Bankers and Brokers.

WANTED AS PARTNER IN THE
Stock and Gold Brokerage Business

A YOUNG MAN member of the Board, must be
of unquestioned integrity. Address with name.

RETIRED MERCHANT.
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.
Post-office Box 1,392.
Communication strictly confidential.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
52 Wall Street, New York,
and
STATE STREET, BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Buy and sell Massachusetts and New York State
Stocks.
Governments, Stocks Bonds, and Gold, bought and
sold strictly on Commission.

CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA
Capital and Reserve Fund, $2,500,000.
AGENCY.
A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St., N.Y.,
Draw on
London Joint Stock Bank, St. Andrews, Andre & Co.,
Haring, Brothers & Co.,
London.
In same to points naming layers of Sterling or France.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 32 Broad Street, New York.
Buy and sell at Market Rates.

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and
others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject
to sight draft.
Make collections on favorable terms,
and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of
Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad
Securities.

C. J. OSBORN.
ADDITION CAMACK
OSBORN & CAMACK
BANKERS,
16 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, State Bonds, Gold, and Federal
Securities,
 Bought and sold on Commission.
Particular Attention paid to Investments in Southern State Bonds.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS
Sterling Exchange at Sight and Sixty Days upon
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, and Merchandise, executed
in London by cable or mail.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
71 Wall Street, New York.

Bankers and Brokers.

White, DeFreitas & Rathborne,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Broad St.,
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds,
Bought and sold, exclusively on Commission at the
New York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on Deposits.


BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
12 William Street, New York.
Bills on PARTS OF THE London Bank of
LONDON.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

STOKER, TAYLOR & CO.,
BANKERS,
21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Bought and Sold
Gold, State, and Commercial Papers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
HANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 36 WALL STREET,
Our Annual Financial Circular for 1868
Is now ready and will be forwarded free of charge to
Particulars to make investments through us.

J. M. WEIT, GEO. ABBOTT
J. M. WEIT & CO.,
Late England, Weitz & Co.
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MIS-CELLANEOUS SECURITIES.
NO. 3 NEW STREET AND 72 BROADWAY.
Loans Negotiated.

LOUNSBURY & FANSHawe,
HANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 9 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities,
Gold and Foreign Exchange,

RICHARD P. LOUBRENT, WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE
HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 12 WALL STREET.

R. T. WILSON & CO.,
LATE
WILLSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,
Bankers and Commissioners of Merchants,
NO. 46 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold,
Bought and sold, exclusively on Commission at the
New York Stock Exchange.

The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco,
e. c., composed in ourselves or to our correspondents,
in S. E. K. CIIUAT & Co., Liverpool.

Bankers and Brokers.

HENRY H. WARD, WM. G. WARD, CHAS. H. WARD.
WARD & CO.,
54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Order's in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Se-
curities promptly filled at stated rates.
Foreign Exchange

exchanged.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

JOHN WILLIAM MOLINOES.
Buy and sell Stocks, Government Securities and
Gold, on favorable terms.

NEW YORK.
Buy and sell at SIGHT.

WARREN KIDDER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Order's in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold promptly ex-
changed, by sight drafts, or for bills, and
deposits allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

NATIONAL Life Insurance Company
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

In Full.
Branch Office.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL Life Insurance Company, of the United States of America, Washington, D. C., Chartered by Special Act of Congress. Capital $1,000,000. (In Full.) Branch Office, First National Bank Building, Philadelphia. To which all general correspondence is severally known as a branch.

Clayton, G. R., Chairman; G. E. Baoris, President; P. C. Clark, Vice-President; J. C. Stone, Assistant President and Executive Com-

Comptroller.

Henry B. Cook, Vice-President.

Emerson W. Peet, Secretary and Actuary.

In this Company, National Life character, offers, by reason of its large Capital, low Rates of Premium, and new facilities, the most desirable means of Li-

Agent for the United States of America.

JAY COOK & CO., 2 Broadway, New York.
General Agents for New York, Maine and Northern New Jersey.

Managers: J. W. Gitlow, A. W. Whitman.
Cotton, Lawrence & Co.

SHEET BRANS,
GERMAN SILVER PLATED METAL,
BRASS BUTT HINGES,
Gilt, Lacing, Brocade, and Fancy Dress Buttons,
Kerosene Oil Burners

AGENTS FOR

Tomson & Yale,
10, 52 & 54 Franklin Street,
Agents for
Lawrence Manuf. Co.
Kestenwood Knitting Mills.
Blackstone Knitting Mills.
Bristol Woolen Mfg. Co.
Glenside Knitting Co.
Pennsylvania Knitting Co.
Winnthrop Knitting Co.
Cayndutta Glove Works.
Bronx Tape Company.

N. B. Falconer & Co,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
British Dress Goods.
VELVET, VELVETEEN,
Umbrella Alpacas and Ginghams, &c.
No. 217 Church Street.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE
FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.
54 Front Street, New York.

Gano, Wright & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton, Flour, Grain and Provisions.
No. 27 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Thos. H. Bate & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DRILLED-REYED NEEDLES,
Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.
No. 7 Warren Street, Near Broadway.
New York.

Scovill Mfg. Company,
Manufacturers of
SHEET BRANS,
GERMAN SILVER PLATED METAL,
BRASS BUTT HINGES,
Gilt, Lacing, Brocade, and Fancy Dress Buttons,
Kerosene Oil Burners

AGENTS FOR

HOUSE IN LONDON:
Naylor, Benson & Co.,
31 Old Broad Street,
who give special attention to orders for
Railroad Iron,
as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

EVANS & Co.,
23 Pearl Street.
Iron and Metals.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

GROUP INDIAN.

GILT, No. 6 Bowery, New York.

M. Baird & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

All work accurately fitted to causes and thoroughly interchanged. High, Material, Workmanship, Finish, and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

Matthew Baird, Geo. S. Stewart, Chas. T. Parr.

All the approved Brands of No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron.

IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.

In due to suit purchasers. Apply to
HENDRICKSON BROTHERS,
No. 6 Howling Green, New York.

Haldwin Locomotive Works.

J. Schnitzer,
3 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.
Offer for sale
Liquorice Sticks and Paste.
Wools of every description.
Gums to
Opium and Persian Berries,
Canary and Hemp Seed,
Figs, Raisins, Boxwood, &c.

Christy Davis,
Purchasing
WOOL BROKER
No. 38, Broad Street, New York.
Cor. of Exchange Place.

John Dwight & Co.,
No. 11 Old Slip, New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SALERATUS,
SUP CARB. SODA,
AND SALT SODA.
AGENTS FOR
HORSEFORD'S CREAM TARTAR.

To Railroad Companies.

We beg to call the attention of Managers of Railways and Contractors throughout the United States and Canada to our superior facilities for executing orders at the lowest prices, for all descriptions of both MACAS and FORGING RAIL.

We are always in a position to furnish all sorts, patterns, and weights of rail for both steam and road work, and for any quantities desired, either for IMMEDIATE or FUTURE USE. We take orders in the United States and Canada and always at the very lowest prices for first-class goods. We are also prepared to supply

Bessemer Steel Rails,
of American and foreign manufacture, rolled to any desired pattern and weight for hotel yard and of approved lengths. Contracts for both IMMEDIATE and FUTURE USE, with the highest offer, will be made payable in United States currency for American, and in foreign currency of gold or (at the option of the buyer) for foreign, when desired, to be made at any time of the year. We will contract to supply monthly or yearly requirements of STEEL OR IRON RAILS, taking field orders.

OLD RAILS IN TRADE FOR NEW
furnished, receiving the difference in cash, and allowing the highest market price for their used rails, and, if necessary, receiving the latter after the delivery of the New Rails. We can supply for Foreign railways, both Steel and Iron, will be taken for transmission by Mailer through the cable to our

LONDON HOUSE,
No. 52 BROAD STREET,
for execution at a fixed price, in Sterling or on consignment at the current market price abroad and other countries.

Orders are received in London or on the spot, or at the last, and all communications, orders, or consignments of any species, can be made at any time of the year. We can supply requirements for American and foreign railways, both Steel and Iron, will be taken for transmission by Mailer through the cable to our

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

Gilead A. Smith,
Bartholomew House,
(OTSIPANE BANK OF ENGLAND),
London, E. C.

Railroad Iron.
Old Rails.
Bessemer Rails, &c.
U. S. Bonds and American Railway Secs negotiated.

Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, Philadelphia.

Steamship Companies.
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
To Cali

Touching at Mexican Ports
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS FOUR TIMES A MONTH.

On the 1st, 9th, 16th, and 24th of Each Month.
Leave Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal street at 11 o'clock noon, as above.

F. C. Raby, Agent.
Bankers and Brokers.

**WANTED AS PARTNER**

IN THE
Stock and Gold Brokerage Commission Business.

A YOUNG MAN member of the Board, must he of unquestioned Reputations. Address with real name

RETIRED MERCHANT.
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

Communication strictly confidential.

**BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,**
52 Wall Street, New York, and
22 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON:
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Buy and Sell Massachusetts and New York State
Stocks, Governments, Stocks Bonds, and Gold, bought and
sold strictly on Commission.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana
Capital, and Reserve Fund........$2,500,000,
AGENCY.

A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St, N.Y.
DRAW ON
London John Stock Bank, Moreshead, Andre & Co.
Birzing, Brokers & Co.,

In sums to points selling buyers of Sterling and French.

**TASSIG, FISHER & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS
No. 32 Broad Street, New York.
Buy and Sell at Market Rates

**ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES,**
Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to sight Draft.

Make collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of

Gold, State, Federal and Railroad

Securities.

C. J. OSBORN.
ADDISON CAMMACK
OSBORN & CAMMACK,
BANKERS,
34 BROAD STREET.

Stocks, State Bonds, Gold and Federal

Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to investments in Southern State Bonds.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS,**
Sterling Exchange at Sight and Sixty Days upon

ALEX. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, and Merchandise, executed in London by cable or mail.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
71 Wall Street, New York.

Bankers and Brokers.

**White, DeFreitas & Rathborne,**
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Broad St,
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds,
bought and sold on the most favorable terms. Merchants
Interest allowed to Deposits. Refer to WM. H. COX, Esq., Cashier, Mechanics National Bank.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
(Successors to Bowles, Dreyer & Co.)
(No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
76 State Street, Boston,.
BILLs ON Paris and the Union Bank of
LONDON.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

STOKER, TAYLOR & CO.,
BANKERS,
21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Sight and Time Bills on London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Dublin, Paris, Brussels, Hamburg, and other large centers in the
MAIN, VIENNA, ETC.

STOCKS, BONDS, & GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 WALL STREET.

Our Annual Financial Circular for 1868

Is now ready, and will be forwarded on application to parties desiring to make investments through us.

J. M. WEITH.

J. M. Weith & Co.,
Late England, Weith & Co.,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,
NOS. 15 NEW STREET AND 20 BROADWAY.

LOUNSBERRY & FANSHawe,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities,
Gold and Foreign Exchange.

RICHARD P. LOUNSBERRY. WILLIAM S. FANSHawe

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 12 WALL STREET.

**R. T. WILSON & CO.,**
LATE
WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
No. 64 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold

bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants
Bankers and others allowed 4 per cent on deposit.

The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco, etc., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondents,

Maurice E. Gilliat & Co., Liverpool.
The certificates next, on to the Cash sets, marked off from No. policies have been received.

JOHN D. AT.

The certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Second of February next.

A Dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1865, for which certificates will be leterred on, and after Tuesday, the Sixth of April next.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, PAID UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS $14,044,635 21 IN GOLD. UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE, 50 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. M. W. WHITE, J. Associate Managers, CHAS. W. H. Assistant Manager.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Capital and surplus $1,100,000. D. W. C. ENSKOLL, Pres.

New Haven Office, No. 172 BROADWAY. James B. Le Roy, Secretary. The Hope Fire Insurance Company, OFFICE NO. 20 BROADWAY.


The advantages offered by this Company are fully equal to any now known by other reliable companies, comprising a liberal combination of brokers, placing entire lines of insurance, with its customary rates, to the utmost limit of losses.

Board of Directors:


The Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool and London, Authorized Capital $100,000,000. Paid Up Capital and Surplus $90,000,000. Special Fund ($200,000) Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany, UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 37 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK. GEORGE ADAMS, Manager.

J. H. H. SMITH, Vice-President.

BANKERS, No. 50 BROADWAY & 6 BROADWAY, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES. Interest allowed upon deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to Check at Sight. Gold loans for Merchants and Bankers on favorable terms.

FRAK & GANS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 19 WALL STREET.

THE CHRONICLE.

March 6, 1869.

THE CHRONICLE.

Insurance.

Incorporated 1823.

Cash Capital: $8,000,000. Surplus: 245,011 93.

Cash Capital and Surplus: $7,454,011 93.

Insurance.

Incorporated 1836.

Cash Capital: $2,000,000. New York Agency.

No. 33 WALL STREET.

Assets Jan. 1, 1869: $6,150,931 71.

FAIR AND INLAND INSURANCE.

Policies issued Payable in Gold when desired. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 25 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capit: $1,000,000. Assets: 1,50,000.

This Company has been chartered by the State of New York, and is located at 25 Wall Street, in the heart of the business section of that city. The present officers are all men of property and standing.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES FRESE, New York, Secretary.

RICHARD H. RIDER, Vice-President.

R. L. SNOW, Treasurer.

J. M. KAY, Agent.

E. C. HOLLAND, General Agent.

E. M. TAYLOR, Vice-President.

W. J. SNYDER, Agent.

A. J. BOWNES, Agent.

S. M. BURGESS, Agent.

C. K. SMITH, Agent.

O. J. KING, Agent.

J. H. WALKER, Agent.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1841.

Cash Capital and Assets: $1,014,540 78.

This Company has recently added to its present assets a policy of insurance on the life of a celebrated financier in the United States, for the sum of $1,000,000, and another policy of insurance on the life of a leading merchant in New York, for the sum of $500,000.

RIDER & CORTIS, 73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SAML. THOMPSON'S REVIEW, AND ARM. BELI.

Stirling Exchange Business. Drafts on English and Scotch banks, and through passage houses from Europe to all parts of the United States.

THE CHRONICLE.

Incorporated 1823.

Cash Capital: $5,000,000. Surplus: 245,011 93.

Cash Capital and Surplus: $7,454,011 93.

Incorporated 1823.

Cash Capital: $3,000,000.

New York Agency.

No. 63 WALL STREET.

FARE INSURANCE.

New American Fire Insurance Co., OFFICE 114 BROADWAY, BRANCH OFFICE 9 COOPERicol HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR.

Incorporated 1836.

Cash Capital: $500,000.

New York Agency.

No. 62 WALL STREET.

J. D. CARTER, Secretary.

I. D. GARRIGUE, Vice-President.

J. M. KAY, Agent.

E. C. HOLLAND, General Agent.

E. M. TAYLOR, Vice-President.

W. J. SNYDER, Agent.

A. J. BOWNES, Agent.

R. L. SNOW, Treasurer.

J. H. WALKER, Agent.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated 1841.

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RIDER & CORTIS, 73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SAML. THOMPSON'S REVIEW, AND ARM. BELI.

Stirling Exchange Business. Drafts on English and Scotch banks, and through passage houses from Europe to all parts of the United States.
Vermilye & Co., Bankers, No. 10 Nassau Street, New York.

Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery all issues of United States Stocks.

Rates of Exchange:
- 5 Per Cent Bonds of 1861.
- 3 & 5 Per Cent Bonds of 1865.
- 3 Per Cent 1848 Bonds.
- 1-1/2 Per Cent 1850, 1st, 3d, & 4th series.

New York State 7 per cent, Bounty Loan.

Mortgage Advances Made on Government Stocks and Bankers' Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.


Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit. For the use of Travellers abroad 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 Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

Letters of Credit for Travellers Abroad.


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


Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, etc. Also Commercial Credits.

Letters of Credit for Travellers Abroad.

Government and other Securities Bought and Sold at the Stock Exchange on Commission.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Draw Bills on City Bank of London.


Negotiate Bonds and Loans for Railroad Companies, Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives, Carraige, etc., and undertake all business connected with Railways.

Financial.

Bank House.

BANKING HOUSE OF


We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a large collection of Government Bonds and notes of all kinds, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

The National Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 226 Broadway.

CAPITAL PAID IN

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DANIEL R. MANGAM, Pres. JAMES MARSHALL, Sec. RECEIVERS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT INTEREST, OF JAY BANKERS.

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months or more, may be made at five per cent. interest.

The Capital of the National Trust Company is invested entirely in United States Securities, and is divided among over 500 shareholders, containing many persons of large wealth and position, who are also personally liable to depositors for all collections of the Company. A trust fund of the National Trust Company receives deposits of any amount, and pays interest at 4 per cent. on full amounts, by check at Sight and Without Notice, allowing interest at 4 per cent. at Sight on all amounts, and keep accounts in this Institution with special adv. of saving of securities, conveniences and profit. Wm. R. Utley & Geo. W. Dougherty.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

No. 11 Wall Street, New York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Gold and Silver, Southern Securities and Gold, Chicago and Panama Pacific Railroad Stocks, State, City, and Mortgage Loans, Commercial and National Banking and Bank Stocks, Bought and Sold.

Central National Bank, 28 Broadway.

Capital... $2,000,000.

Has for sale all descriptions of Government Bonds—City and County accounts received on terms most liberal.

Collections made in all parts of the United States in Canada.

William A. Waverly, President.

William H. Sanford, Cashier.

The Tradesmens

National Bank, 28 Broadway, New York.

Capital... $1,000,000.

Surplus... $60,000.

Highly recommended. President, Antony Basset, Cashier.

Mansfield, Freee & Brownell, Bankers and Commission Merchants, No. 10 Broad Street, New York.


Mortgage Advances on improvements, and liberal advances on mortgages. Particular attention given to collections. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits.

J. L. Brownell, Vice-Pres., 1st Nat. Bank Deseret, Ill.


Freeman & Company, Bankers, Deseret, Ill.
BROKERS
No. 113 West Fourth Street. 
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.
CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS FOR SALE.

G. P. KINSEY, President. 
R. E. HOFFMANN, Cashier. 
THE COMMERCIAL BANK
WOOSTER, O. HIO.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, and Silver Coins and Government Securities; Collections promptly made on all accessible points.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS,

ISAAC HARTER, G. D. HARTR, M. B. HARTR, BANKING HOUSE OF
ISaac Harmon & Sons, CANTON, OHIO. (E STABLISHED 1834.)

Special Attention given to the collections of Banks, Bankers and Merchants.

The COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK of Chicago.

Capital $500,000.00

H. F. Edwards, President. 
W. P. Perry, Vice-President. 
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. 
G. B. L. Aufr, Assistant Cashier.

H. F. Kemen—Director of National City Bank of Chicago.

A. E. Cole, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Bank, Chicago, Philo Co.

W. W. MUSSELMAN, President.

All other Banking Business in Chicago is entrusted to us will receive our prompt attention.

First National Bank,
OF DECATOR, ILL.

Isaac FRESE, Pres., J. L. MANKFELD, Vice-Pres.
Prompt attention given to collections on all accessible points in the Northwest.

FRESE & COMPANY, BANKERS,
Bemidji, I11. 

A Regular Banking and Exchange business locally conducted.

I. M. FRESE & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHICAGO, I11.

Advances made on Consignments, Consignment orders and Western & Eastern exports solicited. Prompt and careful attention given.

J. L. Levy & Salomon,
STOCK BROKERS AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
26 CARONDELET ST., N. ORLEANS,
Paul Marquet—C. H. Hunt—David Salom,

—Collections made on all points.

Gibbon, Beadle& Cos., BANKERS,
EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK,

Governor's and State Bank Notes, Gold bullion and gold, ONLY the Commercial, at the Stock Exchange, to which we have an adequate and liberal supply of Cash—Trustees for the Bankers and Individuals receiving on deposit only, secured by collateral. 

By order of the Committee.

[March 6, 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 The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (except of postage.) 

For the Year .......... $10.00

For Six Months ......... $6.00

The subscribers will be charged for extra copies at 20 cents each, and will be paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers.

39 and 41 William Street, New York.

Remittances should invariably be made by draft or Post Office Money Orders.

The Financial Situation.

The gratifying advance in government bonds yesterday, in face of the failure of Mr. Schenck’s public credit bill, and of Mr. Hooper’s restriction bill, is extremely suggestive. As the former of these measures passed both houses by a large vote, and was only lost in consequence of Mr. Johnson’s pocket-veto, while Mr. Hooper’s bill failed only by want of time to pass it through Congress, the sound principles embodied in these two measures are established, and no future Congress will so far retrograde as to disregard or call them in question. It is scarcely probable that the present brief session of the Forty-first Congress will mature any important financial legislation. But should they so do, the laws passed will be in harmony with the dictates of financial rectitude and national honor, which received so general adoption by Congress, so heartily a welcome from the people, and so solemn a ratification in the inaugural of President Grant. Repudiation is dead. The principal of the public securities will be paid at maturity in coin, no further issues of six per cent bonds will be allowed, and the National Debt is to be held sacred. In these facts we see an explanation of the buoyancy of the public funds at the New York Exchange. But we may look a little further and deeper than this. The question is continually put as to the permanency of the present advance. Will it be sustained? To solve the problem we must look at the condition of the money market.

It cannot be denied that for some time past a feverish, vague agitation has prevailed, and we have had this week a somewhat violent monetary spasms, which though brief has tended to disturb still more the agitated, timid atmosphere of the loan market. It is true there is abundance of loanable capital in Wall street. But the trouble is that the owners have little disposition to lend it except on call. Experience teaches these gentlemen that call loans last now are in a very profitable investment, inasmuch as high rates of interest can be commanded and no risk is run. The amount of loanable funds concentrated at this centre may thus become an ugny of danger rather than a source of relief. If, therefore, the condition of the currency were such as to give hopes of an easy money market, and if a demand on our New York banks were not imminent for currency to go West and South, still there is some plausibility in the arguments of those persons who are apprehensive that the usual April stringency may not be altogether prevented this year. And as such events are always discounted before hand, the money market for some weeks to come will perhaps be found to work rather spasmodically. If this reasoning be correct then, the present rise in government bonds may to some extent be checked. And at any rate, it is safe to use caution in our anticipations as to the immediate future.

As to the gradual advance of our Five-Twenties at no very distant day to prices far beyond the present quotations there is no doubt whatever. The same causes which have brought about the present advance, will continue to gather strength as the policy of the new administration shall develop itself. The public credit cannot fail to receive permanent strength, when Congress, the people and the Executive are united in the policy of economy in the administration of the public revenues, a vigorous retrenchment in expenditures in every department of the government, and a sacred regard to the public faith.

OUR BONDS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

(Communicated.)

The extraordinary advance of the last four weeks, and especially of the last ten days, in the price of our bonds both in London and Frankfort is unquestionably the most important financial event of the present day. It is not only a very gratifying evidence of the faith and confidence of European capitalists in the general soundness of our condition and in the principles and practice of the incoming administration, but also widely influences the course and character of our entire foreign trade, bringing us face to face with some of the most important problems connected with the return to specie payments.
more than a price which enabled them to make on an average eighty per cent net interest on their investment.

Will it be possible hereafter to realise eight per cent net interest on an investment in bonds? It is very evident that at the present prices here and the present premium on gold, the investment will not pay seven, much less eight per cent. The latter figure can only be realised by an advance in gold, which, though at all times possible, does not seem at present reasonably probable while the active demand for bonds continues abroad. Besides, if gold were to advance, with the price of bonds in Europe remaining the same, our quotations in currency would correspondingly advance so that the question of interest would remain unchanged. It is not probable, therefore, that investors will look to a rising gold market to improve their investment. Will American investors, then, continue to hold United States bonds if they can only realise from them seven, or even six per cent, on their investment?

Many writers appear to believe that buyers of bonds have heretofore expected to make a high rate of interest mainly on account of the risk, or at least the periodical fear and threat, of ultimate repudiation, and for the further risk of depreciation by a reduction in the interest rate. They maintain that, if it had always been clearly established by law, that the principal and interest were payable in gold, and that no compulsory funding at a lower rate of interest could be attempted, that then investors would have been well satisfied to make less interest on their investment. For ourselves, while admitting at all times the importance of removing any doubt as to the terms and conditions of the bonds, we do not believe that the doubt has ever seriously affected the domestic investment demand. We believe, on the contrary, that our own people generally have bought the bonds with great confidence, without any serious fears of repudiation, and that the great bulk of the bonds were bought, like any other first-class security, because they paid a handsome interest on the investment. In contradiction of this belief we are frequently referred to the high prices of certain State securities, which pay no higher rate of interest than United States bonds, yet sell fifteen or twenty per cent higher, or of various kinds of railroad bonds, which pay only six per cent interest in currency, yet sell not much below the gold bonds of the United States. The inference is, that if the good faith of our general Government were as strongly pledged by law as that of the single States referred to, or as that of first-class railroad companies, then its bonds would sell at as high figures. But the objection, though seemingly fatal, is really not well founded. The market value of the bonds of a single State, or even of a first-class railroad company, is not subject to one tithe the influences that affect the bonds of the general government. Domestic disturbances in any part of our immense territory, political changes of many kinds, government mismanagement would more likely affect the latter without necessarily affecting the former, and on this account alone might make the former investment more desirable and more sought after. Again, the affairs of a small State or of a railroad corporation can be thoroughly and positively known to some men at all times, while the bonds issued may be, indeed are, of such limited amounts, that a few well informed individuals can buy the whole, and can afford to pay a high price for them, knowing that they will be the first to learn of any change, and that they may be able to control the entire market in the value of their investment. It is for these and other similar reasons, not from any serious fear of repudiation that certain other securities have sold better than United States bonds. The main reason why the latter have not been higher is that there were and still are, many investments offered that pay a still better rate of interest than they do. As long as a
government can and hopefully will employ in bonds at seven percent. Unless, therefore, money is invested in bonds, it will be easier with us, and through a decline in business activity or from some other cause, a great falling off result in the general income from capital employed, we expect to see a growing willingness among American investors to part with their bonds and thus meet the European demand.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The indebtedness of South Carolina on the 31st October, 1868, according to the Report of the Hon. J. L. Neagle, the Comptroller-General of the State, amounted to the sum of $5,407,306 27. In the same report the Military Defense debt is stated in detail, in gross amounting to $2,241,840, and with interest to October 1, 1866, to $2,700,142 28. The Constitution of the State, however, abrogates this debt, and the Comptroller-General's subj. provision of the General Assembly to sink all accounts, pro or con, connected with that unfortunate event in our national history. The State debt proper may, therefore, be considered as limited to the sum of $5,407,306 27, and is made of the following bonds and stocks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of bonds</th>
<th>Date of issue</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Rate of interest</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina Railroad bonds</td>
<td>Dec '69</td>
<td>$2,438,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston and Savannah Railroad bonds</td>
<td>Mar '67</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-South R. R. bonds</td>
<td>Mar '69</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston &amp; Columbus RR bonds</td>
<td>May '69</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina Railroad bonds</td>
<td>Dec '68</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The contingent liabilities of the State from the endorsement of railroad bonds secured by first mortgage on said roads are as follows:

- South Carolina Railroad bonds, payable in 1869: $2,438,000
- Charleston and Savannah Railroad bonds, payable in March, 1869: $1,500,000
- North-South R. R. bonds, payable in March, 1876: $1,000,000
- Charleston & Columbus RR bonds, payable in May, 1870: $1,000,000
- North Carolina Railroad bonds, payable in Dec, 1869: $1,000,000

The State's interest in the South Carolina Railroad is substantial, and it is also probable that the Northeastern has the ability to discharge its maturing liabilities. Most of the other companies are not paying interest upon these bonds endorsed by the State, but permitting their debts to accumulate to the detriment of the State's credit. The Comptroller suggests the adoption of such measures as may be deemed expedient to compel the payment of all interest past due upon these endorsements and the public payment of the same in future. The assets of the State at the close of the fiscal year 1867-68 amounted to $2,734,660, and are described in shares in the following companies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northern RR</th>
<th>$200,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern RR</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati &amp; Columbus RR</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Burlington RR</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Central RR</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of these are utterly worthless. The South Carolina and the Northeastern stocks, in all $144,000, appear to be of no value whatever; and even if the Blue Ridge Railroad should be carried through (which however is almost a certainty) it will take many years to bring its stock to the dividend paying point. The State, therefore, cannot hope for any direct relief from its burdens from these records of its generosity, but must be satisfied with the works that have been fostered into life by its aid and which have contributed so much to the development of the country, and the appreciation of taxable property. South Carolina, though temporarily under a cloud, is a rich State, and can afford to lose such an amount as these dead securities involve. Its recourse to meet its financial necessities must be taxation. In what manner and to what extent taxation is borne by the 700,000 people in the State, let the following table (made up from a vast labyrinth of figures) tell:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxable and Taxation, 1868.</th>
<th>Value of amounts</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total real and personal property</td>
<td>$230,028,275</td>
<td>$25,667,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles in manufacture, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$1,055,090</td>
<td>$25,645,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross incomes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employments, salaries, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$5,407,306</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits of insurance companies</td>
<td>$61,157,306</td>
<td>$42,612,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits of banks and other banks</td>
<td>$14,200,000</td>
<td>$6,135,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits of farm and other business</td>
<td>$95,000,000</td>
<td>$6,135,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits of other business</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
<td>$6,135,306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The police or local taxes are comparatively light or are not fully voted. The rate varies largely in the several parishes. The Free Schools are collected only in the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael in which Charleston is located, and amounted in 1868 to $18,818 31. The poor tax for the whole State was $54,328 68. The poor tax for public buildings $30,986, and the bridge and road tax $60,737 41. These in gross amounted to the small sum of $164,755 33.

The estimates for the support of the State government and the public credit for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1868, are stated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of State officers, judges, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries for Dep. of State, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries for Dep. of Education</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of watchmen and constables</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of constables</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of school teachers</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State police</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total estimated expenditures</td>
<td>$109,425 39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bond interest which became due in 1868 was mainly paid in new bonds, and it is not improbable that the maturing interest for 1869-69 will have to be met in the same way. There is also a considerable amount of the debt due and near maturity which will have to be rearranged. Beyond these drawbacks, which are only of a temporary nature, the financial status of the commonwealth appears to be healthy. Taxes are collected and are not burdensome, amounting to less than 20 cents per capita, and they are applied in such a way as to forget the industrious poor. The only tax that touches all is the capitalization tax of one dollar on all males between 21 and 60 years of age.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstraction, as appears from the books and Treasurer returns in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of February, and 1st of March, 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of bonds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,200,000,000 to 5%</td>
<td>$1,200,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bond interest which became due in 1868 was mainly paid in new bonds, and it is not improbable that the maturing interest for 1869-69 will have to be met in the same way. There is also a considerable amount of the debt due and near maturity which will have to be rearranged. Beyond these drawbacks, which are only of a temporary nature, the financial status of the commonwealth appears to be healthy. Taxes are collected and are not burdensome, amounting to less than 20 cents per capita, and they are applied in such a way as to forget the industrious poor. The only tax that touches all is the capitalization tax of one dollar on all males between 21 and 60 years of age.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of bonds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>$1,200,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$1,200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>$1,200,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$1,200,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bond interest which became due in 1868 was mainly paid in new bonds, and it is not improbable that the maturing interest for 1869-69 will have to be met in the same way. There is also a considerable amount of the debt due and near maturity which will have to be rearranged. Beyond these drawbacks, which are only of a temporary nature, the financial status of the commonwealth appears to be healthy. Taxes are collected and are not burdensome, amounting to less than 20 cents per capita, and they are applied in such a way as to forget the industrious poor. The only tax that touches all is the capitalization tax of one dollar on all males between 21 and 60 years of age.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

$ per ct. (R.I. bonds) $2,805,000,000 $2,805,000,000 $2,805,000,000

7% cent. certificates $2,814,000,000 $2,814,000,000 $2,814,000,000

New York Fed. 7 1/2 b. p. $10,000,000 $10,000,000 $10,000,000

Total 12,637,000,000 12,637,000,000 12,637,000,000

The following statement shows the amount of coin and currency separately at the dates in the foregoing table:

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

| Coin and Currency in Treasury | 451,792,604 | 451,792,604 | 2,633,592 04 |
| Coin | 356,017,073 | 356,017,073 | 2,142,300 00 |
| Currency | 95,775,531 | 95,775,531 | 504,300 00 |
| Total | 451,792,604 | 451,792,604 | 2,633,592 04 |

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

February has been characterized by a steady course of monetary affairs. The condition of the banks has not materially changed. Loan money has been returned from the interior than is usual at this season of the year. Some moderate amounts have been sent to the South and Southwest; the banks in the West, instead of returning the currency, have been an applicant for money. The very large amounts of grain being carried in that section have, to a certain extent, locked up the resources of the local banks, preventing them from accommodating the distributors of merchandise; and the result has been considerable irregularity in the payments of the Western merchants. Indeed, the banks of this city have been discounting grain paper for the Western banks at a time when they are usually the recipients of funds sent in payment of goods bought. It is somewhat singular that, as yet, there should be no reflux of currency from the South. An unusual amount of money has been sent to that section, and its merchants have bought freely of merchandise in the market, paying large prices for grain, and securing provisions, where they have credits; yet evidently the receipts on account of cotton have largely exceeded the payments for goods; and the question occurs what has become of the surplus? Very little can have passed into the Southern banks, or it would have found its way here on deposit. From the tenor of our information from the South, we incline to the conclusion that a large amount of currency is being hoarded by the planters, to be held over and used for circulation until a later period, when the wants may compel them to purchase merchandise. The comparative absence of banks in the interior of the South renders it inevitable that a certain amount of currency must rest, at certain seasons, in the hands of the planting population; and when, as this year, the total realized on the crop is unusually large, the amount so kept temporarily stagnant, must be correspondingly large. It is generally conceded among bankers that the banks of the interior have drawn out all their deposits from their New York agents; and this fact, while it accounts for the very low condition of the legal tenders and deposits, at the same time protects the banks, against any further considerable drain.

The general trade of the city can hardly be considered as having proved satisfactory. The South has bought somewhat freely—the natural consequence of its ample crops—and has generally paid promptly. The West, however, has not been so good a customer as might have been expected from the large amounts realized upon its crops. Western merchants, have complained of slowness in the payments of their customers, and have not met their obligations here promptly. Indeed, their promptness, as it could be expected, can be accounted for, if not the consequences they have bought cautiously, and less than was expected.

In Wall street affairs, United States bonds have attracted the chief interest. The introduction in Congress of a bill closing up all outstanding authorization for the issue of bonds (excepting to the Pacific Railroads) and of a measure declaring the principal of the debt payable in gold, has produced a much stronger feeling in Government securities both at home and abroad. It is estimated that from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000 of United States bonds were sent to Europe, during February, besides a considerable amount of other securities; and yet, in spite of this large new supply, the price of bonds at London has advanced from 75 to 83, a rise of 7 1/2. This rise has been adjusted to the home market by an advance in bonds of 5 1/2 per cent. The depression is in a great degree due to the fact, however, that in spite of the large rise in London, we have, of course, been, under these circumstances, a very active speculative movement in these securities, and the registered sales at the Stock Exchange reach $24,500,000, against $13,900,000 for the corresponding month of 1867.

The daily closing prices of the principal Government Securities at the New York Stock Exchange Board in the month of February, as represented by the latest sale officially reported, are shown in the following statement:

SLOES OF PRIORITY SECURITIES AT NEW YORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Sale</th>
<th>Feb. 1, 1861</th>
<th>Feb. 1, 1861</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
<td>5-1/2% 6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The activity of speculation in governments has caused the railroad market to be neglected, and, as will be seen from a subjunctive statement, the sales at the board are little more than half the volume in February of last year. The negotiations for the control of certain Western roads, in the interest of through routes schemes, have met with considerable interruption from the legislatures, while...
The course of the gold market has been determined mainly by the extraordinary foreign movement in bonds. At the opening of the month, gold was held firmly upon the supposition that large amounts would be required during February and March for exports. Instead of shipping specie, however, an enormous amount of exchange came upon the market, made against exports of bonds. Under such a disposition of securities, the prices, after opening at 1864, closed weak at 1314, precisely 10 points lower than at the close of February, 1868. The decline has been aided by a growing confidence that we are on the eve of a more conservative administration of public affairs, and that even still further amounts of our securities will be required by foreign investors. The receipts of treasure from California continue to show a heavy falling off, being $1,000,000 less than in February, 1868. The exports of specie compare closely with those of last year.
London, Saturday, February 3, 1869.

The position of the money market has attracted considerable attention during the present week, and the belief in a higher rate of discount is gradually gaining ground. Up to Wednesday night an impression prevailed in some quarters that the bank rate would be advanced to 4%, and although no decided opinion had been formed on the subject, there was no disposition to deal. With the bills of under 8 per cent, while in many instances, 5% per cent was demanded for the best descriptions of short-dated paper. The bank return, however, is more favorable than had been anticipated, and, consequently, the directors of the bank have deferred making an alteration, the minimum quotation remaining at 3 per cent. During the last three days, owing to the fact that borrowers had largely provided themselves with money in anticipation of the bank rate being raised, the demand for discount accommodation has slackened, but, at the same time, very little money is considered by lenders to be a fair price for discounting.

Taken in the sense that money at a fair price is indicative of a healthy demand for it, and of the soundness of commercial enterprise, the position of the money market is altogether satisfactory, and also assuring with regard to the future. During the last few months the demand has gradually increased; the climate has become weary of so low a rate of interest, and, consequently, with the increase of confidence, securities yielding a higher rate, although accompanied with greater risk with regard to final payment, have been sought after, and have recently been largely dealt in at remarkably improved prices. Hence foreign government securities have advanced in price, the former in consequence of the high rate of interest they yield, and of the real supposed termination of the Turkish-Greek dispute; and the latter, because of the increased traffic returns, and of the satisfactory dividends which have in many cases been declared. With the increased public, paying more attention to foreign government securities and to railway shares, and with a better commercial inquiry for money, the Comed market has been rather wanting in firmness, and the tendency of prices has been rather toward upward. This fact, however, must be accepted as evidence that the continued confidence for the public are manifestly disposed to run a greater risk and secure more interest for their money, not being contented with 3 per cent Consols at 95. It may, however, be observed that this increased confidence of the public facilitates the introduction of new companies. The public are still very shy in this respect, and prefer to invest their money in paid up stock, on which, even in the event of a break-down, there is no further liability. The companies lately brought forward have met with rather a cold reception, and although at their initial offerings they were now at a discount of about 40%, the quotations, the increased business they are certain to secure. The money market is now very sensitive, and any revival in the demand for the precious metals for export would be certain to lead to an advance in the quotations. At present, however, the demand for gold is rather restrained, and it is only about sufficient to absorb the supplies expected from America, our imports of bullion are likely to be small. The probable future of the bullion market is uncertain, but the tendency is undoubtedly for our exports to increase, while, on the other hand, there is no probability of an augmented importation; and, consequently, with trade improving, money is certain to get dearer, and to rise before long to 4 per cent.

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Minimum Rate</th>
<th>Rate per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the Continent very little change has taken place in the quotations during the week. On the whole the tone is steady, with a tendency to improvement. At the leading cities the rates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Minimum Rate</th>
<th>Rate per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurt</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Paris exchange is rather less favorable to this country, but for bills on Italy and Austria there has been rather less demand, and the quotations are rather higher than at the close of last week.

The following are the current prices of bullion in the London market:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bullion</th>
<th>Price per oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, with the state of its resources at this date since 1866. It also exhibits the minimum rate of discount, the price of Consols, wheat, middling Upland cotton, and No. 40 mulberry yarn at that date since 1866.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bank Notes in Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>£6,496,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bank of England, through Mr. Edward Wordsworth, one of the official assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy, read his explanation, an reconfirmation of the arrangement with the private firm of Overton, Gurney & Co., at the Court of Bankruptcy, on Mr. It appears that this connection commenced about 1859, and that after one year's services, which, it should be borne in mind, were rendered without a cent, he was disengaged by the Court of Bankruptcy for the collection of £20,000, and this salary was paid to him for several years. Mr. Edwards' principal business was, at the wish of the private firm, to keep all cases in which they were interested out of bankruptcy, and in the space of a very short period he had sufficient information with regard to the financial position of the "corner house" to compile it, if he liked, to close its doors within twenty-four hours. Prior to the firm being changed into a joint stock company, its entanglements were so serious that concealment of the true position was indispensable, and consequently Mr. Edwards' must be praised by handsome donations, or else the whole matter would be made public, and Overton's must have immediately stopped payment. Evidently, however, it was not Mr. Edwards' policy to publish or disclose what he knew of the financial state of the Guniedy, and although: towards the end of 1863 Mr. Birkin picked up a stray and found the cause of the losses of the firm; yet he still thought it wise to keep himself quiet, while the Guniedy considered it prudent to arrange the dispute with him in an amicable manner. At length, however, Mr. Edwards threatened to make public the whole of the facts with which he was acquainted, unless four pounds only was to be paid in compendium on his conduct; and if they would do that, and state their plans of policy, with regard to the business matters of the house, he had necessitated the close of his connection with the firm, only the remuneration for his services, and compensation for the sudden termination of his engagement, would have to be considered. But Mr. Edwards was so thoroughly acquainted with the finances of the house, and of the near proximity in which the firm stood to bankruptcy, that the Guniedy were compelled to consent to any terms Mr. Edwards might impose, in order that they might further conceal the true state of affairs. After...
March 6, 1869

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some negotiation, the matter was settled in January, 1868, by the payment of $20,000, so that in about six years Mr. Edwards must have secured at least $50,000, and, probably, much more besides. The price paid for the Gunneys, with its vast want, was at last dictated to by an officer assigned to the Court of Bankruptcy; was compelled to submit to the terms that he might least accept on; and has, by many misfortunes, and by much impudence, been brought to its most humiliating position. But few firms have attained so high a position, and can enjoy such unbounded credit. Even at the time when the new company was formed, so great was the confidence in its success that the directors might have had a much larger amount of capital than they asked for; and possibly had they accepted all that was offered, the difficulties of the house might, after the lapse of years, be forgotten, and the famous "excepted accounts" never have been heard of by the dealers or the public. The disclosures made by the recent investigations are scarcely credible, and it is probable they are the most extraordinary, commercially, the world has yet seen.

The wheat trade during the week has been entirely wanting in activity, and millers have continued to pursue a policy of caution. The amount of business transacted has been very small; but good dry wheats have commanded former prices. During the present week the weather has been much drier, and, in the course of a short period, a considerable improvement is expected to take place in the condition of the product. Speculation, of all descriptions, has been very dull. Barley has declined 1s., hessianed peas 1s. 6d.; and oats 1s.; while in oats there is a reduction of 6d. per cwt. Indian corn is also lower in price. The country, in an agricultural point of view, is still in a forlorn state; but the wheat plant looks healthy. Taken as the whole, the agriculture of the country is favorable. The following statement shows the imports and exports of wheat, flour into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in 1867 and 1868:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1 to Jan. 30</td>
<td>1,054,373</td>
<td>1,060,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week ending Feb. 6</td>
<td>39,743</td>
<td>39,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,094,116</td>
<td>1,099,981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Liverpool market has been dull this week, and prices have given way 2d. to 4d. per pound. The following is a comparison of our imports of cotton into the United Kingdom in Jasmin y: "

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1869</th>
<th>1868</th>
<th>1906</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>1,111,000</td>
<td>1,111,000</td>
<td>1,111,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>29,550</td>
<td>29,550</td>
<td>29,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East India</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,250,550</td>
<td>1,250,550</td>
<td>1,250,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some months ago I mentioned that the Egyptian cotton crop has been so often over-estimated that it was not improbable that the large crop which was reported to have been secured was greater than was really the case; but as further telegrams were received confirming the abundant crop I was compelled to admit that my inference was incorrect. This week, however, the following intelligence has been received from Alexandria, from a reliable source: *All crop estimates are now very materially reduced from the figures prevalent some time back, which were based upon an exaggerated computation of the breadth of land sown. The yield (except the third picking) has proved much most satisfactory; but the extent of land under cotton cultivation has been much less than was supposed, and in fact the official report has attributed the erroneous crop estimates that have, until a comparatively recent period been, quite general in sympathy.*

At Manchester considerable caution has been observed, and the fluctuations have tended downward. Lancashire is stated to be in an unfavourable state, several failures having taken place amongst spinners and manufacturers this week. In reference to the condition of the trade, a

early delivery. The large buyers for India and China have remained nearly out of the market, so that most sales of large quantities in one line have occurred. There has been a marked increase in the market; and as all baily have seen the market has not, for the present, experienced any of that febrile support which it derived from the upward movement of prices last week.

During the week the failure of the leading manufacturing firm, Robert Watson & Co., of Church, although it did not come with much surprise to the commercial community, had a depressing effect on manufacturers, and by rumors of difficulties in other quarters. Meanwhile there is little doubt that the condition of the producers is increasing from partial, and in some mills entire, stoppage of machines, and in East India has been still further increased by the disappearance of differences between millowners and their operatives on the proposed reduction of wages may lead to a still greater stoppage of machinery.

The variations in the prices of Consols this week have been unimportant. And the debt is a media, in consequence of the firmness of the money market, was toward Raimont, and the whole a steady tone has been apparent. The highest and lowest prices on each day of the week are subjoined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consols for money</td>
<td>92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United States Five-Twenty bonds have been in active demand during the week, and the upward movement in prices has made further progress. On Wednesday, in consequence of realizations, a sudden fall took place; but that decline has been re-ordered, the market having been quite unimportantly by the news that the committee of the Senate rejects the Alabama Claims Convention. Atlantic and Great Western bonds and debentures are lower in price, and Erie Railway shares have continued active; but Trans- 

rail has realized enhanced quotations. The highest and lowest prices of the principal American securities on each day of the week are subjoined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issues</td>
<td>93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advises from Frankfort state that investors have turned again to American securities, which have improved 12 per cent. The Frank- fort price is now 1 cent beyond that of Paris and London. Yesterday Mr. Richard Stuart Lane and Mr. James Child, directors of the Merchants' Company, were committed for trial on the charge of issuing a fraudulent circular to the shareholders, whereby a number of shareholders were induced to pay a further call to an undertaking which was actually insolvent.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liver- pool for the past week, have been reported by submarine telegraph a shown in the following summary:

*London Money and Stock Market.*—Consols opened at £94 2s. 6d. for both money and account, and, but for the week advanced, fell off to £94 2s. per cent, closing at 2s. 6d. for money and 93 for account. United States bonds opened strong at 83 and continued active and firm throughout the week, closing at 83s. Railway shares have been without important variation. United States bonds on Liverpool have continued active and firm in sympathy with the London market, closing at an advance of 3s. from the opening price.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 5%'s, 5%</td>
<td>93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central shares</td>
<td>93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie Railway shares</td>
<td>93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE GROVES. (Consols).</td>
<td>32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance &amp; W.'s (Consols).</td>
<td>32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour and wheat experienced a downward tendency toward the close of the week, closing a fraction lower, but the remaining articles were without important variation from the previous week's quotation.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of Liverpool for the past week,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour, (Western).</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadstuffs, (London).</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter (West).</td>
<td>85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese (East).</td>
<td>85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea (East &amp; West).</td>
<td>85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (East &amp; West).</td>
<td>85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egg Prices (East &amp; West).</td>
<td>85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise, the total being $4,762,561, against $7,439,253 last week, and $8,341,747 the previous week. The exports are $2,165,673 this week, against $2,681,172 last week, and $3,267,890 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 5,498 bales, against 11,762 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Feb. 24, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 27:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 17</td>
<td>$2,165,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 24</td>
<td>$2,681,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 27</td>
<td>$3,267,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In our report of the dry-goods trade we shall find the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of coal) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending March 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 2</td>
<td>$2,659,639</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value of exports from this port to different countries (exclusive of specie) for the past week, and since January 1, compared with the corresponding time of last year, is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>$2,659,639</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

The value of specie exported from this port to foreign countries for the past week, and since January 1, compared with the same time of last year, is shown in the following table:

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</table>

The banks of the United States have the following balances of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Feb. 27, 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Specie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Specie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Specie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 19</td>
<td>$2,547,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 24</td>
<td>$2,681,172</td>
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The following statement shows the imports, exports, and specie for the week ending March 2:

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
March 6, 1869.

THE CHRONICLE.

301

new roads to the payment of the bonds given by the counties in aid of their construction. Thus support the county of Wash-

ington paid $10,000 State tax in 1868, exclusive of the two mil tax and the school tax, and that the construction of a new road doubles the valuation of the property in that county, so that the tax would amount to $20,000. In this case the State pays back to the county for the amount of twenty years, or for such short per-

iods as may be necessary to pay the principal and interest on the bonds which the county may have subscribed to the road.

Wisconsin.—The Senate on Tuesday passed a bill authorizing the Fond du Lac and Sheboygan Railroad Company to extend their road to the Mississippi River via Ripon and Portage.

New Advertisements.—The attention of our readers is called to the following business cards and advertisements appearing for the first time in our columns within a few weeks past:

—Card of Messrs. White, De Frattell & son, Bankers and Brokers, No. 17 Broad street, This firm, in their commodious offices at the above number, convenient to the Stock Exchange, give notice that they have opened their charge in the purchase of the governments, stocks, bonds, gold, etc., on commission, will be promptly attended to.

—Messrs. Osborn & Canmanm, Bankers and Brokers, at No. 54 Broad street, give notice to the public business in their card, on the first page of the Chronicle, that they will attend to all the usual business of purchasing stocks, securities and gold on commission; and also that special attention will be paid by them to investments in Southern State bonds.

—Card of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., Bankers and Brokers, at No. 21 Nassau street. The gentlemen composing this firm are Messrs. Green, Hatter, James, Taylor and Rodman, and the firm attends to all the usual commission business of bankers and brokers.

—Card of Messrs. Swan & Payson, Bankers and Brokers, at No. 50 Wall street, and of their Branch house at Chicago, under the style of W. P. V. & Co. It is unnecessary to call the attention of our Western subscribers to the superior facilities thus possessed by the firm for executing all their orders in stocks, gold or governments.

—Card of Messrs. Blake, Bow, & Co., of No. 52 Wall street, New York, and 23 State street, Boston. Exchange on London, transactions in commercial paper and all the usual dealings in stocks and bonds are attended to by this well-known house.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividend has been declared during the past week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF COMPANY</th>
<th>PERCENT.</th>
<th>WHEN PAID</th>
<th>WHERE PAIDABLE</th>
<th>BOOKS CLOSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FREDONIA</td>
<td>Atlantic Fire (Brooklyn)</td>
<td>4 March 6</td>
<td>Company's Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FRIDAY, March 9, 1869, P. M.

The Money Market.—The week opened with considerable activity in money. Appearance strongly indicated that loans had been called in for the purposes of furthering speculations in stocks and government securities; and, for one or two days, some diffi-
culty was experienced in borrowing, and 7 per cent in gold was quite frequent. Since the late hearty-lender decision of the Supreme Court authorizing contracts to pay coin, lenders feel more at liberty to demand coin interest, and the banks and conservative private bankers who heretofore have declined to accept more than 7 per cent in currency now feel less hesitation about asking gold rates when the condition of the market enables them to do so. For this reason gold rates are likely to be more general in periods of activity in money. To-day, 1 per cent in gold was paid, in some instances in the morning; but, later, borrowers were generally supplied at currency rates. The activity of the last few days has induced the calling in of money from outside sources, a course of which the banks could readily avail themselves under the circum-
stances of many of the interior banks being isolated to this city. Speculations of currency banks have been sent to Cincinnati and to Philadelphia; and it is not improbable that the bank state-
ment of to-morrow may show that these shipments overbalance slightly the receipts from other quarters.

The apprehension of difficulty connected with preparations for the April quarterly statement is relieved by the late President having signed the bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to call for statements from the banks not less than five times per annum. The bill does not expressly repeal the old law requiring quarterly statements; but there can be no doubt that it will be officially construed as designed to supersede that regulation; and, as the statements will be called for retrospectively, there can, in future, be no trouble on the conveniences under the old system. Discounts have been fairly active, and the rise of about 1 per cent in the rate on call loans has been attended with a similar advance on paper, prime names being current at 8% to 10 per cent. The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>PERCENT.</th>
<th>BOOKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call loans</td>
<td>Good endorsed bills, 7 1/2</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans on bonds &amp; mort.</td>
<td>Lower grades</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United States Bonds.—The causes noted in our last report, as having produced an unusual buoyancy in governments, have con-
tinued this week, resulting in a further rise of 4 1/4 per cent. Large as have been the recent shipments of gold, probably not less than $10,000,000 more have been bought this week, with a view to ultimate export. The public credit bill adopted by both Houses, though not signed by the late President, has had the effect of greatly strengthening the market; it being viewed as cer-
tain that the bill will become law early in the new session of Con-
gress. The systematic efforts of a few dealers to depress the market appear to have been discontinued, it being a hopeless and costly task to fight the strong upward tendency of national recur-
nancy. It is difficult to say how far this appreciating tendency of the market may be carried, the rise comes chiefly by foreign demand, which, in view of its magnitude, can hardly be deemed speculative; and today the market is stronger with the activity increased.

The New York correspondent of the Times reports that the London market was lower than when it opened. The cabinet nominations have been waited for with great interest, on account of their bearing upon the public credit. On the announcement of names being made this aforesaid, the general list was received with much diversity of opinion; but the name of A. T. Stewart was very generally regarded among foreign bankers as likely to command much confidence in Europe; and, upon this impression, there was an advance of 4 1/4 in bonds; which would have been greater had not gold declined about 1 point.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PERCENT.</th>
<th>WEEK PAID</th>
<th>BOOKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 6%-4's, 1851 comp.</td>
<td>115%</td>
<td>115%</td>
<td>115%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 5%-9's, 1860 comp.</td>
<td>115%</td>
<td>115%</td>
<td>115%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 5%-6's, 1861</td>
<td>110%</td>
<td>114%</td>
<td>114%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 5%-5's, 1865</td>
<td>110%</td>
<td>109%</td>
<td>109%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 5%-3's, 1860, fully paid</td>
<td>110%</td>
<td>110%</td>
<td>110%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 7%-6's, 1871, comp.</td>
<td>110%</td>
<td>110%</td>
<td>110%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 5%-11's, 1860</td>
<td>109%</td>
<td>109%</td>
<td>109%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 10%-4's, 1851</td>
<td>105%</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The week opened with a clique attack upon stocks, aided by the withholding of money from the market; under which pressure 1 1/2 per cent effort to lower prices, however, was probably less successful than expected, and after two or three days the scheme apparently was abandoned. The market has been, on the whole, dull, and the feeling among operators weak. The activity in money, produced by a slight artificial pressure, has made speculators cautious, and it is apparently deemed a prudent policy to carry few stocks during the next few weeks, when money can hardly be expected to be easy, and when, judging from the present position of the banks, it may become inconveniently stringent.

The combinations carrying large amounts of stocks, for purposes connected with the control of roads, have probably unloaded already, so far as consistent with their purposes, and are not interested in sustaining the market, but rather in a moderate decline, which would enable them to buy in at lower prices. If we are correct in this interpretation of the aspects of the market at present, it is probable that prices will appear probably at the same time, no great decline would seem possible, as the bulk of the stocks are held by combinations, backed by ample means, and protected by time loans extending forward to a period not far distant. On the other hand, in a tank roads restored the old rates of freight to and from Chicago. The Erie Company, however, has inflicted condign punishment on the United States Express Company, for its responsibility in bringing about the late ruinous reduction of rates, by removing the Company from its lines and making arrangements for its own express company to operate under the old system.

The following were the closing quotations at the regular board compared with those of the six preceding weeks:
### The Transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub Treasury have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Customers</th>
<th>Sub-Treasury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 19</td>
<td>664,875</td>
<td>3,801,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 28</td>
<td>664,875</td>
<td>3,801,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>664,875</td>
<td>3,801,927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Balance in Sub-Treasury on Feb. 28, 1899

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95,059,893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Deduct payments during the week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 27</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total amount of Gold Certificates, $2,365,000. Included in the receipts of customs were $9,230 in gold, and $3,493,069 in Gold Certificates.

### The following schedule shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury a series of weeks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Easing</th>
<th>Custom</th>
<th>Sub-Treasury</th>
<th>Balances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 19</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,150,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 28</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,150,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,150,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The following is a summary of the Government Bond and notes, State and City securities, and railroad and other bonds sold at Regular Board for the past and several weeks ending:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Bonds</th>
<th>City Bonds</th>
<th>Company Bonds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 6</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 13</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 4</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 18</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The following is a summary of the Current Market—Gold Standard week. There appears to have been no special effect to break the market's depression as has been very active, upon the supposition that the course of foreign affairs justified a decline; nor has this tendency been very actively resisted by the large amounts of gold. The advance of bonds at London, and the retardation of active buying of foreign exchange, have confirmed the probability of a light export of specie taking place, which again has very considerably strengthened the downward tendency of the premium. At the time of the announcement of the new Cabinet in, the price stood at 313; the nomination of A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, however, being construed as foreboding an administration of the finances in favor of the mercantile rather than the Wall street interest, had the effect of bringing a large amount of gold on the market, and the market cowed weak at 130q.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Quotations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 10, to date</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Quotations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 10, to date</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>50,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>50,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/6</td>
<td>50,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Philadelphia Banks.**—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, March 1, 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>80,075</td>
<td>740 80</td>
<td>37,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>80,075</td>
<td>740 80</td>
<td>37,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>80,075</td>
<td>740 80</td>
<td>37,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The Commercial Times.**

**COMMERCIAL EPITOME.**

The prevalence of very unfavorable weather, and the interest excited by the Inauguration ceremonies at Washington have greatly interfered with trade during the past week. Recovery pressure for money has caused a pressure to sell, and some of the leading stocks have declined considerably.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of foreign and domestic merchandise at dates given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Beef, hogs and barrels</th>
<th>Pork, hogs</th>
<th>Tobacco, domestic, and foreign</th>
<th>Tobacco, domestic, hogsheads</th>
<th>Cotton, bales</th>
<th>Coffee, other, bales</th>
<th>Coffee, green, bales</th>
<th>Sugar, hogsheads</th>
<th>Sugar, raw, bales</th>
<th>Walnuts, hogsheads</th>
<th>Molasses, hhds</th>
<th>Molasses, pkgs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>42,380</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>25,611</td>
<td>15,909</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>12,518</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>8,190</td>
<td>18,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>42,380</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>25,611</td>
<td>15,909</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>12,518</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>8,190</td>
<td>18,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>42,380</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>25,611</td>
<td>15,909</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>12,518</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>8,190</td>
<td>18,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE CHRONICLE.**

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. The export of each article to the several ports for the past week can be obtained by deducting the amount in the last number of the CHRONICLE from that here given.

**Exports of Leading Articles from New York.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Export to</th>
<th>Jan. 1 to Feb. 8, 1869</th>
<th>Jan. 8 to Feb. 15, 1869</th>
<th>Feb. 15 to March 1, 1869</th>
<th>Total to March 1, 1869</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>70,500</td>
<td>70,500</td>
<td>96,800</td>
<td>167,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>70,500</td>
<td>70,500</td>
<td>96,800</td>
<td>167,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>70,500</td>
<td>70,500</td>
<td>96,800</td>
<td>167,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since Jan. 1.**

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1 and for the same time in 1868, have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>commodity</th>
<th>Mar. 8-15</th>
<th>Same time 1868</th>
<th>C. &amp; W. 1868</th>
<th>Mar. 2-9</th>
<th>Same time 1868</th>
<th>C. &amp; W. 1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hides and skins</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>42,380</td>
<td>42,380</td>
<td>42,380</td>
<td>42,380</td>
<td>42,380</td>
<td>42,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>6,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 5, 1869.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we have in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, March 5. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the week have reached 44,589 bales, (against 57,436 bales last week,) 74,731 bales the previous week, and 71,400 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868 up to this date, 1,878,063 bales, against 1,813,333 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 64,730 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegram) and the corresponding week of 1867 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTS</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>EXPORTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>March 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>10,013</td>
<td>14,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>11,243</td>
<td>11,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>23,856</td>
<td>27,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>8,017</td>
<td>14,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>4,413</td>
<td>6,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>4,413</td>
<td>6,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ports</td>
<td>1,921</td>
<td>2,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total since Sept. 1</td>
<td>205,123</td>
<td>220,134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports for the week ending this week reached a total of 19,213 bales, of which 10,376 were to Great Britain, and 2,937 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at the ports as made up this evening, are now 429,872 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>PORTS</th>
<th>EXPORTS</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>March 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8,017</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,413</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total since Sept. 1</td>
<td>205,123</td>
<td>220,134</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 50,045 bales, while the stocks to night are 90,917 bales more 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 detail necessary by telegraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTS</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>EXPORTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>March 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>10,013</td>
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<td>1,921</td>
<td>2,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total since Sept. 1</td>
<td>205,123</td>
<td>220,134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market this past week has been extremely dull and inactive, but very firm, and so close. This firmness in the face of a falling market at Liverpool is due to the very small receipts at the ports, and a belief that the consumption of the European Spinners of American cotton is greater than can be supplied from our surplus production. Besides, the exports are likely to be very small for a few weeks, and it is thought that soon the Continent will draw more on Liverpool, and Manchester must seek a supply in our market, which would operate in an upward movement in prices. The whole question as to the future, however, will depend on the English and Continental consumption. Some of the advices indicate that there has been a material reduction, while others claim the very opposite. Holders here are confident, and hence, although demand is almost almoist as well maintained. Sales for forward delivery during the week reach 3,550 bales, all low middling; last Saturday the sales were 600 bales, of which 100 bales were for March and 300 for April at 28¢¢ and 200 for April at 20c. On Monday the total was 500 bales, of which 200 were for March, 25¢ and 100 for April, and 100 for May at 28c. On Tuesday there were none, and on Wednesday the total was 500 bales: 100 for March at 28¢, 100 for April, and the same for May at 28c. On Thursday the total was 700 bales, of which 200 were for March, and 350 for April at 28¢, and 150 for April at 28¢. To-day the total was 1,000 bales, of which 250 were for April at 28¢, 100 for April at 28¢, 450 for April at 28c, 100 for May, and the same for June at 28c, and 500, no time specified, at 28¢. For immediate delivery the total sales of the week foot up 8,041 bales, of which 3,721 bales were taken by spinners, 2,919 bales on speculation, 907 bales for export, 494 in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

- Under this head we give the usual statement of our own ships' receipts, exports, &c., of cotton and cotton goods:

- Under this head we give the usual statement of our own ships' receipts, exports, &c., of cotton and cotton goods:
States in the way of cotton raising the ensuing season. That they will raise all they can in certain districts, that is, there will be no lack of efforts among the planters; they have also a sufficient supply of capital for a decidedly increased crop. But we fear, in the best evidence we can gather, that in some quarters there is a serious difficulty in obtaining the necessary labor, which may materially interfere with the anticipated progressive development of this industry. This is particularly true of the Southwestern section, and of the cotton-growing tributary to New Orleans. Under the most favorable circumstances during the growing, maturing, and picking season, good judges claim that they cannot see any great promise of a yield exceeding 2,500 bales. Nor is the cotton crop likely to be raised as greatly as the report of the past year, the contracts with the freedmen not being as favorable. When the agreements for 1868 were made, the negroes were in great want and planters were poor; now the negroes are more independent and there is more competition for labor. For these reasons it does not seem that the Southern States are yet in a position or are likely soon to be able to raise large crops of cheap cotton.

The exports of cotton from this week from New York show a large decrease; the total reaching 5,8 bales, against 11,762 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last five weeks; also the total exports and arrivals 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Liverpool</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Bremen</th>
<th>Other Foreign Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 20</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>3,372</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>2,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 15</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 21</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 28</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Bremen</th>
<th>Other Foreign Ports</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 8</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>6,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 15</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 22</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 29</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total, 20 weeks:** 120,000

**Total, 52 weeks:** 260,000

**Average:** 333 bales per week.

**Total, 20 weeks:** 120,000

**Total, 52 weeks:** 260,000

**Average:** 333 bales per week.

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphlap and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1868:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts from</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>Philadelphia</th>
<th>Baltimore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 20</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 15</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 21</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 28</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total, 20 weeks:** 50,000

**Total, 52 weeks:** 100,000

**Average:** 333 bales per week.

**Total, 20 weeks:** 50,000

**Total, 52 weeks:** 100,000

**Average:** 333 bales per week.
The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>Philadelphia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>89c</td>
<td>88c</td>
<td>89c</td>
<td>90c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>88c</td>
<td>87c</td>
<td>88c</td>
<td>89c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>87c</td>
<td>86c</td>
<td>87c</td>
<td>88c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mid. Sea Island 55c 35c 75c 30c
Mid. Pernamb. 15c 25c 15c 25c

Moll. 15c 18c 17c 19c

Gin Oil 15c 17c 17c 19c

Annexed is a statement showing the stocks of cotton in Liverpool and London, including the supplies of American and Indian produce not included in the above:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Stock in Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>61,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>37,930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks of produce on hand on February 21:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Stocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>89c</td>
<td>88c</td>
<td>89c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
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<td>87c</td>
<td>86c</td>
<td>87c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>89c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>88c</td>
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<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>87c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market has been more active this week, but may be attributed to the pressure on the part of holders to close out old stock.

Kentucky Leaf has sold to the extent of 500 bales, about equally divided between old and new and between export and consumption. Holders have met the demand freely, and brokers have been able to execute, which have been below the market for some time. The prices have ranged from 73 to 140 for common and medium leaf. The sales also embrace 100 bales new Virginia at 65 1/2c.

Seed Leaf has shown more activity, especially in old, of which the bulk of the offerings are composed, but at weak and declining prices, and holders of new show much less confidence. Sales are 130 cases old Connecticut, 156 1/2c; 20 do Ohio, 103c; 11 do Ohio, 10c; 56 do Connecticut, 25c; 63 do Sinte, ped, 8c; 156 cases old Connecticut wrappers, 50 5/8.

Spanish Tobacco continues in demand, with sales of 950 bales Yara, private terms, and 60 bales Havana, 850 1/2. Manufactured Tobacco is reported unchanged.

Quotes for all descriptions of Tobacco being very unsettled we omit them.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS SPANISH TOBACCO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Hhds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
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<td>778</td>
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</table>

The following table shows the quantity of tobacco shipped from each port:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
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There is a decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total at all the ports reaching 551 bales, 450 do cases, and 317 bales against 1,462 bales, 298 do stems, 979 cases and 602 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 160 bales, 449 cases and 317 bales were from New York; 321 bales, from Baltimore; and 67 bales, from New Orleans. The direction of the shipments of bales was as follows: 123 to Liverpool, 390 to Bremen, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 10,685 lbs., of which 4,308 were to Hamburg. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**THE CHRONICLE.**

March 6, 1869.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter</th>
<th>Tobacco (lbs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To New Orleans, in Ash, 20 bags</td>
<td>12,000 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JAN. 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tobacco (lbs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To England, in Ash, 20 bags</td>
<td>12,000 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Friday, March 3, 1869, P. M.

The market this past week has been quite depressed for Flour and Wheat, for Wheat, very much for coarse grains.

Flour has arrived but moderately, and with the restriction of high rates of freight by rail from Western markets there is no apprehension of increased receipts until after the opening of Lake navigation. But stocks have not reduced so much as was anticipated, and holders in view of the sudden stringency in the money market have been anxious to realize. This fact with lower quotations from Liverpool and a dull local trade, has caused a pretty general decline in prices, but most notice able in extras from Spring Wheat Very low grades, as well as the finer grades of spring flour have been better sustained, but must be quoted at some discount. The same decl ine was noticed in the week at $6 40c/$6 45 for fair extra State, but orders were pretty generally withdrawn at the close.

Wheat has declined 50c per bushel for spring, while winter growth, especially California, have been about steady. The declining tendency was partially checked on Tuesday, by the advance in freights by rail from Chicago, which stopped shipments to this market; when shipper's and miller's came into the market and bought freely. But yesterday miller's retired, and to-day we decline reported in Liverpool and large receipts at the Western markets, the decline is 56c/7c from Wednesday's prices without leading to business. The impression gained that the winter wheat will decline to about $6, a dollar a bushel for No. 2 Spring; it closed today at $1 45, in store.

Corn has been scarce, and few has advanced; the receipts by rail have been much below the wants of the market, and buyers have been compelled to take lots in store. Shipper's have not been able to do anything; the local trade having outbid them for all that was offered. Oats have sympathized slightly with Corn, but with only a moderate business. Rye has been quiet and nearly normal. Barley has been less active, and scarcely as firm. Barley Mill is steady. Canada Peas continue quite normal.

The following are the closing quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grains</th>
<th>Price (c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, Red Winter</td>
<td>4 22c/5 30c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Red Winter</td>
<td>4 25c/5 32c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**RECEIPTS AT LAKE ERIE FOR WHEAT DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7th.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Wheat (lbs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Erie</td>
<td>12,000 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**FARMER'S DELIVERIES.**

For the week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tobacco (lbs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To England, in Ash, 20 bags</td>
<td>12,000 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**IMPORT OF GRAIN FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Wheat (lbs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Erie</td>
<td>12,000 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**GROCERIES.**

Friday Evening, March 3, 1869.

Early in the week the railroads running West and North advanced their freight to their old tariff from the exceedingly low rates ruling just previous. The reduction had been taken
advantage of as far as possible by purchasers, and the change made itself felt immediately in a decided decrease of vitality in most of the markets for groceries. Gold has continued to rule at low figures. Under these influences, and with a sharp reaction from previous advances, sugars and molasses have steadily declined throughout the week. Teas, with some irregularity, has been in the main firm. Coffee active, but at a shade easier prices.

Imports of the week have been small including two cargoes of tea, no receipts of coffee, and of sugar and molasses less than last week. The receipts for the two months January and February, however, show a marked increase in most cases larger than in 1868. Tea is an exception. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Teas (1867)</th>
<th>Teas (1868)</th>
<th>Coffee (1867)</th>
<th>Coffee (1868)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>564,517</td>
<td>5,173</td>
<td>112,989</td>
<td>42,004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUGAR.**

A steady downward tendency has marked the course of the market from the date of our last report. Beginnings with unwillingness on the part of buyers to purchase further at the then high rates, and followed by their withdrawal from the market. Holders have been compel, led, under this c edition of affairs and the pressure of constant receipts, to accept successively lower scales of prices, and quotation es at the close than at the close of last week. The reaction has been almost as rapid as the advance preceding it. In refined brown prices, however, have declined more decidely, and refineries have been unable, with the larger and staid market for their own products, to do otherwise than demand and wait for lower rates in raw. Sales comprises 2,503 hhds Cuba, 65 do Porto Rico, and 765 boxes Havanna.

The imports of the week at New York have been as follows: 8,357 hhds of Cuba, and 753 hhds of other foreign sugar; also, 6,100 bags of.navigateByUrl.

The stocks at New York March 4, and imports at all the ports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Tea (1867)</th>
<th>Tea (1868)</th>
<th>Coffee (1867)</th>
<th>Coffee (1868)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,013,693</td>
<td>169,067</td>
<td>1,175,989</td>
<td>111,766</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOLASSES.**

The stocks of both domestic and foreign are light, but the decline in sugars has rendered buyers reluctant to purchase except at rates corresponding to the refined figures prevailing in the latter. There has been some little demand for distilling grades of foreign, but the sales have been light only and only effected at considerable concessions on the part of holders. Holders of sugar have been willing not for all kinds prices have fallen from 464 cents per gallon. Sales foot up 2,016 hhds Cuba, 50 do Barbadoes, 28 do Porto Rico and 83 28 New Orleans.

The receipts at New York have included 8,854 hhds of Cuba, 219 do Porto Rico, and 244 hhds a. Demerara.

MEXICO.

The receipts at New York March 4, and imports at all the ports, since Jan 1, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Tea (1867)</th>
<th>Tea (1868)</th>
<th>Coffee (1867)</th>
<th>Coffee (1868)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,368,239</td>
<td>159,067</td>
<td>1,209,172</td>
<td>111,766</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the effect of the dispatch will hardly be impressive to the market, it is not believed that it will exert any particularly unfavourable influence. Altogether, since our last report to the close, probably 80 per cent will cover the reduction in rates. But little has been done in other kinds for this market, though St. Domingo has been freely sold for export. Sales include 7,036 bags Rio, 431 do Maracibo, 427 do Government Java and 169 do Costa Rica.

There have been no imports of coffee at this port for the week; the market of the coffee one cargo of Lagos, and at Baltimore we note the arrival of the "Nellie" with 4,000 bags of Rio on "Abes" with 472,000 bags do.

**Misc.**

The stock of Rice March 4, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Rice (1867)</th>
<th>Rice (1868)</th>
<th>Suga (1867)</th>
<th>Suga (1868)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>3,092</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FRUITS.**

In foreign dried the week has been one of dull trade consequent upon the advance in railroad freight westward to the old tariff. While the rates were down merchants took advantage of it to purchase and send forward very freely and are now pretty well stocked. Prices are firm, however, and our quotations stand almost unaltered. The a supply of foreign green fruit in liberal, the arrivals of Mediterranean more especially in large quantities have filled and plumped up the market upon the market by auction. Some of this has been in inferior condition and sold at proportionately low prices. In domestic dried a firm feeling has persisted, a supply in an apple in which the tendency is towards higher prices. Unpeeled quarter peaches have also been active and quite fit in.

We annex rating quotations in first bands:

**SUGAR.**

Dry: On raw or brown sugar, not above No. 10 Dutch standard, 3; on white or expecially white, 2.5; above No. 10 and not over No. 12 Dutch standard, 2.5; above 12 and not over No. 14, on refined, and on Medio kişs cents per lb. Cuba, in refined, and on Medio 12.5 cents per lb. of 22 lb. bales. 8.25 cents. 10 cents.

Bar & Bunker: 10 cents. 25 cents.

**MOLASSES.**

Bar & Bunker: 10 cents. 25 cents.

**Misc.**

Dry: On raw or brown sugar, not above No. 10 Dutch standard, 3; on white or expecially white, 2.5; above No. 10 and not over No. 12 Dutch standard, 2.5; above 12 and not over No. 14, on refined, and on Medio 12.5 cents per lb. Cuba, in refined, and on Medio 12.5 cents per lb. of 22 lb. bales. 8.25 cents. 10 cents.

Bar & Bunker: 10 cents. 25 cents.
THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., MARCH 5, 1869.

The dry goods trade has been sagging from the time it was first touched by the panic. Prices have been falling lower and lower, and the demand for goods has been much smaller than in any season of the year. The reason for this is that the people have not had the money to buy goods, and that the demand for the goods that are bought is very much less than it was in the last season.

The exports of goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1869, and the total for the same time in 1867 and 1868 are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>January 1, 1869</th>
<th>January 1, 1868</th>
<th>January 1, 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1869</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1868</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1867</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td>21,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Brown Shetings and Shirtings have been decidedly dull. Jobbers are becoming impatient under this protracted business, and have commenced the system of offering "drives" or sales to clear out their goods. There is a great decline in the prices of these goods, and they are now quoted at less than a quarter of their former price.

Spice prices have been falling for some time, and are now quoted at much lower rates than they were a year ago. The demand for spices is much smaller than it was in the last season, and the supply is much larger.

Fruit prices have been falling for some time, and are now quoted at much lower rates than they were a year ago. The demand for fruit is much smaller than it was in the last season, and the supply is much larger.

The dry goods trade is in a very bad condition, and the prospects for the future are not encouraging. The demand for goods is much smaller than it was in the last season, and the supply is much larger.
Dried Goods.

JENKINS, VAII & PEABODY, 45 LEONARD STREET, DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Sole Agents for the sale of COTTONS AND WOOLENS, Of Several Kinds.

AMERICAN SILKS, MANUFACTURED BY CHENEY BROTHERS, Machine Twist, Sewing Silk, Trams and Organizes, FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURECASSIMANDE, Fouards and Florenciues, Fongez Mannderches, Silk Warp Poplins, Silk Dress Goods, Belt Ribbons. SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

AGENTS: EDWARD H. AHNOLD & SON, 337 Franklin Street, New York. HENRY & MILLIKEN, LEONARD BAKER & CO., 26 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BENTON, WILLIS & CO., Foreign and Domestic Hosiery, HAVE REMOVED TO 55 FRANKLIN STREET. NEW YORK.

C. M. BAILEY, 34 READE STREET, NEW YORK, MANUFACTURER OF FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

SPOOL COTTON. JOHN CLARK, JR. & CO'S, Mile End, Glasgow, 13 UNUSURPED FOR HAND AND MACHINE CLOTHS. THOS. RUSSELL, Sole Agent, 85 CHAMBERS STREET, N.Y.

AMERICAN MILLS AND SHIPMAN, WOOL BROKERS.

142 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK, WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES UPON WOOL, ON THE SPOT OR IN TRANSIT.

EXTENSION TABLES (EXCLUSIVELY), OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE CHRONICLE.

[March 6, 1869.]

Dried Goods.


Geo. J. Byrd & Co., Manufacturers of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No 18 & 19 WARDEN STREET NEW YORK.


SPOOL THREADS, LINEN THREADS, CARPET THREADS, NEW MACHINE THREADS, GILLET TWISTS, FINE LINES, TWISTS, ETC. BARBOUR BROTHERS, 99 Chambers Street, Corner Church Street, New York.

WORKS, PATENS, NEW JERSEY, CLAYTON MILLARD, F. V. DUKLON L. MAILLARD & COMPANY, (Late Thirion, Maillard & Co.) NO. 212 BROADWAY, MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS, Have now in store, and are receiving Weekly, their customary supply of PARIS DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, (Manufactured by THEMSELVES,) Expressly for this market, which are offered to the Trade at Reasonable Prices.

REMOVAL.

LINDER, KINGSLY & CO, IMPORTERS OF WHITE GOODS, LACES ETC., HAVE REMOVED TO NOS. 13 & 15 LIPSENAN STREET.

H. HENNIG & CO.

NOW AT 142 DUANE STREET, ARE PREPARED TO OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF RICH PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS All of their own well-known make, and Exclusive Design. Rich Paris Printed and Fancy SPRING SHAWLS, Pink TWIGE TWOWS, WOOL AND SILK FRINGES. PARIS VEIL BAREGES AND DONNA MARIAS.

Plato Col'd PARIS MOUSSE, de LAINES, All the above goods Are of their own manufacture, and in great variety of choice styles, grades, and colors. For sale at Market Prices.

SAFES.

LARGE FIRE!

Brooklyn, May 3, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York, Gentlemen,—Our new mill, with Fifty Thousand feet of lumber was destroyed by fire, last night, and we are happy to say our Alarm andtry Fire Fails preserved our books, papers, and money in excellent style we want another and larger one, and will call an you as soon as we have time. Yours truly,

Sheehan Bros.

This safe was red hot for several hours, and the iron safe was actually melted. It can be seen at our store, No. 366 BROADWAY.

PERFECT SIZES.

Marvin's Chrome Iron Sphere.

Burglar Safe. Will resist 1 Burglar Implements for any prescribed time. We may send for Catalogue.

Marvin & Co., Principal Warehousemen.

No. 265 Broadway, New York. No. 721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 105 Main St., Cleveland, Ohio. And for agents our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

Safes For Sale AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

Bunting Brothers, BROKERS IN METALS, 112 JOHN STREET, COPPER, TIN, LEAD, SPECTER, RAILROAD IRON FIG IRON, IRON CRIBS, ETC., ETC.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING TAKEN IN TRADE TWO PIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SALES WILL SOL] FOR Cash much be Low Cost. The fabrics are honestly low, clear colored and are of the best make and patent. Address "SAFE," P.O. Box 6,660.
ONE THOUSAND MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 MILES REMAIN

To be Finished, to Open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This Opening will certainly take place Early this Season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitiled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted at the average rate of about $24,600 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled had already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR.

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 entire road and all its equipments.

They HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT, and both PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent gold interest bonds of the U. S. (the '91's) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

See It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is COMPLETELY SECURED. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1869, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, ON AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

The details of which are as follows:

From Passengers..................................................... $1,024,005 97
Freight.......................................................... 7,040,233 18
Express.......................................................... 5,423 58
Mail.............................................................. 106,255 49
Carriage......................................................... 9,626 87
Government revenue................................. 104,077 77
Freight......................................................... 44,440 35
Contractors' demand........................................... 201,170 19
" material........................................................ 968,430 22
Total........................................................... $6,066,651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FEBRUARY TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it to their interest to do so as soon. The prices for the present is par and accrued interest from January 1, in currency.

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 progress 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 advertised agents.

John J. Cisco, Treasurer New York,

January 20th, 1869.
Railroad Earnings (weekly).—In the following table we compare the reported weekly earnings (gross and per mile) of the leading railroads for several weeks in 1866 and 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroads</th>
<th>Miles of road during period</th>
<th>Gross earnings</th>
<th>Earn. per m.</th>
<th>Nov. 30, 1866</th>
<th>Dec. 7, 1866</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>461,879</td>
<td>1,319,601</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>1,319,601</td>
<td>1,319,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>303,610</td>
<td>831,483</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>831,483</td>
<td>831,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Union</td>
<td>367,454</td>
<td>1,083,126</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>1,083,126</td>
<td>1,083,126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase in total earnings was the result of the following:

- Increase in gross earnings
- Decrease in expenses
- Increase in operating income

Total increase was $1,210,260.

Increase as before stated.

Southwest Pacific Railroad.—A report for Jefferson City City, Missouri, shows the results of the operation of the Southwest Pacific Railroad during the year. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who was employed on the line, states that the company has made a profit of $2,000 60 for each week of the year. Over 2,000 tons of coal have been sold at $1.50 per ton. The average earnings of the company have been $1.50 per ton, and the average amount of coal sold has been 1,000 tons per week. The total earnings for the year have been $2,000,000.
### Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Stock List

#### Railroads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Stock outstanding</th>
<th>Dividends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp; O.</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. &amp; O.</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Canals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Stock outstanding</th>
<th>Dividends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Stock outstanding</th>
<th>Dividends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York Central</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

- New York & Erie: 3% dividend.
- Various railroads and canals listed with corresponding stock amounts and dividend rates.
- Tables list stock outstanding and dividends for each company.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Payable</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railroad:</strong></td>
<td>&amp; $100,000 for $80,000 (1849):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonds, coupon &amp; registered,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Mortgage,</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. and F. G. Co.</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sinking Fund, (4,000,</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and B. &amp; W.</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2d Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3d Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5th Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1st Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1,750,000</td>
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<td>1854</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4th Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1854</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1,750,000</td>
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<td>1854</td>
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<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4th Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5th Mortgage</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>Mar. &amp; Sep.</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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THE CHRONICLE.

CHERRY—Golden, $130 00; Pearl, $130 00; J. P. Walsh, $130 00; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 800.

VALENTINE—White, red, or pink, $130 00; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 800.

LEATHER—Duty—pig or block, $1 00 per lb. for the assessor in lots of 2000.

SUGAR—See special report.

AMERICAN PRIME—Duty—$1 00 per lb.; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 2000.

TEA—See special report.

TIN—Duty—pig, bar, and block, $1 00 per lb. for the assessor; plate and sheets and bar, $1 00 per lb.; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 2000.

PAPER—Duty—on paper and paper-pulp, $1 00 per lb.; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 2000.

WINE—Duty—on all wines imported, $1 00 per gallon; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 2000.

1868 FISHERY REPORTS—$1 00 per lb.; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 2000.

DOVE—Duty—$1 00 per lb. for the assessor; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 2000.


duty—duty, pig or block, $1 00 per lb. for the assessor; plate and sheets and bar, $1 00 per lb.; 50 c. per cent. in lots of 2000.

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THE CHRONICLE.

[March 6, 1859.]

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importers & Commission merchants.
119 Duane street.
IRISH & SCOTCH LINEN GOODS,
In full assortment for the
Jobbing and Clothing Trade.
Agents for the sale of
WILLIAM GHION & SONS
WHITE LINENS, & C.
BURLAPS, HABBING,
FLAX SAIL DUCK, &C.

TOWNSEND & YALE,
26, 28 & 34 Franklin street.
Agents for
Lawrence Manuf'g. co.
Keystone Knitting Mills.
Germanstown Hosey Mills.
Blackstone Knitting Mills.
Sristol Woolen Manuf'g. Co.
Glunstein Knitting Co.
Pennsylvania Knitting Co.
Winthrop Knitting Co.
Caynutna Glove Works,
Brogan Tape Company.

N.B. FALCONER & CO
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
British Dress Goods,
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
Umbrellas, Alpacas and Gingham's, &c.
No. 217 church street.
Between Walter and Lispenard.

Miscellaneous,
W. H. Schieffelin & Co.,
Importers and jobbers of
DRUGS,
Indigo, Corks, Sponges,
FANCY GOODS, Perfumery, &c.
25 and 27 william street.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONE BAGS AND DOMESTIC USE.
192 front street, new york.

GANO, WRIGHT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton, Flax, Grain and Provisions.
No. 27 main st., Cincinnati, O.

THOS. H. BATE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES,
Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.
No. 1 warren street, near broadway,
New York.

ScoVIlL MFG. Company,
Manufacturers of
SHOE BRACKETS,
GERMAN SILVER PLATED METAL,
BRASS HUTTING, &c.
Linings, Brooches, and Fancy Dress Buttons,
Kerosene Oil Burners
And Lamp Trimmings.

Dry Goods.
BRAND & GHION,
importers & commission merchants.
119 Duane street.

CAST STEEL RAILS,
CAST STEEL TYRES,
CAST STEEL PROPS, and all other steel materials for Railway Use.
HOUSE IN LONDON:
NAYLOR, BENZON & Co.,
21 old broad street,
who give special attention to orders for
Railroad Iron,
as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

EVANS & CO.,
18 PEARL STREET.

Iron and Metals.
SCOTCH PIG IRON.
All the approved brands of No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron are in stock.

Baldwin Locomotive works.
M. BARD & CO.,
Philadelphia.

All work accurately gauged and thoroughly inspected. First, Manufactured, Finished, and fitted.

LEWFELS, JESSE & SONS.
A large assortment of hemp and flax tow.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
Pascal iron works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of wrought iron tubes, silly welded boiler plates, gas works castings and street mains, Asbestos, and various tools, etc.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES.
15 south street, new york.

Laflinge and Sons,
15 South street, New York.

Horsfield's silk handkerchiefs.

The following are in stock:

Iron RAILROAD and Iron WORKS.
C. S. MATTHEW, W. B. NAYLOR,
J. M. BARD & CO.,
Wm. D. WM. D. COOKE.

ices, and all other steel materials for Railway Use.

Bessmer Steel rails, of American and Foreign manufacture, rolled to any desired pattern and weight. Small, Pole and Rail, Wrought Iron, and Steel Rails will be made payable in United States currency for Americans, and in silver currency for the special order of the importer for Foreigners, when desired.

We are prepared to supply the following:

CAST IRON.

BRITISH IRON.

CAST IRON.

STEEL.

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