanged. Freights—Corn, 11c. to New York. Receipts—Wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, 5,000; oats, 27,000; flour, 3,400 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 7,500 bushels; corn, 110,000; rye, 15,000.

CLEVELAND, August 17, 1867.

Wheat dull but unchanged, sales No. 1 at $2 15, and No. 2 at $2 06. Corn steady and unchanged; sales 96c. a 98c. Oats—Sales 4,000 bushels; quoted at 86c. Rye and barley unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal at 25c. in bond.

TOLEDO, August 17, 1867.

Flour from white wheat $11; from amber do. $10 00. Wheat advanced 3c. a 5c.; receipts to-day, 32,000 bushels; white Michigan $2 22 a $2 26; amber $2 16 a $2 18; No. 1 spring $1 96; No. 2 at $1 87½. Corn 3c. better; receipts to-day 7,000 bushels; sale at $1 03 a $1 05 for No. 1 and 97c. a 98c. for No. 2. Oats declining; receipts 13,000 bushels; sales at 65c. for No. 1 and 63c. a 64c. for No. 2.

CINCINNATI, August 17, 1867.

Flour firm and demand moderate; family, $10 a $10 50; extra, $9 a $9 50; superfine, $8 a $8 50. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $2 15; white, $2 25. Corn firm and scarce at 85c. a 86c. for No. 1. Oats dull, with no buyers at over 57c. Rye steady at $1. Cotton firm; middling, 25½c. Whiskey in fair demand; sales at 30c. Pork dull and nominal at $23 50. Bulk meats in demand at 11c. a 13c., but held at 11½c. a 13½c. Bacon, little doing; quoted 12½c. a 14½c. a 14¾c. Lard sales at 12c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Sugar and coffee firm at full prices. Flaxseed in good demand at $3 10. Gold, 140½. Money market close at 6 a 10 per cent.

CHICAGO, August 17, 1867.

Flour steady and firm for choice spring extras at $9 50 a $10 25. Wheat unsettled and 3c. a 12c. lower on winter grades and 1c. a 5c. lower on No. 1 spring; sales No. 1 red at $2 15 a $2 17 and No. 2 at $2 12½. Corn active; sales at 97½c. a 98½c for No. 1 and 95½c. a 96½c. for No. 2. Oats dull and unsettled; sales at 53½c. for No. 1 and 52½c. for No. 2. Rye active and advanced 7c. to 9c.; sales at $1 18 a $1 20 for No. 1 and $1 09 a $1 17 for No. 2. Barley quiet at 90c. for No. 2. Mess pork $23 a $23 50. Lard 12½c. Live hogs dull and declined 15c. a 20c.; sales at $6 35 a $6 65 for fair to good; Illinois $6 50. Receipts—4,800 bbls. flour, 73,000 bushels wheat, 144,000 bushels corn. Shipments—7,000 bbls. flour, [illegible],000 bushels wheat, 152,000 bushels corn, 27,000 bushels oats.

MILWAUKEE, August 17, 1867.

Flour quiet at $10 75 for double extra. Wheat dull at $1 60 for No. 2, and $1 80 for No. 1 new. Oats dull at 53c. Corn dull at 94c. Receipts—5,[illegible] bbls. flour, 17,000 bushels wheat. Shipments—500 bbls. flour, no wheat.

LOUISVILLE, August 17, 1867.

Tobacco—Sales 60 hhds. at $3 80 a $16 75 for light lugs and medium leaf. Flour, $7 a $10 75. Wheat, $1 90 a $2 05. Corn in bulk, shelled, 83c. a 84c. Oats, 53c. a 60c. in bulk. Mess pork, $25 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 12½c. Cotton, 24c. a 25c. Kentucky bagging, 23c. a 25c. Hemp rope, 8c. a 11c. Whiskey, raw, nominal at 30c.

MEMPHIS, August 17, 1867.

Cotton firm, at 27½c. a 28c. Corn, $1 05 a $1 10. Oats, 57c. a 60c. Flour, extra $9 a $9 25. Pork, $25. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c. a 14c.; clear sides, 16c. a 17c. Lard, 13½c. a 14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 17, 1867.

Spirits turpentine, quiet, 53c. Rosin, steady, $3 25 a $7 25.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 17, 1867.

Cotton—Market dull and prices lower. Sales, 26 bales middlings at 26c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 17, 1867.

Cotton quiet and steady. Sales, 150 bales middlings at 27c. Receipts, 226 bales.

MOBILE, August 17, 1867.

Cotton—Sales 200 bales; market firm, low middlings 26c. Receipts 24 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1867.

Cotton—Market dull; sales 150 bales low middlings at 26c. a 26½c. Receipts 198 bales. Exports 2,835 bales. Sugar—Sales of 300 hhds. Corn dull, and weaker; mixed $1 03 a $1 05, white $1 10, choice white $1 12 a $1 15. Oats firm at 60c. There is no movement in provisions. Gold, 139¾ a 140. Sterling exchange and checks on New York unchanged.

OUR FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACES.

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Position of Glen Cove—Its Appearance and Surroundings—Its Villas and Drives—The Attraction to Tourists.

GLEN COVE, L. I., August 14, 1867.

Twenty-five miles from the bustling arena of the business strife of New York, situate upon the wide and placid waters of Long Island Sound, where nature has been lavish in her decorations of an area of ten miles of rolling ground, and where artistic adornments combine with rustic features to perpetuate perfect harmony, lies the sweet spot of Glen Cove. Its populace, its visitors and its landed proprietors are so identified in their aims of life with the success and daily traffic of the metropolis that it can correctly be chronicled as one of its suburbs, though remote. Life here hath charms. Contentment and bliss concentrate their heavenly attributes around this garden of nature, this lovely domain. Care here seems left behind, and those who rest within the pleasant embrace of its perfect valleys, its emerald covered knolls, and near to the weird whisperings of its stately forests, are happier with their romances than amid the supremacy of mercantile life. Nature here delights on a grand scale to cater to the enraptured sense of sight, as rolling hills, rugged cliffs, stately groves, miniature valleys and smooth fields clasp hands with the works of man, and in communion therewith proclaim this verdure-crowned landscape one of rest and peace.

A dock, large and substantial, erected by the instrumentality of an old and esteemed citizen, first welcomes the visitor to this secluded glen. Here many of its ladies and its townies most do congregate. Under a covering and amid the luxury of ease the members of the gentler sex sojourning here pass many hours. The gossip, the new features, the fresh arrivals undergo at this spot that criticism that a modest youth does most lament. Ascending a gentle grade, excavated in the side of a hill, is the carriage road which conveys the visitor at once to the points of interest.

Crowning the knolls that nature here has erected as silent sentinels to the retiracy of the business and inhabitants of the Cove, and, lying at times half concealed amid the umbrageous groves that adorn their summits and broad plateaus, in perfect keeping with the diversified beauties of the locality, are found many fine residences, where symmetry of architecture combines with the taste displayed in decorations of the grounds surrounding them, in producing a scene of repose and a striking display of semi-rustic beauty, which, while peculiarly effective, is by no means obtrusive, but in unison with the grandeur of nature's work. The buildings are mostly of frame, well adapted to the requirements of the position and tastes of their owners, painted in bright, and at times subdued colors, presenting an appearance of beauty and pleasantness without, in addition to the sweet comfort within that seems to reign supreme. Some, however, are more pretentious than others, affecting the Gothic, Italian and Arabian styles, although there is a similarity that presents itself in the verandahs, balconies and bay windows fronting the water and the trellices of each. There is an agreeable absence of that painful rigidity too often observed in the construction of rural retreats and the laying out and embellishment of their surrounding grounds.

Directly opposite the pavilion, and bounding the line of the drive that leads to the little business centre of the village, are the magnificent grounds that rest so lovingly about the princely residence of Mr. T. W. Kennard. The building is approached through stately avenues shaded with trees that look centuries old, running their entire lengths. It is upon a commanding knoll of predominant Arabian characteristics, lofty, commanding and beautiful in its arabesque adornments and general appearance. Situate upon a site where nature, aided by the cultivated tastes of its proprietor, has lashed her favor, it is one, of the most prominent of Long Island's princely habitations. The view of the cove, and away beyond upon the quiet waters of the Sound, is superb. The grounds are kept in a most enchanting condition of order and rural beauty; hundreds of grim oaks, whose thick limbs seem to act as sentinels to the more subdued portions of the owner's forty acres, shade the pebbled avenues, gracefully moulded mounds, sweeping lawns, rustic arbors, stately green houses, and beds where rare exotics suffuse the air with redolent perfumes. The whole produces an enchantment that instantly whisks the beholder of its myriad beauties to the times when fairies and winged spirits visited the realms of man and enthralled him with their fascinating temptations. The stables of Mr. Kennard, his hot houses, his docks, his lodges and all the princely appurtenances of his domain are of the most extensive and complete character imaginable—too grand, almost, for poor human beings, but suggestive of that comfort and pleasure suited to the most fastidious king alive. All that wealth can provide or cultivated taste suggest has been lavished, until worked humanity and all sons of toil from the confined quarters of the metropolis might well and truly imagine themselves in an earthly paradise, for if such glimpses of the beautiful in nature, with art's rare combinations, can bring contentment and peace of mind to the wearied toiler in the thronged paths of business, here it is most surely to be found.

Leaving this villa, a drive of two and a half miles by a road nicely graded and rolling in its character, carries the visitor to the centre of life of the village. Bordered by farms pleasantly situated and under the highest state of cultivation, it presents a constant succession of tilled fields, and here and there may be seen worthy yeomen behind those instruments of toil that alone proclaim the independence of man. As the eye stretches along this avenue it does not present the *tout ensemble* of the delightful landscape seen farther beyond; but it demonstrates the character of its denizens and the life wherein they have acquired a fame of being country princes. Shade trees, standing erect as Indian warriors, line this drive, casting shadows nearly across it, enhancing the brilliancy of its rustic features. Passing manufactories, wherein are invested hundreds of thousands of dollars, denoting the industry and activity of Glen Cove's citizens, and darting through the principal streets, that contain in a narrow compass artisans of every type, many of whom have acquired an independence befitting their exertions and an honorable reward for life-long toil, and extending in close proximity to swelling hills, are finely curved roads, bounded by the umbrageous locust, and upon the sides of which rest in lovely seclusion, embowered by giant monarchs of the forest, villas, neat and agreeable in their character. These combine in their architectural characteristics the pleasant blending of the Gothic, Italian and English styles, though modified, combined and improved upon. Here, besides a drive that for its compactness is unsurpassable, which is like to solid masonry, and aligned with the ever beautiful shaded trees indigenous to this section, are other villas, all partaking the grand features and encompassed with the beauties above noted.

Glen Cove, though quite unknown, presents to the tourist even fresh from Alpine roamings pictures of nature's work and the handicraft of man, which constitute it a domain lovely in the extreme and full of quiet retreats, engaging the constant attentions of all who sojourn within its pleasant precincts.

ROCKAWAY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Dull Times and Few Visitors—But Little Sea Bathing During the Past Week—How the Time is Passed—The Hotels Doing a Small Business—An Unusually Quiet Sunday—Rockaway as a Watering Place.

ROCKAWAY, August 11, 1867.

The past week has not been fruitful of interesting events at that rockbound beach of Rockaway. Pleasure-loving people who are wont to select this quiet watering place for the benefit of sea bathing and the unostentatious enjoyment of a few weeks' relaxation from the turmoils of city life, have had, during the greater part of their sojourn here, to forego their customary dip in the briny wave, and, with the aid of umbrellas, to make themselves scarce generally. The persevering visitors whose principal object was to kill time and enjoy a brief holiday are forced to keep in doors and employ their hours of leisure at croquet, billiards, tenpins, whist, &c.

The clerk of the weather has interdicted even clam bakes, chowder soup, extempore picnics, &c., to such an extent that steamboats and rail cars homeward bound seem to be the rule and not the usual exception during the present summer solstice. Visitors have had occasional hops to half dissipate the prevailing *ennui*, and rarely amateur theatrical entertainments to remind them of days lang syne; but they have been few and far between, and the continued inclement weather has led even the most persevering to sigh for home, sweet home.

The hotels are sparsely attended. Rock Hall, now occupying the site of the old Marine Pavilion, is not a hotel proper. A number of neat cottages are promiscuously scattered around, and are occupied by families who prefer comparative seclusion to the bustle and activity incident to the more public resorts. The Atlantic and the United States are not doing, so far, a very flourishing business. The Seaside House, some four miles removed from Rockaway proper, is doing an excellent transient business. This is owing, in a great measure, to the facilities of travel but lately inaugurated by the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, who are now conveying passengers by rail from East New York and by boat from Canarsie to this point at extremely low figures—forty-five cents being the charge for steam and rail—thus affording a cheap and diversified trip by land and sea, in consequence of which large numbers of New Yorkers and Brooklynites frequent this house for the pleasure the trip affords.

This is an unusually quiet Sunday in what is called Far Rockaway, the absence of new recruits inclining the resident population to devotional exercises rather than to the customary secular enjoyments incident to the day here.

Despite the continuous wet weather there is but little sickness here. Doctors are at a discount, few venturing within many miles of the place, seeming to entertain a holy horror of sea air and sea bathing.

Notwithstanding unpresuming Rockaway is not consecrated or especially dedicated to fashion, it still has its advantages as a summer resort, and but for the weather would command a fair representation of our pleasure seeking denizens.

RED BANK, NEW JERSEY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Summer at Red Bank—Incidents on the Shrewsbury Inlet—Hop of the Neptune Club—The Contemplated Moonlight Excursion to the Hotel at Highland, in an August Equinoctial—Genuine Negro Minstrels and Jersey Glee Clubs—Camp Meeting.

RED BANK, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., August 17, 1867.

As every place in the world speaks through the world pervading voice of the HERALD, so, in behalf of Red Bank, New Jersey, I am sure you will make room for a seasonable and reasonable little summer report. Red Bank is a very pretty and prosperous little Jersey village, at the head of the northern arm of the Shrewsbury inlet, otherwise known as the beautiful Navesink river. We have here a goodly allowance of pretty girls, handsome and cosey country residences, neat and tasteful churches, and a fine large, breezy summer hotel, on a broad green, well shaded lawn, looking down the broad river to

The far horizon of the boundless sea.

And this house, like many other quiet and comfortable places on these waters, has had and is having a good run of summer custom, notwithstanding the uncertainties of the money market. Within two hours of New York by the Port Monmouth Railroad (at seventy-five cents), and within three h