

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 28, 1869.

NO. 218.

Bankers and Brokers.

**MONEY ADVANCES
AND
LOANS NEGOTIATED
UPON
SECOND MORTGAGES.**

Those who desire to procure loans for **NINETY DAYS** or **LESS** upon the pledge or hypothecation of **Second Mortgages**, can be supplied with such loans, provided the prior mortgage is held by any New York Life or Fire Insurance Company or Savings Bank.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Jr.

No. 71 Broadway, Room 23.

Wm. R. Utley & Geo.

W. Dougherty,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Gold and Specie Southern Securities and Bank Notes; Central and Union Pacific Railroad Sixes; State, City, Town, County and Corporation Bonds; Insurance, Manufacturing and Bank Stocks, **BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

Government and other Securities

Bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual Commission.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Draw Bills on City Bank of London.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

BANKERS,

PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

GEORGE OPDYKE. Wm. A. STEPHENS
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,

NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,

(Corner of Cedar street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of **FOUR** per cent per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing **FOUR** per cent interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities, on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange effected.

Bankers and Brokers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS
OF CREDIT.

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

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

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

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

12 PINE STREET,

negotiate
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
Contract for
**Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,
Cars, etc.**
and undertake
all business connected with Railways

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

No. 56 Wall Street,

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,

DRAW Short-sight Exchange on PARIS, Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK } LONDON.
Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange.

McKim, Brothers & Co.,

No. 47 Wall Street, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

**SIGHT DRAFTS ON EDINBURGH & GLASGOW
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

James G. King's Sons,

54 William Street.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

23 Nassau Street,

OFFER FOR SALE:

Chesapeake and Ohio 1st mtg. 7 p. c. bonds, principal and interest in gold, at 95 and interest.
Petersburg Railroad 1st mtg. 8 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$6,000 per mile), at 92½ and interest.

South Side Railroad 1st mtg. 8 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$6,000 per mile), at 85.

Richmond and York River 1st mtg. 8 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$7,000 per mile), at 85.

Piedmont 1st mtg. 8 p. c. (mtg. \$10,000 per mile) at 90.

Norfolk and Petersburg RR, 2d mtg. 8 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$14,000 per mile, including 1st mtg.), at 82½.

Columbia and Augusta RR, 1st mtg. 7 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$12,000 per mile), at 80.

Richmond and Danville RR, 1st mtg. 6 p. c. bonds (mtg. \$14,000 per mile), at 75.

Bankers and Brokers.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic Exchange, bought and sold.

Collections promptly remitted for
Orders solicited for the purchase or sales of Produce and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.

New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. & Co.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana

Capital and Reserved Fund.....\$2,500,000,

AGENCY,

A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St, N.Y.

DRAW ON

London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre & Co.
Baring, Brothers & Co., Fould & Co.

LONDON, PARIS,

In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or Francs.

STATE, CITY, COUNTY

AND

**RAIL ROAD BONDS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

Loans Negotiated for R.R. Companies

G. COPELAND,

38 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

E. G. PEARL.

D. F. JETT

PEARL & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

64 BROADWAY & 19 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on Commission. Southern Securities a specialty.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

(Brewer Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight, allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent per annum, credited monthly.

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four cent interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

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.

Financial.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.
Advances made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper.
Collect on both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

[Successors to BOWLES, DEEVET & Co.]

No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
76 State Street, Boston.
19 William Street, New York

Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
LANCASTER & Co., Richmond.
BROWN, LANCASTER & Co., Baltimore.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

71 Wall Street, New York.
Guion & Co., Alex. S. Petrie & Co.,
Liverpool. London.

Advances made on consignments to our Correspondents, and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, Stocks and Bonds, executed by Cable or Mail.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of Europe, &c.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS.

New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,
BROAD ST. AND 85 BRUHL.

DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.

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

Farmer, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received. Collections made in the United States, British Provinces and Europe.

Bills of Exchange drawn on London, Paris, &c.
E. J. FARMER & Co., Cleveland, O.
C. J. HATCH & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

LEVY & BORG,

DEALERS IN

Southern and Miscellaneous Securities

No. 41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank Memphis, Tenn.

WEST SIDE BANK,

No. 464 EIGHTH AVENUE,

Near Thirty-Fourth Street.

The above Bank, being duly organized, will be opened for business on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

GEORGE MOORE, President.
JOHN G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. B. DOBLEY, Cashier,
Late Cashier of the Sixth National Bank.

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

52 Wall Street, New York.

AND

23 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
And Sterling Credits,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy Sell Massachusetts and New York State Stocks.

Government Securities, Stocks Bonds, and Gold, bought and sold strictly on Commission.

The Tradesmen

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
SURPLUS.....470,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALLEY Cashier

Financial.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.

Dealers in U.S. Bonds and Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both Cities.

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.

B. METZLER & SOHN & CO., Frankfurt

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES;

And Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

FOR

TRAVELERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

ISSUED BY

MORTON, BLISS & Co.

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS,

Removed to Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau Street, New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND IN

GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND

GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Interest on Deposits.

HENRY H. WARD. WM. G. WARD. CHAS. H. WARD.

WARD & Co.,

BANKERS,

54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Established 1820.

Orders in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities promptly filled at usual rates. Foreign Exchange negotiated. Draw Bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Deposits in Gold and Currency received and interest allowed on balances exceeding \$1,000.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Advances made on consignments. Orders for Government Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

WARREN KIDDER & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks Bonds and Gold promptly executed. FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED on deposits subject to check at sight.

Bauker and Brokers.

BANKING HOUSE

OR

JAY COOKE & Co.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

We Buy, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive Deposits, subject to Check, allowing interest, and transact a general Banking Business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE

National Trust Company

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY

CAPITAL PAID IN

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, Pres. JAMES MERRELL, Sec

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.

ON DAILY BALANCES

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

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

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government Securities, and is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HENRY MEIGS,

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,

Member of New York Stock Exchange, (Formerly cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and late of the firm of H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith).

Offers his services for the purchase and sale of Government and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Interest allowed on deposits. Investments carefully attended to.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best Current Rates.

GOVERNMENT and STATE SECURITIES, GOLD, RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and Sold on Commission.

ADVANCES made upon approved Securities. COLLECTIONS made, and Loans Negotiated.

W. N. WORTHINGTON,

MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

BANKER AND BROKER,

14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange. DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT

And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily Balances.

Southern Securities have especial attention.

Collections made on all Southern Points.

Marquand, Hill & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

37 WALL STREET,

New York.

JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL,

Stocks, Bonds and Gold, bought and Sold on commission. Business Paper Negotiated.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, &c.

No. 13 WALL STREET, N. Y.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R.R.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

**Interest SEVEN Per Cent GOLD per annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable in New-York
January and July.**

The road upon which these securities are based is one of first-class importance. It spans the State of New-York from its Metropolis to its northern borders. No public work of greater magnitude or of fairer promise for utility and profit has ever been undertaken in this State.

Its northern terminus is at the City of Oswego, on Lake Ontario. From this point it traverses, in the direction of New-York, the rich and populous counties of Oswego, Oneida, Madison, Cayuga, Onondago, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster and Orange, where it strikes the borders of New-Jersey, whence it continues under another name and a separate charter obtained from that State, to the City of New-York. The last-named division is now in course of construction. The entire length of the road is upwards of 400 miles.

The road is admirably located for securing a large and profitable business. The northern section of New-Jersey, through which it passes, is one of the most healthful and picturesque regions in the vicinity of New-York. It only needs the additional attraction of the railroad facilities which this line will afford to transform it into a wealthy and populous suburb of the Metropolis; thus securing to that division of the road a large and constantly increasing local business.

The other and main division traverses the entire-length of the great midland counties of New-York, which have been hitherto almost destitute of railroad facilities. These counties are as fertile and productive as any in the State; and as this road will furnish them their much-needed facilities for transportation and travel, it cannot fail to command, throughout its entire length, a large and remunerative local business.

Its advantages for through business, both Northern and Western, are also unsurpassed. It shortens the railroad connections of the City of New-York with Oswego and Canada forty-five miles; and, by means of a branch to Auburn, where it connects with the New York Central, it shortens that connection with Buffalo and the West seventy miles. These are important advantages. Taken in connection with its thorough construction, its easy grades, and its freedom from sharp curves, it cannot fail to compete successfully with any and all other roads for through business. Possessing such superior advantages for commanding both local and through business, and being one of the trunk lines of road starting from the great commercial centre of the Union, there would seem to be no room to doubt that the road will prove to be one of the most remunerative in the country.

Its construction has been undertaken under financial auspices equally favorable. The citizens of the Midland Counties, feeling the urgent need of railroad facilities, have made subscriptions to its capital stock to the amount of six millions of dollars. The larger share of these subscriptions have been made by towns and cities in their corporate capacity, and for which they paid in town and city bonds bearing 7 per cent interest. These bonds being made by law exempt from local and municipal taxation, when held in any county through which the road passes, the Company have found ready sale for them at par and interest whenever they had occasion to use the proceeds, thus rendering the subscriptions for which they were given in payment, equivalent to cash. The Company, therefore, commence its undertaking with a paid-up capital of \$6,000,000, which, it is believed, is a larger capital than any other railroad enterprise in this country has ever started with.

By express provision of law the towns and cities which have thus subscribed for and now hold a majority of the capital stock of the Company, can never dispose of it, whatever the market price may be, without the consent of a majority of the tax-payers in the respective towns and cities. This virtually may be deemed a perpetual prohibition of sale, whereby the control of the road will remain forever with the farmers and business men residing on its line, who, of all others, are the parties most interested in its success, and thus save it from the hazards of being made a foot-ball of stock operators and speculators.

To provide the balance of the means that may be found requisite to complete and equip the road, the Company has adopted the usual method of issuing bonds secured by a first mortgage on its property. That mortgage has been executed. It conveys to A. A. Low, Geo. Opdyke and Delos De Wolf, in trust, to be held as security for the bondholders, the entire road and its branches, from Oswego to the State line of New-Jersey, together with its equipment, franchise, and all other property of the Company appertaining thereto. It also provides that the issue of bonds shall be strictly limited to \$20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.

The Company is prosecuting its work with great energy, and doing it in the most substantial manner. It expects to have one hundred and forty-seven miles of its road finished by the 1st October next, namely, that portion of its main line running from Oswego to Sidney Plains, the point of intersection with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, together with a branch to New-Berlin. Nearly the whole cost of this portion has been defrayed by the stock subscriptions raised along this part of the line. The grading, masonry and bridging of that portion of the line is already about completed, and not less than sixty miles of track laid. The work is also making good progress on other divisions of the road. It is the expectation of the Company, if not retarded by unforeseen obstacles, to have the entire road completed within the ensuing calendar year.

In offering these securities to the public, it is due to the Company to say that, in the preparation of their bonds and the mortgage under which they are issued, they have cheerfully adopted every suggestion that we have deemed essential to render them the most perfect and attractive railroad security on the market. The mortgage provides that, in case of default, for a period of four months, in the payment of interest, the bonds shall become due; and it empowers the trustees, in that event, to take possession of the road and all other property covered in the mortgage, and to use or sell the same for the benefit of the bondholders. This we deem a most important provision, as it avoids all the delays and dangers of litigation in case of default.

The bonds are issued with coupons; but they provide for registration and reconversion into coupon bonds at the option of the holders. Or, if any holder so elect, he may, by surrendering the coupons, convert them into permanent registered bonds.

The bonds are payable in twenty-five years from the 1st of July last. They are payable in gold coin of the United States. They bear gold interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, free of Government tax.

In view of the \$6,000,000 paid-up capital of the corporation issuing these bonds; the importance of the road and its admirable location for commanding profitable local and through business; its proximity to the City of New-York; its wise protection from the control of stock operators and speculators; the good judgment and energy displayed by those charged with its projection and construction; the valuable provisions contained in the mortgage; the right to convert the bonds from coupon into registered, and to reconvert them; the sound currency in which they are payable, and the high rate of interest they bear—in view of all these assuring facts, we feel amply warranted in commending these bonds as one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities every offered to the public.

We are authorized for the present to sell them at par and accrued interest in currency. But the Company reserves to itself the right to enhance the price at any time it may elect. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET

Financial.

Banking House of

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

32 WALL STREET.

Interest allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

NORTH MISSOURI R.R.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent Bonds,

Interest Payable January and July, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

Cost of Road and Equipment in Cash - \$14,800,000
Amount of First Mortgage 6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed two millions of dollars for present year. Receipts for month June \$154,000, against \$65,000 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale \$500,000 of these bonds at

85 and Accrued Interest.

JAMESON, SMITH AND COTTING,

No. 16 Wall Street, New York.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, }
NEW YORK, July 30, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, August 9th, proximo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

Financial Notices

FIRST MORTGAGE

Land Grant Sinking Fund

SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF THE

Houston & Texas Central Railway Comp'y.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in New York

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent and accrued interest in currency. The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION, extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction towards the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber-lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to \$20,000 per mile. NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Sheppard Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage.

The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and Sinking Fund upon its Bonds.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
55 Wall st., New York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
41 Cedar st., New York.

A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN.

\$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

\$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold semi-annually, seven per cent. The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfurt, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest. Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
12 PINE STREET, N. Y.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co,

BANKERS,

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities. CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest. COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

Financial Notices.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

\$300,000

IN BONDS OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY,

STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose,

Twenty Years to Run,

With the option of Paying Them after Ten Years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT, (10 Per Cent) interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st July and January, at the

BANK OF AMERICA,
New York,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

Principal Payable in New York.

Taxable Wealth of Co'y. \$13,000,000
Debt, including these
Bonds, only - - - - - 500,000

PRICE 95 UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st NEXT.

For Sale by

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

We take pleasure in recommending these Bonds as a perfectly safe and reliable investment, and will furnish information relating thereto.

TANNER & CO.

August 19, 1869.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railway Co.

Office of the Chief Engineer Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company,

66 EXCHANGE PLACE.

New York, June 8, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the above office until **October 1st, 1869**, when contracts will be awarded for the GRUBBING and CLEARING, GRADING, MASONRY, BRIDGING, BALLASTING, CROSS TIES and TRACKLAYING of the following portions of said railroad:

FIRST The last fifteen miles on the first division of one hundred and fifty miles, between Jefferson and Paris, Texas commencing eight miles east and extending seven miles west of the town of Clarksville in Red River County.

SECOND—One Hundred and Fifty miles, embracing the second division, commencing at Paris and extending westward to Palo Pinto County.

Specifications, profiles, maps and plans can be examined after the **FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST, 1869**, at the **ENGINEER'S OFFICE, in NEW YORK or JEFFERSON.**

Proposals must conform to the specification, which will be furnished upon application at either of the above places after August 1, 1869.

Evidence of ability to complete contracts will be required and a percentage retained of estimates until each section of five miles is finished.

Work upon the First Division must be completed by March 1st, 1870.

The Second Division must be finished by October 1st, 1870.

Every facility will be furnished those wishing to inspect the ground on the line of the road, by application in person at the Engineers office in Jefferson.

J. M. DANIEL, Engineer-in-Chief.
Memphis, El Paso and Pacific R.R. Co.

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

NO. 218.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
The Anticipated Monetary Stringency.....	261
The Public Debt.....	262
The Coal Question.....	263
Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks.....	264
Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	264
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	266
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks National Banks, etc.....	268
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange	271
Railway News.....	272
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List	273
Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	274-5
Southern Securities.....	276
Insurance and Mining Journal..	276
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Commercial Epitome.....	277
Cotton.....	278
Tobacco.....	280
Breadstuffs.....	280
Groceries.....	281
Dry Goods.....	282
Prices Current.....	287

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, (exclusive of postage.)
For One Year..... \$10 00
For Six Months..... 6 00
The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.

WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers.
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
Post Office Box 4,592.

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

THE ANTICIPATED MONETARY STRINGENCY.

The general report has been in circulation that we shall have a very close money market during the fall months, and an apprehension of stringency, whether well founded or not, has no doubt exerted a beneficial influence in developing caution, stimulating foresight, and checking the disposition to speculation and overtrading. When the fall trade opens there will thus be a more substantial basis for it to build itself upon, and if the fears of monetary stringency should be dissipated, then the movements of business during the autumn will be likely to be all the more vigorous. It is no wonder then that the interest attaching to the prospects of the fall trade should give great importance to the monetary question, and that the future of the loan market is discussed with great anxiety by a larger class of persons than usual.

There are two or three points involved in this discussion to which it will be well to direct our attention if we would avoid error. The first is as to the movement of the currency. The South and West have for some time past been absorbing greenbacks, and of the amount which went hence to the interior last fall 30 millions at least did not flow back again, as usual during the spring and summer. This absorption is,

of course, equivalent to a contraction of the currency to the extent of 30 millions, and hence arose a part of the forces which have given a downward turn to the price of gold at the Stock Exchange. Now it is predicted by persons who ought to know, and whose experience gives weight to their opinion, that the South will this season repeat the process of absorption, and that of the greenbacks and national bank notes shipped thither, from 15 to 25 millions will never be seen in the North again until they come up as worn-out mutilated notes for redemption. How far this expected depletion and derangement in the movements of the currency may be correct, and if correct, to what extent it may disturb the money market, are matters well worthy of consideration. We are inclined to think, however, that the influx of gold into the reserve funds of the banks, and the 50 millions of three per cent certificates which are held by the banks as reserve, so as to set free 50 millions of currency, will more than counterbalance any disturbing influences that may arise from causes such as those to which we have referred. Besides this, Mr. Boutwell is alive to the mischief which arises from the locking up of currency in the Treasury. We have the assurance that he will not allow trouble to invade the money market through any mismanagement in that respect. And experience shows that so long as the Treasury is not a cause of monetary stringency, the other causes which tend to produce it will soon spend their force. On the whole, therefore, the monetary outlook, so far as regards the movements of the currency, is not unpromising.

Nor is this view of things darkened if we look at the supply of capital seeking investment. From causes, some of which are very obvious, the accumulation of capital in all our great monetary centres has been going forward of late with almost unexampled rapidity. It is true that capital is too much concentrated, and is held in few hands. But this very circumstance is favorable to the availability of the capital for the purposes of the loan market, and tends to make money easy. We have, however, to make allowance for the rapidity with which in all parts of the country floating capital is assuming fixed forms. But this phenomenon always accompanies the rapid increase of capital to which we have pointed and indicates the presence of confidence to embark that capital in useful enterprises.

Here, then, we see before us for our fall trade the three grand conditions of an easy money market: We have abundance of capital seeking investment, we have adequate confidence among those who own that capital and are willing to lend and use it, and thirdly, we apprehend in the currency no sudden contraction or spasmodic movement such as would be likely to trouble the monetary equilibrium. It is true the New York bank deposits are lower than for several years past, but this arises in part from changes in the methods of

doing business among the country banks which used to keep large deposits here—changes some of which have had their rise in the monetary stringency of the past six or eight months. We may safely infer, therefore, with a large number of the shrewdest men in Wall street, that if there should be no artificial tampering with the money market we shall have no such stringency this fall nor any such monetary spasms as would be likely to disturb business. In confirmation of these views we copy the following opinion of a broker who is one of the best authorities on such subjects in Wall street:

"The trade with the interior," he says, "and especially with the South, is rather backward, when the improved financial position of that section is considered. This is possibly due, in some degree, to the natural changes wrought by the extension of railroads and telegraphs, which have to a great extent annihilated time and distance. The merchants of remote sections can now wait until the results of the harvest give them intimations whether or not to make large purchases, with the certainty of finding ready sales at home. But as good crops are assured, there seems to be no reason to doubt that any present shortcoming, with regard to the general trade, will be amply compensated as the season advances. The only drawback that appears is in relation to the course of the fall money market, but from the present aspect of affairs no serious financial disturbance seems probable. The prospective drain of currency to the South and West, for crop and trade purposes, is likely to be at least partially offset by government disbursements on account of bond purchases, in accordance with the understood policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. At present indications are in favor of a steady trade movement during the autumn months, and a result far more satisfactory than last year, when business was seriously interrupted by an excited political campaign, may be expected. Still much depends on the movements of the money market. If monetary ease prevails the best results are to be anticipated."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The purchase during the last few months of thirty-seven millions of government bonds by Mr. Boutwell, for which he has paid out about forty-five millions of currency, will no doubt be fully vindicated to Congress, in part by the provisions of the loan act of Feb., 1862, and in part by the beneficent results which have been conferred on the money market and on the movements of finance and business. Still, aside from these general results which Mr. Boutwell's policy has brought about in the domain of commercial and industrial activity, there are some points specially affecting the debt itself which are receiving attention and are likely to attract much discussion, as the time approaches for the opening of Congress. The first of these questions regards the Sinking Fund and the desirableness of changing the established policy of the Treasury which for several years has been allowed to go on without being challenged either by Congress, by the press, or by the people. What this policy is, will be easily inferred from the subjoined statement of the aggregate principal and interest at the close of each fiscal year since 1860:

Showing the amount of the Public Debt July 1, 1860-1869, inclusive, with the Interest thereon Annually, in Coin and Currency; also the equivalent of the total, both in Coin and Currency, adjusted on the basis of the average price of Gold in each Year:

July 1.	Total debt outstanding at date *	Interest payable in—		Average price of gold.	Total equiv. in't in—	
		Coin	Currency.†		Coin.	Currency.
1860	\$64,769,703	\$3,651,572	\$3,651,572	100	\$3,651,572	\$3,651,572
1861	117,480,035	5,271,553	5,271,553	100	5,271,553	5,271,553
1862	514,211,372	7,569,427	15,595,700	116	21,100,201	24,476,235
1863	1,098,793,181	17,148,376	25,622,597	148	34,460,941	51,002,193
1864	1,740,690,487	44,810,620	33,386,078	208	60,861,620	126,592,168
1865	2,682,593,026	64,521,807	83,491,812	154	115,737,270	182,855,395
1866	2,783,425,879	71,670,282	77,193,117	142	126,031,932	178,964,917
1867	2,692,199,215	95,509,125	43,900,651	138	127,321,191	175,703,243
1868	2,686,207,049	121,984,834	6,795,681	139	128,873,313	176,853,905
1869	2,597,736,985	124,259,943	5,501,999	137	128,275,923	175,738,021

* Including non-interest debt and matured debt on which interest has ceased.
† Including Pacific Railroad 6 per cent loan bonds, viz.: in 1865, \$1,258,000; in 1866, \$6,042,000; in 1867, \$15,402,000; in 1868, \$32,210,000; and in 1869, \$58,638,320.

From these figures it will be seen that since the fiscal year closed on the 30th of June, 1866, we have paid off 186 millions of the debt, and have reduced the principal from 2,783 millions in July, 1866, to 2,597 millions in July, 1869. In view of this fact, the requirement of the Sinking Fund law may be said to have been abundantly provided for, as that law only prescribes that one-tenth of the outstanding debt shall be paid or bought up every year, provided that the sur-

plus coin revenue from customs duties shall be large enough to admit of such payment or purchase. If Mr. Boutwell had not bought a single bond since the 1st July last, then the Sinking Fund law would have been fully complied with, and enough has already been paid of the principal of the debt to meet the requirements of the law for several years to come. The defence of the recent Treasury purchases of bonds, then, will have to meet the following objections: First, such purchases were not demanded by the strict letter of the Sinking Fund law; secondly, the five-twenty six per cent bonds, which are so rapidly bought up by the Secretary, do not mature or fall due for 18 years. In buying them he actually increases the public debt, as is proved by the fact that for every million of bonds which he cancels he has to pay out nearly \$1,200,000 of money. It is true that the income tax has just yielded 40 millions, so that the Treasury is full to overflowing. But the objectors inquire why Mr. Boutwell could not have cancelled and paid off more than 37 millions of debt with 45 millions of surplus tax receipts. We have a vast aggregate of debt payable on demand. This could be reduced at par. Why not pay off part of this demand debt instead of giving 20 per cent for the privilege of redeeming bonds eighteen years before maturity? Such are some of the arguments used against Mr. Boutwell's policy. And having detailed them, we are bound to say that that policy is now regarded with more favor than when it was first begun, and that many persons who criticised it the most severely are now disposed to approve it. The relief it has given to the money market is certainly the chief justification of this policy; and though we are by no means sure that the relief might not have been given in some other way, still the success Mr. Boutwell has achieved will no doubt justify his continuing his purchases for another month or even more. Moreover, if he were to stop now, most of the benefit of his past purchases would be lost. We do not profess to know how much of weight Mr. Boutwell may attach to these conflicting views, but the general impression is, that he is so well satisfied with the working and the popularity of his plans that he will not give them up for the present. Great anxiety prevails in Wall street to learn what will really be done, as our hopes of an easy money market and of a good fall trade depend largely on the course the Treasury may adopt in this matter; for, however much we may regret the fact, a fact it undoubtedly is, that the money market is under the control of the Treasury, and works easy or tight just as Mr. Boutwell locks up currency or pours it out from his vaults.

If we now leave the principal of our national debt, and turn our attention to the interest, we shall find the yearly aggregates very suggestive. The table we have compiled above shows how much of our annual payments of interest have been paid each year in gold and in greenbacks, as well as how much is the equivalent of the total interest when computed in currency. The reader will thus see what is the real pressure of the debt upon the resources of the nation. This is, after all, one of the most important fiscal aspects of our national obligations. It is, of course, gratifying to see that the principal of the debt is gradually diminishing, but the interest must be paid to the day whatever happens, while the redemption of the principal is voluntary, and depends upon our choice, and upon our surplus of national taxation, industrial growth and material prosperity. Many of our readers will no doubt be surprised to find that the interest aggregates on our public obligations, computed in coin, were larger last year, and constituted a heavier burden on the resources of the people than at any previous period in the history of our national debt.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Messrs. Horatio Seymour, A. G. Stevens and Robert Had-
ding, a committee appointed at a recent meeting of the citi-
zens of Buffalo to memorialize Congress on the coal question,
have lately submitted a report embodying the results of their
inquiries and observations on this important subject, which
presents many facts of interest and value that are deserving
of especial notice. In this document it is stated that the
average cost of all the coals mined in Great Britain in 1854
was \$1 15 per ton at the mouth of the pit. In 1859 the
lowest estimate of cost in the anthracite region of Pennsylva-
nia, including all expenses of machinery and repairs, was
about 65 cents per ton, and the highest seldom reached \$1.
The report further states that, up to 1859, anthracite coal was
never sold for more than \$4 per ton, which was above the
general average for several years. From 1856 to 1861 the
wholesale range in Philadelphia and New York was from
\$3 19 to \$4 50, and it ordinarily varied but little from \$3 50
When the inflation began, the price of coal rose to \$6 50 in
August, 1863, and to \$10 75 in August, 1864. Since then
the value of anthracite has fluctuated considerably, falling as
low as \$4 50 in May last, and again rising within the past
few weeks as high as \$10 75. These facts are significant.

Under ordinary circumstances, the question of how to
obtain an abundant supply of coal at fair prices, important to
all classes of the community alike, would resolve itself into a
simple question of labor and transportation; in other words,
how cheaply it can be mined and distributed. This is true in
the present instance, but before we are likely to have the
difficulties growing out of these important questions satisfac-
torily adjusted, it will be necessary that the existing combina-
tions between mining and carrying companies be broken up.
This can only be effected through competition. As long as
we are dependent for our fuel on one locality of very limited
extent, from which the largest possible yield cannot very
much exceed the immediate demands of consumers, co-opera-
tion between the various interests involved will be possible
and indeed inevitable. This fact is fully appreciated by the
miners, as well as the operators, of the anthracite basin, and
to this dangerous knowledge the present difficulty between
the workmen and employers at the mines is in a great degree
attributable. The case is simply this: Knowing that the
Pennsylvania companies control the only source from which
anthracite can be obtained, the miners demand, first, such a
share of the profits of the business as they may at any time
see fit to ask; second, the right to cut off the whole supply
of coal and all employment of the capital invested in mining
operations whenever they please, and until consumers are
forced to pay such prices as may suit the miners. Added to
these unreasonable demands there is also the reserved privi-
lege of using force to prevent the employment of those who
may be willing to work on other terms than those prescribed
by the miners' unions. It is evident that no such conditions
as those demanded in the "basis" can be accepted by the
companies. Whatever may be the terms of the compromise
agreed upon, the miners must eventually abandon their posi-
tion. In order to be in harmony with, the interests of labor
must be subservient to, the interests of capital. Labor in
this department of industry is and always will be abundant.
There are skilled miners in many parts of the United States
besides Pennsylvania, and England, Wales, France, Belgium
and China can furnish as many as may be needed. The pro-
position to import a large force of Coolies is now under con-
sideration, and it is probable the scheme will be carried into
effect before very long. Many of the collieries are now
standing idle that, if steadily operated, would materially
increase the supply of coal now annually put upon the mar-
ket. This would no doubt have some influence in lowering

the price of fuel, but we have but little reason to believe that
the adoption of such a course would prove of much perma-
nent benefit to the great mass of consumers throughout the
country.

While the immediate cause of the present high price of
coal is the strike on the part of the miners, it is equally true
that the question of labor is of secondary importance, and
that the temporary adjustment of the difficulty which assumes
a new phase each year, would not bring down the price of
anthracite to the lowest figure at which it could be profitably
sold to the consumer. The coal business is at present practi-
cally controlled by four or five great transportation companies,
who own and operate many of the mines, beside possessing
the only avenues of communication with the markets; which
enables them to manage those owned by individuals and cor-
porations otherwise independent. The greatest of the carry-
ing companies is the Reading Railroad, which has almost a
monopoly of the coal transportation from the Schuylkill region
to Philadelphia, and carried in 1868 about 3,600,000 tons,
besides the amount shipped by the Schuylkill Canal, which is
controlled by the railroad company, amounting to about one
million tons during the same period. From the Lehigh dis-
trict there are two rival carriers—the Lehigh Coal and Navi-
gation Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad; the former
owning the Lehigh Canal to Easton and leasing the Delaware
Division Canal from that point to Philadelphia; and the latter
having a road from the Wyoming Valley to Easton, with
branches to other important points. From the Wyoming
mines there are three coal routes: the Delaware and Hudson
Canal, which last year carried some 1,640,000 tons of anthra-
cite; the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad carry-
ing 1,700,000 tons in 1868; and the Pennsylvania Coal Com-
pany, a New York corporation, owning a road from Pittston
to the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Hawley, and connecting
with the Erie Railway. In 1868 this company carried about
950,000 tons to the New York market. It cannot be claimed
that there is any combination between these carrying com-
panies against the interests of consumers; but the relations
existing between the mining and carrying companies are so
close and intimate that the results are practically the same.
As the leading transportation companies generally represent
the entire capital invested in coal mining operations, no one
but the consumer has reason to complain at a charge of two
and a-half or three cents a mile per ton for carrying coal to
market, when it is an admitted fact that it could be carried
profitably for one and a-half cents. A single exception to this
is found in the case of the Reading Railroad, which is com-
plained of by the operators as charging a tariff of prices that
absorbs nearly the whole profits of the trade of the Schuylkill
region. These few facts are all that are needed to show that,
although there exists a rivalry between the carrying com-
panies, the competition is not of a kind to result in benefit to
the consumer.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, whose letters from
the anthracite region evince a thorough knowledge of the
subject of which he treats, estimates the carrying capacity of
the five companies supplying the New York market from the
Wyoming and Lehigh Valleys, at 10,000,000 tons annually,
if fully and constantly employed. This amount is greater
than could be sold at a wholesale price of five dollars per
ton. The same authority states that the Reading Railroad
and Schuylkill Canal could bring six millions tons more to
Philadelphia; and that the various railroads and canals to the
interior could distribute three million more; so that with
existing facilities, nearly 19,000,000 tons could be distributed
annually. With this abundant supply, which would not be
in excess of the producing capacity of the mines, coal could
be sold by the cargo at \$4.85 per ton and then yield a hand-

some profit to all who were interested in mining or handling it. Under these circumstances the highest retail price would not exceed six dollars per ton. The disproportion between these figures and the prices now charged shows that there is a wrong somewhere, and it is reasonable to infer that it is not to the interest of the producing and carrying companies to right it.

It is probable, however, that the true solution of the coal question will soon be found in the establishment of an active competition with the anthracite interests of Pennsylvania. Fortunately, we are not dependent on any one locality for our supply of available mineral fuel. An area of more than two hundred thousand square mile of our territory is known to be covered with bituminous coal, and as this is nearly forty times as great as the entire coal deposits of Great Britain, the supply may be considered practically inexhaustible. These deposits are found in Maryland, Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri and many other sections of the country, and even the least of them are considered sufficiently large to supply any local demand that is likely to arise. Of these almost boundless coal fields, the most convenient to New York and the Eastern markets, are the Cumberland deposits of Maryland and Virginia, where mines are now actively worked by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The retail price of this coal in the New York market is about \$7 50 per ton, and although less convenient for general use than Anthracite, can be burned in most ranges, furnaces and stoves, as well as in grates. The trade in this coal has fairly doubled within the past five years, and in 1868 over 1,300,000 tons were sent to market. If the price of Anthracite does not fall before cold weather, it is probable that the demand for bituminous coal will be largely increased, and as it can be mined cheaper than Anthracite, may at no distant day supercede it for general use. Should the demand exceed the supply obtainable from the Cumberland region, the bituminous deposits of Western Pennsylvania could easily make up the deficiency. There is another source besides those enumerated to which the people of the Northern and Eastern States are now turning their attention, and where it is hoped not only to obtain an abundant supply of cheap fuel, but also to find the only permanent remedy for the present and prospective disorders of our mining interests; the mines of British North America, and especially of the Province of Nova Scotia. The prominence lately given to these coal fields by the statements published concerning them in most of the leading journals of the United States, and the effort now being made to force the repeal of the tariff on foreign coal, in order to secure its introduction to the American market in competition with Pennsylvania Anthracite, shows that the extent and quality of these deposits are not generally understood, and a few facts respecting them may be of interest to our readers.

The only coal deposits of Nova Scotia are bituminous, and the average yield of the veins already opened is no better than that now mined in the Cumberland region. There are but three important coal fields in the Province, those of Glace Bay, Sidney and Pictou. The mines of Glace Bay and its immediate neighborhood yield an excellent quality of gas coal, considerable quantities of which are now used in the gas works of Boston and New York, mixed with Pennsylvania gas coals. The mines of Sidney and Pictou are of less value, yielding only a limited quantity and of a much poorer quality, in no sense adapted to domestic use. As the demand for these coals is entirely local, and therefore limited, but few veins are opened and comparatively little capital is invested in mining operations. Should a new demand arise it is probable that abundant capital could be obtained in the United States for the opening of new veins, but under the circum-

stances we do not see that such a demand is likely to arise, even in case the tariff should be repealed at the next session of Congress, as it probably will be. The lowest price at which Nova Scotia coal can now be sold by the cargo at New York is \$9 per ton, including the duty of \$1 25 in gold. If this duty were repealed, Nova Scotia coal would still be worth more than Cumberland coal. The actual cost of mining in that Province is \$2 per ton, and of freight to New York \$3. This would equal in value the present wholesale price of bituminous coal, allowing no margin for profits to the producer and dealer, or the incidental expenses of handling. Cumberland coal is now selling at Alexandria for \$4 75 and at New York for \$6 75, cheaper than Nova Scotia coal could be imported duty free. Considered practically, therefore, and without any reference to the principles involved, we cannot see how the repeal of the tariff would be productive of any great benefit to the community. Evidently the movement in favor of abolishing the tariff arises from a popular over-estimate of advantages to be derived from the competition thus opened with Pennsylvania anthracite. In fact, it would seem as if the only immediate solution of the coal question was to be found in the more general use of our own bituminous coal, wherever it is possible to substitute it for anthracite. It is not likely that the present prices of the latter will long be sustained, but we have no reason to hope that, as long as the present demand for it continues, it will again fall to the comparatively low price at which it was sold in former years.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending August 26, 1869. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New York. Syracuse.....	Salt Springs National Bank.....	The First National Bank of New York, approved in place of Ocean National Bank, New York.
Pennsylvania. Lewistown.....	Mifflin County National Bank.....	The German National Bank, Pittsburg, approved in addition to the Union National Bank, Philadelphia.
West Virginia. Morgantown.....	Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia.....	The First National Bank of New York approved in place of the Ocean National Bank, New York.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUGUST 13.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.19% @ 12.0%	Aug. 13.	short.	11 97 @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.41 @ 25.45	"	short.	25.22% @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.11% @ 13.12	"	short.	13.9% @ —
Paris.....	"	25.32% @ 25.37%	"	short.	25.16 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.15 @ 25.20	"	—	—
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.62% @ 12.65	"	3 mos.	123 60 @
Berlin.....	"	6.27% @ 6.28	"	"	6.24%
Frankfort....	"	1.21% @ 1.21%	"	"	120.
Cadiz.....	"	49 @ 49%	Aug. 3.	90 days.	50.15
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 @ 52%	Aug. 7.	90 days.	53%
Milan.....	3 months.	25.35 @ 26.40	"	—	—
Genoa.....	"	" @ "	"	—	—
Naples.....	"	" @ "	"	—	—
New York....	—	—	Aug. 13.	60 days.	110
Jamaica.....	—	—	July 10.	90 days.	½ p. c. pm.
Havana.....	—	—	Aug. 13.	60 days.	15 p. c. pm.
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	July 23.	"	18%
Bahia.....	—	—	July 27.	"	18%
Valparaiso...	—	—	June 17.	"	46%
Pernambuco...	—	—	July 29.	"	18%
Singapore....	60 days.	4s 4d	July 1.	6 mos.	4s. 6% d. @ —
Hong Kong...	"	4s 4d	July 21.	"	4s. 6% d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	July 9.	"	½ p. c. dis
Bombay.....	"	1s 11% d. @....	Aug. 10.	"	1s. 11 9-16d.
Madras.....	"	1s 11% d. @....	July 7.	"	1s. 11% d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 11% d. @....	Aug. 11.	"	1s. 11% d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	May 19.	30 days.	1 p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

In the commercial world, one of the leading features of the present week is the firmness with which the price of cotton is maintained. Since last Saturday there has been steady buying on the part of the trade, and the result has been that Middling Orleans cotton has risen to 18½d per lb. In nearly all quarters it is maintained that the advance which has taken place is quite legitimate, and the belief is gaining ground that a still higher point will, before long, be reached.

According to a circular recently published, it appears that the visible supplies of cotton are as follows :

	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.	Bales deficiency.
Liverpool and London stocks, August 5.....	317,000	625,000	308,000
Stocks in United States, per Neill's.....	35,000	70,000	35,000
Cotton at Sea, East India and United States..	667,000	745,000	78,000
	1,019,000	1,440,000	
Grand total deficiency in stocks and at sea.....			421,000
Against such deficiency July 29.....			413,000
Against such deficiency July 22.....			408,000
Against such deficiency July 15.....			338,000
Against such deficiency July 8.....			319,000

These figures are of an earlier date than those given in the cotton report which is enclosed, but they show about the same results, and they indicate that the deficiency is very considerable. At the same time, prices exhibit an important rise as compared with last year, the variations in the standard grades being as under :

	1869.	1868.	
Fair Egyptian.....	13½d	11½d	a rise of 2½d or 21 per cent.
Middling Orleans.....	13 1-16d	9½d	a rise of 3 3-16d or 32 per cent.
Middling Upland.....	12½d	9½d	a rise of 3½d or 34 per cent.
Fair Pernam.....	13½d	9½d	a rise of 3½d or 36 per cent.
Fair Dhollera.....	10½d	7½d	a rise of 3d or 40 per cent.

By this return it will be seen that the advance in Indian cotton has been greater than in any other description, and the conclusion is drawn that Egyptian produce is the cheapest in the market.

The present state of the cotton trade brings to my remembrance a statement I made towards the close of the year 1867, when after about three months of depression, Middling Orleans cotton was worth only between 7d and 8d per lb. I observed that the flatness which then characterised the trade was a great drawback to the extension of the cultivation of cotton, and that so far as India, Egypt and Brazil were concerned, the planters would be greatly discouraged. In the event of the cotton industry of the Southern States being restricted by the scarcity of laborers, the cheapness of cotton there would only tend to diminish the production in the future, and would lead to high quotations. The comparative cheapness of cotton at the period to which I am alluding, must, I think, have had its effect in a greater or lesser degree. The Eastern hemisphere, notwithstanding the remunerative price at which cotton has been for so many years, is not increasing the production of the raw material to the extent which might have been expected or which is desirable. The fear that the Southern States would again monopolise the market for all the more useful as well as superior qualities of cotton, seems to have prevented any new schemes for the production of cotton in the East being brought forward; but now that there is less confidence in a rapid increase in the American supply, Lancashire seems desirous of making an effort to obtain larger supplies of Indian produce. Cheap cotton seems, in fact, very chimerical at present.

I have seen it remarked that any further serious advance in the value of cotton is likely to be checked by the circumstance that cotton goods are about the dearest a working man can wear. For my own part, I cannot endorse that view. I am well aware that cotton goods are now a dear commodity, but they last much longer than woolen goods, and are also obtainable at a lower price. So far as my own experience goes, cotton goods are 50 per cent cheaper than woolen goods, taking into consideration the difference in price and the additional amount of wear that can be got out of them.

The latest advices from India report that the trade in cotton goods is active and that prices are very firm. There has been therefore an increase of buying on this side for that market, and to some extent the firmness of the trade, both for the raw material and the manufactured article, is attributable to that cause. The extension of the railway system in many quarters of the world is increasing the world's requirements of cotton goods, and it will probably be found that in the course of the next few years the demands upon manufacturing countries will be very considerably enlarged. There is probably a wide field open for cotton producers, and possibly when cotton goods are much cheaper than they are at present, the consumption will be very great. A report from Manchester states :

Prices have remained very firm throughout the present week, although the demand has been inactive, and the market has been quite devoid of animation. Some interest was excited by the knowledge that the stock of cotton would be taken to-day, but it was not anticipated that any startling discovery would be made either one way or the other, and the result has proved that such anticipations were correct, as the estimated stock turns out to be as nearly accurate as possible, the difference consisting of only 16,000 bales more than the estimated stock. This result has rather tended to strengthen the position of producers, as the total stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool amounts only to 250,000 bales, an amount small enough to precipitate an upward speculative movement, were it not known that the trade of the district is in a most unsatisfactory state, and that some day a decline in prices must take place, which may be attended with serious results. Buyers continue to give out small orders and existing contracts are still sufficiently large to sustain quotations. Confidence in the price of cotton is maintained, and the belief is general that a decrease in the consumption must ensue before the new crop begins to arrive freely. Spinners, however, judging from the large sales of cotton which take place daily, have probably a larger stock of the raw material on hand than they are generally credited with, so that heavy arrivals which are due from India, accompanied by favorable reports of the new American crop, might have a depressing influence on the Liverpool market.

The public sales of colonial wool, being the third series for the pres-

ent year, have been commenced this week. The arrivals having again been large, and, including the 30,000 bales left over from last series about 215,000 bales will be brought forward. Up to the present time there has been a good attendance of home and foreign buyers; there has been a fair degree of spirit in the biddings, and the rates current at the close of May-June sales are well maintained. Foreign buyers have taken a fair proportion of the supplies which have been already offered.

With regard to the silk trade, it is now stated that there is the prospect of a larger and steadier business. During the last few weeks a heavy fall has taken place in the value both of European and Eastern descriptions, the crop being abundant, more especially in Europe. With the exception of cotton, the principal articles of clothing are now obtainable at a low price.

From the iron districts the same story is reported. Railway iron continues in active demand, with no prospect of an abatement. Prices are therefore very firm, with a tendency to improvement.

The wheat trade has been decidedly firm, but, at the same time, free from excitement. Millers have not operated, but an increase of speculation is apparent, and a rise of 2s to 3s per quarter has taken place in prices since the close of last week. There is an inquiry for good dry wheat, and should the present unsettled weather continue, the remnant of last year's crop must become valuable, for it will be much wanted for mixing purposes. The weather this week has been of such a character as to preclude the possibility of the wheat crop being secured in good condition. In the south of England a large quantity of wheat has been cut this week, but the state of the weather forbids the next operation of stacking. The days are almost alternately wet and fine—a condition of affairs which, should it last, will prove in the end disastrous to the crop of wheat. The pastures, however, are thriving under the treatment they are receiving, and grass and roots are daily becoming more abundant. There is the prospect of still larger supplies of meat in the approaching season, so that it may be safely said that what will be lost in one way will be gained in another. Our imports for the present and for last season are subjoined :

	WHEAT.—Imports—		Exports—	
	1867-8. cwt.	1868-9. cwt.	1867-8. cwt.	1868-9. cwt.
Sept. 1 to August 7.....	34,150,122	25,665,243	685,361	149,359
	FLOUR.			
Sept. 1 to August 7.....	3,056,860	3,526,064	48,095	32,415

The following is a view taken by one of the leading agricultural papers respecting the harvest :

The crop reports are more than usually uncertain, indefinite and unsatisfactory. It has been much more difficult than usual to speak confidently of our harvest prospects. A cold May and June made it impossible that we should have a good wheat crop; and from the clay soils, especially of our chief wheat growing districts, the reports were very gloomy. During a few hot weeks in July the appearance of the grain crops generally, however, very greatly improved, but the cold and rain which have since befallen us have done harm. In hardly any year have we had so many returns sent in correction of the first report, which had been more favorable than subsequent examination could allow. On the whole nearly half of our wheat returns state the crop to be below an average—less than half the returns report an average—and only one-tenth of our correspondents are able to state that the crop in their neighborhood is over average. The wheat crop, then, we can hardly doubt, must be considerably below its usual productiveness. Of the returns of the oat crop, 80 put it as below the average, 72 declare it to be average, and 22 put it at beyond an average crop. And barley, too, though our reports of it are not so unfavorable as those of the other grains, can hardly be pronounced an average crop. Seventy of our correspondents, indeed, do so pronounce it, but of 91 others only 31 put it as being over average, and 60 declare it to be under average. It at one time promised to be a great bean and pea year; and probably these crops are better than we generally have them; but they have both become covered with aphids during the past few days, and neither of them will yield so well as was at one time expected. The following is the tabular account of the reports with which our correspondents have favored us; and we place it alongside the corresponding figures for 1868, that the great contrast, especially in the wheat crop, may be seen :

	1868			1869.		
	Over Average.	Average.	Under Average.	Over Average.	Average.	Under Average.
Wheat.....	126	67	13	18	75	88
Barley.....	5	54	140	31	70	0
Oats.....	2	37	138	22	72	80
Beans.....	0	22	137	26	86	23
Peas.....	6	79	43	8	58	62

As regards all succulent growth, we believe the country may be congratulated. There is a capital plant of both mangel wurzel and swedes, and recent rains have saved much that seemed ready to die. There has been a great hay crop, and though pastures are somewhat bare just now, there is no such complaint as there was last year. The potato crop promises to be good and healthy.

No change has been made by the directors of the Bank of England in their rates of discount. The Bank return is very favorable, and this has led to the impression that the present minimum of 3 per cent can not be maintained. The upward movement in the value of wheat, and the loans which are threatening the market may, however, induce the Bank authorities to remain at 3 per cent, notwithstanding the prevailing tendency to a lower quotation. In the open market very little change has taken place in the value of money. Towards the close of the week the quotation is rather weaker, but only to a trifling extent. The following are the quotations compared with those of last year :

	1868.		1869.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	1½@2	2½@2½	4 months, ba'k bills	2½@2½
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	2½@2½
30 and 60 days' bills	1½@2	2½@2½	4 and 6 trade bills..	2½@3
3 months, bills.....	1½@2	2½@2½		3 @3½

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

Joint stock banks.....	'68. 1	'69. 2	Disc't houses, 7 days notice .	'68. 1½	'69. 2½
Discount houses, at call.....	1	2	do 14 do	1½	2½

At Paris, money is very easy, and the rates of discount have a drooping tendency. At Hamburg the quotation is rather easier. Annexed are the rates at the leading cities :

-B'k rate-		-Op. m'kt-		-B'k rate-		-Op. m'kt-	
1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
At Paris.....	2½	2½	2	2	Turin.....	5	2½
Vienna.....	4	4	4	4	Brussels..	2½	2½-3
Berlin.....	4	4	2½-3	3½	Madrid...	5	—
Frankfort.	2½	3½	—	3½	Hamburg..	—	1½
Amst'rd'm	2½	3½	1½-2	3	St. Pet'g.	7	4½

The foreign exchanges are without important variation. The rate on Paris is now at a point at which certain descriptions of gold can be sent away ; but unless any further decline should take place it is probable that the whole of the £600,000 now in the market will be sent into the Bank in the course of the next few days. The Russian exchange is firm, owing, it is believed, to the large orders which have been transmitted to the Baltic for the purchase of breadstuffs previously to the close of navigation.

Silver is rather firm in price, but Mexican dollars are dull and have further declined in value. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular :

GOLD			
Bar Gold.....	peroz. standard.	s. d.	s. d.
do fine.....	do last price.	77 9	@—
do Refinable.....	do last price.	77 11	@—
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	75 6	@76 0
South American Doubloons...	do nominal.	73 9	@74 0
United States gold coin.....	do	76 2½	@—
SILVER.			
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard nearest.	5 0½	@—
do do containing 5 grs. gold..	do do	5 0½	@—
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	5 5	@—
Mexican Dollars.....	nearest per oz.	4 11½	@—
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....	per oz.	—	none here.
Five franc pieces.....	do	4 11½	@ 4 11½

Quicksilver £6 17s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

In the Stock Exchange very little business has been transacted owing, in some measure, to the holidays. The wet weather has more than counteracted the good effect which might have been expected from the abundance and cheapness of money, and the tendency of prices in the various markets has been downwards. Five-Twenty bonds, however, have been firm, notwithstanding the intelligence received by French Atlantic cable that certain parties in the United States are agitating for the taxation of the coupons held abroad. On this side, however, the news is discredited, the opinion being that the American Government are not likely to inaugurate such a change at a time when it is extremely desirable, for the prosperity of the Union and to foster trade, to uphold the good faith of the Government and to make the bond as popular a security and as safe an investment as possible. The highest and lowest prices of Consols, and of the principal American securities on each day of the week are shown in the following statement :

	Aug. 14.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Fri'ay.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92½-93	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	83½-83½	83½-83½	83½-83½	83½-83½	83½-83½	83½-83½	83½-83½
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	80-82	80-82	80-82	81½-82	80-82	80-82	80-82
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	82½-82½	82½-82½	82½-82½	82½-82½	82½-82½	82½-82½	82½-82½
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	81½-81½	81½-81½	81½-81½	81½-81½	81½-81½	81½-81½	81½-81½
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	76½-76½	76½-76½	76½-76½	76½-76½	76½-76½	76½-76½	74-½ x.c.
Atlantic & G't West.							
consol'd mort. b'ds	24½-24	23-24	23½-24½	24-24½	25½-25½	24½-25	
Erie Shares (\$100)...	19½-19	19½-19	19½-19½	19½-19½	19½-19½	19½-19½	
Illinois shares (\$100)	94½-94	94½-94	94½-94½	94½-94	94-95	94½-94	

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average price of English wheat, the price of Middling Upland cotton and of No. 40 mule yarn, fair second quality, compared with the four previous years :

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Circulation, including—					
Bank post bills.....	22,520,095	25,234,029	24,615,203	25,147,260	23,795,655
Public deposits.....	5,326,453	3,353,525	5,508,038	3,083,830	3,241,671
Other deposits.....	14,962,787	18,125,380	19,947,453	20,206,739	18,592,344
Government securities	10,384,209	10,711,723	12,812,373	14,390,131	14,400,679
Other securities.....	21,687,044	25,224,317	16,723,849	16,147,757	14,014,522
Reserve.....	6,855,588	4,610,866	14,378,243	11,267,469	10,817,915
Coin and bullion.....	14,180,533	14,150,956	23,491,513	20,800,729	20,699,661
Bank rate.....	4 p. c.	8 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	89½	88½	94½	93½	92½
Price of wheat.....	42s. 0d.	50s. 2d.	68s. 2d.	57s. 11d.	51s. 6d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	18½d.	13½d.	10½d.	10d.	12½d.
No. 40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	1s. 9½d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 4½d.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have exhibited a little

more animation the past week, but became more quiet towards the latter part of the week, closing at about the same quotations current at the close of the previous week. United State bonds opened the week firm, but later ruled quiet, closing at the following quotations : Bonds of 1862, 84½; do of 1865, old, 82½; do of 1867, 82½, and Ten-forties, coupon, 76. The railway share market has ruled generally quiet and dull, without material change of rates, with the exception of Erie, which has advanced to 23, probably owing to the late arrangements effected prominent Western roads for the carrying of through freight without change of cars. United States bonds at Frankfort have been heavy most of the week, closing firm, however, this evening at 88½.

Consols for money.....	Sat. 93½	Mon. 93½	Tues. 93½	Wed. 93½	Thu. 93½	Fri. 93½
“ for account.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862..	84½	84½	84½	83½	84½	84½
Illinois Central shares..	94½	95½	95½	94½	94½	94½
Erie Railway shares ..	19½	19½	19½	19½	21½	23
Atl. & G. W. (consols) ..	.....	.....	25½	.....	.....	25½

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

Frankfort	88½	89	88½-89	88½	88½
-----------------	-----	----	--------	-------	-----	-----

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The splendid weather now prevailing throughout Great Britain favors the prospect of a large yield of wheat, and therefore causes a depression in the quotations, which are nearly all materially lower than at the close of last week. The market closes nominal.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl	25 3	25 3	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	9 10	9 8	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 5
“ (California white) “	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10
Corn (W. mx'd) p. 480 lbs n'w	32 0	32 0	31 6	31 6	31 6	30 6
Barley (Canadian), per bush	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Peas (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	43 6	43 6	44 0	44 0	44 0	4 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market has ruled moderately active the past week. Pork shows an advance of 1s 6d, Bacon 1s and Cheese 3s, while Lard is 6d lower as compared with last week's closing figures. Beef is still quoted at 90s per 334 lbs.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	103 6	104 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	105 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	65 0	65 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0
Lard (American) “ “	78 0	77 6	77 6	77 6	77 6	77 6
Cheese (fine) “ “	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Naval Stores have ruled quiet. Common Rosin is 3d lower, and Spirits Turpentine 6d. Spirits Petroleum is 1d higher, and Tallow 3d. Other articles unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	5 3	5 3	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
do Fine Pale.....	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Spirit Turpentine.....	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 0	27 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 3 lbs.	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
“ spirits..... per 8 lbs	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	47 6	47 6	47 8	47 6	47 6	47 6
Clover seed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Linseed oil... per ton... 33 0 0 33 0 0 33 0 0 33 0 0 33 0 0 33 0 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar, both on the spot and afloat has ruled active all the week at a slight advance. Whale oil is dull and £1 lower. The remaining articles are unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd cake (obl) p. tn £10 06 0	£10 06 0	£10 06 0	£10 06 0	£10 06 0	£10 06 0	£10 06 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	0 62 6	0 62 9	0 62 9	0 62 9	0 62 6	0 62 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)						
per 112 lb.....	39 9	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Sperm oil.....	91 0 0	91 0 0	91 0 0	91 0 0	91 0 0	91 0 0
Whale oil.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase both in dry goods, and in general merchandise, the total being \$5,804,148, against \$4,798,614 last week, and \$5,208,241 the previous week. The exports are \$5,581,238 this week, against \$4,568,552 last week, and \$3,727,514 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 3,471 bales, against 3,907 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) August 20, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) August 21 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods.....	\$2,071,161	\$2,318,692	\$2,897,131	\$2,411,544
General merchandise..	2,193,303	1,957,902	3,747,159	3,892,604
Total for the week....	\$4,264,464	\$4,276,594	\$6,644,290	\$5,804,148
Previously reported...	194,310,378	160,538,874	155,532,525	194,406,006

Since Jan. 1..... \$198,574,837 \$164,815,468 \$162,176,815 \$200,210,154

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending August 24

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 5 columns: For the week, Previously reported, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869. Values in dollars.

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

Table with 4 columns: To, Since Jan. 1, 1869, Same time 1868. Lists various countries and regions.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending August 21, 1869 :

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Specie, Value. Lists exports to various ports like Westphalia, Lafayette, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Same time in, 1868, Same time in, 1859. Shows historical export values for various years.

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

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Specie, Value. Lists imports from ports like Ventrosa, Tampa, etc.

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Amount, Description. Shows securities held by the U.S. Treasurer.

2.—National bank currency issued (weekly and aggregate), in return for bills destroyed and mutilated bills returned (weekly and aggregate) with the amount in circulation at date :

Table with 5 columns: Week ending, Notes issued, Mutilated notes burned, Notes in circulation. Shows currency transactions.

3.—Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer and distributed weekly ; also the amount destroyed :

Table with 4 columns: Week ending, Received, Distributed, Destroyed. Shows fractional currency transactions.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Specie, Value. Lists exports to various locations like July 3, 10, 17, etc.

TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port August 22, with treasure for the following consignees :

Table with 4 columns: Consignee, Amount, Location, Amount. Lists treasure recipients like Wells, Fargo & Co.

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

Table with 4 columns: Date, Steamship, At date, Since Jan. 1. Lists arrivals from San Francisco.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the year ending May 1, 1869 :

Table with 4 columns: Date, Gross receipts, Working expenses, Net profit. Shows financial performance.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Total, Net profit, Surplus. Shows profit and loss account.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Dividend No., Amount, Description. Shows dividend account.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Amount, Description. Shows sinking fund and interest on bonds.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Amount, Description. Shows new property and appropriations.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Amount, Description. Shows table of assets and liabilities.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Amount, Description. Shows capital stock and dividends.

BONDED DEBT	
Bonds outstanding May 1, 1868.....	\$4,890,500
Bonds of 1875, since purchased and canceled.....	256,400
Balance of bonded debt, May 1, 1869.....	4,634,100
Maturing as follows:	
In 1873.....	\$9,500
In 1875.....	\$4,544,600
	\$4,634,100

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.	
Total property account May 1, 1868, as per published report.....	\$47,877,350 61
SINCE ADDED.	
By exchange of stocks as per stock acco't. \$38,700 00	
Less company's stock issued in exchange for fractions canceled.....	600 00 \$38,100 00
By application of profits:	
For construction.....	441,757 56
For purchase of telegraph stocks.....	145,170 60
For purchase of real estate.....	26,580 55
	613,508 71
	651,608 71
Total property account, May 1, 1869.....	\$48,528,959 32

STOCK, BOND AND PROPERTY BALANCES, MAY 1, 1869.			
Assets.		Liabilities.	
Telegraph lines, equipment, franchises, &c. \$47,854,408 65		Capital stock.....	\$11,063,100 00
Western Union Telegraph stock owned by co. c'st 488,530 50		Fractional shares.....	12,810 00
Product's stock in other teleg. companies, cost 53,261 81		Bonded debt.....	4,634,100 00
Real estate, cost.....	132,758 36	Bond and mortgage, Buffalo property.....	10,000 00
	48,528,959 32	Profits used for purchase of property & redemption of bonds.....	2,808,949 32
			48,528,959 32

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

—In the case of N. A. Cowdrey and others vs. the Galveston and Houston Railroad and others, Justice Swayne of the Supreme Court at Washington last week made a decree holding the railroad, &c., of the old company subject to the mortgages, and dismissing that part of the complaint which claimed the property of the successor company, and an individual liability of the defendants. Both parties take an appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Cowdrey, representing the bondholders, is placed in possession of the railroad until the appeals are determined, he giving security to account for the rents and profits while in possession.

A transfer boat has been obtained, and river approaches prepared at Columbus and Belmont, so that passenger and freight cars can be taken over the river as they are at Detroit and St. Louis, and were until lately at Dubuque, Burlington and Quincy. Only one railroad, the Mobile and Ohio, reaches Columbus, but this one within a short distance connects with others to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans, which by their connections make nearly every railroad in the South, east of the Mississippi river, accessible to cars from St. Louis.

TENNESSEE RAILROADS.—KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Colonel Folsom, Quartermaster United States Army, is here under orders from the Government to take possession as Receiver of the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Companies, for an indebtedness of \$600,000 due the Government for engines and rolling stock purchased at the close of the war.

A TEN PER CENT INVESTMENT—In our advertising columns will be found to-day a notice by Messrs. Tanner & Co. of \$300,000 of the bonds of Buchanan County, Missouri; a county in which the taxable property is 13 millions, and the total debt only \$500,000. These bonds run 10-20 years, and bring ten per cent interest, are offered at 95. This is apparently one of the most favorable investments, from all the facts stated in regard to it, that we have lately noticed, and parties desiring to invest would do well to make inquiries of Messrs. Tanner & Co., 49 Wall street.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividend has been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroad.			
Chicago & Alton. com. & pref.	5	Sept. 6.	Aug 25.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 27.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The market has been on the whole steadier and easier than was expected. The outflow of currency to the West, noted for the last two weeks, has fallen off materially, and the receipts from the Sub-Treasury have probably much more than set off the shipments of currency to other cities. The recent remittances of money to the interior appear to have been mainly in response to the wants of the Southwest, for moving the crops; and the demand for marketing the products of the great Western grain States has yet to come: a fact which has its influence upon the banks in inducing caution as to time engagements. This movement, however, is anticipated with less uneasiness than earlier in the month; for while it is true that the amount of currency in the hands of the banks is very much lower than for years past at this date, yet it appears reasonably certain that the Government will aim to avoid any course calculated to detain a larger amount of

currency in the Treasury than is strictly necessary—a course which, at least, will materially help to strengthen confidence. Next month, the Treasury will disburse a large amount of money in the payment of pensions; and semi-official intimations warrant the expectation that, through September, the Treasury will continue its purchases of bonds at about the present rate of \$10,000,000 per month, and that possibly a moderate amount of its surplus gold may be exchanged for bonds instead of for currency. This week, the Assistant Treasurer here has paid out about \$3,500,000 in the purchase of bonds, while he has taken nothing in by the sale of gold; the result being that the currency balance in the Sub-Treasury has been reduced about \$3,000,000 within the week.

Under these circumstances, there is, at the moment, a more settled feeling, and no apprehension is felt for the course of the money market during the next three or four weeks. What may follow that period is regarded less hopefully, and commitments running into October are undertaken with caution. The general rate, on call loans, has been 6@7 per cent, and 5 per cent is quoted as the rate on balances temporarily left with the dealers in Governments.

Under the easier tone of the market, there has been less difficulty in negotiating good paper, but rates remain firm, 9@12 per cent having been general upon discounts of prime names, with exceptions at 8½ per cent.

U. S. SECURITIES.—There has been a marked improvement in the general features of the bond market. The recent decline of 3@4 per cent from the highest price of bonds appears to have brought upon the market a certain amount of stock held for sale when, in the opinion of the holders, the government purchases had produced the highest scale of prices. This supply has since gone into the hands of the government; and it would appear that present holders are not disposed to part with their securities except at higher figures, higher perhaps than have hitherto been reached. The banks and other financial institutions have, within the last few weeks or months, parted with a large amount of bonds, and the supply is now, much more than at any previous time, in the hands of bona fide investors who would not exchange them for other securities except at much higher than the present scale of prices. This supposition may account for the fact that the dealers uniformly report a very light supply of bonds coming upon the market, and that the offers of bonds to the government, in its purchases of \$2,000,000 on Wednesday and \$1,000,000 yesterday, were very light. Each successive purchase of the Treasury, under these circumstances, has a strengthening effect upon the market. Prices do not vary materially from our last quotations, but, considering the lower premium on gold, must be regarded as ¼@½ higher in gold value. Currency Sixes continue to attract the notice of investors desiring a long bond, and considerable amounts have been taken in exchange for the higher priced gold-bearing bonds, with the result of an advance of 1½ during the week. The decline in gold has a very direct tendency to increase the attractiveness of these bonds.

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

	July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug 27.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	120%	123%	124%	123	123%	123%
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup....	123%	125%	125	123%	122%	123%
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	121%	123%	123%	122	121%	122%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	121%	123%	123%	122	12	122%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, July cpn	120%	122%	122%	120%	120%	120%
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup....	120%	122%	122%	121	120%	121
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, ".....	120%	122%	122%	120%	120%	120%
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	110%	114%	115%	114%	114%	115%
Pacific Sixes.....	....	....	....	....	....	110%

STATE BONDS.—In State bonds the leading features of interest have again been the Tennessees and North Carolinas. The first named have been strong on the new issues, on the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of State that the new bonds were as good as the old, and would not be repudiated. On this information the price rose to 54½, though later reacting to 53½. The old bonds were strong and rose to 62. The North Carolina bonds showed but little fluctuation, though the special tax bonds to-day rose to 56, but the special cause is not obvious. The Virginia bonds were lower, and have been in little demand. In the Southern securities, with the exception of Louisiana levee eights, which declined two per cent, the entire list was strong, though showing but little movement.

The following are the closing quotations compared with last week:

	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.
Tennessee Sixes, x.c.	61	62	Louisiana Eights, levee	84
Tennessee Sixes, new	52 1/2	53 1/2	Alabama Fives	92 1/2
North Carolina Sixes, old	56 1/2	55 1/2	Alabama Eights	92 1/2
North Carolina Sixes, x.c	50	49 1/2	Georgia Sixes	91
Virginia Sixes, old	55	55	Georgia Sevens	91
Virginia Sixes, new	60	53 1/2	Missouri Sixes	86 1/2
Louisiana Sixes	70	71	South Carolina Sixes, n.w.	66
Louisiana Sixes, levee	64 1/2	65		

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The speculation in railroad shares has been fitful, and, with some exceptions, dull. The disposition, shown some days ago, to sell freely, in expectation of an active money market, has been relaxed, in sympathy with a moderation or a postponement of that anticipation. A speculation for higher prices appears to be discountenanced by the decrease in earnings, the competition in rates of freight, and the fact that the present ease in money cannot be trusted to continue very long; while, on the other hand, operations for a decline have just been temporarily suspended, as anticipating somewhat too early an adverse course of the money market. For the moment, therefore, there is little inclination on the part of outside operators to undertake extensive speculations. Some of the larger holders of stocks, however, appear to be improving the present condition of the money market, for unloading a portion of their stocks, which gives a predominantly weak tone to the market.

The chief feature of interest has been a revival of speculation in the long-forsaken Erie. It appears that an agreement has been entered into between the Erie Railroad Company and the Lake Shore Company establishing future running regulations between the two roads. On the part of Erie it is engaged that the company shall lay a narrow gauge track from Buffalo to New York, the laying of the track to be provided for by the issue of \$5,000,000 bonds, to be designated the Erie Narrow Gauge Bonds, the interest on which is to be secured by a lien on the earnings of the narrow gauge line. On passenger and freight charges the Erie Company is to fix rates from the East to the West, and the Lake Shore Company on rates from West to East. It is further agreed between the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western and Lake Shore Companies that passengers going to Chicago can elect to go via the Atlantic and Great Western to Cleveland, or via Buffalo. The through earnings to be equitably divided between the three companies.

It is also intimated that the Erie managers will, at an early day, register their stock, preparatory to its being restored to the list of the Stock Exchange. The result has been an advance in the common stock from 28 1/2, our last quotation, to 35 1/2, the closing figure being 34 1/2.

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

	July 16.	July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.
Cumberland Coal	30 1/2	30	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	32
Quicksilver	15	15	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	13
Canton Co.	61 1/2	64	58	59 1/2	58 1/2	60	60
Mariposa pref.	14 1/2	15	16	15	15	10	12
Pacific Mail	81 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
New York Central	21	21 3/4	21 1/4	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Erie	29	29	29 1/2	29	23	28 1/2	34
Hudson River	180 1/2	187 1/2	187	184 1/2	187 1/2	181 1/2	184
Reading	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	97 1/2	96	96 1/2	95 1/2
Mich. Southern	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
Michigan Central	131	132 1/2	130	131	131	130	130
Clev. and Pittso.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	105	106 1/2
Northwestern	80 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	88 1/2	88	83 1/2
" preferred	94 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	95 1/2
Rock Island	116 1/2	114	114 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	116	114 1/2
Fort Wayne	153 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Illinois Central	114	141	141	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	137
Ohio & Miss.	32	31 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Milw. & St. Paul	77	77	77 1/2	83 1/2	82	80 1/2	79
" pref.	87	87	88	90 1/2	89	88 1/2	88
Tol., Wab. & W'n	74	74 1/2	74	75	74	85 1/2	82 1/2

* Ex-dividend 3 per cent. † Ex-dividend, 3-20 per cent.

The following statement shows the volume of transactions in shares, at both the Stock Boards for the past and several previous weeks:

Week ending—	Bank.	Rail-road.	Coal.	Mining.	Im-pro't.	Tele-graph.	Steam-ship.	Exp'ss., &c.	Total.
July 1	75	123,916	15	1,200	400	3,360	5,055	2,906	146,228
" 8	223	110,800	10	900	100	4,585	6,450	7,222	130,756
" 15	627	118,195	110	1,000	1,000	3,400	5,770	9,564	139,816
" 22	576	86,569	200	1,700	200	2,600	9,610	6,940	107,973
" 29	474	116,294	422	1,400	4,045	1,455	4,470	128,569	128,569
Aug. 5	547	90,932	436	800	500	2,200	1,525	8,359	105,349
" 12	613	113,927	1,260	650	600	1,210	3,210	5,195	126,669
" 19	487	74,304	189	500	300	2,600	5,695	4,565	88,678
" 26	528	85,102	100	500	400	1,535	3,925	2,610	94,723

THE GOLD MARKET.—The speculative interest in gold has been considerably increased; and to such an extent is the premium controlled by such operations that the ordinary influences legitimately relating to the market are barely calculated upon. The price rises or falls as the "bulls" or the "bears" gain the ascendancy. Early in the week the price declined to 131 1/2 and to-day sold up to 134 1/2. This morning the price was 133 at the opening; later in the day

reports were circulated of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, followed by lower quotations for French rentes, for consols and for United States bonds at London, under which the price rose to 134 1/2; later much doubt was felt as to the authenticity of these quotations, while the story as to the Emperor's death was discredited, and the price fell off at the close to 133 1/2 @ 1/4. The rate paid for "carrying gold" has ranged through the week from "flat" to 6 per cent. The exports of gold have been quite nominal. No further transfers of gold through the Treasury to the San Francisco market have been made.

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

	Quotations.				Total clearings.	Balances.	
	Open-ing.	Low-est.	High-est.	Clos-ing.		Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Aug. 21	132	131 1/2	132	131 1/2	91,356,000	\$3,357,555	\$3,413,944
Monday, " 23	131 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	110,282,000	2,307,139	2,128,842
Tuesday, " 24	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	142,480,000	2,022,909	2,326,445
Wed'n'day, " 25	133 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	119,968,000	4,526,723	6,135,886
Thursday, " 26	133 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133,436,000	1,991,087	2,815,502
Friday, " 27	132 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	93,326,000	2,067,339	2,804,169
Current week	132	131 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	691,351,000	16,273,252	21,170,788
Previous week	136 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	132 1/2	491,200,000	12,654,581	16,178,695
Jan. 1 '69, to date	134 1/2	130 1/2	144 1/2	133 1/2			

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Has been quiet and weak. There has been a very good supply of local produce bills, and with a limited demand rates are lower.

The following are the closing quotations of the different classes of foreign bills, compared with preceding weeks:

	August 6.	August 13.	August 20.	August 27.
London Comm'l.	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 @ 109 1/2
do bkrs' b'ng	110 @ 11 1/2	110 @ 11 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	103 1/2 @ 109 1/2
do do shrt.	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 @ 11 1/2
Paris, long	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2	5.15 @ 5.13 1/2	5.16 @ 5.15	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15 1/2
do short	5.12 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.12 1/2 @ 5.11 1/2	5.13 1/2 @ 5.12 1/2	5.14 1/2 @ 5.13 1/2
Antwerp	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2
Swiss	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.15 1/2 @ 5.15	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2
Hamburg	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	35 1/2 @ 36	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Amsterdam	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Frankfort	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Bremen	79 @ 79 1/2	79 @ 79 1/2	78 1/2 @ 79	79 @ 79 1/2
Berlin	71 @ 71 1/2	71 @ 71 1/2	71 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Gold.	Receipts.	Payments.
Aug. 21.	\$321,000 00	\$1,080,304 03	\$226,907 83	\$5,488,837 00
" 23.	544,000 00	775,135 57	371,827 41	66,467 62
" 24.	431,000 00	506,328 00	249,523 72	44,099 13
" 25.	845,000 00	1,615,245 34	168,566 97	61,087 11
" 26.	733,000 00	746,846 01	102,560 29	55,709 05
" 27.	430,000 00	453,537 03	169,580 72	59,270 52
Total.	\$3,340,000 00	\$5,177,945 98	\$1,298,966 94	\$5,775,470 43
Balance, August 20.		\$2,974,154 33	10,057,621 97	\$6,239,232 30
		\$88,152,100 31	11,346,588 91	
Payments during week		5,775,470 43	6,239,232 30	
Balance August 27.		\$2,376,629 88	\$5,107,356 61	
Increase				
Decrease		597,524 45	4,950,265 36	

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on August 21, 1869:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF					
	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York	\$3,000,000	\$8,728,596	\$3,560,689	\$895,385	\$6,355,242	\$1,667,552
Manhattan	2,050,000	5,418,659	291,803	10,257	3,716,614	1,198,089
Merchants'	3,000,000	6,317,864	1,772,999	878,400	6,378,193	2,531,150
Mechanics	2,000,000	5,633,691	526,036	553,184	4,329,657	963,485
Union	1,500,000	3,915,043	291,888	477,952	2,140,734	392,218
America	3,000,000	6,631,343	1,615,299	1,680	5,995,748	2,261,871
Phoenix	1,800,000	3,857,976	800,986	523,615	3,085,844	659,187
City	1,000,000	6,095,909	1,139,555		4,315,222	222,500
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	2,944,704	50,531	765,001	1,411,893	513,334
Fulton	600,000	2,209,516	226,767		1,744,296	607,666
Chemical	300,000	6,322,109	776,220		4,691,182	998,309
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3,273,257	95,544	451,520	2,469,364	770,752
National	1,500,000	3,204,753	2,861,022	487,965	1,818,000	490,100
Butchers'	800,000	2,471,200	54,600	262,000	1,958,200	324,171
Mechanics and Traders'	600,000	2,057,926	31,422	195,720	1,419,288	458,606
Greenwich	200,000	1,063,557		3,132	742,847	143,792
Leather Manuf. National	600,000	2,997,411	425,582	266,724	1,852,933	561,500
Seventh Ward National	500,000	1,302,814	177,916	178,100	890,919	230,318
State of New York	2,000,000	4,578,732	401,021	417,000	3,508,969	1,256,602
American Exchange	5,000,000	9,907,488	800,708	980,385	4,993,741	1,185,860
Commerce	10,000,000	23,054,105	721,591	5,911,462	6,074,163	4,447,017
Broadway	1,000,000	7,201,802	54,411	900,000	5,998,291	1,369,071
Ocean	1,000,000	2,839,765	88,334	796,489	1,395,023	598,919
Mercantile	1,000,000	3,625,619	142,948	4,000,557	3,014,024	698,919
Pacific	422,700	1,848,988	11,618	128,732	1,388,888	349,410
Republic	2,000,000	4,432,714	1,001,847	849,112	3,398,659	654,225
Chatham	450,000	2,214,214	123,192	130,479	2,110,353	526,630
People's	412,500	1,449,900	34,323	5,996	1,213,990	209,561
North American	1,000,000	2,145,427	121,418	4,178	1,744,403	318,000
Hanover	1,000,000	2,277,118	152,094	292,973	1,957,000	393,705
Irving	500,000	1,746,000	14,000	189,763	1,597,000	478,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	10,765,614	746,055	2,137,290	5,580,039	1,403,724
Citizens	400,000	1,502,189	18,925	130,868	1,248,986	326,455
Nassau	1,000,000	1,999,338	56,121	3,800	1,630,667	274,028
Market	1,000,000	3,022,537	95,681	565,436</		

Table with columns for various banks and their financial metrics: North River, East River, Manufacturers & Mer., Fourth National, Central National, Second National, Ninth National, First National, Third National, New York N. Exchange, Tenth National, New York Gold Exchange, Bull's Head, National Currency, Bowery National, Stuyvesant, Eleventh Ward, Fifth National, American National, Germania, Manufacturer's & Builders.

* Same as last week.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows

Summary table showing deviations for Loans, Deposits, Specie, and Circulation.

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

Table showing totals for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings from June 5 to August 21.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Aug. 23, 1869.

Large table listing Boston National Banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Summary table showing deviations for Capital, Loans, Deposits, and Circulation.

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past :

Table showing comparative totals for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation from June 7 to August 23.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, August 23, 1869 :

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia Banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Depos., and Circulat'n.

Table listing various Philadelphia banks and their financial metrics: Penn Township, Western, Manufacturers', B'k of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, Exchange.

Total..... 16,055,150 52,309,626 244,256 12,977,027 39,020,665 10,608,312

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

Summary table showing deviations for Capital, Loans, Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia Banks from July 5 to August 23, including columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, and Circulation.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Large table listing various bank stocks with columns for Companies, Capital, Dividend, and Friday (Bid/Ask).

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for Stocks and Securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.), Week's Sales, and No. of shares sold. Includes sections for National, State, Municipal, Bank, and Railroad stocks and bonds.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations), or upon which dividends are paid. Quotations are always given of the per cent value, whatever the par of the stock may be.
2. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bonds occupy, in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are sometimes given under the name of the Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.—January and July; F. & A.—February and August; M. & S.—March and September; A. & O.—April and October; M. & N.—May and November; J. & D.—June and December. Q.—Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.—F.—Quarterly, beginning with February; Q.—M.—Quarterly, beginning with March.
3. The quotations of Southern Securities are given in a separate Table.
4. No reliable prices of Insurance Stocks can possibly be made.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN CONSOLIDATION.—The New York *Tribune* says of this: The consolidation of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road has been agreed upon and attracts general interest. By this arrangement the Michigan Southern extends from Buffalo to the Mississippi River, and controls, including branch lines, 1,500 miles of road. The basis of consolidation is made at 120 for Michigan Southern and 100 for Toledo, Wabash & Western. The stock of the Toledo & Wabash Road does not receive any dividends this year, but after the first of January, 1870, will receive the same amount that is now paid on the Michigan Southern. The managers of the property claim that without any increase of earnings the property will pay 8 per cent on its new capital after providing for the interest and sinking fund accounts. The stock and bonded debt of the consolidated company will then stand as follows:

Present stock of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	\$35,000,000
Twenty per cent to be added.....	7,000,000
Toledo, Wabash & Western stock.....	8,000,000
Bonded debt of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	20,000,000
Bonded debt of Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	15,000,000
Total.....	\$85,000,000

The consolidated company will have on hand a large amount of assets transferred by the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Company, the Cleveland & Toledo and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.; also, about \$500,000 cash assets from the Buffalo & Erie. The consolidation will go into effect as soon as it has received the assent of the stockholders. Notice was given at the Stock Exchange this morning by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company that in thirty days they will issue \$1,200,000 new stock; this stock is for the additional equipment necessary for the new consolidated company, and is included in the \$35,000,000 stock which the company contributes to the new company.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BONDS.—Mr. Ramsey, President of this road, in a letter to the New York *Times*, gives the following history of the negotiations in regard to bonds and stock:

"There has been no attempt on my part, or Mr. Phelps', the Secretary and Treasurer, to prevent the transfer of stock, nor is there any truth in the statement that I issued 3,000 shares of new stock with reference to the coming election.

The issue of stock, and which has been the pretext for this raid, was

in pursuance of a contract made more than a year ago, and with the unanimous approval of the Board of Directors, as follows: There had been about six thousand shares of stock subscribed, upon which one or more installments of ten per cent paid, and subsequently forfeited for non-payment of the balance. It was suggested that other stock might be issued in its place, and a portion used in the negotiation of the second bonds of the company, and with what had been received and would be in the sale, would make it nearly or quite full paid stock. Accordingly the first issue of this stock was made by Azro Chase (one of the parties now acting with Fisk & Co.), who took \$50,000 of the second bonds of the company, with an option to take \$20,000 stock at 20, that being the then market price for full paid stock. The stock was taken by Chase and paid for at that price. After this and in the spring of 1868, the company having failed to obtain an appropriation from the Legislature, relied upon to complete the road, an effort was made to negotiate or obtain a loan upon the second bonds of the company to obtain money for that purpose. Negotiations were opened with New York parties, where I found it was known that the company had the right to issue stock in place of the forfeited stock aforesaid, and had done so to Chase. A proposition was finally made by David Groesbeck and others to loan the company for eighteen months, 70 per cent or \$560,000, on \$800,000 of the second bonds of the company, with the privilege or option of taking 20 per cent or 240,000 shares of said stock at 25 (being only one-half the amount in proportion to what Chase had, and at 5 cents more price), and in case the stock was taken at that, the parties were to take the bonds at 80, within one year, if not, the company were to have six months further time to pay the loan and to sell or hypothecate the bonds and stock for that purpose. This proposition was accepted and the parties subsequently elected to take the bonds and the stock at price agreed upon, and have fully paid for the same.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.—The completion of the above road now makes a very important through route between St. Louis and the Southern States East of the Mississippi. The *Western Railroad Gazette* says:

By this new route the distances from St. Louis to the following towns of the South and Southeast are as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Belmont.....	195	Nashville.....	377
Jackson, Tenn.....	281	Chatanooga (via Corinth).....	554
Memphis.....	347	Chatanooga (via Nashville).....	528
Jackson, Miss.....	540	Atlanta.....	666
Vicksburg.....	585	Macon.....	769
New Orleans.....	723	Augusta.....	837
Mobile.....	667	Savannah.....	959

CONNECTICUT & PASSUMPSIC R. R.—The receipts from operations for the fiscal years ending May 31, 1868 and 1869, were as follows:

	1868	1869.
From passengers.....	\$170,172 10	\$177,346 47
From freights.....	302,412 55	330,519 64
From mails.....	11,160 09	11,117 00
From express.....	4,950 00	6,000 00
From rents.....	4,107 96	4,333 97
Total.....	\$481,803 70	\$529,347 08
Expenses.....	\$319,894 46	\$337,162 95
Net earnings.....	\$171,914 24	\$192,184 13

A comparison of the earnings of the past with those of the preceding year shows an increase of \$47,538 38; with an increase in expenses of \$17,268 49—making the increase in net earnings \$20,269 89.

For other Railroad Items, see COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS, on a previous page.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.			Chicago & Northwestern.			Chic., Rock Is. and Pacific.			Illinois Central.		
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.
(280 m.)	(280 m.)	(431 m.)	(1,152 m.)	(1,152 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(410 m.)	(454 m.)	(520-94 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)
\$243,787	\$276,116	\$339,762	696,147	\$724,890	\$871,218	\$292,047	\$308,557	\$351,767	\$647,119	\$587,442	\$681,656
157,832	275,139	304,827	574,664	807,472	872,254	221,621	297,464	319,441	524,371	536,165	558,782
235,961	267,094	393,048	757,134	850,192	1,149,258	272,454	276,431	645,789	417,071	414,443	608,730
282,165	279,121	331,148	774,280	1,094,597	1,092,378	268,369	301,552	362,900	440,271	518,800	595,355
335,510	303,342	345,556	895,712	1,206,796	1,269,934	297,625	316,708	419,000	477,007	572,551	655,046
342,357	384,564	391,675	898,357	1,167,544	1,258,284	271,681	378,476	508,000	516,494	626,248	740,949
354,244	404,012	353,736	880,324	1,091,466	1,167,155	297,512	341,885	440,300	525,242	549,714	661,793
415,982	558,100	.....	1,063,236	1,265,831	.....	444,024	568,330	.....	709,326	794,325	.....
408,999	486,196	.....	1,451,284	1,518,483	.....	506,403	558,386	.....	738,530	589,966	.....
426,752	503,745	.....	1,547,056	1,574,905	.....	599,548	591,209	.....	823,901	931,529	.....
359,103	499,568	.....	1,210,387	1,135,334	.....	442,274	424,579	.....	727,809	685,400	.....
330,169	361,700	.....	918,088	1,001,892	.....	377,053	433,434	.....	613,330	681,040	.....
3,892,861	4,508,642	.....	4,712,248	13,429,534	.....	4,358,611	4,797,461	.....	7,160,991	7,817,620	.....
—Marietta and Cincinnati—			—Michigan Central—			—Mich. So. & N. Indiana—			—Milwaukee & St. Paul—		
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.
(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(329 m.)	(329 m.)	(329 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(735 m.)	(820 m.)	(825 m.)
\$94,136	\$92,433	\$98,510	304,097	\$343,490	\$384,119	\$305,857	\$362,021	\$385,901	\$319,765	\$369,228	\$451,130
78,976	81,599	91,660	283,669	304,115	321,635	311,088	333,335	357,409	240,756	321,202	330,233
84,652	98,482	103,558	375,210	326,886	386,527	379,761	378,735	453,481	261,145	333,507	420,771
72,768	108,461	109,526	362,783	415,758	411,814	391,163	452,429	473,544	316,268	436,412	460,287
90,526	95,416	111,037	333,952	369,625	403,646	358,601	399,299	445,791	401,892	565,718	630,544
96,535	96,924	118,648	284,977	325,501	366,622	304,232	365,116	408,137	369,358	458,190	678,800
106,594	108,413	109,502	313,021	821,013	329,950	312,879	686,934	727,045	365,404	423,397	58,634
114,716	126,556	.....	398,993	392,942	.....	428,702	437,600	.....	350,564	522,681	.....
121,217	121,519	.....	464,778	456,974	.....	487,867	521,326	.....	751,739	1,024,045	.....
142,823	125,065	.....	506,295	511,820	.....	539,435	543,886	.....	1,101,773	1,037,463	.....
132,387	119,169	.....	412,933	410,825	.....	423,341	436,398	.....	766,617	556,917	.....
123,383	121,408	.....	330,373	390,671	.....	370,757	437,502	.....	438,325	468,879	.....
1,258,713	1,294,095	.....	4,371,071	4,570,014	.....	4,613,743	4,981,149	.....	5,633,609	6,517,645	.....
—Ohio & Mississippi—			—St. L. Alton & T. Haute—			—Toledo, W. b. & Western—			—Western Union—		
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.
(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(180 m.)	(180 m.)	(180 m.)
\$242,793	\$211,973	\$180,366	149,658	\$127,594	\$132,622	\$237,674	\$273,712	\$284,192	\$39,679	\$46,415	\$41,990
219,064	231,351	216,080	143,342	133,392	127,817	200,793	265,126	265,137	27,666	40,708	42,200
279,647	265,905	221,459	174,152	149,165	175,950	270,630	257,799	352,704	36,390	39,191	54,557
284,729	252,149	214,409	168,162	155,388	171,868	317,052	286,825	311,832	40,710	49,233	41,592
282,939	214,619	218,639	171,736	130,545	157,397	329,078	260,529	312,529	57,552	68,473	70,163
240,135	217,082	223,236	156,065	140,408	154,132	304,810	293,344	318,890	60,558	77,339	.....
234,633	194,455	192,364	172,933	143,986	129,761	309,591	283,332	310,800	58,262	59,762	.....
322,521	287,557	.....	220,788	204,596	.....	364,723	481,208	.....	73,525	84,607	.....
265,372	307,122	.....	219,160	196,436	.....	382,996	450,203	.....	126,456	97,338	.....
379,367	283,329	.....	230,340	210,473	.....	406,766	429,893	.....	119,667	97,599	.....
836,066	274,636	.....	204,085	174,500	.....	351,759	323,279	.....	79,431	57,156	.....
272,053	233,861	.....	171,499	157,379	.....	307,948	399,438	.....	54,718	45,470	.....
3,459,319	2,964,039	6,508,630	2,207,930	1,923,862	.....	2,783,820	4,013,200	.....	774,257	\$764,971	.....

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous. Columns include Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid, Date, Rate), Friday (Bid, Ask), and other financial details. The table is organized into three main sections: Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS.

Quotations by A. H. Nicolay, Stock Broker & Auctioneer, 41 Pl e Street.

Table listing passenger railroads with columns for Name of Road, Par, Stock, Dividends Paid, Per Ct., Bid, and Ask. Includes entries like Bleeker street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway (Brooklyn), etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables. Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Asked), and COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Asked). The table lists various bonds from companies like New London North, Philadelphia & Read, and others, with their respective terms and prices.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables. Pages 3 and 4 of Bonds will be published next week.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Askd), and similar columns for the right side. Includes sections for Railroads, Street Passenger R.R., and Canal.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations by J. M. Welth & Arents, 9 New Street.

Table of Southern Securities including State Securities (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, etc.), City Securities (Alexandria, Atlanta, etc.), and Railroad Securities (Alabama, Georgia, etc.).

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Asked prices.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Asked prices.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stock List including company names, capital, net assets, periods, and dividends.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Asked prices.

Capital \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares. Capital \$200,000, in 20,000 shares. Capital of Lake Superior & Co. generally \$50,000 in 20,000.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1869, and for the corresponding period in 1868:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China.....	343	7,902	5,271	Cutlery.....	115	2,735	2,279
Earthenware.....	1,487	39,282	31,478	Hardware.....	170	3,228	3,803
Glass.....	9,801	855,708	226,822	Iron, RR bars.....	21,517	582,305	465,193
Glassware.....	790	11,883	18,753	Lead, pigs.....	13,457	362,004	270,783
Glass plate.....	242	6,220	4,444	Spelter, lbs.....	11,339	8,439,062	4,092,141
Buttons.....	190	4,059	4,478	Steel.....	3,156	104,328	160,047
Coal, tons.....	2,521	74,190	43,708	Tin, boxes.....	10,256	830,575	587,393
Cocoa, bags.....	7	14,925	13,843	Tin slabs, lbs.....	2,494,579	3,536,128	3,536,128
Coffee, bags.....	12,619	740,557	729,820	Rags.....	2,030	74,900	31,556
Cotton bales.....	4	2,048	718	Sugar, hds, tcs & bbls.....	3,511	315,300	349,910
Drugs, &c.—				Sugars, boxes & bags.....	1,047	558,913	397,204
Bark, Peruvian.....	632	13,850	8,236	Tea.....	18,293	718,483	660,212
Blea powders.....	725	20,104	19,599	Tobacco.....	819	21,173	23,352
Brimstone, tons.....	1,224	12,298	5,220	Waste.....	26	1,649	669
Cochineal.....	674	4,852	4,219	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar.....	10	1,393	1,027	Champagne, bks.....	1,278	75,855	57,143
Gambier.....	23,311	12,403	411	Wines.....	2,865	185,698	67,141
Gums, crude.....	104	1,413	1,945	Wool, bales.....	116	57,192	17,486
Gum, Arabic.....	104	4,524	3,105	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo.....	31	8,216	7,671	Cigars.....	\$10,653	\$537,118	\$355,816
Madder.....	30	215	498	Corks.....	5,538	98,505	141,776
Oils, essence.....	719	39,691	31,716	Fancy goods.....	68,071	1,303,643	809,784
Oil, Olive.....	3	430	679	Fish.....	8,554	464,251	235,057
Opium.....	2,845	61,288	80,089	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.....	264	24,828	31,898	Lemons.....	13,138	375,639	252,835
Soda, sal.....	976	26,012	24,354	Oranges.....	3,368	686,869	517,175
Soda, ash.....	3	1,370	1,055	Nuts.....	3,368	545,022	429,870
Flax.....	144	4,245	4,106	Raisins.....	668,527	832,185	832,185
Furs.....	122	6,339	4,816	Hides undressed.....	121,211	7,025,957	4,521,181
Gunny cloth.....	5,600	67,874	91,153	Rice.....	203,624	698,883	698,883
Hair.....	31	1,125	733	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales.....	231	12,605	5,814	Cassia.....	1,043	177,950	90,728
Hides, &c—	658	26,267	20,660	Ginger.....	968	28,383	21,567
Bristles.....	1,856	1,135	1,135	Pepper.....	9,072	200,523	144,846
Hides, dressed.....	49	1,579	1,539	Saltpetre.....	072	147,356	6,260
India rubber.....	23	704	733	Woods—			
Ivory.....	9,700	400,826	279,751	Cork.....	112	140,783	140,783
Jewelry, &c—	2,927	140,437	160,113	Fustic.....	6,108	61,310	98,584
Watches.....				Logwood.....		316,332	178,076
Linseed.....				Mahogany.....		73,544	69,153
Molasses.....							

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 27, 1869.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, August 27. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 1,818 bales, (against 1,361 bales last week, 1,753 bales the previous week, and 1,441 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868, up to this date, 2,337,986 bales (of which 241,000 bales are overland shipments direct to the mills), against 2,447,056 bales (of which 260,000 bales are overland shipments), for the same period in 1867, being an excess last season over this season of 109,070 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1868 are at follows:

	Receipts—	Receipts—		Receipts—	Receipts—
	1869.	1868.		1869.	1868.
Received this week at—			Received this week at—		
New Orleans..... bales.	355	827	Florida..... bales	.....	.....
Mobile.....	90	270	North Carolina.....	51	49
Charleston.....	170	70	Virginia.....	331	69
Savannah.....	241	311	Total receipts.....	1,818	2,219
Texas.....	24	227	Decrease this year.....	401	
Tennessee, &c.....	556	396			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 1,276 bales, all of which were to Great Britain, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 13,562 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 own correspondents at the various ports to-night:

Week ending	Exported to—		Total Same week	Stock—	
	G't Britain.	Cont'n't.		this week.	1869.	1868.
August 27.					
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	797	1,959
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108	2,161
Charleston.....	.....	.....	.....	54	1,945
Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	319	696
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	142	168
New York.....	1,276	.....	1,276	5,142	20,592
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	56	6,000
Total.....	1,276	.....	1,276	1,621	18,562

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 345 bales, while the stocks to-night are 26,957 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as

we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

Receipts and Exports of Cotton (bales) since Sept. 1 and Stocks at Dates Mentioned.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Shipments to Nor. Ports.	Stock.
	1868.	1867.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans.....	795,201	587,270	342,736	165,282	112,003	620,021	220,259	1,421
Mobile.....	227,672	357,384	137,850	16,133	9,537	163,520	45,255	1,042
Charleston.....	200,065	240,600	53,753	.....	9,056	56,809	144,823	343
Savannah.....	357,357	491,610	132,794	20,129	12,250	165,173	194,072	249
Texas.....	144,653	109,853	57,582	.....	.....	80,211	63,259	161
New York.....	104,584	106,915	245,028	21,433	60,121	326,582	.....	5,142
Florida.....	15,805	30,594	.....	229	.....	229	.....	7,733
North Carolina.....	35,950	38,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,950
Virginia.....	158,536	166,257	6,232	.....	.....	6,232	.....	152,216
Other ports*.....	299,230	321,457	12,556	.....	10,845	23,401	.....	6,000
Total this year.....	3,359,053	.....	983,031	223,206	230,441	1,441,678	863,567	14,451
Total last year.....	.....	2,450,370	1,225,087	198,365	224,399	1,647,551	776,707	43,516

*Under this head we have added the overland shipments direct to manufacturers to April 24, as follows: for the present year 241,000 bales, and for last year 260,000 bales.

We have had a very quiet market the past week. Our stock is now so small that holders have not pressed sales, although the demand was extremely light, our goods trade dull, crop accounts promising, and Liverpool advices quite unfavorable. On Wednesday prices gave way $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and the next day there was rather better inquiry and the market a trifle stronger. But to-day the demand has fallen off somewhat, and yet the close is firm at the decline of Wednesday, though holders are quite free sellers at the quotations. For forward delivery the rates have been lower and the demand less active. Total sales of this description reach 5,450 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling), of which 400 bales were for September at 32c; 200 bales for same month on private terms; 600 bales for October at 30c; 50 bales same month at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 600 bales for November on private terms; 50 bales same at 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 100 bales same at 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 1,850 bales for December, of which 700 bales were at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, 200 bales at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 200 bales at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 400 bales at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 250 bales at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and 200 bales on private terms; 100 bales for January at 27c; 250 bales for January at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 300 bales for February on private terms; 100 bales same month at 27c; 100 bales same at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 350 bales for December free on board at Mobile, of which 100 bales were at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, 100 bales at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, 50 bales at 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and 100 bales on private terms; 200 bales for December free on board at Savannah on private terms. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 5,124 bales (including 5 bales to arrive), of which 3,632 bales were taken by spinners, 1,457 bales on speculation, 35 bales for export, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans	Texas.
Ordinary.....	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	31 @.....
Good Ordinary.....	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	33 @.....
Low Middling.....	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	34 @.....	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Middling.....	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....

Below we give the sales and price of middling cotton at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans	Texas
Saturday.....	503	35 @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Monday.....	748	35 @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Tuesday.....	515	35 @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Wednesday.....	924	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Thursday.....	1,570	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Friday.....	865	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....

THE GROWING CROP.—We have nothing new to add with regard to the growing crop; the latest advices indicate continued favorable progress with but limited exceptions. A correspondent takes exception to our estimate of the damage from rust in the Atlantic States, believing it to be greater than we state, and encloses some evidence from one individual with regard to it. It is an extremely difficult affair to give an idea of crop prospects in a country so extensive as this, and foreshadow what the result is to be. To do it correctly we obtain information from very many sources. Our advices all agree in stating that the shedding and rust complained of is merely local and very limited in extent, and all that we hear goes to prove that at the present moment the prospect is that the crop will be in excess of the last one.

INDIA CROP.—The Bombay circulars of July 20th, received this week by mail state that satisfactory accounts are now being received from almost all the cotton region, and the late rains have allayed the fears entertained of the sowings in the early districts. It is thought that a considerably increased acreage will be put under cotton this year.

FUTURE PROSPECTS, THE SALES FOR FORWARD DELIVERY, &c.—The new crop year will open under circumstances quite dissimilar from the surroundings of last year, and in no particular is this more evident than in the nature of the sales at the two periods for forward delivery. Then the effort was to bear the market, and sales were made short.

The prevailing opinion appeared to favor lower prices, and Liverpool especially had determined that she was to get her American cotton cheap. This year the future delivery contracts have been large (not, however, reaching a total of over 40,000 bales, if we deduct resales), but almost all the purchases have been made by foreign spinners or speculators, and the sales not short but in the interest of planters. Besides this differences, stocks held by spinners both here and abroad are in excess of last year, while the consumption is less and prices are higher. Below we give the quotations at Liverpool and New York for middling uplands during August of each year :

Date.	1869—Middling Uplands—		1868—Middling Uplands—	
	New York.	Liverpool.	New York.	Liverpool.
August 6.....	33½@....	12½d.	29 @....	9½d.
" 13.....	33½@....	13½	29½@....	10
" 20.....	35 @....	13½	30 @....	10½
" 27.....	34½@....	13½	30½@....	11

On the 11th of September last season prices had fallen to 26½@27c. and at Liverpool to 10½d. These facts, together with the further circumstance that the prospects this year are in favor of an increased crop, would indicate that the takings on the part of spinners are likely to be small the next few weeks. We stated in our last that we believed the fever had turned at Liverpool, and the large decrease in the daily sales since confirms our advice. We look for a further decrease ; but stocks are so low the world over, planters feel, and with much reason, that they can force consumers to pay high prices. Of course, in view of above facts, no one imagines that any considerable portion of the crop will be marketed at present rates ; but at a fair decline in prices, consumption would quickly be increased so as to absorb any surplus this crop can afford.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease from last week, the total reaching 3,471 bales, against 3,907 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks ; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1868 ; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year :

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1868

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.		
Liverpool.....	1,169	1,879	3,725	2,719	241,958	282,595
Other British Ports.....	3,070	7,359
Total to Gt. Britain.	1,879	3,725	2,719	245,028	289,954
Havre.....	524	182	752	21,433	26,145
Other French ports.....	203
Total French.....	524	182	752	21,433	26,348
Bremen and Hanover.....	6	....	....	33,399	32,488
Hamburg.....	168	....	....	20,308	11,614
Other ports.....	1,375	6,832
Total to N. Europe.	174	....	....	55,082	50,934
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c	2,498	2,172
All others.....	2,541	3,266
Total Spain, etc.....	5,039	5,438
Grand Total.....	1,169	2,577	3,907	3,471	326,582	372,674

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

RECEIPTS FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	750	124,147	257	72,642	130	6,929	....	1,587
Texas.....	....	41,063	....	19,669	....	....	....	298
Savannah.....	134	145,067	....	2,656	....	16,781	29	15,745
Mobile.....	....	17,599	....	6,751	....	333	....	50
Florida.....	....	7,465	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	164	106,375	....	6,089	76	10,278	5	19,122
North Carolina.....	16	27,805	....	152	....	1,313	2	2,382
Virginia.....	....	70,763	9	25,713	....	....	38	23,419
North'n Ports.....	....	12,640	301	75,754	....	....	....	119
Tennessee, &c.....	141	102,951	29	36,134	123	22,200	263	18,963
Foreign.....	....	1,031	18	931	....	....	....	22
Total this year	1,205	656,996	614	246,493	329	57,834	337	81,723
Total last year.	1,695	635,328	1,337	229,438	309	54,089	322	81,060

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 3,472 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made :

Exported this week from—	Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Eldorado, 1,720.....	Java, 1.....
Pennsylvania, 590.....	City of Boston, 408.....
To Havre, per steamer Lafayette, 752.....	752
Boston—To British Provinces.....	1

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week bales. 3,472
The particulars of these shipments arranged in our usual form, are as follows :

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Brit. Prov.	Total.
New York.....	2,719	752	....	3,471
Boston.....	....	....	1	1
Total.....	2,719	752	1	3,472

By TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, August 27—4:30 P. M.—The market has ruled heavy to-day with a downward tendency. Sales of the day reach 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 38,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export and 6,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 248,000 bales, of which 95,000 are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 661,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American.

For the convenience of our readers we give the following, showing the sales and stocks at and afloat for Liverpool each of the last four weeks :

	Aug. 27.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 6.
Total sales.....	38,000	111,000	75,000	87,000
Sales for export.....	9,000	15,000	16,000	16,000
Sales on speculation.....	6,000	30,000	10,000	15,000
Total stock.....	248,000	228,000	250,000	277,000
Stock of American.....	95,000	105,000	123,000	150,000
Total afloat.....	661,000	680,000	676,000	667,000
American afloat.....	20,000	28,000	19,000	20,000

Trade Report—Manchester advices are less favorable and causes a dulness in the cotton market. Yarns and fabrics have declined ¼d. The following table will show the daily closing prices of the week :

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.....	13½@....	13½@....	13½@13½	13½@....	13½@....	13½@....
" " Orleans.....	14 @....	14 @....	13½@14	13½@....	13½@....	13½@13½
" Up. to arrive.....	....	....	....	....	....	....

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 131½ and 134½, and the close to-night was 133½. Foreign Exchange has declined a fraction and closes weak at the decline. Leading drawers were asking at the close 109½@109¾ for London prime bankers' 60 days, 110@110½ for prime bankers' 3 days, and 109 @109½ for London prime commercial. Freights closed at ¼d by steam, and 3-16d by sail to Liverpool.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Aug. 14, states :

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Cotton has been in good demand throughout the week, and prices have had a hardening tendency. As regards Sea Island cotton last week's prices are barely maintained ; but American cotton has risen ¼d, Brazilian ¼d to ½d, Egyptian ¼d to ½d, and East Indian ¼d per lb. The total sales amount to 75,490 bales, of which 9,990 bales are on speculation, 16,220 bales are declared for export, leaving 49,280 bales to the trade. The transactions "to arrive" are large ; the latest quotations are : American, basis of Middling, from New York, December shipment 12 3-16 ; any port, November-December shipment 12½d ; Charleston, December shipment 12½d ; Mobile, good ordinary, due 12½d ; Santos, fair, ship named 13 3-16d ; Broach, good fair, ginned, April sailing 12d ; Dhollerah, May and June sailing, fair Merchants old crop 10 5-16d ; fair new Merchants 10½d ; Oomrawuttee, fair new Merchants, July and or August sailing 10½d ; July 10½d ; early March 10 11-16d ; due 10½d ; Coconada, fair red, ship named 10d ; Rangoon, fair and fair new, April sailing 9 7-16d ; Bengal, May and June sailing, fair and fully fair 9½d ; fair new Merchants, ship named 9½d per lb. The actual stock of cotton in Liverpool, declared this morning, amounts to 250,300 bales, including 123,270 American, 89,430 Brazil, 26,960 Egyptian, 1,510 Smyrna, 6,960 West India, and 52,170 East India, proving 15,930 above the estimate ; showing an excess of 39,440 Surat and 3,380 West India, with a decrease of 10,580 American, 1,070 Brazil, 13,790 Egyptian and 1,450 Smyrna.

The following are the prices of American cotton :

Description.	—Ord. & Mid—		—Fair &—		—G'd &—		—Same date 1868—		
	Ord.	G.Ord.	L.	Mid.	Mid.	fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	23	26	28	30	33	35	22	24	30
Stained.....	9	12	13	14	16	18	12	13	17
Upland.....	11½	12	12½	13	..	..	11	11	..
Mobile.....	11½	12	12½	13	..	..	10	11	..
New Orleans.....	11½	12½	12½	13½	..	..	10½	11½	..
Texas.....	11½	12½	12½	13½	..	..	10½	11½	..

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1866 :

Description.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	28d.	17d.	22d.	25d.					16½d.	16½d.	9½d.	13d.
Mid. Sea Island.....	13½	10½	10	13	15½	9½	7½	10½
Upland.....	14	11	10	13	7½	6½	6	9½
Mobile.....	14½	11½	10½	13½	7½	6½	6	9½
Orleans.....	14½	11½	10½	13½	7½	6½	6	9½

Annexed is a statement showing the stocks of cotton in Liverpool and London, and also the stocks of American and Indian produce ascertained to be afloat to those ports :

	1868.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....	Bales 577,580	250,300
" London.....	51,347	33,118
American cotton afloat.....	7,000	19,000
Indian.....	815,406	786,823
Total.....	1,452,333	1,089,241

LONDON.—The cotton trade is very firm, and prices have risen about ¼d per lb since the close of last week. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks :

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Imports, Jan. 1 to August 12.....	Bales 131,960	103,093	155,670
Deliveries.....	103,837	155,783	263,743
Stocks August 12.....	91,883	51,347	33,118

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—There has been a better demand for cotton, and prices are decidedly higher. Fair is now quoted at 13½d, and good fair at 14d to 14½d per lb, cost and freight. Annexed is the statement of shipments :

From—	G. Britain,	Continent,	Total.
Nov. 1, 1868, to July 31, 1869.....	bales 156,173	45,706	201,879
Same period 1867-8.....	165,990	43,406	209,396
" " 1866-7.....	158,730	33,504	192,234
" " 1865-6.....	138,969	28,445	167,414
" " 1864-5.....	256,686	52,192	308,878

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.—The market has further advanced, with large daily transactions. Dhollera 330r=11d cost and freight ; saw-ginned 345r=11½d cost and freight ; do October delivery 315r=10½d cost and freight ; 8½lb shirtings, 7r ; a dvancing, and much inquiry. Coimbatore cotton 9½d cost and freight.

MADRAS, Aug. 4.—Western cotton 9½d per lb cost and freight. No. 40's mule twist 4r 6a. Freight 60s.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 27, 1869.

There is an increase in the exports of crude Tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 7,595 hhds., 486 cases, 2,052 bales, and 143 tierces, against 5,886 hhds, 290 cases, 247 bales, and 18 tierces for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 4,534 hhds., 485 cases, 2,002 bales and 143 tcs. were from New York, 1,902 hhds. from Baltimore, 8 hhds., 1 case, and 50 bales from Boston, and 1,151 hhds. from New Orleans. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Bremen, 283 hhds.; to Genoa, 1,996; to Liverpool, 425; to Rotterdam, 1,092; to London, 705; to Glasgow, 76; to Bordeaux, 888; to Hamburg, 561; to Havre, 810, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 228,409 lbs., of which 158,685 lbs were to Melbourne. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Hhds. Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd. lbs.
New York.....	4,534	485	2,002	143	.....	.....	228,081
Baltimore.....	1,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328
Boston.....	8	1	50	.....	.....	10	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
New Orleans.....	1,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,595	486	2,052	143	.....	23	228,409
Total last week.....	5,886	290	247	18	.....	123	129,143
Total previous week.....	3,351	264	1,033	12	.....	211	30,951

Below we give our usual table showing the total export of Tobacco from all the ports of the United States, and their direction, since November 1, 1868:

Exports of Tobacco from the United States since November 1, 1868.

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems. hhd.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'd lbs.
Great Britain.....	20,612	1,818	1,258	666	.....	1,943	1,795,448
Germany.....	29,652	15,664	13,039	762	2,035	494	107,326
Belgium.....	4,305	248	109	143	.....	.....	44,696
Holland.....	9,119	600	100	1	729	104	16,013
Denmark.....	488	277	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	10,208	122	.....	.....	.....	20	6,316
France.....	14,578	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,955
Spain, Gibralt. &c.....	17,648	1,184	355	.....	14	203	148,379
Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, &c.....	1,069	300	89	.....	.....	85	16,318
China, India, &c.....	23	816	.....	.....	.....	46	35,385
Australia, &c.....	17	203	2	34	.....	48	1,662,323
B. N. Am. Prov.....	132	491	1,003	.....	.....	2,157	337,908
South America.....	315	1,791	4,191	.....	.....	2,422	136,610
West Indies.....	946	714	3,394	17	.....	2,024	424,379
East Indies.....	.....	261	.....	.....	.....	1	2,900
Mexico.....	.....	78	125	.....	.....	43	6,944
Honolulu, &c.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
All others.....	401	417	1,812	12	.....	1,018	739
Total since Nov 1....	113,041	23,145	25,803	1,592	2,778	10,850	4,842,980

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & cer's.	Stems. hhd.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Man'd. lbs.
New York.....	56,448	20,888	22,135	1,402	58	5,743	4,581,574
Baltimore.....	35,840	281	626	93	2,720	364	21,901
Boston.....	1,024	1,129	2,451	50	.....	4,261	145,870
Philadelphia.....	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,745
New Orleans.....	19,246	2	531	.....	.....	363	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	825	60	.....	.....	12	.....
Virginia.....	852	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	2,020
Portland.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	89	3,850
Total since Nov 1. .	113,041	23,145	25,803	1,592	2,778	10,850	4,842,980

The market the past week has been active at full and improving prices. Kentucky leaf opened the week with a fair demand for consumption and speculation. Reports from the Southwest (Louisville and Clarksville) complained of a want of rain, but were more favorable on this point from the Ohio districts. Later in the week partial rains were reported, and improved prospects for the growing crop, but the demand for consumption and speculation continued and the sales for the week amounted to 900 hhds., about equally divided between these two interests, and very little for export. Prices ranged from 7½ to 8½c for lugs, and 9@16c for common to prime leaf. Seed leaf has been very active, with an upward tendency. Of the sales of Connecticut wrappers, reported below, about 600 cases were taken for local consumption and 200 cases to go West, all the range of 45@55c. The following are details of the business: 100 cases 1868, Connecticut seconds and fillers 16c; 659 cases 1868, Connecticut wrappers on private terms; 55 cases 1866, Connecticut wrappers 17½c; 56 cases 1868, Connecticut seconds and fillers 17c; 50 cases 1868, Connecticut wrappers on private terms; 35 cases 1868, Connecticut seconds 26c; 48 cases 1868, State wrappers on private terms; 136 cases 1868, Connecticut wrappers 55c; 110 cases 1868, Connecticut seconds on private terms; 68 cases 1868, Connecticut seconds 18½c; 18 cases 1868, State 21c; 25 cases 1868, Connecticut 50c; 50 cases 1868, Pennsylvania private terms; 200 cases 1868,

Pennsylvania assorted on private terms. Manufactured tobaccos active and buoyant with light stocks. Spanish tobacco has been in good demand for all sorts. The sales have been 650 bales Havana at 25c gold, in bond, and \$1 00 @1 12½ currency, duty paid. Also, 470 bales Yara, part at \$1 10 and part in bond.

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

From	This week		Previously		T'lsin. Nov. 1-	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	106	1,671	7,130	56,880	7,236	58,551
Baltimore.....	47	48	1,330	3,145	1,377	3,193
New Orleans.....	155	.....	396	461	491	461
Ohio, &c.....	798	177	59,878	26,156	60,676	26,333
Other.....	.....	.....	351	556	351	556
Total	1,106	1,896	69,025	87,198	70,131	89,094

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tierces.	Man'd lbs.
Liverpool.....	425	.....	50	.....	43,000
London.....	705	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	76	.....	.....	143	.....
Bremen.....	283	82	290	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	561	150	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,778
Marseilles.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	1,203	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bordeaux.....	888	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melbourne.....	16	.....	.....	.....	158,685
Danish West Indies.....	1	.....	24	.....	.....
Canada.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	4	8	95	.....	3,998
Cuba.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Granada.....	.....	115	147	.....	312
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Argentine Republic.....	1	.....	12	.....	1,858
Chile.....	.....	52	740	.....	16,361
Total	4,534	485	2,002	143	228,081

* The exports in this table to European ports are made up from manifests, verified and corrected by an inspection of the cargo.

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

From Baltimore—To Kingston 328 lbs....To Rotterdam 1,092....To Havre 810 hhds.
From Boston—To Surinam 1 hhd....To Port au Prince 100 half bales ...To Halifax and Charlottetown 5 hhds....To British Provinces....10 half boxes, 1½ cases and 2 hhds.
From New Orleans—To Vigo for orders 358 hhds, and 5 boxes samples ... To Genoa 798 hhds and 8 boxes.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, August 27, 1869, P. M.

The market generally has had a downward tendency all the week. Flour has come to market with much freedom, and with dull and drooping accounts from Liverpool prices have declined fully 50c per barrel. Scarcity and high rates of ocean freights have contributed to the decline. Receivers continue to sell freely on arrival, and they are not likely to be willing to send freely to store for some time. The high cost of handling, insurance, and the difficulty of procuring discounts, together with the doubtful results of storing in the face of increased railroad facilities for delivering flour at this market, all contribute to favor the practice of selling from wharf on arrival. The receipts of Southern flours have been restricted by the drought, which had dried up the mill-streams, and California flours are in very small stock. At to-day's market the export demand was but moderate and the close heavy.

The wheat market has been unsettled. On Saturday and Monday last there was some speculation, which checked the decline, and for amber Winter caused some reaction; but the continued dull accounts from Liverpool, the firmness and scarcity of ocean freights, and liberal receipts both here and at the West, caused speculators to reduce, and the market again became weak. At a slight concession a good business was done for export at \$1 40@1 50 for soft and prime No. 2 Spring, and \$1 55@1 60 for for No. 1 and amber Western, Ohio, Southern, &c. But at to-day's market there was a further decline: good No. 2 spring sold at \$1 45, and amber winter was not saleable at over \$1 55, down to \$1 50 for red. White California is entirely nominal.

Corn has materially declined. The prospects of the growing crop have improved, although in many of the Northwestern districts its condition is extremely precarious. An early September frost would be fatal to it. The receipts at the Western markets continue on the liberal scale heretofore noted during the month of August, and increased quantities are finding their way to this market. The demand is good, however, and no material decline can be looked for until the new crop is proved to be an average and stocks in store shall have accumulated.

To-day's market was a shade firmer, and the close 3@4c above the lowest point of the week.

Oats have been active, with some efforts to establish a speculative advance, but the liberal receipts and the irregular parcels offering have prevented any marked improvement, but the close was active and firm. Rye was quiet and nominal. Barley is unsettled, the market not yet opened for the new crop. Barley Malt dull, and Canada Peas still nominal.

The following are closing quotations :

Flour— Superfine..... 8 bbl. \$5 75@ 6 20 Extra State..... 6 45@ 6 75 Extra Western, com- mon to good..... 6 20@ 6 50 Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 6 75@ 9 50 Southern supers..... 6 60@ 7 00 Southern, extra and family..... 7 25@ 11 00 California..... 6 75@ 9 25 Rye Flour, fine and super fine..... 4 40@ 6 65 Corn Meal..... 5 40@ 6 40	Wheat, Spring, per bush. \$1 30@ 1 53 Red Winter..... 1 45@ 1 50 Amber do..... 1 52@ 1 55 White..... 1 65@ 1 80 White California..... @ Corn, Western Mix'd, new 1 10@ 1 16 Yellow new..... @ 1 16 White new..... @ 1 15 Rye..... 1 20@ 1 25 Oats..... 62@ 65 Barley..... @ Malt..... 1 60@ 1 65 Peas Canada..... @
---	---

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1869.		1868.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	92,830	1,754,865	67,365	1,336,600
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,725	162,020	1,820	204,220
Wheat, bush.....	846,440	10,945,741	23,170	4,996,710
Corn, bush.....	233,635	6,043,670	522,650	12,739,150
Rye, bush.....	1,640	251,990	5,185	227,160
Barley, &c., bush.....	12,030	772,810	21,230	831,925
Oats, bush.....	272,860	3,684,705	24,135	3,913,759

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

To	Flour, C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	30,750	518,530	.....	.....	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	397,671	10,109,175	.....	.....	17,000	1,337,802
N. A. Col. week.....	4,096	615	.....	.....	.....	2,100
Since Jan. 1.....	111,538	23,642	.....	.....	.....	27,119
West Ind. week.....	7,639	2,281	.....	.....	200	429
Since Jan. 1.....	219,654	38,860	225	.....	25,038	119,493
Total exp't, week.....	44,517	2,896	518,530	.....	260	3,203
Since Jan. 1, 1869.....	884,635	98,667	10,414,346	.....	75	4,886,559
Same time, 1868.....	575,805	189,054	3,200,322	152,933	90	40,900
Since Jan. 1 from—						
Boston.....	111,205	24,057	.....	.....	61,856	9,996
Philadelphia.....	76,134	24,409	157,078	.....	6,452	73,443
Baltimore.....	182,276	21,073	38,861	.....	10	3,202

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS AT LAKE PORTS for the week ending August 21st, viz.:

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	27,067	333,854	1,016,404	358,162	19,140	22,316
Milwaukee.....	6,500	67,639	6,885	6,253	9,871	780
Toledo.....	22,655	726,730	10,166	9,104	4,343	.....
Detroit.....	10,512	79,202	2,210	4,352	69	.....
Cleveland.....	6,020	2,149,700	14,900	10,600	1,550	1,400
Totals.....	72,756	1,455,922	1,141,065	398,771	34,973	24,496
Previous week.....	75,970	1,192,116	809,766	257,663	13,933	17,004
Correspond'g week, '68.....	103,382	1,256,760	1,197,967	1,081,772	44,653	129,010
“ “ ‘67.....	90,908	1,140,038	1,021,208	994,558	25,100	77,855
“ “ ‘66.....	49,120	387,572	1,826,556	146,130	11,193	15,026

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS AT LAKE PORTS from opening of navigation to August 21st:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	3,036,655	1,948,103	1,631,979	1,957,005
Wheat, bush.....	21,997,481	10,914,036	7,953,456	11,887,003
Corn, bush.....	19,980,223	23,091,554	20,703,327	27,202,606
Oats, bush.....	6,945,996	7,802,146	5,213,952	8,158,088
Barley, bush.....	445,406	48,063	50,777	400,489
Rye, bush.....	612,556	439,655	716,265	1,333,850
Total grain, bush.....	49,305,762	42,755,453	35,167,677	48,480,936

EASTWARD SHIPMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending August 21.....	50,878	624,481	839,714	186,191	6,120	1,500
Previous week.....	67,752	995,137	702,216	76,334	1,701	60
Cor. week, 1868.....	65,539	851,497	1,364,789	70,639	883	53,018
“ “ 1867.....	57,841	733,966	796,710	655,622	.....	47,657
“ “ 1866.....	37,665	322,685	1,440,187	152,744	2,180	2,216

EASTWARD SHIPMENTS FROM SAME PORTS from the opening of navigation to Aug. 21:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour..... bbls.	1,111,952	855,515	479,588	715,459
Wheat..... bush.	15,321,387	6,617,776	3,196,262	6,951,117
Corn..... bush.	11,098,979	18,374,887	13,360,197	23,110,890
Oats..... bush.	3,235,999	5,286,514	2,515,592	6,659,995
Barley..... bush.	27,261	2,377	29,815	185,106
Rye..... bush.	81,236	126,025	241,344	576,927
Total.....	29,815,862	30,407,529	19,343,210	37,484,035

QUANTITY OF GRAIN "IN SIGHT" AUGUST 21.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
In store at New York.....	392,580	159,679	87,048
In store at Buffalo.....	358,705	576,462	169,899
In store at Chicago.....	392,353	536,288	317,811
In store at Milwaukee.....	116,000	.....	.....
Afloat on lakes.....	445,578	551,817	130,846
Afloat on State canals.....	1,403,344	435,966	41,544
Rail shipments.....	147,825	238,149	99,362
Total.....	3,196,901	2,498,356	796,540
“ Aug. 14.....	2,960,981	2,002,931	572,722
“ Aug. 7th.....	2,705,520	1,899,353	532,994
“ July 31st.....	2,549,462	1,848,652	511,192
“ July 24th.....	3,822,173	1,986,409	1,001,416
“ July 17th.....	4,268,918	2,842,954	1,099,373

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 27, 1869.

The business of the week has been affected to a certain extent by the advance in railroad freights, which has had a tendency to check transactions with jobbers, in almost every department of trade. The fluctuations in gold have also added an element of irregularity to all dealings in imported articles. Prices as a rule have been quite firmly maintained, even while the amount of business done has been small. Particulars of the market in each branch of the grocery trade are given below, and we find no important feature in any of them worthy of special notice in this place.

Imports of the week have not been large. The steamer "North America" has arrived from Rio Janeiro with dates to July 22d, and we quote below from a Coffee circular of that date. In our Sugar report will be found an interesting table giving the exports of sugar and Molasses from Cuba this year.

	At N. York, this Week.	Total at all ports From Jan 1 to date— 1869.	1868.
Tea..... lbs.	391,128	38,707,828	30,517,132
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	.....	17,961	15,617
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	7,984	794,895	707,589
Coffee, other..... bags.	5,788	270,043	275,448
Sugar..... boxes.	6,317	476,107	402,781
Sugar..... hhds.	3,103	478,603	503,745
Sugar..... bags.	.....	458,527	310,685
Molasses..... hhds.	338	309,423	375,365
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.	.....	17,643	10,925

TEA.

The market the past week has been only moderately active for invoices, but fairly so for lines, and prices have been well sustained. Greens have been mostly sought after by the trade but the sale, though quite numerous, do not foot up largely. The sales include 4,486 half chests greens, 1,800 do Oolong, and 1,600 do Japans.

Imports of Tea are limited to one cargo per "Annie Braginton," from Shanghai, with 377,035 lbs of greens and 14,093 lbs Japans. The total imports from Jan. 1 to date now amount to 38,707,828 lbs of all kinds of Tea, against 30,517,132 lbs for the same time in 1868. No further advices from China are at hand.

COFFEE.

At the beginning of the week under review trade was very quiet owing to the advance on Western freights, but holders did not press sales, and prices remained firm. Since, however, the trade have taken freely though at the close to-day there was less activity, but prices were very firmly held. Sales include 19,190 bags Rio, 2,500 mats Java, 699 bags Maracaibo, 500 do St. Domingo, 460 do Laguayra, and 191 do African.

Imports of the week are quite small, including only one cargo of Rio per steamer "North America," of 7,984 bags; 1,837 bags of Maracaibo per "Laura Pride," 3,925 bags of St. Domingo, and 26 bags of sundries. Dates from Rio Janeiro are to 22d ult, and an extract from Messrs. Boje & Co.'s Circular of that date is given below.

The stock of Rio Aug. 26, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila-del.	Balti-more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Gal-veston.	Total.
Stock.....	100,364	21,500	12,500	2,000	.....	*138,364
Same date 1868.....	149,531	9,011	45,000	9,000	1,000	213,531
Imports.....	500,345	8,200	189,815	74,068	19,666	2,800
“ in 1868.....	470,522	9,536	183,949	56,071	9,711	2,800

* Including Boston, 2,000.

Of other sorts the stock at New York Aug. 26 and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

In bags.	New York—Stock.	Boston—import.	Philadel.—import.	Balt.—import.	N. Orleans—import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java.....	†920	*42,012	*17,375	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	.....	*4,834	13,366	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	11,987	27,109	943	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	10,061	50,009	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	4,311	19,543	.....	17,246	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	1,925	61,930	7,442	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	8,192	13,563	1,163	1,254	1,008	1,246
Total.....	37,446	209,000	40,289	18,500	1,009	1,246
Same '68.....	29,819	211,285	41,361	19,233	1,267	207

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 68,269 mats.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24, 1869.—Messrs. Boje & Co's Market Report states: We have to report a fair activity in coffee during the month under review, especially during the last fortnight, notwithstanding the firmness of holders and of exchange, coupled with the poorness of the selection. Up to the departure of the "La Plata," on the 9th inst., sales amounted to about 8,000 bags, and prices for high colored sorts ruled rather in seller's favor, our market being almost bare of such. Subsequently more favorable advices from Europe, to hand on the 13th inst., caused exporters to enter the market still more freely, and about 186,000 bags changed hands at gradually advancing prices. The brokers have raised the quotations about 200rs, however, the advance successively obtained by holders is much more considerable, especially on inferior grades.

Regarding the new crop now begun, its produce will not likely pass two millions of bags, as far as can be collected from the most reliable sources. The balance of the old crop still left in the interior was estimated at the end of the crop year, 30th ult., at about 160,000 bags. Stock 60,000 bags.

By government decree the export duty is to be paid from the 1st inst. per kilogram the arroba calculated at 14 69-100, kilograms.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS TO THE UNITED STATES.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
April.....	111,228	108,878	109,639
May.....	71,755	81,678	80,113
June.....	105,877	53,778	45,011
Total	288,870	243,834	234,813

Average .. 96,300 81,300 78,300
 Vessels sailed for the United States since our last report, dated 31th June .. bags 83,677
 In the same period sailed for Europe 38 vessels with together .. 115,111

Total .. bags 198,788
 Vessels loading and cleared for the United States .. 31,479

SUGAR.

The market during the past week has ruled quiet for Raw. Refiners have taken but little, and the trade have purchased only enough to supply pressing wants, though to-day there has been more doing, chiefly in refining grades. Holders do not appear anxious to press sales, and prices are steadily held. For refined there has been a steady demand throughout the week and prices have been well supported. Sales comprise 3,814 hhd's Cuba, 317 do Porto Rico, 18 do Barbadoes, 13 do Demerara and 3,828 boxes Havana.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand August 26, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhd's.	P. Rico, *hhd's.	Other, *hhd's.	Brazil, bgs.	Manila, bgs.
Imports this week ..	6,347	2,835	164	104	.....	17,853
Stock on hand.....	140,835	121,600	.....	.....	178,793	81,785
Same time 1868.....	57,188	106,883	.....	.....	186,9	56,169
" " 1867.....	63,377	66,194	.....	.....	.....	.....

Imports at the several ports since Jan. 1, have been as follows:

Imports since Jan 1, at New York	Boxes		*Hhds		Brazil, Manila bgs.	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
Portland..	8,411	18,518	8,368	9,363	132,886	202,261
Boston...	26,685	59,381	56,359	63,840	12,600	46,676
Philadel..	31,970	49,043	62,166	66,865	48,149	.....
Baltimore.	30,340	23,472	53,744	50,974	10,955	.....
N. Orleans	67,960	56,471	8,840	11,751	.....	.....
Total	476,107	402,781	478,603	503,745	204,590	248,937

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd's.

Comparative statement, compiled by Messrs. Zalzo, Fesser & Co., Havana, of the exports and stocks of the principal ports in the Island of Cuba to the United States during the first six months of the years 1869, 1868 and 1867, from the most reliable private sources:

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES, ETC., FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31.

	Boxes		Hhds		1869.	1868.
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.		
Havana.....	334,961	285,488	199,790	21,809	21,300	16,443
Matanzas.....	101,579	78,749	38,701	59,237	59,367	39,264
Cardenas.....	16,482	16,453	12,208	48,183	47,315	23,634
Sangua la Grande.....	3,778	441	133	64,709	76,221	59,201
Remedios.....	.....	.....	.....	31,237	40,741	29,316
Nuevitas.....	.....	.....	.....	17,521	12,323	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	25,232	29,665
Trinidad.....	260	3,209	1,335	27,940	31,938	29,043
Cienfuegos.....	70	403	750	76,300	80,315	64,457
Total	457,130	384,693	252,917	354,485	399,980	308,850
Stock on hand July 31.....	335,002	359,913	288,635	46,272	37,400	26,231

SUGAR.

	1869		1868		1867	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.
Total exports to all countries Jan. 1 to July 1 ..	1,307,675	431,719	1,336,559	502,281	1,134,620	387,276
Less stocks at commencement of the year.....	30,141	6,189	24,880	5,966	38,372	6,550
Homeconsump. estimated to July 31.....	1,277,535	425,530	1,311,759	496,265	1,101,248	380,720
T'lst'ks on hand to July 31.	200,000	.....	200,000	.....	180,000	.....
.....	314,062	46,272	359,913	37,400	288,635	26,231
Estimated receipts from July to end of year ..	60,000	10,900	80,972	8,218	44,649	5,830
Total production ..	1,872,597	482,756	1,952,644	541,888	1,614,532	412,781
Equivalent in tons ..	658,386	.....	710,609	.....	565,529	.....
Total stocks on hand December 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Including new sugar.....	.....	.....	10,130	.....	8,237 tons.	.....

MOLASSES.

	1869.	1868.	1867.
Total exports from Cuba January 1 to July 31.....
To Europe.....	42,145	29,802
To United States, &c.....	277,803	332,863
Stocks and estimated balance crops to Dec. 31.....	319,948	362,665
.....	29,470	32,457
Total production.....	349,418	395,102
Equivalent in tons.....	233,985	265,024

MOLASSES.

The demand for the low grades continues light. For the better qualities for the last few days there has been considerable inquiry, and to-day the market was fairly active at steady prices. Sales comprise 795 hhd's Barbadoes, 401 do Porto Rico and 50 do clayed Cuba.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand August 26, were as follows:

	Cuba, *Hhds.	P. Rico, *Hhds.	Demerara, *Hhds.	Other, *Hhds.	N. O. Bbls.
Imports this week.....	.....	191	.....	147	.....
Stock on hand.....	3,560	5,583	3,083	.....	.....
Same time 1868.....	23,796	8,456	4,363	.....	.....

Imports at the several ports since January 1 have been as follows.

	1869.	1868.	N. O. bbls.
Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York.....	125,993	154,045	13,719
Portland.....	27,639	54,781	.....
Boston.....	40,079	51,297	769
Philadelphia.....	83,982	74,720	2,732
Baltimore.....	20,242	22,507	434
New Orleans.....	11,453	18,015	.....
Total at all ports.....	309,423	375,365	17,687

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd's.

SPICES.

There has been a good jobbing demand since our last at firm prices. Pepper especially has been in active request, and prices have advanced a fraction; but the stock is too well distributed to admit of any large sales.

FRUITS.

For foreign dried the market is dull, though prices show no less firmness. The advance in freights to the West checks the demand from that source, and the Eastern trade, which were purchasing last week, were pretty well supplied. Domestic dried have been rather more active at lower and more settled prices. New blackberries are in demand and scarce. Of foreign green there is a better supply. New lemons are beginning to arrive quite freely, and sell at good prices. To-day at auction sale was made of 500 boxes Palermo and Malaga lemons ex steamer at \$12 00@13 75 per box.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands:

Tea.		Duty paid—		Duty paid—	
Hyson, Common to fair ...	85 @ 95	do	do	do	do Ex f. to finest nominal
do Superior to fine.....	1 00 @ 1 15	Unool. Japan, Com. to fair..	78 @ 85	do	Sup'r to fine. 90 @ 1 00
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 20 @ 1 50	do	do	do	Ex f. to finest 1 05 @ 1 25
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair ...	75 @ 85	Oolong, Common to fair...	65 @ 75	do	Common to fine... 80 @ 1 05
do Super. to fine.....	95 @ 1 20	do	do	do	Ex fine to finest... 1 25 @ 1 55
do Ex fine to finest.....	1 35 @ 1 60	Souo & Cong., Com. to fair	77 @ 83	do	Sup'r to fine. 85 @ 1 65
Ganp. & Imp., Com. to fair	90 @ 1 10	do	do	do	Ex f. to finest 1 20 @ 1 45
do Super. to fine.....	1 15 @ 1 30				
do do Ex. f. to finest.....	1 35 @ 1 70				
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair.	72 @ 78				
do do Super. to fine	80 @ 85				

Coffee.

Rio, Prime, duty paid ...	gold 11 1/2 @ 12	Native Ceylon.....	gold 17 1/2 @ 19 1/2
do good.....	gold 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Maracaibo.....	gold 16 1/2 @ 19
do fair.....	gold 9 1/2 @ 10	Laguayra.....	gold 16 1/2 @ 18
do ordinary.....	gold 8 1/2 @ 9	St. Domingo.....	gold 15 @ 17
Java, mats an l bags	gold 21 @ 25	Jamaica.....	gold 15 @ 16

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com refining..	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do 19 to 20	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do fair to good do	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do do white	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do pr me.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do No. 12, 'n bd, n c (gold) @ ..
do fair to good grocery ..	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do pr. to choice do	12 1/2 @ 13	do grocery grades ..	12 @ 13 1/2
do centrifugal hhd's & bxs	10 1/2 @ 13 1/2	Brazil, bags.....	11 @ 12
do Melado.....	6 @ 8 1/2	Manila, bags.....	11 @ 11 1/2
do molasses.....	10 @ 11 1/2	Crushed.....	15 1/2 @ 17
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9.	11 @ 11 1/2	Granulated..... @ ..
do do do 10 to 12 1 1/2 @ 12 1/2	.....	Soft White.....	15 @ 16 1/2
do do do 13 to 15 1 1/2 @ 13 1/2	.....	Soft Yellow.....	18 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do do do 16 to 18 1 1/2 @ 14	.....	

Molasses.

New Orleans.....	50 @ 55	do Clayed.....	45 @ 50
Porto Rico.....	50 @ 55	Barbadoes.....	45 @ 65
Cuba Muscovado.....	48 @ 52		

Spices.

Cassia, in mats.....	gold 43 1/2 @ 44	Pepper..... (gold)	..... @ 8
Ginger, race and Af(gold)	11 1/2 @ 12	Pimento, Jamaica.(gold)	19 @ ..
Mace.....(gold)	1 15 @ ..	Cloves.....(gold)	25 @ 26
Nutmegs.....(gold)	90 @ 97		

Fruit.

Raisins, Seedless... # mat.	6 00 @ 6 15	Sardines..... # qr. box	17 @ 17 1/2
do Layer ... # box	3 00 @ 3 10	Figs, Smyrna..... # lb	..... @ 16
do Valencia ... # lb.	18 @ ..	Brazil Nuts.....	..... @ 11 1/2
Currants..... # lb	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Filberts, Sicily.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Citron, Leghorn.....	32 1/2 @ 33	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Prunes, Turkish.....	11 @ 11 1/2	Macaroni, Italian.....	19 @ 20
Dates.....	..... @ 12		
Almonds, Languedoc.....	26 1/2 @ 27		
do Provelce.....	..... @ 22		
do Sicily, Soft Shell ..	..... @ 14		
do Shelled.....	35 @ 38		
Sardines..... # hf. box	27 1/2 @ ..		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 27, 1869.

The market continues in a condition which is not very satisfactory to our city dry goods houses. Prices are well maintained, and if any considerable business could be done, a fair profit might be shown; but the great difficulty seems to be that buyers have no confidence in the stability of the market—or, in other words, a merchant from the West or South, after he arrives in the city and sees an abundance of satisfactory goods on the jobbing stands, is afraid to purchase to any great extent, for fear that the goods will go down on his hands before they can be distributed. The experience of the past has led to this caution, and it can hardly be deemed unreasonable. If it were only possible to establish one fact with certainty, namely, that middling cotton would not sell below 30 cents during the next nine months, we believe that buyers would take hold with great eagerness. As it is, the great uncertainty and conflict of opinion, as to the future course of cotton, keeps the market for those goods in a very irregular condition. Except for the hesitation and irregularity just referred to, and some few failures among wool dealers and manufacturers in other cities, the general tone and feeling in the market is very good. The South should be a better cus-

tomers than in any previous year since 1860, and in the rest of the country business is tolerable and the crops generally fine.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1868, and the total for the same time in 1867 and 1860 are shown in the following table:

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestic. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Domestic. pkgs.
Liverpool.....	26	\$2,500	.....	.....
Br. N. Amer. Col...	7	627	1	666
Hayti.....	1	108	.....	.....
Mexico.....	23	2,775	.....	.....
New Granada.....	56	13,784	.....	.....
Brazil.....	1	175	.....	.....
Argentine Repub...	307	19,357	.....	.....
Peru.....	40	1,660	.....	.....
Havre.....	.....	.....	6	2,665
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	1	506
Cuba.....	.....	.....	4	1,140
Danish W. Indies..	.....	.....	4	494
Chili.....	.....	.....	3	675
Africa.....	.....	.....	13	2,023
Central America..	.....	.....	1	110
Total this week.	461	\$40,986	33	\$8,279
Since Jan. 1, 1869..	16,031	1,746,183	3,281	616,385
Same time 1868....	15,075	509,819	3,213	1,069,857
" " 1860....	70,803	.....	.....	29,774

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have hardly met with as much request as last week, when they were taken very freely for a few days for immediate shipment. Prices are firmly held, and although the hesitation of buyers would not warrant any higher prices, still, if any change is made, it will probably be an advance rather than a decline, provided cotton does not recede. Agawam F 36 inches 13, Albion A 36 12½, Amoskeag A 36 16½, do B 36 16, do Z 36 12, Atlantic A 36 17, do H 36 16½, do P 36 13½, do L 36 14½, do V 33 13½, Appleton A 36 16½, Augusta 36 15½, do 30 13, Broadway 36 14, Bedford R 30 10½, Boott H 27 11½, do O 34 13, do S 40 14½, do W 45 19, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 9½, Graniteville AA 36 16, do EE 36 15½, Great Falls M 36 13½, do S 33 13, Indian Head 36 17, do 30 14, Indian Orchard A 40 15½, do C 36 14, do BB 36 13, do W 34 12, do NN 36 15, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 14½, do E 36 14, Lawrence A 36 14, do E 36 15, do F 36 14½, do G 34 12½, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 13½, Lyman C 36 14½, do E 36 16½, Massachusetts BB 36 14½, do J 30 12½, Medford 36 16, Nashua fine 33 14, do 36 15½, do E 40 17, Newmarket A 14, Pacific extra 36 16½, do H 36 16½, do L 36 14½, Pepperell 6-4 —, do 7-4 35, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, do 11-4 55, Pepperell E fine 39 15½, do R 36 14½, do O 33 13½, do N 30 12½, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10½, do K 36 13½, do Canoe 40 16½, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 15½, do E 39 18, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 16½, Swift River 36 12½, Tiger 27 9, Tremont M 33 11.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have moved tolerably well, and the demand seems to be more general for all grades than it has been heretofore. Prices are firm and nearly unchanged. Amoskeag 46 20, do 42 18½, do 54 25, do A 36 17, Androscoggin L 36 18½, Auburn 36 17½, Attawaugan XX 36 14, Atlantic Cambric 36 26, Ballou & Son 36 15½, do 31 13, Bartletts 36 16, do 33 14½, do 31 13½, Bates XX 36 18½, do B 33 14½, Blackstone 36 15½, do D 36 13½, Boott B 36 16, do C 34 14½, do E 35 13½, do H 28 11½, do O 30 13½, do R 23 10½, do W 45 19½, Clarks 36 21½, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton E 42 18½, Forestdale 36 17, Fruit of the Loom 36 19, Globe 27 8½, Gold Medal 36 15½, Green Mfg Co 36 12½, do 31 11, Great Falls K 36 15, do J 33 13½, do S 31 13, do A 31 15, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 18, do 33 16½, Hope 36 15½, James 36 15½, do 33 14, do 31 13, Lawrence B 36 15½, Lonsdale 36 19, Masonville 36 19, Newmarket C 36 15, New York Mills 36 25, Pepperell 6-4 35, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Rosebuds 36 17, Red Bank 36 12½, do 33 11, Slater J. & W. 36 15, Tuscarora 36 20, Utica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 37½, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Waltham X 33 14, do 42 18, do 6-4 32½, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 57½, Wamsutta 45 30, do 40½ 27½, do 36 22½, Washington 33 10½.

BROWN DRILLS are not active, as there is but little export demand. Amoskeag 17½, Boott 17½, Graniteville D 16, Laconia 17½, Pepperell 17½, Stark A 17½, do H 15½.

PRINTS maintained the improvement noticed last week, and the tendency in prices is upward rather than than towards any lower rates; indeed, two houses have advanced the price of their new styles ½ cent, and although this is unfavorable for business, it is not advisable to sell goods below the cost of reproduction. The new dark styles are said to be very handsome. Albion solid 12½, do ruby 13½, Allens 12½-13, American 12½-13, Amoskeag 12½, Arnolds 10½-11, Cochecho 14, Conestoga 12½, Dunnell's 13½, Freeman 10½-11, Gloucester 12½-13, Hamilton 13½, Home 8, Lancaster 12½, London mourning 12, Mallory 13, Manchester 12 12½, Merrimac D 12½-13½, do pink and purple 15½, do W 15, Oriental 12½, Pacific 13½, Richmond's 12½-13, Simpson Mourning 12½, Sprague's purple and pink 14, do blue 14½, do shirtings 14½, Wamsutta 9½.

PRINT CLOTHS have been dull, though prices are very firmly held. The Providence Journal reports the market last week as follows: Market very firm, with an upward tendency. Stock of gray goods in the hands of manufacturers is very light. The following are the sales: 2,000 pieces 52x52, 7½c; 8,000 do 56x60, 7½c; 8,000 do 60x64, 8½c; 5,000 do 64x64, seconds, 8½c; 12,000 do 64x64, standards, 8½c; 45,000 do 64x64, extras, 8½c. Total, 80,000 pieces.

MUSLIN DELAINES are in better demand than most other dress goods. Hamilton 20, Tycoon Repts 27½, Lowell 20, Pacific Armures 21, do Rebe de C 22½, do Alpacas 8-4 25, do do 6-4 27½-35, Pekins 22½, Oriental Lustres 18, Piques 22.

GINGHAMS are well sold up, and prices firm. Allamance plaid 18, Caledonia 14, Earleton 22½-25, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 17, Manchester 13½.

COTTON FLANNELS are rather more quiet, the demand having fallen off somewhat. Prices are steady, although holders are not quite so firm in their views as the previous week.

Other cotton goods remain quite firm, but with only an ordinary demand prevailing. As there is no special feature to notice, it is unnecessary to repeat the same remarks in regard to each class of goods, when the prices quoted are really the only points of interest to notice in regard to them.

CHEEKS.—Caledonia 70 27½, do 50 28, do 12 26½, do 11 22½, Kennebeck 25, Lanark 12½-13, Medford 13, Park No. 60 19, do 70 21, do 80 24, do 90 27½, do 100 30, Pequa No. 1,200 13½, do 2,000 25, do 2,800 27½, Star Mills 12 18, do 20 22, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27½, Watts No. 80 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 11, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 36, do A 30, do B 25, do C 23, do D 21, Blackstone River 16½, Conestoga 26, do extra 31, Cordis AAA 31½, do BB 17½, Hamilton 27, do D 21, Lewiston 36 35, do 32 30, do 30 25, Mees. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 33, Pemberton A A 27, do E 18, Swift River 16½, Thorndike 16½, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook 28, York 30 27, do 32 33.

STRIPES.—Albany 11, Algodon 16½, American 14-15½, Amoskeag 22-23, Boston 15, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14½, do G 15½, Uncasville A 16, do B 15, Whittenton AA 22½, do A 20, do BB 17, do C 15, York 23.

DRINIMS.—Amoskeag 31, Blue Hill 14½, Beaver Cr. blue 26½, do CC 18½, Columbian heavy 31, Haymaker Bro 18½, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 28½, do BB 26, do CC 21, Pearl River 30, Thorndike 19, Tremont 19.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 15, Androscoggin 13, Bates 12½, Everetts 15½, Indian Orch. Imp 13½, Laconia 15½, Naumkeag 15½, Newmarket 14, Washington satteen 17½.

CAMBRICS.—Amoskeag 10½, Portland 7½, Pequot 10½, Victory H 9, do A 10, Washington 10.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$45, Androscoggin \$45, Arkwright A \$45, Great Falls A \$47, Lewiston \$47, Ludlow AA \$47, Ontario \$47 50, Stark A \$47 50, do C 3 bush \$65, Union A \$32.

COTTON YARNS AND BATS.—Best Georgia Cotton Yarns Nos. 6 to 12 40, Best South Carolina small skeins 41.

SPOOL COTTON.—Brook's per doz. 200 yards 90, J. & P. Coat's 90, Clark, John, Jr. & Co. 90, Clark's Geo. A. 90, Willimantic 3 cord 52, do 6 cord 80, Stafford Brothers 45, Green & Daniels 47½, Parker Bros 3 cord 42½, Glasgow 45, Hadley 80, Holyoke 47½, Orr & McNaught 85, Pitchers 42½.

WOOLEN GOODS are gradually improving, and desirable stock is moving freely at very good rates. Heavy goods are in good demand, as is also the case with the finer qualities of cloths. Cassimeres have fallen off slightly in inquiry, notwithstanding holders refuse to reduce their rates, evidently deciding that no action of theirs shall bring about such a condition of affairs as was witnessed in the wholesale slaughtering of prices last season. Woolen shawls have been in excellent demand for the standard makes. Large sales have been effected during the week, and rates obtained have been very satisfactory. Many of the leading styles are sold away ahead, and considerable difficulty is experienced by jobbers in obtaining sufficient to fill out of town orders. The designs and styles offered this season have surpassed the efforts of any previous ones, and buyers express their approbation by the large quantities taken for distribution.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS are exhibiting a little more animation. The season thus far has been very backward, and jobbers on this account have been slow in their selections. Much chagrin has been felt at the extreme reluctance of country buyers to take hold in this line. The effect of country merchants resolutions to change their routine of business, is showing itself evidently, in their actions in regard to dress fabrics; probably an active demand in this line will not set in before the opening of September. Cheap fabrics appear to be as little wanted this season as last, and some heavy importations recently made will, we have no doubt, succeed in finding their way into the auction rooms, or, better still, eventually be reshipped across the water. The days for trashy designs and fabrics are over, and henceforth an article in dress goods to command any sale whatever will have to be of general good quality and desirable style.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 26, 1869, and the corresponding weeks of 1867 and 1868, have been as follows:

	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool..	1,785	\$815,980	2,206	\$887,488	1,423	\$640,795
do cotton..	924	279,786	1,497	409,353	1,063	339,146
do silk.....	554	470,576	719	614,736	853	645,970
do flax.....	704	200,765	1,068	272,919	659	173,184
Miscellaneous dry goods.	526	206,490	651	205,830	538	183,023
Total.....	4,493	\$1,974,597	6,141	\$2,370,326	4,536	\$1,972,117
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool..	2,286	\$915,243	1,641	\$591,236	1,669	\$627,823
do cotton..	424	127,435	170	44,623	440	116,728
do silk.....	287	282,970	139	156,452	216	246,653
do flax.....	645	169,574	617	145,051	603	158,476
Miscellaneous dry goods	587	56,220	90	30,623	447	21,513
Total.....	4,179	\$1,551,452	2,657	\$967,935	3,375	\$1,171,203
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	4,193	1,974,597	6,141	2,370,326	4,536	1,972,117
Total th'wn upon market.	8,672	\$3,526,049	8,798	\$3,338,311	7,911	\$3,143,330
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool..	1,765	\$798,091	919	\$350,966	2,055	\$738,503
do cotton..	353	102,972	346	89,054	802	239,946
do silk.....	228	260,160	113	144,217	304	376,992
do flax.....	590	137,631	532	140,433	26,994	203,345
Miscellaneous dry goods.	483	37,860	65	31,204	2,052	40,984
Total.....	3,424	\$1,336,714	1,964	\$755,374	32,217	\$1,599,770
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	4,493	1,974,597	6,141	2,370,326	4,536	1,972,117
Total entered at the port.	7,917	\$3,311,311	8,105	\$3,126,200	36,753	\$3,511,687

Financial.

PROPOSALS FOR

\$300,000

City Lunatic Asylum Stock.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, August 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 23, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable half yearly, to wit: on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1879. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal shall be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
COMPTROLLER.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 9, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., August 16, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine street, New York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Miscellaneous.

FIRE INSURANCE.

North American Fire Insurance Co.,

OFFICE 114 BROADWAY,

BRANCH OFFICE 9 COOPER INSTITUTE THIRD AVENUE.

INCORPORATED 1823.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Surplus..... 245,911 93

Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1868, \$745,911 93.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at the usual rates. Policies issued and Losses paid at the office of the Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal cities in the United States.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Vice Pres

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

All the approved Brands of No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE. In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to **HENDERSON BROTHERS,** No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.

Dry Goods.

American silks.

THE BEST QUALITY OF

BLACK GROS GRAIN

Manufactured in this Country offered for Sale by

C. A. AUFFMORDT & CO.,
134 & 136 DUANE STREET.

JENKINS, VAILL &

PEABODY,

46 LEONARD STREET,

BY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Sole Agents for the sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS,

Of Several Mills.

AMERICAN SILKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

CHENEY BROTHERS.

Machine Twist,

Sewing Silk,

Trams and Organzines.

FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE CASSIMERES.

Foulards and Florentines,

Pongee Handkerchiefs,

Silk Warp Poplins,

Silk Dress Goods,

Belt Ribbons.

SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

AGENTS:

EDWARD H. ARNOLD & SON,
102 Franklin Street, New York.

CHENEY & MILLIKEN,
4 Otis Street, Boston.

LEONARD BAKER & CO.,
210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

CHASE, STEWART & Co.,
10 and 12 German Street, Baltimore.



SHOW THREADS,
LINEN THREADS,
CARPET THREADS,
SEWING MACHINE THREADS,
GILL NET TWINES, FISH LINES,
TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

BARBOUR BROTHERS,

99 Chambers Street, Corner Church Street, New York
WORKS. PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

THOS. H. BATE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES,

Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.

NO. 7 WARREN STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,

SUPER CARB. SODA, & Co.,

No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

EXTENSION TABLES

(EXCLUSIVELY),

Of Every Style and Quality, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,

150 WOOSTER STREET,

BETWEEN PRINCE AND LOSTON STS
NEW YORK

Dry Goods.

JOHN S. &

EBEN WRIGHT & Co.,

92 & 94 Franklin Street, New York,
145 Devonshire Street, Boston

AGENTS FOR THE

Otis Company, Belknap Mills,
Columbian Mfg Company, Grafton Mills,
Warren Cotton Mills, Sumner Falls Mills,
Boston Buck Company, Gilmanton Hosiery Mills,
Cordis Mills, Pepper Hosiery Mills,
Thorndike Company, Otis Hosiery Mills,
And Arlington Mills,
Fancy Dress Goods, 3-4 and 6-4 Roubaix Cloth, Imperial Chinese, Alpacas, Repe, Coburgs, &c., &c.

Belknap & Grafton

Shirtings, Flannels, Rob Roys, Cassimeres, Repellants
Cottonades, Domestics, Boys' Checks, Sulloways,
Shaker Flannels.

Hosiery.

Otis Co., Pepper and Gilmanton Mills' Sulloways
Shaker Socks, &c., &c.

Blue Denims.

Columbian Heavy, Otis AXA, BB, CC, D, O, E, G
Union, Arlington, Oxford, Mt. Vernon, Beaver Cree
AA, BB, CC, Thorndike, C. Haymaker, Palmer, Bos-
ton, Northfield, Pawnee, Farmers' and Mechanics'

Brown Denims.

Columbian XXX, Otis BB, Warren A.B.D.X.

Ticks.

Cordis ACE, AAA, BB, Duck A.A.B., Thorndike A.C
Swift River, Palmer, New England.

Stripes.

Cordis Awning, Thorndike, B.C., Otis CC, Mount Ver-
non, Columbus, Eagle,

Warren FF Fine Sheetings.

BLEA. AND BROWN.

Brown and Bleached Goods.
Thorndike H. B. & C. Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
Hingham, Farmers' AA and Swift River Brown Sheet-
ings, 40-in. Rocky Mountain Duck, Bear, Raven's Duck

REMOVAL.

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,

COTTON DUCK,

Have removed from 59 Broad Street, to

NOS. 13 & 15 LISPENARD STREET

Theodore Polhemus & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTON SAIL DUCK

And all kinds of
COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER-
ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES
& C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS,
"AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

United States Bunting Company.

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock
13 & 15 Lispenard Street.

E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, THEODORE POLHEMUS,
J. SPENCER TUNNER, H. D. POLHEMUS, Specia

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

CHRISTY DAVIS,

WOOL BROKER,

No 53 BROADWAY NEW YORK,

Cor of Exchange Place.

Steamship Companies.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports

AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 1st, 11th and 21st of Each

Month.
Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday) for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPELCO.

Departure of 1st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of the 1st touch at MANZANILLO

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send them down early. An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. RABY, Agent.

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS,
 70 State Street, Boston.
 Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued on
 The City Bank, } LONDON.
 AND }
 Robert Benson & Co., }
 Munro & Co. } PARIS.
 AND }
 Marcus, Andre & Co., }
 Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

EVERETT & Co.,

23 State Street, Boston,
 AGENTS FOR
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
 OF CHINA AND JAPAN.
 Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

Philadelphia Bankers.

AUSTIN & OBERGE,
 313 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
 Commission Stock Brokers.

J. BELL AUSTIN. CHAS. H. OBERGE

PHILADELPHIA
NOTES, DRAFTS, & C., & C.

COLLECTED AND REMITTED FOR ON DAY OF PAYMENT, BY THE

Union Banking Company

N. E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.
 E. F. MOODY, Cashier.

All other BANKING BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA entrusted to us will receive our prompt attention.

Southern Bankers.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.) President.
 WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

We buy and Sell all classes of

Government Securities

of the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to

Business connected with the several Department of the Government.

Full information with regard to Government Loans at all times cheerfully furnished.

LANCASTER & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

BROWN, LANCASTER & CO.,

No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

No. 23 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

ROBT H. MAURY JAS. L. MAURY. ROBT T. BROOKE.

R. H. MAURY & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 1014 MAIN ST. RICHMOND, VA.

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYE & CO.

J. L. LEVY,

STOCK BROKER

AND

Exchange Dealer,

23 CARondelet STREET,
 NEW ORLEANS.

General Partner..... J. L. LEVY.
 Partner in Commendum..... E. J. HART.

Collections made on all points.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 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

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN.

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

BANKERS,

NO. 13 S. HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Do a General Bank'g. Collection, and Exchange Business.

ISAAC HARTER. G. D. HARTER. M. D. HARTER.
 BANKING HOUSE OF

Isaac Harter & Sons,
CANTON, OHIO.

(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

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

L. A. BENOIST & Co.,

BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas. Also

Drafts on London and Paris for Sale.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

in St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in\$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank, is now prepared to do a general banking business.

Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion bought and sold at current rates. Special attention given to collections throughout the West
 JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICK ON
 EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

W. M. F. HEWSON,

STOCK BROKER,

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., New York.

MORTON, GALT & Co.,

BANKERS,

150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds and all Local Securities. Give prompt attention to collections and orders for investment of funds.

S. McCLEAN & Co.,

BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH PA.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$200,000

Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation and Deposits 500,000.

G. C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE, Pres't.

NATIONAL

Freedman's Savings Bank

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,

Central Office at Washington, D. C.,

BRANCHES AT

Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Berne, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Beaufort, Augusta, (Ga.), Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Mobile, Huntsville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Louisville, St. Louis, Martinsburg, New York and Washington.
 Collections promptly made.
 These Banks are for the Colored people.

The Deposits are now \$1,250,000.

D. L. EATON, Actuary. J. W. ALVORD, Pres't.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York Correspondent.

Insurance.

Fire Insurance Agency,

NO. 62 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK.

Ætna Insurance Comp'y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital.....\$3,000,000 00

Assets.....\$5,150,931 71

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00

Assets.....\$901,687 11

Providence Washington

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00

Assets.....\$392,425 52

AMERICAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00

Assets.....\$324,345 60

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1798.

OFFICE OF THE

New York Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 61 WILLIAM STREET.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1869.

This Company having been in successful Operation for over 70 Years,

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to December 31, 1867..\$75,582 48
 Premiums received since.....279,232 02
 Total.....\$354,813 45

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

Earned Premiums to January 1, 1869.....\$280,916 74

Losses and Expenses.....\$151,919 03
 Return Premiums.....19,38 35

The Company have the following Assets:
 Cash in Banks.....\$37,461 80
 United States Stocks.....292,862 50
 Bank, City and other Stocks.....203,452 20
 Loans on Stocks, and Cash due the Company.....28,551 70
 Real Estate, bonds and mortgages.....92,000 00

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....\$654,331 20
 Salvage, Re-insurance, Accrued Interest and other Claims due the Company.....84,228 96
 Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value.....25,417 11
 Total.....\$788,923 52

SIX PER CENT Interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profit will be paid on and after Tuesday the 9th day of February, 1869.

FORTY PER CENT DIVIDEND, and the United States Tax, is declared on the net earned premiums entitled thereto, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 1st day of May next.

THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the issue of 1869, and FIFTY PER CENT of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 9th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be presented at the time of payment and cancelled to that extent.

By order of the Board.

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Stewart Brown, Edward Kaupé,
 Stephen Johnson, Henry Oelrichs,
 Arthur Leary, James R. Smith,
 Henry Meyer, George Mosle,
 Edward H. K. Lyman, Gustave H. Kissel,
 George Moke, Gerhard Janssen,
 E. V. Theband, William Paxson,
 Francis Hathaway, John H. Earle,
 Lloyd Aspinwall, Francis Skiddy,
 E. P. Fabbri, Charles Lamson,
 JOHN H. LYELL, President,
 THEO. B. BLEECKER, Jr., Vice-President.

For the convenience of its customers this Company have made arrangements to issue policies and certificates payable in London at the Banking House of Messrs. DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

Miscellaneous.

Queen Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,893,226
 PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$1,432,810
 Special Fund of \$200,000
 Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.
 UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 117 BROADWAY, N. Y.
 GEORGE ADLARD, Manager
 WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND Mercantile Insurance Co

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
 PAID UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUND
 \$14,044,635 31 IN GOLD.
 UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,
 50 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
 EZRA WHITE, Associate Manager
 T. C. ALLYN, Assistant Manager
 CHAS. E. WHITE, Assistant Manager.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.
 Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000.
 Geo. M. COIT, Sec'y. GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't
 PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.
 Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.
 D. W. C. SKILTON, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres
 Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.
 WHITE ALLYN & CO., Agents,
 NO. 50 WILLIAM STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF LUTHER KOUNTZE,

52 Wall Street, New York.
 Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at FOUR PER CENT per annum.
 Collections made throughout the United States, the British Provinces and Europe.
 Governments Securities bought and sold.

H. C. HARDY & SON,

No. 4 Wall Street, New York.
 Execute orders at the New York Stock, Government and Gold Exchanges, in person, and transact a General Banking, Exchange, and Brokerage Business.

MUNROE & Co., AMERICAN BANKERS.

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
 JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
 NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
 Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Exchange on Paris.

RIDER & CORTIS, 73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to
 SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, AND ABM. BELI SONS.
 Sterling Exchange business. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.
 Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange, and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts of the United States

STOKER, TAYLOR & Co., BANKERS.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
 Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, etc.
 STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
 COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

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.
 Master to WM. H. COX, Esq., Cashier, Mechanics National Bank.

Bankers and Brokers.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,
 No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
 Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, the Bonds of the Central and Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
 28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
 Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold Bought and Sold exclusively on commission.
 Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.
 REFERENCES:
 J. H. FONDA, Pres. National Mech. Banking Ass. N Y
 C. B. BLAIE, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank Chicago.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,
 No. 94 BROADWAY & No. 6 WALL STREET.
 DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.
 Interest allowed upon deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to Check at Sight. Gold loaned Merchants and Bankers upon favorable terms.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
 No. 14 WALL STREET

J. M. WEITH, GEO. ARENT'S

J. M. Weith & Arents,

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,
 DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,
 NO. 9 NEW STREET.
 Loans Negotiated.

Lounsbury & Fanshawe,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
 Government Securities,
 Gold and Foreign Exchange.
 RICHARD P. LOUNSBURY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,
 Bankers and Commission Merchants,
 NO. 44 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 deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco, &c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondents. Messrs. K. GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1869.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec., 1868..... \$6,782,969 82
 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1868..... 2,563,002 86
 Total amount of marine premiums.... \$9,345,972 11

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.
 Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868... \$6,807,970 68
 Losses paid during the same period..... \$3,081,080 49

Reports of premiums and expenses..... \$1,383,230 61

The Company has the following assets, viz.:
 United States and State of New York stock, city bank and other stocks... \$7,587,456 00
 Loans secured by stocks and otherwise..... 2,214,100 00
 Real estate and bonds and mortgages 210,000 00
 Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 290,530 03
 Premium notes and bills receivable... 2,953,267 58
 Cash in bank..... 405,548 86
 Total amount of assets..... \$13,660,881 39

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representative on and after Tuesday the Second of February next.

The outstanding 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, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A Dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| J. D. Jones, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr. |
| Charles Dennis, | C. A. Hand, |
| W. H. H. Moore, | James Low, |
| Henry Coit, | B. J. Howland, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Benj. Babcock, |
| Lewis Curtis, | Robert B. Minturn, |
| Charles H. Russell, | Gordon W. Burnham |
| Lowell Holbrook, | Frederick Chauncey |
| R. Warren Weston, | R. L. Taylor, |
| Royal Phelps, | Geo S. Stephenson, |
| Caleb Barstow, | William H. Webb, |
| A. P. Pillot, | Paul Spofford, |
| William E. Dodge, | Sheppard Gandy, |
| David Lane, | Francis Skiddy, |
| James Bryco, | Charles P. Burdett, |
| Daniel S. Miller, | Robert O. Ferguson, |
| Wm. Sturgis, | Samuel G. Ward, |
| Henry K. Bogert, | William E. Burns, |
| Dennis Perkins, | Samuel L. Mitchell, |
| | James G. De Forest. |

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice Pres't.

PRICES CURRENT.

The Duties on Foreign Imports were published in the CHRONICLE of August 14.

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BEE SWAX, BONES, BREADSTUFFS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COCOA, COFFEE, COPPER, CORKS, COTTON, DRUGS AND DYES, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, and SPIRITS. Each entry includes a description, quantity, and price.

Table listing various commodities such as Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, Oil vitriol, Opium, Turkey gold, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, China, Sago, pearly, Salaratus, Sal ammoniac, ref., Sal soda, New'le, ref. g'd, Sarsaparilla, H. g'd, in b'd, Sarsaparilla, Mex., Seneca root, Senna, Alexandria, Senna, East India, Shell lac, Soda ash (80 p. c.), gold, Sugar lead, W'c, Sulp. quinine, Am., oz, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, gold, Tapioca, Verdigris, dry & ex. dry, Vitriol, blue, DUCK, Ravens, light, Ravens, heavy, Scotch, G'ck, No. 1, yd, Cotton, No. 1, DYE WOODS, Camwood, gold, Fustic, Cuba, Fustic, Tampico, Fustic, Jamaica, Fustic, Savanilla, Fustic, Maracabo, Logwood, Laguna, Logwood, Campeachy, Logwood, Honduras, Logwood, Tabasco, Logwood, St. Domin., cur, Logwood, Jamaica, cur, Limawood, cur, Barwood, cur, Sapanwood, Manila, cur, FISH, Dry cod, Pickled scale, Pickled cod, Mackerel, No. 1, shore, Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, Mackerel, No. 2, new, Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax, Mac'el, No. 3, Mass., large, Mackerel, shore, No. 2, Mac'el, No. 3, Mass., med, Salmon, pickled, No. 1, Salmon, pickled, tce, Herring, scaled, Herring, No. 1, Herring, pickled, FLAX, North River, FRUITS, See special report, GROCERIES, See special report, GUNNY BAGS, Calcutta, light & h'vy, p. c, GUNNY CLOTH, Calcutta standard, yard, GUNPOWDER, Blasting (B), Shipping and mining, Kentucky rifle, Meal, Deer, Sporting, in 1 b canis'trs, HAIR, Rio Grande, mix'd, Buenos Ayres, mixed, Hog, Western, unwash, cur, HAY, North River, in bales, for shipping, HERM, American dressed, American undressed, Russia, clean, Italian, Manila, Sisal, Tampico, Jute, HIDES, Dry Hides, Buenos Ayres, gold, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, San Juan, Matamoras, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Bogota, Porto Cabello, Maracabo, Truxillo, Bahia, Rio Hache, Curacao, Port au Platt, Texas, Western, Dry Salted Hides, Chill, Payta, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, Matamoras, Maracabo, Savanilla, Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, gold, Rio Grande, California, Para, New Orleans, City s'lter trim, & cured, Upper Leather Stock, B. A. & Rio gr. kip, Minas, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, Zanzibar, East India Stock, Calcut. city s'lter, gold, Calcutta, dead green, Calcutta, buffalo, Manila & Bat. buff, HONEY, Cuba (duty p'd) gold, HOPS, Crop of 1868, Crop of 1867, Bavarian, HORNS, Ox, Rio Grande, C, Ox, American,

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, and SPIRITS. Each entry includes a description, quantity, and price.

Table listing various commodities such as Naptha, refn., Residuum, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT PETRE, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, WOOL, and ZINC. Each entry includes a description, quantity, and price.

Table listing shipping information under the heading 'FREIGHTS'. It includes columns for 'STEAM' and 'SAIL' with sub-columns for 'To LIVERPOOL', 'To MELBOURNE', and 'To SAN FRANCISCO'. It details various goods and their shipping costs.

Dry Goods.

N.B.FALCONER & CO

IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY

British Dress Goods,

VELVETS, VELVETRENS,
Umbrella Alpacas and Gingham, &c.,
NO. 217 CHURCH STREET,
Between Walker and Lispenard.

Miscellaneous.

FOR BOSTON DAILY.

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP CO'S
OUTSIDE LINE OF

Neptune Steamers,

COMPRISING

NEPTUNE, NEREUS and GLAUCUS,
2,000 Tons Each,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS

AND

Asland, Wm. P. Clyde and P. Sandford
1,000 Tons Each,

SAILING ON INTERMEDIATE DAYS.

From **PIER 11 N. R., at 5 P. M.**

Connecting at Boston with Fitchburg, Boston and
Lowell, Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroad, and
in New York with the Erie Railway. Freights taken
and through rates given to and from all points on the
above Roads and their connections. No charge for
Wharfrage in Boston.

WM. P. CLYDE,
Genl. Supt. and Agent, Pier 11 N.R.
H. M. WHITNEY, Agent, Central Battery Wharfs,
Boston.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

153 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

MEDITERRANEAN GOODS.

J. SCHNITZER,

33 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.

Offer for sale

Liquorice Stick and Paste.

Wools of every descriptions.

Gums " "

Opium and Persian Berries.

Canary and Hemp Seed,

Figs, Raisins, Boxwood,

Otto Roses, &c

ABM. MILLS

E. J. SHIPMAN

MILLS & SHIPMAN,

WOOL BROKERS,

NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We are prepared to make cash advances upon Wool,
on the spot or in transit.

Insurance.

The Liverpool & Lon-
don & Globe Ins. Co.

Assets Gold, \$17,690,390

Assets in the

U. States 2,000,000

45 William St.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

NAYLOR & CO.,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
99 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th stree

CAST STEEL RAILS,

CAST STEEL TYRES,

Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
Railway Use.

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.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Nos. 77 & 83 Liberty Street,

Corner Broadway, New York.

Palm and Ornamental Iron Works of all kinds for
Buildings.

Danas & Litchfield,

18 William Street, New York.

Railroad Iron,
Street Rails and Light T
Rails for Mines.

OLD RAILS AND SCRAP PURCHAS-
ED AND SOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

BURDON SPIKES.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

M. BAIRD & Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

All work accurately fitted to gauges and thorough
ly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship,
Finish, and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

MATTHEW BAIRD. GEO. BURNHAM. CHAS. T. PARRY

Thomas J. Pope & Bro.

METALS.

202 PEARL STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK

IRON. IRON. IRON

Wm. D. McGowan,

IRON BROKER.

73 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron Cotton Ties.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in New York, for the
sale and distribution of the

ARROWTIE AND SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIES.

Manufactured by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool, respect-
fully solicit orders for delivery in New York or other
ports in the United States, or at Liverpool.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,

80 BEAVER STREET.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

EXTRA QUALITIES OF

AMERICAN & FOREIGN

BAR IRON,

Including all the usual sizes and shapes of
ULSTER IRON.

In lots to suit purchasers,

EGLESTON BROTHERS & CO.,

Successors to Eggeston, Battell & Co.,

166 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Norway and Swedes Iron

WM. JESSOP & SONS,

Importers of Norway & Swedes Iron, including **(L)**
UB, AB, SF, and other brands, which they
offer for sale at 91 and 93 John street, New York
and 133 and 135 Federal street, Boston.
They have also in stock their usual supply of every
description of bar and Sheet Steel.

GILEAD A. SMITH,

Bartholomew House, opposite Bank
of England.
LONDON, E. C.

Railroad Iron,
Old Rails,
Bessemer Rails, &c.

U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES NEGOTIATE.

Correspondents in America:

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., New York, Messrs. JAY
COOKE & Co., Washington, Messrs. E. W. CLARKE
& Co., Philadelphia, Mr. J. EDGAR THOMSON, Phila-
delphia

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,

58 Old Broad Street, London.

AND

69 & 71 Broadway, New York,

Negotiate in Europe and America every description of

TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, STATE,

AND

Railroad Bonds,

For Railroad Companies and Contractors in connec-
tion with the purchase and sale of both Foreign and
American

RAILROAD IRON

AND EQUIPMENTS.

To Railroad Companies.

We beg to call the attention of Managers of Rail-
ways and Contractors throughout the United States
and Canada to our superior facilities for executing
orders at manufacturers prices, for all descriptions of
both AMERICAN and FOREIGN

Railroad Iron.

We are always in a position to furnish all sizes, pat-
terns and weight of rail for both steam and horse
roads, and in any quantities desired either for IMME-
DIATE OR REMOTE delivery, at any port in the
United States or Canada and always at the very lowest
current market prices. We are also prepared to sup-
ply

Bessemer Steel Rails,

of American and Foreign manufacture, rolled to any
desired pattern and weight for final yard and of
approved lengths. Contracts for both IRON AND
STEEL RAILS will be made payable in United States
currency for America, and in either currency or gold
(at the option of the buyer) for Foreign; when desired,
we will contract to supply roads with their
monthly or yearly requirements of STEEL OR IRON
RAILS, taking their

OLD RAILS IN TRADE FOR NEW

furnished, receiving the difference in cash, and allow-
ing the highest market price for their Old Rails, and,
if necessary, receiving the latter after the delivery of
the New Rails.

Orders for Foreign Rails, both Steel and Iron, will
be taken for transmission by Mail or through the cable
to our

LONDON HOUSE,
58 OLD BROAD STREET,

for execution at a fixed price in Sterling or on com-
mission at the current market price abroad when the
order is received in London; shipments to be made
at stated periods to ports in America and at the low-
est possible rates of freight. Address

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,

69 & 71 Broadway, New York.