MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE AT NEW YORK.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

WE now present our usual statement, bringing forward the total movement of certain leading articles of produce at this port up to the 1st of June. It will be seen that there is a large gain in the arrivals of breadstuffs, but a falling off in the receipts of most provisions and hog products

Receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at New York during the first five months of the year —

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Ashes bbls	2,317	2,274	1,953
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat, flour, bbls	697,440	627,241	851,465
Cornmeal, bbls	143,009	131,402	177,089
Wheat, bush	118,360	480,748	3,074,829
Rye, bush	61,112	5,881	268,528
Oats, bush	622,175	393,419	1,652,153
Barley, bush	378,709	258,735	659,932
Peas, bush	285,484	78,031	113,843
Corn, bush	1,395,959	1,299,119	6,878,390
Cotton, bales	331,995	323,437	339,159
Naval Stores—			
Crude turp., bbls	19,005	2,402	3,566
Spirits turp., bbls	13,435	17,413	18,807
Rosin, bbls	163,075	115,804	167,190
Tar, bbls	55,135	9,597	16,208
Pitch, bbls	1,314	2,461	2,302
Provisions—			
Pork, pkgs	84,914	114,779	70,697
Beef, pkgs	44,720	24,651	33,412
Cutmeats, pkgs	89,311	70,902	66,285
Butter, pkgs	152,095	202,609	155,191
Cheese, pkgs	46,996	131,037	141,002
Lard, tcs & bbls	76,323	80,178	64,384
Do. kegs	4,317	6,438	7,649
Whiskey, bbls	35,230	82,541	10,016
Petroleum, pkgs	354,955	353,498	231,923

The shipments to foreign ports show a gain for the most part throughout the whole list, and in some particulars a very decided increase. We annex a comparison of the details.—

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports of certain leading articles of domestic produce for five months of the year :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Ashes—Pots, bbls	2,040	1,145	1,550
Do Pearls, bbls	39	87	8
Beeswax, lbs	131,148	66,597	273,771
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat, flour, bbls	408,177	476,930	387,464
Rye flour, bbls	2,253	6,090	4,263
Cornmeal, bbls	57,848	55,978	87,652
Wheat, bush	188,652	35,969	2,604,379
Rye, bush	171,826	127,357	153,093
Oats, bush	722,173	97,315	38,059
Barley, bush		860,226	
Peas, bush	71,098	123,681	42,141
Corn, bush	2,542,001	3,683,699	3,383,905
Candles, bxs	31,983	27,748	37,612
Coal, tons	13,717	27,786	20,188
Cotton bales	258,329	258,992	202,239
Hay, bales	23,145	10,356	18,338
Hops, bales	669	1,316	254
Naval Stores—			
Crude turp., bbls	11,285	58	200
Spirits turp., bbls	3,983	7,804	3,750
Rosin, bbls	116,735	124,682	162,634
Tar, bbls	13,643	2,987	3,202
Pitch, bbls	986	2,461	1,607
Oils—whale, galls	44,871	202,112	155,676
Do. sperm, galls	67,893	321,849	176,191
Do lard, galls	6,950	53,631	110,193
Do linseed, galls	4,716	3,017	25,659
Provisions—			
Pork, bbls	45,843	40,065	46,966
Beef, bbls	14,492	8,218	11,848
Do tcs	22,449	20,326	87,933
Cutmeats, lbs	24,458,747	16,438,610	21,032,093
Butter, lbs	874,094	2,369,102	454,592
Cheese, lbs	3,627,430	9,679,495	10,436,057
Lard, lbs	13,264,733	16,026,650	22,611,422
Rice, tcs	52	85	220
Do bbls	4,623	4,729	8,005
Tallow lbs	6,740,477	8,474,335	6,668,023
Tobacco, crude, pkgs	42,256	41,180	23,483
Do manuf'd lbs	1,356,099	2,794,881	3,206,016
Whalebone, lbs	304,138	305,833	269,369
Petroleum, galls	11,212,446	11,083,814	17,104,898

The stock here is not very large, and the future shipments will depend in a great degree upon the prices and the consequent inducement to bring supplies from the interior We look for more activity during the ensuing two months.

CROPS ON THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY —Never within the memory of that quoted individual, the oldest inhabitant, did the crops in this section look so promising at a corresponding period of the season Leaving St. Mary's, and till the traveller reaches Ailsa Craig, the view is really charming, the whole country like an ocean of verdure From Craig's to Sarnia, owing to the railway running principally through the rear end of the lots so good a view cannot be obtained but from the occasional glimpses afforded, your correspondent continues the prospect is equally as good in that section. From Widder west, we understand that the fall wheat has suffered severely, but all kinds of spring crops never looked so well If nothing occurs, the crops all through this section will be immense.—*London Free Press.*

THE COAL TRADE.

(From the New York World)

THE gentle hint of the British Minister that Canada has resisted the importunities of Nova Scotia to put a duty of fifty cents a ton on coal imported into the Provinces, can scarcely have much effect on the Congress by whom heavy duties are levied on coal coming into our own country, and who resist the earnest remonstrances of our own people and the obvious dictates of justice and sound policy to admit free of all duty that mineral which, properly considered, is light, heat, and power. Not only are we now necessarily dependent upon it for the common lights of our cities, but throughout a vast and continually increasing region it is becoming our only resource against the life-destroying severity of winter, and the material for preparing our daily food It should be as free as sunshine for all. As the producer of steam, the great motive power of the world—its enhanced price increases the cost of every article made by steam power and places us at increased disadvantage in all our manufacturing and commercial rivalry with the rest of the world. Congress could scarcely be so dull as not to see this, if its members permitted themselves to think at all on the subject, and would deliberate upon the interests of the people instead of taxing the multitude for the benefit of a few coal-mining capitalists.

The fear lest the market in Canada for the coal of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio may be closed up by the supply of Nova Scotian coal to Western Canada, will affect those who are interested in it until the blow strikes them, and it is not likely they will make such exertion in Congress until that time comes. Nor does it seem that the proposed Canadian duty of fifty cents a ton will have much influence on the relative proportions of American and Nova Scotian coal used in Western Canada, now called "Ontario" The distance from the nearest American mines to the populous regions of "Ontario" is several hundreds of miles less than that from Nova Scotia, and fifty cents a ton will not carry the coal so great a distance up the stream of the St. Lawrence. But a tax on our coal would aid the revenue of Canada, while it would to some slight extent increase the use of Nova Scotian coal in regions far down the St. Lawrence, and might thus proportionally conciliate the good-will of the people of that province who have hitherto been anxious to secede from the New Dominion, alleging as their chief reason, their dislike of the pro cettionist fiscal policy of the Canadians. We cannot counsel our neighbours to pay this price for Nova Scotian contentment.

A higher duty would exclude the coal of Ohio and Pennsylvania, but it would be flagrantly unjust to the people of "Ontario"—not more so than the tariff of the United States is to our people but they are led into grave financial errors by skilful playing upon the animus engendered by the old revolutionary war. The Canadians will scarcely surrender their good sense to any similar prejudice, and be made to believe that it is best for them in their hyperborean country to be supplied with coal at high instead of low prices.

The gist of the whole case is this —Both in Canada and the United States certain regions are remote from coal formations in territories of their respective countries, but quite near to ample supplies from the other side of the frontier. Shall both of us agree to carry our coal a few hundred miles further for the sake of not buying it from our neighbour? We, on the Southern side of the frontier, do this already, but it will not do the Canadians much good to follow a bad example

TRADE AND FINANCES IN THE U. S.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.)

IT is probable that no great amount of disappointment has been occasioned by the general inactivity of the spring and summer trade. It has been apparent for some time that no marked improvement would take place in advance of the ingathering of the new crops, and before the issue of the Presidential election Hence business men generally are not taken by surprise They looked for a certain degree of inactivity, and the only regret is that they were not disappointed. But the results would have been a great deal more disastrous if the mercantile community had been less sagacious. As matters now stand they are in a position to tide over the difficulties occasioned by a limited demand for goods. Their obligations are narrowed down to an extent proportionate to the contraction of business, and, as a general thing there is very little indebtedness at the present time. Merchants and manufacturers have only a comparatively small amount of goods on hand; and business generally is limited to the supply of the considerably diminished demand for commodities for immediate consumption

That the summer trade will be marked by the dullness of the winter and spring now seems to be entirely probable. The unusually late and cold spring has both delayed and checked the promise of the ordinary summer activity. Business will succumb to the influences of hot weather and politics, and may be only expected to resume its sway when the doubts respecting the harvest and the issue of the Presidential election shall have been removed. In the mean time, there is nothing in the immediate future to excite apprehension. The country is going through the process ordeal that can alone dispel existing difficulties Once more it is consuming less than it produces, and stands in a favorable position for resuming a new career of prosperity when a new harvest and the approaching settlement of our financial problems shall have imparted the substantial elements of wealth and confidence.

The ease in the money market is both a result and an evidence of the general inactivity of business The supply of capital is greater than the demand No money is required for new enterprises, and borrowers and lenders confine themselves to operations that promise certain results. Hence the rate of interest has fell below the rates that can be obtained from government investments, and there is a steady increase in the prices of bonds The stock market has been more active during the last week in this line of investments than during any period since the war, and there is no reason to anticipate that there will be any reduction in the present market prices for some time to come. In a few weeks, when the conversion of the seven-thirties sha'l have been completed, the volume of Government bonds will have reached the maximum. There will not only be no new supplies of coin interest bonds, but the process of reduction will commence. Nothing but the most inexcusable financial blunders can prevent the Government from soon commencing the liquidation of the principal of the debt, by such means as the terms upon which it was contracted may render practicable.

That money will continue to be easy for some time to come may be reasonably expected During the first week in July a total of not less than \$70,000,000 will be disbursed in the shape of interest on Government bonds, and dividends of the great financial, railroad, and manufacturing corporations. All this money will require investment in some shape, so that we are likely to have an abundant supply of capital for some time to come, or at least during the early summer months.

COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(From the Commercial Bulletin.)

THE sound commercial prosperity of San Francisco is illustrated by the returns of the trade and commerce of that city during the first quarter of the current year. Although the winter season usually exhibits a falling off in general trade, yet a comparison with the returns for the corresponding period in preceding years shows substantial progress, and an active business energy that promises well for the future. Our limits preclude us from giving more than a brief outline of the aggregate results. The returns, however, will enable the reader to form an idea of the growth and development of the New York of the Pacific coast The figures, it will be remembered, represent specie values.

The foreign import trade exhibits only a slight increase on the returns for the corresponding quarter in 1867, and amounted to \$4,000,000 during the quarter. The customs duties amounted on these imports to \$2,020,693, an increase of a quarter of a million dollars on the corresponding period in the preceding year. The value of the domestic imports from the Atlantic ports, via Panama, is estimated at \$11,647,000 in currency. For the freight re... by sailing vessels, via Cape Horn, there ar... ...ect data, but they probably equal the value received by the Isthmus The quantity amounted to 61,000 tons, of which 13 000 tons were coal, and the balance consisted of hardware, dry goods, agricultural implements, tobacco and general merchandise.

The receipts of treasure at the port from all sources during the quarter were as follows:

From California and Nevada	\$ 8,954,062
From coastwise ports, north and south, including British Columbia	705,404
Imports foreign	341,060
Total receipts	\$10,000,516
Same quarter in 1867	11,302,836
Decrease in 1868	\$ 1,302,320

To these gold receipts may be added about ten per cent. of specie brought or sent to the port by private individuals from the interior, and twenty per cent. of coastwise receipts, the whole reaching an aggregate of not less than thirteen millions. Of this the exports amounted to \$10,640 000. To New York were shipped \$8,930,000; \$1,243,000 to Asia, and the balance to other markets. The Sub-Treasurer also shipped \$2 000,000 of coin duties on account of the general Government at Washington, and \$250,000 were shipped to Alaska on private account.

The shipping trade is quite respectable for a port that did not have a single vessel a score years ago. San Francisco is now in regular steam communication with Europe, the Atlantic States, Australia, China, Japan Central and South America. This is exclusive of the large steamer business of the coast, and with Oregon and Sitka. Some of the vessels are first-class ocean steamers Exclusive of the coasting steamers 36 large ocean steamers, with 61 683 of tonnage, entered at the port during the quarter 101 sailing vessels arrived during the quarter, and all of them readily found engagements. During the quarter 11,908 passengers arrived by sea, an increase of more than double on the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

The grain trade though of increasing importance, can only be briefly summarized. The shipments of wheat and flour during the nine months of the current harvest year amounted to 233 000 tons, valued at \$10,000,000 in specie. This grain was shipped on 154 vessels, exclusive of the grain sent by steamer via Panama. The increased value of the grain exports on the corresponding period in the preceding harvest year, is \$4,000,000. It is probable that the increase next year will be in a much larger ratio It is estimated that the wheat crop of California for the current year will amount to 20,000,000 bushels; barley, 10,000,000; and oats, 2,000,000 This immense crop, added to the increasing products from Oregon, a large portion of which must flow through San Francisco will still further increase the trade of that port, indeed, it is feared, that the tonnage will prove insufficient for the export of grain.