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In this city.

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The Wall Street Troubles.

The excitement in Wall street during the past week recalls some of the most exciting periods of the speculative inflation of 1863 and 1864, and was due in part to a similar set of causes, one of the chief differences being the greater amount of capital wielded by the opposing cliques of veteran speculators, and the skill, boldness and experience with which the fight is now carried on. On another page the break-down in the gold room, and the false, feverish movements of the stock market, are faithfully and fully recorded, and it is not our present purpose to refer them in further detail. We choose rather to point out such of the phenomena of this violent financial gale, as may serve to forecast the future. And in the first place it is evident from the sudden way in which gold fell when the Government sale of four millions of gold for to-day was announced, that the theory is quite correct which ascribes the late rise in the gold premium to speculative combinations. This is reassuring. For if the advance had been due to a radical unsoundness in the financial situation, as some persons surmised, no such severe reaction could have occurred. We do not undertake to say whether the price of gold has ruled too low or too high during the past few months, or whether a gradual, moderate movement might not have been sustained. But the violent spasms of Thursday and Friday had no connection with such healthful oscillations of the natural forces which act on the gold premium. These eccentric movements are the product, as every one knows, of causes purely artificial, and offer no indication whatever of what we may expect to see from the gold premium machinery is in a critical condition, or that there is any real foundation for the fears of a revolution, which some of the croakers have been of late indulging. If we were so disposed we might even go further and maintain that the facts rather illustrate the soundness and strength of our financial position, for it is not a little gratifying that there have been but few failures of importance in Wall street notwithstanding the heavy losses which certain parties must have sustained.

The most important questions, however, for our present purpose relate to the condition of the money market. The high rates which have been paid for carrying gold and railroad shares of late have tended to give an uncertain and feverish aspect to the money market, and have prevented our commercial houses from obtaining at bank the accommodation which they have been used to on easy terms. Besides this the scarcity of small notes and the growing demand for currency for shipment to the interior, have tended to embarrass the money market and to produce anxiety among our banks. Moreover, the cliques hold large sums of money on deposit at some of the banks, and by shifting their deposits from one place of deposit to another, they have been able to derange the banking machinery, and thus to produce perturbation in the money circles. If to these causes of trouble we add the depletion of loanable funds by the conversion of floating capital into fixed forms, we shall see abundant reason to congratulate ourselves that the recent effects of the artificial spasms and speculative manipulations have not been much more severe.

With regard to the future, the prospect, as we show in a subsequent article, is also satisfactory. The new currency will be ready for issue next week, and, if Mr. Boutwell is well pressed by the presentation of the bank clearing house certificates, he has his lawful reserve to fall back upon, although it will not, in all probability, be needful for him to use it. Secondly, the interior demand for currency will probably be less extensive than usual, as both the South and the West are richer and better able to move their crops than formerly without depending on long and large supplies of currency from the metropolitan centres. Indeed the swift railroad transportation, and the free use of the telegraph, have tended, with other causes, to economise materially the use for currency in moving our products to the sea-board. With these facts before us, it is impossible not to see that, if artificial means are not employed to make mischief, there is nothing in the money market to awaken serious apprehension, nothing to prevent
the development of the lively fall business to which almost every body seems to have been looking forward with certainty.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat what we have frequently said of late, that the CHRONICLE has no sympathy whatever with that class of financial reasoners who are urging, as a remedy for apprehended financial troubles, that Congress should legalize an addition to our paper currency. Such an addition, either by printing new greenbacks or by authorizing new bank notes, could not fail to work mischief. The money market does not need to be relieved by any such questionable expedients, for in the absence of any artificial and speculative disturbance, there is very little doubt that we shall be preserved from monetary stringency by the operation of natural causes and by them alone.

**THE DERANGEMENT OF THE MONEY MARKET.**

Wall Street is seized with another of those periodic panics which have been so common for the last five years. The peculiarities in the present excitement is the difficulty of tracing it to an adequate and reasonable cause. Perhaps, all panics are more or less unreasoning and unreasonable; but in most cases there is some obvious controlling fact or condition which excites distrust and induces the surrender of prudence to a blind caution. In this case it is difficult to trace any such cause for demoralization, and we think it is high time for each of us to sit down calmly and ask what it is which has given rise to the existing alarm. The present condition of affairs is grave enough to call for earnest thought, and especially on the part of those controlling the use of Wall street capital. Within a few days we have seen Government bonds decline 2 3@ per cent, and a fall in the stocks, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent; the gold premium has fluctuated wildly in response to no legitimate influences; the speculation in gold has so deranged the foreign exchanges that sterling bills have fallen very far below par, which has acted as a severe obstruction to the export trade of the country. These derangements have produced timidity among money lenders to such an extent that the late prosecutions for violations of the usury laws have been wholly forgotten, and borrowers upon stocks have paid 1½ and 2½ per cent for the use of money for one day, while holders of gold have had to pay as much as 3 ½ per cent for having it cared; and commercial borrowers have found it almost impossible to get their paper discounted, even at the extraordinary rate of 12 per cent for the best name.

What is there to really justify this condition of things? An uneasy feeling began to show itself about the middle of August, growing out of the prospects of the money market; and this uneasiness has since been fanned into a feverish apprehension by the movements of reckless speculators. The course of monetary movements, however, has not been such as to confirm these apprehensions, nor yet to justify expectations of any future extreme stringency arising from legitimate causes. It is true, the autumn opened with an unusually low state of the lawful money reserve of the banks; and that the ample crops foreshadowed the probability of a large demand for money from the agricultural sections; and, also, that large amounts of currency were actually sent to the West during August and the early part of this month. But, fortunately for the local money market as it was unfortunate for the West, the cancellation of large amounts of the smaller denominations of legal tender by the Treasury, for some weeks before it was able to replace them by new notes, caused an extreme scarcity of small notes; the result being to curtail the shipments of currency for moving the grain and cotton crops, for which purpose small currency is especially required. The drain of legal tenders from the Banks has thus been accidentally arrested; and, but for speculative derangements, there is good reason to believe that money would have been readily attainable on call at 7 ¼ per cent. It is to be noted, however, that this check upon Western remittances has not prevented nor yet materially retarded the moving of the crops. By one expedient or another the produce has been transferred from the farmer to the dealer, and the transfer being effected, the currency which the West has failed to procure is not likely to be required at a later period. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves that the principal difficulty connected with the fall money market has been already surmounted.

There yet remains the currency wants of the South to be provided for. As to the volume of this demand, there is much diversity of opinion. On the one hand, it is said that the South has returned little of the large amount of money sent there for the moving of the last crop, and that the increased amount of circulation thus in their possession will be available for the transfer of cotton from the grower to the merchant, leaving little to be required from the North. On the other hand, while it is admitted that the currency sent there last year has been retained, yet it is held that the money is strictly hoarded among the planters and laborers and, therefore, cannot be available for moving the cotton crop. Perhaps the truth is halfway between these extreme views; and if so, the demand upon the South for currency would be less than last fall. Sufficient importance does not seem to be attached to the fact that credit operations between the North and South have lately been much extended. The growth of confidence between the sections has given currency to Northern credits at the South, and private notes will now perform some of the functions in moving the cotton crop in which, until recently, currency was required. Upon the whole, then, there is no obvious reason for anticipating a heavy drain of currency to the South.

How is the banking movement likely to be affected in other respects? A part of the benefit anticipated from the issue of new small legal tender, which are expected from the printers next month, will be neutralized, since the Treasury will pay them out in great part in lieu of the larger denominations in which its disbursements are now almost exclusively made. It is, however, a material fact that we have semiofficial assurances that the Treasury Department will not only avoid any hoarding of currency, but will also keep down its currency balance to the lowest possible working point; while all know that the re-issue of these small active notes will, during the active fall business, impart a greater degree of expansion to the currency than twice the amount of large notes. We may also calculate upon the specie portion of the lawful money reserve of the banks being well sustained. The Secretary of the Treasury has offered to pay the November coupons on presentation; which will tend to bring a certain amount of gold upon the market. The condition of the foreign exchanges is such as to invite the importation of specie from Europe, some considerable shipments having been already made at London for this port; while foreign bankers show a disposition to export bonds, pending the present depression of the New York market below those of London and Frankfurt, which still further tends to promote the shipment of gold to this side; and in November a steady stream of coin will flow out of the Treasury in payment of the interest upon registered bonds and of such coupons as may not have been paid before maturity. Should the Secretary of the Treasury deem it prudent, under the exigencies of the current gold speculation, to increase his sales of gold for bonds—a course deemed by many not improbable—we should have from that source also an augmented supply of this form of

* * *

Since the above was written, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the sale of $4,000,000 of gold for bonds.

[September 25, 1869.]
lawful money. Our cotton, too, is coming in very rapidly at the ports, and the low condition of the stock in Europe will make it necessary that the exports be early and upon a large scale. So also the shipments to foreign ports of breadstuffs, before the close of navigation, appear likely to run much beyond the average. These facts lend increased confidence to the expectation held by many that, before the close of the year, the foreign exchanges may favor a free shipment of specie to this country. Upon the whole, then, there seems to be a reasonable probability that, while the legal tenders in the banks may not be drained to a dangerously low point, the specie portion of the reserve may stand higher than usual, and this consideration obviously favors a steady banking movement.

The question next arises, what is likely to be the local demand upon the banks for accommodation? The late excessive rates of discount, and the anticipation of high rates, which for some weeks have been entertained, have caused the merchants to transact their business to a larger extent than usual upon cash and short credits; so that their wants are, we are led to suppose unusually, moderate. Then, too, the aggregate value of stocks being carried upon the market, has been reduced by many millions, through the decline in prices within the last few days, so far diminishing the amount of loans required upon stock collaterals. Furthermore, the immense exportation of bonds and stocks, within the last 12 months, and the purchase of nearly 50 millions of five-twentieths by the Government, since last March, must have more or less reduced the amount of securities being carried in this and other large cities. What we have said relative to the early and rapid exportation of cotton and breadstuffs countenances the expectation that the local stocks of those products to be carried upon this market, for the next few weeks, will not be large.

Upon the whole, then, it is difficult to find any reasonable ground for expecting that there will be any heavy demand upon the banks for loans or discounts. Putting together all the foregoing considerations relative to currency and banking movements, we are at a loss to conceive of any adequate grounds for the prevailing distrust and the gloomy prophecies of our anxious panic-makers. On the contrary, the situation and the prospect warrant a hopeful view of the future. And if there be no dangers ahead in the money market, where is the cause of alarm to be sought? Not in the intrinsic value of securities; for, with the earnings for the current year, and the large crops of grain to be moved, there is no question as to the ability of our roads to pay good dividends. Not in the course of public finances; for with abounding revenues, diminishing expenditures and a rapid reduction of the debt, everything is calculated to inspire confidence. Not in the general trade of the country; for the crops of all sections are abundant, and the exportable surplus is likely to realize a larger aggregate value than for many years past, while the local demand for goods, from every part of the country, is such as to indicate a prosperous condition of business. We repeat, then, that the prevailing panic is without warrant in reason or fact.

THE CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

In view of the condition of labor in the 'South, both present and prospective, it is evident that, if the supply of cotton from this country is to be materially increased within the next few years, this result must be accomplished through greater carefulness and economy in the management of labor and the cultivation of the land. In a former paper we discussed the labor question; but the importance of thoroughly and properly preparing the soil is no less evident.

Before the war the upland cotton fields were year after year "cropped" under a system of superficial cultivation, and

it is only because of the slow exhaustive nature of the cotton plant and the great natural fertility of the cotton belt, that these lands were not completely exhausted long ago. Fortunately, however, the cotton fibre, which should alone be removed from the plantation on which it grows, absorbs but six and one-half pounds per acre of the mineral properties of the soil, calculating the yield at one half to the acre. In comparison with wheat, which absorbs 17-65 pounds to the acre, potatoes, which absorb 163 pounds, or beets, which require 458 pounds of the most valuable properties of the soil, it will be seen that the amount taken up by the cotton fibre is small; but even with this slow exhaustion of these necessary mineral elements, the time has come when the use of fertilizers to restore the land to its original fertility is imperatively required. Even in the rich bottom lands, where as much as two or two and one-half bales have been raised to the acre, and with little or no cultivation, the custom of forever taking away from and never returning anything to the soil, must ultimately impoverish it. These facts are becoming more and more evident to planters throughout the South, and during the past year fertilizers have been more extensively used than ever before. On account of the peculiar properties of some of these manures, however, it is said that, during the excessively dry summer we have had, injury has resulted rather than benefit. But where this has happened, we think it may be traced to the properties of the fertilizer, and is certainly no argument against the scientific cultivation of the soil. To understand then what are the best fertilizers, requires a careful study of the nature of the cotton plant and of the manures generally in use obtainable at a price which will enable the planter to apply them freely to his land.

The requirements of cotton may, of course, be correctly determined by ascertaining what are its constituent parts. An analysis of the fibre shows that 100 pounds of cotton lint contain one and three-quarter pounds of mineral matter in the following proportions: Potash, 41.8 per cent; Lime, 19.8 per cent; Magnesia, 11.2; Chlorine, 7.8; Phosphoric Acid, 6.4; Soda, 6.1; Sulphuric Acid, 4.2; Oxide of Iron, 2.4; Silica, 2. It is evident, therefore, that manure, to be thoroughly adapted to cotton, must contain these properties in a soluble condition. The most important are potash, lime, magnesia, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, all of which are essential, and, when lacking, must be supplied to the soil. These necessary ingredients may be found most readily in the following available manures: cotton seed, natural phosphates, guano, super-phosphate, bone dust, ashes, salt, stable manure, lime, and land plaster. By far the most valuable of these is cotton seed, which contains the same mineral properties as the lint, and in much larger quantities. As there are 300 pounds of seed to 100 of the lint, the mineral matter abstracted by the plant can be returned to it through the seed, which contains the bulk of that taken up during the growth. The usual mode of preparing the seed for manure is to put it in a water-tight basin prepared in the ground and leave it to rot in the weather. After it is thoroughly decomposed it can be used for grain, corn, or cotton, and if mixed with bone dust, gypsum, or any good mineral fertilizer, it becomes very rich. This manure is in general use through the uplands, but the modes of preparing it are often wasteful and injurious to deprive the planter of much of the profit and advantage that would otherwise result. Experience has proved, however, that cotton seed, mixed with bone dust, stable manure, manure, or gypsum, will greatly improve the soil and increase the yield of cotton. It is essential, also, that the planters take better care of stable manure, which is valuable on any kind of soil and for any kind of crop. The barnyard is a thing hitherto almost unknown in the South, and the rich beds of manure which the
Northern farmer accumulates from year to year, are seldom or never seen on the Southern plantations. It is also essential that the black mulch from the swamps shall be more generally employed. The character of the soil of the cotton belt is, in great part, light and sandy, and, with but few exceptions, needs stiffening. Many sections abound in swamps, where the richest kind of vegetable mould can be procured in unlimited quantities, and a few enterprising planters are already beginning to avail themselves of this cheap fertilizer with profit to themselves and advantage to the soil under cultivation.

Among the available mineral fertilizers, the cheapest and, in some respects, the best are the natural phosphates from the Ashley, Cooper and Wando river regions of South Carolina. The Ashley beds, which were the first discovered, are the most extensive and valuable. These deposits extend over a surface of several miles square; the strata generally lying within two feet of the surface in a light soil, and being quite accessible from their proximity to the Ashley river and the Charleston market. The analysis of these phosphates show them to contain lime, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, but no alkali, which must be supplied when used on land not already containing it in sufficient quantities. In this respect it resembles guano, and should, therefore, be mixed with other fertilizers supplying silica and potash, which are rapidly exhausted from the soil when guano is used alone. The alkali and chlorine may be imported to the soil by the use of common salt and ashes, thus making a fertilizer as nearly perfect as possible; but owing to the present high price of salt, it is in most instances placed beyond the reach of the planter. It is possible that the lately discovered "potash-salts" of Germany will soon be introduced into this country, and as we suppose it is not covered by the tariff, it may be obtained at a price which will place them within reach of every Southern planter.

In treating of the subject of manures and fertilizers, however, it is necessary to bear in mind the difficulties in the way of generally distributing phosphates, guano and other commercial fertilizers throughout the cotton country. The railroads are comparatively few in number, and on such as are now in operation the rates are high and facilities for freight transportation extremely limited. In view of this fact, it is necessary that a large proportion of the planters, whose lands are distant from railroads or navigable rivers, should depend mainly on such manure as they can make on their farms or procure from the swamps. Both of these have been in former years quite generally neglected, although they should be regarded as a main dependence. An eminent chemist, of extensive experience and observation in the cotton States, has given it as his opinion that the black muck of the swamps, which can be procured anywhere in the South for the cost of carting it a short distance, possesses many of the elements most needed to improve the character and stimulate the fertility of the light Southern soil. With a proper system of drainage, thousands of acres of this rich mould might be made available for fertilizing purposes.

Under the old system of labor existing before the war, the method of cultivation adopted was, as a general rule, wasteful and ineffective. In but few instances did the proprietors of the soil know or care much about the practical management of the plantation, preferring to leave it to irresponsible overseers, whose interest it was to get the largest possible crops with the least trouble to themselves. As a consequence, but few improvements were made in farming implements or machinery, and everything was of the most primitive and inferior description. A wretched system of surface culture was followed year after year, and the land, rapidly exhausted, was abandoned for new soil as soon as it ceased to yield profitably; mulching was seldom resorted to; subsoil plows were unknown; and little effort was made to improve the quality of the lint by experiments with seed imported from foreign countries or procured from other sections of the South, as has been done with wheat and other cereals in the Northern States. Under the present condition of affairs, however, the necessity of economizing labor has compelled the planters to farm on very different principles, and to make the yield as large as possible from the limited area now under cultivation. Experience has shown that cotton, like all other products of the soil, thrives best when cultivated most carefully. All lands in which it is planted must be sub-soiled to the depth of eighteen inches, at least. By follow planting and careful cultivation it has been found that the fruit on the plant can be largely increased. In a word, experience has shown that the size of the cotton plant and the number of pods it holds is in direct proportion to the richness of the soil and the care with which it is cultivated, and hence with our limited labor supply the extent of our crop for the next few years must depend very much upon careful cultivation.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The annual report to the stockholders of this Company for the year ending June 30, 1869, has just been issued, and is a very complete document, not alone interesting to stockholders of the Company, but to the public generally, as a brief history of the Telegraph in the United States.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY.

The Western Union Telegraph Company was originally organized as the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company, on the 1st of April, 1851, for the purpose of building a line from Buffalo, N. Y., to St. Louis, Mo.

By numerous purchases and consolidations of lines throughout the country which have been going on almost uninterruptedly for nearly a score of years, a complete unification of the great majority of the telegraph lines in the United States has been the result, and rendered the system the most extensive and efficient in the world.

THE EXTENT OF THE WESTERN UNION LINES.

The territory now occupied by the lines of this company embraces almost the entire civilized portion of the continent of North America. On the eastern coast our lines extend from Plaistow Cove, on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, to Indiana, on the Gulf of Mexico; and from the western coast from Los Angeles, California, to the fisheries on the Kiskiyou River, 800 miles north of New Westminster, British Columbia. They reach across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and embrace every State and Territory in the Union but Missouri, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

We have a direct connection through those in Newfoundland, Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and New Mexico, and with the Atlantic and Cuba Cable.

[We are informed that since the preparation of this report the Company has purchased the lines and property of the "Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company" of California, for which it paid $115,000. This purchase was made because the Company needed the material to enable it to meet the demands for telegraph facilities guarded a fair value, being about 45 per cent less than the original cost. By this purchase the Western Company has acquired about 300 miles additional of line, and about 1,000 miles additional of wire.

The Atlantic and Pacific States Company, we believe, was organized about two years since; it had expended in the construction of lines about $920,000 in gold.—En. Chronicle.]

BE ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM.

Among the most important lines which have been or are now being rebuilt, is that extending from Omaha to San Francisco.

The opening of the Pacific Railroads has fortunately remedied the difficulties from Iowa, and the line is transferred from the old route to the railroads as fast as possible. Within the past year the new lines have been completed over the entire length of the Union Pacific road from Omaha, Nebraska, to Promontory Summit, Utah, a distance of 1,500 miles; and over the Central Pacific road from Sacramento, California, to Elko, Nevada, a distance of 466 miles. Nearly all the poles are distributed for the construction of the line over the intervening section between Promontory Summit and Elko, a distance of 220 miles, and it will be completed during the present season.

The following table gives the aggregate amount of line which has been constructed and reconstructed during the past three years, showing it to be more than 20 per cent of the entire extent of line belonging to the company:
The capital of the company at its organization in April, 1861, was $650,000. For more than seven years it has divided so much of its surplus earnings as to devote the earnings of the company as a whole to the purchase of additional lines. In the last ten years, the amount of its earnings has increased in the proportion of about ten to one, and in the eleven years which have intervened there have been consigned to dividends on capital stock. The company has been divided into two classes of stock—first, the convertible stock, now held in the keeping of the stockholders; and secondly, the non-convertible stock, which may be disposed of at the pleasure of the stockholders. The value of the two classes of stock has increased at the ratio of about ten to one since the year 1861.

The bond debt of the Western Union Company was begun in 1864, by the issue of $2,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, the purpose of which was the purchase of the control of the stock of the California State Telegraph Company, and for the construction of new lines. These bonds were refinanced in 1867 by the issue of $3,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, which were issued at par, with an interest of $11,000,000, and were subsequently traded upon favorable terms in the acquisition of other telegraph lines to the extent of $2,115,200, and on the 11th of May, 1868, made a stock dividend of $100 per share, thus increasing the capital to $31,500,000.

It has since been increased as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From July 1, 1868, to April 1, 1869</td>
<td>$1,238,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1, 1871, to April 1, 1872</td>
<td>$1,250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bonds issued in 1864 became due in May, 1866, and May, 1867, and were paid partly from the net earnings of the company. One dividend was passed before it was deemed prudent, in the then existing state of financial affairs, to appropriate the earnings to the payment of the $340,690 of bonds maturing in May, 1867, rather than to the purchase of additional lines and the contemplated negotiation of a new loan with which to meet the maturing debt.

The greater portion of the debt of the company was incurred in the purchase of the stock of the California State Telegraph Company, and in the acquisition of its lines, owing mainly to the purchase of the Russian line at the mouth of the Amur River, known as Collin's Overland Line to Europe, which was abandoned after the failure of the directors of the company, and the operation of the Atlantic Cable.

The lines of the Western Union Company are divided into the following classes:

1. Lines of Miles of Miles of Miles of
   Western Union Company. Miles of Western Union Company. Miles of
   Lines of Lines of Lines of
   Western Union Company. Western Union Company. Western Union Company.
   1. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of
   2. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of
   3. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of
   4. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of
   5. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of
   6. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of Western Union Company. Lines of

The increase of the lines of the Western Union Company by construction alone, during the past three years, exceeds by 1,116 miles the total amount of lines belonging to all the rival organizations in the United States and the British Provinces, the proportion belonging to all rival organizations is about ten per cent and of wire and stations about seven per cent.

The CHRONICLE.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.
The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Sept. 29, 1869. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Redeeming Agent</th>
<th>New Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nearest of all the redemption agents of National Banks is the one held by the New York Bank of the National Bank of the Republic, Boston, approved in place of the National Bank of the United States, Boston, 1862, 1863, and 1864.
COTTON in stock: cotton imported, quantities have subsided. The trade of Manchester, for instance, is unsatisfactory, and with the last few days, additional, but small and important, failures have taken place.

There is, necessarily, much anxiety with regard to the future, and known the extent of the American and Indian cotton crop, greatly needed, and information on these points is eagerly sought after, for the impression is that in the event of larger crops than are now anticipated, some difficulties would arise in case the decline in the value of cotton should be heavier than is now expected. It may, however, be safely affirmed that with the exception of cotton and wool, the trade of the country is being conducted on a secure basis, and, consequently, no difficulties are apprehended.

The accounts received from India, this week, respecting the growing crop, are of unfavorable character. It is stated that the recent copious rains have had a most beneficial effect, and that a large area of land is under cultivation, a heavy crop is expected. Our two chief sources of supply promise well, and if during the present year the yield of cotton should be increased, and the trade commence to reflect a more satisfactory condition, the commercial position of the country may then be found to be comparatively faultless.

At Liverpool, this week, considerable quietness has prevailed.

The sales of cotton have not exceeded £50,000, and prices have receded to the extent of 2½ to 3½ per lb. The flatness of the Liverpool market has materially diminished the trade in Manchester, and both cotton and wool have given way in price. The following is a reliable report of the Liverpool cotton market:

The market has continued in a state of unmitigated dullness throughout the week, and reports from Manchester indicate a similar condition. Lately the cotton and cloth dealers have declined 1½ to 2½ per lb; during the last fortnight, and buyers have made a few more inquiries today, and it is possible that some sales may be made to customers who are prepared to accept low prices, a dull, imminent feeling has prevailed, and, in consequence, buyers have disposed of their goods. Hatters have both cotton and wool in abundance at moderate prices, but are not disposed to increase the amount of orders on hand, but there are some symptoms of stocks beginning to accumulate, and an increased degree of sales to expect. Some prices, rather than stock either yarn or cloth, have stopped a good deal of their machinery, and it is calculated that the production is being considerably curtailed.

The advices now coming to hand respecting the growing crop in America are much more favorable than those which have been received for a long time. Attention is drawn to the following account of the crop, and, presenting to appear, it now looks as if we shall have as much cotton available for consumption the present crop as the supply of stock at the close of last year. In America, there is a much more favorable prospect than we anticipated some weeks since; hence the present depressed condition in this market is due to an abundance of cotton and a great degree of embargo. Consumers are now solicited to let things take their course, and the real need of cotton is, as the reports from Liverpool prove, supplied. American growers have a much better choice of cotton to select from. The imports of East India cotton and wool have been reduced considerably, and豆瓣 samples are still unacted. The crops in the whole of the cotton-exporting countries have been sufficiently large, the crop, and it is found that there is a great absence of really fine cotton. But the crop has been secured in excellent condition—the advantage of which can be overstated. The wheat trade is in tone, which is a favorable feature, as it tends to bring production steadily if not freely forward before the winter months set in.

The wheat market has been rather firmer this week, in consequence, however, of an increased commercial demand, but with a revival of the inquiry for stock Exchange purposes. In the Stock Exchange, this week, there has been considerable excitement, and there have been large sales by speculators of all descriptions of foreign government securities. The consequence has been that prices have heavily declined. The disturbing causes are the indisposition of the French Emperor, and the panic on the Vienna bonds. Germany is understood to have effected very large sales of stock in the London market, and in consequence of these transactions a considerable amount will be sent away next week to complete the bargains. What will be the termination of the existing condition of things it is impossible to say, but it is quite evident that speculation has been overdone at Vienna, and on the Exchange—a crisis is considered imminent. The German banks have made of late large advances upon stocks, but these being called in, and being pressed to necessitate any withdrawals of importance from the Bank. Next week, about £350,000 will be received, and present appearance indicate that the whole will be sent away. There is a large supply of gold on passage from Australia, but that colony and Mexico are the only two sources that we can now depend upon. The United States have now ceased to remit to us in specie, and as the Exchange on London has fallen to 108½, as the cotton shipments will soon become
large, and as breadstuffs will be readily convertible in England during the present season, and at a remunerative price, there may be no
exports of specie of importance from New York for some time to come.
Money has evidently seen its lowest point, and it is very probable that an advantage will be had on bills before any weeks have elapsed.

The following are the present quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>3 mo., 6 mo., 9 mo., 12 mo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank minimum</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount houses</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the Continent the rates are rising. At Vienna it is now 6 per cent, and this is purely normal, for it is manifest that in a period of distress, such as now prevails, only a few very first-class and indisputable bills would be taken at that quotation. The average rate is, no doubt, much higher. A feature abroad, this week, is an advance of 1 per cent in the charge on bills, and of 2 per cent in the rate for advances upon securities, at St. Petersburg. This would seem to indicate that the panic has extended itself to Russia, not, however, in con

The borrowing of Russia for railway purposes of late years are too well known to need repetition, and it is not improbable that the Russian money market is feeling the effects of the panic which was pursued when the new loans were brought forward. It will now become interesting to notice what effect the increasing stringency in the value of money in Germany and Russia will have upon the markets of Western Europe. Possibly, the supply of bullion in the Bank of France will now begin to diminish, and, if so, money here may become considerably dearer. For with rising Paris gold, gold would be rapidly withdrawn from London.

The following are the quotations at the leading continental cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>3 mo.</th>
<th>6 mo.</th>
<th>9 mo.</th>
<th>12 mo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peters</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bills upon all continental cities, except Russia and Turin, have been sought after this week, owing to the tendency to improvement in the value of money abroad, and to the large sales of stock by continental speculators in the London market. The rates of exchange are rather less favorable to this country in consequence. With regard to the bullion market, there is a good inquiry for gold for export; but the silver market is rather quiet. A small parcel of gold, amounting to £20,000, has been sent to New York by the "Colorado." Annexed are the prices of bullion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bullion</th>
<th>3 mo.</th>
<th>6 mo.</th>
<th>9 mo.</th>
<th>12 mo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Gold</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Bonds</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Doubloons</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Gold coins</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Stock Exchange markets have, as stated above, been very excited this week, but they close with a calm appearance. Consols, however, are comparatively firm, and have not declined in value to any important extent. The average closing price for twenty English Exchanges, which, although suffering at one period of the week from the panic in Continental Government securities, have since recovered, and during the last few days the market has presented quite a firm appearance. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols, and of the principal American securities on each day of the week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Consols</th>
<th>U.S. 5-2%</th>
<th>U.S. 3-2%</th>
<th>England 1%</th>
<th>English 2%</th>
<th>English 3%</th>
<th>English 4%</th>
<th>English 5%</th>
<th>English 6-1/4%</th>
<th>English 6-3/4%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869-09-11</td>
<td>93.05</td>
<td>93.05</td>
<td>93.05</td>
<td>86.06</td>
<td>86.06</td>
<td>86.06</td>
<td>86.06</td>
<td>86.06</td>
<td>86.06</td>
<td>86.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 yard, compared with the four previous years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Consols</th>
<th>Bank rate</th>
<th>English wheat</th>
<th>Middling Upland cotton</th>
<th>No. 40 mule yard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869-09-11</td>
<td>93.05</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods, but an increase in general merchandise, the total being $6,038,565, against $6,997,579 last week, and $6,817,937 the previous week. The exports are $5,782,261 this week, against $3,174,362 last week, and $4,293,295 the previous week. The exports of cotton were the past week were 3,077 bales, against 478 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for the week, ending for (dry goods) September 17, and for (general merchandise) September 18.

**FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General merchandise</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General merchandise</th>
<th>Specie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$211,861</td>
<td>$3,289,429</td>
<td>$4,089,342</td>
<td>$142,173</td>
<td>$2,089,840</td>
<td>$4,689,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>$113,286,371</td>
<td>$210,754,200</td>
<td>$210,754,372</td>
<td>$107,873,206</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value of imports 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General merchandise</th>
<th>Specie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>$3,538,011</td>
<td>$1,396,000</td>
<td>$11,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$77,045,464</td>
<td>$16,984,306</td>
<td>$20,484,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland and Belgium</td>
<td>$26,545,328</td>
<td>$2,789,365</td>
<td>$1,725,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$16,532,380</td>
<td>$1,725,955</td>
<td>$12,848,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$2,199,990</td>
<td>$2,199,990</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Southern Europe</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indies</td>
<td>$62,000</td>
<td>$62,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>China and India</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$1,355,216</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Granada</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Guiana</td>
<td>$1,084,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Honduras</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other S. American ports</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
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The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 18, 1869.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gold</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 18, 1869, London, England</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
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**COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**

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September 25, 1866

The Chronicle.

397

completed by the first of January, 1872. These two southerly lines, when completed, will be connected with the New York & South Carolina; and the connection of the latter with the Western states, will become slowly, but inexorably, the traffic of your road. Besides this, it would give St. Louis a line shorter than the hundred and fifty miles to the Atlantic seaboard at Charleston or Savannah, than to any point on the Atlantic or New York, which must ultimately prove beneficial to the interests of the road.

Regulations are now pending between those representing the Winchester and Alabama Railroad and ourselves for the lease of that road for a term of years. Should the conditions be confirmed by the Legislation of Tennessee, we intend the interest to build, at once, a branch road from Fearn's Switch, six miles east of Huntsville, to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad line, connecting with the Huntsville and Alabama Railroad. This will not only give us the trade of some large counties in Tennessee, but also a connection via Dockr's and the Southern line of road to be built by the Central from Chattanooga to the south, by which we will have a short line from Grand Junction to Cincinnati as by any other route, and from any point east of Grand Junction on our road a shorter line than any other to Cincinnati. This we regard as promising to become one of our most valuable connections.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad is progressing, with indications of a completion within twelve months. This road is on the proposed line of the Southern Pacific route, and in connection with our line, will form the shortest and best thoroughfare from the eastern Atlantic seaboard cities to the Pacific coast, and its importance to us cannot be overestimated.

There is a line projected and being surveyed from Memphis via Jackson, Corinth, Columbus, Ky., and Corinth on the one hand, and via Memphis on the other, which will give us a short line from the grain markets of the West to the seaboard, before the Tennessee and Mississippi river bonds amount to only $3,914,012 in currency, per year, leaving a handsome surplus of earnings and above the payment of interest. Messrs. John J. Cisco & son, to Wall street, continue to fill orders for the bonds of the Company as will appear more fully by an advertisement on the fourth page of the Chronicle.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF COMPANY</th>
<th>PER CENT.</th>
<th>WEEK PAYABLE</th>
<th>STOCKS CLOSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Money Market.—The movements of money have been controlled mainly by the great gold speculation. The knowledge that the gold market was in the control of a few able and powerful speculators for a rise, and that the premium was liable any moment to be jumped at a figure that would endanger the solvency of many firms who were operating not only in gold but at the same time in stocks, has produced a feeling of uneasiness and extreme caution in relation to Wall street loans, and the result has been a great irregularity in the rates for money. On stocks, few loans have been made as high as 10 per cent, and if carried, from day to day, at rates varying from bidden to 25 per cent on miscellaneous stocks and 1½ per cent on New York Central. These extraordinary rates are not to be regarded as at all indicating any real scarcity of money, but purely as the result of a lack of confidence in the good faith of speculators and in the market price of collateral. Amid the panic condition of affairs, strong borrowers upon governments or other stable collaterals have found little difficulty in getting money at 7 per cent in currency.

The course of currency movements has not been such as to reduce the loanable resources of the banks. Large orders have been given to the President to purchase, besides new issues for the Treasury, $3,500,000 on the purchase of bonds; so that the position of the banks cannot be regarded as unfavorable to future steadiness in the market; and now, that the speculator in gold has had his share, it is reasonable to expect a recovery of confidence and a freer disposition on the part of the banks to make their means available for borrowers. The Government sale of $1,000,000 of gold to-morrow will add to the liquid money reserve of the banks, so far tending to encourage a steadier feeling.

There have been considerable dealings in bonds for discounts; and, passing the indiscouragement to stock loans, there has perhaps been mere willingness among the banks to buy paper. The rate for prime mercantile names, however, still ranges at 1½ per cent.

United States Bonds.—This class of securities, in common with every financial interest, has sympathized disastrously with the deranging speculations in gold. The general distress and the stringency of the money market have induced free sales of bonds, and prices have declined in the face of a rapid rise in gold and a comparative steadiness in Five-Twenties abroad; so that, at times, the value of bonds in this market has ranged 3½ per cent below the London quotations. Yet, with this extreme difference, few foreign banks have had the courage to buy bonds for export, being entirely uncertain what they might be able to realize upon the exchange made against their shipments. The lowest point of depression was reached to-day, when Sixty-two's were 120 bid and Fifty-six-seven 117¾; but quotations of this kind have now been below in London by having been reached, in order to break down the gold speculation, the Treasury would to-morrow buy $1,000,000 bonds and sell $4,000,000 of gold. The foreign market has shown a remarkable firmness under the wide fluctuations in gold and the decline in bonds here; and among foreign bankers there has been this afternoons, a disposition to buy in the expectation that London and Frankfort will soon require a fresh supply of stock. The market closes quite strong, in anticipation of to-morrow's purchase by the Government of $1,000,000 of Five-twentieths; which, added to the

The Union Pacific Railroad.—The success of this road since it was completed in 1869, has been greater than any expectations and the enormous earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows: From May 10 to May 21, $391,420.12; from June 1 to June 20, $425,000; from July 1 to July 21, $425,000. Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. The Company's bonds are now commanding from 105 to 106, in a market of 6½ per cent bond.
The following is a summary of the amount of Government bond and notes, State and City securities, and railroad and other bonds sold at Regular Board for the past and several previous weeks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending</th>
<th>Government Bonds</th>
<th>State &amp; City Bonds</th>
<th>Railroad &amp; Miscellaneous Stocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>43,000,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>42,500,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>42,000,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>41,500,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 11</td>
<td>41,000,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>40,500,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending</th>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Rail</th>
<th>Ins</th>
<th>State, Time, Steam, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>35,900</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>35,500</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks:** This branch of the market has shown a marked decline in the last few weeks, due to the falling prices of mining stocks.
- **Foreign Exchange:** The exchange market has been paralyzed.
by the speculative inflow to gold in such an extent that the transactions have been comparatively nominal. This morning the best bids for prime bankers' 60 days sterling were 102½-103; but upon the break in the gold speculation the loading drawers advanced to 105½g106 for 60 days sterling, and 106 at 94 for 90 days. Under the extreme irregularity in rates we omit usual quotations.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom House</th>
<th>Sub-Treasury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts.</td>
<td>Payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold.</td>
<td>Gold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total.</td>
<td>Total.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869-01-07</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869-01-14</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869-01-21</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Sept. 20, 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers'</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers'</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>5,250,000</td>
<td>2,525,000</td>
<td>4,375,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a summary of the transactions of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Thursday, September 18, 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a summary of the transactions of the Philadelphia Banks for the week ending Monday, Sept. 20, 1869:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers'</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers'</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the totals for a series of weeks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers'</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers'</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STOCKS AND SECURITIES</th>
<th>Mon.</th>
<th>Tues.</th>
<th>Wed.</th>
<th>Thurs.</th>
<th>Fri.</th>
<th>West Indies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Gold Coin (Oreine Room)</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States 4's, 1st, 32's</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do 6s, 1st, registered</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do 6s, 5½s, registered</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do 6s, 4½s, registered</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do 6s, 4¼s, registered</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do 6s, 3½s, registered</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Railroad Stocks | Central New Jersey | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Chicago & Alton | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Illinois | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Alabama | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Railroad Bonds | American Stock Exchange | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 |
| Buffalo, N. Y., & Erie, 1st | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| New York & Erie | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Railroads | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
THE CHRONICLE.

401

The Railways

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.
1. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous stocks, on the next page, is extracted from the reports of the New York and Chicago exchanges; in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations), upon which dividends are paid, by 15th day of the month, whatever the period of the purchase or sale of the stock may be.
2. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bonds occupy, in all, four pages, of which only the first is published in this number. The remaining pages are left for future publication under the same names as at the time at which the statements of its finances were made. In the interim, its figures are inserted here, as far as published and available. Those of Florida, M. & N. - March and September; A. O. & J. - December; M. & W. - May and November, and J. & L. - September and December, the same in each case as published by the company.
3. The quotations of the New York Stock Exchange are given in a separate Table.

FAILURES OF VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANIES TO PAY INTEREST DUE ON STATE LOANS.—The following has been received from Richmond:

Major Stanton, the Acting First Auditor of Virginia, has paid into the State Treasury one-half of the interest due on the State loans, and the remainder is to be paid December 15th, under instruction from General Orders. The Orange & Alexandria Railroad is yet behind. The annual interest due from that corporation is about $16,000, while the Southern & Western Confederate Railroad has failed to make any payment on account of its bonds, due this year, of the large sum of $229,000, and has not provided for any amount of the interest due on the stock, and has not made any payment of the interest due on the stock, and has not made any payment of the notes which has been issued.

"I learn that the receipts of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad within the past month amount to $100,000."

The Chicago & Alton Railroad.

The sale of this road took place this week, the price of $60 per share, being paid in cash, and the depot of the company, Manchester, N. J., being erected.

The sale was at a writ by fieri facias, issued to Robert S. Green, a Master in Chancery of the county, by the executors of the late, for $130,000, a mortgage held by the company, for the sum of $1,200,000, and $1,000,000 of the stock, and $100,000 of the interest due on the stock, and $100,000 of the notes which has been issued.

The Rock River and York Railroad Company have resolved at last to extend their road to some point on the Chicago Bay.

They have authorized for the purpose the issue of $400,000 in bonds and $600,000 in 6 per cent. six months' stock.

The extension from West Point to the Bay will be twenty-two or twenty-five miles long, depending on the terms selected.

COMPLETION OF THE LEAFONWORTH AND ATCHISON RAILROAD.—The last rail of this road, the principal branch of the Pacific Railroad with Leavenworth and St. Louis, via the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was laid on September 25th, and the first train passed over it to Atchison.

JUNE EDDIE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.—The following statement for the first week of September, like all statements of earnings hereafter, gives the earnings of the lines between Chicago and Buffalo, except:

* = Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 1869.
** = Sept. 1 to Sept. 14, 1869.
*** = Sept. 1 to Sept. 21, 1869.
**** = Sept. 1 to Sept. 28, 1869.

They have been received from the other railroad companies, and are given in the following:

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan Central</th>
<th>Illinois Central</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio &amp; Mississippi</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>4,304,641</td>
<td>4,797,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. L., Atch. &amp; T.</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>4,304,641</td>
<td>4,797,641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** For other Railroad Items, see COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LINES, on a previous page.
### Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Stock List

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

#### Railroads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Stock Out in</th>
<th>Last paid in</th>
<th>Periods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore &amp; Ohio</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore &amp; Maryland</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Canals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANAL</th>
<th>STOCK</th>
<th>DIVIDEND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canal</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MISCELLANEOUS</th>
<th>STOCK</th>
<th>DIVIDEND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### N.Y. & Brooklyn City Passenger Railroads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF ROAD</th>
<th>SHAKE</th>
<th>DIVIDEND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. &amp; Brooklyn</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. &amp; Brooklyn</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Deck of Cards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DECK OF CARDS</th>
<th>STAKE</th>
<th>DIVIDEND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deck of Cards</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck of Cards</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MISCELLANEOUS

- N. Penn. A. & O.
- Amboy A.
- Phila., J. Jan. 1, '69
- J. & J. Woodb.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- New York A.
- Phila.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Amboy A.
- Phila.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- J. & J. Woodb.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- New York A.
- Phila.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Phila.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- New York A.
- Phila.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Phila.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Amboy A.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- J. & J. Woodb.
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- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Phila.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- Amboy A.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- J. & J. Woodb.
- Phila., Jan. 1, '69
- New York A.
- Phila.
### Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List

**September 25, 1869.**

*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: Companies and Character of Securities Issued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Issue</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Table: Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company and Character of Securities Issued</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Issue</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Table: Street Passenger R.R.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company and Character of Securities Issued</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Table: Canal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company and Character of Securities Issued</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Table: Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company and Character of Securities Issued</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

#### State Securities

- **Alabamian:**
  - 8s., 94
  - 6s., 84
  - 8s., 56

- **Georgia:**
  - 8s., 64
e new, 70
- 50c. new, 70
- 6s., 84

- **Louisiana (ex-corporate bonds):**
  - 8s., 52
  - 6s., 45

- **South Carolina (ex-corporate bonds):**
  - 8s., 55

- **Virginia (ex-corporate bonds):**
  - 9s., 95
  - 8s., 45
  - 5s., 45

- **Tennessee ex-corporate bonds:**
  - 5s., 55
  - 6s., 55

#### City Securities

- **Charleston:**
  - 5s., 75
  - 6s., 85
  - 8s., 75

- **Texas:**
  - 5s., 75
  - 6s., 85

#### Railroad Securities

- **Georgia Rail:**
  - 5s., 45
  - 6s., 55

- **Montgomery & East:**
  - 5s., 75
  - 6s., 85

### GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>Bid</th>
<th>Ask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

#### Market lists (whenever possible) & write Marine Risks: Cap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Net S'te</th>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Ws</th>
<th>Wt</th>
<th>Last paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Insurers

- **Adaratic:**
  - 25,000, 350,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Atlantic:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **American:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **New York:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Philadelphia & Baltimore:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Atlantic (Br'khly):**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Barnes:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Broadway:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Clifton:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Columbia:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Commercial:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Continental:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Empire:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **New York:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Petersburg (B'kly):**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Schenectady:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Shenandoah:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Syracuse:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Trenton:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Utica:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

- **Vicksburg:**
  - 250,000, 450,000
  - Jan., Jan., and July

### Insurance Company Capital

- **COPPER:**
  - Capital of Lake Superior Co. is generally $591,000. In $10,000.
The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday, September 24.

Business during the past few days has been greatly retarded by the flurry in gold. The sudden advance took most of our commercial community by surprise, and being regarded as but temporary none are disposed to operate upon it, especially as it is attended with extraordinary depression in foreign exchanges, and great stringency in the money market.

Cotton has been very unsettled, closing in favor of sellers. Breadstuffs have ruled dull, but some speculative feeling has prevented any marked decline, and the close is firmer. Groceries close wholly unsettled. Tobacco has ruled firm and active.

Hides and leather at some decline have been more active, but closed dull and unsettled.

Naval stores continue very inactive, though ruling comparatively steady, and not without prospect of improvement, in view of lower ocean freights.

Petroleum declined steadily, with a large business, until yesterday, when standard refined sold at 31c, closing quiet.

Oils have been steady and more active; a movement in crude spern for export to the extent of 3,000 bbls at $1 75, was completed early in the week.

Metals have been generally dull. Ingots copper declined to 23c per lb currency. Glengarnock pig iron sold at 22c gold. Spelter exchanged. Lead advanced, with more business.

East India goods show some advance in gold prices of manilla, hemp and linnedow. Wool has remained quiet for finer fleece, but all descriptions of the courser grades, whether foreign or domestic, have been more active at full prices. At the same time business has been retarded by the unsettled state of credits. Sellers in most cases insist upon prompt cash, as it is almost impossible to procure discounts of notes having three or four months to run.

Freights have become quite dull. Vessels continue scarce, but the difficulty of negotiating exchanges has checked the export trade, and rates have declined, except for cotton, which has been pressed for shipment at advancing rates.

Foreign fruits of most descriptions show some advance. Hops are lower for new, but there has been a large movement in old for export.

Provisions show some recovery, especially in hog products, leading to some business for export. The transactions, however, have been moderate. Butter has continued heavy under large supplies, but cheese is in better demand and firmer.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This Week</th>
<th>Since Jan. 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashes, etc.</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrels, etc.</td>
<td>90,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, etc.</td>
<td>125,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>6,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>5,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>148,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrels, etc.</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains etc.</td>
<td>5,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrels, etc.</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, etc.</td>
<td>184,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, etc.</td>
<td>14,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrels, etc.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, etc.</td>
<td>6,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, etc.</td>
<td>1,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, etc.</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey, etc.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, etc.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarn, etc.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, etc.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beard, etc.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Store, etc.</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1869. The export of each article to the several ports for the past week can be obtained by deducting the amount in the last number of the Commercial from that here given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>127,975</td>
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<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
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<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
<td>127,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The table continues with similar data for each article.)
COTTON

FRIDAY, P. M., September 14, 1866.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the arrivals, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Sept. 24. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 49,210 bales, against 29,709 bales last week, 12,321 bales the previous week, and 3,971 bales three weeks since making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1866, up to this date, 89,986 bales, against 61,636 bales for the same period in 1865, being an increase this season over last season of 28,350 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1865 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending</th>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Total same week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock at Sept. 24</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>3,971 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>2,360</td>
<td>4,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>5,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>5,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>5,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td>5,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 7,716 bales, of which 6,105 bales were to Great Britain and 1,110 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 55,766 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our correspondents at the various ports to-night:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending</th>
<th>Exported to</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock at Sept. 24</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>3,971 bales</td>
<td>49,210 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>1,642 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>2,207 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,682 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,782 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,682 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,682 bales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ports</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,682 bales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 5,105 | 1,110 | 7,215 | 4,143 | 55,766 | 64,993

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 3,072 bales, while the stocks to-night are 6,115 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all southern ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail return. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot assure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.
The Crop.—The in-gathering of the crop has progressed favorably during the week, and the receipts are beginning to be large—this week's total being 19,739 bales in excess of the figures for the same period of last year. Reports of injury to the plant continue to be received from different quarters, but we have seen nothing this week materially changing the general result, which now depends very largely upon a late and favorable autumn. A good bottom crop has been everywhere made, and so also the middle crop is opening very favorably; but the picking has thus far been much hindered by rain, and the receipts are coming in far more rapidly than last year. The advantage, then, of a late autumn will mainly be the development and gathering of this top crop. Rust and drought destroyed it in portions of Georgia and South Carolina, and the reports of what is said to have grown late from the Northern districts will enable the plant to renew it in those sections, and give time for its full development in all others. In the hot, dry weather of summer the cotton boll will open from bloom to 60 to 60 days, but from 75 to 90 days is required during the cooler autumn months. We see that the New York Price Current of last Saturday estimates the probable receipts for the coming year at that port at $50,000 to $60,000 bales against 74,205 bales during the season which has just closed.

From India and Elsewhere.—We are this week in receipt of two weeks' later dates from Bombay, bringing our files down to August 17th. All the authorities from that quarter convey in giving very favorable news with regard to the new crop. Messrs. Finlay, Clark & Co., in their Bombay Circular of the date named, say that their "reporters are giving glowing accounts of the condition of the new crops, and should the remainder of the season be favorably inclined the crops will be the largest ever grown. The cotton is of the highest quality, and the opinion of this firm is confirmed in all we have received by this mail. Of course, however, this establishes only one point, and that is, that the new crop and not the old is the final test to its growth and maturity. We notice also that the Liverpool cotton circles are looking forward to earlier receipts from India this year through the Suez Canal. A correspondence to this effect has been published in The Times since. From Egypt very little that is reliable can be obtained. Two dispatches by the C bile have been published by the daily press lately, indicating a largely increased crop. We place no reliance, however, upon these flattering promises, as they were made last year, and are made at about this time of every season. It never has been possible to get any light out of Egypt with regard to the coming crop. Brazil would be in view of the inquirer, appear to be a more hopeful source of increase, but the increase is yet to be seen. The present state of the cotton crop is "the crop is to be large." Still it is certainly very questionable whether the crop has been gathered and furnished and listened to. The cotton crop of Brazil, any material addition to the supply from that quarter can be anticipated. We do not think the best authorities look for it with any confidence.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase from last week, the total reaching 2,097 bales, against 479 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 1st, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the two years previous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>1868</th>
<th>1869</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total to Liverpool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>1,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To other British Ports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total to China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOBACCO.
Friday, P. M., September 24, 1869.

There is a decrease in the exports of crude Tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 2,479 hhds., 337 cases, 2,112 bales, and 94 t h i c , against 4,365 hhds., 810 cases, 278 bales, and 509 hhds stems for the previous seven days.

Of these exports for this week, 847 hhds., 273 cases, 1,907 bales and 93 t h i c , were from New York; 1,613 hhds., 10 bales and 1 tierce from Baltimore; 90 hhds, 29 cases and 23 bales from Boston, and 9 cases from San Francisco.

The total amount of.hhds., 337 cases, 2,112 bales, and 94 t h i c , was as follows: Bremen, 165 hhds.; to Havre, 139; to Liverpool, 234; to British N. A. Colonies, 55; to London, 73; to Amsterdam, 1,608; to Marseilles, 30, and the balance to different ports.

During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 46,406 lbs., of which 46,126 lbs. were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the week's shipments from the ports were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Hhds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,479</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below we give our usual table showing the total export of Tobacco from all the ports of the United States, and their direction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Hhds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,613</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Portland</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,479</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Hhds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>900</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market for tobacco, past the week, has been active at full prices.

Ketch of leaf has sold to the extent of 1,700 hhds., about equally divided between consumption and export, and prices range from 9 to 10c. for lugs to prime leaf. Later advices from the tobacco districts state the weather is favorable to an improvement in the crop. To-day the flurry in gold caused business to be nearly suspended.

Seed leaf has been fairly active; but it is observed that the transactions are nearly all in old crops, at very full prices; as follows: 76 cases, 1868, State seed, 36c.; 20 cases, 1868, Connecticut, 18c.; 30 cases, 1867, Connecticut, private terms; 33 cases, 1865, Connecticut, 16c.; 95 cases, 1865, State, 20c.; 42 cases, 1865, State, 22c.; 14 cases, 1866, State, 15c.; 58 cases, 1866, State, 22c.; 29 cases, 1867, State, private terms, 800 cases, 1868, Connecticut, 50 to 75c.

There has been also more doing in Spanish Tobacco at very full prices. Sales 212 bales assorted Yara, 55 to 100c.; 350 bales Yara, cut, private terms; 400 bales Harrow, 100 to 150c. Manufactured Tobacco is in small stock and prices still tend upward.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Hhds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Hhds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
<th>Cases</th>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2,112</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market was depressed with slight fluctuations throughout the week. An exhibit is made of the movement of flour and grain from August 15th to September 15th, which would seem to indicate a general falling off compared with the two previous years, except in corn, of which some demand in the supply has been anticipated. The following will show the receipts at the principal lake ports for the period above stated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Hhds.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>2,112</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The market for flour, past the week, has been active at full prices.

Barley has partially opened with small sales of 25% at 31 30, as in quality. Canola Press, unsold and nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flour</th>
<th>Wh. bbl.</th>
<th>Price per bbl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are closing quotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flour</th>
<th>Wh. bbl.</th>
<th>Price per bbl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>1868</th>
<th>1869</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour, bbls.</td>
<td>10,805</td>
<td>10,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn meal, bush.</td>
<td>1,370,120</td>
<td>1,344,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard, bush.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, bush.</td>
<td>43,780</td>
<td>41,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses, bush.</td>
<td>250,626</td>
<td>4,543,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOREIGN REPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDED JAN. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>42,524</td>
<td>614,777</td>
<td>16,684</td>
<td>83,386</td>
<td>220,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>325,777</td>
<td>1,036,992</td>
<td>7,674,085</td>
<td>77,365</td>
<td>3,990</td>
<td>217,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>171,000</td>
<td>760,885</td>
<td>132,064</td>
<td>7,674,085</td>
<td>77,365</td>
<td>3,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>1,156,895</td>
<td>27,073,762</td>
<td>5,271,296</td>
<td>7,674,085</td>
<td>77,365</td>
<td>3,990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Molasses has been in better demand, and the transactions more extended at 3¢ & 4¢ advance. Coffee has been steady but very quiet. Tea has sold slowly at firm prices for the finest grades, and rather easier rates for other qualities.

Imports of the week have been small in all the leading articles of the trade. The receipts of Rio Coffee amount to 15,487 bags; of tea, the only import have been by steamer Arizona, bringing 8,616 packages from China and Japan, via Panama. The receipts of sugar in boxes continue to be of fair amount, but of sugar in hogsheads, and of molasses, the receipts are very small.

The imports at New York for the week, and at the several ports since January 1, are given below under their respective heads. The totals are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>At N. Y.</th>
<th>From Jan. 1 to date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>8,065</td>
<td>1,009,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>2,206</td>
<td>66,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>57,795</td>
<td>1,009,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>8,852</td>
<td>1,044,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>8,852</td>
<td>1,044,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses, New Orleans</td>
<td>6,232</td>
<td>1,009,224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the finest Teas there is an excellent demand, and with the light stocks on hand, market prices are very firm. The poorer grades are dull and prices are hardly so firm. For Oolong we have been little inquiry, and we have no movement in this description to note.

For Rice the demand is for a good market for the better kinds, but the purer are only disposed of at at least 10 cents below the prevailing asks. The heavy sale of the week has in this kind, and embrace some 4,000 half chests.

Wheat:—The imports of the week have included about 5,816 place, per steamer "Arizona," from Applewhip, received at China and Japan, for the account of Henry King circular, of July 21st, reports the tea market as follows:—The aggregate of Corona purchases for the fore¬night will be seen to have been somewhat larger than for the preceding interval, but at the same time a corresponding period last year, the settlements had been much more favorable. At Fockhau and Shanghai the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks for¬ward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable. At Fockhau the market has been upon the increase, while at Hankow but a small business has been done, owing no doubt to the anxiety of Teamen, to get their stocks forward to the Shanghai market. It will be seen that a large portion of the Fockhau purchases have been for Australia. The arrivals at Fockhau are some 80,000 chests less than to corresponding period last year, the settlements still carry favorable.

The market for both raw and refined sugars shows an advance of 4¢ for the former and 3¢ for the latter over the quotations of a week ago, but in the total inactivity in which the market closes prices are no more than nominal.

GROCERIES.

The earlier part of the week was much more steady, and in some departments, quite active trade. Prices were more generally maintained, and in molasses and sugars had advanced further.

The rapid advance in gold, which commenced on Wednesday, and has continued with such violent alternations since, disturbs the markets for groceries in common with all others. The views of buyers and sellers were altogether upset, and have not since settled back to any permanent shape. Holders are demanding advanced prices, while purchasers are holding off, preferring to await further events.

The market for both raw and refined sugars shows an advance of 4¢ for the former and 3¢ for the latter over the quotations of a week ago, but in the total inactivity in which the market closes prices are no more than nominal.
whilst for the United States the demand continues unabated, but suitable quality is wanting in many places.

During the last week business has likewise been essentially interfered with by the unsettled state of our values and the difficulty of passing bills for foreign exchange.

Sales amounted to about 75,000 bags up to the departure of the St. Louis packets on the 8th last, at prices ruling in sellers favor, and to about 75,000 bags up to the close of business, the buyers favor, the brokers reducing their quotations about 100 rs. for the better, and 165 rs. for the lower, respectively.

**SHIEMENTS OF COFFEE TO THE COUNTRY STATES.**

**From 1st January to 1st August.**

From 1st January to 1st August 1889.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Bags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total bags of coffee. 3,700,000.

**Prices.**

There being a large demand for coffee, selling prices have been well maintained.

Cuba, 65 cents; Brazil, 60 cents; Java, 55 cents; Indonesia, 50 cents; Mocha, 45 cents; Peru, 40 cents; Java, 35 cents; Brazil, 30 cents; Brazil, 25 cents.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand Sept. 25, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FRUITS.**

There has been a good-trade in this line of groceries, at somewhat smaller prices, 1;000 lbs. of Cape-sold at 40c. Pepper firm, and all descriptions are steady.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

The salient and important feature of the dry goods marke this week has been the fact that standard shipments remain firm at 16(1) cents in the face of a decline in middling cotton to 293 cents per lb. This circumstance, although remarkable in itself, and almost without precedent, can hardly have caused much surprise to the regular readers of our cotton and dry goods reports, in which this result has frequently been prognosticated.

The facts are briefly as follows: That the rapid rise in cotton, a few months ago, was largely due to "cotton's" current to the market, and influenced by immediate pressing demand than anything else.

In consequence of this, manufacturers desiring the high prices as speculative and temporary, did not advance goods proportionately, and have merely reduced their sales from 25 to 20 cents for the raw material; thus, when the market has at length broken down to reason-ble prices, there is no occasion for any similar decline in sheetings. The future remains uncertain, but it seems probable that the demand falls off materially, and cotton shows signs of a permanent decline to lower figures, the price of goods will go down.

Trade has been very good in the various branches of business with articles in domestic and foreign dress goods, and the influence of the currency in Wall streets has been felt less in the dry goods business than in most others.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1889, and the total for the same time in 1888 and 1889 are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total exports for the past week, 1,000 bales; since January 1, 1889, 10,000 bales; and the total for the same time in 1888 and 1889 are shown in the following table:

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Bales</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>500</td>
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</table>

Total exports for the past week, 1,000 bales; since January 1, 1889, 10,000 bales; and the total for the same time in 1888 and 1889 are shown in the following table:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 25, 1869</td>
<td>$3,068,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The importation of dry goods at the port for the week ending Sept. 25, 1869, and the corresponding weeks of 1868 and 1867, have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 25, 1869</td>
<td>$3,068,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufactures of wool...</td>
<td>$3,068,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COTTON FLANNELS.**

Cotton Flannels are in increased demand, notwithstanding the large rate at which they have been selling during the week of a celebratory nature. The trade is holding, with no signs of a decline. Brown — Amoskeag A 36, do A 30, do E 17, do 207, do P 14, Great Falls F 33, Locust 161, Manchester 181.

**COTTON BAGS.**

Amoskeag A 15, Conestoga A 18, Bartlett 8, Everett 12, Vermont 14, Washington 18, Springfield 21.

**COTTON BURLAPS.**


**COTTON YARNS AND BATS.**

Best Georgia Cotton Yarns Nos. 6 to 12 26, Best South Carolina small skeins 41.

**WOOLEN GOODS.**

Woolen Goods are active, although a slight falling off is to be noticed from last week. Camisoles, fine grades, are in good inquiry at satisfactory rates. Heavy cottons, in good demand, and prices are well sustained; but of those businesses are appearing to sense the decline in the price of the goods now moving, the city trade having abandoned their supply of small quantities. Blankets, towels, table cloths, if anything, present a last moment of intense quantities of those goods have gone into distribution, and still the demand holds on. Leading and desirable styles are completely sold out of the city, and those the owners have placed their orders for future delivery. Rates obtained have been very satisfactory to producers.

**FOREIGN DYES.**

Foreign Dyes have experienced a very satisfactory week both in first and second bands. The finer styles of French and English fabrics are rather scarce, which renders rates correspondingly firm. Desirable styles, which, by the way, cover nearly all the goods offered, are in steady demand, and are more freely at slightly enhanced prices. The excellence, both in color and design of the goods offered, is such that this season is worthy of comment. Impeccably evidenced by the present experience of manufacturers of cheap fabrics, and have brought out goods which no dealer can fail to recommend. As thus far has proved to them that only such articles will command a ready sale at prices which will secure a profit. The articles have not been very well attended. The Jewish holidays having interposed a retrenchment upon the trade of that class for the time being, their purchase, which has been so hesitating towards making any order, those sales, was considerably lowered. However, such sales as took place were fairly attended, and prices realized were for the most part satisfactory.

**DEFICIENCY IN DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

The importation of dry goods at the port for the week ending Sept. 25, 1869.
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 collateral, 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.

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Shares, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold competitively on commission.

Henry Brownell & Co.,
35 and 37 Broadway, New York.
Bankers and Brokers, received on favorable terms.

Frank & Gans,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 14 WALL STREET.

R. T. Wilson & Co.,
LATE
WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
No. 41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold; Bills of Exchange and Bills of Landing received on favorable terms.

Barbour Brothers,
93 Chambers Street, Corner Church Street, New York.

Works, Paterson, New Jersey.

Thos. H. Boyce & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLIND-EYED NEEDLES.
Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.

231 Warren Street, Near Broadway, New York.

John Dwight & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SALTED DUCK.

Super Carb, Soda, & Co.,
11 Old Slip, New York.

Extension Tables (Exclusively).

Or Every Style and Quality, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

W. H. Hyer, Manufacturer, 16 Wooster Street, Between Prince and Cortland Streets, New York.

American Silks.

THE BEST QUALITY OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN
Manufactured in this Country for Sale by
C. A. AUFFMÖHRST & CO.,
181 & 185 Duane Street.

JENKINS, VAILL & PEABODY,
46 Leonard Street.

BY COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Solo Agents for the Sale of
COTTONS AND WOOLENS,
Of Several Mills.

AMERICAN SILKS.
MANUFACTURED BY
CHANNEY BROTHERS,
Machine Twist,
Newspaper,
Tissues and Organizes,
not Organizes for Silk Mixture, Car¬

AUs.

Foreign and Floroiatiu, Pongee Handkerchiefs, Silk Warp Poplins, Silk Dress Goods,

Not Special Purposes to Order.

AGENTS:

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

CHENEY & MILLIKEN,
4 Oto Street, Boston.

LEONARD BAKER & Co.,
25 Chittal Street, Philadelphia.

CHASE, STEWART & Co.,
39 and 30 German Street, Baltimore.

John S. & Eben Wright & Co.,
92 & 94 Franklin Street, New York,
140 Devonshire Place, Boston.

AGENTS FOR THE

Ott Company, Boston, Mass.

Low Company, New York.

Warren Cotton Mills, Sumner Mills.

Boston Block Company, Warren Cotton Mills.

Cordillar Mills, Pepper History Mills.

Theodore Polhemus & Co.,
Cottons, Linens, Silk, and Woolen.


Blue Denims.

Columbian Heavy, 909 A. A. Ilil, C. O. G. E. G. Bacon, Artisan, Defeat, Y. M. Yarrow, Beaver Civic.

AA. R. CO., Thonikke, C. Saydade, Palmer, Box¬

tons, Fortunates, and Manufacturing and Mechanical Denims.

Columbian L. S. 6, 9, Warren & D. O. X.

Tichs.

Cordis ACR, A. A. B., Book, A. B., Thonikke & C.

Cordis Colong, Theodore Polhemus, A. A. B.
Kimberly, C. C., Corder and Silver.

Working By Wine Baskets.

COTTONS AND DUCK.

And all kinds of
COTTON CANNAS, FITTED DUCK, CARAVEL
NAGASUUM, ROSE, AGBAR, FEDERATION,
SAIL, BRITISH, CHEONG, "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS,
THOMAS JACKSON & Co., Agents.

United States Building Company.
A full supply all Wall and Colors always in stock.

13 & 18 Broadway, New York.
K. A. BURKE & CO., THEODORE POLHEMUS,
J. SPENCER TUNER, H. B. POLHEMUS, Agents.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ST & 59 Leonard Street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
For the Sale of
COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

CHRISTY DAVIS,
Wool Broker,
30 Broadway New York.

Wool, Silk, Hair, and Bleached.

AND 

MILLS & SHIPMAN,
WOOL BROKERS,
No. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Wool Brokers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE.

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports and CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MILLS.
On the 1st, 14th, and 21st of Each Month.

Leaves PPIE at NO 723, foot of Canal street at 12 o'clock noon, as above except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on the following Monday at the same hour. Arrives with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama, San Francisco, Le Havre, New York, and Panama. Departures of last coat at Panama or Steamer stone Pacific and Carley's Line. Arrives Point Fermin and Quay, San Francisco, 20th Inst.

One hundred pound baggages allowed each passenger by steamer of the Line, and one hundred pounds by coachmen from all parts of the United States.

For passages tickets or further information apply to the Company's Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

F. B. Baby, Agent.
H. C. HARDY & SON,
No. 4 Wall Street, New York.

EXECUTIVE orcs at the New York Stock, Government and Imperial Exchange, and transact a General Banking, Exchange, and Broking Business.

RING & DEERING,
79 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEEPH, and ARM. BELI

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

Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, LIFBURY, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, OSNABRUCK, and GOLD BOUGHT AND GOLD OF 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.

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.

THE CHRONICLE.

[September 25, 1869.]

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUND.$1,044,623 31 IN GOLD.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE, NEW YORK.

B. W. WHITE, Agent, 26 Broad Street.

HARTFORD.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL IN SPRINGFIELD, $2,000,000.

T. L. CORRY, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL IN SPRINGFIELD, $1,400,000.

R. KELLOGG, Agent.

Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cash Capital...$500,000.00
 Assets...$1,001,037.11

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital...$200,000.00
 Assets...$306,625.34

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital...$200,000.00
 Assets...$324,848.00

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.

North American Fire Insurance Co.,
OFFICE 114 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICE & COUNTER INSTITUTE THIRD.

INCORPORATED 1823.

Cash Capital...$500,000.00
 Surplus...$245,914 93

Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1866, $745,914 92.

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

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEEKER, Vice-President.
F. H. CANTER, Secretary.

Queen Fire Insurance Co.
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORISED AS A MUTUAL, $500,000.00.

INCORPORATED 1826.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUND $300,000.

SPECIAL FUND of $20,000 00

Deposited with the Insurance Department at Albany, New York.

GEORGE ADNAIRD, Manager.

H. B. BOYD, Secretary.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones, C. A. Hand, James Low, Charles Dennis, R. J. Howard,
W. H. Moore, Benj. Babcock, Robert R. Minster,
Henry Goddard, Gordon W. Barnard, Frederick Chapman,
Charles S. Russell, H. L. Taylor, Charles H. Russell, Geo. R. Stephenson,
Lowell Hallow, William Webb, G. E. Stearns, Paul Spofford,
B. W. White, David Jones, Shappard Cady, Francis Skiddy,
Henry B. Bogert, A. P. Pills, Charles P. Berdett,
William E. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Robert O. Froggatt,
David Lane, Samuel G. West, Samuel G. West,
James D. Jones, Henry B. Bogert, William E. Dodge,
James S. Sibley, Dennis Perkins,
J. M. Daniel, James S. Sibley,
Charles Dennis, Dennis Perkins,
James G. De Forest.

[Page 414]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>40 lbs</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>500 lbs</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>100 lbs</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>500 lbs</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1000 lbs</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>200 lbs</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnotes:**
- **Special Report:** Details on specific market conditions or events.
- **Duties:** Taxation details for the mentioned commodities.
- **Leather:** Information on leather goods, including prices and quality grades.
- **Iron:** Specifications and prices for iron products.
- **Copper:** Details on copper prices and quality.
- **Sulphate of ammonia:** Information on sulphate of ammonia prices.
- **Senna, East Africa:** Information on senna prices in East Africa.
- **Wood:** Details on wood supply and pricing.
- **Petroleum:** Information on petroleum products.
- **Grain:** Details on grain market conditions.
- **Cotton:** Information on cotton market conditions.
THE CHRONICLE.

[September 25, 1869]

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desired pattern and weight for both stamp and forging
railroads, and in any quantity desired. The company,
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furnished, respectively the demand in each, and allow
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