BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 11 WALL STREET.

DIBBLE & HOWARD, BANKERS & BROKERS;

Government Bonds of all kinds, State and City Bonds, Municipals, Gold and Silver bonds and sold on commission. Interest Coupons and Dividends collected.

C. & G. Woodman, 39 PINE STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COLONIAL LAND BONDS, &C., Advances made upon approved securities and Interest allowed on deposits.


Wilson, Callaway & Co., Bankers and Commission Merchants, 31 Broad Street, New York. Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants and Brokers allowed 4 per cent. on choice stocks, and 3 1/2 per cent. on all other. Correspondence solicited.


Bankers and Brokers, LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS, EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS. STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

James G. King's Sons, 54 William Street.

B. Murray, Jr., BROKER IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES, 5 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Jos. F. Larkin & Co., BANKERS, CINCINNATI.

Barstow, Edye & Co., BANKERS & BROKERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 29 TO NO. 36 BROAD STREET, OFFICE NO. 16. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed upon deposit of Gold and Currency subject to sight drafts. Gold loaned to Merchants and Bankers upon favorable terms.

Warren Kidder & Co., BANKERS, No. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Orders for stocks, Bonds, and Gold promptly executed. Four percent. interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Gelston & Bussing, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 8 WALL STREET. All orders received our Personal Attention.

George Farnham, COMMISSION PAPER, Also, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD EXCHANGE AND GOLD ON COMMISSION. 45 Pine Street, New York.

Cohen & Hagen, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION, SPECIE, AND UNITS OF THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES. No. 1 Wall Street.

T. A. Hoyt, GOLD AND EXCHANGE BROKER, 36 NEW AND 36 BROAD STREETS, NEW YORK.

Van Schaick & Co., & No. 10 Wall Street, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Bankers and Brokers, BELL, FARIS & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 76 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Members of the Stock, Gold and Government Boards, Dealers in Government and other Securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of Gold and Currency subject to check at sight.


Drake Brothers, STOCK BROKERS AND BANKERS, No. 14 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Buy and sell on Commission Government Securities, Gold, Bullion, and State Stocks and Bonds, Exchange, Telegraphic, Express, Coal, Petroleum, and Mining Stocks. Interest and gold received on deposit subject to demand in gold and interest in money. 0 per cent. promptly Executed.


T. A. Hoyt, GOLD AND EXCHANGE BROKER, 36 NEW AND 36 BROAD STREETS, NEW YORK.

Van Schaick & Co., & No. 10 Wall Street, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Tenth National Bank. Capital.................$1,000,000.


J. E. Strong, Cashier.
Southern Bankers.

National Bank of the Republic,
50 & 31 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Capital: $1,000,000

Forbes was well known to Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

Directors:

Joseph T. Bailey, Edward R. Orav, William Evans,
Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Osgood Welsh,
Samuel A. Blythman, Peter A. Hoyt,
William H. Shaw.

WASHINGTON.

First National Bank of Washington,
H. D. COOK (of Cook & Fanning, Wm. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier).


To buy and sell all issues of Government securities on the most favorable terms, and to care specially to business connected with the several departments of the government.

Full information with regard to Government loans at all times meticulously furnished.

DON'T MISS, J. A. MABRY, DON'T BROKEK.

R. H. MAURY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.

No. 1014 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, Va.
Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, etc., bought and sold on commission.

EF Depository receives and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

R. H. MAURY, N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILY & CO.

Charles D. Carr & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
AUGUSTA, GA.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITTED FOR.

T. H. McMahen & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign Securities,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Special attention given to Collections of all kinds, paying prompt and reliable correspondents at all accessible points in the State, and special rates charged.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN EIGHT BUSINESS HOURS.

REPRODUCE TO:

Banks, Brokers and Dealers in Sterling and Foreign Exchange.

Burke & Co.,
BANKERS,
54 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

Collections and remittances promptly attended to.

SOUTHERN BANK Notes.

EDWIN Q. BELL,
BANKER AND BROKER,
In Southern Securities and Bank Bills.

5 & 9 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

Conner & Wilson,
No. 2 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.
BANKERS AND DEALERS

In FOREIGN DOMESTIC EXCHANGE SPECIE.

Biographical Sketch

James A. Dupee, James Beck, Henry Ray

Ducep, Beck & Sayles,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Western Bankers.

J. W. Ellis, President. Lewis Worthington, Vice-President,
G. J. Mitchell, Cashier.

The First National Bank of Cincinnati.

Collections made on all points WEST and SOUTH, and collected in Cash or Bank Notes, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $250,000.


GILMORE, DUNLAP & CO.,
108 & 110 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCERTAINTY BANK NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and remitted for on all accessible points.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

FOR SALE.

The Marine Company
OF CHICAGO.

J. Young Scammon, President. Robert Reid, Manager.

General Bankers and Collections Promptly attended to.

Established 1849.

HASKELL & CO.,
Bankers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Bankers in Government, Sterling, Gold and Exchange. Collections made on all accessible points and promptly remitted for at current rates of exchange.

L. A. Benoist & Co.,
Bankers,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Also, drafts on London and Paris for sale.

Second National Bank.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital: $200,000. Surplus: $150,000.

Attention given to the business of correspondents.

B. D. Jones, Cashier.

J. B. Chappell, Treasurer.

H. J. Rouns, Secretary.

B. C. Clark, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Denver,

DENVER REAL ESTATE

of the C. & E. Authorized Capital - $300,000.

Paid in Capital - $250,000.

Transfer a General Banking Business of Blocks and F. O. DENVER COLORADO.

CITIZENS' UNION BANK,
(Charged by the State of Tennessee.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Stocks of all States and Territories of the Union. Boeing the United States, Shelby County, and Memphis Banks, at usual discount. Particular attention paid to Collections.

Eastern Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
114 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

HILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

Commercial Credit.

The purchase of Merchants' Bills due in England and the Continent. Travellers' Credit for the use of Travellers abroad.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.


L. P. Morton & Co.,
Bankers,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Sterling Exchange.

At Sight or Five Days; also, Charters Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers' Use, on

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.,
20 Old Broad Street, London,

AND THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

All in the principal towns and cities of Europe and the East.

Telegraphic orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds in London and New York.

Lev P. Morton,
CHARLES H. MILNER,
WALTER H. BURNS,
H. CHASE OAKLEY.

VERMILY & CO.,
BANKERS.

No. 44 Wall Street, New York.

Correspondents and correspondents at every line of all lines of United States Stocks including

6 Per Cent Bonds of 1861.
6 Per Cent 9% Bonds of 1863.
7 1/2 Per Cent Bonds of 1865.
3 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds.
7-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3rd series.
4 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

Liberal Advances made on Government Stocks to Bankers and Bankers.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 and 1865 Bought and Sold.

GARTH, FISHER & HARDY,
BANKERS,
No. 15 NEW STREET.

Successors to Garth, Fisher & Co., and Henry O. Hardy.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., Bought and sold at the "regular" Board of Brokers and at the Gold Exchange in person or on commission.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold.

E. S. Munroe & Co.,
20 BROADWAY & NEW YORK.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Stocks.

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency, and also on Foreign and Domestic Stocks. Exchange, Government Stock and Foreign Loans—where all orders will be promptly attended to.

John Bloodgood & Co.,
28 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Government and Other Securities.

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency, and also in Government Stocks, and other Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold.

Hedden, Winchester & Co.
NO. 8 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Banks and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold at market rates on commission only. Interest allowed on balances. Collections made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase and delivery of gold and Raiy—any amount of account of country banks and bankers.

JOSIAH HEDDEN,
ISAAC C. BARROCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

John Munroe & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCHRIB, PARIS.

John Munroe & Co.,
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Issuers of Letters of Credit to all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

J. COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts.,
New York.

No. 114 South 3d Street,
Philadelphia.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have this day opened an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.

Mr. Edward Donax, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, Mr. R. C. Flanders, of our Washington house, and Mr. P. T. Cook, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase, sale, and exchange of government securities of all classes; for orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, and gold, and to all business of National Banks.

March 1, 1866.

The Chronicle.

THE CHRONICLE.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

MAUSSIG, FISHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates.

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES;

Sold to account from MERCHANTS, BANKERS, and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to trade discount.

Make Collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the Purchase or sale of Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

S. G. & C. WARD,
AGENTS FOR HABING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK;

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTON,
BANKERS,
No. 18 AND 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Receive Deposits in Currency and Gold, and allow Interest at the Rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on daily balances which may be checked for at sight.

Will purchase and sell Gold, Bonds and Stocks strictly and only on Commission.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. ALL VALUES.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 BROADWAY AND 6 WALL STREET.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES;

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to the terms at which we negotiate with Merchants and Bankers for favorable terms.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities.
No. 118 NASSAU STREET,
New York, and at all market rates.

Per cent. Bonds of 1861; Ten-Forties.

Five-Cent.

Seven-Ten Scents, all series;

Sixth.

Registered Interest Collected and Cashed without charge.

The Notes, all together, in the same for the new consolidated -Bonds, or on terms advantageous for the holders.

Merchants and Importers supplied with coin for custom-house refund; for orders for purchase or sale of all miscellaneous commodities at the highest prevailing rate. Mail telegrams received, and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & Co.

POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
(Boans, Brown Bros. & Co.'s new building,
256 & 258 W. STREETH, NEW YORK,
Sky and Bell Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities;
Accumulation of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants receives all kinds of securities in the first and best condition, to which they are subject to check at sight.

Telegraphic quittages forwarded to correspondents.

References: James Brown, Esq., of Macon, Georgia; James Houston, President of the Chemical National Bank; James H. Banker, B.

New York, Vice-President of the Bank of New York, N.

P. D. ROODGE, R. B. HAWETTS,
N. P. BUCKLIN.

P. D. RODGE & Co.,
No. 21 Wall Street, N.Y.,
(PETTY, HAWETTS & Co., Merchants, Alle.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Gold, Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Com

mission.

PARTicular attention given to the purchase, sale and

purchase of all Southern and Miscellaneous Securities.

Collections made on all points.

Interest allowed on Balances.

WINSLow, LANIER & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Jane Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers, available in all parts of Europe.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CORNERS OF FIFTH AND MAJESTIC STS.,
CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS.

For the use of Travellers abroad and in the United States.

Available in all the principal cities of the world; also, for

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

No 5 Nassau Street, New York, according to the

FIRST MORTGAGE OUTFIT OF THE

THE CENTRAL Pacific Railroad Co.,

This Company is constructed, under the patronage of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

the whole will be opened for public subscription at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.

Mr. Edward Donax, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, Mr. R. C. Flanders, of our Washington house, and Mr. P. T. Cook, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase, sale, and exchange of government securities of all classes; for orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, and gold, and to all business of National Banks.

March 1, 1866.
THE CHRONICLE

[July 27, 1867.

Dividends.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall Street.

Cash Capital .......................... $500,000.
Cash Surplus .................................. 129,492.

Cash Assets, July 1, 1867 ........................... $629,192.

The Board of Directors have this day resolved that a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT. 

on the business of the year ending June 30, 1867, be declared, and that certificates be issued to customers entitled thereto, on and after August 14, 1867; and that interest is allowed on advances made on such certificates to the date of payment.

TEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.,
payable on and after July 15, both free of Government tax, to holders of certificates of this Company, payable on demand.

W. M. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Long Island Insurance Co.
No. 48 Wall Street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Stockholders' Dividend of 7% per cent. on capital stock. We shall proceed to pay this day before noon the Dividends to holders of the stock for the year ending June 30, 1867. Dividends are payable on and after August 15, 1867.

H. W. THORNE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Treasury,

Having Thirty Years to Run,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

These Bonds are regarded, by savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government Securities.

FOR SALE BY

John J. Cisco & Son,
No. 23 Wall Street.

Interest on City Stocks.

The Interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporations of the City of New York, due and payable August 1st, 1867, will be paid on this day by PETE E. GORE, Collector of the City, at the place of deposit stated in the bank warrants. The Transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1867, at four o'clock P.M.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New York, June 21, 1867.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

Coupons Wanted.

Past due Coupons from the State Bonds of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, Louisiana, and Tennessee; also Messrs. Mankin and Clyde and Charleston Railroad, and Mississippi Central Railroad. Also, Past due Bonds of North Carolina and Georgia Bonds.

BOUGHT BY

Ragland, Weich & Co.,
14 NEW ST., under Gold Exchange.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

Interest Six per cent. Lawful Money.

The saving of Savings Bank and other Institutions is invited to invest these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investment.

For sale by

Dabney, Morgan & Co.

Bankers and Brokers.

Jacquelin & De Coppet,
No. 28 NEW STREET, N.Y.

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, 

Municipal, and 

Government Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Joseph E. Jacquelin, Henry De Coppet.

Bankers and Brokers.
The National Bank Reports for April...

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle is issued every Saturday morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, with the latest news up to midnight Friday.

Terms of Subscription—Payable in Advance.

For one year... $10

For six months... 6.00

By arrangement with the publishers of the Daily Bulletin we are enabled to furnish our subscribers with that paper at the reduced price of $4 per annum, making the price of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, $14 for one year, and $8 for six months.

This is paid by the subscriber of his own particular desire, or by the Cashier if the amount is $10.00 or over in advance.


No Soliciting Agents make no collections.

The national Bank Reports for April.

The aggregates of the quarterly bank statements appear in a tabular form upon another page, and we have again to felicitate Mr. Hulburd on the promptitude with which he has given them to the public. The condition of the banks shows in some instances a decided improvement over previous reports.

The national Bank Reports for April.

The aggregates of the quarterly bank statements appear in a tabular form upon another page, and we have again to felicitate Mr. Hulburd on the promptitude with which he has given them to the public. The condition of the banks shows in some instances a decided improvement over previous reports.

There are very few points in the present statement which require special attention. The principal feature is the decline in the private deposits which have fallen to a lower point than they have been at since January, 1866.

The aggregate of these deposits is 510 millions, against 555 millions in January last, and 565 millions in the previous October. It is a very good rule admitting of but few exceptions, that the deposits and the currency of our country banks should bear a constant relation to each other, and that in sound financing the currency of a bank should rather fall short of, than exceed the aggregate of its deposits. In the great cities the currency of any bank will fall very far short of the amount of its deposits, but in the country banks the currency line should never exceed the deposit line. The danger of violating this rule obviously rests with the banks in the country, and we may see by an inspection of the bank returns of the different States, how far the distribution of our currency is from perfection. It will be seen, for example, that while in New England the banks have more currency than deposits, in every State out of New England the reverse is true. In the distribution of new currency to new banks it would be a wise policy to keep this in mind, and the principle might be with propriety established, that in no State where the aggregate currency of the banks exceeds the aggregate deposits, should new currency be under any pretext whatever, awarded to a new bank.

Turning to the public deposits, we find their amount to be almost 30 millions, to secure which 58 millions of bonds are held in Washington. Hence, it is clear how inaccurate were the reports put in circulation some time ago that the depositary banks do not give ample security. We are assured that, under no circumstances, is a bank allowed to hold government funds in excess of the bonds deposited in Washington, and that in every case there is almost always an excess of the other way. Some further changes are no doubt desirable in the depositary system, but it cannot be denied that Mr. McCulloch has greatly improved it since his accession to office. It might even be added that scarcely any practicable and really desirable improvement has ever been proposed which he has not attempted to put in operation. We have frequently exposed the weak points of the depositary system, and it is only fair to acknowledge the correction of faults and the removal of abuses.

The only other point we have space to notice is the falling off in the reserve of specie, of which the banks hold only 10 millions, against 16 millions in January, 1867, and 17 millions in January, 1866. The reserve of greenbacks is 92 millions, against 104 millions three months ago. Whether any banks are defaulter{s on their aggregate reserve of all kinds we cannot tell, since this information is not, as it should be, required to be announced by the Comptroller to the public.

The Latest Scares in Wall Street.

On Thursday we had a new illustration of the extreme sensitiveness and expectant mobility of the public confidence as exhibited in our money market. Toward the close of bank hours a report got abroad that some bank in this city was a loser by defalcation. The amount was variously stated at from $100,000 to $500,000, and although the rumor was utterly without confirmation, it produced, for the moment, a profound impression. Government bonds were pressed for sale at declinating rates, railroad shares fell 1½ per cent., and a temporary panic seemed for a short time to be imminent. In an hour or two, however, as no evidence whatever could be got at, and as the name even of the bank which was the...
alleged sufferer was not forthcoming, the story fell into meri-
=ted discredit, and in the stock market everything revived as
swiftly as it had drooped. In all probability the perpa-
trors of this "smart piece of bear strategy" will, as usual,
escape detection. But the incident is not unworthy of some
notice as it passes away.
And, in the first place, there is no doubt whatever that
petty defalcations are continually occurring in our financial
institutions. Speculation is rife. Poor men grow to be
millionaires, and young men in confidential positions are
dazzled by the shimmer of newly acquired wealth. A
frenzy for prodigality and profuse expenditure seems to be
taking the place of the old republican simplicity and frugal
thrift which formerly was our proud character as a nation.
Men spend more and want to earn more. Failing to
obtain a coveted addition to his fixed salary, a young
upright bank officer is tempted to take a "flier" in the stock
market. He ventures, and wins something. He ventures
again, and loses heavily. What is he to do? It is easy
to him to see how he may, by risking other peoples' money
regain his own. He risks it, and if he gets out of his scrapes
it is only to repeat on perhaps a larger scale the hazards
which are sure to eventuate in disgrace to himself, sorrow to
his friends, and mischief to the institution with which he is
associated. Are we trying to spread needless alarm when we
repeat that such things aresecretly going forward and sapping the moral strength of those who ought
to be the great financial leaders of the coming generation?
By no means. Our object is to urge caution, to prevent the
evil, to put a salutary and effective check on wrong
doing; and we do not hesitate to affirm that the banker or
broker or merchant who does not "watch" his clerks vigil-
antly, who does not contrive and set in operation all the
checks and counter-checks which his business admits of with
a view to prevent embezzlement, is in some degree respon-
sible for the frauds which may be developed through his
neglect. If, indeed, we were to go further, and propose that a
confidential clerk or bank teller who gambles in stocks, or
lives prodigally, should be dismissed from a place of trust
which may prove a snare to him, we might support our posi-
tion by reasons equally plausible and obvious.
But secondly there is another quarter of the banks from
which a shock may be administered to public credit and to
the integrity of our financial machinery. A panic
might arise not only from a defalcation in a bank or trust
company as happened here in 1857, but shrewd clever
swindlers may by forgery cause great losses and produce a simi-
lar result. The thrill of vague terror which convulsed Wall
street when the Ketchum frauds came to light will long be
memorable. The cases of Ross, Mayer, and a score of other
defaulters of lesser notoriety will occur to our readers. On
a still smaller scale we have forgeries frequently occurring
against which, as existing safeguards seem to be inefficient,
something more perfect can surely be contrived. And in
this connection it is only right to express our admiration of the
honor and trustworthiness of those who do the mone-
tary and commercial business of this country. The "black
sheep" are few. What is wanted is to get rid of the intru-
ders, or at least to keep their numbers down, and to watch
and guard with care against them.
Finally, the great strength and stability of our monetary
machinery is never probably so conspicuous as when we see
it in time of the greater or lesser panics to which it is ex-
posed. It is in a storm that the behavior of a ship shows
what she is, and it is in a panic that a financial system is put
to the proof. We would not wish for a better argument
with which to silence the croakers, whose sinister prophecies
are again and again repeated only to be again and again re-
futed by the event. The financial system established in this
country has grave faults, but it has also compensations for
those faults. And of these, one is this wonderful elastic
stability which in our numerous panics, however severe, has
never failed to restore equilibrium, and that before the evil
had time to spread far. From the past, then, we may learn
to trust, and although financial trouble may come, and pecula-
tions, forgeries, embezzlements will come, bringing with them
 spasms of public confidence and convulsions in the financial
organism, yet the constitution of the patient is sound to
the core, and speedy convalescence will eventuate in speedy
riddance of the malady.
As to the foundation of the rumor which has suggested
these remarks, several stories are current. One account at-
tributes the rumor to the mysterious losses of certain banks
by forged checks, one of which instruments, for a few hun-
dred dollars, was offered and refused at one of our leading
institutions about the hour when the story was started. An-
other explanation connects it with the swindling operations of
a man who a short time ago opened an account at the
Seventh Ward National Bank of this city and did an active
business for a few days in buying bonds, paying certified
tickets that were good. One morning last week this person
got two checks certified for $600 and for $1,200 respectively.
He then, by a chemical solvent, extracted the word hundred
from each check and substituted the word thousand, making
each check $6,000 and the other $12,000. A third view re-
gards the rumor as arising out of the trouble in the Pequon-
neck bank at Bridport. Whatever may have been its
origin, however, we have satisfaction in the fact that the
rumor lost its power over the market so soon.

FREEDOM OF COMMERCE IN TIME OF WAR.
It has long been a subject of regret that the merchants of
the great nations of Christendom have no common organiza-
tion, by which they can unite in urging their views of such
international questions as occasionally arise affecting the
interests of commerce and trade, in which so vast an amount
of national wealth is invested in modern times. One of
these topics which has been much agitated here and in Europe,
is that of securing on the ocean the safety of peaceful com-
merce in time of war. In the earliest period in our his-
tory as an independent nation, the American idea has
uniformly been, that peaceful commerce was entitled to
be protected to a greater extent than was possible
under the old restrictions, which were so vigilantly guarded
and so rigidly enforced by Great Britain in her maritime
wars and were never relaxed until the outbreak of the con-
test in the Crimea. Since the Convention at Paris settled
what are now regarded as the established principles of inter-
national law in regard to the maritime commerce of belliger-
ents and neutrals, the necessity for a further advance to-
wards freedom has become apparent. And the Chambers of
Commerce of Paris, London, and of several English and
German cities have long had under deliberation various ques-
tions connected with this reform. By one of the Com-
mittees who had the subject in charge it was proposed, a year ago, that an effort should be made to facil-
itate the solution of some of the difficulties involved by
obtaining the co operation and learning the views of the
Chambers of Commerce in the great commercial
cities of this country and Canada. The project was ap-
proved, and a deputation was appointed to visit America
with the necessary credentials. Mr. Alfred Field, the
President-elect of one of the leading Chambers of Commerce
in England, was commissioned to act as the deputation. He
has just completed a quiet and unostentatious official tour of
several months duration, and returned to England on Wed-

The CHRONICLE. 103

Ohio and Mississippi... 814,477 907,965 2,315 3,276 19
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & N.W... 301,263 1,060,113 4,044 3,141 147
St. Louis, Alton and T. Harree... 500,009 415,903 2,392 2,426 64
Toledo, Wabash and Western... 292,474 818,100 1,392 2,721 11
Western Union... 392,992 159,121 2,318 899 417

Total M. quarter... 13,125,376 17,929,672 6,269 2,495 193
Total 1st quarter... 16,363,728 16,071,829 2,498 3,492 539

The total length of the above railroads having been in 1866 7,744, and in 1867 7,334 miles.

With regard to the quarterly summary, the result is a decrease in earnings, as compared with the 2d quarter of 1866, to the extent of $103 per mile of road operated, and since January 1 the decrease has been $242 per mile. This is about 5 per cent. on the aggregate.

These results were better than were anticipated, and the loss has probably been balanced by reduced expenditures. If this has been the case, the net earnings will not be injured, while the coming half year is full of promise and may, from increased business, fully make up the gross totals of the railroad year 1866.

DEBT OF NEW JERSEY

We have lately received the published reports of New Jersey for the past year. From them it appears that the debt of the State at the close of the fiscal year, November 30, 1866, amounted to the sum of $3,395,200, evidenced by certain bonds authorized by law, as follows:

By act of May 10, 1861, the Governor and Treasurer, for war purposes, were directed to borrow, on the issue of 6 per cent. bonds (except from taxation), none of which were to be made payable at a later date than January 1, 1885, not exceeding $2,000,000. Under this act the following issues were made and were outstanding at the date mentioned:

Due Jan. 1. Amount. 1867... $40,000 1868... $100,000 1869... $100,000 1870... $100,000 1871... $100,000 1872... $100,000 1873... $100,000 1874... $100,000

—total outstanding $1,788,000.

By a supplementary act, approved March 24, 1863, the same officials were authorized to borrow, for like purposes, similar bonds, none of which were to be made payable later than January 1, 1896, an amount not exceeding $1,000,000.

The issues under this act outstanding at date are payable as follows:

Due Jan. 1. Amount. 1867... $100,000 1868... $100,000 1869... $100,000 1870... $100,000 1871... $100,000 1872... $100,000 1873... $100,000 1874... $100,000 1875... $100,000

—total outstanding $1,002,000.

By a further act approved April 14, 1864, the same officials were authorized to borrow for like purposes such sums of money which, with the moneys borrowed under preceding acts, should not exceed $4,000,000, and to issue bonds therefore at 6 per cent., none of which should have a longer time to run than to January 1, 1892. This issue of bonds, however, was not exempted from taxation, and none of them were sold prior to the passage of an act approved April 4, 1866. This latter act stated in its preamble that $4,000,000 had been heretofore appropriated for paying the expenses incident to the suppression of the rebellion; but that not more than $3,000,000 had been borrowed, leaving authority to borrow $1,000,000 more; and since the State was indebted more than $600,000 for expenses incident to said suppression, this act provided that the Governor and Treasurer might borrow the sum of $1,000,000. The outstanding issues under these two laws at the close of the fiscal year were as follows:

Due Jan. 1. Amount. 1867... $100,000 1868... $100,000 1869... $100,000 1870... $100,000 1871... $100,000 1872... $100,000 1873... $100,000 1874... $100,000

—total outstanding $300,000.

Thus the $4,000,000 authorized only $3,395,200 have been issued. The first law passed upon this subject (that of
1861), provided that not more than $100,000 thereof of principal money, should be made payable in any one year. The same provision was found in the supplementary act of 1863, except that in the latter it is enabled the part of the principal should be paid before 1886, and the further provision of 1864 declares that not more than $200,000 of the principal authorized by its provisions should be made payable in any one year, and no part thereof before 1897. It follows therefore that these bonds, which compose the evidences of the State debt, are payable in installments, and at different times between the year 1865 and the year 1902. The payment of interest and principal as they become due is made the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from the moneys of the Fund furnished them by the Treasurer, whose duty it is to pay over to them all moneys raised by law, and received by him for the purpose of liquidating the principal and interest of this bond debt. The three first installments of the principal (those of Jan. 1, 1863-66 and '67) have been already paid from the Sinking Fund, the chief resource of which is the proceeds of a general tax of $280,000 a year on the property within the State.

The population of New Jersey, by the census taken in 1865, was 773,700, being an increase in five years of 101,671, the population in 1860 having been 672,029. Taking the debt as it stood on the 30th November, 1866, at $3,895,200, the distributive share to each inhabitant appears to be about $4.39 per capita.

By an act approved March 21, 1866, the counties, cities, towns, townships and other municipal corporations of the State were directed to prepare and forward to the Comptroller a succinct statement, properly certified, of all moneys expended by them for the purposes of the late war. Circumstantial evidence of this act, transmitted under date of March 30, 1866, to all such corporations, requesting returns on the subject before May 1. With few exceptions the reports were made, and, excluding those not reporting, the aggregate amount of moneys paid, or indebtedness incurred on account thereof, was found to be $23,417,988 77, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Amount. Per capita.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>91,348</td>
<td>$169,100 60 11 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>74,820</td>
<td>$179,060 6 60 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>40,070</td>
<td>$180,240 6 41 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>26,404</td>
<td>$224,460 6 73 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape May</td>
<td>23,611</td>
<td>$352,120 6 69 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>36,923</td>
<td>$353,720 6 91 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>46,513</td>
<td>$363,820 6 74 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>32,124</td>
<td>$406,380 6 68 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>53,820</td>
<td>$432,310 6 92 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>40,725</td>
<td>$446,190 6 78 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>81,470</td>
<td>$473,890 6 94 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>21,960</td>
<td>$481,000 6 39 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>36,320</td>
<td>$677,270 6 76 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>14,262</td>
<td>$172,380 6 58 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>24,864</td>
<td>$188,180 6 70 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>29,160</td>
<td>$278,340 6 23 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>27,850</td>
<td>$253,700 6 58 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>29,950</td>
<td>$414,830 6 75 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>11,490</td>
<td>$121,140 6 48 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>31,025</td>
<td>$252,930 6 92 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>723,200</td>
<td>$3,417,988 77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This total represents the moneys absolutely contributed by the towns, counties &c., for the purposes of war, which added to the State debt $3,895,200, shows the entire contributions of New Jersey for the purposes mentioned. This is $34 70 per capita, varying in each locality; or reckoning five persons to a family, as the average, would make 173.50 to each head of a family. The interest on this amount at 6 per cent is $1,010,591 60, a year, or $2.05 per capita. By an additional dollar per head annually, successively placed at compound interest as a sinking fund, the principal amount may be liquidated in thirty-four years.

The total valuation of the State, as $467,918,324. The State debt in relation to this valuation, is as $267 to every $100 and the local debt as $25.01 to every $100, or together $52.73 to every $100. This is by no means burdensome to a wealthy and industrious people.
The financial condition of the company at the close of each year, as appears on the general Balance Sheet, is summed up in the following statement of liabilities and profits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New raw rails</th>
<th>New steel rails</th>
<th>Receded rails</th>
<th>Rails repaired</th>
<th>New cross timbers</th>
<th>Pant's accounts</th>
<th>Joint bolts &amp; nuts &amp;c.</th>
<th>Stock of iron</th>
<th>Total liabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3,487</td>
<td>3,725</td>
<td>3,291</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>15,120</td>
<td>19,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>3,487</td>
<td>3,725</td>
<td>3,291</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>15,120</td>
<td>19,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>3,487</td>
<td>3,725</td>
<td>3,291</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>15,120</td>
<td>19,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>3,487</td>
<td>3,725</td>
<td>3,291</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>15,120</td>
<td>19,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>3,487</td>
<td>3,725</td>
<td>3,291</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>15,120</td>
<td>19,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Against which are charged as follows, viz.:

- Road and Dock... | $6,494 | $10,124 | $196,130 | $26,950 | $16,950 | $26,950 | $26,950 | $26,950 | $26,950
- Total profits, &c... | 4,919,320 | 4,654,320 | 3,238,320 | 4,015,420 | 3,683,520 | 4,015,420 | 4,015,420 | 4,015,420 | 4,015,420

The net earnings, as above, are the gross earnings less operating expenses, and before any deduction is made for taxes or extraordinary accounts.

The market price of the stock of the company (for each month) is stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>205.00</td>
<td>210.00</td>
<td>215.00</td>
<td>220.00</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>230.00</td>
<td>235.00</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>245.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>255.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>260.00</td>
<td>265.00</td>
<td>270.00</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>280.00</td>
<td>285.00</td>
<td>290.00</td>
<td>295.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>305.00</td>
<td>310.00</td>
<td>315.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Chronicle

[July 27, 1867]

In American Securities the leading feature is a rapid advance in the value of Erie Railway shares. Since the commencement of the week the quotations have improved to the extent of 11 per cent., owing to purchases on New York account. Illinois Central, in consequence of the announcement of the dividend, have ruled firm, and have improved their quotations 5 per cent. The shares have been quoted as high as 72½ to 73½, and the quotations have ruled firm. United States Fire twenty bonds close at 73½ to 73½; Atlantic and Great Western Railway debentures 20 to 22, do Consolidated Mortgage bonds 20 to 22, Erie Railway shares 43 to 46; and Illinois Central 49 to 51. The annexed statement shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal American Securities each day during the week:

London. Money Market.—Money is superabundant in London, and the Bank of England has reduced its rate to 2 per cent. Outside large sums have been offered at 11 per cent. without acceptance. Stocke, under these circumstances, continue buoyant. The following shows the closing prices of consols and certain American Securities on each day of the past week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
<td>72½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The closing quotations for U.S. 6s at Frankfurt were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—The market has been steady on the whole, but prices have fallen a fraction from the highest. At the close, however, there was an improvement and a better feeling prevailed. The following were the daily closing prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liverpool Produce Markets.—Petroleum has been active for the last half of the week and advanced to 1a. 4d., being now higher than for many months past. Tallow has been irregular, and varies 1s. 6d. on the week, but closed at the highest 44s. 8d., being an advance of 1s. from the previous day's price. No change in the other specified commodities. The quotations at the close of each day were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following are the quotations for metals:

- Iron (S. & S. B.) opened Jan. 20, 30 30 30 30
- Tin (Cuba & B.) opened Jan. 20, 30 30 30 30

Consols for money have declined 4, and are now quoted at 94. U. S. Bonds (5-20%) are selling at 72 1/16. Illinois Central shares at 76. Erie shares at 491—almost showing a retrogression from the prices of yesterday. Atlantic & Great Western consolidated bonds closed at 37 1/4.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool aggregated for the week 72,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 697,000 bales, of which 362,000 are American. The sales of May open up 10,000 bales, and the market is firmer but without change from previous quotations.

The weather continues unfavorable but there is no reportable change in the breadstuff market.

Provisions are quoted as yesterday. Cheese, however is 1, higher.

The produce market is without change.

The London Produce and Metal Market is steady and without material change in quotations.

The arrival of the raft "Neeporah," at Southport from New York, Jan 6, is reported. All well.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable decrease both in dry goods and in general merchandise, the total being only $5,750,456, against $4,611,576 last week, and $1,011,793 the previous week. The exports are $3,923,924 this week against $3,823,659 last week, and $5,075,979 the previous week. The export of cotton the past week were 5,797 bales, against 8,690 bales last week.

The following is a statement of the exports for New York week ending for (dry goods) July 19, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 20:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value (In Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>7,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>9,094,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Europe</td>
<td>48,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>40,208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value of exports from this port to different countries (exclusive of special) for the past week, and since January 1, is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value (In Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>9,094,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>7,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland &amp; Belgium</td>
<td>2,363,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other N. Europe</td>
<td>624,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>48,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>40,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>40,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>40,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other S. America</td>
<td>1,330,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. A. Colonies</td>
<td>1,214,124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following shows the exports of the port from New York:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending July 20, 1867</th>
<th>Value (In Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 19—St. Elna, Liverpool</td>
<td>American gold 40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th—St. Alex, Liv—American gold 40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th—St. Louis, Mo—Mexican gold 10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th—St. Louis, Mo—Foreign coin 300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st—Bark Tissdall—American gold 155,003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd—St. Georges, Hav—American gold 100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for the week</td>
<td>$2,400,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total since Jan. 1, 1867</td>
<td>$31,188,458</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following shows the imports of special at this port during the past week as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending July 19—St. Arizona, AspinIU</th>
<th>Value (In Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18th—St. Louis, Mo—Silver bars 10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th—St. Louis, Mo—Silver coin 10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th—St. Louis, Mo—Silver coin 10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st—St. Louis, Mo—American gold 155,003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd—St. Louis, Mo—American gold 100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total since Jan. 1, 1867</td>
<td>$2,400,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following gives a view of the weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom Houses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending July 19—St. Arizona, AspinIU</th>
<th>Value (In Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total since Jan. 1, 1867</td>
<td>$2,400,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows the following charges: Decrease, coin and bullion, $1,026,000; bills discounted, $50,000; private deposits, $1,240,000; advances, $240,000. Increase, government deposits, $20,000; notes in circulation, 62,000. As usual at this period there is a considerable decrease in the coin and bullion, but it is not of import-ante whatever, considering the extent of the recent influx. The demand for discounts shows no revival.

The following will be found in the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending July 19, 1867</th>
<th>Value (In Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 19—St. Elna, Liverpool</td>
<td>American gold 40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th—St. Alex, Liv—American gold 40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th—St. Louis, Mo—Mexican gold 10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th—St. Louis, Mo—Foreign coin 300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total since Jan. 1, 1867</td>
<td>$31,188,458</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUSINESS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGES.

The following statement shows the description and number of shares sold at the Regular and Open Boards conjunctly on each day and for the week ending Friday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Shares</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
<th>Mon.</th>
<th>Tues.</th>
<th>Wed.</th>
<th>Thurs.</th>
<th>Fri.</th>
<th>Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railroad shares, etc.</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chicago & Alton, &c. | 300 | 200 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Chic. & Quincy &c. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Chic. & Rock. & Pacific. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Chic. & Col. & Can. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Columbus, Ohio | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Del., Lackawanna & W. N. Ry. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Keokuk, Ill. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Kirkville | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
Lackawanna, &c. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |

United States Securities.—The abundance of money and the low rates realized upon call loans keeps up a demand for Government securities, and the late high prices for this class of securities are, upon the whole, maintained. Considering the present high quotations for all descriptions of Governments, any further material advance in quotations is not to be anticipated, and the changes are consequent unimportant, corresponding to the slight fluctuations in supply and demand from day to day. There is a partial feeling of mistrust, lest with any adverse change in the money market there should be a sudden decline in prices; this apprehension keeps the market sensitive. There is doubtless a large class of holders who are ready to sell out the moment they think that prices have touched the highest point; so that when the market does show a downward turn the decline may be some what severe and sudden.

During the week the transactions on foreign account have not been large. The London market appears to be fairly supplied, and the decline in Five-twenties from 73 to 723 has been unfavorable to shipments. At the same time, the abundance of money at London, and the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount are in favor of speculative shipments, and encourage among foreign dealers the hope of higher prices abroad.

The following are the closing prices of leading securities, compared with preceding weeks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>Previous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>148.66</td>
<td>148.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>149.50</td>
<td>149.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Montic Market.—In money there has been no change of moment since our last report. The week opened with slight changes in the averages of the banks, and the abundance of unemployed funds has continued without change. There has been, during the week, a slight movement of currency Westward, but not in amount sufficient to make its effect upon the market at all apparent. Both at Chicago and Cincinnati exchange on New York is selling below par, but at the present high prices the broad-stuff is not likely that the crop movement will draw any large amount of currency Westward.

The banks, at the period of their last statement, held a legal tender reserve of $2 per cent, against 33 per cent at the same period of last year. A certain amount of this reserve consists of composed notes which are already matured, and on neither the principal nor the interest of which the banks any longer receive interest. It is to be presumed that upon the appearance of indications of a closer money market the banks would present these compounds for redemption, which would bring into their vaults 20 per cent. more currency than is represented by the principal of the notes. A part of the amount would be paid by the banks to bank customers, so far tending to reduce the amount of legal tenders in the banks, but the effect, upon the whole, would be to increase the loans of

[July 27, 1867.]

THE CHRONICLE.
The business at the two stock boards for the current week amounted to 628,167, against the previous week's 388,615 shares. The principal stocks sold were—Chicago and Northwestern, common 62,174, and preferred 36,981; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 40,574; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 15,710; Cleveland & Toledo 9,090; Burlington 116,200; Detroit & Lake Shore 60,700; Hudson River 9,510; Michigan Southern 39,550; Milwaukee & St. Paul 14,386, and preferred 18,883; New York Central 53,242; Ohio & Mississippi ($100) 12,600; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago 34,072; Reading 61,007. The miscellaneous stocks sold amounted to—Coal, 5,240; Minerals, 10,050; Jersey Central 15,560; Telegraph, 24,309; Steamships, 18,295, and Express 13,429, in the week's aggregate 86,833, against last week's aggregate 50,192.

The following were the closing quotations at the regular board, compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June 14</th>
<th>June 15</th>
<th>June 16</th>
<th>June 17</th>
<th>June 18</th>
<th>June 19</th>
<th>June 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following shows the volume of transactions in shares, at the regular and open boards separately, on each day of the week, closing with this day's business:

|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|

The following is a summary of Government bonds and notes, State and City securities, and railroad and other bonds old at the Regular Board on each day of the past week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 31</th>
<th>June 1</th>
<th>June 2</th>
<th>June 3</th>
<th>June 4</th>
<th>June 5</th>
<th>June 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The Gold Markets.—Gold has been firm during the week, with little variation from the quotations of last week. It is very generally supposed that the export movement has passed its culmination, but the demand for customs is becoming more active and is likely to remain so for several weeks. The Treasury has sold but little. There is a general belief, however, that the Assistant Treasurer would be a seller at 140, which keeps the market steadily below that figure. The "short" account outstanding is understood to be considerable, which, if so, will account for the fact of loans having been made yesterday and to-day at 1 32 per cent. per diem.

The fluctuations in the gold market during the week closing with Friday are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saturday, July 20</th>
<th>Monday, July 22</th>
<th>Tuesday, July 23</th>
<th>Wednesday, July 24</th>
<th>Thursday, July 25</th>
<th>Friday, July 26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The movement in corn and bullion at this port for the week ending, Saturday, July 13, was as shown in the following formulas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Exchange</th>
<th>Friday, July 13</th>
<th>Saturday, July 14</th>
<th>Sunday, July 15</th>
<th>Monday, July 16</th>
<th>Tuesday, July 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The transactions for the last week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 15</th>
<th>July 16</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 18</th>
<th>July 19</th>
<th>July 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The transactions for the week ending at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury since May 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 4</th>
<th>May 5</th>
<th>May 6</th>
<th>May 7</th>
<th>May 8</th>
<th>May 9</th>
<th>May 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The total amount of Gold Certificates issued, $985,000. Included in the receipts of customs were $206,000 in gold, and $1,753,259 in Gold Certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since May 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 4</th>
<th>May 5</th>
<th>May 6</th>
<th>May 7</th>
<th>May 8</th>
<th>May 9</th>
<th>May 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

THE CHRONICLE

FOR EXCHANGE.—The rates on foreign bills have been about $ per cent. lower during the week, owing to a very perceptible decrease in the demand for bills. The bankers appear to have about closed their summer settlements, and the demand from the public is very limited.

The following are the closing quotations for the several classes of foreign bills, compared with those of the three last weeks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 15</th>
<th>July 16</th>
<th>July 17</th>
<th>July 18</th>
<th>July 19</th>
<th>July 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In Balance at Sub-Treasury beginning of July 15, $1,901,470.94. Balance in Sub-Treasury beginning of July 15, $10,006,493.50.

The total amount of Gold Certificates issued, $985,000. Included in the receipts of customs were $206,000 in gold, and $1,753,259 in Gold Certificates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Stocks and Tagets</th>
<th>Surplus and Discounts</th>
<th>Real estate, Furniture and Equipment</th>
<th>Bank其实就是 Big Bank</th>
<th>Cash and Deposits</th>
<th>Cash and Deposits</th>
<th>Cash and Deposits</th>
<th>Cash and Deposits</th>
<th>Cash and Deposits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>595,000,702.38</td>
<td>300,000,000.00</td>
<td>300,000,000.00</td>
<td>300,000,000.00</td>
<td>300,000,000.00</td>
<td>300,000,000.00</td>
<td>300,000,000.00</td>
<td>300,000,000.00</td>
<td>300,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
<td>100,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
<td>75,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1867, before the commencement of business. In the Chronicle of May 4, page 554, will be found the previous returns for each quarter since October, 1863.

**TABLE:** Circulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Federal Reserve Banks</th>
<th>Due from Commercial Banks</th>
<th>Due from Other Banks</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Total Clearings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>18,600,000</td>
<td>18,600,000</td>
<td>18,600,000</td>
<td>18,600,000</td>
<td>18,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>19,200,000</td>
<td>19,200,000</td>
<td>19,200,000</td>
<td>19,200,000</td>
<td>19,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE:** Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Loans (in Specials)</th>
<th>Deposits (in Specials)</th>
<th>Total Deposits</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Total Clearings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE:** Shares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Total Deposits</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Total Clearings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York Bank</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Bank</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Bank</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
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<td>Railroad Stocks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, July 16.

There is less speculation generally in merchandise, but the volume of regular trade increases, with a large degree of steadiness in prices. The wants of the country are large and imperative.

Provisions are very irregular. Pork has been very exacted, but market returns show the tendency of prices to have largely declined. The late advance in dry salted meats is now about two cents per pound at which there is a pause in the market. Lard has been depressed until to-day, when there was some speculation in reports by the cable of an advance in Liverpool, closing at 18½ to 18¾ for prime.

There is a pause in the upward movement in Petroleum, and standard refined white closed at 31¾ on the spot.

Molasses has been more active but the climate in the finer grades. The receipts and stocks are only about half as large as they were last season.

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week, and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending July 17, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1866, have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>This Week Same Week</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1867 Same Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour, bbl.</td>
<td>2,097,984,302</td>
<td>1,086,528,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, bbl.</td>
<td>3,151,672,000</td>
<td>1,051,567,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, bbl.</td>
<td>5,546,531,242</td>
<td>4,392,342,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, bbl.</td>
<td>3,018,746,000</td>
<td>2,361,567,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye, bbl.</td>
<td>9,864,580,000</td>
<td>9,095,342,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts, bbl.</td>
<td>12,462,000</td>
<td>2,462,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches, bbl.</td>
<td>239,622,000</td>
<td>229,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears, bbl.</td>
<td>285,692,000</td>
<td>348,702,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, bbl.</td>
<td>3,735,153,049</td>
<td>3,173,442,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, bbl.</td>
<td>2,981,000</td>
<td>2,981,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns, bbl.</td>
<td>2,815,300</td>
<td>2,815,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides, bbl.</td>
<td>4,561,497,000</td>
<td>4,961,497,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, bbl.</td>
<td>2,314,258,000</td>
<td>2,314,258,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, bbl.</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressed Hogs, bbl.</td>
<td>3,339,000</td>
<td>3,339,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, bbl.</td>
<td>13,311</td>
<td>9,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef tallow, bbl.</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt, bbl.</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware, bbl.</td>
<td>48,081</td>
<td>48,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Customs House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending July 19, since Jan. 1, 1867, and for the corresponding period in 1866.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>This Week Same Week</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1867 Same Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware, bbl.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, bbl.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal, bbl.</td>
<td>69,212</td>
<td>93,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, bbl.</td>
<td>5,932,000</td>
<td>5,590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacks, bbl.</td>
<td>12,845</td>
<td>12,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, bbl.</td>
<td>3,752,000</td>
<td>3,752,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa, bbl.</td>
<td>3,339,000</td>
<td>3,339,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, bbl.</td>
<td>2,314,258,000</td>
<td>2,314,258,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, bbl.</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dressed Hogs, bbl.</td>
<td>3,339,000</td>
<td>3,339,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, bbl.</td>
<td>13,311</td>
<td>9,324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Customs House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1867. The export of each article to the several ports or the sum of ports to which it can be obtained by dividing the amount in the last column of the Census from that here given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>This Week Same Week</th>
<th>Jan. 1, 1867 Same Week</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware, bbl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron, bbl.</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rice, bbl.</td>
<td>13,311</td>
<td>9,324</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
COTTON.

The growing crop.—The reports with respect to the growing crop have been quite varied of late. Rains and floods have in some sections done considerable damage, but in others the prospects are brighter than last year. Mississippi and Florida send favorable reports, but, along the Atlantic coast the plant has been injured by the wet weather, while in the valley of the Mississippi and Red Rivers the floods have been very disastrous, and of late we have reports of the appearance of the worm. The total amount planted this spring was less than last year, but with a more propitious season the crop would be larger. It is of course, however, too early to form any idea as to the probable yield; and yet we will add that thus far, although the weather has on the whole not been favorable, unusual effort is being made to make the crop a success. Politics interfere somewhat with the faithful working of the federals.

Receipts of cotton at the port of New York for the week and since Sept. 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>This Since Sept. 1, 1866</th>
<th>This Since Sept. 1, 1866</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 27, 1867</td>
<td>July 26, 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>729,459</td>
<td>693,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>1,956,935</td>
<td>1,956,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,686,418</td>
<td>2,650,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts for week</td>
<td>9,828</td>
<td>9,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for the week</td>
<td>35,349</td>
<td>35,349</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase, the total shipments reaching 5,797 bales, against 8,290 bales last week. The particulars of these shipments are as follows:

To Liverpool, per steamer—City of Paris, 451; Pennsylvania, 1,509; Alcyon, 324; Isis, 400; etc., shipped Tramontana, 461; Constellation, 387. Total bales 5,797.

To Antwerp, per ship Enterprise, 416; Total bales 454.

To Genoa, per Steamship Ham-rotterdam, 461; Total bales 461.

To Havre, per steamer—Germania, 155; Total bales 155.

To the Baltic, per berth—Albertsvaeren, Total bales 461.

To Cronstadt, per bark Tilly, 220. Total bales 220.

Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and division since September 1, 1866; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

**Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1866**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>Total to date, 1865</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 27, 1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>7,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>1,956,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,686,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts for week</td>
<td>9,828</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total for the week</td>
<td>35,349</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The following are the receipts of cotton at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>Philadelphia</th>
<th>Baltimore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Last Week</td>
<td>Last Week</td>
<td>Last Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sep. 1</td>
<td>Aug. 25</td>
<td>Sep. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>71,956</td>
<td>691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>15,263</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>1,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>20,517</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>20,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>2,686</td>
<td>1,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>1,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,904</td>
<td>1,904</td>
<td>1,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,913</td>
<td>126,278</td>
<td>11,913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market opened this week quite brisk and prices advanced under the influence of small stocks and cheap money another half cent. On Wednesday, however, the upward movement was checked. The intentions of Great Britain was considered unfavorable, not alone in its relation to cotton directly, but in the advance in breadstuffs, dear food being held to be opposed to a rise in cotton. Still there is no quotable decline in this market, but the buoyant feeling has disappeared and in its place we have more firmness without activity. The export movement has been very light to all points and most likely will continue to be so for some time to come. Sales of the week are about 12,000 bales, of which about 8,000 bales were during the first three days, the market closing dull at the following quotations:

**Cotton Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ordinary</th>
<th>Uplands</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>Mobile, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 30</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 29</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
<td>22 22 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In this table, as well as in our general table of receipts, &c., we deduct from the receipts for the week all receipts derived from each port other than Southern ports. For instance, each week there is a certain amount shipped from Florida which is included in the total receipts, but it is deducted as the same shipment appears in the Florida return. We are thus par¬ticularly in the statement of this fact, as some of our readers would to see these receipts without deduction. The receipts given for these ports are only the shipments from Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., but not other cotton. It will be seen in the receipts for the week that there are no receipts at all from the ports of Florida, except Apalachicola, which are as follows and are not included in our table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apalachicola</th>
<th>1,589</th>
<th>1,589</th>
<th>1,589</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* The market for New York is also depressed.
THE CHRONICLE

[July 27, 1867.]

TOBACCO.

Friday, P. M., July 28, 1867.

The exports of crude tobacco from all the ports this week show a considerable increase over even the large shipments of last week, the total reaching 6,183 bales, 2,211 cases 1,257 bales, against 6,171 bales, 1,268 cases, and 678 bales last week. Of these shipments for the present week the 1,298 bales were to Great Britain, 2,350 bales were to France, 2,103 bales to Bremen, and the balance to various ports. The following table gives the particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Total Bales</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Cottonbales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>1,185</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below we give our usual table showing the total exports of Tobacco from all the ports of the United States, and their direction, since November 1, 1866:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Total Bales</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Cottonbales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,069</td>
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<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>402</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table indicates the ports from whose exports have been shipped:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Total Bales</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Cottonbales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>1,257</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>1,185</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market this week has, for domestic crude tobacco of all kinds, been more active than last week, and improved prices. For Kentucky bales, the demand has been very active and rather better prices have been paid. We make no change in quotations, but observe that the inside figures are below the views of sellers. The demand has been mainly for export, England and Germany taking the largest quantities, but some going to the Mediterranean. For local consumption there has been a fair business in Virginia bales. The sales for the week foot the large aggregate of 1,350 bales.

In Seed Leaf the business has also been large, the sales amounting to nearly 2,500 cases. The demand has been brisk for export and consumption, with some further speculation. The sales are as follows: Ohio 126 cases 96c., 40 do fillers 9c., 128 do 80d, 500 do 30c., 480 do on private terms; Connecticut 95 cases 13c., 55 do 11c., 50 do crop of 1865, 210 do crop of 1866, 129 do old, on private terms; 240 do fillers 6c. State 460 cases wrappers at 163c. Foreign tobacco has been steady, with sales 70 bales Havana at 85c., 112 do Yucatan at 15c. Manufactured tobacco has been less active. The demand remains good, but manufacturers have advanced their views, by which business is checked.

QUOTATIONS IN CURRENT.

KENTUCKY LEAF (HABD.).

Light Dark
Common Lags... 4.50 Apf. 3.50 Apf. Good Leaf... 10.60 lb. 10.00 lb. Green Lags... 4.50 Apf. 3.50 Apf. Commercial Leaf... 5.50 lb. 5.00 lb. Commerical Leaf... 8.50 lb. 7.50 lb. Selections... 15.10 lb. 14.00 lb. Medium 30 lb. 25 lb.

For latest news respecting the Liverpool cotton market see Telegraph despatches, which give the latest and most accurate prices in a private part of this paper.—[29, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL JOURNAL.]
THE CHRONICLE

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been extremely variable, and closed depressed for Flour and Wheat, and firmer for Corn and Oats.

Flour has come forward very slowly, and with an active demand, but the city millers have been bringing fresh flour upon the market, under which, with a very moderate demand, prices have materially declined. We are still without any considerable supply of Southern flour, but contracts to a limited extent have been made. Prime Baltimore shipping brands can be bought at $13 50@14 per bbl. From the West very little flour is needed for some time to come, as the millers usually stop in August for repairs, preparatory to the receipt of new wheat.

Wheat has continued to arrive freely from the South, and New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland and Delaware have contributed increased quantities. There seems to be no doubt that the crop of Red Wheat in all these States is very fine in quality and a full average in quantity; but of White there is a nearly a failure. This weather has, on the whole, been favorable to harvesting operations. Prices have declined 10c@20c per bushel, the most on New and Red Southern. Some inferior Spring has been taken for export at $1 60@70. The stock of good Spring Wheat is very light and well held.

Corn has declined to $1@2@0.63 for Prime mixed and 92c. 92c. for steamer qualities, but at the close there is a recovery of 3c@5c, with some speculation. It is believed that supplies will not suffice to warrant the present prices. Oats have been in better supply, but the prices have improved. Small quantities of the new crop have come to market. Rye has been dull and heavy. Barley, barley malt and peas are nearly nominal.

The following quotations for the week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Current Quotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The move-out in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Move-Out Quotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts of tobacco from New York for the past week are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is the report of tobacco from New York for the past week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tobacco</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts from New York for the past week are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tobacco</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is the annual grain review of William T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco:

San Francisco, June 28.—The close of the harvest year 1866-7 is an opportune moment to review the many vicissitudes that the grain trade of this State underwent during the interval. The experience acquired will be a practical monitor for future guidance. First, it may be stated as a matter of fact that the climate along this coast is a peculiar one. From November to April the rainy season prevails, and during this time the average rainfall amounts to about 22 inches. The remaining seven months are almost wholly barren of rain, but moisture from the sea, and heavy night dews go far to counteract the effects of uninterrupted sunshine. Late in the dry season the ground becomes so compacted that the outlet is confined principally to one market, moisture the surface. This is the critical period of the year for farming operations; for if the wet season be delayed, the preparations of the husbandman becomes correspondingly retarded. The winter of 1865-6 was exceedingly favorable for farming operations, as the rainfall was well above the average for the period. In our last number we gave an extensive table showing the crop of all crops, and the figures give such results as to show the effect of a propitious season, and we now supplement that statement with further amplification.

The receipts, at this port, of grain and flour of California product during several years, are detailed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Flax</th>
<th>Sacks</th>
<th>Bbls.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our principal customer for cereals during the past year was Great Britain, and the bulk of the year's expectations went thither. The main drawback experienced by shippers was great scarcity of tonnage, and consequent high rates of freight. Nevertheless, the result of the year's operations are highly gratifying to all concerned, and will only be succeeded, let us hope, by the prosperity of the season now commenced. To refer to the prospects of the new crop. During the past winter the average of the annual rainfall was exceedingly in every part of the State. Nevertheless, the distinction between referred to was not so perfect as during the same period of last year. Except in the far north and under tillage, it was thought that the proportionate yield would not be so great. Further experience, however, has disabused the fact that the wheat crop now being harvested will exceed its predecessor considerably. When it is remembered that only about one forth of the entire production of the State is consumed, and the amount of tonnage for the market as a base of supply will be considerably. Maturer information now enables us to place the probable surplus at 1,000,000 or more. We are informed further on the subject of tomos and ripple, the present and prospective, the future of the season is auspicious in the extreme. Freight to Britain for the moment are quoted at £2 10s. 6d. and new wheat is obtainable at £1 6s. 8d. per cent. Prices for the present, in all probability, will be maintained at current rates, as the available quantity tends to be gravitated almost exclusively to an English market.

Below we give a detailed statement of the exports of Breadstuffs from San Francisco for the year ending June 30, 1866 and 1867:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Flour</th>
<th>Sacks</th>
<th>Bbls.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following vessels have sailed since May 24 to the United States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Cargo Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 24</td>
<td>repertoire, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>repertoire, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following have also sailed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Cargo Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 24</td>
<td>repertoire, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>repertoire, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The imports of sugar and molasses have been comparatively small both at New York and other ports, especially of Cuba hogs.—of tea there have been no receipts—of coffee the imports of Rio have been considerable, amounting to 36,875 bags, and increasing the stock on hand above that of last week nearly 2,000 bags,—of other sorts of coffee the receipts have been insignificant.

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Nutmegs, Muscovado
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In the table below, we see data on importation of dry goods for the year 1867. The table includes columns for various types of goods, their quantities, and their values. For example, under the category of "Mills," we have entries such as "do 29," "do 57," and "do 4-4." These likely represent different quantities of mills imported.

The data is presented in a tabular format with columns labeled: "Imported Goods," "Quantity," and "Value." The values are depicted in currency units, possibly dollars or another common currency of the period.

The table also shows entries for "Amelioration Lines," indicating possible pricing or value changes for these goods.

The data provides a comprehensive overview of the importation of dry goods and their values, highlighting the trade patterns and economic activities of the time.
The RAILWAY MONITOR.

Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. - The earnings from operating this road, and the operating expenses for the years ending March 31, 1866 and 1867, compare as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross earnings</th>
<th>Operating expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>$14,596,413</td>
<td>$1,425,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>$16,375,212</td>
<td>$1,637,592</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net earnings 1866-67 were $4,779,800, a per cent dividend on common stock per cent, and a per preferred stock $1,498,389. The average cash in the balance-sheet 31st March, 1867, $173,067.

From the net earnings of 1866-67 paid — interest on First Mortgage bonds $1,274,558, or a per cent on the stock and a per cent on preferred stock $1,498,389. Total balance of reserve to credit amounting to $70,622. Balance April 1, 1867, $1,042,455 22. Total balance April 1, 1867, $1,042,455 22.

The fixed charges include 1,000,000 of receiving 600,000 bushels of grain, at an expense of $4,100,000.

The financial condition of the company as exhibited on the balance-sheet, is shown in the following statement:

- **Stocks:**
  - 1st Mortgage 33,800 shares of $50 par.
  - Preferred 25,000 shares of $100 par.
  - Common 1,000,000 shares of $50 par.

- **Mortgage Bonds:**
  - First Mortgage $1,274,558.
  - Second Mortgage $1,498,389.

- **Debentures:**
  - 3rd Mortgage $2,000,000.

- **Cash on Hand:**
  - March 31, 1867, $173,067.

- **Debts:**
  - Short-term $2,000,000.
  - Long-term $2,000,000.

- **Expenses:**
  - Gross earnings $4,779,800.
  - Net earnings $2,291,356.

- **Net Earnings:**
  - April 1, 1867, $173,067.

- **Total:**
  - $3,076,063 30.

During the year large improvements have been made on the line, and additions to the equipment. There has also been built at Ogdensburg, an elevator capable of receiving 600,000 bushels of grain, at an expense of $1,100,000.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>Earnings Jan 1865</th>
<th>Earnings Jan 1866</th>
<th>Earnings Jan 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic &amp; Great W.</td>
<td>$1,985,712</td>
<td>$2,084,375</td>
<td>$2,186,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>$1,459,624</td>
<td>$1,504,938</td>
<td>$1,520,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Northw.</td>
<td>$1,311,014</td>
<td>$1,390,813</td>
<td>$1,400,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Rock Is. &amp; Pacif.</td>
<td>$1,186,000</td>
<td>$1,265,500</td>
<td>$1,320,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Central</td>
<td>$976,440</td>
<td>$1,002,740</td>
<td>$1,023,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Southern</td>
<td>$832,750</td>
<td>$857,980</td>
<td>$888,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Union</td>
<td>$733,040</td>
<td>$765,270</td>
<td>$797,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The earnings of 1865 have been issued, of which $275,800 is in exchange for 1st mortgage bonds, and $403,400 for expenses in obtaining possession of the road, cost of new engines and cars, and new depot at Malone, and cost of the new elevator at Ogdensburg. The equipment on the road now consists of 20 locomotives, 16 passenger, 8 baggage, and 480 freight cars. The track is in good condition, and will require only the average renewal of rails the current year.

Central Pacific Railroad. - The earnings of this line of 94 m. for the last half of the current year amounted to $448,003 20 in specie, while the operating expenses were only $313,383 14.

CONSOLIDATION. - The Columbus and Indianapolis Central, the Union and Logansport, and the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroads have consolidated under the name of the first-mentioned.

RAILROAD EARNINGS (WEEKLY). - In the following table we compare the reported weekly earnings of leading railroads in 1866 and 1867:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>Earnings Jan 1866</th>
<th>Earnings Jan 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic &amp; Great W.</td>
<td>$1,985,712</td>
<td>$2,084,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>$1,459,624</td>
<td>$1,504,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Northw.</td>
<td>$1,311,014</td>
<td>$1,390,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Rock Is. &amp; Pacif.</td>
<td>$1,186,000</td>
<td>$1,265,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Central</td>
<td>$976,440</td>
<td>$1,002,740</td>
</tr>
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<td>Michigan Southern</td>
<td>$832,750</td>
<td>$857,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Union</td>
<td>$733,040</td>
<td>$765,270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE CHRONICLE. 119
### Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List

**Railroad:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home, Wiser &amp; Opdenau</td>
<td>$1,480,000</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>Jul &amp; Oct</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. H. &amp; W.</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. &amp; A.</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading, Cutler &amp; Philadelphia</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore &amp; Ohio</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canal:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware &amp; Hudson</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware &amp; Hudson</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh Canal &amp; Navigation</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio &amp; Erie</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio &amp; Erie</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania &amp; Ohio</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania &amp; Ohio</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania &amp; Ohio</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania &amp; Ohio</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1st Mortgage Bonds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
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</table>

**2nd Mortgage Bonds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
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**3rd Mortgage Bonds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
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</tbody>
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**4th Mortgage Bonds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
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</tbody>
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**5th Mortgage Bonds:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Mortgage Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Convertible Securities:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convertible Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible Bond</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Securities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Securities</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Securities</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Securities</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Securities</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Feb &amp; Aug</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Stock List

**THE CHRONICLE.**

**RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Dividend</th>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Ask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York &amp; New Haven</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jun. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, Prov. &amp; Hep.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jun. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Central</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Feb. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Central</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Feb. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Missouri</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Feb. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon &amp; Union Pacific</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Dec. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Colony &amp; Newport</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio &amp; Michigan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia &amp; Alab.*</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila. &amp; Reading</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila. &amp; Somers.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila. &amp; N.Y. R.R.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila., Wilming. &amp; Baltim.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.B.** The name refer to the vol. and column of complete list. The report, *x* means loaned.

---

[Table continues with detailed information about various railroad and canal companies including their stock, dividends, periods, rates, and dates.]
### PETROLEUM STOCK LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen Wright</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bemis Wright</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bemis &amp; Co.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenox &amp; Co. Oil</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevoort</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan Farm</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Run Petroleum</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton Oil</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empress</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excelsior</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germania</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr Greek Western Con. Tol.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INSURANCE STOCK LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic &amp; Union</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullion</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COPPER MINING STOCK LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic (Alb'y)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copake Iron</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Iron</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marple</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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The following are the British shipments of silver to India, China and the Straits in each of the last eight years, with the total for the first six months of the current year:

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<tbody>
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<td>1864</td>
<td>4,248,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>4,388,820</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>4,370,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>4,388,820</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>4,388,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>4,388,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Chronicle.

123

Insurance.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS...

This company having recently added to its previous stock of $75,000,000, and subscription notes in advance of $20,000,000, continues its policy of reinsurance against marine and inland risks. As a new company, this company is entirely free from the risks taken by the Capital, of which it is a continuation. The subscribers to the subscription notes are to be paid in cash. The notes are payable to order of the company.

Moses H. Grinnell, President. J.P. Paulson, Vice-President.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

RANCE CAPITAL,

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, No. 90 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

President, JAS. H. WALKER, Vice-President.

During the past year this Company has paid its policies, in case of

AETNA Insurance Company.

40 WALL STREET.

James Freeport, President. J. Godfrey, Vice-President.

Assets January 1, 1867 $44,478.100 74

Liabilities 394,976 96

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 62 WALL STREET.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

GERMANY FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL $850,000.00

SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1867 315,074 73

TOTAL ASSETS 851,074 73

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

J. HENDEE, Vice-President.

J. GODFORD, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

CASH ASSETS, September 1st, 1866, over $50,000,000.00.

A. COBB, President. A. MOORE, Vice-President.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

JAMES LOHRMANN, President. J. CHERVICK, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

W. R. ADAMS, President.

H. W. BLECKER, Vice-President.

J. GUESSOW, General Agent.

Steamship Companies.

S. L. BUTLER & SONS, Proprietors.

220 Broadway, corner of Barclay St., on May 1st.

The office now open there, or 63 William St., c.t. or Office is to Rent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

150 Broadway.

C. CALIFORNIA,

And Connecticut the United States Mail.

L. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

154 Broadway.

H. V. Flooring.

No. 60 BROADWAY.

J. B. MULLEN, Proprietor.

225 BROADWAY.

J. B. MULLEN, Proprietor.

The North American Life Insurance Company.

W. C. FARGO, President.

H. Y. SMITH, Treasurer. HENRY T. SMITH, Secretary.

Directors.

W. C. FARGO, President.

Edward D. Perry, Vice-President.

J. F. McConnel, General Agent.

The Aetna Insurance Company.

145 Broadway.

L. J. HENDEE, President.

J. GODFORD, Secretary.

The Insurance Company of Hartford.

J. NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 25 WALL STREET.

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No. 25 WALL STREET.
THE CHRONICLE

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

[Number and date]

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

having three years to run, and bearing annual interest payable on the first day of January and July in the City of New York, at the rate of

MORTGAGE BONDS

First Mortgage Bonds

having three years to run, and bearing annual interest payable on the first day of January and July in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD

at

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 356 miles west on the 31st of October, and the work was equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on land sufficient supplies of ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 252 miles, which is to be completed by September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1866.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, it is found that the entire road is to be 1,992 miles, which is more than three times the distance of the entire lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Companies, and the middle point of which is to be 400 miles west of the Columbia River, and 400 miles east of the Rocky Mountains.

These companies, as well as the Union Pacific Railroad Company, have not yet been subjected to the severe tests of railroad operations, and the loose estimates of the cost of building a line of railroad between New York and San Francisco are almost completely falsified.

The Company has on hand sufficient resources, exclusive of capital, to $180,000,000, but the full value of the lands cannot be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is an important improvement, and the Union Pacific has the advantage of being the first railroad connection with the Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of December. These railroad sections are now the only railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would add that the Bonds now offered are less than two million dollars on 352 miles of road, on which over twenty-five million dollars have already been expended; on 160 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 70 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold three bonds pay an annual interest equal to the present cost of the Bonds.

Nine per cent.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like all similar first-class railroad bonds, they will go at a high premium.

The Company intend to sell but a limited amount of the present low rates, and retain the right to advance the prices at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 Nassau St.

and by Banking Houses generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive particulars may be had.

The subscription lists will also be kept open at the several places of business of the Company, in St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Lillian Safe & Iron Co.

LEWIS LILLIE, President.

[Number and date]

Lillian Safe & Iron Co.

W. H. H. Moore, Vice-President

J. D. Hewlett, Vice-President

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, January 25th, 1867.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its Affairs on the 31st December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1866, to 31st December, 1866, $1,937,001 26

Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1866, $1,882,885 15

Total amount of Marine Premiums, $4,819,886 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1866, to 31st December, 1866, $7,693,296 10

Losses paid during the year $3,065,085 05

Returns of Premiums and Excesses $3,294,123 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks, $6,771,005 00

Secured by Stocks, and other Loans, $1,219,320 00

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, $210,390 00

Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at $141,066 24

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, $8,875,735 41

Cash in Bank, $474,601 07

Total Amount of Assets $18,539,994 45

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of premium will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the Fifth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the Fifth of February next.

A dividend of Twenty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1866, for which dividend will be paid on and after Tuesday the Fifth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

[Name and title of officers and directors]

[Address]

[Company]

[Number and date]

[Address]

[Address]
Bones—Duty 15¢ ad val.

Bread—30¢ ad val.

Bricks—Special report.

Brisket, bone—See special report.


Candles—Duty, salt, 25¢; sper- ma, 30¢, 60¢, 1.00; soap, 60¢, 100¢.

Cement—Rhode Island 10¢.

Chalk—25¢, 50¢, 1.00 ad val.

Coffee—See special report.

Copper—Duty, by the cwt., 45¢.

Cork—Duty 30¢ ad val.

Cotton—See special report.

Dried Peppers—Duty, by the cwt., 0.25¢ ad val.

Ginseng, powdered—See special report.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, dry salted and skins 10¢ ad val.

Hides—Duty 5¢ ad val.

Hickory—To 34 lbs., 7.50; 35 to 50 lbs., 6.50; 50 to 75 lbs., 5.50; 76 to 100 lbs., 4.50.

Hemp—Duty, 2.00.

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Hemp—Duty, 2.00.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef, grade A</td>
<td>5 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, grade B</td>
<td>6 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, grade C</td>
<td>7 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, grade D</td>
<td>8 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef, grade E</td>
<td>9 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, grade A</td>
<td>4 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, grade B</td>
<td>5 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, grade C</td>
<td>6 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
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<td>Pork, grade D</td>
<td>7 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, grade E</td>
<td>8 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, grade A</td>
<td>3 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, grade B</td>
<td>4 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, grade C</td>
<td>5 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, grade D</td>
<td>6 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, grade E</td>
<td>7 cents</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wine Duties:**

- 120.00 per bbl.
- 10.00 per gallon

**Tobacco Duty:**

- 20.00 per bbl.
- 10.00 per case

**Other Duties:**

- 12.00 per bbl.
- 5.00 per case
THE CHRONICLE.

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Commercial Cards.

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EUROPEAN AND CHINA SILKS,
and Manufacturers of
SILK AND COTTON HANDKERchieFS,
Oiled Silk,
Imitation Oiled Silk.
Our "imitation" has a very superior finish, and costs but half as much as real silk, which it equals in appearance and durability.

Byron & Hall,
Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Nos. 12 & 14 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

Brand & Ghion,
Importers & Commission Merchants,
42 & 44 MURRAY STREET.

George Pearce & Co.,
70 & 71 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK,
Importers of
White Goods,
Laces and Emb's.,
Linens Handk't's, British and Continental.

John N. Stearns,
36 LEONARD STREET,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Fon pee\' s d' tks, Cotton H'dks, Oiled Silk,
Organized Silk, Tram Silk.

George Pearce & Co.,
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Importers of
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Laces and Emb's.,
Linens Handk't's, British and Continental.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Machine Twist Embroidery,
Organized, and Tram.
No. 84 CHAMBERS STREET,
MILLS AT PATTERSON, N. J.

Globe Woolen Co.,
105 & 200 MURCHISON STREET,
W. W. COFFIN, Texas.
Fancy Cassimere Silk Mixtures,
Boevers.

Anderson & Smith,
22 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK,
Agents for
WILLIAM KIRK & SON, BOSTON,
Linens Manufacturers.

James Glass & Co., LURGIAN,
Cambridge Handkerchief Manufacturers.

J. & P. Coats' BEST SIX-CORD CARLIE Thread.
John & Hugh Auchincloss,
Sole Agents in NEW YORK.
No. 108 Duane Street.

Doubliday & Dwight,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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SEWING-MACHINE THREADS, ETC.
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RAILROAD IRON, HESSICKER HAILS, STENG TYRES & METALS.

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Securities negotiated, and Credit and Exchange
provided for United States or Continental.

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Hills at Patterson N. J.
Commercial Cards.
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
72 & 73 READE ST., AND 131 & 134 DUANE ST.
Agents for
Waterkive Manufacturing Co.'s Shaws.
Ashuelot and Excelsior Beavers.
L. Pomeroy's Sons, Cut-on-Warp Cloths
And A NUMBER OF THE BEST CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.
Also for
John Brugger's Woolen and Merino Hose.
Lyon Bros. & Co., Oakland Merino Hose.
Excelsior Mill Shirts and Drawers.
Brick Mill
Star Knitting Co.
Home Manufacturing Co.
Mountain Dale
Valley Worsted Mill Cardigan Jackets
Also for
SEVERAL WELL KNOWN Scotch and Irish Linen Manufacturers.

ELLETON NEW MILLS
COTTON FLANNELS,
For the Season of 1867.

The attention of the trade is specially invited to the new production for the season of 1867, sample cases of which are now ready for inspection at our store, 43 and 44 White Street.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

Wm. C. Langley & Co.,
Have Removed from 129 Duane St.
17 & 19 WHITE STREET, WEST OF CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK.

E.R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
HARINGTON WOOLEN CO.,
CHICAGO MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
MILTON MILLS,
Nos. 43 & 45 WHITE STREET.

Lindsay, Chittick & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
British Staple,
And Fancy
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Irish and Scotch Linens, &c., &c.,
102 & 104 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

LANE, LAMSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 7 RUE SCHERE, PARIS,
28 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.
JAMES SMIETON,
IMPORTER OF DUNDER LINENS,
Has removed from 125 and 127 Duane St., to No. 34 Broad St.
New York, May 28th.

Commercial Cards.
George Hughes & Co.,
Importers & Commission Merchants,
198 & 200 CHURCH STREET,
SCOTCH AND IRISH LINEN GOODS,
SPANISH LINEN, DUCK, DRILLS,
LINEN CHECKS, &c., WHITE GOODS,
PATENT LINEN THREAD.

New York, May 27th.

Commercial Cards.
EVERETT & CO.,
28 State Street, Boston.
AGENTS FOR
AUGUSTINE HEAD & CO.,
OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

GANO, WRIGHT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton, Flax, Grain, and Provisions.
NO. 27 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

DANIEL H. CARPENTER,
Commission Merchant,—United States
Bonded Warehouse.
NO. 50 & 52 WEST PEARL STREET,
CINCINNATI.

N. J. CHAPIN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CINCINNATI.

Consignments and orders solicited.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

A. B. HOLABIRD & CO.,
CINCINNATI, O.
ENGINE AND MILL MANUFACTURERS.
Particular attention is called to our
IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILL.
It is superior to all others in strength, durability and simplicity, will cut from 10,000 to 20,000 feet of timber per day.

READ'S PATENT GOLD PREMIUM
WHEAT AND COTTON MILLS.
Built of solid French Burr Rock. Particular attention given to southern patrons.

Erastus Burnham
COTTON BROKER.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Special attention given to filling orders for Spannels.

A. L. CUMMINS,
COTTON BROKER,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Wm. G. England & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
65 Commerce Street, Mobile, Ala.

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DISTillERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
96 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
59 Broadway, corner of Beaver
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

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DISTILLERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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TO SELL IN BULK, AS BROWN AND BYE BOTTLES, and BY W 650 KHS, from their own and other first-class Distilleries, Kentucky.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COAL.

Parmelee Brothers,
SUCCESSORS TO H. L. PARMELLE & BROS.
C O. A. E.
Of all the Best Kinds for Family and Office use.
32 PIKE STREET.
YARDS: West 52nd St., near 5th Avenue, New York, and in Brooklyn.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
Francis & Louret,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
45 MADISON STREET.
We supply everything in our line for business, professional and private use, at Low Prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

I. S. BUSH & CO.,
HIDE BROKERS,
155 KINZO STREET, CHICAGO.
Orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

R A E G E R & CO.,
RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,
No. 148, 150, 152, 154, and 156 ST. SEGOND STREET,
BETWEEN WASHINGTON AVENUE AND GREEN STREET.
ST. LOUIS, MO.