Bankers and Brokers.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 19 JASSAU STREET,
Buy and sell at market rates: 3d. Per cent. Bonds of 1860, Ten Forties, Free-Twenty Bonds, all Issues; Seven-Years Notes, all series; Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver Coin. Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed with facility. Le Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new consolidated 5½ Per Cent. Bonds, on tender, subject to a deduction of 5½ per cent. for instruments and Importers supplied with Coin for circulation at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraphic orders at competitive rates. Debentures and Interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points with promptness.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

Taussig, Fisher & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 Broadway, New York.
Buy and sell at Market Rates.

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES, both accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS, and others, and allow Interest on daily balances, subject to sight draft. Make Collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the Purchase of Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

DRAWON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

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

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Pott, Davidson & Jones,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,


Gelston & Bussing,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
21 WALL STREET.
All orders receive our Personal Attention.

Bankers and Brokers.

Satterlee & Co.,
10 BROADWAY & 6 NEW STREET.

STOCKS AND BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
ALL EXCEPT.

Wilson, Callaway & Co.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
No. 41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants, Brokers, or Individuals designated as our correspondents, Messrs. J. Brownell & Bro., Liverpool.

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

Bell, Faris & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
12 NEW & 14 BROAD STREETS.
Members of the Stock, Gold and Government Boards, Dealers in Governments and other Securities.

Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency subject to check at sight.

Van Schaick & Co.,
No. 10 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND GOLD.

Warren, Kidder & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Orders for stocks, gold and coins promptly executed. FOUR PERCENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON Deposits, subject to check at sight.

B. Murray, Jr.,
BROKER,
IN Government and other Securities,
27 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Franklin M. Kittchum, George Phipps, Jr., Kittchum, Phipps & Belknap, Bankers and Brokers, No. 24 Broad Street, New York. Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, bank, and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Micrographic paper made in currency or gold guaranteed. Interest allowed on deposits.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

STIRLING EXCHANGE
At Eight or Thirty Days; also, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travelers, on
L. P. MORTON, BURNS & Co.,
(11 Old Broad Street, London)
AND THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe and the East.

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

L. P. MORTON, CHARLES H. MILLING,
WALTER B. BURNS,
H. CURRICK OAKLEY.

Jackson Bros.,
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, &c.,
No. 19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Hedden, Winchester & Co.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Bankers and Brokers. Stocks, Bond, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold at market rates, on commission only. Interest allowed on balances. Advances made on approved security, and also on bona fide orders for the purchase or sale of New Orleans, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks. All orders faithfully executed.

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

John Munroe & Co.,
American Bankers, No. 11 MURCHISON, PARIS,
AND No. 5 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Southern Bank Notes.

EDWIN Q. Bell,
Banker and Broker,
In Southern Securities and Bank Bills,
23 Broadway & 5 New Street, New York.

Frank & Gans,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Government Securities.
No. 14 Wall Street.
**THE CHRONICLE.**

[October 5, 1867.]

**Eastern Bankers.**

Dupe, Beck, & Sayles, STOCK BROKERS, No. 31 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUFFER, JAMES BUSH, RENY BAYLES.

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

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON & JOHN MURDOCH & CO., PARIS, AND ALSO

OFFICIAL CENTS FOR THE CONVERSION OF MOROCCO DUCES IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT. TRADING CENTERS FOR THE USE OF TRUEBERRY & SMITH.

**Southern Bankers.**

Conner & Wilson, No. 6 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C., BANKERS & DEALERS IN FOREIGN DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, STOCKS, AND BONDS.特别是注意支付给收集者的。


**Banks.**


T. H. McMAHAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Special attention given to collections of all kinds, having prompt and reliable arrangements in all receiving points in the State, and

HABITANCES PROMPTLY MADE IN EXCHANGE AT CURRENT RATES.

National Park Bank, New York; and the Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; and Bank, New Orleans. Traders, merchants, solicitors, and lawyers.

**Burke & Co.,**

25 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.


Collections and remittances promptly attended to.

J. F. STARK & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Do a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business.

New York Correspondents—National Bank North America; Kansas, Nashville & Kansas.

**Burke & Co.**


T. H. McMAHAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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Do a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business.

New York Correspondents—National Bank North America; Kansas, Nashville & Kansas.

**Burke & Co.**

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE WESTERN HALF OF THE GREAT NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

Being constructed with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, is destined to be one of the most important lines of communication in the world; as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Banks, over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the

Principal Portion of the Main String Line between the Two Oceans.

In line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada, and Utah, thence northward to all the principal settlements of the Far West, and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will be built and completed in the most economical manner, it is claimed that the road will be completed first in this portion of the line, in the cast of Eight Hundred and Sixty-five miles, in Twenty-Eight Billion Dollars, and will be equipped with all necessary improvements to make it a convenient and comfortable road, at the point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, where further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and labor will be obtained for the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate. The figures for the quarter ending August 31, are as follows, in gold:

First Mortgage Thirty Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin.

In New York City. They arc in notes of $100 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present in Ninety-Five per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, at which rate they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, under the Act of Congress, are exactly like any of the public bonds of the Government; and the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represented in all cases the first lien upon a constructed, equipped, and productive railroad, which has been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, indenture, surplus earnings, etc., and is of which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which will be issued upon it.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the insurances, securities, and guarantees of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and the bonds upon the other parts of the through line, and have in addition several notable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.

First.—Beside the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy they have as subordinate lien upon the same

Second.—Anchored in the most VITAL and VALUABLE PORTION of the through line as a final security; since it has and can have no competition.

Fourth.—To all practical purposes it is no bond, and the Government has invested the resources, prospects, and properties of the road, and the management of the business of the Government.

Fifth.—To all practical purposes it is no bond, and the Government has invested the resources, prospects, and properties of the road, and the management of the business of the Government.

CONVERSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES INTO CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

NOW REALIZED FOR THE HOLDERS FROM

Twelve to Eighteen Per Cent. Advantage, WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

The following are the current rates (September 15, subject, of course, to slight variations from day to day. We communicate them with

Bankers and Brokers

Gold, Bonds and Stocks Bought and sold on Commissions.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds and Miscellaneous Securities.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Interests allowed on Balances.

For sale by Banks and Brokers

of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & Hatch, Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities.

Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company,

No. 6 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Bankers and Brokers.

JACQUELIN & DE COPPEY, NO. 26 NEW STREET, N.Y.


J. H. JACQUELIN, HENRY DE COPPEY.

WASHINGTON M. SMITH, JOHN McGINNIS, Jr.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 24 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.


Debentures received and interest allowed same as with an incorporated Bank. Bonds and Loans originated for Railroad Companies.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorneys in the United States, is prepared to make arrangements for shipments to Moses, Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen London and Liverpool, and to grant mercantile credits upon them for use in China, the East and West Indies, South America, &c. Marginal credits of the London House issued for the same purposes.

A. HAWLEY HEATH.
T. W. B. HUGHES, Member of N. Y. Stock Ex.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS, NO. 5 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, Vouchees, Mortgages, at the Stock, Treasury Stock and Gold Board, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on Demand. Dividends, Coupons and Interest collected.

Representatives in the capacity of Government and Commercial Brokers, Executive, etc., desiring to invest

Refer by permission to

A. DABNEY & MOORE & Co.

VERMILY & Co.,

BANKERS, No. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Keep constantly on hand the same day's delivery, all issues of

UNITED STATES STOCKS
6 Per Cent Bonds of Treasury, $1,000 each, $63,000,000
6 Per Cent 3-20 Bonds of 1863, $40,000,000
6 1/2, 1863
6 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds, 1838-1840 Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series, 12 per cent United States Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Twenty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1891, Bought and Sold.

VERMILY & Co.

Established 1835.

Geo. Edw. Sears, Successors to Samuel A. Motley, Maker of PINE ACCOUNT BOOKS, AND DEALERS IN Every Description of Stationary.

BANKS, STOCK AND GOLD BROKERS, MERCHANDISE AND INDIAN CLOTH.

No. 45 William Street, (One door north of Wall Street, New York.)

Primed by Morse, Engineered Ornaments executed quickly.

The CHRONICLE.

Financial Notices.

3 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES

Issued to Exchange for OCTOBER AND DECEMBER COMPOUNDS.

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

1865 COMPOUNDS

Bought at highest market rate.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE NOVEMBER 1, CASHED IN GOLD, BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 15 BROAD STREET.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Sept. 7th, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a Dividend of 5 Per Cent. Was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of October next, the bank assuming the government tax. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th inst., inclusive.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the City of NEW YORK.

No. 40 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1867.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, convened for the purpose of determining upon the terms of the compromise of the decree of the late President, Joseph B. Col- lins, was held yesterday, and in the course of the business agreed upon, Nicholas D. Groote, life assistant secretary, and Dr. B. H. Sumner, assistant secretary, were appointed Assistant Secretary and Cashier.

J. H. W. TUCKER, President pro temp., CLINTON GILBERT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Tolombe Building, No. 33 Wall Street, New York, Sept. 10th, 1867.

Six Dividend shares of the Panama Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of 5½ per cent. Out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th, as represented by a certificate of the United States Treasury, and as recapitulated on the 1st of October next, the dividend will be paid on the 6th inst., and will be payable on the 6th inst., and will be payable on the 1st of October.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY REPORT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Bank of America,

An Associated Bank, on the morning of Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1867.

 niece.

Receivables.

Loans and Discounts, except those due from Directors or Officers of this Bank.

Total of Loans and Discounts.

Stocks, United States, of all descriptions, $45,867,657.

Real Estate.

Loans and Acceptances.

Provisions, 132,000 bushels.

Total of Cash Items.

Due from Banks, &c., from remote banks on demand.

LIABILITIES.

Capital.

Provisions.

Due to Depositors.

Unpaid Dividends.

Total of Deposits.

Closing statements.

Less Notes on hand.

State of New York, City and County of New York, in the name of J. F. C. Johnson, Cashier of the above named Bank, and the officers thereof, it is hereby formally declared that the business and property of the said Bank, having been for more than a century in the hands of some of the most prominent and respected merchants in the State of New York, and every member of the family and of the company maintains the belief and that the business of the Bank is now in the hands of the Corporation of the Bankers of New York, and it is hereby further declared that J. Piquet, the President, is absent, and cannot therefore be joined in this action.

WM. L. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and agreed to by depositors, the 30th day of October, 1867.

Financial.

460 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 21 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for the construction of the road beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with great energy by the Pacific Railroad Company of California and of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific companies, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1868, thus completing the entire line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on which Thirty-five Million Dollars in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the enterprise of the Bankers, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 285 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers.

Freight.

Mail.

Telegraph.

Transportation, Contractor's Material.

Transportation, Contractor's Men.

$1,230,238 93
$453,119 41
$10,574 95
$6,707 26
$453,475 48
$5,120 37
$902,888 86

$1,230,238 93

From the relative high charges, the operating cost of the road is about 54 per cent of the earnings and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing off charged to contractors for transportation of the materials and men ($172,081 41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($909,305 92) 54 per cent ($493,667 04) as the proper expenses chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $325,980 88. The account for the first six months may be a little more favorable.

Earnings for May and June and July 725,715 34

For May and June and July 725,715 34

New profit of quarter not exceeded for three months 60,750 50

5 per cent on the face of the Bonds, which would reduce the amount of the Bonds to $10,000,000. The amount of the Bonds can be issued on 20 per cent on the face of the Bonds, and three months, at 6 per cent, on this sum, is $75,000; 40 per cent, premium, to correspond with currency requirements, and interest, $80,000, total $155,000. The earnings for this quarter were such that these funds can be applied to the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is as ample provided for and so thoroughly secured must be classed among the safest investments. They pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, AND are offered for the present at Ninety Five Cents on the Dollar, and accruing Interest at Six Per Cent. In Currency from July 1st.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government securities to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent cheaper, and, as the current rate of premium on Government Bonds is 5 per cent.

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 33 Nassau street, and by

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 33 Nassau St., New York.
JOHN J. C. & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St.
World's Bankers, No. 16 Broadway.

HEDRICK, WINTER & Co., No. 18 Broadway.

and by BANKS AND BROKERS generally throughout the United States, and the offices of Mr. J. H. C. Johnson, Esq., 50 New York.

JOHN J. C. TREASURER. NEW YORK.
The Chronicle.

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 of Friday.

Terms of Subscription—Payable in Advance.
For The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, delivered by carrier to any subscriber, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage) for one year.
For Six Months... $10.00 $6.00

By an arrangement with the publishers of the Daily Bulletin we are enabled to furnish our subscribers with that paper at the reduced price of $1 per annum making the price of the Chronicle with Daily Bulletin, for one year...

$14.00 $8.00

Postage is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office. It is, on the Common... $1.00 per year, and on the Daily Bulletin $1.20 in advance.

JOHN S. FOUTS, JR., 60 William Street, New York.

250 Remittances should invariably be made by drafts or Post Office Money Orders. Soliciting Agents make no collections.

The Three Per Cent. Legal Tender Certificates.

In obedience to the law of 2d March last directing the issue of these securities to the amount of 50 millions for the redeeming of compound notes, Mr. McCulloch has published the requisite notice, and is now giving out the certificates in exchange for the October and December compounds, the aggregate of which will probably absorb the whole issue. It is very much to be regretted that the Secretary did not earlier announce this intention; for, perhaps, he might have diminished the shock which the money market suffered from the sudden looking up of 13 millions of greenbacks at a critical moment, in the New York Sub Treasury. Nothing can more impressively illustrate the varying sensitiveness of the money market than the events of the past few days. The withdrawal of greenbacks and compounds during the month of August was heavy, but it failed to make the slightest ripple on the stagnant surface of the money market. A month later Mr. McCulloch acted as if he thought it could still with the same impunity withdraw greenbacks from the circulation. He ventured to lock up a few millions, but no one knows how many millions, because the Treasury balance published daily puts together in one aggregate with the greenbacks on hand, national bank notes, compounds and even gold certificates, as well as redeemed Seven Thirties. It is enough to know that large amounts of greenbacks were daily taken out of circulation and stored away in the government vaults. In nine days their withdrawal was arrested, and the reverse process began, and seems to have continued with little interruption ever since. But it was too late. It was a critical time. The money market had received the shock, and the mischief was done. The Treasury balance has since been depleted from 133 millions to 107 millions, but to little purpose, so far as the movements of the loan market are concerned. For yesterday money was extremely active, and indeed by some persons was declared to be more stringent than at any previous time since the flurry set in.

The truth probably is that the worst of the pinch was over several days ago in the money market itself, but the resulting effects at the Stock Exchange are only partially developed. These effects are various. At first there was a general fall in the more mercurial securities, government bonds standing firm. The next phase was a reactionary rise in the former, while the latter fell, and are still falling, to the great injury of holders of Five-Twenties and other bonds throughout the country. Do we then suppose that the fall in Government is due solely to the monetary pinch? By no means. There are other well-known causes at work, and the speculators are very thinly exaggerating them. But those causes, we think, would not have had the depressing power they have—they would perhaps have had no such power at all—had not public confidence received that unhappy previous shock through the money market, which we regard as the chief bringer of the existing depression.

It has been rumored that some of the speculative advisers who were most anxious that Mr. McCulloch should tighten the money market towards the close of September, set before themselves as the end of their scheme a fall and a subsequent rise in gold. If this were so the object has been accomplished. Gold has been down to $142, but has risen again above 145. These persons are also credited with the desire to put down railroad and government securities. Here also they have not failed. Railroad shares, before they "touched bottom" and rallied again, suffered some 6 or 8 per cent. depreciation, and government bonds, though previously so low in comparison of their intrinsic worth, are down 3 per cent., and appear to be going lower.

This fall in securities has, no doubt, given an impulse to speculation, has attracted money into the pockets of the money lenders, and has ripened a rich harvest for operators in stocks and in gold. But what real solid good has it conferred upon the country? Or, rather, who can measure the evil which so sharp a monetary spasm may not have done? We repeat now, as we said last week, that there is an entire...
absence of evidence that Mr. McCulloch had an idea that any such mischievous consequences were imminent. He had, it must be believed, no design or intention to produce such disasters. But if they have really been induced, and if they are the effects flowing directly from the causes specified, then it is of the gravest moment that the truth should be pointed out in so distinct and luminous a way, that a similar error may never be made again by Mr. McCulloch, or by any future Secretary of the Treasury, or by any other official having power to increase or diminish the currency, when the fall drain sets in from the West.

Now, with regard to the certificates. They will bear the uniform date of 15th Oct., and will be of the denomination of $5,000 and $10,000. Almost the only questions, however, which the public care to ask about these securities, are, will they give ease and steadiness to the money market? Will they undo the evil that has been caused? The most conflicting opinions prevail on these points. Almost all parties agree, however, that the certificates will afford temporary relief if they put an end to the feverish suspense and incertitude as to the action of the Treasury, which is at present regarded as the chief disquieting force in operation. Besides this, however, the certificates will doubtless place the banks in an easier position by enlarging the amount of floating paper available for bank reserves. Of the two millions of October and December compounds which will be transmuted into certificates, a part only are held by the banks. The rest are in the hands of private individuals, and the aggregate, when exchanged, will pass into the hands and make these institutions more easy in point of reserve than they have been for some time. So confident are some persons of experience that this will be the way in which the certificates will work, that they predict the issue of 50,000 lions more as a consequence of the efficiency with which they will perform the functions for which they were authorized by Congress.

REFORMS IN THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The closing of the Croton National Bank of this city a few days since, and the troubles in some other institutions of equally small importance in various parts of the country, have produced no prejudicial influence whatever outside of a very narrow circle. These events have rather a reassuring than a depressing effect. For they show that the Internal Banking Law is so vigorously administered that the weak members of the family of banks are strengthend or they will be removed. Nor is there any prospect that this vigor will be relaxed. On the contrary, some further improvements in the law are demanded for the stability of our financial system, and for the safety of those great public interests with a view to which the banks exist and are endowed with their special privileges. Few real friends of the banks will object to such an improvement, for instance, as we contended for last week in the redemption of the National Bank notes in New York. We are glad to see that the newspapers are beginning to agitate this measure of reform, for which there is so urgent a pressure of public opinion that its enforcement is a mere question of time. Some well-informed men sanguine as to affirm that it will be adopted by Congress at the ensuing session. This opinion is ably advocated by the Washington Intelligencer, which on the 2d October, made upon the subject the following very pertinent observations:

"The projects before Congress last winter in reference to the modification of the national Bank system entirely failed, and they will, no doubt, be revived at the coming session. The experience of the last few months has esjoyed the necessity of some modification of the system. The recent prostration in the money market, the sudden rise of the rate of interest, and the fall in stocks may be ascribed to a great measure to the want of a uniform mode of renewing the national bank issues, Currency was abundant everywhere in the summer when it was not wanted; and in the fall, when wanted for securing the crops, and other business operations, it became scarce. The Comptroller of the Currency recommended to Congress, as a measure that would meet this and other difficulties, returning to the present system, a plan for the redemption of national bank issues at some one or more central points. The Committee on Banking and Currency reported a bill for that purpose, which was laid on the table, but not acted upon. It is therefore manifest that opposition to it. It is now contended that such provision for redemption at New York or elsewhere would give equal confidence to the currency, rendering it abundant for all occasions when the activity of business should require it. Now it is abundant for speculation, at a low rate of interest, at seasons when it is not wanted for regular business. The inequitable distribution of the national bank currency is another source of evil and has given rise to much complaint in the South and west. The proper function of the banking system has been manifested in some quarters upon the ground alone, and strong combinations will at some time be made against it, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of Congress that no new legislation was made to scale the shares allowed to the North and East and distribute this excess in the South and West."

Those who are opposed to reforms in our banking law urge that it is unsafe to confer so much financial power as the National Bank Act places in the hands of certain officials of the Government. This argument might be valid if no such institutions as our 1,600 National banks had been organized, and if such law had ever been passed to collect the banks of the country into one great organized community. But having so organized these banks, the country is bound to make the system under which they act as perfect and as safe as possible. Our banks may object to various requirements of the law. Some may find irksome the searching reports exacted of them as to their condition at the close of every month, every quarter, and every half year. Others may be restless under the obligation to keep on hand 15 or 22 per cent. of legal tenders as reserve. And a third class may find fault with what they call the inquisitorial visits of the official Examiners, who periodically investigate and report to Washington the state of their business as it appears on the face of the bank books.

But these objectors must remember that a bank is not a close corporation. It is a public institution. It plays an important part in the monetary machinery of the country. Its functions are not primarily to make money for its owners, but to fulfill certain high functions with a view to the public good. That public good requires that our banks should act under the fullest light of publicity. Such is the demand where a bank does a simple banking business of receiving deposits and making discounts or loans. But when, as has been usual in this country, the banks are permitted to issue notes to circulate as money, the need of publicity is infinitely increased. If a bank fails now, its failure interests a vast multitude of persons scattered far and wide through the country. Hence the safeguards and prevention against bad banking need to be all the more efficient and large.

It will be remembered that at the spring session of the Legislature of this State, the objections to National banking were discussed in connection with a proposed "enabling act" to permit our city and State banks to withdraw from the National organization, and to bank under State laws. This law was passed 20th April, 1867, and as it is of some special interest at the present moment, we copy its chief provisions as follows:

Sec. 1. Whenever any banking association, organized and doing business under the act of Congress, shall dissolve its organization as such national banking association, it shall deliver to the President of the United States, and to the Bankers of the United States, and to the directors of such dissolved organization, upon the authority in writing of the owners of two-thirds of its capital stock, to execute the certificate of association required by section sixteen, chapter two hundred and sixty, laws of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight of this State.

Sec. 2. Upon the execution and proof of acknowledgment of such certificate, as hereinbefore provided, the certificate shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Bankers of the United States, and to the directors of the dissolved organization, upon the authority in writing of the owners of two-thirds of its capital stock, to execute the certificate of association required by section sixteen, chapter two hundred and sixty, laws of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight of this State.
October 5, 1867

THE CHRONICLE.

be located, such association shall be held and regarded as a banking as
sociation, in all cases of the violation of the laws of that State; and there
upon all the assets, real and personal, of the said dissolved national
banking association, shall immediately, by act of law, and without any
conveyance or transfer, be vested in and become the property of such
State banking association; and the directors of the dissolved organiza-
tion at the time of such dissolution, shall be the directors of the associa-
tion created in pursuance hereof, until the first annual election of
directors thereafter.

Sec. 3. Nothing in the banking laws of this State shall be construed
so as to require any banking association or individual banker to issue cir-
culating notes—Laws of 1867, Chap. 475.

In connection with the foregoing law we may remark that there
are two or three points which have probably escaped the
attention of its promoters. First, it does not appear that any
considerable number of our sound influential banks are so dis-
satisfied with the national system as to be desirous to leave it
in a body, and except such a descent was headed and sup-
ported by banks of undoubted position the withdrawal might
be so interpreted by the public as to injure the credit of
this institution. This loss of credit actually happened as the result
of such a movement and of other co-operating circumstances in the
case of the Universal Bank, and the Farmers and Citize-

Secondly, a bank retiring from the national system loses, of
course, its right to issue currency. The country having once
shaken off the curse of a multiple state-bank currency can never
again allow the extinct system to revive. All further changes which the
currency of this country undergoes will rather tend to multiplication
than to simplification. Accordingly the law we publish above distinctly recognizes the loss of
the currency issuing power by converted banks.

Thirdly, the persons who have been so sanguine as to the
end which they could expect the process of converting a
national bank into a State bank will do well to study the pro-
visions of the National Currency Act. They will find from
that law that the difficulties of the conversion will be consid-
erable, will probably necessitate the liquidating of the banks-
single-handed, and in any case will occupy a period of several
months.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The money market during September exhibited the activity usual
at the fall season. The demand for currency, to move the crops at the West, has been unusually large, owing not only to the abun-
dance of the yield, but equally to the high prices of breadstuffs and
the condition of the farmers to realize. The receipts of grain at the
lake ports have been about double the quantity for the same period
of 1866: and the Western banks have been taxed to their utmost in
satisfying the wants of the men of this large amount of pro-
ducts. The discounting and re-discounting of produce paper, and
the withdrawal of the balances of Western banks have created an
outflow of currency, legal tender and bank, of probably fully 28,000,
000 within the month; and at the close the cusses continued in
undiminished volume. The financial operations of the Government
have also had an important bearing upon the course of the money mar-
tet. At one period its sales of coin and of bonds largely ex-
ceded its disbursements in the purchase of Seven-Thirty notes, re-
sulting in a temporary withdrawal of currency from the banks which,
together with the westward drain, and the calling in of funds from
some of the national depositories, had the effect of producing a
very sharp stringency, and a full 7 per cent. rate on demand loans.
The city merchants have suffered inconvenience from this condi-
tion. As the banks could employ their balances at 7 per cent.
on each other there have been indifferent about discounting; and have con-
sidered their extensions to paper to the best of their Japsonian
Large amounts of choice paper have been thrown upon the street
at 73 @ 74 per cent. while fair average names have sought buyers in
vain at much higher rates.

The general trade of the city has been steady, but characterized
by a cautious movement. The imports have been moderate com-
pared with those of the same month last year, while the exports have
shown a tendency toward larger figures. The decline in cotton
exceeded, during the latter half of the month, a contraction of opera-
tions in cotton manufacturers, and at the closeholders showed a dis-
position to adjust prices to the reduced value of raw material. The
woolen trade shows a considerable aggregate movement; but values
have been depressed by the prospect of heavy accumulations having to
be forced off at the close of the season.

The stringent tendency of the money market caused a sudden
realizing movement at the Stock Exchange, and stocks held at the
beginning of the month with much confidence in a rise corre-
Sponding to the improved earnings of the roads, were sold at a decline
ranging from 2@10 per cent. The fall, however, was followed by a steady reaction, but the month closed with a very
widespread market. The total sales of stocks at both boards amounted
year, including 1,237,139 shares against 1,446,873 shares in September,

The following table shows the volume of shares sold at the New
York Stock Exchange Board and the open Board of Brokers in the
three first quarters and in the month of September,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total Sales</th>
<th>Shares Sold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,237,139</td>
<td>1,446,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>735,840</td>
<td>1,006,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>812,500</td>
<td>1,046,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The closing prices of Consols and certain American securities (viz. U. S. 6% 5-20's 1862; Illinois Central, Grand Trunk, Great Lakes and Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds) at London, on
each day of the month of September, are shown in the following
statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Consols 5% 1842</th>
<th>American securities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>74 7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st</td>
<td>91 3/8</td>
<td>75 1/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following formula furnishes the details of the general gold movement at New York:

**GENERAL MOVEMENT OF COIN AND BULLION AT NEW YORK.**

1st quarter, $4 quart.; 2d quarter, $4.85 quart.; Sept. to Jan. 1st.

In banks at community's estimation $2,611,440 $22,250,005 $50,022,610
Reserve from California 6,109,061 6,503,592 10,299,079
Eng." for gold 1,147,619 982,058 1,010,100
Coin in banks in U.S. 10,359,073 17,790,075 16,914,047 1,716,000 45,753,725

Total repo'ed 30,514,832 $31,892,090 $27,105,093 $18,012,154 $26,000,274
Exp. to foreign ports 0 0 0 0 0
Customs duties 0 0 0 0 0
Total withdrawn 30,514,832 31,892,090 27,105,093 18,012,154 26,000,274

Excess of repo's 0 0 0 0 0
Excess of withdrawals 30,514,832 31,892,090 27,105,093 18,012,154 26,000,274

The following statement shows the amount of receipts and exports in September and since January 1st, for seven years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total receipts</th>
<th>Total export</th>
<th>Excess recep'ts</th>
<th>Excess export</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st quarter</td>
<td>$31,892,090</td>
<td>$27,105,093</td>
<td>$4,787,007</td>
<td>$3,092,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d quarter</td>
<td>$26,000,274</td>
<td>$18,012,154</td>
<td>$8,988,120</td>
<td>$8,988,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd quarter</td>
<td>$31,892,090</td>
<td>$27,105,093</td>
<td>$4,787,007</td>
<td>$3,092,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tendency of foreign exchange has been steadily downward, the decline rates in February being about 3 per cent. The strictly moderate remittances of importers have been, to a considerable extent, provided for by bills drawn against shipments of Five-Twine.

The following table shows the course of foreign exchange, daily, for the month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st quarter</td>
<td>$27,105,093</td>
<td>$26,000,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d quarter</td>
<td>$24,445,130</td>
<td>$23,379,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd quarter</td>
<td>$20,795,060</td>
<td>$19,730,005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

London, Sept. 17, 1867.

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**THE LATEST MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL ENGLISH N.s.**

**RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.**

**EXCHANGE AT LONDON—SEPTEMBER, 1867.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**EXCHANGE ON LONDON.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**From our own Correspondent.**

London, Sept. 21, 1867.

Surprise continues to be expressed by many persons at the state of the wheat trade in this country during the last few weeks, the upward movement which has taken place in prices, and the comparative excitement at most of the principal markets of the Kingdom; but, as we stated last week, when we came to carefully consider our position, we find that the course the trade has taken is in a great measure justified.

In the first place, each succeeding week only confirms the fact that our wheat harvest is before the anticipations which were at one time entertained, and that it is under an average. Many persons, in deed, assure us the yield is very bad, and that a crop is in the worst we have had for many years. This, however, is without doubt a picture greatly overdrawn, and one which only presents itself to the minds of those who are interested in a rising market. At one time, our readers will acknowledge, the wheat crop in this country promised favorably, and continued so until the commencement of the unfavorable weather, which prevailed during the greater part of harvest week.

Many kernels, which would have been developed had fine dry weather continued, were destroyed, and hence the yield of produce per acre has been greatly diminished. It must, however, be borne in mind that the cultivation of wheat, owing to the high price current, and the close of last year, has been increased, and although we are not yet in this country in the possession of accurate information as to the number of acres under wheat cultivation, compared with preceding years, yet must observers state that there was an increased cultivation, and it may, therefore, be remarked that the deficiency per acre is diminished to an important extent.

In the second place, the demand for wheat for France has, as I stated in my last letter, produced some, or rather, I should say, much excitement in the trade. I have, on many occasions, spoken of this French demand, and of its nature; but as there has been an interval respecting it during the last few weeks, I refer to it again.

The French crop of wheat being earlier than our own, and the means of ascertaining its extent more effective, for our own means consist only of forming an estimate from appearances, until the produce is brought to the threshing machine, the French are enabled to purchase in foreign markets and advance our supplies. This was that the French did during the present season. They have also appeared in our own markets and have made purchases here; and interested parties have endeavored to create an excitement in the trade, in consequence of the
circuit has been announced this week in the Liverpool cotton trade; it is that of Messrs. James Haywood & Co. for £500,000.

The money market remains extremely quiet; the discount demand is still greatly contracted, and the rates are not likely to remain much over 2 per cent. The bills on Levant continue to be bought and sold at 94^-4^ and 94^-94^, but the discount demand is small.

The commercial transactions in the market for national securities are very moderate. The fluctuations in prices during the week have been trifling; but notwithstanding the great abundance of money, the upward movement in prices, so long anticipated, does not make progress.

The market, however, may be considered firm. In railway shares there has been a further improvement, and foreign securities continue to attract money. Receipts from the Bank of England are rising in price; but Italian, owing to the unsatisfactory state of Italian finance, are still flat. The annexed statement shows the highest and lowest prices of consols on each day of the present week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending Sept. 21</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consols for money</td>
<td>£94^-1^-4/2^</td>
<td>£94^-1^-4/2^</td>
<td>£94^-1^-4/2^</td>
<td>£94^-1^-4/2^</td>
<td>£94^-1^-4/2^-4^</td>
<td>£94^-1^-4/2^-4^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

American securities have been flat, and, in most cases, prices have given way. There has been a considerable importation of Five-Cent bonds from the United States; but there has been a fair share of sales, but not active, occasional as well as large, and the quotations, however, have slightly declined since Saturday last. Eric Rail way shares have fallen in price considerably, owing to a heavy decline at
Erie Cheese
Lard

The highest and lowest prices paid among American securities on each day of the week are shown in the following statement:

Week ending Sept. 25:

- Atlantic & Great Western (Am. stock) decreased 22c to 38c.
- Real Estate shares (Am.) decreased 43c to 44c.
- Atlantic & Great Western consols (4% stock) decreased 22c to 38c.

Advises from Frankfurt state the market for United States 5-20 bonds was flat, chiefly in consequence of the attempts which have been made at New York to force the bonds of 1838 on the market, although they have hitherto proved unavailable. The most quotations from the Continental houses are:

- Amsterdam 76 1/2-16.
- Berlin 76.5-7.

English Markets—Per Cable.

[In consequence of the recent protraction of the land lines of telegraph there has been great irregularity in the delivery and receipt of messages, and hence most of the quotations given this week, are made with the reservation that the American market is unsettled.]

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week, have been reported by submarine telegraph as shown in the following summary.

London and Liverpool Market—The increase of coin in the Bank of England continues, half a million having been added to the stock during the past week. In the face of these Consols have declined. American bonds have also fallen off, the demand for money being accelerated by the adverse opinion expressed by prominent politicians regarding the ultimate redemption in coin. Railroad shares, though a fraction lower, continue firm. The daily closing quotations have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
<th>Mon.</th>
<th>Tue.</th>
<th>Wed.</th>
<th>Thu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat (Red)</td>
<td>23c</td>
<td>24c</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>26c</td>
<td>27c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn (Wheat)</td>
<td>24c</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>26c</td>
<td>27c</td>
<td>28c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley (American)</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>26c</td>
<td>27c</td>
<td>28c</td>
<td>29c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas (Canadian)</td>
<td>29c</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>31c</td>
<td>32c</td>
<td>33c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour (Extra)</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>31c</td>
<td>32c</td>
<td>33c</td>
<td>34c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liverpool Broadside's Market.—It is now ascertain'd, with a fair degree of certainty, that the harvest in England and on the continent has been far from good, yet prices continue to advance. The state of the stock and the unsettled state of Europe fairly bastes the tendency, which can only be checked by large importations from America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
<th>Mon.</th>
<th>Tue.</th>
<th>Wed.</th>
<th>Thu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>31c</td>
<td>32c</td>
<td>33c</td>
<td>34c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef has declined from 14s. to 12s. 2d. Pork, ready at last week's closing price, Bacon and lard have advanced and are firm at last quotations. Cheese is without change. The sudden rise in bacon from 48s. to 6d. is singular, and may be ascribed to error in reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
<th>Mon.</th>
<th>Tue.</th>
<th>Wed.</th>
<th>Thu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
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<td>31c</td>
<td>32c</td>
<td>33c</td>
<td>34c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rain has changed price, common from 8s. to 6s. and medium from 12s. to 11s. Spirits Turpentine is lower by 6d. at 78s. 6d. Refined Petroleum is 6d. lower, but spirits 1d. dearer. Tallow is unchanged. Also Clover seed. Ashes have not been reported through all the week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
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<th>Tue.</th>
<th>Wed.</th>
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<td>34c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

London Produce, Oil and Metal Markets.—With exception of Whale Oil, which is as low as usual, there has been no change in the quotations in the reported list. The daily closing prices are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
<th>Mon.</th>
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<td>32c</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latest: Friday Evening, October 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
<th>Mon.</th>
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<td>34c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
October 5, 1867.

The CHRONICLE.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED $60,832,199.

IN REDEEMED.

Total since Jan. 1, 1867. $41,640,059.


The imports of specie at this port during the week have been as follows:

Sept. 21, St. Augustine, Aspinwall—
- Gold: 21—Stagner Currituck, 249,715
- Silver: 21—Stagner N. A. Thomas, 955
- Bullion: 21—Brig Elizabeth Bar, 1,250
- Gold: 21—St. Nicholas, 1,400
- Silver: 21—St. Mary’s, 955

Total from San Francisco and Aspinwall.$29,129,497.

The arrivals of treasure from San Francisco since the commencement of the year, are shown in the following statement:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pamunck Railroad Co.$17,440 69 Delaware, Morgan & Co.$126,590 47

Eugene Kelly & Co.$125,690 47

Wells, Fargo & Co.$7,465 66

Total from San Francisco.$155,477 49

FROM ASPINWALL, N. O.

Elion & Marcus.$1,663 00

F. Proctor & Co.$2,000

Total from Aspinwall.$3,663 00

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

Bank of Newport, Co. 5 Oct 16, 17.50 cent.

Railroads.

Baltimore & Ohio. 4 Oct 17.50 cent.

Insurance.

North Western. 4 Oct. 5, 15 cents.

Eagle Fire. 5 Oct 5, 17.50 cent.

The Money Market.

During the earlier part of the week, money showed greater ease, notwithstanding that the bank statement exhibited a loss of $30 millions in legal-tender notes, and over $2 millions in deposits. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, considerable amounts in currency were sent West and South, the effects of which upon the currency were felt on the last two days. The preparations of the banks for their quarterly statements have very directly affected the loan market to-day. Some of the banks have sold Governments in order to procure legal tenders, and others have called in their loans for the same purpose. At the same time, unusual expedites have been resorted to by brokers in order to procure money. Using their stocks as security, they have borrowed gold and Governments which they have sold. These influences have produced an extraordinary pressure for money to-day, and 7 per cent. in gold, or 7 per cent. currency, and 2 per cent. commission have been paid in many cases.

To borrow the money banks make up their quarterly statements and it is reasonable to expect that next week there will be an alleviation of these symptoms of extreme stringency.

Discounting operations have been interrupted by the activity in demand loans. Merchants have found it difficult to raise money upon their paper, and much inconvenience has been the result. To-day there have been a few transactions in choice paper, at 7½ per cent. The following are the quotation for loans of various classes:

Call loans. 7½ Good endorsed bills. 5½

Lease on bond discount. 5½ Good endorsed bills. 3½

Prime endorsed bills. 3½ do single names. 3½

Lower grades. 3½
THE CHRONICLE

October 5, 1867.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Governments have been depressed from a combination of causes. There has been a steady flow from the interior into banks preparing for their quarterly statement and from individuals wanting currency. The city banks also have been sellers, and the foreign bankers. The high rate of interest upon calls has naturally checked the demand for securities for the employment of balances, while the difficulty of carrying bonds in the close condition of the money market, has caused the dealers to sell as fast as they bought. At the same time, the foreign market for Five-Twenties has fallen about 1% cent. during the week.

The agitation of the question of paying United States bonds in currency is also having the effect upon a timid class of holders, who are changing their investments into Ten-Forty bonds, the only bond of which the authorizing act expressly requires that the principal shall be paid in gold; and the result is that the e bonds stand firm while all others have materially declined. Five-Twenties of 1862 have declined 1% of 1864, 2% of 1865, of old, 1½ of 1866, new, $½ of 1867, ½ while the June and July issues of Seven Thirties are ½ lower.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Symbol</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. '68, '81 corp.</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>214 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. '30-50, '82 corporas.</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>114 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. '40-50, '82 corp.</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>114 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. '60-70, '82 corp.</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>114 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. '80-90, '82 corp.</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>114 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. '90-100, '82 corp.</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>114 3/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RAILROAD STOCKS.—The stock market has exhibited considerable speculative activity, the predominant tendency of which has been in favor of higher prices. The increasing earnings of the roads are producing a very sanguine feeling among operators, and there are annually stocks of evidences for running up prices. The present condition of the money market is unfavorable to these operations; and in view of this the opposition party have ventured a somewhat considerable "short" line. To-day the prices of stocks were maintained with remarkable firmness, through a very unusual stringency in money; but toward the close there was a considerable effort to sell, and prices closed below the opening figures. New Jersey Central, Erie and North Western are the leading stocks, and as will be seen from the subjoined quotations, are much higher than a week ago:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Symbol</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quaker City &amp; Mountain Provident, N. Y.</td>
<td>Aug. 22</td>
<td>474 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey Central</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>109 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>109 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>109 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Central</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>109 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga &amp; Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>93 9/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga Valley</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>93 9/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>109 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>109 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central</td>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>119 3/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Symbol</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Transactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank shares</td>
<td></td>
<td>236,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improv.</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td></td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At Regular Board: 236,473; 25,079; 100; 5,000; 995; 105; 5,940.

At Open Board: 236,473; 25,079; 100; 5,000; 995; 105; 5,940.

The transactions in shares for several weeks are shown in the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Symbol</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 4¾ %, 1879</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>12,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 3% , 1882</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>2,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 3% , 1882</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 4¾ %, 1879</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 3% , 1882</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Symbol</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Bonds</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>1,356,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Notes</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>2,129,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Central</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>1,356,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal, 4%</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>1,356,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The totals for several past weeks are shown in the following tabulation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Symbol</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volume</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>July 5</td>
<td>1,356,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal, 4%</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>1,356,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement of coin and bullion at this port for the week ending Sept 28, as was shown in the following formula:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Symbol</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specie in banks on September 28th</td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COIN INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Coin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The importers are still remitting very little, and rates are about ½ per cent. below those of last week.

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>Stock Symbol</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London Conn.</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antwerp</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom House</th>
<th>Sub-Treasury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>Payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,915,075</td>
<td>$6,915,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,150,000</td>
<td>$7,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,300,000</td>
<td>$7,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,450,000</td>
<td>$7,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,600,000</td>
<td>$7,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,750,000</td>
<td>$7,750,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$7,900,000</td>
<td>$7,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,050,000</td>
<td>$8,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,200,000</td>
<td>$8,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$8,350,000</td>
<td>$8,350,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$8,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$8,650,000</td>
<td>$8,650,000</td>
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<td>$8,800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$8,950,000</td>
<td>$8,950,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$9,250,000</td>
<td>$9,250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$9,400,000</td>
<td>$9,400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$9,550,000</td>
<td>$9,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,700,000</td>
<td>$9,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,850,000</td>
<td>$9,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Legal Tender Loans</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>$32,056,760</td>
<td>$32,056,760</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>$32,056,760</td>
<td>$32,056,760</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the footnotes of the Boston banks statement, compared with those of the two previous weeks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Loans</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Exchange</th>
<th>Legal Tender Loans</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>$32,056,760</td>
<td>$32,056,760</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>$32,056,760</td>
<td>$32,056,760</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
<td>$29,920,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annual meeting of the Clearing-House Association was held on the 23rd. The transactions for the past year amounted to $2,920,000, and the average daily transactions to $1,000,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad—The Acting Secretary of the Interior on the 1st instant, submitted to the President of the United States the report of the governar on commissioners on the thirteenth section of thirty-five miles of the road and telegraph line of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the recommendation that the section be accepted. On the 1st day of the same month the President approved the act of the Colorado legislature, which disposed of the lands and patents for lands on account of the section agreed to.
### Stock and Securities

#### American Gold Coin (Round Room)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>面</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. 50</td>
<td>Fine gold coin</td>
<td>1850-1856</td>
<td>148,162</td>
<td>147,504</td>
<td>147,848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### National

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>面</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Fine gold coin</td>
<td>1850-1856</td>
<td>148,162</td>
<td>147,504</td>
<td>147,848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Railroad Stocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>面</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central</td>
<td>1st mort., 6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Western</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Railroad Bonds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>面</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
<td>6% mortgage</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Western</td>
<td>6% mortgage</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>6% mortgage</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Miscellaneous Stocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>面</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Western</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100 do</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FRASER Notes

[View Notes](http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/title/100)

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**THE CHRONICLE.**

[October 5, 1867]

**SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,**

**REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF STOCKS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.**

---

**Railroad Stocks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Stage &amp; Distance</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>miserable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central of New Jersey</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1st mort., 6% stock</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>120%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Western</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Railroad Bonds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Stage &amp; Distance</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>miserable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central</td>
<td>1st mort., 6% mortgage</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>6% mortgage</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
<td>6% mortgage</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Western</td>
<td>6% mortgage</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Miscellaneous Stocks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Stage &amp; Distance</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>miserable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Alton</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Western</td>
<td>6% stock</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**THE END.**
THE CHRONICLE.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom 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 for the past week can be obtained by deducting the amount in the last column of the Columnar reports from that given in the following columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>Baltimore</th>
<th>Philadelphia</th>
<th>New York</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef, cattle, etc.</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, lambs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, raw</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, raw</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, raw</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardines, fish</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, tallow</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, hog</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, beef</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of merchandise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>October 5, 1867</th>
<th>December 5, 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardines, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, tallow, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suet, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, hog, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, beef, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The general markets assume rather more firmness. This is due mainly to the advance in gold and the increased confidence that, through foreign and domestic political complications, the premium will be sustained or advanced. Still the actual business of the trade is rather below the average of the season. Dealers rarely purchase more than they require to supply their immediate wants.

Provisions have been unsettled. In Hog products, there is nothing special to notice this week except the advance in prime Lard to 141½ to 142½ cents, closing dull, and some further sales of Cumberland Bacon for winter delivery at 10½c. The new packing of Beef has also sold to some extent for delivery, but prices are kept private. Butter has advanced one cent and Cheese two cents, closing buoyant.

Hides have been in good demand, but are held above the view of buyers. Leather is steady.

Metals of all kinds have been dull, but prices are pretty well sustained.

Naval Stores have been variable. There have been large sales of Rosin, and the finer qualities have considerably declined. Oils of all kinds have become quiet. Petroleum has been quiet since Monday.

Fish are dull. Tallow has been rather quiet. Hops are moving briskly at full prices. Wool is rather unsettled although fairly active.

Freights have been quiet except in the shipment of Flour for which rates have had an irregular advance.

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Oct. 4, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1866, have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>This Since Samet</th>
<th>Last Since Same Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashes, plums</td>
<td>19,445</td>
<td>4,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clercot</td>
<td>82,564</td>
<td>52,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, 813,451</td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, 150,500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, 25,657</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, 45,133</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, 500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardines</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suet</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, hog</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, beef</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of merchandise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>October 5, 1867</th>
<th>December 5, 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardines, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, tallow, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suet, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, hog, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, beef, raw, hogs, etc.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Customs House returns, shows the weekly imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port, for the week ending Sept. 17, since Jan. 1, 1867, and for the correspondent week in 1866:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>For Same Week in 1866</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>For Same Week in 1866</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**COTTON.**

**FIFTH, M. T., OCT. 4, 1867.**

The receipts of cotton this week from all the ports show a still further large increase. The total reached 12,507 bales (against 8,226 bales last week, 5,442 the previous week, and 4,091 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since September 1, this year 31,266 bales against 27,423 bales for the same period in 1866. The details of the receipts for the past week are as follows:

- **Received this week at—**
  - **Receipts.**
  - **New York, Sept. 13, 114**
  - **New England, 501**
  - **Southern Ports, 1,161**
  - **Mobile, 1,490**
  - **Cotton (bales) 15,166**

- **Total receipts for week 31,266.**

The exports show a still further decrease this week, there being no shipments to foreign ports except from New York, the particulars of which are as follows:

- **From—**
  - **Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Total 2,451**
  - **New York, 1,231**

The exports of cotton from this New York show a decrease, the total shipments reaching 1,414 bales, against 1,433 bales last week. The particulars of these shipments are as follows:

- **To Liverpool, per steamer—City of Paris, 269 and 7 Sea Islands City of Washington, 529 and 7 Sea Islands City of Boston, 461, 4,671 and 7 Sea Islands City of New York, 398 and 7 Sea Islands.**

For the corresponding week in 1866 the shipments of cotton from all the ports amounted to 2,905 bales. The total foreign exports from the United States since September 1, 1867, now reaches 7,070 bales, against 27,752 bales for the same period last year, and the stocks at all the ports are at present 77,583 bales, against 236,753 bales at the same time in 1866. Below we give our usual table of the movement of Cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, showing at a glance the total receipts, exports, stocks, etc.:
The Crop.—We have nothing to add this week with regard to the growing crop. Up to the date of our latest advices the weather throughout the Southern States had continued favorable for picking purposes, and the work was proceeding satisfactorily. The country is full of estimates as to the probable yield, varying from 2 to 3 million bales, from the August estimate at this point being 23 million. In receiving such statements, however, we should remember that a late frost would add largely to the amount secured, while an early frost or rain, continued as during the later summer months, might make even the smaller figures too large. But whatever the supply may be, it will come upon a country almost bare of stocks so that with say $3 million in larger crop than last year, we would not have any greater amount for export. For instance, there was at the ports last year a stock of about 240,000 bales. We received during the year of old crops from the interior about 300,000.

Showing a supply last year above actual amount raised 540,000. This year about as much of old supply is the stock at the ports, say, 83,000.

Showing a difference in favor of last year of 460,000.

In order, therefore, to have a supply this year equal to last year, we must take about 27 million bales. Besides, it is not probable that our stocks the coming season will be reduced to the point they now are, since, if the tax is continued the planter cannot reproduce his cotton at present prices. Then, again, we shall in all probability take more for home consumption at the low rates ruling now, than we did during 1866-7. Are we likely, therefore, to have as much for export this year as last year?

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London writes as follows—

Liverpool, Sept. 21.—Owing to the recent fall in the quotations there has been more disposition to buy cotton, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted during the present week. The sales have amounted to 73,240 bales, of which 4,510 bales are on speculation, 18,640 bales for export, and 54,190 bales for the trade. The market has been freely supplied with produce, and hence the value of most qualities has further declined. As compared with last week, American cotton, excluding a fall of 14 1/2 to 14 3/4; Brazilian 14 to 14 1/2; but in Egyptian and East India produce there is no material alteration. Annexed are the present prices of American Cotton, compared with the prices of 1864:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>1864</th>
<th>1865</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official &amp; Mixed Fair &amp; G’d &amp; Fine</td>
<td>12 1/2</td>
<td>11 3/4</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/8</td>
<td>11 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med. and Pat. Good</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat. Good &amp; Mixed</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West. Orleans</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South. Orleans</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annexed is a statement showing the price of middling qualities of cotton at this date since 1864:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>1864</th>
<th>1865</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1868</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>11 1/2</td>
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<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following figures show the present stocks of cotton in Liverpool and London, including the supplies of American and Indian produce, ascertained to be about those parts—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock in Liverpool</td>
<td>917,930</td>
<td>870,690</td>
<td>860,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in London</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports of cotton from the United Kingdom since the commencement of the year have been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,424,845</td>
<td>1,543,871</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>Month</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Habs.</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To India</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To China</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Japan</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Russia</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Australia</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Brazil</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Canada</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Central America</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Cuba</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mexico</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Other Ports</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a considerable increase in the exports of crude tobacco, the month of this reaching 5,146 bales, 1,029 cases, 627 bales, against 3,688 bales, 723 cases, 1,718 bales last week. Of these shipments for the past week, 3,458 bales were from New York, 1,434 bales from Baltimore, 2,000 bales from New York, and 4 bales from Boston; and the direction of those shipments was as follows: 465 bales to Great Britain, 259 bales to Bremen, 254 bales to Antwerp, 751 bales to Rotterdam, 406 bales to Amsterdam, 1,293 bales to Genoa, 1,184 bales to Leith, 123 bales to Venice, and the balance to other ports. The aggregate of stocks in the ports of New York, Baltimore and New Orleans on October 1, shows a small increase compared with last month, the total October 1st reaching 53,251 bales, against 52,004 bales, September 1st, 56,983 bales, August 1st, 53,682 bales, July 1st, and 43,105 bales June 1st. The receipts during the month have continued liberal, while the exports have very decidedly fallen off. The following table gives the particulars of the week’s shipments from all the ports.
THE CHRONICLE.

[October 5, 1867.]

THE GROWING TOBACCO CROP.—The circular of M. Rader & Son, says:

The reports from the best sections in the West are still unfavorable: the first planting has been cut and burned, but is mostly short and thick leaf; the second planting stood more promising but it is feared that the continued dry and hot weather will injure it. The third planting will have to be cut green, t. a., it will be grown, and estimates of the quantity produced this year vary from one-half to two-thirds of last year's yield.

The market in Richmond the market continues very animated, and prices buoyant. The sales of the week footed up 880 bales, with a few tiers and boxes; prices generally improved. We quote:

Leaf—common, dark working @90; medium, @100; @120. Leaf—English, @120; @140; @150. Stems—very fine, @170; @190; @210. Stems—very fine, @200; @210; @230. Stems—very fine, @250; @260; @290. Stems—very fine, @270; @290; @300. Stems—very fine, @300; @320; @350.

The receipts of tobacco at New York this week, and since Nov. 1, have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Receipts of Tobacco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1-5</td>
<td>1,815,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 6-10</td>
<td>1,415,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 11-15</td>
<td>1,545,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 16-20</td>
<td>1,595,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 21-25</td>
<td>1,605,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 26-30</td>
<td>1,555,000 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the exports of tobacco from New York for the past week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporting Port</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>432 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>142 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>142 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>350 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>159 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>159 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>142 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>142 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>142 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>142 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The direction of the foreign exports for the week, from the other ports, has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>392 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>392 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>392 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>392 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>392 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>392 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market this week has been fairly active except for seed leaf.

In Kentucky there has been more demand for export at full prices, and sales to shippers footed up 500 bales, which, with 400 for speculation, make the sales for the week 1,200 bales. We revise quotations, as usual the first Friday of the month, but there is no material variation in prices from last week.

Seed leaf has been quiet. There is very little offering in the reach of exporters, while speculation is checked and consumption reduced. The sales embrace 33 cases Pennsylvania at 5c, 154 do Ohio 16c, 200 cases Connecticut, and 50 do on private letters, 117 do 20c, 150 cases State, and 25 do on private letters on private terms.

Foreign tobacco has been more active. Sales 250 bales Havana at 88c do, 250 do private terms, and 56 bales Yara on private terms.

From Boston—To Valparaiso and Callao 10 cases and 80 boxes. To Buenos Ayres 18 cases and 120 boxes. To Africa, 26 cases and 200 boxes. To St. Pierre Miquelon 25 cases. To Hayti 50 half bales. To British Possessions 65 cases and 4 boxes. To St. Vincent 40 cases. To Japan 15 cases.

From San Francisco—To British Columbia 5 cases. To Japan 18 cases. To Honolulu 5 cases.

From Norfolk—To Liverpool 100 bales leaf. To Rio de Janeiro 100 bales leaf. To New Orleans—240 hogsheads.

Below we give our usual monthly statement of the business and stocks of tobacco at New York and Brooklyn:

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867</th>
<th>Received since</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1867</th>
<th>Received since</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receivables for Sept. 30</th>
<th>Total receivables for Sept. 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,254</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imports for September</th>
<th>Total imports for September</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
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<th>Shipments for September</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO FOR THE WEEK Enlarged Chart.
We have had an excited market throughout the week, prices being somewhat irregular but generally closing higher. Flour has arrived very freely, including a shipload from California, but the demand has been proportionately active and prices in sympathy with wheat. The advance has been most marked in the low grades, for which the demand has been active, and the high grades, which have become scarcer. The medium grades have been rather slow. Extra flour from this market is now much lower than the wheat from which it is made, and the operation of selling millers' lots is somewhat restricted by this fact. But flour can be got to this market much more quickly and relatively cheaper than wheat, while even very low grades of Europeans and for settling with the Popes. Today, however, there were large sales of extra State for export at $10 50c@10 75c, with some inquiry for arrival.

Wheat has advanced 20c@25c per bushel on pressing export orders. The arrivals from the break in the canal began on Wednesday, but only sparingly, and the necessity of filling freight engagements caused extreme prices to be paid for wheat on the spot. To-day the "town" down the Hudson was detained by wind and tides, and the supply was limited, and there was renewed excitement with large lots of No. 2 Spring for early and late arrival at $2 50 per bushel, or 10 cts. advance, but some of the wheat sold was bought for export, and re-sold to the advantage of the advance.

Canola has fluctuated without especial activity. There is no longer any doubt of a fair average crop yet to be housed, however, and its condition depending upon the weather for the next month. Oats declined early in the week, but have fully recovered. Barley also declined and closed dull. Rye has materially advanced on an export demand from the Continent. The crop has been a good one, but it is very slow in reaching us.

The following are closing quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, Chicago</td>
<td>$2 30 50c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Winter</td>
<td>$2 60 75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$2 80 10c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western White</td>
<td>$2 50 10c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, Western crop</td>
<td>$1 45 10c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>$1 45 10c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>$1 45 10c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary</td>
<td>$1 45 10c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The imports of flour and grain during the week ended August 31, 1867, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, Chicago</td>
<td>1,913,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Winter</td>
<td>34,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western White</td>
<td>63,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, Western crop</td>
<td>3,730,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>5,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>23,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary</td>
<td>2,647,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary</td>
<td>1,913,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movements in the breadstuffs at this market has as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
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<td>2,647,901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1,913,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Winter</td>
<td>34,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western White</td>
<td>63,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, Western crop</td>
<td>3,730,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5,842</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
sugar is also 4.62 higher, with a good demand. The sales amount to 6,883 bales, Cuba and Porto Rico, and 6,200 boxes Havanna.

The imports for the week have been quite small both at New York and other ports—the amount of box sugar is the smallest of the season.

The details are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At-</th>
<th>Cuba—</th>
<th>Other Brazil, &amp;c.</th>
<th>At-</th>
<th>Cuba—</th>
<th>Other Brazil, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>4,365</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>4,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Porto</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stocks Oct. 1, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At-</th>
<th>Cuba—</th>
<th>Other Brazil, &amp;c.</th>
<th>At-</th>
<th>Cuba—</th>
<th>Other Brazil, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Y. stock</td>
<td>61,390</td>
<td>47,554</td>
<td>10,836</td>
<td>Porto stock</td>
<td>6,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>63,244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imports since Jan. 1:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At-</th>
<th>Cuba—</th>
<th>Other Brazil, &amp;c.</th>
<th>At-</th>
<th>Cuba—</th>
<th>Other Brazil, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>205,880</td>
<td>205,880</td>
<td>205,880</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>205,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>205,880</td>
<td>205,880</td>
<td>205,880</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>205,880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOLASSES.**

There has been less activity in Molasses, most of the trade being for the present supplied, but no reduction in prices has taken place. The sales for the week were 940 bales of all kinds.

The imports of molasses continue to grow less from week to week. The average amount of a week's receipts is now comparatively insignificant.

**SPICES.**

Aside from a considerable movement in pepper, there has been only a trade demand to report. Prices are hardly as firm.

**FRUITS.**

Foreign Dried Fruits are rather quiet from the light stocks, and Rasines are a little higher; other kinds are steady. New crops come in but slowly. Domestic Dried are more active, and with the absence of green fruits, prices are higher.

We annex quoting quotations of goods in first hands:

**Tea.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty</th>
<th>25 cents per b.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Coffee.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty</th>
<th>25 cents per b.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Sugar.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty</th>
<th>25 cents per b.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Spices.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Molasses.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty</th>
<th>25 cents per b.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Fruit.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty</th>
<th>25 cents per b.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., October 4, 1867.

The dry goods market has continued dull since our last report, but up to Wednesday there was very little variation in prices. Meanwhile stocks accumulated, and the price of cotton steadily declined here and at Liverpool until to-day, it is 8c. per lb, lower than on the 1st of September last. On Wednesday the leading jobbing houses feeling that they could not in justice to customers longer resist the decline, put down the price of leading prints and brown and bleached shippings and shirtings from 55c.10 per cent. This action quite unsettled the market, and agents for a time resisted the movement, but on Wednesday both agents and other jobbing houses generally conceded and reduced other lines to correspond. To-day there is more steadiness, but the market is still very quiet, with no disposition on the part of buyers to venture the market. Foreign goods have generally sympathized with the market for domestic goods, and although they are considerable transactions taking place in the auction rooms they are generally at lower rates. The export demand is quite liberal, but not yet sufficient to relieve the market of the heavy goods which have accumulated.

The exports of dry goods for the past week and since January 1, 1867, and the total for the same time in 1866 and 1869 are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From NEW YORK</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Import.</th>
<th>FROM BOSTON</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Import.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prints, &amp;c.</td>
<td>31,058</td>
<td>31,058</td>
<td>Drums, &amp;c.</td>
<td>31,058</td>
<td>31,058</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of the leading jobbers:

The principal auction sales of the week have been as follows, on

* Wednesday, by Messrs. Haggerty & Co. This was a peremptory sale at four months of Gernay Dress Goods, by order of Messrs. Schneidmiller Brothers, as also of other goods, Saturday, March 20, at 10 o'clock. Buyers were not disposed to bid briskly on the line of German goods, which were not of a first class quality, and low prices had to be accepted. Such was also the case with the remainder of the catalogue.

* Messrs. Willimond & Mount. This was a special sale of Shawls, by order of Messrs. Lefebvre Brothers, which was held alternately at which a great lack of animation was perceptible. Prices were lower and much was withdrawn, the buyers preferring probably to see the result of other larger sales in this line that are announced for the present week. At the general sale of shawls by the same firm there was but little disposition to bid, although rates were in many instances extremely low.

* Messrs. Townsend, Montanta & Co. This was an attractive catalogue of French Dress Goods, Silk, &c. The attendance was very large, and the bidding being only spirited, the whole catalogue was disposed of at generally lower rates. Fine quality Merino, in colors, brought 62¢ @ 67¢; 6-4 super Merino Cloth, 7¢@7¢; 28¢ pound Poplin, all wool, in colors, 65¢@65¢. A long line of this was taken by a leading jobber at 56¢. Cheque Poplins, assorted, 1¢@1¢. The silks and velvets did better.

* On Thursday, Messrs. Willimond & Mount held a special sale at four months of Woolens, Cloths, Cashmeres, &c., by order of Messrs. Bunkhard and Hutton. The fine restless assortments of desirable goods had been very liberally offered, and with the large attendance present, and prices were certainly firmer than at any previous sales, and as it is a fall market they no doubt still left short of the owners’ expectations. The catalogue was of too varied a character to permit trustworthy quotations.

* Messrs. Willimond, Bogart & Co. held a sale of Shawls by order of the same firm, which passed off successfully, there being much more animation perceptible than at the sales on the previous days, and rates were better sustained. The foreign Dress Goods and Linens did not do so well, and of the former much was in consequence withdrawn.

* Haggerty & Co.’s catalogue of Ribbons, Velvets, and Millinery Goods was well attended, and some of the Ribbons were among the trimming qualities, realized fair prices. Others were lower, and the velvets were difficult to dispose of unless at reduced rates.

The market is overstocked with this article at present, in consequence mainly of the small amount required by the milliners for their trade.

On Friday Messrs. Willimond & Mount held a special sale at four months of French and British dress goods, by order of Messrs. Bunkhard & Hutton. The attendance was good, but buyers felt no disposition to bid, and, in consequence, rates were very depressed, and a great part of the catalogue was withdrawn, as owners were averse to making so large a sacrifice. 6-4 Superfine Merinos brought 71¢@7¢, almost all passed. Lopins’ 7-4 super quality $1.10@1.10. Lopins’ 6-4 poplin reported 64¢. Extra quality 75¢. Biaurits 6-4 50¢ with much withdrawn. Altogether we have seldom seen this season so little animation displayed on such derisible goods.

**IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 2, 1867, and the corresponding weeks of 1865 and 1866 have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1865</th>
<th>1866</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,877,303.32</td>
<td>4,611,418.08</td>
<td>2,819,202.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.**

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<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>1866</th>
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**ADDED TO FOREIGN IMPORTS:**

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## Railroad Earnings (Weekly)

In the following table we compare the reported weekly earnings for the principal railroads of 1866 and 1870:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1870</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic &amp; St. L.</td>
<td>15,684</td>
<td>16,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>15,119</td>
<td>16,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>18,055</td>
<td>16,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>18,102</td>
<td>17,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Milwaukee</td>
<td>18,822</td>
<td>17,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central</td>
<td>18,061</td>
<td>17,860</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>17,925</td>
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### Financial Statements

- **Earnings in Chicago (in $)**
  - 1866: 18,102
  - 1870: 17,925

### Additional Notes

- **Railroad Progress:**
  - The Missouri Western Railroad is being extended towards Owatonna at the rate of two miles a day, and will be completed in December.
- **Georgia Central Railroad:**
  - This company is constructing a branch line from Station No. 9 to Swansboro in Emanouel County, 17 miles.
- **North and Northwest Railroad:**
  - This company commenced running trains from Nashville to the Mississippi.

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### COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS

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**Pennsylvania Railroad:**

The Pennsylvania Company are now preparing to exchange their new registered bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, for the first and second mortgage bonds now outstanding. The latter are secured on that portion of the whole railroad extending from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. The new bonds are secured by a general mortgage covering the whole property of the company. This is an instance of liberality seldom witnessed in corporate administration, the advantage of the exchange proposed being wholly on the side of the bondholders.

---

**Railroad Tariff:**

The following rates of freight from Chicago have been adopted:

- To:
  - 30 Class 4th Class, Fuel... | $0.51 | $0.54
  - Buffalo... | 96 | 90
  - Albany, Troy and Schenectady... | 96 | 90
  - New York... | 96 | 90
  - Boston... | 12 | 10

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**COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS**

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**Railroad Progress:**

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This company is constructing a branch line from Station No. 9 to Swansboro in Emanouel County, 17 miles.

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**North and Northwest Railroad:**

This company commenced running trains from Nashville to the Mississippi. The road had been opened on the 22d of July.

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**Cameron and Kansas Railroad:**

This company is extending, via Cameron, a town on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with Chicago and the East, is expected to be completed and in operation before the opening of the next year.

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**Comparative Monthly Earnings of Principal Railroads**

- **Atlantic & St. L.:** 15,684 - 16,384
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- **St. L. & Chicago.:** 15,684 - 15,684
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- **Northwestern.:** 2,281 - 2,086
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### Railroad and Miscellaneous Bond List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Fraction</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Fraction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railroads</td>
<td>3,351,900</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>Apr &amp; Oct. 1877</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>559,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>Apr &amp; Oct. 1877</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,323,200</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July 1876</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1,173,700</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; July 1876</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,626,200</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>June &amp; Nov. 1876</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>828,500</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>June &amp; Nov. 1876</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,626,200</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above lists various railroad and miscellaneous bond descriptions with their respective amounts, interest rates, and payables. The fractions and dates are also indicated, providing a comprehensive view of the bond details.
### Railroad:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Preceding Bond</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Preceding Bond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>5%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Canal and Miscellaneous Bonds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Preceding Bond</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Preceding Bond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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</table>

### Miscellaneous:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Preceding Bond</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Preceding Bond</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Mortgage, sinking fund</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Jan. &amp; Apr.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Notes:**
- Railroad and Canal Bond List
- Miscellaneous Bond List
- **Total Amounts:**
  - 1st Mortgage: $2,000,000
  - 2d Mortgage: $2,500,000
  - 1st Mortgage, sinking fund: $1,000,000
  - 2d Mortgage: $2,000,000
  - 1st Mortgage, sinking fund: $1,000,000
  - 2d Mortgage: $2,000,000

---

**Additional Information:***
- Bonds described include various types such as **1st Mortgage, 2d Mortgage, Bonds of 1893, etc.**
- Interest rates range from 5% to 6%
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Stock List

| N. Y. | The figures after the name of the company refer to the page of Commons containing last report. |
| N. Y. | The figures after the name of the company refer to the page of Commons containing last report. |

**Railroad**
- Albany and Susquehanna
- Baltimore and Ohio
- Boston and Albany
- Boston and Lowell
- Boston and Providence
- Broad and Maine
- Conn. & Erie
- Cumberland
- Concord and Portsmouth
- Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
- Delaware, Mount Hope & Newport
- Jersey Central
- Maine Central
- Mississippi A
- New Bedford and Taunton
- New Brunswick
- New York Central
- New York and New Haven
- New York, N. H., and H. R.
- Ohio & Mississippi
- Ohio and Erie
- Pennsylvania Railroad
- Philadelphia and Reading
- Pittsburgh and Ohio River
- Pittsburgh and West Virginia
- Pittsb., F. & W.
- Pittsb., Fort Wayne
- Pittsb., Fort Wayne & Western
- Pittsb., Pittsburgh and Lake Erie
- Pittsb., Pittsburgh and Lake Erie
- Pittsb., Pittsburgh and Lake Erie
- Pittsb., Pittsburgh and Lake Erie
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## COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>BID</th>
<th>ASK</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin Silver</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Western</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## GOLD AND SILVER MINING LIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>BID</th>
<th>ASK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amalgamated</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Western</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## STOCK AND BOND SALES AT PHILADELPHIA

The following includes Bond Sales for November 30th, 1897, from Budget's Monthly Report of the Philadelphia Stock and Bond Market, shows the rate of prices in September:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>BID</th>
<th>ASK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William &amp; Co.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn. RR.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First National</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranty</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>BID</th>
<th>ASK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Salmon</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Division Canal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
United States LIFE INSURANCE, In the Village New York.

Assets: $2,300,000

New and important plans of Life Insurance have been introduced by this Company. See new Prospectus. Premiums available; after policies have run one year, and annually thereafter.

Douglas J. Baldwin, President.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company. No. 52 Wall Street, New York.

Assets, January 1st, 1887: $1,581,360

Organized April, 1884.

During the past year this Company has paid its policy-holders:

In case of

$1,614,400 75

Twenty Per Cent.

instead of issuing a policy and dividends to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally insurable, this Company makes such cash rebate or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will justify. The rebates, which will be taken off the year's premium, will be divided among the stockholders.

A. W. Bremen, President.

John B. Schell, Vice President.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company announces a steamer on the 1st of both months from New York to Panama, with Special Steamer, returning on the 11th, at Port Arthur, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, leaving New York for Panama, Panama for Port Arthur, for Sydney, and the Australian Mail, South American Mail, returning to New York.

First and second class passengers will be conveyed on the ordinary terms and charges for this Company.


deal in.

The above routes include the transit across the isthmus of Panama, and the first class steamer is for forward pax of the Atlantic steamer, after calls, last minute, additional. Africa used in United States gold coin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed on the special steamer, and all kinds of goods to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall St.

To Collins W. Sackett, Agent, No. 51 William St. New York.

Attna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

Incorporated 1839.

Charter Perpetual.

Capital: $5,000,000.

L. J. HENDRY, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

Assets, July 1, 1867: $4,650,928 27.

Liabilities: 377,658 46.

Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire.

New York Agency.

No. 62 Wall Street.

J. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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Incorporated 1839.

Charter Perpetual.

Capital: $5,000,000.

L. J. HENDRY, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

Assets, July 1, 1867: $4,650,928 27.

Liabilities: 377,658 46.

Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire.

New York Agency.

No. 62 Wall Street.

J. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.


No. 105 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash Capital: $5,000,000 00.

Surplus: July 1, 1867: 315,074 72.

Total Assets: $815,074 72.

Rudolph Gargiullo, President.

Karl R. Kahl, Vice President.

Robert A. Shealy, Secretary.

J. Hope Fire Insurance Company.

Cash Capital: $15,000,000.

Assess. June 1, 1887: $30,000,000.

This Company issues against Loss or Damage by Fire on terms as favorable as any other responsible Company.

Board of Directors:


Fred. Schnippel, Robert L. N. Stetler.

J. Hope REESE, President.

H. S. Howard, Secretary.

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J. Hope REESE, President.

H. S. Howard, Secretary.
The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1866:

**Assets:**
- Total amount of Marine Premiums: $10,470,461.50
- No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks connected with Marine Risks.
- Total assets are: $7,532,350.79

**Liabilities:**
- Cash paid: $8,665,965.65

**The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,**

The company's liabilities as of 31 December 1866, totaling $7,532,350.79, were paid off to its holders, and no further premiums will be received from them. The company is no longer in operation.

---

**The chronicle.**

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Wall Street.

**Insurance.**

**Cash paid:** $859,000.

**Premiums:**
- Cash paid: $76,723.43
- Total Liabilities: $76,723.43

**Paid by:**
- J. D. Smith, President.
- J. A. Martin, Secretary.

**Buffalo City Insurance Co.**

**Oraganized April 1866.**

**Capital paid in:** $200,000

**Directors:**
- Wm. G. Fargo, President.
- J. C. McAdoo, Vice-President.
- Wm. H. Smith, Secretary.

**Office in New York, 6th Pine Street.**

**Charles W. Standart, Agent.**

---

**Fire and inland navigation insurance.**

**The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,**

This company has organized an agency in this city, and is prepared to write all kinds of insurance for the benefit of the public.

---

**Notice to Patrons of Express Companies.**

For the better accommodation of the public, the Merchants' Union Express Company has established a station at the following named places in New York City and vicinity:

**250 Broadway.**
**250 Broadway.**
- First Avenue, E. cor. Twenty-seventh St.
- Second Avenue, E. cor. Twenty-ninth St.
- Third Avenue, E. cor. Twenty-sixth St.
- Fourth Avenue, E. cor. Twenty-third St.
- Sixth Avenue, E. cor. Forty-fourth St.
- Eighth Avenue, E. cor. Forty-ninth St.
- Ninth Avenue, E. cor. Forty-fifth St.
- Fourteenth Avenue, E. cor. Thirty-third St.
- Fifth Avenue, E. cor. Twenty-seventh St.
- Exchange Place, Jersey City.
- Washington Street, City Hall Square, Brooklyn.
- Ninth Avenue, E. cor. 46th St., New York.
- Ninth Avenue, E. cor. 3rd St., New York.
- River Street, Williamsburgh.
- 219 Grand Street, Williamsburgh.
- 232 Grand Street, 12 Pine Street.
- Washington Street, New York.
- Broadway, E. cor. 46th St., on the 1st of November.

---

**Rathbone Oil Trust Company.**

The Rathbone Oil Trust Company, on September 18, 1867, declared a dividend of $100,000, payable at the office of the company in New York, for holders of certificates in the New York, State, and City of New York, and elsewhere.

---

**Garth, Fisher & Hardy, Bankers.**

Successors to Harrison, Garth & Co. and Henry Kemals.

---

**Jameson, Smith & Cotting, Bankers and Merchants.**

? 31st August.

---

**DRAKE BROTHERS.**

**Stock Brokers and Bankers.**

No. 18 Broad Street, New York.

---

We have purchased and sold Gold and Stocks in Europe, and have demonstrated by our operations in the East and West, that the demands of the public, as well as the market conditions, require us to continue our business on the same basis as heretofore.

---

**Navassa phosphate company.**

**First dividend,** The Trustees of the Navassa Phosphate Company have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share in respect to the first dividend, payable on October 15, 1867.

---

**To capitalists.**

**Rights to Louisiana and Mississippi.**

The rights to Louisiana and Mississippi have been acquired by the New York and Louisiana Railroad Company, and are now held in trust for the benefit of the shareholders of the New York, New Orleans, and Mississippi Railroad Company.

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**To capitalists.**

**To capitalists.**

**To capitalists.**

**To capitalists.**

**To capitalists.**

**To capitalists.**

---

**1867.**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 30 1/2 oz val</td>
<td>10.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bar, 30 oz val</td>
<td>9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 20 oz val</td>
<td>8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 10 oz val</td>
<td>7.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 5 oz val</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1 oz val</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/2 oz val</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/4 oz val</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/8 oz val</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/16 oz val</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/32 oz val</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/64 oz val</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/128 oz val</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/256 oz val</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, 1/512 oz val</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Prices are in U.S. dollars.
- The document appears to be a price list from a historical currency chart.
Horns—Duty, 10 cents, ad val.
Ox, 12,000 lbs. 10 lb.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 cents, ad val.
Pine, fine, 20 lb.
Pine, coarse, g.
Cytisus, Ad., 30 lb.

Indigo—Duty, 10 cents, ad val.
Bengal (old) 20 lb.
Ox, 100 lb.
Madder, 20 lb.
Guatemala, 20 lb.

Iron—Duty, 10 cents, ad val.
Bar, rods, and angles, 30 lb.

Iron, steel, and iron plates, 20 lb.

Iron, 10 lbs. 10 lb.

Isinglass, 20 lb.

Jute—Duty special report.

Nails—Duty, 10 lb.

Oil—Duty, 20 cents, ad val.

Oil Cake—Duty, 20 cents, ad val.

Oil, castor, and castor oil, 20 lb.

Oil, olive, 20 lb.

Oil, sperm, 20 lb.

Olive Oil—Duty, 20 cents, ad val.

Olive Oil—Duty, 20 cents, ad val.

Olive, seed, 20 lb.

Olive, pitted, 20 lb.

Olive, pitted, 20 lb.

Olive, pitted, 20 lb.

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