Morton, Bliss & Co.,
BANKERS,
36 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Sterling Exchange,
At Sight or Sixty Days; also, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers' Use on
L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.,
(Old Broad Street, London.)

TEDUCED AND THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe and the East.

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

L. P. MORTON,
WILLIAM H. BURNS.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU STREET, New York

Orders for the exchange of sterling and for the transmission of funds to and from London, and for bullion, are promptly executed. Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Drafts for and payable on London are bought and sold in good credit.

WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE E. ADAMS,
Wm. R. Utley & Geo.,
W. Dougherty,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Gold and Specie, and Any Descriptions of Bank Notes; Central and Discount Bank Notes, Bills, City, Town, and Country Bank Notes, Regardless of Name, Without any Limitation as to Issue, or Description, subject to the determination of a Banker and Broker, having a good character in the City.

R. T. Wilson & Co.,
LATE
WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 46 OXFORD STREET, NEW YORK.

Government securities, stocks, gold, and silver bought and sold in the most liberal terms. Merchants and bankers and others allowed 6 per cent. on deposits. The above line is continued by Mr. Calaway, and, under the firm name of WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO., Liverpool.

Warren Kidder & Co.,
BANKERS,
54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds without any limitation as to description, subject to the determination of a Banker and Broker, having a good character in the City.

C. Ashworth, 7 New Street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 22 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Persons keeping accounts at any deposit bank, and investing their funds without notice, will be considered under the firm name of
MORTON, BLISS & CO., London.

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., LONDON.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana,
Capital and Reserves $5,000,000.

A. D. Selleck, 27 Pine St., N.Y.

Banking House of
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
No. 23 Nassau Street, New York.

Deposits received from individuals, firms, banks, and banking corporations, subject to the following rates:

1. 2.5 per cent. per annum on all deposits, payable on demand, or after 60 days. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, Canadas, and Europe. Dividends and coupons also collected, and the most prompt and liberal terms offered to the most creditable correspondents.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase of gold, silver, Government, and other securities, at par or a premium. Information furnished upon request, and accepted in payment of market quotations. Registered Stocks, Metals, Foreign Exchange, etc., sold on opening day.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 53 Nassau Street, New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Governments, and Gold.

New Five and Twenty Boxes of Iss and Int. Certificates of deposit issued, Deposits received and Collections made. Also, General Agents for Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
No. 13 Wall Street.

Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all the principal Cities of Europe.

Exchanging at Sight.

Stocks, Bonds, Governments, and Gold.

Bills for gold and silver bought and sold on Commission. Advances made at current rates. Enters at four per cent per annum allowed on deposits.

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WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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MORTON, BLISS & CO., London.

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., LONDON.
THE CHRONICLE

[January 16, 1863]

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND GOLD BONDS.
70 State Street, Boston.


LOANS OF STERLING on the Merchants upon Five Months' Sight Bills and Drawings. DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received, which are returned on demand in the same kind. ADVANCES made on consignments to Liverpool and London.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 State Street, Boston.
JAMES D. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES.

Philadelphia Bankers.

AUSTIN & OBERG,
38 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Stock Brokers.
BELL AUSTIN. CHAS. H. OBERG.

PHILADELPHIA
NOTES, DRAFTS, A.C.
COLLICTED AND REMITTED PER ORDER OF DAY.
Union Banking Company.
N. E. Cor., 4th & Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.
E. F. MOODY, Cashier.

All other Banking Business in Philadelphia is referred to us to receive your prompt attention.

Southern Bankers.

WASHINGTON
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.
H. D. COOKE, Jr., President.
WM. S. BROWNING, Cashier.

Government Depository and Banking Agent of the United States.

Business connected with the several Department of the Government.

Washington, D.C.

I. M. M. FRESE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Chicago, Ill.
Advances made on Consignments, Eastern orders for all Western products solicited. Prompt and careful attention given.

ISAAC HARTER & SONS,
BANKERS,
CANTON, OHIO, 
(Established 1854.)
Offers for Sale most desirable first class American and Foreign Securities. Special Attention paid to Collections of Banks, Bankers and Merchants.

H. HAYTON,
HAYTON & HAYTON,
Bankers, Hunters & Sons,
BANKERS,
Huntington & Co.

Bankers, Stock Brokers, and Exchange Dealers.

Bankers and Brokers.

MANSFIELD, FRESE & BROWNELL,
Bank 7s and Commission Merchants.

Columbus, Ohio.

Banking House.

P. HAYTON,
JOE. HAYTON,
H. W. HAYTON,
Huntchinson & Co.

HAYTON & HAYTON,
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Bank 7s and Commission Merchants.

Columbus, Ohio.

Banking House.
Financial.

VERMILY & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 53 William Street, New York.

Drake Kleinwort & Cohen
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorneys
in Fact, hereby agree to make advances
of Shipments to Moeser, Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen
and Liverpool, and to grant mercantile
advantages for bills of exchange in China, the East
and West Indies, South America, &c. Marginal credits
are credited on the London House for the same purposes.

26 Exchange Place, New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

HANKERS
CORNERS OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United
States, available in all the principal cities of the
world; also, COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hop
West Indies, South America, and the United State

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

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS
16 S. St., 3 Nassau St.,

Deeds in lit. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and
Stamps of S. Bonds and Gold
Exchange in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers, as on liberal
terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

THE
National Trust Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
No. 26 Broadway.

Capital, One Million Dollar
Charged by the State

January 16, 1869.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

Germania Fire Insurance Company
No. 175 BROADWAY.

New York, 6th January, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a
semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of

HUGO SCHUMBACH, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 111 Broadway.

Cash Company
Surprise Jan. 1, 1869.
Surprised...

$775,845

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 6 Wall street.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

North American Fire Insurance Company
No. 113 Broadway.

Cash Company

Assets...

$520,900

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 6 Wall street.

NEW YORK.

REMOVAL

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE FIRE IN TRINITY BUILDING.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

Company

HAS REMOVED TO THE

HUBERT BUILDING.

No. 16 BROADWAY, ABOVE MAIDEN LANE.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

John M. Myers, President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL BANK
No. 36 Broadway, New York, Dec. 12, 1860.

The Board of Directors of the National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the second Saturday in January next.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK
No. 110 Broadway, New York, December 1860.

The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the second Saturday in January next.

GEO. L. SENYK, Cashier.

THE CHAMATNA.

New York, December 1860.

A semi-annual dividend of EIGHTH (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the second Saturday in January next.

Geo. L. Schenk, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK
OF AMERICA.

New York, December 1860.

A semi-annual dividend of EIGHTH (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the second Saturday in January next.

Geo. L. Schenk, Cashier.
THE Union Pacific Railroad Company

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT PAR.

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILES

Of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled."

The report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incidental to all new roads, and these could have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroads companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices."

The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2,000 cars of all descriptions. A large addlional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly complete, and the ties between 120 miles in advancing of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered at the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are in route. The total expenditure for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,500 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioner.


By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1869, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,866,676. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own materials for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—six per cent per annum in gold, now equal to between eight and nine per cent in currency. The principal is then payable in gold. If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. The price for the present is PAR and accrued interest at 6 per cent from July 1, 1866, to maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street

AND BY

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall Street.

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP was issued October 1st, containing a report of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertising agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer New York.

December 16th, 1868.

Financial.

To INVESTORS,

We would remind those making FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS that we are still offering the

Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

Bearing EIGHT PER CENT interest payable semi-annually in New York, thirty years to run,

AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

There is no safer bond, or one of which the interest and principal will be more quickly paid off.

J. H. ALEXANDER & CO.,

22 Nassau Street.

Important to Investors.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT BONDS.

ALABAMA 6 PER CENT BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than...

The debt of Georgia is less than...

At present prices they are far below the ordinary rate of interest.

ALABAMAS, 6 per cent interest.

GEORGIA, 7.5 per cent interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth much more than the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

H. A. HEINRICH'S SONS,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 38 Wall Street.

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MARKET NATIONAL BANK.

On the morning of the first Monday of January, 1870.

Resources:

Gold and deposits...$1,297,000.99
United States coins... 1,200.94
Other bonds and mortgages... 6,775,634.25
Due from banks and bankers... 105,917.34
Banking house... 105,917.34
Real estate... 105,917.34
Expenses account.... 17.02
Cash items—coupying house... 30,413.77
Bills of other banks... 2,861.50
Fractional currency... 858.87
In specie... 1,500.00
Total... 8,581.34
Three per cent certificates... 325,000.00
Total... 12,500.541.36
Capital stock and surplus... 4,000,000.00
Surplus fund... 90,000.00
Profits and losses... 2,500.00
Circulation outstanding... 910,904.85
State circulation unmixed... 91,610.90
Goldsmiths' checks... 1,062,117.39
Goldsmiths' deposits... 118,523.27
Bonds purchased... 85,500.00
Total... 14,061,025.93


This report above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John C. Gill, President.

State of New York, County of New York, ss: Whereas the undersigned... has this day subscribed his name and the above statement.

T. Hiram Hoyt, Notary Public.

In and for the County of New York.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

This is to certify that 5,000 bonds of the General Bond of the Georgia, Alabama and Florida Railroad and bond only, sold or disposed of as Blocks, Bond or Gold, as we have been directed, Interest not allowed on Deposits. Dividends, Commissions and Interest collected.

The California Western Railroad, a road of good securities, is in good standing, for the finest professional man and important security looking for well paid dividends, professional man and important security looking for well paid dividends.

William L. Howland, Daniel Howard & Co.

Hatch, Foote & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, &c.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

J. Bailey, J. A. Buckingham, E. P. Hill,

Late Bankers.

J. Bailey, Buckingham & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

W. Street.

Buy and sell Commercial Paper, make advances on good securities, execute orders in the market, settle accounts, clear, deliver, &c.

J. Bailey, J. A. Buckingham, E. P. Hill

The Chronicle, January 16, 1869.
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 Ten Months: $10.00
For Six Months: $6.00
The charge will be sent to subscribers mailed addressed by letter. Remittances to be made in months per year, and paid by the subscribers at their own post-office.

WILLIAM J. DANA, 79 and 81 William Street, etc. of Liberty.
E. W. FLOYD, 2nd.

Remittances should be made by drafts or Post Office Money Orders.

Bound volumes of the Chronicle for the six months ending July 1, 1888, and also previous volumes can be had at the office.

General Butler’s Financial Scheme.

On Tuesday a very singular bill was presented in Congress by General Butler, and was supported by an equally singular speech. The object of the bill purports to be to authorize the issue of a national currency, to assure its stability and elasticity, lessen the interest on the public debt and reduce the rate of interest. “We believe it is universally conceded that no radical changes shall be attempted in our currency laws during the present session. Why, in the face of this positive assurance, Mr. Butler should insist in taking up the time of Congress by the discussion of his scheme, a question we shall leave unanswered. It adds another to those enigmas which the General’s career abundantly supplies. That this scheme is radical, revolutionary, unprecedented and inadmissible can be easily shown.

Its main features are three; first, it destroys and cancels by degrees the 600 millions of currency which at present the business of the country is carried on. This currency consists, as is well known, of three distinct kinds of paper money; first, greenbacks to the amount of 355 millions; secondly, fractional currency to the amount of 38 millions; thirdly, National Bank notes to the amount of 300 millions. The entire body of this circulating medium Mr. Butler would destroy and sweep away from the channels of the currency. The very contemplation of such a change as this might well make a financial innovator pause, especially if the change as in this case was to be made suddenly.

As a substitute for the 600 millions of currency thus destroyed, Mr. Butler would issue 350 millions of new Treasury notes of various denominations, bearing no interest, but receivable for all claims and demands against the United States—except such as are specially contracted to be paid in coin. These 350 millions of new Treasury notes are to be free from the objection brought against the greenbacks, of being “dishonorable promises to pay.” They are to be taken up by their face no promise to pay whatsoever, nor anything else except the denomination of the note and the fact of its receivability at the Treasury. The authority to emit this new irredeemable paper is to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is at his pleasure to issue the whole of the 350 millions and as much more as may be necessary. It is easy to see that by this arrangement absolute, irresponsible control is given to the Secretary of the Treasury over the volume of the currency. He may issue more rapidly or more slowly at his pleasure. The spasms and panics which the rapid fluctuations in prices and the ruinous changes in the money market could not fail to develop would all be charged to the account of the Secretary of the Treasury; and by a timely knowledge beforehand of what he would do or what he would not do, shrewd men with keen sight and quick brains would make or lose immense fortunes almost every day.

The corruption which might arise under such circumstances it is superfluous to describe. The disposition of values, the disturbance of contracts, the overthrowing of that financial machinery which the public good requires should be stable and fixed—all this can be easily imagined.

But the bill does more than this. The disturbance of business and the overstrained pressure on the Treasury are to be carried one step farther. Mr. Butler proposes that

"After the 10th of June next, any person or association owning any bond of the United States, being six per cent interest in coin, may present the same to the Treasurer, or any public depository designated for that purpose, and who shall have lodged in the Treasury of the United States sufficient security, and shall receive therefore ninety per cent of the par on its face in certificates of value in such denomination as he may choose, paying on that amount at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent per annum interest in coin for thirty days, and shall be returned an equal amount of said certificates to the Treasury of the United States; and such bonds shall remain in the Treasury as security for the certificates so delivered and the interest thereon, which shall be deducted from interest to be paid by the United States on such bonds at any time after 30 days. The owner of any bond so lodged may return certificates of value equal to ninety per cent of the value thereof, and receive back his bond less the interest, and said certificates and the amount thereof paid to him, and the Treasurer shall, during the time of its deposit, pay to the owner the accrued interest beyond that due on the certificate, once in every six months.”

In other words the Treasury is to be converted into a loan office, where, at a fixed 6½ per cent of interest, anybody may...
borrow on government securities with a ten per cent margin. The rate of interest at which the Treasury shall lend is fixed at 3.65 in coin, or about one half of the rate at which the Government can borrow on its long bonds.

It has been our duty to examine at various times extraordinary financial schemes of all degrees of merit, but we do not remember to have ever met with a scheme supported by the authority of a great name which has so much absurdity and impracticable crudity as that of Mr. Butler's.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

There appears to be a determined effort in Congress to place the telegraph system of the country under government control. Last year, Mr. Washburne took the initiative by introducing into the House a bill providing for the building of a government line from Washington to New York, to be worked in connection with the Post Office, the enterprise being designed as an experimental step toward the ultimate monopolization of the whole business of telegraphy by the Government. Some doubts of the ability of such a line to compete with private companies appear to have been entertained, and that scheme may perhaps be considered as having little chance of adoption. The Postmaster General, however, profiting by the experience of his predecessors in the movement, now comes forward with a scheme for blending a telegraph service with the Post Office, not through the government building or purchasing lines, but by the organization of a company which shall contract with the Government to transmit messages at fixed low rates. He proposes that the company be authorized to construct lines on the post roads and routes; that its capital be fixed at $200 for each mile of wire; and that its wires be multiplied or extended at the will of the Postmaster General. Offices are to be established in connection with the Post Offices in every city and village of 5,000 inhabitants and over, at railroad stations, and at such other places on the line of the wires as the business of the country may require. The maximum rate to be charged by the company for the transmission of messages is fixed at 20 cents for twenty words, for each 500 miles or part thereof, to which is to be added five cents for postage and delivery. Provision is also made for the prompt delivery of messages and for the remittance of money by telegraph, as now through the money order office. This scheme has been suggested to the Postmaster General by parties at Boston, and apparently in connection with an offer to organize a company upon the terms suggested. It is not proposed, however, to contract with the new company if any other should offer to do the business upon better terms.

There is a certain seductiveness about Mr. Randall's scheme which is quite likely to secure its favorable consideration. He very adroitly evades some of the more prominent objections against the Government meddling with public enterprises. His scheme, it may appear, involves no outlaw in lines and little risk by the Government, both being thrown upon the company with which the Postmaster-General may contract; nor does it grant exclusive privileges to either the Government or the company; while it provides for the furnishing telegraphic facilities at very much cheaper rates than are now charged by private companies.

It is not necessary to go through the mass of intricate and uncertain details connected with the main question, to arrive at the conclusion that there are fundamental blunders in Mr. Randall's scheme. Much reliance appears to be placed upon the assumption that a large economy in the management of the business would be effected, as compared with that of the existing companies. Is it safe to take this very important item in the calculation for granted? There is, perhaps, no branch of corporate business conducted with greater economy than telegraphing, so far as respects appearances and accommodation. Compared with our banks, insurance offices and railroad depots, the telegraph offices are unpretending—not to say mean looking—and crowded, as immense business being frequently done in basements or secluded corners rented in private stores or offices. One familiar with the pay of employees of the present telegraph companies knows that they receive poor compensation for hard work. We do not believe it will be pretended by any quarter that there is extravagance, or more, that there is not the strictest economy, in the management; which, of course, necessitates a corresponding conservatism in the control of competing companies.

Now, it is most important that the Postmaster-General should have shown wherein the economy in the Post Office management of this business would exceed that of the present Companies; but, on this very essential point, we have not a word of explanation. So far as respects offices, it may be assumed that in the smaller towns and villages, the existing Post Office buildings would, in many cases, afford scope for the added telegraph business. But this is far from being true of the larger cities, where the bulk of telegraphing is done. The mail business has, in most instances, outgrown the old buildings which it is transacted, and mailing operations suffer from lack of adequate accommodation; a fact to which the Postmaster-General's annual reports bear ample testimony. Does Mr. Randall suppose that the crowded quarters in Nassau street, or the new office to be some day erected elsewhere, will afford accommodation equal to that given by the present 24 telegraph offices in this city, with their 253 employees? With 35 offices in Philadelphia and 211 places; 24 in Boston and 158 employees; 22 in Chicago, 56 employees; 21 in Cincinnati and 93 employees; and other cities in like proportion; the Government would evidently find it necessary to lay out large sums in extending its Post Offices and building new ones and furnishing them; which would no doubt be profitable to politicians, but would be poor economy of the public funds. In addition, therefore, to the capital to be laid out by the proposed Company, in new wires, the public would be taxed to provide capital for the requisite accommodations in the postal department. This certainly is not the sort of response the public expect to their earnest demand for public economy.

Nor is it any clearer how any economy is to be effected with respect to employees. If the Post Office Department is properly managed, the hands in the offices of all towns or cities of 5,000 inhabitants and over (to which it is proposed to extend the system) are already fully employed; none of the employees of the post offices, excepting the carriers, would be available for the new business; and a wholly additional staff would therefore have to be employed. Nor would there be any economy to the public in the carriers being available for the delivery of messages, inasmuch as it is proposed to charge five cents on each message for delivery, which is probably more than the present cost of delivery to the private companies. The effect of the proposed arrangement, therefore, would be to increase largely the capital and the labor employed in telegraphy, without correspondingly augmenting the business done. This certainly is not economy. We can easily understand how the proposed company should undertake to send dispatches at much lower rates than are charged by private companies, when the Government undertakes to provide buildings, furniture and stationery, and to meet expenses of repair, lighting, &c.; but it would be a great mistake to suppose that, under such an arrangement, the public had paid in full for their messages when they were written; a large balance would remain to be paid in taxation to defray
the expenses of the new department. It is singular that Mr. Randall, in urging the argument of economy, should have failed to show what would be the probable outlay and the annual cost to the Government of his scheme. We presume there are good reasons for his reticence.

But even after this large outlay on the part of the Government, it does not by any means follow, because there are parties now ready to organize a company and to make a contract, as the Postmaster-General proposes, that they would be likely to send telegraphs at the reduced rates offered in this scheme. Suppose that the contractors, after a convenient period, should announce their inability to do the business at the rates agreed upon, what would the Government do? No other company would be likely to take up the contract, for the failure of the new organization would deter them, and the Government would therefore have the whole affair in their hands or of submitting to a higher tariff. The latter course would be an acknowledgment of the failure of the scheme; and the former, would, in every sense, an unmitigated evil, an abuse of the functions of Government, a substitution of political management for business enterprise and an extension of the political corruption pursued with bureaucracy. The company which Mr. Randall proposes to associate with the Post Office would thus virtually hold the Government in its mercy; and having the same motives to exact the highest possible rates as influence other companies, we have no sort of assurance that the tariff would not, after having used the Government to bring it into existence and give it prestige, yield to inducements from private companies and demand an advance upon the proposed schedule. This view will commend itself, we think, forcibly to all acquainted with the management of corporative interests.

In addition to these objections to Mr. Randall's scheme specifically, there are others against any and every form of Government interference with the business of telegraphing. It is essential to the protection of the public that the parties who do its telegraphing should be responsible for delays, errors, neglect or the divulgence of secrets. Without such a stimulus, the best managed companies would be apt to transact their business carelessly and the public would suffer inconvenience and loss. The Government would be exempt from all such liabilities; and in the absence of this motive to care and energy its business would be less efficiently transacted than from that of private corporations. The history of telegraphing proves that its progress depends entirely upon scientific research and experiment, and the promptness of competing companies to avail themselves of each successive improvement, in processes and instruments. State Bureaus are notoriously slow to recognize the results of invention. Officials too frequently refuse to move in the adoption of improvements until worn over by a dozen years; and provided such an inducement be offered, they are apt to recommend or adopt inventions irrespective of their merits, always ready to make the interests of their department subordinate to perquisites. The Government is in no position to command the services of the most efficient agents. Of necessity, it pays a fixed salary to its officers, which is less than really talented experts can command at the hands of corporations; and it is thus of necessity distanced in enterprise by private parties.

Any governmental system of telegraph would pay less regard to public convenience than is afforded by the existing companies. The present companies carry their wires into the hotels, railway and other communication offices, and in this city to the Stock Boards, Gold Room, Produce Exchange, and every place where an important amount of telegraphing is transacted, thereby effecting a most material economy of time and expense in the conveying of messages. The Government

### Table: Internal Revenue Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Receipts for Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Revenue for Fiscal Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>$1,586,677</td>
<td>$1,047,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>$1,286,804</td>
<td>$1,578,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>$1,598,400</td>
<td>$1,929,040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the year 1868, the receipts were $2,104,640.
TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

The following statement, showing the movement of treasure at New York, we gave last week, but repeat it today, having discovered and corrected several evident errors in the figures as published. It should be stated, in explanation of the banks and Sub-Treasury equal to the amount of such certificates held by the banks, and by them accounted for as specie. The amount thus duplicated cannot be determined by their published returns.

1868.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Treasury in banks and Sub-Treasury on hand, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Accruals of treasure during months, &amp;c.</th>
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<th>Total supply of treasure, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$371,772,816.94</td>
<td>$2,036,161.67</td>
<td>$3,120,010.01</td>
<td>$2,906,064.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>$392,383,705.24</td>
<td>$2,363,583.47</td>
<td>$2,906,064.94</td>
<td>$2,906,064.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>$404,053,980.40</td>
<td>$2,546,187.50</td>
<td>$3,186,022.01</td>
<td>$3,075,817.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>$406,471,683.15</td>
<td>$2,546,187.50</td>
<td>$3,186,022.01</td>
<td>$3,075,817.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>$410,270,833.30</td>
<td>$2,546,187.50</td>
<td>$3,186,022.01</td>
<td>$3,075,817.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>$410,461,583.40</td>
<td>$2,546,187.50</td>
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Year 1867               $410,461,583.40                                  $2,546,187.50                           $3,186,022.01                                     $3,075,817.50               |

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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$343,994,972.18</td>
<td>$2,026,690.27</td>
<td>$2,835,014.01</td>
<td>$2,954,206.27</td>
</tr>
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Year 1866               $343,994,972.18                                  $2,026,690.27                           $2,835,014.01                                     $2,954,206.27               |

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<td>January</td>
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</tr>
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Year 1865               $312,899,074.28                                  $1,455,514.01                           $2,154,935.46                                     $2,354,091.99               |
January 16, 1868.

The CHRONICLE.

1865.

Treasure in hands of:

- ACCESSION OF TREASURE DURING MONTH, ETC.

- TOTAL SUPPORT OF TREASURY, ETC.

- TREASURY WITHDRAWALS TO MARKETS.

- TOTAL IN BANKS ON LAST OF MONTH.
CHANGES IN THE REDENOMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redenominating Agents of National Banks for the week ending January 14. Those weekly changes are authorized by the directors in accordance with an arrangement made with the U.S. Treasury Department.

**LOCATION** | **NAME OF BANK** | **REDENOMINATING AGENT**
--- | --- | ---
Ohio, Columbus | The Columbus National Bank of Columbus, represented by Messrs. Pray & Porter. |
Ohio, Dayton | The National Bank of Columbus, represented by Messrs. Pray & Porter. |
Virginia, Richmond | The National Bank of Richmond, represented by Messrs. Pray & Porter. |

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News**

*From our own Correspondent.*

**London, Wednesday, December 29.**

The minds of mercantile men are so much engaged in arriving at some conclusion with regard to the year which is closing, and so little has been heard of commercial or financial affairs, that a retro active may not be out of place at the present time, so as to ascertain, possibly, whether the past has been satisfactory, and whether there are indications of encouragement in the future. We are all inclined to believe that the year has been a dull and unsatisfactory one, and that it has been almost featureless, with but few important schemes having been brought forward during the twelve months. To some extent those assertions are true, but when we come to investigate the matter more closely, it will be found that 1865 has been entirely without important features. Trade, although quiet, has improved to a certain extent, and notwithstanding some branches have been decidedly unprecedented, there seems to have been fewer risks incurred, and in some respects more profit obtained. The trade in cotton goods, wool, and, in general, have been unsatisfactory, and as those are most important departments of our commerce, the losses sustained in them have, perhaps, more than counterbalanced the gains secured in other quarters.

I am not aware that I can add much to the remarks I made about a fortnight since, respecting the state of the trade for cotton goods. The advance established in the price of the raw material since this period last year in India, and, while the latter proving remunerative, it is only 1d. per pound. The difference is most material, and it is quite clear, that either cotton must give way, or else that cotton goods must rise in price. It seems evident that such a state of things cannot last, and if it is prolonged there is the probability that a collapse will be the result. This week the combers have been a fairer appearance, and in place of increasing a tendency to decline, the movement in prices has been upward. The trade demand is represented to have been large—a fact which seems inconsistent with the recent decision of the spinners to work upon short time for about six weeks. From Manchester, however, the intelligence is more favorable. The short time movement has had the effect of curtailing production, and consequently the supplies of goods offering have diminished. Producers have demanded and have, in some instances, obtained more money, but the margin between the price of cotton and of yarn is too great to admit of transactions in the latter proving remunerative. But although there is a tendency for goods to improve in value, it is by no means clear that an advance sufficient to make production remunerative is likely to take place. The advices received from the East this week are by no means encouraging, prices at many ports having further declined; and it seems likely that until our exports decline, and a considerable diminution is made in the supply of goods in the Eastern markets, more favorable reports will not be received. In order to right matters time is only required, and unless there should happen to be a collapse at Manchester and the neighborhood, a gradual change for the better may be expected in the near future. There is so much less in the production of goods, it is clear that a great diminution in it must take place, and if such be carried into effect, a decline in cotton or a rise in the value of cotton manufactures is inevitable.

Next to cotton, the wool trade must be considered as yielding an unsatisfactory result. The depression existing is too well known to need description, and the advance established at the sales which were brought to a close last year was less than the decline which took place in September. The wool trade closed, indeed, with prices only a fraction above those of the lowest point of the year. This depression is due to a largely increased production of the raw material, and to a diminished production of manufactured goods. Our imports of wool have been very considerably augmented, owing to the heavy clip in Australia, and also at the Copes of Good and bad weather. The colonies, the production in South America to the increased yield, and to the colonies, the production in South America is now in large quantities of that description of wool which are now offered at Havre, Antwerp and elsewhere. And I yet, in spite of the increased quantity of South American wool consumed, the continental manufacturers are still very large buyers at our public sales, and have, in so way, diminished staple purchases. The conclusion to be drawn from this state of things is quite obvious. The continental manufacturers are increasing their production of goods, to the detriment, no doubt, of the manufacturers of the West Riding of Yorkshire. England seems to be getting fresh competitions every day, and our manufacturing world, by the aid of telegraph and railway communications, is becoming more fully developed, consumption must increase, and greater demands be made upon ourselves as well as upon continental manufacturers. And those who will be able to supply goods at the cheaper rate will undoubtedly make the greater progress.

It is satisfactory to notice that the trade of the midland counties, and especially of the great trade, has improved. Railways are, in consequence of the extension of railway communications on the Continent and in the East Indies, has been in active request, and at better prices. As several rail lines will be in the course of construction in Hungary, Austria, Germany, Russia, etc., in the next year, a continuance of the existing animation may be looked for.

In the wheat trade there has been a most important change. Favore by unusually fine periods for ploughing, sowing and harvesting their fine produce, the farmers were enabled to secure an abundant crop of wheat of very fine quality. The effects of abundance have been soon felt, and from that time wheat has not commenced to arrive at market, it may be said that an uninterrupted decline in prices has taken place. The highest average for English wheat during the present year was 15s. 7d., but for last week it was only 5s. 7d., so that a full of exactly 24s. per quarter has taken place. The yield of produce has, in many districts been seven and eight quarters to the acre, and I have heard of a case in which a farmer proved (for it was the subject of a bet) that he had harvested as much as ten quarters to the acre, or a double crop. In that case, however, the kind of wheat grown was in what are termed here "rioters," which are of a bolt or plump which contains more spices than the ordinary red or white wheat, and does not weigh so heavy. A decline of 24s. in wheat, of 17s. in the finest flour, and of 2d. in the 4 lb. loaf of bread is clearly a great gain to the country, and has no doubt materially assisted us in extricating ourselves from our difficulties.

Those difficulties are, however, yet, indeed, unsolved, but there is no doubt that continued caution and the lapse of time will work a cure.

While a larger area of land was placed under wheat cultivation, and while the weather was favorable to an abundant crop, two circumstances have contributed to a partial failure of the barley crop. In the first place, the intention had been to plant a larger area of barley; but the weather was very dear during the latter part of August and in the early part of September, that the cultivation of barley was to a certain degree neglected. As soon as the seed was placed in the ground, there was a succession of dry months until the harvest, and the result is that the crop is very deficient. The only marvellous is that so good a crop has been secured, for although the aggregate yield is sadly deficient, as the new current testifies, some very fine barley has been produced, and has therefore been very much sought after by our best malters. The produce is rather low, yet, in consequence of the protracted, not weather; but the dry period for harnessing enabled the farmer to have produced the crop in the best condition, and consequently the produce possesses those peculiar paleness so much desired by the malters. High quotations seem to have brought the crop rapidly forward, for our markets have not been so very extensively supplied; but it is believed that by the greater proportion of the crop has now come forward, so that as many months of malting are still before the trade, prices are expected to continue very high, if not higher than at present. In January, barley is still very dear, while from France, as the supply of malting produc has been greatly diminished (for the crop was not a large one), it is not expected that there will be a continuance of the liberal New York supplies can be anticipated, because you have already drawn from us. Fine malting barley now costs 20s., being 12s. to 14s. per quarter above the quotation of ordinary years.

Oats, beans and peas have been deficient, the same leading cause—protracted drought—having checked the healthy development of the crops in their earlier stages. The root crop has necessarily suffered, and as a consequence of the impoverished condition of the pastures during the summer months, and of roots at the present time, must be
January 16, 1869.

The CHRONICLE.

very dear, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. Amended
1 the usual statement relating to the imports and exports of wheat and
floor into and from the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to the close of
last week.

VEGETABLES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending Dec. 30</th>
<th>1868</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1865</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| London Money
| 271,972 | 281,780 | 280,276 | 279,302 |
| Liverpool
| 139,040 | 139,026 | 139,050 | 139,055 |
| Total
| 411,012 | 420,806 | 419,326 | 418,357 |

The following relates to the state of affairs at Manchester:

There continues to be a fair inquiry for cloth and yarn in this market,
and in the following the considerable business which was done
during the last fortnight, producers having assumed an attitude of much firmness
and strength. Quotations are high at all round, and numerous offers
of last Thursday’s prices, and even some at a slight advance, have
been to day have not been numerous; but still there has been sufficient done
to establish an advance, and others who have offered on that date, and
have not the power or desire to postpone giving effect to their orders,
are of opinion to pay about 4d. and in some cases 4d per lb above the
prices which were well supported on last Thursday. This increase of business, although it has only slightly improved the position of spinners, and no
market, has enabled producers to clear stocks and even to get moderately
over into orders, and some curiosity is evinced as to what effect it will have upon the short time movements
and the future course of the trade.

The large business doing in cotton during the last two days, which seems to have originated with an increased demand for the part of spinners,
has given additional strength to this market, and the prices for London goods
are out of the market to-day, and not offering
any yarn, as they have already as many engagements for future delivery as they can undertake.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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 Money and Stock Market. Consols have ruled
at a fraction better prices, during the week, but the close of
prices were a little off from the highest prices of the week. Consols for
March have been held at 92½, for the account of 91¾ (92½).
United States First Cents have ruled steadily, the quotations ranging between
and 70½, closing at 71½, and today’s advance are steady and slightly elevated quotations have been realized. Bonds at Frankfort have
ruling quoted, quotations falling off slightly from the opening.

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<td>70½</td>
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.—The different articles under this
head have ruled quiet and dull throughout the week, and at the close a
small yield of returns is apparent.

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Liverpool Produce Market. The only change of quotation in this
market during the week has been an advance of 10c. in linseed oil.
The remaining articles continue quiet but steady.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The imports and exports for the week.—The imports this week are
about the same in dry goods, but show a considerable increase in
merchandise other than the imports involves the total being
$3,357,512, against $3,184,913 last week, and $3,875,815 the previous week. The exports are $4,376,850
this week, against $1,926,249 last week, and $8,023,840 the previous week.
The exports of cotton the past week were 10,654 bales, against
5,672 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for
week ending (for dry goods) Jan. 6, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Jan. 9:

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The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New
York for the week ending Jan. 1, 1869:

| Jan. 6-St. Pet. Russia, Havre... | $2,100,000 | $30,000 | $3,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 9—Schooner, Montogomery... | $2,000,000 | $20,000 | $2,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 10—St. Louis, Weil... | $3,200,000 | $40,000 | $3,200,000 | $1,200,000 |
| Jan. 11—St. Louis, Southampt... | $2,300,000 | $30,000 | $3,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 12—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,500,000 | $20,000 | $1,500,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 13—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 14—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 15—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 16—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 17—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 18—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 19—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 20—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 21—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 22—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 23—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 24—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 25—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 26—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Jan. 27—St. Louis, New Orleans... | $1,000,000 | $0 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |

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

| Jan. 6—San Francisco, Zanzibar... | $2,500 | $0 | $2,500 |
| Jan. 7—St. Helene, St. Helena... | $3,000 | $0 | $3,000 |
| Jan. 8—St. Louis, Missouri... | $1,000 | $0 | $1,000 |
| Jan. 9—St. Louis, Missouri... | $5,000 | $0 | $5,000 |
| Jan. 10—St. Louis, Missouri... | $10,000 | $0 | $10,000 |
| Jan. 11—St. Louis, Missouri... | $15,000 | $0 | $15,000 |
| Jan. 12—St. Louis, Missouri... | $20,000 | $0 | $20,000 |
| Jan. 13—St. Louis, Missouri... | $25,000 | $0 | $25,000 |
| Jan. 14—St. Louis, Missouri... | $30,000 | $0 | $30,000 |
| Jan. 15—St. Louis, Missouri... | $35,000 | $0 | $35,000 |

Total imports during the week:

$91,075
On the 1st instant there was an interval of less than 400 miles remaining between the two main portions of the Pacific R. & D. line. In this gap the greater portion was graded, and it is believed the whole line will be opened to the Pacific waters by June next. It appears that no less than the half of the great new line have been built within the current year, exclusive of the branch lines, which must have built 250 miles additional. Of this the eastern portion of the main line has contributed 400 miles between the crests of the Black Hills and the Uinta Mountains. On the divide between the waters of Green River and the Salt Lakes Valley, at an altitude of 7,600 feet, the Eastern Company are probably brought to a halt by the recent storms, though it is said they still have hopes of carrying their line out to the Great Basin during the winter. The Central Pacific Company, who build and control the western portion, with a late start over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, have, by dint of energy and abundant supplies of cheap and serviceable labor, swept east at the rate of 50 miles per month up the Valley of the Humboldt, and at this date are threading their way from the bend waters of that river to the Northern point of Salt Lake, where they may be expected to arrive with the track in March next. Persons familiar with that country say it will be possible to continue the work all winter, as the snows are not very deep at that elevation (4,200 feet), and the grading is for the most part ready for the rails. In that case, then, it is probable that the company working from the Pacific coast may accomplish their four hundred miles during the current year. We are assured that the Central Pacific Company have the necessary iron and equipment to complete the unfinished portion at hand, and that the enterprise is removed beyond the possibility of failure. The Central Company have received from the Government $18,000,000 of the currency six per cent bonds, and have marketed nearly the same amount of their First Mortgage Bonds through Fisk & Hatch.

The first mortgage, FIFTY YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS, of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bonds are offered at 974; and accrued interest in currency. Persons subscribing now will save the premium on the coupon payable 1st January, and 1st August, in gold coin, of government tax.

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THE CHRONICLE

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market continues to exhibit a very active speculative movement. For some time past there has been a steady growth of public confidence in railroad stocks, growing out of a well established record of earnings; and there can be little doubt that, in consequence, a large amount of stock has passed out of Wall street into the hands of investors. This has produced an opinion among the larger professional operators, including railroad directors, that a higher range of prices could be successfully maintained, and large amounts of stock have been bought up by these parties, with a view of establishing a higher scale of values. Consequently, there has been negotiations between the Erie and the New York Central Companies and several western roads, or through connections with the West and the Pacific Railroad, which have had a favorable effect upon the stocks of the several companies. Under these influences, prices have advanced steadily, in spite of an adverse movement in the market and little support from the outside public. The working out of this advance programme will probably occupy the whole period of case in money usually occurring in the late winter and early spring: during which, with temporary fluctuations, prices are likely to be kept up and probably carried above the current quotations, with a view of unloading on the public before the price in money, which usually occurs before the preparation for the spring quarter's market begins. The activity in the market is stronger and more confident than at any period since the inflation in the spring of 1864, and is too strongly backed by men of large means to admit of any probability of its immediately subsiding. Prices at the close are $3 per cent above the last quotations, though as much below quotations made at some periods of the week. Har-

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opening</th>
<th>Closing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 6</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 18</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 25</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 8</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gold market continues to show considerable advances, and has to-day advanced to $130. The rise does not appear to be based upon any immediate movements in coin or in foreign trade, but rather upon an impression that the reduced supply of coin in the Treasury and in the country, and the probable course of our foreign trade a few weeks hence, warrant a higher premium. The foreign bankers appear to be very generally firm holders of gold upon the idea that, in the event of no serious trouble coming out of the Eastern question, trade in Europe will materially revive and the rate of interest is the foreign money market range higher. Cash gold has been easier, loans having ranged at 4@ per cent "for carrying." The exports of specie continue moderate.

The fluctuations in the gold market, and the business at the Gold market during the week closing with Friday, are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Balances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, Jan. 9</td>
<td>130 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>185 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, Jan. 10</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>185 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, Jan. 11</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>185 1/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, Jan. 12</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>185 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, Jan. 13</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>185 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, Jan. 14</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>185 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, Jan. 15</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>127 1/4</td>
<td>185 1/4</td>
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</table>

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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 30</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>105 1/2</td>
<td>105 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>105 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 8</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>105 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 15</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>112 1/4</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>108 1/2</td>
<td>105 1/2</td>
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</table>

The movement of coin and bullion at this period for the week ending on Saturday, Jan. 9, was as shown in the following summary:

- U.S. 6% 1851 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 6% 1850 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 5% 1865 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 5% 1865 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 5% 1865 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 4% 1863 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 4% 1861 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 3% 1851 corp.: 185,000,000,000

The movement of coin and bullion at this period for the week ending on Saturday, Jan. 9, was as shown in the following summary:

- U.S. 6% 1851 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 6% 1850 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 5% 1865 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 5% 1865 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 5% 1865 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 4% 1863 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 4% 1861 corp.: 185,000,000,000
- U.S. 3% 1851 corp.: 185,000,000,000

Reported as supply thrown on market: $4,513,649.
### The CHRONICLE.

**[January 16, 1869]**

#### Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

**Withdrawn for export:** $465,029

**Withdrawn for casting:** 1,950,149

**Specie in banks on Saturday, Jan. 2:** $20,794,132

### Excess of specie in banks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specie in banks</th>
<th>Loans and Discounted Bills</th>
<th>Total Specie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20,794,132</td>
<td>$19,472,000</td>
<td>$40,266,132</td>
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</table>

**Excess of reported supply unaccounted for:** $3,863,992

### Foreign Exchange—Exchange cannot be reported so active as has been very generally anticipated. There has, however, been a large supply of bills, local produce and cotton, and rates have fallen at about $10.50, according to specie shipments at a small profit.

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

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**New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on January 9, 1869:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans and Discounts</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Deposits, Tenders, Clearing House, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Deposits of Banks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$262,365,569</td>
<td>10,620,526</td>
<td>43,353,637</td>
<td>251,091,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T. A.:** $32,530,269 232,075,792 598,105,238 270,800,038

**The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans and Discounts</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Deposits, Tenders, Clearing House, &amp;c.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$262,365,569</td>
<td>10,620,526</td>
<td>43,353,637</td>
<td>251,091,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans and Discounts</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Deposits, Tenders, Clearing House, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Deposits of Banks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>10,620,526</td>
<td>43,353,637</td>
<td>251,091,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans and Discounts</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Deposits, Tenders, Clearing House, &amp;c.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$262,365,569</td>
<td>10,620,526</td>
<td>43,353,637</td>
<td>251,091,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the condition of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Jan. 11, 1869:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Loans and Discounts</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Deposits, Tenders, Clearing House, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Deposits of Banks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$262,365,569</td>
<td>10,620,526</td>
<td>43,353,637</td>
<td>251,091,063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans and Discounts</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Deposits, Tenders, Clearing House, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Deposits of Banks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>10,620,526</td>
<td>43,353,637</td>
<td>251,091,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans and Discounts</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Deposits, Tenders, Clearing House, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Deposits of Banks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$262,365,569</td>
<td>10,620,526</td>
<td>43,353,637</td>
<td>251,091,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans and Discounts</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Deposits, Tenders, Clearing House, &amp;c.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$262,365,569</td>
<td>10,620,526</td>
<td>43,353,637</td>
<td>251,091,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

贸易 is progressing at a fair average for the season; in fact, there has been, since Wednesday, some revival of speculation, which appeared to have subsided early in the week. The increasing ease in the money market, although rates of discount are still high, together with anticipations of increased demand or reduced supply of many staples, have served to strengthen the anticipations of an advance. There are those, however, who believe that a general decline, rather than an advance, may be looked for, and are operating accordingly, thus adding largely to the speculative features of our markets.

Cotton has been active and advancing. Breadstuffs, with some fluctuations, have ruled in favor of buyers. Groceries have been moderately active, with less doing in Coffee toward the close. Tobacco has been firmer and in good demand. Hides have been active and firm. Leather has come forward more freely, and prices are barely steady. Naval Stores show no advance, but Spirits Tarptaline and strained Rosins have been quite active. Oils show more variation, but without a large business. Petroleum has been higher, with some speculative excitement, but closes somewhat unsettled, and the highest quotations not fully maintained.

There has been further movement in Tin and Copper, and good brands of Scotch Pig Iron are down to $38; other metals are quiet, with prices firm. In East India Goods, we notice some reaction in Manila Hemp, and a subsidence of the demand; but in Calcutta Lined the movement has continued large at higher prices.

Fish are firmer. Hogs are more steady, on the large export. Hay is dull. Among Building Materials, with better supplies of common North River brick and Southern lumber, they are easier. Whiskey and Tallow are firmer. Wool has met with rather more inquiry, but without leading to much business.

Freights, with but moderate offerings, and more room on the berth, show some reduction in rates, especially to Liverpool. A few small charters have been made for grain to British out ports, and some with petroleum to the Mediterranean.

Provisions show some reaction in hog products. There is a culmination, or at least a pause, in the speculation for a rise, attended with the material reaction in prices. The swine now coming to market are of light weight, tending to confirm the theory that with fewer hogs packed there will be no increase in the average weight. But the obstinacy with which English buyers hold off, and the high rates of discount in procuring money to carry the product, are serious obstacles to a further rise. Beef has been fairly active and cheese firm. Butter, however, is barely steady on the poorer qualities.

We take the following statement in regard to pork packing at Chicago from H. Millard's Circular of the 7th:

The receipts of hogs for the week sum up as follows, viz: Live, 49,066; dressed, 26,186; total, 75,252; and the shipments, live, 9,751; dressed, 23,672; total, 33,423; leaving for packers, city consumption and number left over in the pens, 41,729. Of the corresponding period last year the receipts were: live, 56,210; dressed, 31,027; total, 87,237; and the shipments: live, 12,653; dressed, 18,274; total, 30,927; leaving for packers, city use, &c., 56,906.

The pork into the present time sums up 511,746, against 667,601 in 1868, 362,781 in 1867, and 292,990 in 1866. The market for hogs has sympathized with products, and has been daily advancing, live closing firm to day at $9 20/510 gross, and for ordinary to choice bacon weights. Dressed hogs have advanced in price, closing firm to day at 12@12 1/2 cents, dividing on 200 lbs, and for some very choice extra heavy hogs, 18c. was paid.

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, 1869.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Total July 1869</th>
<th>Total July 1868</th>
<th>Total July 1867</th>
<th>Total January to July 1869</th>
<th>Total January to July 1868</th>
<th>Total January to July 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>26,186</td>
<td>33,423</td>
<td>31,027</td>
<td>187,237</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td>292,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>9,751</td>
<td>12,653</td>
<td>18,274</td>
<td>87,237</td>
<td>128,746</td>
<td>292,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>23,672</td>
<td>18,274</td>
<td>21,027</td>
<td>142,234</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>292,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>41,729</td>
<td>30,927</td>
<td>31,027</td>
<td>282,237</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td>292,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feathers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[January 10, 1869]
COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., January 13, 1869.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exported, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Jan. 15. From the figures obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 76,634 bales, (against 73,827 bales last week, 68,199 bales the previous week, and 89,113 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868 up to this date, 1,420,618 bales, against 1,204,116 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 216,475 bales.

The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1867 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Since Jan. 1, 1869, same week 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans bales</td>
<td>76,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile, ex-</td>
<td>5,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>3,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>4,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>108,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>8,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>11,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>10,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>17,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>187,187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 40,140 bales, of which 27,090 were to Great Britain, and 13,110 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all ports as made up this evening, are now 309,777 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our correspondents at the various ports to-night:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending</th>
<th>Stock since Sept. 1, 1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>184,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>13,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>180,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>6,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>360,398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 28,010 bales, while the stocks to-night are 36,765 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the date necessary, by telegraph:

| PORTS | RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1, 1868 | EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>844,055</td>
<td>273,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>130,878</td>
<td>52,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>149,597</td>
<td>58,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>51,050</td>
<td>19,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,158,202</td>
<td>444,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market this week has continued to advance, as we indicated in our last report it would, and has been attended with much excitement and large sales, closing to-day at 29½c for Middling Uplands. Speculative buyers have entered the market freely under the influence of the upward movement and activity at Liverpool, while spinners, encouraged by the decided improvement in goods, have continued to make liberal purchases. Great confidence is felt by speculators in the future, and the excitement at times has equaled the best periods of the gold room. Shippers, however, are doing very little, our prices being continually raised by the Liverpool rates. For forward delivery there has also been considerable activity, and as prices have continued to improve there have been extensive sales of contracts at a profit. The cotton purchasers are largely Southern and Western dealers in a short crop, and hence look for even better rates later in the season. On Saturday last the rates for January and February were 27½c, 600 bales having been sold at that figure; one contract, however, for 100 bales for January, was taken at 29c, and another for 100 bales for February and March, at the same price; Monday the demand increased, the sales reaching 1,200 bales at 27½c, with one contract of 200 bales for Middling at 28½c. Tuesday the demand was only fair, the sales reaching 450 bales, for January, February and March, at the same price; Monday the demand increased, the sales reaching 1,200 bales at 27½c, with one contract of 200 bales for Middling at 28½c. The total for Wednesday and Thursday being 1,650 bales—all Low Middling. To day the only sales reported are 200 bales Middling, for February and March, on private terms, For immediate delivery the following week foot up 48,448 bales (including 2,647 bales to arrive), of which 8,630 bales were taken by spinners, 26,149 bales on speculations, 3,051 bales for export, 14,819 in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTS</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>EXPORTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>184,305</td>
<td>273,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>130,878</td>
<td>52,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>149,597</td>
<td>58,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>51,050</td>
<td>19,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,158,202</td>
<td>444,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below we give the sales for immediate delivery, and price of mddling cotton at this market each day of the past week:
The Chronicle

[January 16, 1869]

Transit Cotton.—Sales of transit cotton have been very large this week, reaching 14,219 bales, but as the bulk of the transactions were recorded through telegrams, particular from the various ports. The total transit cotton now offered in this city does not probably reach over 4,000 bales.

Short Time and Dull Trade.—The short time at Manchester was announced by cable as determined upon some weeks since appears by the arrival of the mails this week to have been at least premature. Foreign advices still reach this city indicating that manufacturing consumption is on a less scale than heretofore. As consumption is kept up pretty freely, confidence in the future of cotton is rather on the increase here. We showed two weeks since that the world's supply this year, even if it all goes to market freely, is only very little in excess of last year. With this, a supply in no event excessive, and with the present short stocks and the disposition to hold back the staple developed not only in this country but in India, there can be no immediate prospect of a decline except there be a decided falling off in the consumption. In the United States there certainly is no prospect of short time among manufacturers: the only limit to their sales at present is their capacity to manufacture and their willingness to sell. And no one here will now believe in short time in Europe until it is seen in its results. The time was when a dispatch from Manchester of dull trade meant something, and had its influence on our market; but it will require something more substantial now to affect prices here.

Liverpool Telegraph on Stock and Sales.—We think the Liverpool telegrams of to day must be incorrect, both as to total sales for the week and the total stock. The sales could not have reached the figures given unless the daily report has been very inaccurate; and as to the statement of the stock, it seems to us evidently wrong.

The reports of cotton this week from New York show a considerable increase in the total reaching 10,458 bales, against 4,467 bales for the previous week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last three weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1868; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.

| EXPORTS OF COTTON (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1868 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Week Ending** | **Exports to** | **Same Time Last Year** |
| Dec. 31, 1868 | New Orleans | 752 | 325 |
| Jan. 7, 1869 | Mobile | 697 | 330 |
| Jan. 14, 1869 | Savannah | 587 | 270 |
| Jan. 21, 1869 | Charleston | 335 | 170 |
| Jan. 28, 1869 | Total | 1,965 | 970 |

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, PhiladelphiA and Baltimore for the last week, and September 1, 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW YORK</th>
<th>BOSTON</th>
<th>PHILADELPHIA</th>
<th>BALTIMORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts from</strong></td>
<td>This Week</td>
<td>This Week</td>
<td>This Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>5,095</td>
<td>5,095</td>
<td>5,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>3,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>3,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>3,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,375</td>
<td>15,375</td>
<td>15,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOBACCO

FRIDAY, P. M., January 15, 1869:

There is a decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total at all the ports reaching 663 bales, 934 cases, 1,589 bales, against 1,000 bales, 444 cases, and 2 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 461 bales, 504 cases, and 689 bales were from New York: 110 bales from Baltimore, 22 bales, 293 cases, 400 bales from Boston, and 100 bales from New Orleans. The direction of the exports from New Orleans was as follows: 46 bales to Bremen, 52 bales to Gibraltar, 111 bales to Liverpool, 111 bales to London, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached only 4,902 lbs., of which 2,404 were to British West Indies.

The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

| **Weekly Report of Tobacco Shipped from the United States for the Week ending January 16, 1869** |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Port** | **Bales** | **Cases** | **Pounds** |
| New York | 625 | 1,250 | 500 |
| Philadelphia | 395 | 800 | 300 |
| Baltimore | 295 | 600 | 200 |
| Total | 1,215 | 2,650 | 1,000 |

**Note:** The weekly report is prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce and Industry and includes data on tobacco exports from the United States. The information is based on official records and is subject to change. The figures presented here are for the week ending January 16, 1869.
The receipts of tobacco at New York this week, and since Nov. 1 have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>This week</th>
<th>Previously</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>5 23 472</td>
<td>7 236 497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>126 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>131 166</td>
<td>69 2,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>125 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>36 36 36</td>
<td>36 36 36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 141 929 3,361 12,769

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market this week has shown a continuation of the activity of last week in domestic Tobacco, at full and improving prices.

Kentucky Leaf has been in good demand, both for export and home use, and with rapidly rising stocks, prices are a little better. The sales of the week are about 400 hhdls. to cutters, at from 10 to 16 1/2c., with one lot of fine as high as 20c., and over 300 hhdls. for export, mostly to the Mediterranean, at 7 1/2c.

The sale of the week includes the first of the 37,000 hhdls. to be shipped by the 1871 crop. Seed Leaf has been fairly active and firm. The sales embrace 50 cases of old Connecticut, private homes; 72 cases Ohio, 56; 31 cases New York, various parcellings, 116 lbs.; 24 cases O.P., private terms; 32 do. 4c. 90c; 26 cases North Carolina, 65 lbs.; 10 cases New York, various parcellings, 66 lbs.; 36 cases Pennsylvania fillers, 7c; 34 cases Connecticut fillers, 65 lbs.; 80 cases Ohio, 85c.; 36 cases Connecticut, 150 lbs.; 426 cases Tobacco has been dull, and we have only to notice the sale of 100 hhdls. low grade, Havana at 80c. Manufactured Tobacco of all kinds remains quiet.

**QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY, PER LB.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaf (Kentucky Leaf)</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Heavy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>17c</td>
<td>20c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Leaf 0 9 29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Leaf</td>
<td>20c</td>
<td>25c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Quality Selections</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>35c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut wrapped 35 c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American wrapped 35 c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Leaf 0 5 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All grades</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market has generally had a downward tendency since our last.

Flour arrived very freely early in the week. The increased supply, the closeness of the money market, and a slight decline in Liverpool, caused holders to be more anxious to sell, and shippers reduced their bids fully 50c per bbl, while the better grades of Western have declined in some cases as much as 50c per bbl. The trade in all qualities has been very slow; still it must be observed, in favor of the market, that receipts are not so large and exports are larger than at this time last year, with prices much lower.

Wheat has declined about two cents per bushel for Spring, and 50c for Winter growths. The large quantities of California Wheat now arriving, and the liberal receipts of Flour and Wheat at the Western markets, with some decline abroad, and acceptances maturing, which are not easy to be renewed, have caused holders to meet a very fair demand quite freely, and the business of the week has been liberal. The receipts of Wheat at Chicago and Milwaukee to-day were, in round numbers, 90,000 bushels, and those markets quite weak. At to-day's market's shippers took 54,000 bushels No. 2 Spring on old engagements, at $1 57@1 58 in store and 81 61 delivered, but we heard of very little new business; prime California sold at $2.10.

Corn has been in but moderate supply, while there has been a fair demand for export and local consumption; but the demand for the best and exceptionally light, and prices on the best have not been well supported. The bulk of business at the west is in good new Western Mixed at 93@95c, with inferior, nearly white, at 89@90c. Southern Corn dull—ranging from 70c to 81. Oats have latterly been quite firm. Barley has been active for Canada West at 8 1/8., other grades quiet. Rye has been steady, and Canada Pea remains nominal. The following are closing quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Price (per bushel)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROceries, Friday evening, January 15, 1869.

The past week has been one of considerable activity in Rio Coffee and Tea; buyers seem to have arrived at the conclusion that these articles of the trade are a good purchase at ruling prices, and have accordingly entered the market with much spirit. In other branches business has not been as active; sugar has yielded a fraction, and molasses has only met with a light export demand. Fruits have been dull, and spices have sold fairly from jobbers' hands, chiefly to Southern buyers.

The imports of the week at this port have been considerable, including three cargoes of tea, two of Japans and one of blacks; 39,000 bags of Rio coffee, unusually large receipts of St. Domingo, and several cargoes or part cargoes of other sorts of coffee. Sugar and molasses have also arrived freely since the first of the year. Full details of the imports at New York for the week, and at the several ports since January 1, are given below under the respective heads. The totals are as follows:

**Receipts at New York.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>1868</th>
<th>1869</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>2,952,764</td>
<td>2,952,764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transportation.**

The movement in bateaux at this market has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>1,035,420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receipts at Lake Ports for the week ending Jan. 9:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Rye</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>3,940</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>9,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shipment of Grain into the United Kingdom.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1-9</td>
<td>16,571,929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coffee.**

The week has been marked by a steady and large demand for Rio from the East, with a small trading in a declading activity in this description, culminating to-day in a total of sales amounting to 1,575,000 bags. The lower and medium grades have been less neglect, and sold at comparatively better prices. In fact the trade seems to have become conscious that at present rates coffee is a good purchase. In other descriptions of coffee there has been no special movement. Sales of Rio during the week comprising 1,511 balance per "Southern De Be," 785 per "Neuhausen," 570 per "Sea Queen," 3,197 balance per "Chaser," 71 per "Merrimack," 3,500 per "Orcedas," 3,500 per "Germansia," 550 per "Venus," 550 per "Amur," 5,641 per "Anne," 4,043 per "Mollis," 1,000 per "C. Leeds," 4,500 by the "Nyrogo," 5,117 by the "Sanmar," and others of similar quality. Of other sorts of rice not one ton of 700 bags of Marazaba, and 66 bags of lagunyana, port at 144 g.8.7.

**Imports of coffee for the week included mi, in which the average quantity of Rio, the cargoes being as follows:**

- 600 bags of Rio from the United States, port at 144 g.8.7.
- 600 bags of Rio from the United States, port at 144 g.8.7.
- 600 bags of Rio from the United States, port at 144 g.8.7.
- 600 bags of Rio from the United States, port at 144 g.8.7.

**Other Goods.**

The imports of other sorts than Rio have included 165 bags of lagunyana, port at 150 g.8.7, and 165 bags of lagunyana, port at 150 g.8.7, in the same ports of New York and St. Domingo, port at 144 g.8.7.

**Imports of goods for the week included in the average weight, of which per 1,000 lbs. was not received.**

**The indirect import from Jan. 1 to date is 62 plgs.**

COFFEE.
The CHRONICLE.

January 16, 1860.

**FRUITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>70 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranges</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemons</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limes</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berries</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOLASSES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molasses</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>50 cents/gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>40 cents/gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>30 cents/gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPICES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spices</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloves</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmegs</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUGAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>50 cents/lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

Wednesday, P. M., January 16, 1860.

The market for Cotton goods has still been active and advancing. Under the stimulus of the rise in prices, and the prospect of still higher rates, buyers both in the city and in the interior have purchased freely. The stock of goods on hand is said to be small, and the disposition is now shown to purchase for present wants as soon as possible. Agents have in some cases refused to dispose of goods at all, preferring to hold them rather than name any price which could possibly fall within the views of buyers. The future of the market now depends very much upon the cotton market, and is therefore extremely uncertain, but the advance in the latter has been so rapid, and according to the views of many of our best informed cotton merchants, so unwarranted, that there seems to be reasonable doubt as to the continuance of the present rates. We give the following comparison of prices about January 14 for six years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>1054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>1060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>1061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>1061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>1061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>1061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Woolens there has been a corresponding activity although the movement in Cottons has imparted some life to every branch of the business.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1865, and the total for the current time in 1867 and 1868 are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FROM NEW YORK.

American Rice, 28.004
Bleached and Printed Muslin, 24.00
Bleached and Unprinted Muslin, 28.00
Bleached Coarse Yarn, 24.00
Bleached and Dyed Muslin, 28.00
Bleached and Printed Cottons, 68.00
Bleached and Unprinted Cottons, 62.00

FROM BOSTON.

Denims are active, and firms are quoting for advance on these goods, as they cannot be manufactured at present prices with middling cotton.

1. 10,400, Amoskeag 10,000, Beaver, Dear for 2.15.;
2. 521, Columbia, Bryant 521, Enfield,
3. 14, Amoskeag 14, Beaver, Dear for 2.15.

Insurance.—The very severe cold has caused all grades to advance from one to 0.75 per cent. Amoskeag 10, 154, Enfield 154, Lawrence 154, Manchester 154, Newmarket 154.

Grades Base are held 24 cents higher by agents. Sellers are quoting for advance on these goods, as they are very scarce in jobbers' hands. At this time.

Yarns and Warp.—The following are the weekly review of the Cincinnati Dry Goods, as reported by the Cincinnati CommercialAdvertiser of that city.

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

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings have been very active, and large sales have been made by agents and jobbers at an advance of 5 to 10 per cent on last week's prices. A 14, Amoskeag 10,000, Beaver, Dear for 2.15.;

Cotton Yarns and Warps have participated in the firmness of the list of cotton goods, and prices now are as follows: Best Green cotton yarns Nos. 6 to 11,1, best South Carolina small skeins 46, Union 4 ply carpel warps 42, Hampshire Star do or 5 ply, 42, Flag Warp 48, 4 ply cotton twine good 41, extra fine 42, Jute 25.

There is no important foreign or export in connection with the Dry Goods market during the week under review, and outside of a small speculative demand for brown and bleached shirtings there is little doing. However, the frequent changes of the market has a tendency to increase the prices of all manufactured goods, and jobbers and manufacturers are anticipating a profitable season, as no doubt goods will be wanted at the earlier season.

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NAYLOR & CO.,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
90 John street. 40 State street. 250 So. 4th street

CAST STEEL RAILS
CAST STEEL TIES,
Cast steel Fogs, and all other Steel Material for
Railway Use.

HOURS IN LONDON:

NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,
36 Old Broad Street,
who give special attention to orders for
Railroad Iron,
as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

EVANS & CO.,
130 PEARL STREET.

Iron and Metals.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

All the approved Brands of No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron,
IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.
In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to:

M. BAIRD & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

All work accurately done to gauge and thoroughly
by the most approved Plan, Material, Workmanship, 
Finish, and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lep Welded 
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street 
Masts, Artistic Iron Fittings, Tools, and
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF 
THE GENUINE SWEDISH DANNE-
MOIRA IRON.

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into
a contract with Messrs. W. Jones & Sons, of Liverpool,
for the whole Annual Amount of the above Iron, which
in future, will be supplied direct from the works of
the above firm in England.

LEUFFSTA, W. JESOP & SONS,
and to which I request the special attention of 
the Trade, in wishing to make it known to them
that I have entered into an arrangement with the
above house, for the sale of their Iron for this market,
and for Flues and Extens Cast Steel
made from the Iron, as are stamped
PRICE TO BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, 
and 328 & 330 FULTON STREET.

OLD RAILS IN TRADE: FOR NEW 
produced, receiving the highest prices 
being the highest market price for their Old Rails, and 
I am prepared to supply at short notice. 

BESSEMER STEEL RAILS, 
with Foreign manufacture, rolled at any 
and shipped from London.

LONDON HOUSE,
2 SADLER STREET, 
for execution at a fixed price in Sterling or on 
commission at the current market price for the time
that I have the largest stock for the American market.

Wm. D. McGowan,
IRON BROKER.

75 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GILEAD A. SMITH,
Bartholomew House,
(OPPOSITE THE BANK OF IRELAND),
London, E. C.

RAILROAD IRON, 
COTTON RAILS,
BESSEMER RAILS, &c.

U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

Every description of Steel, Wrought and Cast, 
and all Articles connected with Railroad and 
Building Construction, are obtainable.

IMMERDIAIN GOODS.

J. SCHNITZER,
33 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.

For sale Liquorice Sticks and Paste. 
Wools of every description.

CHRISTY DAVIS,
PURCHASING
WOOL BROKER
No. 56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Cor. of Exchange Place.

John Dwight & Co.,
No. 11 Old Slip, New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF 
SALERATES,
SUP CARB. SODA,
and SAL SODA.
AGENTS FOR
HORSEFORD'S CRUMB TANTAR.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 & 71 BROADWAY.

To Railroad Companies.

We beg to call the attention of Managers of Rail-

ways and Contractors throughout the United States and 
Canada to our extensive and varied stock of
orders at manufacturers' prices, for all descriptions of 
both AMERICAN and FOREIGN STEEL.

Bessemer Steel Rails, of American and Foreign manufacture, rolled at any 
desired pattern and weight for light rail and of 
short notice, will be supplied at manufacturers' 
prices. OLD RAILS will be made payable in Sterling or on 
commission at the current market price for the 
Old Rails, and I am prepared to supply at short notice.

We are also prepared to supply 

BESSEMER STEEL RAILS, 
with Foreign manufacture, rolled at any 
price abroad for the American market.

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
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IRON - IRON.

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75 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GILEAD A. SMITH,
Bartholomew House,
(OPPOSITE THE BANK OF IRELAND),
London, E. C.

RAILROAD IRON, 
COTTON RAILS,
BESSEMER RAILS, &c.

U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

Every description of Steel, Wrought and Cast, 
and all Articles connected with Railroad and 
Building Construction, are obtainable.

IMMERDIAIN GOODS.

J. SCHNITZER,
33 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.

For sale Liquorice Sticks and Paste. 
Wools of every description.

CHRISTY DAVIS,
PURCHASING
WOOL BROKER
No. 56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Cor. of Exchange Place.

John Dwight & Co.,
No. 11 Old Slip, New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF 
SALERATES,
SUP CARB. SODA,
and SAL SODA.
AGENTS FOR
HORSEFORD'S CRUMB TANTAR.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 & 71 BROADWAY.

To Railroad Companies.

We beg to call the attention of Managers of Rail-

ways and Contractors throughout the United States and 
Canada to our extensive and varied stock of
orders at manufacturers' prices, for all descriptions of 
both AMERICAN and FOREIGN STEEL.

Bessemer Steel Rails, of American and Foreign manufacture, rolled at any 
desired pattern and weight for light rail and of 
short notice, will be supplied at manufacturers' 
prices. OLD RAILS will be made payable in Sterling or on 
commission at the current market price for the 
Old Rails, and I am prepared to supply at short notice.

We are also prepared to supply 

BESSEMER STEEL RAILS, 
with Foreign manufacture, rolled at any 
price abroad for the American market.

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
69 & 71 Broadway, New York.

IRON - IRON.

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MANUFACTURERS OF 
SALERATES,
SUP CARB. SODA,
and SAL SODA.
AGENTS FOR
HORSEFORD'S CRUMB TANTAR.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR 7 PER CENT BONDS
At the Bank of America in New York
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

ACCOUNT NO. 2.
Fiscal Year Ending November 30, 1918

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>$15,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$225,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bonds均有面值为$2,450,000。

The advantages offered by the Company are fully
Held TO THE OFFER TO OTHER RELIABLE COMPANIES,
comprising a liberal commission to brokers,
placing entire line of insurance, with its customary
returns, to assured and proved population of brokers.

Safes
Marvin's Chrome Iron Spherical

The Hope Fire Insurance Company

Cash Capital: $1,000,000.00
Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1918: $225,000.00

Board of Directors:

Henry M. Tuber
W. H. Perry
J. H. Lawry
D. L. Corwin
Frank H. Paschal
James E. Moore, President

National Life Insurance Company

United States of America

Chartered by Special Act of Congress.

CASH CAPITAL: $1,000,000.
PAID IN FULL.

FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING. NEW YORK.

Officers:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Chairman and Executive
COO. S. R. COOKE, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PRET, Secretary and Actuary.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital and a thorough knowledge of such losses.
life yet presented to the public.

JAY COOKE & CO., 26 Broadway, New York.

General Agency in New York, Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Managers:

J. U. OTIS. D. C. WHITMAN.

SUN Mutual Insurance Company

NO. 52 WALL STREET.

INCORPORATED MARCH 18, 1831.

Cash Capital and Assets, July 1st, 1888, $1,057,181.77
Amount of Losses paid since organization.
$26,975,106.02

Amount of Scrip Dividend
Declared to Dealers and
redeemed in cash, with Interest.

5,232,569

Marvin & Company, Principal Warehouses:
No. 27 Great Northern, New York.
No. 121 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
No. 104 Bank st, Cleveland, Ohio.

Inquiries Solicited from institutions interested in the purchase of
Fireproof Safe Depositories.

The Firm of E. J. SHIPMAN
Mills & Shipman,
Wood, Brokers,
No. 50 Broadway, New York.

First National Bank of Idaho

Boise, I. T.

Organized March 11, 1877.
Act of Congress approved under
the laws of Idaho Territory.

E. J. SHIPMAN

TRUSTEES:

Moses H. Grinnell,
Thomas J. Laughlin,
Joseph O. Galligan, Jr.,
Alex. M. Lawrence,
Isaac B. Foster,
Eliot C. Corwin,
Perry E. Pyne,
Samuel C. Riggs,
I. V. McCall,
Win. A. Blodgett,
Win. O. Wadsworth,
E. E. Robinson,
Win. W. Clark,
Robert J. Price,
Win. T. Mead,
James C. Crum, 
Win. O. Wadsworth,
John S. Wright,
Win. O. Wadsworth,
E. M. Grinnell, President.
J. P. Paulson, Vice-President.
ISAAC B. WALLER, Secretary.

FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

The advantages offered by the Company are fully

INSURANCE:

Cash Capital: $1,500,000
Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1918: $225,000.
### Comparative Monthly Earnings of Principal Railroads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Atlantic &amp; Great Western</th>
<th>Chicago &amp; North Western</th>
<th>Ohio, Rock Island &amp; Pacific</th>
<th>Illinois Central</th>
<th>Michigan Central</th>
<th>Missouri, Kansas &amp; Southern</th>
<th>New York Central</th>
<th>Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul</th>
<th>Ohio &amp; Mississippi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866-1867</td>
<td>$504,728 (570 m.)</td>
<td>$766,607 (780 m.)</td>
<td>$392,047 (420 m.)</td>
<td>$255,000 (285 m.)</td>
<td>$1,207,500 (1,300 m.)</td>
<td>$485,282 (510 m.)</td>
<td>$282,800 (300 m.)</td>
<td>$392,047 (420 m.)</td>
<td>$450,000 (480 m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867-1868</td>
<td>$504,728 (570 m.)</td>
<td>$766,607 (780 m.)</td>
<td>$392,047 (420 m.)</td>
<td>$255,000 (285 m.)</td>
<td>$1,207,500 (1,300 m.)</td>
<td>$485,282 (510 m.)</td>
<td>$282,800 (300 m.)</td>
<td>$392,047 (420 m.)</td>
<td>$450,000 (480 m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868-1869</td>
<td>$504,728 (570 m.)</td>
<td>$766,607 (780 m.)</td>
<td>$392,047 (420 m.)</td>
<td>$255,000 (285 m.)</td>
<td>$1,207,500 (1,300 m.)</td>
<td>$485,282 (510 m.)</td>
<td>$282,800 (300 m.)</td>
<td>$392,047 (420 m.)</td>
<td>$450,000 (480 m.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Railroad Earnings (weekly).** In the following table we give the rail earnings for the several weeks in 1868 and 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Jan.</td>
<td>Atlantic &amp; G. W.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
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<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Jan.</td>
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<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>6th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>7th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>11th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>31st Jan.</td>
<td>1,044,431</td>
<td>99,515</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The telegraph line between the St. Louis & Western and the Illinois Central is now open. The new railroad company, the Illinois Central & Ohio, was chartered on the 18th of March, and the capital stock of that company is $5,000,000. The capital stock of the Illinois Central and Ohio, which is $5,000,000, has been increased to $10,000,000. The new railroad line is expected to be in operation early in the spring.
## Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List—Page 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Payable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Bond List Page 2 will appear in this place next week.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Billet,</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 04</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Boston</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Michigan &amp; western St</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>191,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Attleboro</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Minnesota &amp; western St</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>199,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Birmingham</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Missouri &amp; western St</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Charleston</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nebraska &amp; western St</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>221,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Columbus</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>New Hampshire &amp; western St</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Denver</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>New Jersey &amp; western St</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp;Jefferson</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ohio &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Kenton</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Oregon &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Lusana</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Pennsylvania &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; New York</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rhode Island &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; North Carolina</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>South Carolina &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; South Carolina</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Tennessee &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Virginia</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Texas &amp; western St</td>
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<td>310,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Wisconsin</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Utah &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Wyoming</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Vermont &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; West Virginia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Virginia &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Wisconsin</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Washington &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Western New York</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>West Virginia &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Wyoming</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Wyoming &amp; western St</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>Alabama &amp; Wyoming</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>\</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Drugs and Drakes—Duty. Alcohol.

- **Cocoa—Duty.** 1 cent per lb.
- **Cocoa—Duty, bonded.** 1 cent per lb.
- **Flax—Duty.** 1 cent per lb.
- **Flax—Duty, bonded.** 1 cent per lb.

### Glass—Duty.

- **Glass—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.
- **Glass—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.

### Honey—Duty.

- **Honey—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.

### Butter and Cheese—Duty.

- **Butter—Duty.** 4 cents per lb.
- **Cheese—Duty.** 4 cents per lb.

### Textile Products—Duty.

- **Cotton—Duty.** 10 cents per lb.
- **Cotton—Duty.** 10 cents per lb.

### Fish—Duty.

- **Fish—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.
- **Fish—Duty, bonded.** 30 cents per lb.

### Groceries—Duty.

- **Groceries—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.

### Hemp—Duty.

- **Hemp—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.

### Hides—Duty.

- **Hides—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.

### Lumber—Duty.

- **Lumber—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.

### Tobacco—Duty.

- **Tobacco—Duty.** 30 cents per lb.

### Other Duties.

- **Other Duties.** 30 cents per lb.

### Miscellaneous.

- **Miscellaneous—Duty.** 10 cents per lb.

### Table of Duties.

- **Table of Duties.**

---

### Further Information.

- For a detailed list of duties and descriptions, please refer to the FRASER database.
- The current edition of 'The Chronicle' includes comprehensive tables listing all duties and descriptions in a digestible format for easy reference.

---

### Notes.

- The duties listed are subject to change based on legislative updates.
- For the most accurate and up-to-date information, consult the official sources provided by the federal government.
- The data is presented in a digestible format, allowing for easy comparison and analysis of various commodities subject to duty.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cherry boards and planks | 30 00-
| Maple and birch | 30 00-
| White pine, boards and planks | 30 00-
| Oak, common round, 1 50-
| Tamarind, red | 30 00-
| Smoke calf, in bbls | 30 00-
| Lamps, white and brown | 30 00-
| Lard | 30 00-
| Tobacco | 30 00-

**Note:** The page contains a table of items and their respective prices, including various commodities and goods traded at the time, such as leather, coffee, and tobacco. The table is structured to provide a clear view of the prices listed for different items.
Theodore Polhemus & Co.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
COTTON SAIL DUCK
And all kinds of COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAN COVERING, HAGGING, RAFTES DUCK, SAIL TWINS &C. "ONTARIO" SERICHRAG RAG. A WORTHING. Also, Agents.
United States Hunting Company,
A full supply of Whits and Colors always in stock.
50 Broad Street, New York.
E. A. HICKS, BROWN.
G. W. P. PIRKLE'S, Special Agent.

BYRD & HALL,
Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Lace, 12 and 14 WARIEN STREET NEW YORK.

SPOIL COTTON.
JOHN CLARK, JR. & CO.'s,
Mite End, Glasgow.
55 UNSUSPENDED FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.

THOM. RUSSELL, Sole Agent.
48 CHAMBERS STREET, N.Y.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., BANKERS,
56 WALL AND 56 FIFTH STREETS.
Negotiate
United States, State, City, and Railway Bonds.
Receipts
Letters of Credit to Travellers in Europe.
Advances
On Consignments of Cotton.

Receive
Money on Deposit, with an allowance of four per
cent interest per annum.

FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

West Farms & Morrisania
7 PER CENT COUPON BONDS,
ISSUED IN AID OF THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
FOR SALE BY
LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
16 WALL STREET, N.Y.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
12 FIFTH STREET.
Negotiate
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
Carry forfeited and delinquent
Iron for Steel Rails, Locomotives, Cars, &c.,
and undertake
Business connected with Railways
To Iron Manufacturers.

We beg to announce to the proprietors and manu-
facturers of notions and notions materials through-
out the country, that we are cons-
tantly receiving from both American and Foreign
Railroad Companies heavy shipments of
Old Rails.

We are, therefore, always in a position to furnish
consumers any quantity desired by manufacturers of
notions materials at all points in the United States
and Canada, and when required will contract to supply
them with their monthly or yearly consumption of the
fewest current market price.

We are also prepared to transport by mail or through
the cables to any

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,
69 & 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HEBBARD, STRONG & CO.,
SILVERSMITHS.
103 JENKINS STREET.

JENKINS, VAILL & PEABODY,
46 LEONARD STREET,
Diy Goods Commission Merchants,
Sole Agents for the
COTTONS AND WOOLENS,
Of Several Mills.

J. C. FERGUSON & CO., Bost.

SCOVILL MFG. COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
SHEET BRASS,
GERMAN SILVER PLATED METAL,
BRASS HUTT HINGES,
Oil, Larding, Brocade, and Fancy Dress Buttons,
Kerosene Oil Burners

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Kerosene Oil Burners

The Chronicle.

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The watches have a world-
wide reputation, are in hand-
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having never been on either
are equal in appearance and
value to watches costing much
double the price. A large
assortment of beautiful,
prices. All watches are asso-
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Manufacturers of
SHEET BRASS,
GERMAN SILVER PLATED METAL,
BRASS HUT HINGES,
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Sole Agents for the
COTTONS AND WOOLENS,
Of Several Mills.
The Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of the Company, will submit the following statement of the affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premium received on Martin Bates, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867, $7,322,057 15.

Total amount of Marine Premiums received during the same period, $2,912,361 41.

Six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid on the holders therein, or their legal representatives, on and after the 3rd day of February next.

A dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earnings of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which dividend certificates will be issued on and after the 3rd day of February next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.