

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

NO. 223.

Bankers and Brokers.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
58 WALL STREET,
Continue to give their attention to the
Purchase and Sale of Stocks on Com-
mission,
AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS,
Also, continue to receive money on deposit, subject
to instant draft, and allow interest on daily balances.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)
Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight
allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four
per cent per annum, credited monthly.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four cent in
interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.
Negotiate Loans.
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale
of Gold, Government and other Securities on com-
mission.
Make collections on all parts of the United States
and Canada.

Wm. R. Utley & Geo.
W. Dougherty,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Gold and Specie,
Southern Securities and Bank Notes; Central and
Union Pacific Railroad Sixes; State, City, Town,
County and Corporation Bonds; Insurance, Manufac-
turing and Bank Stocks, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAV-
ELLERS.
Government and other Securities
Bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual
Commission.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Draw Bills on City Bank of London.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
BANKERS,
PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

GEORGE OPDYKE, WM. A. STEPHENS
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.
BANKING HOUSE OF
GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,
(Corner of Cedar street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks,
Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at
sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per
cent per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four
per cent interest, payable on demand, or after
fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the
United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends
and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly
accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and
sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securi-
ties, on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or ex-
changes of Securities made for investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange
effected.

Bankers and Brokers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS
OF CREDIT,
For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United
States, available in all the principal cities of the
world; also,
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope,
West Indies, South America, and the United States.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
12 PINE STREET,
negotiate
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
Contract for
Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,
Cars, etc.
and undertake
all business connected with Railways

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,
No. 58 Wall Street.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
DRAW Short-sight Exchange on PARIS, Sterling
Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK } LONDON.
Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York
Stock Exchange.

McKim, Brothers & Co.,
No. 47 Wall Street, New York.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively
on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAV-
ELLERS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON EDINBURGH & GLASGOW
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold
on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency
or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with
the City Banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION
and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular
attention to this branch of our business, in which we
have unusual facilities.

Bankers and Brokers.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & Co.,
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1869.
MR. WALTER ST. BURNS RETIRES
this day from our New York and London firms.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
MR. WALTER WATSON (late Agent for the Bank
of British North America, New York), is this day ad-
mitted a partner in our firm. New York, October
1st, 1869.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK,
LONDON, October 1st, 1869.
The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for
the Dominion of Canada, New York), is this day ad-
mitted a partner in our firm, which will be continued under the style of MORTON,
ROSE & CO.
L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.
BANKER, FACTOR AND
Commission Merchant,
Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton,
Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic
Exchange, bought and sold.
Collections promptly remitted for
Orders solicited for the purchase or sales of Produce
and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. & Co.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana
Capital and Reserved Fund.....\$2,500,000,
AGENCY,
A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St., N. Y.

DRAW ON
London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre & Co
Baring, Brothers & Co, Fould & Co,
LONDON, PARIS
In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France.

STATE, CITY, COUNTY
AND
RAIL ROAD BONDS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Loans Negotiated for R.R. Companies
G. COPELAND,
38 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

E. G. PEARL. D. F. JETT
PEARL & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
64 BROADWAY & 19 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds of
every description bought and sold on Commission.
Southern Securities a specialty.

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

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

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS,
 70 State Street, Boston.
 Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers' Credits Issued on

The City Bank,
 AND
Robert Benson & Co., } LONDON.
Munroe & Co. }
 AND
Marcus, Andre & Co., } PARIS.
 Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

EVERETT & Co.,

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

Philadelphia Bankers.

AUSTIN & OBERGE,
 313 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Stock Brokers.
 J. BELL AUSTIN. CHAS. H. OBERGE

Southern Bankers.

WASHINGTON.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.
 H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke & Co.) President.
 WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.
Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
 We buy and sell all classes of
Government Securities
 on the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to
Business connected with the several Department of the Government.
 Full information with regard to Government Loans at all times cheerfully furnished.

Freedman's Savings Bank

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,
Central Office at Washington, D. C.,
 BRANCHES AT
 Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Berne, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Beaufort, Augusta, (Ga.), Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Mobile, Huntsville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Louisville, St. Louis, Martinsburg, New York and Washington.
 Collections promptly made.
 These Banks are for the Colored people.
The Deposits are now \$1,250,000
 D. L. EATON, Actuary. J. W. ALVORD, Pres't.
 JAY COOKE & CO., New York Correspondent.

LANCASTER & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
BROWN, LANCASTER & CO.,
 No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
 No. 23 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

R. H. MAURY & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
 No. 1014 MAIN ST. RICHMOND, VA.
 Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.
 Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.
 N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYE & CO.

J. L. LEVY,
STOCK BROKER
 AND
Exchange Dealer,
 23 CARONDELET STREET,
 NEW ORLEANS.
 General Partner.....J. L. LEVY.
 Partner in Commendum.....E. J. HART.
 Collections made on all points.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
 Dealers in **GOLD, SILVER** and all kinds of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.
CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS
 FOR SALE

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

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

BANKERS,
 NO. 13 S. HIGH STREET,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
 Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

L. A. BENOIST & Co.,

BANKERS,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
 Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas. Also
Drafts on London and Paris for Sale.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. in St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
 Capital paid in\$3,410,300
 This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank, is now prepared to do a general banking business. Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion bought and sold at current rates. Special attention given to collections throughout the West
 JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICKSON EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

Sam'l A. Gaylord & Co.,

Stock and Bond Brokers,
 NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET,
 SAINT LOUIS, MO.

W. M. F. HEWSON,

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

MORTON, GALT & Co.,

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

S. McCLEAN & Co.,

BANKERS,
 PITTSBURGH PA.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,
 Capital - - - - - \$200,000
 Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation and Deposits 500,000.
 G. C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE, Pres't.

J. M. Weith & Arents,

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

Lounsbery & Fanshawe,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
 No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities,
Gold and Foreign Exchange.
 RICHARD P. LOUNSBERRY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

Financial.

5 PER CENT CURRENCY BONDS OF THE Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company,

Free of Government Tax,
 ENDORSED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA,
ENTIRE ISSUE ONLY \$194,000.
 For Sale at 92½ and Interest by
SOUTTER & CO., 53 William St.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall St.

Burlington & Missouri

RIVER RAILROAD.
 The October Coupons of the Land Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid as usual by the **FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY** in this City.

SCHUMANN & LATHAM,

Manufacturing Stationers,
 18 DEY STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
 NEW YORK.
 F. C. SCHUMANN, P. W. LATHAM.
 Proprietors and Manufacturers of
The Celebrated Eureka Self Binder.

FOR BALING COTTON,

BEARD'S PATENT IRON LOCK AND SELF-ADJUSTING TIES,
 Unsurpassed for Strength and Rapidity of Adjustment.
BEARD & BRO.,
 457 BROADWAY.

A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN.

\$6,500,000.
 The Kansas Pacific Railway now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
\$6,500,000.

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

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

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMPY,
 12 PINE STREET, N. Y.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. Co., CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25, 1869.
 COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. INCOME BONDS due October 1st will be paid on and after that date (less government tax), at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 12 Pine street, New York.
 Also, COUPONS OF ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO R.R. 1st MORTGAGE BONDS, due October 1st (free of government tax).
 W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New York, due and payable November 1st, 1869, will be paid on that day by **PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq.,** Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the New Court House.
 The transfer books will be closed **FRIDAY, October 1st, 1869.**
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
 Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New York, September 24th, 1869.

Financial.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC R.R. Co.

Interest 6 Per Cent in Gold.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10th, and it is pronounced by the thousands who have passed over it, to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:

From May 10 to May 31	-\$391,420 12
From June 1 to June 30	706,602 29
From July 1 to July 31	623,559 96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

Eight Million Dollars a Year,

which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to \$28,816,000, and the interest liability to \$1,728,960 gold, or about \$2,824,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood.

The Land Grant Bonds,

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by

A FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27th, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over \$5 00 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's Lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Financial.

GOLD LOAN

OF

The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,

Six Per Cent Bonds,

Due 1869.

OF \$1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in gold, at Union Trust Company, New York.

We offer for sale

\$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Milnor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester, with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

\$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,

No. 11 Wall Street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, UPON FAVORABLE TERMS,

\$200,000

City of Louisville 7 Per Cent Bonds,

having 20 years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, at the

BANK OF AMERICA,

in this city. A special tax has been levied to meet the interest on these Bonds, and the sinking fund of the city amounts to about \$20,000 per annum.

The City of Louisville has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of \$1,800,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, the Bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.

The Bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, at the option of the holder. Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

No. 40 WALL-ST.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE

RAILROAD BONDS,

ISSUED BY THE

St. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH R.R. CO.

OF MISSOURI.

Interest and Principal Payable in gold

At the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS FROM DATE, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

BONDS DATED NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

Interest payable in like gold Coin on the 1st of May and November in each year, at the rate of Six Per Cent (6 per cent) per annum, Free of Government Tax. They are Coupon Bonds.

Price, 87 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are the Trustees for the Bondholders, and are not only the Custodian of all the Bonds issued by the Company, but are also the Custodian of the proceeds of the Bonds when sold, and pay the same over only as the road approaches completion, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, Road Bed, Rolling Stock, including Engines, Cars, Coaches, Depots, Lands, Franchises, and property of all kinds which the Company now own or may hereafter possess.

Length of road, 72 1/2 miles, The Company have a paid-up Capital of.....\$1,000,000 Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and all that can be issued..... 1,000,000 \$700,000 already sold. The balance is now offered for sale

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL STREET,

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THESE FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS TO PARTIES SEEKING GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, AND WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS, MAPS, AND ALL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

TANNER & CO.

Insurance.

THE

National Trust Company

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

CAPITAL PAID IN

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MORGAN, Pres. JAMES MERRELL, Secy

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST,

ON DAILY BALANCES

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

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

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

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE, 26 PINE STREET, N. Y.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1869,

AT 2:30 P.M.,

ABSOLUTE SALE

OF

135 VILLA PLOTS,

AT

MADISON, NEW JERSEY,

These lots are eligibly situated, ten minutes' walk from the station, and immediately opposite the property of the Drew Seminary, are on elevated ground and command

MOST MAGNIFICENT VIEWS,

extending from Orange to Morristown. This property is known as the Edward Holland Estate, and is to be positively sold, by order of the

MADISON LAND ASSOCIATION,

Special train will leave by the Morris and Essex Railroad, at 1 P. M. Collation on the arrival of the train. Maps and passes ready five days before the sale. Full particulars at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,

26 PINE STREET.

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

NO. 223.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage.)
For One Year..... \$10 00
For Six Months..... 6 00
The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.
WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers.
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
POST OFFICE BOX 4,592.

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

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Whatever Mr. Boutwell's opponents may find to cavil at on other parts of his policy, it is incontestable that in his management of the public debt we have every reason to be well satisfied. The official report for the month of September will be found elsewhere, and offers several very suggestive features. In the first place the aggregate shows a reduction to the unexpected amount of \$7,467,429. For reasons we gave last month it was supposed that the Secretary would be able to make little or no liquidation of the debt for several months to come. But such has been the fidelity and success with which the revenue has been collected that after paying all audited claims, he has been able to pay off a larger amount than last month, when the debt was reduced but about 5½ millions. The American people have twice paid off their national debt, and he would be a bold man who should propose to us any policy which would make our debt perpetual and irredeemable, like that of England. It is because the notion of a permanent irredeemable debt is foreign to the ideas of our people and to their notions of national honor and popular freedom, that the successive announcements which Mr. Boutwell has made of monthly reduction of the aggregate of our public obligations have been so gladly welcomed, and have won so much popular

goodwill for his administration. The aggregate of the debt which he has paid off since he took office reaches the sum of \$56,968,187, which is somewhat greater than the entire total of our public debt in 1813, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and is almost equal to the amount of our debt at the outbreak of the late war with the South. At the present rate of liquidation the securities of the United States will soon become so scarce that if nothing be done to injure or impair the credit of the government we shall assuredly be able to raise all the money we want at a much lower rate of interest than that we are now paying. It has more than once been pointed out in this journal that the National Treasury is deriving no benefit whatever from the improvement of its credit since the close of the war. The whole of the advance in the price of our war bonds which has taken place has passed into the pockets of brokers, speculators and investors, and it is time something were done to divert some part of these profits into the Treasury. This object will be realized when we can negotiate a loan at a lower rate of interest with a view to pay off part of our bonds as they mature. The funded debt now amounts to \$2,121,936,800. Of this sum the greater part, or \$1,866,347,500, bears interest at 6 per cent. Of the remainder, \$221,589,300 bears interest at 5 per cent, and 14 millions bears interest at 3 per cent. At this last-named rate of interest it is probable that the whole of these two thousand millions will in a few years be all funded, so as to make our consols equivalent to the consols of Great Britain.

Under the law passed at the close of the last session of Congress, no redemption or payment can be made of matured bonds till greenbacks are at par in gold, or till a loan at a low rate of interest can be negotiated. Otherwise the right to pay off the principal would have already matured upon the whole of the five-twenty issues of 1862 and 1864, amounting to \$640,000,000, or more than a third of the whole, while the right to retire the remaining series would mature in 1870, 1872 and 1873, respectively. In a similar way the right to redeem the \$200,000,000 of five per cent. ten-forties would, under the contingencies named, belong to the Government in 1874.

The only other point of interest which requires notice is the ample coin balance of 108 millions, and the dwindling currency balance which has fallen to six millions—a lower point than it has touched for several years. How Mr. Boutwell proposes to meet his currency obligations for the coming month remains to be seen. One thing is certain, however, he has acted wisely in not locking up currency during the late panic, and he has contributed not a little to ease the money market by the freedom and copious extent of his greenback payments.

The statement altogether is very satisfactory. The whole

outstanding debt is \$2,590,533,158, and the interest accrued amounts to 44 millions. The net aggregate of indebtedness, deducting cash in the Treasury, is \$2,468,495,072, showing that since the public debt reached its maximum in August, 1865, we have paid off and extinguished 300 millions, or one-ninth of the whole amount.

HOW THE PANIC WILL AFFECT TRADE.

Medical science tells us that the human body, from which some huge excrescence has been removed by the amputating knife, undergoes frequently two consequences. First, the langour following the operation, and, secondly, the development of greater vigor and corroborated health. Something analogous to this is likely to mark the progress of the recent panic in Wall street. It was preceded by a suspensious speculation by cliques of operators which formed a mischievous excrescence on the financial organism. These cliques consisted of reckless men, who, having grown rich by speculation, regarded the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room as the gambler regards the faro-table. Under their vast combinations the banks were laid under contribution, and from those institutions they could borrow any amount of loanable funds whoever else had to go short. Such was their credit and such their command of collateral security, that all Wall street was at their feet. The growth of this prodigious power will form a curious and interesting chapter in the history of Wall street, whenever that history comes to be written. It is easy to see how prejudicial to general business a vast combination like this would be. It competed in the money market with the merchants and others who had been accustomed to borrow, and it drove these borrowers from the banks. It bid high rates for money, and this advanced the rates of interest. It employed at times artificial means to produce monetary stringency, and whenever a tight loan market would but subserve its interests, it had the power to make money tight at pleasure. It put stocks up or down at pleasure, and ruined thousands of the small operators who used to frequent Wall street. By these means two results were brought about. First, the public were driven from the Stock Exchange, and the cliques were left the solitary owners of the stocks at high prices. Secondly, the mercantile community were driven to trust less and less to the banks when they were curtailed of accommodations to which they had formerly been accustomed, and they were obliged to make their arrangements for capital and accommodation elsewhere. Such a mischievous compact resistless power controlling Wall street could not but work its own destruction, and the intoxication of success brought the catastrophe much sooner than was expected. We give elsewhere a compendious narrative of the chief events preceding and following the explosion, which was one of the most conspicuous and suggestive which has ever occurred in Wall street.

The most singular thing about this catastrophe is its local character and limited extent. Nobody has been prostrated by it, or almost nobody outside of a very narrow and confined area. Hence general business has not been affected by it to any serious degree. It is here that our banks have been more cautious and timid, but as has been truly observed by a cotemporary, "their dealers, the merchants have been long taught by bitter experience not to rely on the banks. These institutions have, many of them, been too busy lending money to the cliques and speculators in the Gold Room and at the Stock Exchange. During the panics of the last six or eight months these banks have directly and indirectly been exacting usurious rates and making profitable bargains with the speculators. And now that certain speculators have fallen out, and after a big fight have seriously crippled and wounded one another, the banks, true to their self-protection

policy, left them to their fate. Hence it happens that nobody is hurt, or almost nobody but the speculators themselves. These gentlemen have grown rich by speculation, and by speculation they have grown poor again. Their manœuvres and clique movements have long since driven the general public out of the stock market, and frightened them from Wall street altogether. Had the sudden break-down in stocks taken place some months ago the ruin would have been much more disastrous, and would have spread far wider than is possible or likely now."

Another point equally gratifying is pretty evident. The banks will now be better able to fulfil their legitimate functions of lending to the public and of giving that accommodation which the business and commerce of this city and of the country demand. The great borrowers, the gigantic speculators, are crippled and prostrated and gasping for existence. The stupendous manipulations of locking up greenbacks and tampering with the money market and achieving prodigious gambling exploits in the Stock Exchange or the Gold Room, are for the present at an end. The Gold Exchange Bank machinery is hopelessly disorganized. The Gold Exchange itself is likely to be closed up, as its functions, so far as they are legitimate, can be better performed by the Regular Stock Exchange. The whole machinery on which the mischievous speculation has depended will be reconstructed, and meanwhile the banks will be able to turn their loanable funds into the channels of general business, where they will serve to irrigate and to render fruitful the fields of trade and industrial enterprise.

Thirdly, this event has happened at a most fortunate crisis. As the crash had to come, and everybody has been apprehensive of it for months, it is best to have it now and to have done with it. Few persons ventured to hope that it would be so limited as it was, and so purely local in its character. But it has happened just in time to set free the banks and the financial machinery, so that the fall business may not be interrupted by it. The prospects of a lively fall trade are thus improved for the towering obstacle which threatened to disturb that business has been shattered and destroyed by the late panic in Wall street.

On the whole, then, the late violent speculation was a sort of excrescence upon our financial organism. It has been by a violent but salutary spasm exterminated and destroyed. The feverish languor which follows the operation will be followed by returning health and active vigor. Like the patient of whom we spoke above, the body politic has been relieved of the pernicious and painful excrescence, and the gratifying results will not be long in making their appearance.

WHAT OUR CURRENCY NEEDS.

If elasticity is one of the qualities our currency lacks, stability must be conceded to be its most prominent excellence. It has often been observed that ever since the suspension of specie payments our interior trade has been more stable and less distributed than ever before, and that it showed fewer signs of distress when there has been any interruption of foreign commerce or any revulsion in foreign money markets. Formerly, our banks were terrified beyond measure when the Bank of England or the Bank of France were in any disorder. A rise in the Bank of England rate would produce an immediate response here, and if we had had the Atlantic cable in those days we should have had the frequent anomaly of a Bank of England movement this afternoon in London, producing a fall or a rise in our securities in Wall street this morning. As it is now, however, we care little for the movements of the Bank of England. Except from the slight influence such a movement might have on the price of Five-Twenties or breadstuffs, or in a few other direc-

tions, it would produce scarcely a ripple on the surface of the financial current in Wall street. The reasons of this complete independence and separation between our financial system and that of the Old World has been often expounded in our columns. We are glad to observe in a journal of such high authority on financial questions as the *New York Times* a complete confirmation of the opinions we have so frequently expressed. Our cotemporary's observations are as follows:

The credit circulation of the United States is now a fixed quantity incapable of being diminished or exported, whereas in 1837 or 1857 there was an immediate and immense diminution of the quantity of money. By the export of the precious metals the credit circulation of those years lost its substratum and the whole structure fell. The States could not make anything but gold and silver a legal tender for debts. They were generally restrained by their respective Constitutions from legalizing the suspension of their banks, and consequently the country was deprived of a debt-paying medium, such as creditors at home and abroad were bound as matter of law to accept. Now, however, the greenbacks are an absolute legal tender except where the promise to pay gold is specific, and no such effect can be produced as would be possible were they sent to foreign countries. In this respect we live subjected to outside influences only within specific limitations. Practically, therefore, the circulating money of the United States—amounting to about seven hundred millions—remains in circulation wholly unaffected by the events of last Friday in Wall street, except that the failures then occasioned and the fall in stocks and gold are circumstances which reduce the demand for money in the proportion in which the service exacted from it is lessened.

A panic of the severity of that of 1837 or 1857 is not possible here, except in the event of a total destruction of the present banking system. Although panics have often been predicted since 1862, the pressure which occasioned the prediction has been succeeded by the too great abundance of money, due to the fact that it goes to the place where it is most wanted and can be used most profitably.

We differ in some minor points from the opinions above, but to the general drift of the argument we cordially assent. The reason why our banks and our money market used to be so sensitive to foreign influences is that the basis of our interior currency, which is now greenbacks, was then specie. This specie was liable to be exported, our greenbacks are not so. Any unfavorable turn in the foreign exchange at once attacked the basis of specie on which the banks did business, and thus carried disturbance into our money market and consternation throughout our banking system. The greenbacks, as our interior circulation and the basis on which our banks do business, are not liable to be disturbed by any derangement in the foreign exchanges. And thus it is that our interior commerce has suffered so little from the violent fluctuations in gold here and from the occasional monetary spasms abroad. The writer we have just quoted points out the reason why our interior commerce and trade have not suffered during the recent gold panic. The fact is that our interior business and traffic is now done independently of coin and is consequently free from all the derangements arising out of the premium on gold.

Arguing from these premises, some persons have argued against the resumption of coin payments and contend that to place our banks on a specie basis is to put them in bondage once again to the overtowering influence of the Bank of England and to render them liable to derangement from every adverse wind that happens to blow in Lombard street. This argument scarcely deserves a serious reply. It is enough to point to the Bank of France. That bank maintains specie payments, and has close relations with the Bank of England. But during the most violent fluctuations in the rate of interest in London, the rates in Paris have been very slightly effected. It is true that the French banking system is better and more elastic than ours, and it is also true that the sooner we impart some degree of elasticity to our own system the better. Until such elasticity is attained, and until some other improvements are introduced into our monetary system it must be frankly confessed that either with or without specie payments, we shall always be liable to have our standard of value deranged and our money market thrown into confusion by a variety of circumstances which ought to have no such result. This is

one of the numerous mischiefs attending a paper money system such as that we have established in this country. This system founded upon the exigencies of a costly war has done its work, and the people are now clamoring to have it superseded by a system based on hard money. We are glad to see correct opinions spreading on this subject. One of the next movements which Congress will have to make in monetary reform will doubtless be to compel the banks to advance one step further in giving elasticity to their currency. That currency is stable and firm, as we have attempted to show. What now remains is that it should be elastic, and responsive to the wants of the trading community.

THE PUBLIC DEBT, OCTOBER 1.

We have received the following statement of the public debt by telegraph, and will publish next week our usual comparative table. It appears from the following summary that there has been a decrease during the month of \$7,467,429 in the debt, and that the coin in the Treasury is now \$108,804,658:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Bonds at 5 per cent.....	\$221,589,800 00
Bonds at 6 per cent	1,866,347,500 00
Total.....	\$2,107,936,800 00
Interest.....	42,213,660 33
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates at 3 per cent	\$50,545,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000 00
Total.....	61,545,000 00
Interest.....	1,242,262 54
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	4,522,696 64
Interest.....	620,744 62
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal tender notes.....	\$356,114,643 58
Postal and fractional currency.....	33,001,292 56
Certificates of gold deposited.....	24,412,720 00
Total.....	\$413,528,662 00
Total amount outstanding	2,590,533,158 64
Interest.....	41,076,697 45
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	2,634,609,856 00
Amount in the Treasury (coin).....	108,804,658 81
Amount in the Treasury (currency).....	6,559,004 12
Sinking fund in United States coin, interest on bonds, and accrued interest thereon.....	16,125,158 55
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon.....	34,625,962 50
Total.....	\$166,114,733 98
Debt, less amount in the Treasury.....	2,468,495,072 11
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st proximo.....	2,475,962,501 59
Decrease of the debt during the past month.....	7,467,429 39
Decrease of the debt since March 1, 1869.....	56,958,137 90

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—SEPT. 17.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam....	short.	12.0 @ 12.0%	Sept. 17.	short.	11.93 @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.42 1/2 @ 25.47 1/2	"	short.	25.25 @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.11 1/2 @ 13.12	"	short.	13.9 @ —
Paris.....	"	25.32 1/2 @ 25.37 1/2	"	short.	25.15 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.15 @ 25.22 1/2	"	"	"
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.57 1/2 @ 12.62 1/2	Sept. 17.	3 mos.	122.60 @ —
Berlin.....	"	6.25 @ 6.28 1/2	"	"	6.24 1/2 @ —
Frankfort....	"	1.21 @ 1.21 1/2	"	"	119 1/2 @ —
Oadiz.....	"	49 @ 49 1/2	Sept. 11.	90 days.	56 @ —
Lisbon.....	90 days.	51 1/2 @ 52	"	90 days.	53 1/2 @ —
Milan.....	3 months.	25.60 @ 26.65	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	" @ "	"	"	"
New York....	"	"	Sept. 17.	60 days.	107 1/2 @ —
Jamaica.....	"	"	Aug. 27.	90 days.	1/2 p. c. pm.
Havana.....	"	"	Sept. 17.	60 days.	15-15 1/2 p. c. pm.
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Aug. 14.	"	18 1/2 @ —
Bahia.....	"	"	Aug. 23.	"	19 @ —
Valparaiso....	"	"	Aug. 8.	"	45 1/2 @ —
Pernambuco..	"	"	Aug. 28.	"	19 @ —
Singapore....	60 days.	4s 4d	Aug. 5.	6 mos.	4s. 6 1/2 d. @ —
Hong Kong...	"	4s 4d	Aug. 19.	"	4s. 5 1/2 d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	Aug. 9.	"	1 to 1 1/2 prem.
Bombay.....	"	1s 11 7-16d	Sept. 10.	"	1s. 11 11-16d.
Madras.....	"	1s 11 7-16d	Sept. 3.	"	1s. 11 11-16d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 11 1/2 d	Sept. 11.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	Aug. 12.	60 days.	1 p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

In a commercial point of view the depression which has existed in the cotton trade is the most important feature of the week. The more favorable accounts which have been received from the Southern States of America, as well as from India, have induced spinners to operate with extreme caution; and, although the tone of the market

rather firmer as the week closes, prices are decidedly lower as compared with Saturday last. There has now been a decline of about 1d per lb from the recent highest point, but for the present, cheap cotton is quite out of the question; for, although there is no very great deficiency in the total supply as compared with 1860, yet, on the other hand, our supplies, present and prospective, are very inadequate when the largely augmented demand for goods which has arisen since 1860 is taken into consideration. The American war, in fact, diminished for a time the production of the raw material, but high prices have had the effect of stimulating to some extent the cultivation of the staple in question, and now that its growth in the Southern States and in India is increasing the supplies coming forward will soon be equivalent to those which were received previous to the American war. But during this same nine years the requirements of the world for cotton goods have been gradually, and, with regard to many quarters, rapidly increasing. Countries, during the last decade of years, have been opened up by a better system of internal communication, by new roads, by railroads, canals and by improved river accommodation. Through these means trade has been fostered and much wealth has been added to the world. Probably the growers of cotton need not fear that their produce will for some time be grown to a sufficient extent to glut the markets of the world. Through the American war many years have been lost which ought to have been devoted to cotton cultivation to meet the growing requirements of that important branch of commerce. As yet, however, we have not reached the point with regard to supply attained in 1860, so that consumption, which has so materially increased since then, is, as it were, nearly ten years ahead of supply. In due course a more equitable balance will no doubt exist; but much valuable time has been lost, and great efforts will have to be made in order that the manufacturers of the world may be supplied with an adequate quantity of the raw material. As the value of cotton and of cotton goods becomes more reasonable there can be little doubt of the fact that the demand for goods will still further increase, and if, towards the close of next year, 9d per lb for middling Orleans should be reached a large increase of business will probably take place. That there should be any rapid fall in prices seems very improbable. In the interest of the manufacturer and consumer I should contend that such a course would be undesirable, for it would only tend to discourage the planter just at the time when a rapid extension of the growth of cotton is much wanted. The decline in cotton towards the close of 1867 was a most unfortunate occurrence, the effect of which has been felt in the high prices which have been current during the season which may now be said to have been concluded. The nature of the demand is now such that prices are not likely to fall heavily unless there should be unexpected abundance, and as the cotton question is better understood, and as there is more confidence in trade generally, any decline which might take place which is not justified by the nature of the supply or demand would be speedily rectified, and would not be allowed to remain as was the case in 1867, unchecked for nearly three months.

The flatness which has during the week prevailed in the trade for the raw material has extended itself to Manchester. In that market producers have had to accept prices which they scarcely dreamt of a few weeks since, owing to the unexpectedly altered condition of the trade. There is, however, rather more steadiness apparent at the close of the week, but until a better knowledge has been gained of the probable yield of cotton thus far, and until some sounder basis has been formed upon which to work than exists at present, the position of the trade will remain very uncertain. The failures which have taken place of late have been unimportant. Annexed is a reliable report of the Manchester market:

This market, during the greater portion of the present week, has been in a state of almost unexampled dullness, and prices have been very irregular. A sharp decline in both cloth and yarn has occurred. Yesterday, after some sales had been made at low prices, and rather better reports arrived from Liverpool, a more cheerful feeling became apparent, and more steadiness prevailed. To-day the market opened with the same feeling, but as the day advanced it became more flat, and it has been difficult to effect sales except by submitting to the lowest prices of the week, and not easy to sell even at these rates, and the amount of business done during the day has been very moderate.

Since the heavy imports of cotton arrived lately, there has been much less uneasiness about a positive scarcity than previously existed. The stock in Liverpool now exceeds that of the corresponding week last year, while it is not lost sight of that the price of American cotton is nearly 3d per lb higher, and, as the accounts of the new crop are on the whole favorable, and receipts appear to be arriving at the ports pretty freely, spinners at present are not likely to be easily excited and provoked into buying more than is necessary to supply their immediate requirements. On the other hand, the amount of cotton at sea is much less.

The Wool trade remains rather firm. At the public sales of Colonial Wool, which are still in progress, there is a fair degree of animation, and a good business is doing for export, Belgian buyers being more particularly earnest in purchasing Cape produce. Prices continue firm, and they show an average rise of 1d per lb as compared with last sales. With regard to the trade in goods, the accounts from Yorkshire are more encouraging. There is certainly a better inquiry

for goods for winter wear, but as soon as these purchases are completed the trade will probably relapse into a quiet state.

As the accounts from the Continent have been more favorable with regard to the Emperor's health, there is rather more doing in Silk, at full prices.

In the iron trade there has been considerable activity. Both for pig iron as well as railway bars the demand has been good, and prices have been very firm.

During the present week the trade for wheat has been limited, and millers have operated with more caution. This is evidently owing to the increasing supplies of produce which are coming forward, both of the home as well as foreign growth. With regard to the home-grown wheats of the present season, it is still very apparent that really fine parcels will be scarce. Fortunately, however, the crop has been secured in excellent condition, owing to the dry weather which prevailed during the greater part of the time of harvest work. As regards prices, there has been very little change since the close of last week. The tendency, however, has been rather drooping than otherwise. Annexed is the statement of imports and exports of wheat and other cereal produce for the present as well as for last season:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4.

	1869-70		1868-69	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	803,010	3,013	459,202	16,459
Barley.....	49,698	66	174,427	148
Oats.....	169,970	475	164,178	491
Peas.....	7,862	25	16,583	91
Beans.....	22,879	.....	46,366	97
Indian corn.....	325,678	750	228,381	.....
Flour.....	142,671	555	52,861	2,596

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.

	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865
Wheat.....	1,707,803	3,784	1,076,530	33,799	
Barley.....	105,062	66	331,151	148	
Oats.....	354,961	670	352,844	1,194	
Peas.....	10,669	164	36,672	167	
Beans.....	64,845	.....	116,442	97	
Indian corn.....	726,877	750	616,541	65	
Flour.....	325,050	1,215	97,551	2,749	

The average prices of English wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales for last week, compared with the four previous years, were:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat.....	49s. 10d.	55s. 5d.	61s. 3d.	47s. 0d.	44s. 7d.
Barley.....	37 10	46 8	39 9	37 1	30 10
Oats.....	25 11	23 3	27 3	24 8	23 11

The most that can be said of the money market is that the commercial demand exhibits a slight improvement, but the general tone of the market still indicates that any advance in the quotations is somewhat improbable. That the rates will fall to a lower point is quite out of the question, there being, if anything, a slight tendency to a rise. There is, however, so much money unemployed, both here and at Paris that the upward movement must be very gradual while trade remains so very contracted. The better commercial inquiry which has been experienced this week, and the large shipments which have been made of the precious metals, more especially of gold, have rather tended to harden the rates of discount, but as our imports have, so far, kept pace with our exports, the supply of bullion has not been materially diminished. The decrease in the supply of bullion in the Bank, this week, has been caused, almost entirely, by a home demand, on account, probably, of the holiday-seekers, and not by any demand upon the establishment on the part of exporters. It is satisfactory to notice that the advances of the Bank upon bills show an increase approximating half a million sterling, from which reliable evidence is afforded of an improvement of business, arising, no doubt, out of the re-opening of the autumn trade. The following are the present quotations for money:

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

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

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

The late rise in the value of money in Eastern Europe is maintained. In France, however, much ease continues to prevail. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

	B'k rate	Op. m'kt		B'k rate	Op. m'kt
	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
At Paris.....	2½ 2½	1½ 2½	Turin.....	5 5	— —
Vienna....	4 5	4 5	Brussels..	2½ 2½	2½-3
Berlin....	4 4	2½-3 3½	Madrid... 5	—	2½-3
Frankfort.	2½ 3½	1½-2 3½	Hamburg..	—	1½ 3½
Amst'rd'm	2½ 3½	2½ 3	St. Pet'g.	7 5½	6½ 6

Bills of exchange have been in demand, more especially those upon France and Italy. The Paris exchange admits of an export of gold, but not at any great profit. Between £600,000 to £700,000 has been sent away this week, being the whole of our importations. Silver is in request for shipment to India, but dollars, in consequence of the abate

ment of the demand for China, are scarcely so firm. Messrs. Pixley & Co. quote the prices of bullion as follows:

GOLD			
	s.	d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....per oz. standard.	77	9	@ 77 10
do fine.....do	77	9	@ 77 10
do Refinable.....do	78	0	@ 78 0
Spanish Doubloons.....per oz.	75	0	@ 75 0
South American Doubloons...do	73	9	@ 74 0
United States gold coin.....do	76	3	@ 76 4

SILVER.			
	s.	d.	s. d.
Bar Silver Fine.....per oz. standard nearest.	5	0 1/2	@ 5 0 1/2
do do containing 5 grs. gold.. do	5	0 1/2	@ 5 0 1/2
Fine Cake Silver.....per oz.	5	5 1/2	@ 5 5 1/2
Mexican Dollars.....quiet per oz.	4	11	@ 4 11
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....per oz.	—	—	none here.
Five franc pieces.....per oz.	4	11 1/2	@ 4 11 1/2

Quicksilver, £8 17s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

Business in the Stock Exchange has been exceedingly quiet. There are now numerous absentees, but next month, perhaps, business will have again been quite resumed, and more will then be known about the probable future of cotton. The country is evidently suffering from a scarcity of cotton, and although an agitation is in progress urging a revision of our free-trade policy, the adoption of which policy has, it is contended, been the cause of the present slackness of trade, it will no doubt be found that when more cotton is obtained, and when Lancashire is conducting her great and important trade upon a more secure basis, the progress of the country will be rapid. The tone of the Stock Exchange markets has, however, been tolerably good; but it cannot be considered as altogether firm. From the Continental bourses there have been no rumors of importance, and hence the better tone which has prevailed. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols, and of the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Sept. 18.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay.	Fri'ay.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-92 1/2	92 1/2-92 1/2	92 1/2-92 1/2	92 1/2-92 1/2	92 1/2-92 1/2	92 1/2-92 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862....	83 1/2-83 3/4	83 1/2-83 3/4	83 1/2-83 3/4	83 1/2-83 3/4	83 1/2-83 3/4	83 1/2-83 3/4	83 1/2-83 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1864....	82 1/2-84	82 1/2-84	82 1/2-84	82 1/2-84	82 1/2-84	82 1/2-84	82 1/2-84
U. S. 5-20's, 1865....	82 1/2-82 1/2	82 1/2-82 1/2	82 1/2-82 1/2	82 1/2-82 1/2	82 1/2-82 1/2	82 1/2-82 1/2	82 1/2-82 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1867....	81 1/2-81 1/2	81 1/2-81 1/2	81 1/2-81 1/2	81 1/2-81 1/2	81 1/2-81 1/2	81 1/2-81 1/2	81 1/2-81 1/2
U. S. 10-40's, 1904....	75 1/2-75 1/2	75 1/2-75 1/2	75 1/2-75 1/2	75 1/2-75 1/2	75 1/2-75 1/2	75 1/2-75 1/2	75 1/2-75 1/2
Atlantic & G't West. consol'd mort. b'ds	25 1/2-26 1/2	26 1/2-28	28 1/2-30	29 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-28	28 1/2-28	28 1/2-28
Erie Shares (\$100)...	25 1/2-27	27 1/2-29	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	26 1/2-27 1/2	27 1/2-27 1/2	27 1/2-27 1/2
Illinois shares (\$100)	93 1/2-94 1/2	94 1/2-95	95 1/2-95 1/2	94 1/2-95	94 1/2-95	94 1/2-95	94 1/2-95

In the above statement it will be noticed that the fluctuations in Erie railway shares and in Atlantic mortgage bonds have been very numerous. A comparatively high point has been attained, but the market closes with a flat appearance.

Telegrams from Frankfort mention that the demand for Five-Twenty bonds had been good and that prices had ruled firm. The fortnightly settlement had been satisfactorily arranged, notwithstanding the recent wild speculation.

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

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including—					
Bank post bills.....	21,843,863	23,932,216	24,237,770	24,235,659	23,267,135
Public deposits.....	6,820,869	5,551,717	7,974,897	8,975,728	4,949,239
Other deposits.....	13,567,577	16,921,755	19,165,910	19,309,767	17,563,245
Government securities	10,384,209	11,711,723	12,895,272	13,790,131	14,339,928
Other securities.....	21,332,428	22,123,554	17,216,262	16,124,020	14,801,827
Reserve.....	7,550,787	7,936,816	15,792,022	12,130,537	11,133,760
Coin and bullion.....	14,219,843	16,223,516	24,498,447	20,775,992	20,405,220
Bank rate.....	4 p. c.	5 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.
Consols.....	89 1/2	89	94 1/2	94	93 1/2
Price of wheat.....	44s. 7d.	47s. 0d.	61s. 3d.	55s. 5d.	49s. 10d.
Mid. Upland cotton... 19d.	19d.	13 1/2d.	9 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	13d.
No. 40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 3d.

Since the commencement of the season the imports and exports of cotton have been:

	Imports.	Exp'ts	Imports.	Exp'ts
American.....cwt	6,420	5,408	Miscellaneous.....	6,750
Brazilian.....	33,767	3,511		165
East Indian.....	96,739	25,336		146,413
Egyptian.....	2,742	455		84,573

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have improved a fraction this week, closing at 93 for money and 93 1/2 for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds have on the whole experienced a fair week, with considerable firmness manifested at times. The latest prices reported this evening were 84 1/2 for the issue of 1862, 83 1/2 for 1865 old, 83 for 1867, and 76 for Ten-forties. Railway securities have been rather quiet, although more firmness was manifested towards the close, and prices were a fraction better. United States bonds at Frankfort have ruled better, and close at higher figures.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	93	93	93	93
for account....	92 1/2-7/8	92 1/2-93	93	93	93	93 1/2
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862..	83 1/2	84 1/2	84	84	83 1/2	84 1/2
Illinois Central shares..	93 1/2	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Erie Railway shares ..	26 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	24 1/2
Atl. & G. W. (consols).	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27 1/2

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—
Frankfort..... 87-87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2-87 1/2 87 1/2-87 1/2 87 1/2-88
Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market continues in the same quiet state as noticed last week, but without any material loss, however, in prices. The receipts of the last week have amounted to 57,500 bushels, of which 47,500 are American.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour, (Western)....p. bbl	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	9 6	9 4	9 4	9 5	9 5	9 5
do (California white) "	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Corn (W. mx'd) p. 480 lbs n'w	29 9	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6
Barley (Canadian), per bush	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Peas..(Canadian) pr 504 lbs	45 0	45 0	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Pork ruled flat, and declined to 110s, at which price it closed. Beef has declined to 89s and Lard to 74s. Bacon is unchanged. Cheese has shown some firmness, and advanced to 63s 6d for the best grades of American fine.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	112 0	111 0	111 0	110 0	110 0	110 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6	65 6
Lard (American) " " "	75 0	75 0	74 0	74 0	74 0	74 0
Cheese (fine) " " "	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market has not varied materially from the ruling rates of the past few weeks. Refined Petroleum is 1/2d lower, Tallow 3d, and Linseed Oil 5s per ton, ruling at £33.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
do Fine Pale... "	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Sp turpentine..... "	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 9 lbs.	1 8	1 7 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 7 1/2	1 7 1/2
" spirits.....per 8 lbs	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	47 3	47 3	47 3	47 3	47 0	47 0
Clover seed.....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Linseed oil ..per ton... 33 5 0 33 5 0 33 5 0 33 5 0 33 5 0 33 0 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar still rules weak, closing at 39s 6d @ 39s 9d for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed has advanced to 63s. In Oils, Sperm suddenly advanced £2 tc-day, closing at £94. Whale is unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd cake (obl) p. tn £10 05 0	£10 05 0	£10 05 0	£10 05 0	£10 05 0	£10 05 0	£10 05 0
Linseed (Calcutta) ..	0 62 9	0 63 0	0 63 0	0 63 0	0 62 0	0 63 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) per 112 lb.....	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9
Sperm oil.....	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	91 0 0	94 0 0
Whale oil.....	39 0 0	89 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0

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. 30, 1869. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Ohio.	The First National Bank.....	The Metropolitan National Bank of New York, approved in place of the Central National Bank of New York.
Illinois.	The Fourth National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in place of the Importers and Traders National Bank of New York.
Illino's.	The National Bank of Commerce....	The Metropolitan National Bank of New York.
Illinois.	The First National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of The Mechanics National Bank of Chicago.
Mt. Carroll.....		

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and in general merchandise, the total being \$4,534,031, against \$6,688,562 last week, and \$6,997,873 the previous week. The exports are \$3,807,082 this week, against \$3,752,261 last week, and \$3,124,362 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 6,158 bales, against 2,037 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) September 24, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) September 25:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods.....	\$1,931,361	\$1,862,594	\$1,898,500	\$1,652,928
General merchandise..	2,614,602	2,262,212	2,207,101	2,883,103
Total for the week....	\$4,545,963	\$4,124,806	\$4,095,601	\$4,534,031
Previously reported...	221,884,297	185,896,305	187,795,523	926,493,494
Since Jan. 1.....	\$226,760,263	\$190,011,111	\$186,895,124	\$331,029,525

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 28 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
For the week.....	\$2,042,566	\$3,330,163	\$2,086,708	\$3,807,082
Previously reported....	143,286,217	133,572,340	120,291,772	137,873,202
Since Jan 1.....	\$145,328,783	\$136,992,503	\$122,981,480	\$141,650,284

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

To	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.
Great Britain.....	\$75,871,194	\$58,851,845
France.....	5,921,527	7,031,000
Holland and Belgium..	4,191,373	3,985,203
Germany.....	14,818,618	12,245,974
Other Northern Europe..	3,417,651	1,586,320
Spain.....	2,141,268	1,800,855
Other Southern Europe..	5,625,448	4,525,061
East Indies.....	65,029	101,029
China and Japan.....	2,008,479	2,260,516
Australia.....	1,653,150	1,875,741
British N A Colonies...	3,176,749	3,655,915
Cuba.....	3,823,809	5,074,147
Haiti.....	772,923	1,219,192
Other West Indies.....	5,796,702	6,091,522
Mexico.....	1,052,949	1,315,291
New Granada.....	2,139,501	2,646,801
Venezuela.....	471,125	465,494
British Guiana.....	1,075,892	1,103,010
Brazil.....	2,335,405	2,353,330
Other S. American ports..	3,290,218	2,822,876
All other ports.....	1,769,569	1,142,847

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 25, 1869 :

Sept. 23—St. Donau, Southampton, Mexican dollars..	Sept. 23—St. North America, Para, American gold....
\$1,048,249	\$3,000
“ 23—St. Donau, Bremen, Foreign silver....	“ 25—St. City of Boston, British gold.....
1,200	900
“ 23—St. North America, St. Thomas, Mexican doub'l'ns	“ 25—St. Liverpool, British gold.....
10,625	9,680

Total for the week..... \$1,973,654
Previously reported..... 25,587,186

Total since Jan. 1, 1869.....	Same time in 1868.....
\$26,660,840	\$57,859,461
1868..... \$66,103,414	1859..... 20,951,696
1867..... 42,151,819	1857..... 32,977,072
1866..... 53,691,498	1856..... 27,473,955
1865..... 22,675,763	1855..... 24,379,869
1864..... 35,278,801	1854..... 30,207,057
1863..... 32,517,027	1853..... 15,207,759
1862..... 42,843,139	1852..... 20,652,870
1861..... 3,273,814	
1860..... 39,353,374	

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

Sept. 21—St. Colorado, Liverpool, Gold.....	Sept. 23—St. Cleopatra, Sisal, Gold.....
\$48,400	1,038,856
“ 22—St. Merrimack, Para, Gold.....	“ 25—St. Columbia, Havana, Gold.....
21,765	60,385
“ 22—St. Arizona, Aspinw'l, Silver.....	
5,975	
“ 22—St. Arizona, Aspinw'l, Silver.....	
1,344	

Total for the week..... \$1,207,812
Previously reported..... 9,844,124

Total since January 1, 1869..... \$11,091,436
Same time 1868..... 5,769,270

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

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National bank.

June 5.....	28,786,359	371,677,550
“ 12.....	28,316,350	371,207,556
“ 19.....	27,538,850	370,421,050
“ 26.....	26,144,350	369,036,950
July 3.....	24,907,350	367,825,950
“ 10.....	23,764,500	366,615,600
“ 17.....	22,709,500	364,782,600
“ 24.....	22,244,500	355,160,200
“ 31.....	21,504,500	364,811,700
Aug. 7.....	20,909,500	365,964,400
“ 14.....	20,301,500	363,435,350
“ 21.....	20,014,500	362,931,150
“ 28.....	20,714,500	363,620,000
Sept. 4.....	20,041,000	362,933,000
“ 11.....	19,881,000	367,774,000
“ 18.....	19,518,000	362,013,000
“ 25.....		

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

Week ending.	Notes issued for red'd.		Mutilated notes burned.		Notes in Circulation
	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	
June 5.....	199,820	13,662,038	123,000	13,870,327	299,842,182
“ 12.....	97,190	13,861,858	160,200	14,153,527	299,743,034
“ 19.....	260,950	13,859,048	137,350	14,290,877	299,858,694
“ 26.....	124,000	14,342,948	176,250	14,467,127	299,793,445
July 3.....	123,410	14,464,338	177,250	14,644,377	299,749,605
“ 10.....	132,592	14,596,948	101,700	14,746,077	299,780,495
“ 17.....	128,460	14,596,948	75,530	14,746,077	299,809,295
“ 24.....	75,410	14,800,848	204,537	15,026,144	299,679,048
“ 31.....	219,640	15,020,488	115,200	15,141,594	299,782,810
Aug. 7.....	105,540	15,126,028	141,200	15,282,594	299,746,751
“ 14.....	242,347	15,337,975	200,650	15,486,241	299,761,839
“ 21.....	130,600	15,337,975	163,800	15,486,240	299,720,380
“ 28.....	154,040	15,492,015	97,600	15,747,644	299,794,340
Sept. 4.....	146,770	15,769,385	175,500	15,923,144	299,737,660
“ 11.....	77,170	15,846,555	92,600	16,015,744	299,742,230
“ 18.....	124,300	15,970,855	150,500	16,196,244	299,710,130
“ 25.....	241,560	16,212,435	137,300	16,383,544	299,763,410

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

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed
June 5.....	None	117,576	390,400
“ 12.....	None	220,669	282,421
“ 19.....	None	95,100	291,000
“ 26.....	None	.....	.....
July 3.....	None	183,990	305,330
“ 10.....	None	144,110	313,600
“ 17.....	None	108,146	298,886
“ 24.....	126,000	198,270	300,200
“ 31.....	190,000	92,626	343,816
Aug. 7.....	113,600	213,824	.....
“ 14.....	213,300	136,808	301,500
“ 21.....	254,400	370,682	227,400
“ 28.....	179,300	175,000	89,600
Sept. 4.....	271,000	109,000	249,200
“ 11.....	318,900	396,406	.....
“ 18.....	691,300	538,764	196,400
“ 25.....	1,024,500	937,447	264,700

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has addressed the following circular to the stockholders :

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15th, 1869. }

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad :

It is well known that malicious attacks have been made upon your company, upon its credit, and upon the character of the work itself. While all persons who knew the real causes of these attacks were well aware that they were without foundation and only vindictive, it cannot be denied that they were a source of grave embarrassment and difficulty. There is nothing so sensitive as credit : It may receive almost as great a temporary injury from false rumors as from damaging statements of fact.

The natural result of these assaults upon the company's credit was the arrest of the public sale of its securities, and a threatened danger of stopping the work, when two millions a month were required to continue it. It was fortunate for the country, as well as yourselves, that you had the ability, as well as the courage, to advance the millions from your private means that were required to finish the road. I believe that no private corporation ever before made so large a call, or one that was more promptly responded to. The work upon the line was continued during the winter at a very heavy extra cost, but nearly all the obligations incurred have now been adjusted.

The earnings of the road since its opening have been :
From May 10 to May 31..... \$391,420 12
“ June 1 to June 30..... 706,602 29
“ July 1 to July 31..... 623,559 96

This is at the rate of about eight millions a year, which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific coast and by settlement along the line.

The company own over 3,000,000 acres of land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, which competent judges pronounce equal to any in the West. The lands were offered for sale at Omaha July 27th, and 40,000 acres were sold in one month thereafter, at an average of over \$5 per acre. The company also own over ten million acres in addition, some of which is of little value, but there are portions from which a considerable sum will eventually be realized.

You will perceive that the income of the company is now ample to meet the interest on its first mortgage and land grant bonds, and we have every reason to expect that the natural growth of its business will soon give its stock a value that will make a suitable return for the risk you have taken in building the longest railroad line in the country, through a wilderness which most persons pronounced impassable for a locomotive.

OLIVER AMES, President.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The following explains itself : 57 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22d, 1869.—For the purpose of contradicting rumors in reference to the successful operation of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway, under the lease to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, which lease is dated on the 22d day of January, 1869, the undersigned beg leave to say to those interested in the securities, that the road is successfully operated under the lease to the satisfaction of the parties, and shows a continued increase of earnings, with every prospect of a successful future traffic.

The lessees have made great improvements in the condition of the road and its depots, shops, and other buildings, and are adding largely to its rolling stock and facilities for doing business, and will continue to make whatever expenditures may be necessary to meet the increasing traffic of the future.

THOMAS L. JEWETT,

President Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company.

E. E. SMITH,

President Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company.

DEBT OF ARKANSAS.—The N. Y. Tribune says : The State of Arkansas in 1837 and 1838 issued bonds to the amount of \$1,772,000 to establish a banking institution in that State. The failure of the banks to which the bonds were issued, and which were expected to pay the interest upon them semi-annually, left these obligations unprovided for, and since 1842 the State has been in default in regard to them. The Legislature of Arkansas at its last session passed an act authorizing the issue of new bonds in payment of the principal and interest upon the whole debt. The new bonds amount, with back interest, to the sum of \$4,425,000 ; they have been issued, and are now ready to be exchanged at the American Exchange National Bank in this city ; and provision has been made by law for raising a sufficient sum by taxation to pay the interest upon these new bonds as it becomes due. This act of the State of Arkansas is honorable to its people, and they will find it advantageous to themselves in the growing prosperity and improved credit of the State.

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A pamphlet upon the debt of North Carolina has recently been issued by H. Bowly Wilson, Esq., No. 7 Nassau street, which contains a very complete statement of the pres-

ent situation of the financial affairs of that State. We have only space to give a summary of the valuable contents of this pamphlet, and those of our readers who are interested in the subject will do well to procure a copy for careful perusal.

OF THE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, OCTOBER 1ST, 1868, AND APPROPRIATIONS SINCE MADE, IN CONFORMITY WITH SECTION 5 AND 8 OF ARTICLE V. OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, IN AID OF UNFINISHED PUBLIC WORKS. THOSE MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK, THUS (*), ARE SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

Name of Corporation.	Date of New Issues.	Jan. & July Amount.
Reported October 1, 1868.....		\$10,273,245
Western (Coalfield) R. R. Co.....	July 1, 1868,	500,000
*Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co.....	July 1, 1869,	2,000,000
*Wilmington, Charleston & Ruth. R. R. Co....	July 1, 1869,	4,000,000
		\$16,773,245
Reported October 1, 1868.....		April & Oct.
Bonds for funding interest.....	Oct 1, 1868,	\$4,936,700
*Williamston & Tarbor R. R. Co.....	" "	2,000,000
*Western N. C. R. R. (Eastern Division).....	" "	300,000
* " " " (Western ").....	" "	340,000
* " " " (Eastern ").....	April 1, 1869,	4,000,000
*Northwestern N. C. R. R. Co.....	" "	2,666,600
*Western (Coalfield) R. R. Co.....	" "	833,400
		1,440,000
		1,500,000
		\$17,516,700
January and July Bonds.....		\$16,773,245
April and October Bonds.....		17,516,700
		\$34,289,945
Chargeable on general revenue.....		\$18,049,945
Special tax or preferred debt.....		16,240,000
		\$34,289,945

The old and new debts appear to hold the same rank as charges on the revenue.

Mr. Wilson remarks on the debt as follows: "It will be seen that the total debt of North Carolina amounts to a little over thirty-four and one quarter millions of dollars (\$34,289,945), all of which bears an interest of six per cent, payable half yearly.

"Of this amount eighteen millions and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars (\$18,049,945) is chargeable, principal and interest, on the general revenues of the State, and sixteen millions two hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$16,240,000) are provided for by special taxes at rates specified in Statement No. 2, which is in conformity with the requirements of Sections 5 and 8 of Article V of the new Constitution. The effect of this legislation is to make the new issue of bonds, since first October, 1868, a preference charge on the entire assessable property of the State. Whatever may be said respecting the policy of creating what, in effect is a preferred debt, the fact nevertheless exists. In other words, the holders of the first class of bonds must rely on the future development of the industrial resources of the State for the means to meet the interest thereon, whilst those who hold the second class will receive prompt payment, if the valuation of the assessable property amounts to enough to cover the whole issue.

The special tax authorized to be levied by the several acts, is equal in the aggregate to 47.08 of one per cent on the whole assessable property of the State, which, as will hereafter be seen, amounts, on a close estimate founded on the last census, to over \$250,000,000. The sum that will accrue and be applicable to the interest on the gross amount of special tax bonds will amount to \$1,177,000, while the interest is only \$974,400, leaving an annual surplus of \$202,600, as a sinking fund.

A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD INVESTMENT.—We have pleasure in again calling the attention of our readers to the bonds of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, which are now offered in this market by the well-known banking house of Messrs. Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau street. The railroad upon which these bonds are a lien forms a direct line across the State of New York from Oswego to this city, and the local traffic alone upon the line must be very large, without taking into consideration the immense freight tonnage which will seek this direct route between New York city and the Lakes.

The following strong points deserve attention:

1. The paid up subscriptions to the stock of the company amount to \$1,000,000 from towns and counties.
2. There are about 147 miles already completed, from Oswego to the intersection of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
3. The issue of bonds is limited to \$20,000 per mile.
4. Towns and counties are prohibited by law from selling their stock, so that speculators can not get control of the road.
5. Taken at par in currency these bonds will pay 10 per cent per annum.

A comparison with investments in United States Bonds will show a very great advantage in favor of a change to these or any other railroad security of equally high character:

\$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67, at 122 will buy of these bonds.....	\$6,000 00
Interest on \$5,000 5-20s at 6 per cent gold, \$300 gold at 135 (currency).....	\$405 00
Deduct 5 per cent income tax.....	20 25
Balance.....	\$384 75
Interest on \$6,000 New York and Oswego Midland Railroad bonds at 7 per cent, \$420 gold at 125, free from U. S. Income tax.....	567 00
Showing on the same money invested increase of income nearly 50 per cent.....	\$182 25

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.—We would again direct the attention of investors to the bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad which are offered for sale by Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co. and Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co. These bonds bear six per cent in gold, are secured by a lien on a very large valuable property and are offered for the present at 96 and accrued interest.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad

are offered for sale by Messrs. Soutter & Co. and Messrs Henry Clews & Co. These bonds are endorsed by the State of Georgia and are sold at 92½.

—Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien, Bankers and Bro^{ers}, No. 58 Wall street, whose card will be found on another page, gives careful attention to all business in the way of buying and selling Governments, Gold and Stocks.

GAS MACHINE.—Messrs Nash & Cote, No. 29 Cortlandt street, are the agents of the Empire State Gas machine, for lighting public dwellings, churches, halls, &c. Parties wanting such machines will do well to call on Messrs. Nash & Cote and examine.

—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers, give notice in another column of a change in their London and New York houses. Mr. Walter H. Burns retires from the copartnership in both cities, and in New York Mr. Walter Watson, late agent of the Bank of British North America, becomes a member of the firm, while in London the Hon. John Rose, late Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, joins the house, which will be conducted there hereafter under the style of Morton, Rose & Co. Our readers will recollect that it is but a short time since Mr. Morton was so fortunate as to make a business connection with Mr. George Bliss, one of the leading dry goods merchants of this city, and the additions now made to his firm are such as to call for the congratulations of his numerous business friends in London and New York.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY NEAR NEW YORK.—On Thursday next, Oct. 7th, Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Brother, who are so well known to our readers as the very successful auctioneers and dealers in New Jersey real estate, will hold a sale of 135 villa plots at Madison, New Jersey, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The property is known as the Edward Holland Estate, and will be positively sold; the land is high and beautifully situated, with extended views, and is only ten minutes' walk from the station. The "Drew Seminary" grounds are just opposite, and the neighborhood consists of finely improved property, including numerous handsome residences of New York business men. This sale will offer a good opportunity for purchasers either as an institute or to be occupied as country homes.

CHARLESTON COURIER LETTER SHEET.—We are indebted to the publishers of the Charleston Courier for a very neatly bound little volume of their Letter Sheet and Prices Current for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869. This volume forms a complete record of the Charleston markets for the year, and ought to be in the possession of every merchant who is interested in those markets.

—The Western News Company, of Chicago, has favored us with a copy of a translation of M. Bastiat's Essays, which deserves a notice at more length than we can give this week, and we reserve it for our next issue.

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 1.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The past week will be remarkable as the period of a panic which has had no equal since the crisis of 1857, and which has been less disastrous than that in its results only because of the peculiarities of our present banking and currency systems and of the generally healthy condition of affairs outside of Wall street.

The wild transactions in the Gold Room, on Friday last, to which we alluded in our last issue, resulted in disputes, or, as some maintain, repudiation upon contracts for very large amounts; the result of which was to cause the failure of several prominent members in the Gold Room, and to embarrass the clearing of the whole immense transactions of the day. Moreover, the Gold Exchange Bank had not effected the clearings of Thursday's business, and had become to some extent involved through advances upon brokers' statements, and proved unable to undertake the clearing of Friday's business, and was further enjoined from so doing by an order from the Courts. After this an attempt was made to effect the clearings through the Bank of New York, which broke down from the bulk of the transactions. Next, a Committee of Twenty was appointed by the Gold Room to undertake the business; which also failed from the refusal of Smith, Gould & Martin, whose transactions were of enormous magnitude, to send in their statement. Yesterday morning, the Gold Exchange decided that the settlements must be made, as best they might, between members themselves; and then resumed the buying and selling of gold, suspending the rules relative to failures and buying or selling under the non-fulfilment of contracts until Monday next—no business beyond borrowing having been transacted in the Room for the four preceding days. All this was attended with the wildest excitement, and of necessity with a suspension of business among the gold dealers, whose funds were tied up through the suspended contracts. Messrs. Smith, Gould & Martin sued out injunctions against the officers of the Gold Exchange and of the Stock Exchange, and against various dealers, restraining them from taking any action calculated to compel settlements under the rules of their respective associations. The principal source of the difficulty appears to have been the fact that large amounts of gold were coming to that firm

under Friday's business, which, in the then disturbed condition of the money market, they were not prepared to take up. The uncertainty as to their position naturally made it the more difficult for them to get money for taking up the gold; and it appears they had but two alternatives, either to fail from inability to borrow against the gold coming to them, or to resort to various expedients for gaining time and allowing the money market to regain a condition in which they would find it possible to take up their gold. This is, apparently, the real cause of the delay in the clearings of the \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 transactions of Friday last. To-day, Wm. Heath & Co., one of the principal agents of Smith, Gould & Martin in these operations, have made a proposal to settle, on the basis of 135; the differences between that figure and the actual one to be paid in cash, from 50@80 per cent at once, and the balance so soon as their funds are released at the Gold Exchange Bank, that institution having nearly \$400,000 of gold and currency belonging to them. The contracts of the firm amount to \$9,000,000; and upon the consent of parties whose interest covers two-thirds of the amount, this proposal will be carried into effect; the result of which would be to facilitate a general settlement within a few hours.

This confusion among the gold dealers caused embarrassment in the affairs of the Gold Exchange Bank. On Tuesday the bank was debtor at the Clearing House of the Associated Banks \$2,442,000, which it was necessitated to settle by depositing securities. Next day an arrangement was made for settling the balance, through a loan from the banks; but before it could be completed the Courts appointed Mr. Augustus Hall receiver, under an order returnable on Monday next. To-day the condition of the bank was investigated by the State Superintendent of the Banking Department, who, we understand, reported favorably and expressed an opinion that there is no reason in the position of the bank why the receivership should not be vacated on Monday.

This confusion in the Gold Exchange, with its attendant failures and its possibilities of still more serious failures, including the leading speculative house in the street, produced a general derangement in the money and stock markets, which developed into a condition of panic more serious than anything experienced since 1857. Large amounts of money were temporarily locked up in the Gold Exchange Bank. The banks generally became apprehensive of loans to speculative houses; money was called in freely and margins were called up, and the consequent decline in securities only further added to the prevailing uneasiness respecting the stock accounts of the banks. Some four or five stock houses of fair standing suspended, and on the afternoon of Wednesday Messrs. Lockwood & Co., the largest stock house in the city, had to close their doors, their suspension having been previously rumored and partially anticipated a' d little, however, to the prevailing panic.

The rates of money during this condition of things was determined by the standing and necessities of borrowers and by the degree of confidence in their collaterals, and therefore naturally ranged very high; on governments the rate was 7 per cent in gold to 1/2 per cent per day, and on stocks from 1/4@1 per cent per day on the lower priced shares, up to 1 1/2 to 4 per cent per day on New York Central.

The panic appeared to have culminated on Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday and to-day large orders came in from the country and from city merchants and capitalists to buy stocks at the heavy decline, and this influx of outside capital has produced a remarkably quick recovery of confidence and of values; and at the close of the week the wrecks are forgotten and the markets are comparatively buoyant.

It is as yet unknown what is the amount of Lockwood & Co.'s liabilities or what showing the statement of their affairs is likely to make. The firm was highly respected; and their numerous wealthy friends and customers at the West have expressed a willingness to help them to resume business if the condition of their affairs admits of it. Mr. Legrand Lockwood being Treasurer of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, the firm held a large amount of the bonds of that company, variously estimated between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000.

In discounts there has been literally no business; occasional transactions in prime paper have been reported at 12 per cent. Next week the merchants' wants are likely to receive more consideration.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The bond market has shown,

upon the whole, a remarkable steadiness. Very singularly, the London and Frankfort markets for our securities have been especially firm through the panic, and bonds here have fallen little more at any time than was required by the decline in gold to 129@133. Dealers have found little difficulty in borrowing money at 7 per cent, in gold, through the worst periods of the crisis; indeed, funds have been brought to them as the safe mode of employing them; and, therefore, few bonds have been thrown upon the market from inability to carry them. The financial source of depression has arisen from investors selling their bonds to invest the proceeds in the purchase of stocks, at the greatly reduced prices. As a partial offset against this process, however, the Government, on Wednesday, accepted offers of \$3,000,000 of bonds, instead of the \$2,000,000 for which it issued proposals. The lowest price for bonds was touched on Thursday, when Sixty-Twos sold at 118 1/2, and Sixty-Sevens at 116 1/2.

The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of bonds, in October, embrace the following dates and amounts:

Oct. 6.....	\$2,000,000	Oct. 24.....	\$1,000,000
" 7.....	1,000,000	" 27.....	2,000,000
" 13.....	2,000,000		
" 20.....	2,000,000		\$10,000,000

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

	Aug 27.	Sept 3.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 17	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	123 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup....	123 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120	119 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2
U. S. 5 20's, 1865, July cpn	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	118
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup....	121	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, ".....	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119	109 1/2
U. S. 10-40's.....	115 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109
Pacific Sixes.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	....

STATE BONDS.—In the general panic this class of securities participated, though to a less marked extent than the other markets. The stocks in which this depression was most noticeable were the North Carolinas, Tennessees and Virginias, as will be shown by the comparative table below. These closing prices, however, show a recovery of 1@3 per cent from the lowest point reached. The special tax bonds issued by the State of North Carolina have been in marked demand of late, and to-day advanced to 48, from 42 on Wednesday, on the announcement that the interest due up to October 1 would be paid on and after to-day.

The Southern securities, as a rule, have shown more steadiness.

The following are the closing prices of State bonds compared with the preceding week:

	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1		Sept. 24.	Oct. 1
Tennessee Sixes, x. c.....	61	60 1/2	Louisiana Sixes.....	69	64
Tennessee Sixes, new.....	55	52	Louisiana Sixes, levee....	65	62 1/2
North Carolina Sixes, old..	52	49 1/2	Louisiana Eigh's, levee... 85	83 1/2	
North Carolina Sixes, x. c.	46	43	Alabama Eights.....	92	90 1/2
North Carolina special tax	..	47 1/2	Georgia Sevens.....	90	89
Virginia Sixes, old.....	55	50	Missouri Sixes.....	86	85 1/2
Virginia Sixes, new.....	..	51	South Carolina Sixes, n'w.	66	64

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The general causes affecting the stock market has been alluded to under a previous head, and need no further comment. The transactions have been very unusually large. Brokers have found it necessary to sell out a large amount of their customers stocks, from deficiency of margins, or unwillingness to pay the excessive rates for carrying them. A large amount of business also was done in the way of turns; that is, buying stocks for cash and selling them deliverable next day, in order to realize the large differences between cash and regular transactions. Large amounts of Lake Shore and Northwestern have been thrown upon the market, apparently in connection with the embarrassments of Lockwood & Co., and these shares and also St. Paul have been especially weak. The extreme decline in prices under the panic had the effect of drawing in large orders from the country and from city merchants and others, which yesterday and to-day has caused a very rapid recovery from the lowest point of depression which was touched on Wednesday. This afternoon there was considerable selling to realize upon the advance, and the market fell off 1@3 per cent, and closed barely steady. The following comparison shows the lowest prices of the week and the best prices of to-day.

	Wednes- day.	To-day.		Wednes- day.	To-day.
Pacific Mail.....	59 1/2	64	Chicago & Northwest'n.	64 1/2	71 1/2
New York Central.....	147	174	do do pref	73 1/2	84 1/2
Erie.....	29 1/2	34	Pitts. & Fort Wayne....	79	84 1/2
Hudson River.....	133	158	St. Paul.....	58	69 1/2
Reading.....	91 1/2	93 1/2	do pref.....	75	81 1/2
Michigan Southern.....	75	85	Ohio & Mississippi....	24 1/2	27 1/2
Cleveland & Pittsburg..	84 1/2	95	Erie, on Tuesday, fell to	..	27 1/2

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

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 20, Aug. 27, Sept. 3, Sept 10, Sept 17, Sept 24, Oct. 1) and various commodity prices like Cumberland Coal, Quicksilver, Canton Co., etc.

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

THE GOLD MARKET.—We have already described the culmination of the most remarkable and most reckless gold speculation ever since the suspension of specie payments.

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

Table showing gold market quotations for Saturday, Sept. 25, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and weekly/annual summaries.

The transactions of the week have been very light, partly from the severe reaction in speculation, partly from both the time and the means of dealers being absorbed in the suspended settlements.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market has been comparatively steady, the tendency being on the whole downward. Rates at the close will appear from the following comparison :

Table showing foreign exchange rates for London, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Berlin.

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

Table showing receipts and payments at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury for September 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on September 25, 1869 :

Large table titled 'AVERAGE AMOUNT OF' showing financial data for various banks and institutions, including Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

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

Small table showing deviations in Loans, Deposits, and Circulation from the previous week.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Sept. 27, 1869 :

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Depos., and Circulat'n.

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

Small table showing deviations in Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation from last week's returns.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 1st, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for Stocks and Securities, including categories like National, State, Municipal, Bank Stocks, and Railroad Stocks. It lists various financial instruments with their respective prices and weekly sales figures.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The report of this company for the year ending May 31, 1869, shows that the earnings and expenditures are as follows:

Table with columns for EARNINGS and EXPENDITURES. Earnings include From passengers, freight, mails, and rent of cars. Expenditures include Conducting transportation, Loss and damage, Maintenance of motive power, cars, road, buildings and bridges, and Subsistence for hands.

Of the above amount \$139,877 is regarded as extraordinary expenditures. The earnings and expenses for four years past have been as follows:

Table showing earnings and expenses for four years past (1866-1869) categorized by Passengers, Freight, and Total.

Table showing expenses for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1866-1869, categorized by Old and New expenses, and Total.

The debt of the company, as shown in the financial statement, is \$677,859 04. Considering the assets on hand of \$110,522 93 applied to this debt, we have the sum of \$567,336 11, and from this take the

probable deduction of \$33,656 89, which will be on the Negro bonds given in 1864 and 1865, and it will leave a debt of \$533,679 72. The President remarks:

"It is the desire of the administration to have all the debt in the mortgage bonds of the company running twenty years. Of this debt there is \$146,000 in the twenty year bonds, to which add \$15,230, the balance on Dividend No. 9, and the scrip which is convertible into such bonds, and it makes \$161,230, which sum will reduce the debt to be changed into the twenty year bonds to \$372,449 72, which change can be easily effected by the assistance of our stockholders.

"To manage the road with success and pay dividends, to give it credit in the financial circles, and even along its line, it is necessary that its present liabilities be so arranged that its current expenses can be paid promptly, and the dividends and other debts cashed by the Treasurer as they are made or become due. The financial statement shows why no dividend is declared. I consider it just to the stockholders that not less than six per cent be paid, and that in cash. It is very unwise to pay dividends in the bonds of the corporation when it subjects the bonds to such heavy discounts as have been the past year, which, if continued, would soon lead to bankruptcy, thereby depriving you of your all—your stock.

AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED UNDER THE MORTGAGE.

"At your annual meeting in 1867 it was ordered that \$800,000 first mortgage bonds be issued, and at your last annual meeting a resolution was passed authorizing the President and Directors to issue \$700,000 more—making in all \$1,500,000, the total amount of mortgage on the road.

"It has not been necessary to issue any Bonds under the last resolution of your Company. We have on hand at present \$193,500 of the \$800,000 ordered to be issued at your annual meeting in 1867.

SINKING FUND.

"The company has paid during the year to the Trustee \$35,000 in the five year bonds, \$30,000 in the ten year bonds, and \$16,500 in the twenty year bonds.

"On the 1st of January next the payments will be \$45,000 in the five year bonds and \$30,000 in ten year bonds. Nothing will be required on the twenty year bonds, as the payment made this year on the amount signed is more than will be required in six years.

AID GIVEN TO THE COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

"Under authority given in a resolution at your last meeting, the company purchased from the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company \$100,000 of its bonds at par, for which notes were given to said company in monthly instalments of \$12,500 each, the first being due October 1st, 1868, and the last May 1st, 1869. These obligations have all been paid by our Treasurer as they became due.

"The bonds bought from the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company have been disposed of at an average discount of 15 1/2 per cent; \$97,000 during this fiscal year and \$3,000 since the close of the year. This \$15,000 discount will no doubt soon be replaced by increased travel and freight over our line, caused by the completion of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad to Augusta."

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns showing monthly earnings for various railroads including Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic., Rock Is. and Pacific, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, St. L. Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, W. b. & Western, and Western Union. Each column lists months from Jan to Dec for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous. Columns include Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Periods, Last paid, Rate), Price (Bid, Ask), and other financial details. Includes sub-sections for 'N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS' and 'Miscellaneous'.

NATIONAL, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES LIST.

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

Main table with columns: DENOMINATION, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, PRICE (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, PRICE (Bid, Asked). Includes sections for National, State Securities, and various state bonds.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. (Rate, When paid, Where paid), PRICE. (Principal payable, Bid., Askd.), COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. (Rate, When paid, Where paid), PRICE. (Principal payable, Bid., Askd.). The table is divided into two main sections: 'Railroads' and 'Canals & Miscellaneous'. Each section lists various bond issues with their respective terms, interest rates, and prices.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Askd), and COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Askd). The table is divided into two main sections: 'Railroads' and 'Miscellaneous Bonds'.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

Table of Southern Securities including State Securities (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia), City Securities (Alexandria, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, etc.), and Railroad Securities (Alabama, Georgia, etc.).

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stocks listing companies like Bennehoff, Blood Farm, Buchanan Farm, Central, Clinton Oil, Home, National, N. Y. & Alleghany, Northern Light, Pit Hole Creek, etc.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stocks listing companies like Black Hawk, Benton, Bullion Consolidated, Combination Silver, Consolidated Gregory, Corydon, Grass Valley, Gunnell Gold, etc.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stocks listing companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American, American Exch'e, Arctic, Astor, Atlantic (Br'klyn), Baltic, Beekman, Bowery (N. Y.), Broadway, Brooklyn, Citizens', City, Clinton, Columbia*, Commerce (N. Y.), Commerce (Alb'y), Commercial, Commonwealth, Continental*, Corn Exchange, Eagle, Empire City, Excelsior, Exchange, Firemen's, Firemen's Fund, Firemen's Trust, Fulton, Gallatin, Gebhard, Germania, Globe, Greenwich, Grocers', Guardian, Hamilton, Hanover, Hoffman, Home, Hope, Howard, Humboldt, Import & Traders, International, Irving, Jefferson, King's Co'ty (B'klyn), Knickerbocker, Lafayette (B'klyn), Lamar, Lenox, Long Island (B'klyn), Lorillard*, Manhattan, Market*, Mechan' & Trade, Mechanics (B'klyn), Mercantile, Merchants', Metropolitan*, Montauk (B'klyn), Nassau (B'klyn), National, New Amsterdam, N. Y. Equitable, N. Y. Fire and Marine, Niagara, North American*, North River, Pacific, Park, Peter Cooper, People's, Phoenix * Br'klyn, Relief, Republic*, Resolute*, Rutgers, St. Nicholas, Security, Standard, Star, Sterling*, Stuyvesant, Tradesmen's, United States, Washington, Williamsburg City, Yonkers & N. Y.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stocks listing companies like Albany & Boston, Allouez, Bay State, Caledonia, Calumet, Canada, Charter Oak, Central, Concord, Copper Falls, Dana, Davidson, Eagle River, Evergreen Bluff, Flint Steel River, Franklin, Gardiner Hill, Hancock, Hilton, Hecla, Humboldt, Huron, Isle Royale, Keweenaw, Knowlton, Lake Superior, Madison, Manhattan, Mendota, Mesnard, Minnesota, National, Native, Ogima, Petherick, Pewabic, Phoenix, Pittsburgh & Boston, Pontiac, Quincy, Resolute, Rockland, St. Clair, Schoolcraft, South Pewabic, South Side, Star, Superior, Tremont, Winthrop.

Capital \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares. † Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares. Capital of Lake Superior * cm'az'es generally \$50,000 in 20,000.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, October 1.

The panic in gold and stocks, which has prevailed during the past week, has been only slightly felt in business circles. Monetary difficulties, and the derangement of Exchanges, have caused some forced sales, and business in the regular way has been much impeded; but the depression in prices, even on a currency basis, has not exceeded 3@5 per cent, while on a gold basis, there is, in some cases, an improvement. This favorable aspect of affairs may be attributed to the deficiency of speculative spirit in the markets for merchandise, which we have noticed for some time; and, in consequence of this, prices have rested on the firm basis of demand and supply.

Cotton and breadstuffs have materially declined but close comparatively steady. Groceries have become very quiet, with prices weak. Tobacco is somewhat unsettled.

Hides and leather have been quiet, although at the decline previously reported, prices have ruled steady and close a shade firmer.

Petroleum was a little panicky yesterday, and standard White sold at 30 1/2c, followed by an immediate recovery 31 1/2c, and to-day to 32@32 1/2c.

Naval Stores have been strong, with a tendency slightly upward. Oils have been quiet.

East India Goods have been moderately active, especially for Calcutta Linseed, at full prices.

Metals show no important change, and but a very moderate business; 200 tons Glengarnock Pig Iron sold from the wharf at \$38.

Building materials show more variations, generally for the better. Fish and fruit have been fairly active. Hops show a better feeling. Whiskey has fluctuated widely, closing at \$1 20. Tallow, at a slight decline, has been quite active.

Provisions have been quiet, as usual at this season; Pork was forced down early in the week, but recovered a dollar a barrel; New Prime Mess sold for November at \$25 a barrel, and Western Prime and Steam Lard quoted 16@16 1/2c, for January.

Wool has shown a good degree of steadiness, and some increase of business. The sale of Mestiza Wool, by auction, yesterday, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which it was held, passed off briskly, and the Wools offered brought nearly full prices.

Freights have been dull, owing to the difficulty of negotiating foreign exchange. Yesterday and to-day, however, there are indications of early revival. Large ships are more plenty; small and medium tonnage are wanted to load grain for British out ports, but suitable craft are not plenty.

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

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

Table with columns: This week, Same time '68, Since Jan. 1. Rows include: Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Malt, Barley, Grass seed, Flax seed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, B. meal, Buckwheat, Cotton, Copper, Grease, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Cr. turpentine.

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 CHRONICLE from that here given.

Large table with columns: Other W. Indies, Mex. Ico., New Granada, Vene. Guana., British Guana., Others Amer'n., All other Ports, Total since same time Jan. 1, 1869. Rows include: Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Malt, Barley, Grass seed, Flax seed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, B. meal, Buckwheat, Cotton, Copper, Grease, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Cr. turpentine, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Oil cake, Oil, lard, Oil, petroleum, Peanuts, Provisions, Butter, Cheese, Cutsmeats, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Lard, Rice, Starch, Spelter, Sugar, Tallow, Tobacco, Whiskey, Wool, Dressed hogs, Rice, roush husk.

increase in our crop of at least 500,000 bales; the opening of the Suez Canal, and therefore the early marketing of the India crop; also an increase of supply from India and other countries. These facts it was expected would bring prices down to their figure or lower; now, however, the estimates of our own crop are less, but the receipts are coming in very rapidly; India accounts also look more favorable; hence spinners have continued to hold off and have not yet begun to purchase, except to supply their most pressing wants. In this market the prevalent opinion appears to be now that for the present bottom is touched. The correctness of this view is doubted by many, who think that while the receipts continue so large, other considerations will be lost sight of. Still, however this may be, it is certain that we will not produce enough cotton in this country this season to permit the world to return to its consumption of a year ago, and unless India is to make a larger increase than present promises indicate, there must be a deficit or a continued restricted consumption. In this connection it is interesting to remember that the European consumption of 1860-1 was 4,388,000 bales, or 850,000,000 kilograms; in 1861-2 it was reduced to 1,993,000 bales or 342,400,000 kilograms; 1862-3 it was 2,146,000 bales or 349,200,000 kilograms; in 1866-7 it had risen to 4,147,000 bales, but on account of the smallness of the bales they only weighed 695,000,000 kilograms, and in 1867-8 the consumption further increased to 4,604,000 bales or about 750,000,000 kilograms. We thus see that although new countries have been developed, and the consumptive power of the world has largely increased during the last ten years, still the consumption was in 1867-8 actually considerably less than in 1860, and when the figures for the past year (1868-9) are made up it will be found to be even less.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase from last week, the total reaching 6,558 bales, against 2,037 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1869

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.		
Liverpool.....	1,382	479	400	5,241	7,502	7,030
Other British Ports.....	....	....	....	55	55	....
Total to Gt. Britain.	1,382	479	400	5,296	7,557	7,030
Havre.....	766	....	1,537	559	2,862	401
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total French.....	766	....	1,537	559	2,862	401
Bremen and Hanover.....	....	....	....	703	703	214
Hamburg.....	....	....	100	....	100	244
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to N. Europe.	....	....	100	703	803	458
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	....	....	....	....	....	328
All others.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Spain, etc.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total.....	2,148	479	2,037	6,558	11,222	8,217

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

RECEIPTS FROM-	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	1,496	4,838	130	540	....	....	20	20
Texas.....	938	1,108	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	6,966	18,522	....	....	....	910	952	1,892
Mobile.....	....	986	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	....	271	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	4,339	10,702	....	....	....	388	497	959
North Carolina.....	794	1,704	....	2	....	2	84	83
Virginia.....	2,516	3,429	218	249	....	....	661	891
North'n Ports.....	241	282	464	1,866	....	....	....	....
Tennessee, &c.....	84	190	....	75	....	29	167	109
Foreign.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total this year	17,374	41,992	812	2,732	31	1,477	2,323	4,135
Total last year,	2,852	13,501	1,545	4,177	223	1,012	373	729

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 7,435 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

Exported this week from—	Total bales.
NEW YORK To Liverpool, per steamers Palmyra 565... Nevada 1,660	2,225
....Java 98... City of Baltimore 113... City of Boston 669... Erin 2,196	5,241
To London, per steamer Paraguay, 55.....	55
To Havre, per ship Odessa, 559.....	559
To Bremen, per steamers Hermann, 223... Donau, 480.....	703
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Alice, 637, and 3 Sea Island.	640
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per steamer Leipzig, 227.....	227
BOSTON—To British Provinces, 10.....	10

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week bales. 7,435
The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	London.	Havre.	Bremen.	British Prov's.	Total.
New York.....	5,241	55	559	703	....	6,558
New Orleans.....	640	....	....	....	....	640

Baltimore.....	....	....	....	227	....	27
Boston.....	....	....	....	....	10	10
Total.....	5,881	55	559	930	100	7,435

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 129½ and 132, and the close to-night was 130½. Foreign Exchange has been dull and weak, but closed strong. The latest transactions were effected on a basis of 108½ for London prime bankers 60 days, 108½@108½ for London prime bankers 3 days, and 106½@107½ for London prime commercial. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and ¾d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—4:30 P. M.—The market opened this morning quiet, and on the receipt of unfavorable news from Manchester became dull, closing flat with a decline of ¼d. per lb. The sales of the day total up 6,300 bales, of which 2,500 were taken for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales; of which 13,000 were taken for export, and 13,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 412,000 bales, of which 56,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 54,000 bales, of which 350 are American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 392,000 bales, of which 8,000 are American.

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

	Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 10.
Total sales.....	63,000	55,000	55,000	50,000
Sales for export.....	13,000	17,000	17,000	11,000
Sales on speculation.....	13,000	14,000	13,000	9,000
Total stock.....	442,000	442,000	460,000	449,000
Stock of American.....	56,000	59,000	79,000	87,000
Total afloat.....	392,000	430,000	445,000	470,000
American afloat.....	8,000	4,500	6,000	6,000

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is heavy. The following table will show the daily closing prices of the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.....	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½
" " Orleans.....	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½
" " Up. to arrive.....	....	....	....	....	....	....

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of September 18, states:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—During the greater part of the week the cotton trade has been very depressed, but towards the close there has been some recovery. As compared with last week, however, American cotton shows a fall of ½d to ¾d per lb; Brazilian, ½d to ¾d; Egyptian, ¾d, and East Indian, ¾d to 1d on the fair and better qualities, and ¾d to 1d on the lowest as well as highest grades. The total sales of the week amount to 55,590 bales, of which 13,260 bales are on speculation, 17,530 bales are declared for export, leaving only 24,800 bales to the trade. The transactions "to arrive" have been limited, at lower and irregular prices. The latest quotations are: American, basis of Middling, from Savannah, September shipment, by steamer 12½d; September shipment, by ship 12½d; September shipment 12½d—Any Port, October-November shipment 12d; November-December shipment 12d; Low Middling, December-January 11½d—Dhollerah, fair new Merchants, late May and June sailing 10½d—Oomrawuttee, fair new Merchants, late May sailing 10½d; July 10½d—Bengal, fair, ship named 8½d—Western Madras, fair new Merchants, July sailing 9½d; July-August 9½d per lb.

The following are the prices of American cotton, compared with those of last year:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & G'd		Same date 1863	
	21	24	26	32	Mid.	Fair.
Sea Island.....	9	12	13	14	16	18
Stained.....	9	12	13	14	16	18
	Ord.	G.Ord.	L.Mid.	Mid.		
Upland.....	11½	12	12½	13	10½	11½
Mobile.....	11½	12	12½	13	10½	11½
New Orleans.....	11½	12½	12½	13½	10½	11½
Texas.....	11½	12½	12½	13½	10½	11½

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

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Mid. Sea Island 26d.	16d.	24d.	24d.	24d.	Mid. Pernamb 14½d.	9d.	10d.	13½
Upland.....	13½	9½	10½	13	Egyptian.....	12	7	10½
Mobile.....	13½	9½	10½	13	Broach.....	8	5½	6½
Orleans.....	14	9½	10½	13½	Dhollerah.....	8	5½	6½

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

	1868.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....	Bales 452,360	459,970
" London.....	55,666	37,612
American cotton afloat.....	5,000	6,000
Indian.....	747,089	526,461
Total.....	1,260,115	1,030,043

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	Taken on spec. to this date—			Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date—		Actual exp't from U. K. in 1868.
	1869, bales.	1868, bales.	1867, bales.	1869, bales.	1868, bales.	
American.....	156,770	241,090	67,090	100,268	123,809	177,970
Brazilian.....	33,810	52,920	9,250	46,623	54,540	89,840
Egyptian, &c.....	19,770	9,060	7,190	9,567	7,706	10,160
West Indian.....	1,970	5,260	2,260	6,328	10,431	21,580
East Indian.....	249,590	115,860	55,430	1,31,119	247,235	615,570
Total.....	471,840	457,190	141,270	255,905	443,741	915,120

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	Sales, etc., of all descriptions.		Total this week.	Total year.	Same period 1868.	Average weekly sales.
	Trade.	Specula-				
American.....	6,070	3,000	700	9,770	969,990	1,282,530
Brazilian.....	2,420	920	400	3,740	379,750	501,730
Egyptian.....	1,210	100	....	1,310	174,300	194,750
West Indian.....	1,090	130	50	1,270	70,000	81,810
East Indian.....	14,010	13,380	12,110	39,500	1,053,900	905,210
Total.....	24,800	17,530	13,260	55,590	2,643,020	2,965,830

Imports of Leading Articles.

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

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	631	9,903	7,225	Cutlery	87	3,216	2,700
Earthenware	1,509	46,449	87,373	Hardware	149	4,016	4,414
Glass	7,184	399,673	211,308	Iron, RR bars	22,892	741,963	540,267
Glassware	681	14,590	20,021	Lead, pigs	4,914	423,573	303,010
Glass plate	193	7,077	5,127	Spelter, lbs.	22,400	9,203,124	4,523,516
Buttons	103	4,741	5,127	Steel	3,826	124,016	201,229
Coal, tons	5,844	97,002	82,805	Tin, boxes	27,103	929,498	692,395
Cocoa, bags		16,211	16,297	Tin slabs, lbs.	206,145	2,879,737	3,679,700
Coffee, bags	5,293	814,922	824,170	Rags	2,611	84,310	38,021
Cotton bales	155	2,203	772	Sugar, hhd's, tcs & bbl's	1,320	333,659	366,301
Drugs, &c.—				Sugars, boxes & bags	9,406	641,500	447,062
Bark, Peruvian		16,177	9,505	Tea	3,958	780,134	681,904
Blea powders	1,024	22,579	23,938	Tobacco	63	28,016	26,795
Brimstone, tons	275	15,248	5,220	Waste	7	1,794	874
Cochineal	25	5,648	4,808	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	25	1,639	1,145	Champagne, bks	1,957	88,729	63,364
Gambier	700	24,011	12,403	Wines	4,394	157,734	74,695
Gums, crude		608	411	Articles reported by value—	612	41,265	22,736
Gum, Arabic	72	2,361	2,126	Cigars	\$	\$604,633	\$440,767
Indigo		4,940	3,632	Corks	1,122	116,732	143,372
Madder		9,022	8,945	Fancy goods	41,203	1,535,240	995,188
Oils, essence		227	516	Fish	22,227	551,455	291,578
Oil, Olive	537	44,142	35,593	Fruits, &c—			
Optum	19	588	763	Lemons	4,886	425,851	338,242
Soda, bi-carb.	7,500	70,788	91,809	Oranges	1,231	689,741	517,763
Soda, sal.	3,938	29,521	34,980	Nuts	8,215	575,973	484,037
Soda, ash	1,845	30,300	28,651	Raisins	1,450	669,977	902,658
Flax	47	1,556	1,296	Hides undressed	219,689	8,218,114	4,854,578
Furs	141	4,915	4,688	Rice		219,781	753,290
Gunny cloth	117	4,911	8,815	Spices, &c—			
Hair	200	7,144	4,945	Cassia		177,950	90,728
Hemp, bales	933	93,311	104,149	Ginger	556	34,191	26,572
Hides, &c—				Pepper		202,938	144,346
Bristles	25	1,212	880	Saltpetre		152,003	9,927
Hides, dressed	479	14,378	6,533	Woods—			
India rubber	158	29,697	22,434	Cork	83	149,987	110,622
Ivory	45	1,487	1,185	Fustic		65,369	195,889
Jewelry, &c—				Logwood	18,274	410,625	33,609
Jewelry	40	1,847	1,808	Mahogany			73,329
Watches	24	855	839				
Linseed	26,940	489,522	340,420				
Molasses	551	149,534	168,066				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 1, 1869.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Oct. 1. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 56,386 bales, (against 49,219 bales last week, 26,799 bales the previous week, and 12,351 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date, 146,372 bales, against 96,344 bales for the same period in 1868, being an increase this season over last season of 50,028 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1868 are at follows:

Received this week at—	1869.	1868.	Received this week at—	1869.	1868.
New Orleans	19,335	17,119	Florida	104	91
Mobile	8,130	2,777	North Carolina	2,262	471
Charleston	5,608	3,480	Virginia	5,601	823
Savannah	11,992	6,949			
Texas	3,032	2,271	Total receipts	56,386	34,708
Tennessee, &c	223	727	Increase this year	21,678	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 8,783 bales, of which 6,896 bales were to Great Britain and 1,887 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 92,477 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our own correspondents at the various ports to-night:

Week ending	Exported to—		Total	Same week	Stock	
Oct. 1.	G't Britain.	Cont'n't.	this week.	1869.	1869.	1868.
New Orleans	65	1,232	1,297	7,236	37,558	37,370
Mobile					14,220	12,473
Charleston					5,487	2,793
Savannah					15,175	5,974
Texas					4,230	2,356
New York	6,481	665	7,146	2,280	10,222	7,832
Other ports	350		350		5,585	7,000
Total	6,896	1,337	8,783	10,001	92,477	75,698

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 1,218 bales, while the stocks to-night are 16,779 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

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

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Shipments to Nor. Ports.	Stock.
	1869.	1868.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	22,397	33,886	610			640	5,893	19,778
Mobile	10,696	10,590					1,684	7,844
Charleston	12,727	2,409					8,118	4,891
Savannah	31,733	12,241					19,391	12,635
Texas	5,014	2,576					1,093	2,050
New York	169	1,408	7,557	2,832	803	11,222		10,222
Florida	409	188						271
North Carolina	3,882	655						2,382
Virginia	9,153	1,148						9,067
Other ports	573	279	155		301	456		4,000
Total this year	95,737		8,332	2,862	1,104	12,318	47,253	61,935
Total last year		65,390	9,373	401	936	10,760	19,498	64,883

The market the past week has continued dull and heavy, declining almost daily, and closing to night a little firmer, but 1/2c off from last Friday. Many circumstances have conspired to produce the depression of the past few days: the large receipts at the ports have discouraged speculation; the pressure for money and the disturbed feeling arising out of the panic in gold and stocks caused many holders to force their cotton on the market; foreign accounts also have been unfavorable, while the difficulty of negotiating foreign exchange has been a great impediment to the operations of shippers. To day, however, with sterling exchange more saleable, there has been a better feeling, and it is thought that the indications point to a more stable and active market the coming week. On Saturday and Monday last there was only very little cotton on the spot offering, but the demand was very limited and the close on the latter day was weak. Tuesday and Wednesday the arrivals were very large, and with no demand except from spinners, and their purchases being confined to supplying their more pressing wants there was a decline of 1/2c. on each day except on middling, which declined Tuesday 1/2c and Wednesday 1/4@1/2c. Thursday prices further gave way, Middling 1/2@3/4c, and all other grades 1/2c. To-day there is no change in quotations. For forward delivery there has been less doing, and prices were in buyers' favor. The total sales of this description reach 3,400 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling; except as hereafter noted), of which 850 bales were for September, 100 bales on private terms, 200 bales (a settlement) at 27 1/2c, 50 bales at 27 3/4c, 100 bales at 27 7/8c, 100 bales at 27 1/2c, 200 bales at 28c, 100 bales middling (a settlement) at 27 1/2c; 1,750 bales for October, 800 bales on private terms, 200 bales at 25 1/2c, 100 bales at 25 3/4c, 100 bales at 26c, 300 bales at 26 1/4c, 200 bales to October 12th at 26 1/2c, 50 bales to October 15th at 26 1/2c; 150 bales for October, November and December, (50 bales each month) at 25 3/4c, 650 bales for December, 400 bales on private terms, and 250 bales at 25 1/2c. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 10,623 bales (including 2,146 bales to arrive), of which 7,424 bales were taken by spinners, 1,732 bales on speculation, 1,382 bales for export, 85 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans	Texas.
Ordinary	24 1/2@	24 1/2@	25 @	25 1/2@
Good Ordinary	25 1/2@	25 1/2@	26 @	26 1/2@
Low Middling	26 1/2@	27 @	27 1/2@	27 1/2@
Middling	27 1/2@	27 1/2@	28 @	28 1/2@

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

	Total sales.	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas
Saturday	1,104	29 @	29 1/2@	29 1/2@	29 1/2@
Monday	1,900	29 @	29 1/2@	29 1/2@	29 1/2@
Tuesday	2,554	28 1/2@	28 1/2@	29 @	29 1/2@
Wednesday	1,700	28 @	28 1/2@	28 1/2@	28 1/2@
Thursday	1,499	27 1/2@	27 1/2@	28 @	28 1/2@
Friday	1,966	27 1/2@	27 1/2@	28 @	28 1/2@

THE CROP.—There appears to be a general disposition to give rather lower estimates of the crop than were current a few weeks since. The picking has progressed very favorably, but the continued drought has so long prevented any new development of the top crop throughout the Atlantic States, that little hope is entertained of realizing much from it in those districts this season. Still, the lower and middle or main crop have been excellent, and the weather, as a general thing, very favorable for securing the cotton. Estimates of the total yield, however, are, as we stated above, less than a few weeks since, and range from 250,000 to 500,000 bales increase over last year; the Agricultural Bureau puts the total down at 2,750,000 bales. At the present moment we are unable to give an opinion with regard to any of these figures, except to state that it does not look now as if the highest estimates were likely to be realized. That the yield will be, as we have all along stated, in excess of the past year, is, we think, beyond doubt, but it is too early to give exact figures as to the result.

FUTURE PRICES.—The fall in the price of cotton appears to have taken some of the planters by surprise, they having expected to market their crop at about 30c. Spinners on the other hand have looked for about 24c as the point at which they would begin to lay in stock. This opinion of the manufacturers was based upon an

	Imports			Stocks			
	This week.	To this date 1869.	To this date 1868.	Total 1868.	This date 1869.	Same date 1868.	Dec. 31, 1868.
American.....	1,801	794,773	1,082,229	1,262,260	79,530	142,990	82,360
Brazilian.....	13,583	375,468	495,383	629,503	51,400	112,300	15,860
Egyptian.....	796	159,892	137,511	200,509	23,640	26,100	31,320
West Indian...	1,478	63,697	62,840	79,541	10,750	10,530	8,410
East Indian...	20,359	769,442	625,082	1,154,731	294,660	160,530	219,390
Total.....	53,017	2,168,272	2,403,044	3,326,543	459,970	452,350	352,340

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 17.25 per cent is American, against 31½ per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 64 per cent, against 35½ per cent.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 1, 1869.

There is a slight decrease in the exports of crude Tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 2,476 hhds, 271 cases, 157 bales, 250 tierces and 169 hhds stems, against 2,479 hhds, 337 cases, 2,112 bales and 94 tierces for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 1,147 hhds., 231 cases, 88 bales and 250 tierces were from New York; 973 hhds and 169 do stems from Baltimore; 60 hhds, 32 cases and 39 bales from Boston; 296 hhds and 30 bales from New Orleans, and 8 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds was as follows: To Bremen, 1,173 hhds; to Havre, 32; to Liverpool, 180; to London, 82; to Leghorn, 439; to Genoa, 325; to Gibraltar, 130, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 80,793 lbs., of which 63,555 lbs were to Melbourne. The full particulars of the week's shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
New York.....	1,147	231	88	250	169	9	80,309
Baltimore.....	973	...	...	...	169	...	484
Boston.....	60	32	39	...	...	152	...
Philadelphia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans.....	296	...	30	...	...	...	...
Portland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Francisco.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	2,476	271	157	250	169	161	80,793
Total last week.....	2,479	337	2,112	94	...	236	86,406
Total previous week.....	4,385	816	278	78	509	104	81,203

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

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

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'd lbs.
Great Britain.....	23,869	2,131	1,258	837	...	1,973	2,019,338
Germany.....	34,515	16,993	17,155	1,095	2,263	494	119,480
Belgium.....	4,333	360	109	143	...	...	44,696
Holland.....	12,195	600	100	2	1,179	104	16,013
Denmark.....	488	277	151	...	...	20	6,34
Italy.....	11,370	122	...	...	...	...	12,034
France.....	16,804	478	10	...	...	...	148,379
Spain, Gibralt. &c.....	18,429	1,481	355	...	14	203	...
Mediterranean.....	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria.....	90	...	...	...	...	86	19,477
Africa, &c.....	1,106	300	294	...	...	46	35,385
China, India, &c.....	23	826	...	...	...	48	1,755,878
Australia, &c.....	54	203	2	34	...	2,370	357,024
B. N. Am. Prov.....	195	593	1,013	...	...	2,646	148,263
South America.....	355	2,375	4,710	...	...	2,374	489,436
West Indies.....	1,005	871	3,634	17	...	1	2,900
East Indies.....	...	261	...	...	...	43	6,944
Mexico.....	...	79	155	...	...	43	...
Honolulu, &c.....	...	356	...	...	...	...	1,063
All others.....	519	452	1,367	12	...	...	1,092
Total since Nov 1.....	128,517	26,464	31,168	2,097	3,456	12,021	5,281,873

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & cer's.	Stems.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Lbs. Man'd.
New York.....	63,705	23,853	26,681	1,906	53	6,107	5,011,722
Baltimore.....	43,662	387	915	94	3,398	364	31,998
Boston.....	1,167	1,241	2,753	50	...	5,033	147,970
Philadelphia.....	18	5	...	...	...	...	87,745
New Orleans.....	19,593	2	723	...	...	388	...
San Francisco.....	...	997	60	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	882	...	...	47	...	...	2,020
Portland.....	...	15	...	...	...	89	3,850
Total since Nov 1.....	128,517	26,464	31,168	2,097	3,456	12,021	5,284,873

The market for Tobacco has been quiet the past week, and prices are rather weak. In Kentucky Leaf business has been nearly at a stand-still. The disturbances in financial circles have caused some desire to realize, especially among speculative holders. It was reported early in the week that frost had done some injury to the growing crop in the Western districts, but later accounts disprove them, and fine weather has since had very favorable effect. The sales for the week are only 450 hhds, about equally divided between export and home consumption, and we quote from to-day's circulars:

Common lugs.....	Light. 8% @ 8½c.	Heavy West'n, &c. 9% @ 10% c.
Good lugs.....	9% @ 9% c.	10% @ 11% c.
Common leaf.....	9% @ 10% c.	10% @ 11% c.

Medium leaf.....	10% @ 11% c.	11% @ 12% c.
Good leaf.....	11% @ 13% c.	12% @ 13% c.
Fine leaf.....	12% @ 13% c.	14 @ 15
Selections.....	14 @ 15	15% @ 17

Seed Leaf has also been very quiet, and prices favoring buyers. Sales are 125 cases new Connecticut wrappers, 50@58c; 50 cases assorted State, 13c; 70 cases Connecticut seconds and fillers, private terms; 80 cases old State, private terms. Messrs. Gans & Son estimate the new crop of Seed Leaf at 80,000 cases. We quote:

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers.....	12 @ 13c.
Wrappery lots.....	35 @ 45
Fine wrapper.....	55 @ 65
New York State fillers.....	17 @ 12
Average lots.....	16 @ 25
Wrappers.....	18 @ 50
Penn. and Ohio fillers.....	10 @ 12
Average lots.....	16 @ 25
Wrappers.....	18 @ 55

Spanish Tobacco very quiet. Sales 200 bales Havana at 95@115c. Manufactured Tobacco is reported by Mr. Rader & Son to have been active for the jobbing trade, the demand running chiefly on bright goods, prices for which are firm, but unchanged. Black work has been but little inquired for. For export there is hardly any demand. We quote:

Black work—Common and Medium.....	21 @ 22 c.—In bond.
Good and Fine.....	25 @ 30
Bright work—Common and medium.....	25 @ 30
Good and Fine.....	35 @ 55

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

From	This week hds.	Previously hds.	pkgs.	T'ls in Nov. 1 hds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	88	2,212	8,025	66,443	8,173
Baltimore.....	1	6	1,447	3,891	1,448
New Orleans.....	103	...	1,113	462	1,215
Ohio, &c.....	1,238	165	64,771	26,940	66,009
Other.....	...	...	351	556	351
Total.....	1,439	2,383	75,767	98,291	77,196

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tierces.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
Liverpool.....	180	...	...	...	...	7,309
London.....	72	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow.....	12	...	...	...	...	...
Havre.....	32	...	...	...	...	...
Bremen.....	210	223	47	250	...	...
Genoa.....	29	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar.....	130	...	...	...	...	...
Leghorn.....	439	...	...	...	...	63,555
Melbourne.....	20	...	...	...	...	7,200
British North American Col.....	4	6	17	...	...	1,938
British West Indies.....	2	...	24	...	...	...
British Honduras.....	13	...	...	...	...	307
Africa.....	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hayti.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Granada.....	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cisplatine Republic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1,147	231	88	250	9	80,309

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

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

From Baltimore—To Bremen, 963 hhds and 169 do stems... To London, 10 hhds... To Nassau, N. F., 484 lbs manu'd.
 From New Orleans—To Genoa, 296 hhds... To Vera Cruz 30 bales.
 From Boston—To St. Thomas, 1 hhd... To Turks Island and Honduras, 2 cases... To St. Pierre Miquelon, 6 cases and 30 boxes... To St. Johns, N. F., 50 half boxes... To British Provinces, 1 hhd, 5 cases, 6 boxes and 16 half do... To other foreign, 55 hhds, 6 half do, 20 cases, 39 bales and 50 boxes.
 From San Francisco—To Victoria, 7 cases... To Mexican ports, 1 case.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, October 1, 1869, P. M.

The market for Breadstuffs the past week has been dull, and prices of most of the leading staples have declined. A break in the Erie canal has interrupted supplies of grain.

Flour has arrived only moderately, and stocks are not large; but the panic in gold and stocks, and the financial embarrassments arising therefrom, have caused some large lines to be forced upon the market; and this process has resulted, especially in medium grades, for which there is no shipping demand, in very low prices, but these should not be quoted as representing the general market. The low grades have been in a good demand for coastwise shipment, as well as the local trade; while latterly English shippers have been doing something. All grades at \$6 50 and under have a quick sale, while above that figure sellers must await customers. The better grades of family flours \$7 50@10 00. Western and Southern have been moving more freely of late. At to-day's market extra State sold as low as \$6 00, but closed more steady.

Wheat shows a decline of 5c per bushel on leading qualities. Some of the new crop of Spring wheat has been received by rail, and graded No. 3 sold at \$1 30 per 60 lbs. The quality was quite poor. Prime old No. 2 sold yesterday at \$1 45, but the great business of the week has been in red and amber Winter, at \$1 32½ @ 1 35 for soft Illinois red; \$1 42 @ \$1 48 for prime do, closing steady at the lower figure. The receipts of Spring wheat now begin to be liberal at both Chicago and Milwaukee, but the heavy storms of rain which have visited that section of the country have injured the condition of the wheat (besides destroying large quantities), and much of the fresh receipts are soft, damp or grown, and it is likely to be very uncertain property to handle.

Corn has been in good demand, but with a free movement to the seaboard, and nothing but a home demand, prices have declined. Oats have been active and firm. Barley has sold moderately at \$1 30 for State, and \$1 50 for Canada West. Barley Malt is firm. Canada Peas remain entirely nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour— Superfine..... 60 bbl. \$5 75 @ 6 00 Extra State..... 6 10 @ 6 40 Extra Western, com- mon..... 6 00 @ 6 25 Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 6 50 @ 8 50 Southern supers..... 6 50 @ 6 80 Southern, extra and family..... 7 00 @ 10 00 California..... 6 75 @ 8 50 Rye Flour, fine and super fine..... 4 25 @ 6 15 Corn Meal..... 5 00 @ 6 00	Wheat, Spring, per bush. \$1 20 @ 1 48 Red Winter..... 1 40 @ 1 43 Amber do..... 1 45 @ 1 47 White..... 1 55 @ 1 70 White California..... 1 65 @ 1 75 Corn, Western Mix'd, new Yellow new..... 1 05 @ 1 08 White new..... 1 10 @ 1 11 Rye..... 1 15 @ 1 18 Oats..... 63 @ 65 Barley..... 1 25 @ 1 50 Malt..... 1 35 @ 1 70 Peas, Canada..... @
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The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	1869.		1868.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	84,930	2,236,690	85,780	1,726,240
Corn meal, bbls.....	520	166,985	2,000	219,000
Wheat, bush.....	807,155	15,691,195	588,630	6,472,965
Corn, bush.....	373,705	8,047,799	433,635	15,273,190
Rye, bush.....	705	256,505	23,885	304,725
Barley, &c., bush.....	21,115	822,780	29,730	1,051,135
Oats, bush.....	211,335	4,720,765	394,400	5,798,020

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

To	Flour, bbls.	C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	8,776	504,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	505,895	10,130,922,678	.....	.....	.....	17,000	1,337,602
N. A. Col. week.....	5,150	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,991
Since Jan. 1.....	133,120	24,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Ind. week.....	5,725	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	590
Since Jan. 1.....	252,811	45,116	225	.....	26,668	126,595	.....
Total exp't, week.....	25,071	460	554,533	7,403	.....	.....	990
Since Jan. 1, 1869.....	1,071,823	106,911	13,633,881	132,476	75	45,852	1,615,081
Same time, 1868.....	865,232	205,646	3,671,339	152,993	90	42,198	5,424,027
Since Jan. 1 from—							
Boston.....	124,977	25,503	.....	.....	61,856	10,608	.....
Philadelphia.....	100,527	25,974	507,015	.....	6,452	74,143	.....
Baltimore.....	213,844	21,706	318,555	.....	10	3,847	516,061

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS for week ending Sept. 25:

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	36,844	589,176	1,008,538	404,623	95,412	55,721
Milwaukee.....	15,090	557,038	16,695	20,820	14,760	3,877
Toledo.....	26,824	426,040	91,080	68,769	4,659	7,220
Detroit.....	22,847	136,089	8,741	13,017	6,311	27
Cleveland.....	4,910	92,843	2,320	6,094	2,221	350
Totals.....	106,515	1,801,106	1,125,374	513,323	93,363	67,195
Previous week.....	93,413	1,578,173	1,325,534	489,745	73,346	69,535
Correspond'g week, 68.	61,159,649	1,668,500	508,977	755,133	80,206	60,949
“ 66.	172,850	1,431,741	515,824	411,774	191,584	121,500

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports, from January 1 to September 25:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour..... bbls.	3,512,067	2,719,414	2,932,645	3,126,723
Wheat..... bush.	29,133,209	19,347,230	23,891,618	22,546,434
Corn..... bush.	26,307,496	27,539,922	27,960,535	35,702,909
Oats..... bush.	9,132,316	12,343,804	12,244,700	10,965,620
Barley..... bush.	743,559	1,160,490	2,579,088	1,624,858
Rye..... bush.	834,139	1,037,215	1,519,314	1,912,094
Total.....	66,201,249	61,423,661	67,675,305	72,751,965

RECEIPTS AT SAME PORTS, from August 1 to September 25, and for about the corresponding periods in the years indicated:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	663,804	989,798	881,707	690,878
Wheat, bush.....	10,570,657	10,949,256	9,870,445	5,746,234
Corn, bush.....	8,102,921	7,540,844	6,554,625	9,847,576
Oats, bush.....	3,071,347	6,972,293	5,297,377	1,092,270
Barley, bush.....	276,710	746,660	1,144,578	394,026
Rye, bush.....	356,943	925,916	.....	392,204
Total grain, bush.....	23,178,603	27,124,969	23,477,103	17,932,300

[Note.—A largely increased movement of the wheat crop of the Ohio Valley to the seaboard, through New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, should be borne in mind, with reference to the above comparison.]

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 1, 1869.

The whirl of excitement which passed over the gold market during the latter part of last week, left an impression upon

the trade in all description of groceries which has not yet been effaced. The general tone of business has been less firm, and all active operations for the time suspended. As financial matters have become more settled, there are indications of a return of animation, and towards the close we note a larger trade, but in most instances at a lower range of prices.

Sugars through the earlier days of the week were almost entirely stagnant, but have improved gradually since. Quotations have steadily declined, however, and close ¼c lower and weak.

In Molasses there has been but little stock of any desirable quality, and trade has been dull, but showing, like Sugars, a more active condition at the close.

Coffee has been steady. For Rio a moderate demand has continued with unvaried quotations. Java is a shade less firm.

Teas have met with a good demand, and prices have been fully supported. The market closed with a day of unusual animation, the sales footing some 9,500 half chests of all kinds.

Imports of the week have included large quantities of sugar, fair receipts of molasses and Rio coffee, but of other articles only small lots. The increase in the receipts of sugar is very considerable, as they amount this week to 15,293 boxes and 5,287 hogsheads at New York, besides free arrivals at other ports.

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:

	At N. York, this Week.	Total at all ports — From Jan 1 to date—
Tea..... lbs.	40,029,255	31,505,881
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	431	23,692
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	13,435	909,370
Coffee, other..... bags.	2,080	279,304
Sugar..... boxes.	15,293	521,859
Sugar..... hhd.	5,287	506,421
Sugar..... bags.	3,023	5,824
Molasses..... hhd.	1,579	326,255
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.	.....	17,643

TEA.

The scale of prices seems to have been better sustained in Teas than in other groceries. In the earlier part of the week the trade was no more active than usual, but with the interest attracted by the arrival and sale of new crop Teas via San Francisco has presented an appearance of more animation. The new Teas so far received here have been of the finer grades and have sold readily, and have inspired the trade generally with more life, the sales to-day exceeding these of the balance of the week altogether. The sales include 8,871 half chests of Greens, 3,700 do of Oolongs and 6,647 of Japans.

The imports of tea have been limited to 434 packages by European steamers. Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s Hong Kong Circular, of August 18th, reports of tea: Settlements of scented teas show some increase as compared with the preceding fortnight, but in Congous the aggregate of purchases at all the ports is nearly 60,000 chests under that of the same period. From all the ports accounts of short supplies reach us, and teamen assert that the season's crop will be materially under that of last year, the close packing of last season having so injured the shrubs that a repetition of the practice cannot take place, even if prices should rule sufficiently high to offer an inducement for so doing, and of this there is no prospect without a much greater reaction than we consider at all probable. At the north the falling off, it is estimated, will amount to 15 to 20 per cent, and at Foochow to at least 100,000 chests. These figures may undergo some modifications later on, but at date of last advices from Foochow arrivals at that port alone were some 163,000 chests under those to same date last year; supplies were coming in but slowly, and teamen on the whole, have been such heavy losers that their further purchases up country are only made where farmers are willing to dispose of their parcels of leaf at a material reduction.

COFFEE.

For Rio the market has been steady with only a moderate demand. The extreme fluctuations of gold affected the trade forcibly for a time, but later there has been a resumption of activity. Prices have remained steady throughout as quoted for some time past. The semi-monthly telegram of Messrs. Wright & Co., from Rio de Janeiro, under date of September 8th, was received on Wednesday, reporting heavier shipments and sales of Coffee for the United States between steamers at a slightly lower price but an advance of ½d in exchange. The contents have not on the whole made any noticeable impression on the market. Java Coffee is less firm and prices are a shade easier. The stock here is large, and held in few hands, who, under the lethargic state of the market, are disposed to make some concessions. W at Indian is quiet. Sales comprise 7,886 bags of Rio and 1,831 do of Maracaibo.

Imports of the week have included several cargoes of Rio, as follows: "Kallisto," 5,355 bags; "Catharina," 4,200 bags; "Ursula," 3,880 bags. Of other sorts the receipts include only 2,005 bags of St. Domingo, and 75 bags from Hamburg.

The stock of Rio Sept. 30, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila- del.	Balti- more.	New Sava- n. & Gal- Orleans.	Mobile.	Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock.....	112,024	.....	24,000	11,000	1,300	.....	148,324
Same date 1868.....	127,119	2,000	35,700	11,000	9,000	.....	184,819
Imports.....	576,841	8,200	227,795	74,068	19,666	2,800	909,370
“ in 1868.....	534,744	9,586	194,360	63,371	13,031	2,800	806,590

Of other sorts the stock at New York Sept. 30, and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

	New York	Boston	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orle's	Total imports at all the ports.
In bags.	Stock. Import.	import.	import.	import.	import.	
Java.....	7893	*42,012	*17,875	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	.....	*4,884	13,366	1,109	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	8,927	27,109	943	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	3,878	52,229	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	2,206	20,543	.....	18,762	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	1,435	64,005	7,593	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	5,118	14,893	1,163	1,254	1,008	1,246
Total.....	22,350	215,555	40,440	21,125	1,009	1,246
Same '68.....	36,118	241,713	46,550	21,323	1,379	207

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 38,391 mats.

SUGAR.

There has been a gradual decline in prices throughout the week, and our quotations are 1/4c lower throughout. The decline is seemingly owing to the interruption in the trade by the irregularity in the gold market, and more lately by the decline and inactivity in Refined Sugars, which have removed refiners from the market as purchasers. Both buyers and sellers have been indisposed to operate, and though the amount of business toward the close has been slowly increasing, the record of sales is unimportant. Refined Sugars have steadily fallen off and close inactive at 1/4c lower quotations. The sales amount to 2,196 hhds of Cuba, 301 do Porto Rico, 243 do Demerara, and 3,069 boxes of Havana.

Imports for this week at New York, and stock on hand Sept. 30, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other, *hhds.	Brazil, bgs.	Manila, bgs.
Imports this week...	15,293	4,3-5	241	661	.....	3,023
Stock on hand.....	128,889	.....	105,668	.....	115,083	.....
Same time 1868.....	36,344	.....	68,719	.....	86,784	.....
" " 1867.....	61,390	.....	45,774	.....	29,494	.....

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

Imp's since Jan 1, at New York	Boxes		*Hhds		Brazil, Manila	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	bags.	bags.
Portland..	338,382	198,591	303,189	312,889	135,786	225,533
Boston...	8,653	18,518	8,933	9,770	.....	.....
Philadel..	31,820	60,810	60,533	67,309	12,600	73,720
Baltimore.	34,475	50,642	65,234	70,824	49,650	.....
N. Orleans	35,812	25,082	58,917	57,871	10,955	.....
	75,717	60,492	9,615	12,204	.....	.....
Total.....	521,859	412,135	506,421	530,867	208,991	229,253

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

MOLASSES.

The stock of molasses suitable for refining purposes or for the wants of the trade is quite low, and holders gather firmness from this fact. For the last day or two there has been a moderate demand and the sales have been more extensive, taking place, however, at a shade lower price. For the poorer qualities there has been no demand. Sales include 1,110 hhds of Cuba, 495 do of Porto Rico, 70 do Demerara, 134 bbls of New Orleans, and 1,113 bbls of Muscovado.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand Sept. 30, were as follows:

	Cuba, *Hhds.	P. Rico, *Hhds.	Demerara, *Hhds.	Other, *Hhds.	N. O. Bbls.
Imports this week.....	175	351	494	558	.....
Stock on hand.....	8,029	308	5,774	.....	.....
same time 1868.....	10,429	4,023	2-9	.....	.....

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

Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York	*Hhds		N. O. bbls.
	1869.	1868.	
Portland.....	133,957	159,513	13,719
Boston.....	28,592	55,359	.....
Philadelphia.....	43,094	52,629	762
Baltimore.....	86,810	76,732	2,722
New Orleans.....	22,081	23,397	434
	11,721	18,181	.....
Total at all ports.....	326,255	385,811	17,637

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

The market for these has been unsettled, but without any decline; in fact, the slight changes we make in our list of quotations are to make room for better figures. Mace is higher, and is very firm, as is also Pepper. The trade during the week has been interrupted by the gold disturbance.

FRUITS.

There has been considerable activity in foreign dried fruits though prices are not generally so firm as a few weeks since. Currants are attracting much attention and some 3,000 bbls have been sold within the week on private terms. Sardines are becoming scarce and prices are gradually strengthening. New Smyrna figs are selling at a shade lower prices at auction to-day. Prunes are steady and held at firm prices, though without showing any special activity. Domestic dried fruits are in good demand, both Apples and Blackberries selling readily at our quotations; only Southern are yet in the market and selling at 8@9c. Blackberries are firm at 14 Foreign green fruit is scarce and only a few Palermo and Malaga Lemons are to be found, jobbing at \$13@14 per box. Some Barracoa and Carthazena coconuts are selling at our former quotations, but the trade is very quiet. In domestic green fruits Peaches are fast disappearing from the market, the few still coming in from New Jersey are of poor quality, selling at \$2 50 a 2 75 per basket. Pears are still in abundance, though the finer varieties are scarce.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands.

Coffee.

Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb.; all other, 10 per cent ad valorem in addition.

St. Domingo, gold 11@12	Native Ceylon.....gold 17@19
do good.....gold 10@11	Maracaibo.....gold 16@18

do fair.....gold 9@10	Laguayra.....gold 16@18
do ordinary.....gold 8@9	St. Domingo.....gold ..@..
Java, mats and bags.....gold 23@23 1/2	Jamaica.....gold 15@16

Tea.

Duty: 25 cents per lb.

	Duty paid	Duty paid
Hyson, Common to fair....	85 @ 90	do do Ex f. to finest nominal.
do Superior to fine....	95 @ 110	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..
do Ex fine to finest....	15 @ 40	do Sup'r to fine. 90 @ 106
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair....	72 @ 83	do Ex f. to finest 105 @ 130
do Super. to fine....	90 @ 115	Oolong, Common to fair....
do Ex fine to finest....	30 @ 55	do Superior to fine....
Ganp. & Imp., Com. to fair	90 @ 110	do Ex fine to finest....
do Sup. to fine 1 15 @ 30		Souc & Cong., Com. to fair
do do Ex. f. to finest....	35 @ 70	do Sup'r to fine. 80 @ 85
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C, to fair.	70 @ 75	do Ex f. to finest 10 @ 140
do do Sup. to fine 80 @ 83		

Sugar.

Duty: On raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado 2 1/2 cents per lb.

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

Molasses.

Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

New Orleans.....	50 @ 95	do Clayed.....	45 @ 50
Porto Rico	53 @ 75	Barbadoes.....	48 @ 65
Cuba Muscovado.....	48 @ 62		

Spices.

Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb.

Cassia, in mats..gold	46 @ 47	Pepper, in bond...(gold)	8 1/2 @ 9
Ginger, race and Af(gold)	12 @ 12 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica.(gold)	19 @ ..
Mace.....(gold)	1 15 @ 1 20	Cloves.....(gold)	26 @ 26 1/2
Nutmegs.....(gold)	97 1/2 @ 1 00		

Fruit.

Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 5 cent ad val.

Raisins, Seedless... mat.	7 00 @ 7 50	Sardines.....	17 1/2 @ 18
do Layer ... box	3 30 @ 3 45	Figs, Smyrna.....	14 @ 16
do Valencia, old ... lb	15 @ ..	do New.....	23 @ ..
do do new.....	19 @ ..	Brazil Nuts.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Currants.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Filberts, Sicily.....	15 @ 16
Citron, Leghorn	35 1/2 @ 36	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	.. @ 10 1/2
Prunes, Turkish	11 @ 11 1/2	Macaroni, Italian.....	.. @ 20
Dates .....	.. @ 12	DRIED FRUIT-	
Almonds, Languedoc.....	27 1/2 @ 29	Apples, Southern... mat	8 @ 9
do Provence.....	.. @ 22	Blackberries.....	14 @ ..
do Sicily, Soft Shell ..	.. @ 15	Peaches, pared new.....	16 @ 20
do Shelled.....	40 @ 42	Peaches, unpared.....	6 @ 8
Sardines.....	31 @ 32		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 1, 1869.

The financial centre of the country—Wall street—has witnessed during the past week one of the most violent and disastrous panics ever known, even in its own eventful history; and it was hardly to be expected that so large and important a class of merchants as the dry goods trade embraces, would escape entirely the effects of such a crisis. It has indeed been a matter of surprise and congratulation that the dry goods interest has been so little injured by the troubles referred to. For a few days, while the excitement was at its height, business was checked, especially that in foreign goods, which is so materially affected by the price of gold; but with the first appearance of calm purchasers have resumed operations, and a fair degree of activity is again apparent.

Prices continue to be firm, and agents have refused to yield at all on standard cotton goods, claiming that they are still not above the cost of manufacture, with cotton at 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2 c per lb. Without a material falling off in the demand it is not probable that goods will be offered at prices lower than current rates, unless indeed the raw material should decline below present expectations.

The majority of buyers are still from the South and West, and we are glad to know that short credits have been the rule of business with most houses. This practice can not be too strongly commended.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1869, and the total for the same time in 1868 and 1860 are shown in the following table:

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.
Havti.....	11	\$1,696	.....	.....
Brazil.....	33	5,049	.....	.....

Cisplatine Republic.	73	4,730	....	....	....
Liverpool.....	....	....	43	\$13,301	....
London.....	....	....	16	750	....
Brit. N. A. Colonies.	....	....	8	1,118	....
St. Peters.....	....	....	....	....	2
Valparaiso.....	....	....	....	....	20
					1
Total this week..	116	\$11,475	62	\$15,069	23
Since Jan. 1, 1869...	16,026	1,833,899	3,463	687,198	5,645
Same time 1868.....	16,802	692,963	3,557	1,186,640	7,126
" " 1860.....	76,053	....	....	....	30,691

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been quite active, especially in those particular brands offered by several jobbing houses below manufacturers rates. Stocks in both first and second hands are small, and of these makes offered as drives the market is pretty well cleared. Agents are not in the least disposed to press sales at quotations, which are firmly maintained; and there is no prospect of concessions in the immediate future. Agawam F 36 12½, Albion A 36 12½, Amoskeag A 36 16½, do B 36 16, do Z 36 12, Arctic B 34 14½, Atlantic A 36 17, do H 36 16½, do P 36 —, do L 36 14½, do V 33 13½, Appleton A 35 16, Augusta 36 15½, do 30 13, Broadway 36 13½, Bedford R 30 10½, Boott H 27 11½, do O 34 13½, do S 40 14, do W 45 19½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 10, Graniteville AA 36 16, do EE 36 15½, Great Falls M 36 13½, do S 33 13, Indian Head 36 17, do 80 14, Indian Orchard A 40 15½, do C 36 14, do BB 36 13, do W 34 12, do NN 36 15, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 14½, do E 36 13, Lawrence A 36 14, do C 36 16½, do F 36 13½, do G 34 13, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 13, Lyman C 36 14½, do E 36 16½, Massachusetts BB 36 —, do J 30 12½, Medford 36 16, Nashua fine 33 14½, do 36 15½, do E 40 18, Newmarket A 14, Pacific extra 36 16½, do H 36 16, do L 36 14½, Pepperell 6-4 —, do 7-4 35, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, do 11-4 55, Pepperell E fine 39 15½, do R 36 14½, do O 33 13½, do N 30 12½, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10½, do K 36 13½, do Canoe 40 17, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 15½, do E 39 18, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 16, Swift River 36 12½, Tiger 27 9, Tremont M 33 11.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in much the same condition. Agents are unwilling to conclude large transactions at even a small concession, and this stability in price has affected the market in the way of distributions most beneficially. In fact, so good has been the business in this line, that assortments are badly broken in upon in nearly every jobbing house, and the small stocks in first hands precludes the possibility of immediately replenishing. Prices on all makes are firmly maintained, and the market presents quite a healthy tone. Amoskeag 46 20, do 42 18, do A 36 17, Androscoggin L 36 18, Auburn 36 17½, Attawaugan XX 36 14½, Atlantic Cambric 36 26, Ballou & Son 36 15½, do 31 12½, Bartletts 36 16, do 33 14½, do 31 13½, Bates XX 36 18, do B 33 14½, Blackstone 36 15½, do D 37 13½, Boott B 36 16, do C 34 14½, do E 35 13½, do H 28 11½, do O 30 13½, do R 23 10½, do W 45 19½, Clarks 36 20, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton 10-4 50, Forestdale 36 17, Fruit of the Loom 36 18, Globe 27 8½, Gold Medal 36 15½, Green Mfg Co 36 12½, do 31 11, Great Falls Q 36 17½, do J 33 14, do S 31 13, do A 32 15, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 17, do 33 15½, Hope 36 15½, James 36 15½, do 33 14, do 31 13, Lawrence B 36 15½, Lonsdale 36 18, Masonville 36 18, Newmarket C 36 15, New York Mills 36 25, Pepperell 6-4 32½, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Rosebuds 36 16½, Red Bank 36 12, do 33 11, Slater J. & W. 36 15, Tuscarora 36 20, Utica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 37½, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Waltham X 33 14, do 42 18, do 6-4 32½, do 8-4 42½, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 55, Wamsutta 45 30, do 40½ 27, do 36 22½, Washington 33 10½.

BROWN DRILLS are only in moderate demand to supply the wants of the domestic trade. Amoskeag 17½, Boott 17½, Graniteville D 16, Laconia 17½, Pepperell 17½, Stark A 17½, do H 15½.

PRINTS are still the feature of the market. Probably more of these goods have moved during the week under review than of any other domestic fabric on the market. Stocks in jobbers' hands are much broken, and desirable styles in agents' hands are very close up, it being impossible to obtain many particular designs without placing orders for future delivery. Western buyers are purchasing heavily in this line at present, and the trade, on the whole, has been very satisfactory to all concerned. Rates are unchanged, and held firmly at quotations Allens 13, American 13, Amoskeag 13, Arnolds 11, Conestoga 13, Dunnell's 13½, Freeman 11, Gloucester 12½-13, Hamilton 13½, Home 8, Lancaster 12½-13, London mourning 12, Mallory 13, Manchester 13, Merrimac D 13½, do pink and purple 15½, do W 15, Oriental 13, Pacific 13½, Richmond's 13, Simpson Mourning 12½, Sprague's purple and pink 14, do blue 14½, do shirtings 14½, Wamsutta 9½.

PRINT CLOTHS are dull, and printers are waiting for lower prices, which they anticipate will be made with lower cotton. The Providence Journal reports the market last week quiet and sales light. The following are the sales: 3,000 pieces 56x60, 7½c; 2,500 do 56x60, 7c; 12,000 do 64x64, 8½c, extras, early in the week; 9,000 do 64x64, 8½c, extras; 11,000 do 64x64, 8c, standards; 3,000 do 64x64, 7½c, seconds. Total 40,500 pieces.

The Fall River News states that the market of that city was quiet and steady, with sales of some 18,000 pieces 64x64, at 8½c @ 8½c.

MUSLIN DELAINES continue to be very animated. Immense quantities of these goods have moved during the past week, and the demand still continues with unabated vigor. The reason for this is probably the fact that the designs produced this year surpassed any previous work brought out; and, again, the low rates at which the goods are offered, brings them into successful competition with the imported fabric. Rates are very firm, with stocks sold close up. Hamilton 20, Tycoon Reps 27½, Lowell 20, Pacific Armures 21, do Robe de C 22½, do Alpacas 3-4 25, do do 6-4 27½-35, Pekins 25, Piques 22.

KENTUCKY JEANS are quiet, with no movements of note. Prices are firm.

GINGHAMS still enjoy a very active distribution. Rates obtained are satisfactory, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining particular makes

in sufficient quantities naturally renders prices very firm. All the mills are running to their utmost capacity, and even then unable to supply the demand, which appears insatiable. Allamance plaid 18, Caledonia 14, Earleton 22½-25, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 17, Manchester 13½.

COTTON FLANNELS are in good demand, and prices firm. Brown—Amoskeag AA 32, do A 25, Ellerton N 26½, do O 24, do P 21½, Great Falls F 23½, Laconia 19. Bleached—Amoskeag A 27, do B 25, Ellerton W H 42, do N 30, Great Falls F 26½, Naumkeag F 20.

OTHER COTTON GOODS continue to be held firmly at our prices. Stocks are generally small, which tends to keep the market firm. Corset Jeans and Cotton Bags are not as much in demand. Cambrics in leading makes sell much better than lower grades. Ticks, Stripes and Checks are not changed.

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

TICKINGS.—Albany 11, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 36, do A 30, do B 25, do C 23, do D 21, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga extra 32 26, do 36 31, Cordis AAA 30, do BB 17½, Hamilton 26, do D 21, Lewiston 36 36, do 32 32, do 30 28½, Mees. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 33, Pemberton A A 26, do E 18½, Swift River 16½, Thorndike 20, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook No. 1 28, York 30 27½, do 32 33½.

STRIPES.—Albany 11, Algodon 16½, American 14-15, Amoskeag 22-23, Boston 13½, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14½, do G 15½, Uncasville A 16, do B 15, Whittenton AA 22½, do A 20, do BB 17, do C 15, York 23.

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

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

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

COTTON BAGS.—American \$44, Androscoggin \$44, Arkwright A \$44, Great Falls A \$47, Lewiston \$45, Ludlow AA \$43, Outarice \$47 50, Stark A \$47 50, do C 3 bush \$62 50, Union A \$32.

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

WOOLEN GOODS are moderately active. Clothiers are apparently pretty well supplied for the season, and the most of the trade appears to come from the jobbing line, and these only to replenish assortments. Cassimeres, in desirable fancy styles, are in good request at fair rates. Medium and lower grades are rather quiet, but still exhibit some improvement over the previous week. Coatings are in fair request, although the wants of the majority of the trade appear to be pretty well supplied. Blankets are still in active request. Most of the leading makes are pretty well cleared out, and stocks of all grades are much reduced. Rates have an upward tendency, and an advance in price would not be surprising. Shawls continue to move freely, all desirable styles being sold close up. Prices obtained are evidently satisfactory and firmly sustained. Some new designs are coming forward, and, in the majority of instances, immediately taken by buyers. This branch of the market has had an excellent and prosperous run of business thus far this season, and dealers have nothing to complain of.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS have shown the effect of the tremendous speculation in gold. Desirable styles of first class goods are quite scarce, and have advanced in price in proportion. The cheaper class of materials are not so active, and rates have a downward tendency. Silks, in the finer grades, are moving quite freely, although rates obtained are not up to the expectations of the first of the season. The auction stands have been much better supplied both in quantity and quality, and prices obtained for the most part have been sufficiently satisfactory to lead them to duplicate many lots. Large quantities of goods have been distributed by this means.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept 30, 1869, and the corresponding weeks of 1867 and 1868, have been as follows:

	—1867.—		—1868.—		—1869.—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,284	\$462,298	1,518	\$461,100	641	\$226,219
do cotton...	395	109,752	703	198,133	399	117,288
do silk....	449	889,140	709	598,668	356	269,905
do flax....	711	164,891	964	218,964	730	133,763
Miscellaneous dry goods.	321	136,536	343	130,651	355	123,165
Total.....	3,160	\$1,262,596	4,237	\$1,702,516	2,521	\$875,340
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	613	\$248,205	878	\$204,234	1,005	\$337,449
do cotton..	188	54,120	250	67,372	304	80,408
do silk.....	102	97,651	71	88,762	82	94,970
do flax....	654	96,118	363	83,876	455	114,283
Miscellaneous dry goods	113	8,182	19	17,808	165	22,060
Total.....	1,670	\$504,276	1,586	\$552,042	2,013	\$649,220
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	13,160	1,262,596	4,237	1,707,516	2,521	875,340
Total th'wn upon market	14,830	\$1,766,372	5,823	\$2,259,558	4,534	\$1,524,560
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	353	\$14,930	1,095	\$366,355	869	\$303,370
do cotton..	83	22,499	310	77,335	405	117,439
do silk....	56	56,492	84	90,368	140	168,375
do flax....	191	45,602	693	141,351	739	173,625
Miscellaneous dry goods.	89	17,086	23	20,090	201	44,389
Total.....	772	\$283,599	2,215	\$695,499	2,354	\$803,198
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n	3,160	1,262,596	4,237	1,707,516	2,521	875,340
Total entered at the port	3,932	\$1,546,192	6,452	\$2,403,015	4,875	\$1,680,538

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Fishing Tackle.

NO. 7 WARREN STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,**SUPER CARB. SODA, & CO.,**

No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

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(EXCLUSIVELY),

Of Every Style and Quality, at
Greatly Reduced Prices.**WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,**

150 WOOSTER STREET,

BETWEEN PRINCE AND POUSTON STS
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JOHN S. &**EBEN WRIGHT & Co.,**92 & 94 Franklin Street, New York,
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Warren Cotton Mills, Sumner Falls Mills,
Boston Buck Company, Gilmanton Hosiery Mills,
Cordis Mills, Pepper Hosiery Mills,
Thorndike Company, Otis Hosiery Mills,
And Arlington Mills,
Fancy Dress Goods, 3-4 and 6-4 Roubalx Cloth, Imperial
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Cottonades, Domestics, Boys' Checks, Sulloways,
Shaker Flannels.**Hosiery.**Otis Co., Pepper and Gilmanton Mills' Sulloways
Shaker Socks, &c., &c.**Blue Denims.**Columbian Heavy, Otis AXA, BB, CC, D, O, E, G
Union, Arlington, Oxford, Mt. Vernon, Beaver Cree
AA, BB, CC, Thorndike, C. Haymaker, Palmer, Bos
ton, Northfield, Pawnee, Farmers' and Mechanics
Brown Denims.

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

Ticks.Cordis ACE, AAA, BB, Duck AA.B., Thorndike A.O
Swift River, Palmer, New England.**Stripes.**Cordis Awning, Thorndike, B.C., Otis CC, Mount Ver
non, Columbus, Eagle,**Warren FF Fine Sheetings.**

BLEA. AND BROWN.

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

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONS AIL DUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER
ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES
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A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock

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H. D. POLHEMUS, Specia**C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Cor of Exchange Place.

ABM. MILLS

E. J. SHIPMAN

MILLS & SHIPMAN,

WOOL BROKERS,

NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.We are prepared to make cash advances upon Wool,
on the spot or in transit.**Steamship Companies.**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE**To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,**

Touching at Mexican Ports

AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 1st, 11th and 21st of Each
Month.Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street
at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates
fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday)
for ASPIN WALL, connecting via Panama Railway
with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama
for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPELCO.Departure of 1st connect at Panama with steamers
for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN
PORTS. Those of the 1st touch at MANZANILLOOne hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult
Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and
attend to ladies and children without male protec
tors. Baggage received on the dock the day before
sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers
who prefer to send them down early. An experienced
surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply
the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot
Canal street, North River, New York.**F. H. RABY, Agent.**

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BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

[Successors to BOWLES, DREVET & Co.]

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76 State Street, Boston.
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Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

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

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS.

New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,
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DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

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

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

Farmer, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received. Collections made in the United States, British Provinces and Europe.
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No. 41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank Memphis, Tenn.

SWAN & PAYSON,

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and sold on commission.

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BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

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AND

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DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy Sell Massachusetts and New York State Stocks.

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

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK

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

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.

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AND

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

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AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

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BANKERS,

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

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND

GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Interest on Deposits.

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

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BANKERS,

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

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C. J. OSBORN.

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OSBORN & CAMMACK,

BANKERS,

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Stocks, State Bonds, Gold and Federal Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular Attention paid to investments in Southern State Bonds.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

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JAY COOKE & Co.,

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No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

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

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

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BANKERS,

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DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best Current Rates.

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

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

W. N. WORTHINGTON,

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange.

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Southern Securities have especial attention.

Collections made on all Southern Points.

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

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AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.

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Miscellaneous.

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GAS MACHINE,

For Lighting Private Dwellings.

BAY STATE GAS WORKS,

FOR LIGHTING CHURCHES, HALLS, ETC.

NASH & CATE, Agents,

State Rights for sale.

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SCOTCH PIG IRON.

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

IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.

In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,

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Miscellaneous.

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Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at **FOUR PER CENT** per annum.
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H. C. HARDY & SON,
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Execute orders at the New York Stock, Government and Gold Exchanges, in person, and transact a General Banking, Exchange, and Brokerage Business.

MUNROE & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS.
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JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Exchange on Paris.

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73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Successors to

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

STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,
BANKERS.
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Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, VIENNA, etc.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold exclusively on Commission at the New York Stock Exchange.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
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**NATIONAL
Life Insurance Company**

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, D C

Chartered by Special Act of Congress.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
PAID IN FULL.

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To which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
MERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of Insuring Life yet presented to the public.

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General Agents for New York State and Northern New Jersey
Managers:
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Insurance.

Fire Insurance Agency,
NO. 62 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK.

Aetna Insurance Comp'y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital.....\$3,000,000 00
Assets.....\$5,150,931 71

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Assets.....\$901,687 11

Providence Washington

INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Assets.....\$392,425 52

AMERICAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Assets.....\$324,345 60

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.

**North American Fire
Insurance Co.,**

OFFICE 114 BROADWAY,

BRANCH OFFICE 9 COOPER INSTITUTE THIRD AVENUE.

INCORPORATED 1823.

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

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

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

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

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

Queen Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,893,226
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$1,432,840

Special Fund of \$200,000

Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.

UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 117 BROADWAY, N. Y.
GEORGE ADLARD, Manager
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

THE
**NORTH BRITISH
AND
Mercantile Insurance Co**

OF
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUND
\$14,044,635 31 IN GOLD.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,
50 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
EZRA WHITE, Associate Manager
T. C. ALLYN, }
CHAS. E. WHITE, Assistant Manager.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000.

Geo. M. COIT, Sec'y. GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.

D. W. C. SKILTON, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres

Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.

WHITE ALLEN & Co., Agents,
NO. 50 WILLIAM STREET.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1869.

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec., 1868.....\$6,782,969 82
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1868.....2,563,002 84

Total amount of marine premiums....\$9,345,972 14

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868...\$6,807,970 82

Losses paid during the same period.....\$3,081,080 49

Reports of premiums and expenses.....\$1,338,230 61

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York stock, city bank and other stocks...\$7,597,456 36

Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....2,214,100 00

Real estate and bonds and mortgages 210,000 00

Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.....290,530 63

Premium notes and bills receivable...2,953,267 52

Cash in bank.....405,548 56

Total amount of assets.....\$13,660,881 39

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

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

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

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

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

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BEE SWAX, BONES, BREADSTUFFS, BRICKS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COCOA, COPPER, CORKS, COTTON, DRUGS AND DYES, FRUITS, GUNNY BAGS, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, IRON, LEAD, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SILK, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as OIL LEMON, OIL PEPPERMINT, OIL VITRIOL, OPIUM, PHOSPHORUS, PRUSSIAN POTASH, QUICKSILVER, RHUBARB, SAGO, SALACRATUS, SAL AMMONIAC, SAL SODA, SALSAPARILLA, SASSAPARILLA, SENECAL, SENNA, SHELL LAC, SODA ASH, SUGAR LEAD, SULPHUR, TARTARIC ACID, TAPLOCA, VERDIGRIS, VITRIOL, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, GROCERIES, GUNNY BAGS, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, IRON, LEAD, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SILK, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LEAD, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SILK, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as NAPHTHA, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SILK, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Dry Goods.

N.B. FALCONER & COIMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY

British Dress Goods,

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

Miscellaneous.

FOR BOSTON DAILY.

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP CO'S
OUTSIDE LINE OF

Neptune Steamers,

COMPRISING
NEPTUNE, NEREUS and GLAUCUS,
2,000 Tons Each,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS
AND
Asland, Wm. P. Clyde and P. Sandford
1,000 Tons Each,
SAILING ON INTERMEDIATE DAYS.

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

Connecting at Boston with Fitchburg, Boston and
Lowell, Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroad, and
in New York with the Erie Railway. Freights taken
and through rates given to and from all points on the
above Roads and their connections. No charge for
Wharriage in Boston.WM. P. CLYDE,
Genl. Supt. and Agent, Pier 11 N. R.
H. M. WHITNEY, Agent, Central Battery Wharfs,
Boston.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

152 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

MEDITERRANEAN GOODS.

J. SCHNITZER,

33 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.

Offer for sale
Liquorice Sticks and Paste.
Wools of every descriptions.
Gums " "Opium and Persian Berries.
Canary and Hemp Seed,
Figs, Raisins, Boxwood,
Otto Roses, &c

Cheapest and Best.

BUTLER'S PATENT COTTON TIES,
FOR BALING COTTON.This Tie is made of the best Belgian Iron, and re-
ceived the highest premium at the Louisiana State
Fair, for strength and simplicity.
For sale very cheap.QUIN & ARNOLD, Agents,
43 BROAD STREET.

Insurance.

*The Liverpool & Lon-
don & Globe Ins. Co.**Assets Gold, \$17,690,390*
*Assets in the**U. States 2,000,000**45 William St.*

Iron and Railroad Materials.

NAYLOR & CO.,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
99 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th streetCAST STEEL RAILS,
CAST STEEL TYRES,
Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
Railway Use.HOUSE IN LONDON:
NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,
34 Old Broad Street,who give special attention to orders for
Railroad Iron,

as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Nos. 77 & 83 Liberty Street,

Corner Broadway, New York.

Palm and Ornamental Iron Works of all kinds for
Buildings.

Dana & Litchfield,

18 William Street, New York.

Railroad Iron,
Street Rails and Light T
Rails for Mines.OLD RAILS AND SCRAP PURCHAS-
ED AND SOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

BURDON SPIKES.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.

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

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15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

M. BAIRD & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.All work accurately fitted to gauges and thorough-
ly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship,
Finish, and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

MATHEW BAIRD. GEO. BURNHAM. CHAS. T. PARRY

Thomas J. Pope & Bro.

METALS.

292 PEARL STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK

IRON. IRON. IRON

Wm. D. McGowan,

IRON BROKER.

73 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron Cotton Ties.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in New York, for the
sale and distribution of theARROWTIE AND SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIES.Manufactured by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool, respect-
fully solicit orders for delivery in New York or other
ports in the United States, or at Liverpool.SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,
80 N. WELLS STREET.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

EXTRA QUALITIES OF

AMERICAN & FOREIGN
BAR IRON,Including all the usual sizes and shapes of
ULSTER IRON,In lots to suit purchasers,
EGLESTON BROTHERS & CO.,
Successors to Eggeston, Battell & Co.,
166 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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WM. JENSON & SONS,

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