

# 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. 10.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

NO. 224 225

## 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 Commission,**  
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 per cent interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.  
Negotiate Loans.  
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission.  
Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

**Wm. R. Utley & Geo. W. Dougherty,**  
BANKERS AND BROKERS

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

**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.

GEORGE OPDYKE, WM. A. STEPHENS  
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

**BANKING HOUSE OF**  
**GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,**  
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,  
(Corner of Cedar street.)

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

## Bankers and Brokers.

**A. V. B. VAN DYCK,**  
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,  
NO 30 BROAD STREET.

**HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,**  
BANKERS  
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES  
GOLD, &c.  
No. 12 WALL STREET.

**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**

### CIRCULAR

**LETTERS OF CREDIT**  
**FOR TRAVELLERS,**

DRAW at Sight or Sixty Days on PARIS, Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

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

Accounts received and interest allowed on same. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange. RAILROAD LOANS NEGOTIATED

**JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,**  
No. 56 Wall Street.

**McKim, Brothers & Co.,**  
No. 47 Wall Street, New York.  
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES  
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts

**LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.**

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

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

**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 H. 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 admitted 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) joins our firms this day, 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,**  
88 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 and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.

**Make collections on favorable terms,**  
and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of  
**Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.**

# BOSCOBEL ON THE HUDSON.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH,

**JOHNSON & MILLER**

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,

ABOUT 200 ACRES OF LAND,

IN PARCELS OF FROM TWO TO SIX ACRES,

AT BOSCOBEL, CRUGER'S STATION,

IN

WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

DIRECTLY ON THE HUDSON.

The tract of land has been laid out for Country Seats by one of the most experienced landscape gardeners, and is so diversified in surface that each site commands most attractive and extensive river views. It is situated between Sing Sing, and Peekskill, about thirty five miles from New York, and is free from all objections. Cruger's Station is immediately contiguous to the property. It is proposed to change the name of this Station to BOSCOBEL (beautiful wood), which has been the name of the Post Office at the Station for years; and plans are on foot for building a new and commodious Station House, which shall be attractive in all its surroundings. Any one acquainted with:

## HUDSON RIVER SCENERY,

knows that there is no point on the river which affords more extended or enchanting views than the highlands opposite Hav-  
erstraw Bay. The property offered is bounded on one side by a stream of water running through a deep and most picturesque valley, on the east by the Albany Post Road, and on the west by the river. The beautiful knolls and high plateaus, commencing at the river's edge, and rising one above another until you reach the eastern boundary, with intervening valleys, render this property peculiarly adapted for gentlemen's residences, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it, as a whole, unequalled in attractiveness for country seats anywhere on the banks of the beautiful Hudson.

There are twelve trains a day at present stopping at this station, and the time to Peekskill (five miles above) by express trains, is one hour. The distance from the lower part of the city is becoming lessened in time by more rapid trains, the Elevated Railway, &c., and the wiser business men are selling out and retiring before the encroachments of the city (which advances up town with wonderful strides) and settling themselves above Tarrytown.

The property will be sold at Auction, absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the 20th instant.

We invite business men who desire to secure a site on the Hudson, as well as those who look for a most profitable investment, to examine it before the Sale.

A Special Train (for which Free Tickets will be issued to all respectable parties), will leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, Thirtieth street, at 10.15 o'clock on the morning of Sale.

For Maps and Railroad Passes, apply to

# JOHNSON & MILLER,

AUCTIONEERS,

25 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

**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 \$1,300,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, these 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, 1869.**

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 we now offer for sale

**TANNER & CO.,**

**BANKERS,**

NO. 49 WALL STREET,

**FISCAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY**

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THE 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. MANGAM, Pres. JAMES MERRELL, Sec

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

**FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.**

ON DAILY BALANCES

**SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.**

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

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

**Miscellaneous.**

**VALUABLE MILLING**

OR

**Manufacturing Property for Sale at a Great Bargain.**

THE PIONEER MILLS, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, offers rare inducements to capitalists, either for milling or manufacturing purposes.

The building is of brick, four stories and two attics. It covers an area of 120x120 feet, and in every respect a most complete and substantial structure; is situated on the Potomac river, with depth of water sufficient for any class vessel to come alongside of the property.

The machinery consists of twelve pairs of 4 1/2 feet burrs, with cleaning and bolting appurtenances for the manufacture of 600 to 700 barrels of flour per day.

The engines and boilers are of the best construction, and afford ample power to drive the twelve pair of burrs and other machinery.

Cumberland coal can be put in the yard at a cost of \$4 75 per ton, thus affording cheaper fuel than can be supplied at any other place on the seaboard.

The supply of wheat is ample, and can be bought at prices much below those at other tidewater markets.

The comparative low cost of fuel, wheat and barrels, with the facilities for getting products to Eastern markets, gives this property superior advantages for milling purposes.

For manufacturing of any description, this property possesses rare advantages, owing to low cost of fuel, abundance of cheap labor (both male and female), and unsurpassed facilities for transportation by water or railroads to any direction.

The property will be sold at a great sacrifice, and is worthy of notice of those desirous of a safe and profitable investment. Apply to

GEORGE Y. WORTHINGTON,

Alexandria, Va.,

Or WM. H. NEWMAN & CO.,  
119 Pearl Street, New York.

**THE LOUISIANA STATE**

**7 PER CENT BONDS.**

A few only are offered for sale in this market, at 12.

These bonds are a safe and desirable purchase, and at this low rate pay about 10 per cent interest.

**A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine Street**

Agency Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

**LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE**

**RAILROAD,**

**First Mortgage**

**30 YEAR 7 PER CENT BONDS.**

The railroad connecting Louisville and Nashville, Kentucky, is, with its branches, 3.7 miles in length. The cost of the road and equipment has been \$15,286,000. The bonded debt is but \$2,364,000. Its stock pays eight per cent dividends, and the Company has never failed to meet all liabilities at maturity.

The road has been in successful operation many years, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. The net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1868, were \$691,891 40, and the earnings for the eight months ending August, 1869, were \$335,819 64 more than for the corresponding months of 1868.

To obtain funds for purchasing other lines which will add largely to the value of its entire property, and to retire the present indebtedness of \$2,364,000 at maturity, the Company has executed a mortgage to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of the city of New York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and income, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight million dollars. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1868, and bear seven per cent interest. The coupons are payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New York.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the present road, which has cost over Fifteen Million Dollars, and whose net earnings are now double the entire interest obligation it would assume.

The mortgage will be for an unusually small proportion of the value or income of the property, and we therefore unqualifiedly recommend these bonds to investors as in all respects a first-class security.

It is the purpose of the Company to issue, at present, only a small portion of its Bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,

No. 19 Nassau st., N.Y.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall st., N.Y.

September 5th, 1869.

## GREAT BANK LOCK TEST.

## THE YALE LOCK PICKED.

## SARGENT TRIUMPHANT--\$1,200 AWARDED.

The Bank Lock contest which has been carried on in the New York papers for some week's past culminated yesterday in Sargent's picking the Yale Double Dial Bank Lock and winning thereby the \$1,200 staked upon the result of the trial.

After Mr. Sargent published the statement that the Yale locks could be picked, parties interested in the sale and in the use of these locks desired to have the matter settled by actual demonstration. Accordingly Mr. John B. Yale, Treasurer of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Sargent arranged for a test. Mr. Yale selected on the Committee to superintend the trial, Mr. John Farrel, of the firm of Herring, Farrel & Sherman, safe makers, using the Yale locks, and Mr. Sargent selected Mr. R. A. Ballou, general manager of the American Steam Safe Company, using the Sargent locks, and they two selected as the third member of the Committee and umpire, Geo. H. Wyckoff, Esq., Cashier of the New York Co. National Bank. The Committee took care to see that everything was fairly done, and with the view of determining the facts in regard to the lock. The result appears in the following:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee to superintend a test of the Yale Double Dial Bank Lock against picking, and to report the result, hereby report as follows:

In accordance with the provisions of an agreement between Mr. John B. Yale, of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, and Mr. James Sargent, proprietor of the Sargent Bank Lock, signed and witnessed, on the 13th instant, a Yale Double Dial Bank Lock, taken from the stock on hand for use, was fitted at the Herring Manufactory to a fine burglar-proof safe, and placed in a room on 14th-st., in this city; and after Mr. Yale had himself set the lock on a combination of his own choosing, one thousand dollars (\$1,000), furnished by Mr. Yale, and two hundred dollars (\$200), furnished by Mr. Sargent, with the understanding that the \$1,200 was to be Mr. Sargent's if he should pick the lock within forty-eight (48) working hours, and Mr. Yale's if he should not do it, was placed in the safe by the Committee, and the door was then closed and locked by Mr. Yale in the presence of the Committee and others. The operation upon the lock was commenced at 12 o'clock noon, yesterday, and continued till 5 o'clock P.M., when the operators (Mr. Sargent and one assistant) left for the night, and the safe was placed in the care of watchmen till 8 o'clock this morning, when the operators returned and resumed their work. At 11 o'clock this morning they had completed their undertaking, having in about 8½ hours picked the lock and opened the safe without the slightest injury to either the lock or the safe. The picking was fairly done, and the money was awarded to Mr. Sargent.

NEW YORK, October 14, 1869.

(Signed.)

JOHN FARREL, of Herring, Farrel & Sherman.  
R. A. BALLOU, General Manager American Steam Safe Company.  
GEO. H. WYCKOFF, Cashier New York County National Bank.

The following is the statement which Mr. Sargent published that led to the trial:

"The fact in the case is that not only their (Yale's) Treasury Locks, but their SINGLE and DOUBLE DIAL BANK LOCKS also, CAN BE PICKED without injury to lock or safe, and by the application of principles of picking known to burglars as well as experts. I stand ready to PROVE this assertion to any responsible bankers or brokers who are using these locks and will give me an opportunity to operate upon them. I make this statement, knowing its importance to capitalists and my responsibility in making it, and because I feel that I have no right to withhold the truth where so much property is at risk."

THE AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, NO. 300 BROADWAY, are the New York Agents for Sargent's unpickable Burglar-proof Bank Locks—recently adopted by the Treasury Department of the United States Government. Bank Vaults, Burglar-proof Safes, or any description of Burglar-proof work, made of the CELEBRATED WELDED STEEL and IRON, furnished at short notice. Also, Sauborn's patent Steam Fire-proof Safes, Sargent's Bank Locks FURNISHED AND APPLIED to Burglar-proof doors now depending on any other style of Lock for security.

## Real Estate Sale.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE, 26 PINE STREET, N.Y.

Important Sale of

200 VILLA PLOTS

AT

CLINTON PLACE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

By order of JAMES DEMAREST, Esq.,

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, AT 12 M.

The situation of this property is among the finest in the vicinity of Newark, being on Clinton Place, within seven minutes' walk of Clinton Avenue, on which run the Irvington horse-cars, and only two miles from the Railroad Station in Newark.

Very beautiful and Extensive Views, extending from the Orange Mountains to Long Island.

There will also be sold on the same day the HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF JAS. DEMAREST, Esq., situated as above, and being one of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity. Large double house, 20 rooms, with all the improvements; grounds comprise 6 acres, beautifully shaded and improved, coach house, stable, gardener's house, etc., etc.

Permits to view the house now ready; must be seen before the sale, as it will be positively closing on that day.

SPECIAL TRAIN BY NEWARK & NEW YORK R.R.

from foot of Liberty Street at 11 A.M. Excursion cars by the Irvington Horse Railroad will leave Broad Street Station on the arrival of the train.

COLLATION BEFORE THE SALE.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of CHANDLER & GIESE, No. 793 Broad Street, Newark, and of

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

No. 26 Pine Street.

## Real Estate Sale.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE, 26 PINE STREET, N.Y.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1869,

At 12:30 P. M., on the premises,

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF

150

MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES

AT

MADISON, N. J.

The great success of our last sale of the Edward Holland estate has decided the Madison Land Association to offer immediately the remainder of this beautiful property, which will be positively sold without reserve on the 20th inst.

The best of the Wine has been kept till the Last.

The property offered at our recent sale was handsomely situated, but the location of the lots to be sold on the 20th instant is

TRULY MAGNIFICENT,

commanding a view of over twenty miles of country. They are but ten minutes' walk from the station, and immediately opposite the Drew Seminary and the elegant residence of F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

Special Train from foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Free passes, maps, and full particulars, four days before the sale, at the office of

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

26 Pine Street, New York.

# 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 16, 1869.

NO. 225.

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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 MONEY MARKET.

For a day or two past there has been some reports current that the money market was getting more unsettled and more feverish. There are three things which are essential to a healthy ease in the loan market—financial confidence, adequate floating capital, and a proper supply of circulating currency. When the currency is suddenly or severely contracted the loan market never fails to suffer, and the same result happens when floating capital is withdrawn from the reservoir of the money market or when there is a general disturbance of confidence and financial circles. We cite these general principles because without their help the anomalous condition of the money market in Wall Street cannot be understood, nor can we forecast the probable future so as to regulate our business with prudence. Everybody knows that just now money is lending at very low rates. But everybody does not know that the loans made at these rates are special and that both the credit of the borrowers and the character of the collaterals are anxiously scrutinized. On government securities the first class firms can borrow at 5 or 6 per cent. or even lower. On other terms it is not easy to borrow at all. The difficulty is not that there is no floating capital to lend. An examination of the bank statement returns on another page

clearly shews that there is an unusual accumulation of capital in bank. This is due to various circumstances, and especially to these two. First, there is a less active movement of produce in the interior and consequently the drain of capital from this centre is not so great as was expected, not so great as was provided for. The banks and leading institutions have consequently an accumulation of loanable funds which it was supposed would before now have been drawn off by the demand in the West and South. Secondly, there has been for many months past a heavy amount of capital required for the speculation in stocks and in gold which has been rampant in Wall Street. The banks have lent themselves to this speculation because it offered a lucrative employment for floating means. Their loanable funds could be placed on call at high rates of interest and a vast amount has been actually employed in this way for many months past. To this fact is partly due the occasional spasms in the money market for whenever the rapacious maw of the speculative giant demanded more funds than were offering, the lenders could dictate terms and they ran up the rate of interest by successive swift jerks to extremely high rates. Now this speculative demand for money in Wall Street is cut off by the late explosion which has prostrated and impoverished some of the most wealthy operators, and has paralysed and stopped their movements. These two causes have tended to produce the accumulation of capital here and other things being equal we ought to expect an easy tranquil money market.

The same result might be looked for from the condition of the currency. The late outflow of greenbacks to the interior has given place to an opposite movement. It is to be remarked, however, that the greenbacks in hand are to a greater extent than usual composed of notes of the higher denominations. These large notes are not wanted in the East to any very considerable degree. They want small notes. And these are scarce. As the new notes of the inferior denominations come forward from Washington, this accumulation here will probably be arrested, as the large notes in our hands will be substituted for small ones and the latter will flow off to the interior whithersoever they may be wanted. Meanwhile, however, there is an abundance of currency at the centre, and we have in consequence this further condition favorable to monetary ease.

Notwithstanding this, however, there is something wanting for our loan market has scarcely ever been in a more feverish and unsettled condition. What is wanting is financial confidence. It is one of the consequences of the late speculative explosion in the Gold Room. Multitudes of firms have been more or less injured by that catastrophe, and how they will finally extricate themselves is unknown, in many cases, to the sufferers themselves. There is also somewhat of a feeling of insecurity and incertitude arising out of the

power the gold clique have shown to wield the influence of the courts at their will. Under the circumstance, this can scarcely be wondered at, though probably it prevails to a greater extent than is justified by the facts. Still, for the moment, it is exerting an unfavorable influence, and the proverbial sensitiveness which characterizes capital has received from this cause a temporary exaggeration. From the nature of things, this state of distrust cannot last, and it will, no doubt, pass away before long. Indications, indeed, are not wanting that it has already culminated, for mercantile borrowers are much better able now to obtain a hearing for their legitimate claims at bank. It will be an excellent thing for the trade of the city, and will be some compensation for the severe crisis through which Wall street has passed, if the clamors of speculative borrowers are not allowed by our banks hereafter to crowd out the claims of legitimate mercantile dealers.

On the whole, then, we see no reason to admit with the croakers that we are on the eve of any monetary crisis. There is, indeed, a general languor overspreading financial affairs; but we hear much less of it than might have been expected; and, so far as it affects the money market, the prosperity of the fall trade, this languor will undoubtedly be replaced and followed by the returning vigor which has never failed us heretofore.

#### THE GOLD CLIQUES.

There is one question which the public are anxiously asking about the gold cliques, namely: what are the names of its members. Other things the people have been told with the most ready frankness, but this is as much a mystery as ever. It is known, for example, that the capital actually owned was small, and the length of time in which the clique was at work was much less than was supposed. A competent authority says that ten or twelve days only elapsed between the first purchases of the clique at 135, and its closing transactions at 160 or over on Friday, the fatal 24th of September. We are also told that up to the very day previous, the clique did all its business through its brokers, Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., who employed other brokers, and carried on their scheme so skilfully and quietly that they bought 25 millions, at least without putting up the price beyond 137½ until the 22d September, when they purposely advanced it to 141½, and later to 143½. The 25 millions of purchased gold is supposed to have cost an average price of 139, and was freely loaned to the bears, considerable sums of money being called up as margins with every successive advance of the quotations. In embracing this policy the clique appear to have adopted the maxim of Napoleon, which was that "the enemy should always bear the cost of the war." The clique, by lending not only received the money back which they had paid for it, but got their gold "carried" for nothing, compelled their opponents to pay them interest for the privilege of "carrying" it, and called up margins so as to obtain new funds wherewith to go into the market again to make fresh purchases.

Up to Thursday, the 23d of September, everything worked like a charm. But on that day something happened. The Tenth National Bank was visited by those polite gentlemanly men from Washington, who at once began to examine the books of the bank. A cheque for a million of dollars drawn by the clique was, it is affirmed, refused certification, as the bank examiner inspected every cheque which came in and was particularly careful to see that the law was not violated, which requires, on pain of forfeiture of franchise, that no bank shall certify cheques ahead, or shall lend to any one firm or individual more than one-tenth of its capital. The bank machinery of the clique was thus disorganized. It was

useless to apply elsewhere. Fortune was deserting the gold gamblers. Such is the story which has been told in Wall street, published without contradiction in the newspapers and believed by well-informed persons to be true. The next movement was to save Gould, Martin & Co., if possible, from the risk of failure by a method which we will quote from a morning paper that has evidently obtained access to authentic information and claims to speak by authority. The *Sun* of yesterday says:

"On that Thursday night the clique determined to bring their scheme to a head. They had gold enough to enable them, as they supposed, absolutely to control the market; and their game was to press the price to the utmost, and gather in the margins on their immense loans, or compel settlements at such figures as they might dictate. In order, however, to carry out this scheme, it would be necessary to keep on buying gold to make a market. They did not want any more gold, but rather desired to sell what they had, and garner up their winnings. Gold was intrinsically worth but about 135, to which price it must inevitably fall when the movement should be accomplished; and those to whom the clique should sell at the high prices to which they intended to force the market, must of necessity be ruined. The gold that the clique would have to buy in forcing up the price would also be a dead loss to them should they be compelled to carry it. In this dilemma they apparently determined on playing the stale game of letting some of their own party break, while the others were to bag the spoils, and hold them until the final division. This was the scheme, and one of its features was that Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. were to be kept afloat. Accordingly, on Friday morning the base of operations was changed from the office of that firm to that of Wm. Heath & Co., from which place all the orders of the clique now emanated, while Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., as a firm, were left to operate ostensibly on their own account."

How gold was on the following day forced suddenly and amid unparalleled excitement to 162½ from which point it fell to 130 in a few minutes on the announcement of Mr. Boutwell's intended sale of four millions—all this is fresh in the memory of our readers and will form one of the most notorious practices of this great gambling fiasco. The catastrophe had not taken place until the clique had bought, through Albert Speyers 38 millions, through Belden & Co. 30 millions, through Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. 25 millions, and through other parties 15 millions more. The whole amount was 108 millions and was bought in the space of two or three hours by a clique of desperate men whose united capital, all told, did not probably reach two millions of dollars. The example of such bold audacity was infectious. The 108 millions which the clique claim to have bought stimulated the crowd in the gold room and an aggregate of 500 millions of gold is supposed to have been bought and sold on that memorable Friday forenoon.

These are some of the facts which the gold clique have allowed to transpire. They have even been communicative enough to tell the world that on Thursday night they had gained four millions of dollars; that on Friday the operations of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. resulted in a loss of over 3½ millions, reducing the profit of the clique from 4 millions to \$376,250 if they could successfully carry out their scheme of repudiating everybody else and carrying that firm safely through. If, however, the clique shall be compelled to stand by all their other brokers, including Speyers, Heath, Belden, and others, then they stand to lose on the whole of the transaction the prodigious sum of \$13,545,000. The imagination almost refuses to credit the unparalleled boldness of the schemes which have been here partially unfolded to our view. If the statements had not been published with a positive claim to authenticity we should not have ventured to put them on record. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the facts, but they are believed to be at least approximately true. In any case, there is abundant evidence that this clique movement, like almost every other "pool" that has at any time been organized in Wall street, has inflicted loss on its members, whatever gains outside parties may have made by it. The prodigious extent of the losses in this case will lend no small importance to the query with which we began, Who were the members of the gold clique?

## RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

The lately published report of the State Engineer and Surveyor for the year 1868, contains many interesting facts concerning the railroad system of New York and its practical management by the companies controlling the various lines throughout the State. Among these the statistics of accidents resulting in the killing and wounding of passengers and others, are worthy of especial attention. For the year ending Sept. 30th, 1868, the Erie Railway carried 2,194,348 passengers. The number of miles run by passenger trains was 2,471,594, and the average rate of speed per hour was 26 miles for ordinary trains and 30 for express trains. The length of the road, including branches, is 821 miles. During the year 29 passengers were killed and 86 injured on this road, the greater part of whom were the victims of the memorable disaster at Carr's Rock, on the 14th of April, 1868. The New York Central during the same period carried 3,679,150 passengers; its passenger trains running an aggregate of 1,990,150 miles, at an average speed of 30½ miles per hour. The length of the road is 297.75 miles. During the year no passengers were killed, and only six injured. On the Hudson River Road during the year the number of miles run by passenger trains was 805,628, and the average speed 31½ miles per hour. This road is 144 miles long, and has double tracks for the entire distance. Of the 2,129,288 passengers carried, none were killed and only five injured. The New York and New Haven Railroad carried during the same period 2,192,939 persons, running 657,897 passenger trains, at an average speed of 31½ miles an hour. This road is 62½ miles long. During the year no passengers were killed, and but three injured. On the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and the New York and Harlem roads, carrying respectively 497,333 and 1,667,578 passengers, none were killed or injured during the year. These figures show that the main lines of the State are well and carefully managed. Leaving out the Erie Road, on which 26 were killed and 72 injured by the one unfortunate accident before mentioned, the returns show that on four other roads above named but one passenger was injured for every 316,000 miles run. Counting in the Erie, the ratio is one killed for every 194,871 miles, and one injured for every 58,252 miles traveled by passenger trains during the year.

Considering the extent of the business done on our principal roads, and the average speed at which trains are run on them, the number of killed and wounded is comparatively small. Unfortunately, however, this cannot be said of American roads in general. Scarcely a day passes without the telegraph bringing information of one or more accidents, more or less serious in their consequences, that have occurred during the preceding twenty-four hours. Not long since we noticed seven of these announcements, reporting the violent death or severe injury of fifteen persons in all, in one issue of the daily journals of this city. So frequent, indeed, are these so called "accidents" that, unless the attendant circumstances are peculiarly aggravated, or the list of killed and wounded exceptionally large, they seldom attract more than a passing notice outside of the neighborhood where they occur. The statistics of railway casualties show that, during a period of fifteen years from 1853 to 1868, inclusive, the number killed on the railroads of the United States was 2,953, and the number wounded 10,500. When to this aggregate we add the number of casualties occurring this year, it will be seen that railroad travel in this country is dangerous in the extreme.

Clearly, there is something wrong in the system of management adopted on most of the roads in the United States that should be promptly and effectually remedied. Such

frightful tables of mortality are unheard of throughout Europe. It is stated that during a period of nearly four years but three accidents have occurred on European railways, resulting in injury to the persons or property of passengers; and in each of these instances the causes were practically beyond the control of those responsible for the management of the roads on which they happened. Supposing our railroads to be well built and properly equipped, as a due regard to the safety of passengers requires they should be, it is evident that the greater degree of danger attending railroad travel in the United States than in Europe is mainly attributable to the want of a proper system of management. Experience has shown that travel by rail can be made both safe and expeditious, as it is in Europe at the present time; and this is accomplished by very simple expedients.

First and foremost, perhaps, is the fact that the managers of all public works in Europe are held to a stricter accountability by the government, as well as by public opinion, than they ever have been in this country. This is seen in many ways. In the matter of punctuality alone, the contrast between the operations of European and American roads is marked and striking. Every trip is made with unfailing regularity according to the tables, in consequence of which no time is lost by delays to be made up, as too often happens in this country, by sudden dashes of extraordinary and dangerous speed. So great is the vigilance exercised that it is known, at any moment, precisely where a train is; and no train is allowed to start out on a venture, without its being certain whether the way is clear or not. As the tracks are always double, direct collisions are impossible, and as the position and movements of every train are known, obstructions are always removed in time to leave a clear track for passenger trains. No doubt the principles of this system of management are nominally adopted on every American railroad; but the want of greater vigilance in the observance of rules and regulations, on the part of engineers and conductors, and the willingness to take risks which, even if unsuccessful and disastrous, will be allowed to pass unpunished, have led to most of the accidents occurring on our roads.

Another reason for the greater safety of railway travel is the careful police of every part of the roads. Experienced and trustworthy watchmen are stationed at frequent intervals along the road, whose duty it is to see that the section of track under their charge is safe and free from obstruction. In this important particular the management of most American roads is essentially defective. Not long since an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central, killing two men, seriously injuring a number of others, and destroying much valuable property. The cause of the disaster was a huge fragment of rock that had fallen on the track, and remained there undiscovered until the train was wrecked on it. In Europe such an accident never has and never could happen. Every foot of road is there inspected before and after the passage of each train, and the engineers are never out of sight of one of these vigilant watchmen for a longer time than two or three minutes. Consequently we never hear of stray cattle, fallen rocks or other obstructions in the way of passing trains, no one tampers with the rails or misplaces the switches, nor are draws left open, or culverts, bridges or embankments washed away, without the fact being known in time to prevent accident. In the United States there are thousands of miles of railroad that are not carefully policed oftener than once a week, if as often; and it is only a wonder that on these long stretches of neglected track accidents are not of more frequent occurrence. The cost of maintaining a large force of intelligent and experienced men as watchmen is unquestionably great; but we have no doubt that the amount thus saved in the prevention of needless and costly

accidents on American roads would more than cover the expense thus incurred by the companies.

When an accident, however slight, occurs on any of the railways throughout Europe, a thorough and searching investigation is at once instituted by the public authorities, as well as by the officers of the company on whose line it happens, and when carelessness or negligence is proved, the guilty officials are punished. On one of the French railroads the misplacement of a switch, which turned the train from its proper course, was followed by the sentence of the switch-man to a heavy fine and term of imprisonment, although no one was seriously injured. In another case a division superintendent was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for the delay of a train, resulting in a collision by which one passenger was killed and others wounded. In this country the heaviest penalty awarded for such offences would be dismissal from the employ of the company—although such a disgrace would not prevent the guilty person from engaging elsewhere in the same position. Or, perhaps, a coroner's jury will be empaneled to take evidence, and the result will be a vote of censure. An illustration is seen in the case of Griffin, the Erie engineer, whose carelessness caused the recent disaster at Mast Hope, and who was lately acquitted after a formal trial, in which his guilt was clearly proved by the evidence adduced. Pecuniary damages are sometimes awarded to a few of the principal sufferers, who can afford to sue the companies, but beyond this nothing is ever done and the matter is quickly forgotten.

We do not expect too much of the railroad companies. It is unreasonable to demand that railroad travel shall be attended with no risk; but it cannot be denied that it may be made far safer than it now or ever has been in the United States. The fact that, with but few exceptions, accidents are prevented in Europe, and that in these cases somebody can be held responsible and punished accordingly, shows that with a system of management equally perfect in all its details, the number of casualties occurring on American Railroads might at least be greatly reduced.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF BONDS.

The amount of bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury and held by him under the Sinking Fund act, or subject to the future direction of Congress, has now reached the large sum of \$57,773,000. As the first purchase was made on the 12th of May, the period in which this amount has been taken off the market is only about five months.

The table given below contains the details of each purchase of bonds thus far made; showing the date, the total amount offered each time, the amount of each class of bonds accepted, and the total amount of each class now held by the Secretary of the Treasury. It has been compiled with much difficulty, from the fact that the reports published in the newspapers are frequently erroneous in some particulars, and correct results could only be obtained by comparisons and further examination.

The facts obtained from the figures below in regard to the general movement of Government Securities, are of much interest. We find that the coupon bonds of 1867 have been purchased more largely than any other class, amounting to \$14,733,650. Next come the coupon bonds of 1865 new, amounting to \$11,418,850, and next the registered issue of 1862, amounting to \$6,355,050. The coupons of 1862 show the smallest figures, the total purchased being quite insignificant.

The amount of each class of bonds held by the Secretary becomes of importance in regard to the item of accrued interest, and the additional purchases made by him to represent matured coupons; the total amount of January and July bonds, and of May and November bonds, can here be

seen at a glance. It is also desirable that dealers in government securities should have a record of the amount of each issue, registered and coupon, taken off the market, and a notice of each purchase with similar details, together with the total held at date, will hereafter be given from week to week in the Bankers' Gazette of the CHRONICLE.

Date of Purchase.	Total Amount		1862		1864		1865, new.		1867.		1868.	
	Offered.	Taken.	Reg.	Coup.	Reg.	Coup.	Reg.	Coup.	Reg.	Coup.	Reg.	Coup.
May 12	\$3,440,000	\$1,000,000	300,000	675,000	25,000	675,000	100,000	675,000	100,000	675,000	100,000	675,000
May 19	4,146,000	1,000,000	40,000	225,000	100,000	225,000	100,000	225,000	100,000	225,000	100,000	225,000
May 26	4,000,000	1,000,000	40,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
June 2	4,145,000	1,000,000	255,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
June 9	4,950,000	1,000,000	255,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
June 16	3,905,000	1,000,000	85,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
June 23	5,860,000	1,620,000	225,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
June 27	4,930,000	1,000,000	40,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
July 1	3,530,000	1,000,000	71,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
July 8	5,000,000	3,000,000	257,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
July 9	5,176,000	3,000,000	257,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
July 14	9,000,000	3,000,000	75,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
July 15	6,383,000	1,000,000	461,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
July 21	12,000,000	3,000,000	485,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
July 28	7,000,000	3,000,000	485,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
July 29	4,047,000	1,000,000	485,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Aug. 4	4,212,950	2,000,000	134,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Aug. 11	7,850,000	2,000,000	134,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Aug. 12	2,258,000	1,000,000	84,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Aug. 18	1,136,200	1,136,200	268,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Aug. 19	2,177,300	863,800	261,250	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Aug. 25	3,905,050	2,000,000	272,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Aug. 26	2,885,000	1,000,000	183,500	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 1	6,731,750	2,000,000	480,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 8	8,457,050	2,000,000	7,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 10	6,757,500	675,500	6,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 11	1,260,000	334,500	17,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 14	5,474,100	2,000,000	11,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 22	7,910,000	2,000,000	117,500	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 23	2,671,500	1,000,000	117,500	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 25	8,831,800	3,000,000	223,950	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Sept. 29	8,664,950	3,000,000	66,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Oct. 6	9,714,750	2,000,000	12,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Oct. 7	5,476,000	1,533,500	35,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Oct. 13	7,249,450	2,000,000	51,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	100,000	35,000
Total	57,773,000	6,355,050	133,000	3,195,050	4,881,300	4,176,400	6,051,700	2,025,450	11,418,850	2,554,800	14,733,650	1,597,250

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending October 14, 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.
Vermont. Burlington.....	Merchants National Bank ..	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in addition to the National Bank of Redemption, Boston.
Pennsylvania. Wellsborough...	The First National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in place of the Tenth National Bank of New York.

PORTLAND, SAO AND PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.—As the result of the late suit against the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroads, for payment of the back dividends in coin, the sum of \$180,000 was finally agreed upon as a compromise, and is now in the control of the Directors of the P. S. & P. Road, awaiting the decision of the question of equity by the Supreme Court of Maine, as to who shall receive the back dividends,—whether the present holders of stock which has been sold within the controverted six years, or the holders at the time these occurring dividends should have been paid. Even the present and original stockholder must wait for this decision, as no part of these back dividends can be paid until this is done. We understand, from the best of authority, that the Maine Court will probably decide the question of equity during the present month, and the dividends be paid over to whom they decree at an early day.—[Portsmouth, N. H., Chronicle.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— OCT. 1.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 19% @ 12. 0%	Oct. 1.	short.	11 97 @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.40 @ 25.45	"	short.	25.20 @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.11% @ 13.11%	"	short.	13. 7% @ —
Paris.....	"	25.32% @ 25.37%	"	short.	25.17 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.12% @ 25.20			
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.53% @ 12.57%	Oct. 1.	3 mos	123 5 @
Berlin.....	"	6.27% @ 6.28	"	"	6.24
Frankfort....	"	1.20% @ 1.21%	"	"	119.69 @
Cadiz.....	"	48% @ 49%	Sept. 25.	90 days.	50
Lisbon.....	90 days.	51% @ 51%	"	90 days.	53%
Milan.....	"	@ 26.70			
Genoa.....	"	@			
Naples.....	"	@			
New York.....	"	@	Oct. 1.	60 days.	105
Jamaica.....	"	—	Sept. 9.	90 days.	1 p. c. pm.
Havana.....	"	—	Oct. 1.	60 days.	18%
Rio de Janeiro	"	—	Sept 7.	"	19%
Bahia.....	"	—	Sept. 12.	"	19%
Valparaiso...	"	—	Aug. 17.	"	45% @ 45%
Pernambuco...	"	—	Sept. 14.	"	19%
Singapore....	60 days.	4s 4d	Sept. 3.	6 mos.	4s. 5 d. @ —
Hong Kong...	"	4s 4d	Sept. 2.	"	4s. 5% d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	Aug. 28.	"	par.
Bombay.....	"	1s 11 7-16d	Sept. 21.	"	1s. 11 11-16d.
Madras.....	"	1s 11 3/4d	Aug. 26.	"	1s. 11 13-16d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 11 1/2d	Sept. 11.	"	1s. 11 13-16d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	Aug. 12.	30 days.	1 p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

The Board of Trade returns for August and the eight months ending August 31, which have been published this week, show that the export trade of the country continues to increase, in spite of the discouraging accounts which have been received of late from the manufacturing districts. That the trade doing is for the most part of a legitimate character is pretty evident, for there is very little speculation in any department. It is evident, therefore, that the commercial position is improving; and if the cotton trade could be rendered more satisfactory by the aid of abundant supplies, there are reasons for asserting that we should again commence a prosperous career. There is still a great outcry that the foreign manufacturer is taking away from us our trade in manufactured goods; but the official returns do not indicate that we are sustaining the amount of injury which is represented. No doubt the productions of the Continent are increasing, but at the same time the requirements, not only of the Continent but also of the whole world, are increasing, to, and consequently a continued increase in the demands upon manufacturing countries must be the result. It would be interesting to ascertain what has been the increase in the demand for manufactured goods since the period when the production of cotton received so important a check in 1861. I think that, in spite of wars, panics and high prices, it would certainly be found that commerce has continued to progress, and that cottons, woollens, railway materials and many other articles have been much more extensively consumed than they were about ten years since. If, then, the world's trade has improved under unfavorable conditions, may it not be fairly argued that, with Europe and the world at large in peace, and with the supply of cotton increasing, a revival of commercial activity will steadily take place? England has now for so many years taken the lead in manufacturing industry that an increase in the production of goods abroad is watched with a jealous eye; but to imagine that this country is to reap all the benefit which railways and improved communications produce upon the countries in which they are constructed or are carried out would be absurd. From the improved facilities of communication in many parts of the world, we have already derived considerable benefit, and probably we have received a fair share of the increased trade of the last ten years. The continental manufacturers have also derived much good, and it now becomes a question which country can supply the best made article at the lowest remunerative price. We have strong competitors in the field with us, and it is to be hoped that competition will induce our manufacturers to produce still better articles of commerce. In August the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £17,364,691, against £16,427,597 and £17,880,999; and in the eight months, £126,244,907, against £116,777,023 and £121,056,913 in 1868 and 1867 respectively. For the month, therefore, there is an increase of £930,000, and for the eight months of £9,500,000. The computed real value of our principal imports in July was £20,960,848, against £21,494,611 and £19,221,633; and in the seven months, £128,023,486, against £132,352,276 in 1868 and £128,989,619 in 1867.

With regard to our exports of cotton piece goods, there is a slight diminution as compared with last year. The United States, Brazil and Italy have been large buyers, but the India and China trade shows a considerable decrease. The shipments to Egypt show a very large

increase, and to India a considerable decrease. Many of the former, however, are evidently on India or China account; but, nevertheless, there is a diminution in the exports to the two countries of about 96,500,000 yards. To the Italian kingdom there has been an augmented export of 21,201,000 yards; to France, of 7,420,000 yards; to the United States, 22,460,000 yards; to New Grenada, 4,200,000 yards; to Brazil, 56,700,000 yards, and to Australia, of 2,200,000 yards. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 5,200,000 yards in the shipments to Holland; of 20,700,000 yards to the foreign West Indies; of nearly 2,000,000 yards to the Argentine Confederation; of 1,500,000 yards to Chili; of 3,100,000 yards to Japan; of 5,700,000 yards to Java, and of 4,700,000 yards to the Philippine Islands.

The following are the particulars of our trade in manufactured goods with the United States during the eight months ending August 31, compared with the two preceding years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Alkali, cwt.....	1867.	1868.	1869.
Beer & ale, gals.....	947,932	1,062,600	1,023,654
Coals, tons.....	12,783	13,469	14,115
COTTON MANUFACTURES:	87,496	76,879	54,333
Piece goods, yds.....	70,000,205	53,418,833	80,857,616
Thread, lb.....	980,274	1,123,697	1,291,101
Earthenware and Porcelain pkgs.....	71,590	62,887	75,206
Haberdashery and Millinery, value.....	£714,354	519,195	600,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY:			
Knives, forks, &c., value.....	£159,231	£108,315	£115,163
Anvils, vices, &c, value.....	66,070	57,221	51,246
Manufactures of German silver, value.....	331,087	237,019	333,792
LINEN MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods, yards.....	60,533,307	54,512,005	72,189,123
Thread, lbs.....	963,235	837,134	839,649
METALS—			
Iron—Pig, &c., tons.....	82,172	48,395	89,704
Bar, &c., tons.....	29,515	24,535	28,253
Railroad, tons.....	125,551	183,736	249,145
Castings, tons.....	1,027	93	1,441
Hoops, sheets and boiler plates tons.....	21,761	9,962	22,886
Wrought, tons.....	5,057	2,615	5,812
Steel Unwrought, tons.....	13,098	9,522	11,068
Copper, wrought, cwts.....	3,457	1,319	1,961
Lead, pig, tons.....	4,564	5,060	3,179
Tin plates, cwts.....	723,915	898,273	1,104,971
Oilseed, galls.....	1,273,418	159,629	60,335
Salt, tons.....	97,303	96,511	118,930
SILK MANUFACTURES—			
Broad piece goods, &c., yards.....	277,257	253,963	238,320
Handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c., dozens.....	2,393	1,189	1,901
Ribbons of silk only, lbs.....	13,857	9,456	6,128
Other articles of silk only, value.....	£31,647	96,259	69,469
Silk manuf' mixed with other materials..	£58,360	57,194	74,440
Spirits, British, galls.....	54,714	79,612	58,897
Wool, lbs.....	8,904	87,172	2,221,311
WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES—			
Cloth, yards.....	2,851,158	2,076,596	2,102,943
Carpets and druggets, yards.....	2,979,063	2,257,847	3,922,301
Shawls, rugs, &c., number.....	99,135	69,674	50,538
Worsted stuffs, yards.....	37,080,082	51,003,956	£2,851,549

From the manufacturing districts dull accounts have been received this week. At Manchester, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods are cheaper. The trade in woollen goods at Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield and elsewhere, is reported as sluggish, but prices are fairly maintained. The iron trade continues firm, pig as well as railway descriptions being in good demand. The following report is from Manchester, and relates to the state of the trade for cotton yarn and cotton piece goods:

The present week will bear comparison for dullness with any of the numerous flat ones which have been experienced in this market since the beginning of the year. There has been no improvement to-day, and prices have been fully as low as on any previous day this week. The business done at the end of last week gave the market a temporary steadiness, if it did not impart any impetus to it, but as the sales then made were only partial, and no amount of general business was done, a weaker tone succeeded, and since Tuesday the tendency of prices has been downwards, and less confidence shown by both buyers and sellers.

A variety of circumstances at the present time continue to produce weakness in prices. The large receipts of new cotton arriving at the American ports, the weakness shown in Liverpool, the diminished consumption, with failures at home, influence opinion in favor of a decline in the price of cotton. The active business which began about Whitsuntide, and the upward movement which then set in and continued until within about six weeks since, have been succeeded by a period of almost uninterrupted stagnation, accompanied by a decline in prices; and the general opinion is now as much in favor of a fall as it was previously that prices would be maintained, even if they did not rise.

The variations in the amount of cotton taken weekly by the trade during the last nineteen weeks are remarkable and significant. From May 21 to August 20 (thirteen weeks,) spinners took from Liverpool a weekly average of 55,568 bales, while from August 20 to this day (a period of six weeks,) they have only taken 29,000 bales per week.

The wheat trade has been dull this week, but this is partly due to the circumstance that good supplies of home-grown produce have been on sale, owing to the preparations which the farmers have had to make for meeting the Michaelmas rents, which are now due. Millers, therefore, perceiving this necessity among the farmers, have been enabled to effect purchases at a reduction in price of 1s. per quarter. With this exception the trade presents no especial feature. The following is the statement of imports and exports for last week and since the commencement of September:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25.

	—1869-70—		—1869-69—	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports
Wheat.....cwt.	861,203	13,966	470,074	9,874
Barley.....	97,890	...	213,530	116
Oats.....	129,752	659	208,795	374
Peas.....	11,520	92	13,556	340
Beans.....	21,256	...	70,798	...
Indian corn.....	332,860	21	169,262	...
Flour.....	104,636	378	67,917	888

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.

Wheat.....	3,154,365	21,257	2,021,327	54,465
Barley.....	234,662	66	712,256	284
Oats.....	634,134	1,329	736,544	2,314
Peas.....	32,195	344	54,696	1,040
Beans.....	111,516	.....	284,899	118
Indian corn.....	1,171,515	891	937,120	125
Flour.....	550,277	1,844	224,225	3,976

Money has been in better demand, owing to the termination of the quarter. The changes in the bank return indicate the usual quarterly movements. The rates of discount have been firm, and very little accommodation is obtainable under the Bank minimum of 2½ per cent. The following are the quotations:

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
Bank minimum....	2 @...	2½ @...	4 months, ba'k bills	2 @2½	2½ @2½
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	2½ @2½	2½ @3
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:

	'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

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 quotation for Middling Upland cotton and for No. 40 mule yarn, fair, second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Circulation, including—	£	£	£	£	£
Bank post bills.....	23,321,736	24,995,953	25,460,299	25,012,826	24,275,956
Public deposits.....	6,891,910	6,169,451	7,527,495	5,385,296	5,570,438
Other deposits.....	13,798,588	17,209,685	18,429,819	18,735,117	17,221,982
Government securities	10,384,209	12,219,043	12,894,872	14,940,131	13,817,928
Other securities.....	24,170,280	22,941,313	17,252,746	16,366,692	16,697,497
Reserve.....	5,105,677	7,543,507	14,617,100	11,609,866	10,143,890
Coin and bullion.....	13,183,837	16,879,137	24,404,115	21,001,136	19,839,984
Bank rate.....	6 p. c.	4½ p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.
Consols.....	88½	89½	94½	94½	93½
Price of wheat.....	43s. 10d.	51s. 5d.	64s. 1d.	53s. 7d.	59s. 6d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	24d.	14½d.	8½d.	10½d.	*12½d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 1½d.	*1s. 2½d.

On the Continent very little change has taken place in the value of money. The recent advance is steadily maintained. At Vienna the financial position is considered to be more satisfactory. The following are the rates for money at the leading Continental cities:

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

Bills on Paris, Hamburg and Amsterdam have been in demand, and the rates are rather lower. As regards other cities, there is no material alteration.

There has been a fair demand for gold for export, chiefly for the Continent, but the silver market is rather quiet. Annexed are the prices of bullion:

GOLD			
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	s. d.	s. d.
do fine.....	do	77 9	@77 10½
do Refinable.....	do	77 11½	@77 10½
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	75 0	@76 0
South American Doubloons.....	do	73 9	@74 0
United States gold coin.....	do Nominal.	76 4	@— —
SILVER.			
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard nearest.	5 0½	@— —
do do containing 5 grs. gold..	do	5 0½	@— —
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	5 5½	@— —
Mexican Dollars.....	quiet per oz.	4 11	@— —
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....	per oz.	—	none here.
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.	4 11½	@— —
Quicksilver, £6 17s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.			

The Stock Exchange markets have been firmer, and in most instance prices have improved. Consols exhibit a slight rise in value; but in the foreign market the improvement has been considerable. Turkish, Egyptian, Italian, Spanish, Peruvian, Brazilian, Argentine and Chilian securities have been in active request. Five-Twenty bonds have been very firm, while Erie Railway shares have been as low as 22½ and as high as 25½. Illinois Central Railway shares are rather better, and Atlantic bonds rule firm. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols and of the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Oct. 2.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay.	Fri'ay.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92½-92½	92½-93	92½-93	92½-93	92½-93	92½-93	92½-93½
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	83½-83½	83½-84½	83½-83½	83½-83½	84½-84½	84½-84½	84½-84½
U. S. 5-20s, 1884....	81-83	83½-83½	81-83	81-83	81-83	81-83	81-83
U. S. 5-20s, 1885....	82½-82½	83½-83½	83½-83½	83½-83½	83½-84	83½-84	83½-83½
U. S. 5-20s, 1887....	81½-81½	82½-82½	82½-82½	82½-82½	82½-83½	82½-83½	82½-83½
U. S. 10-40s, 1904....	75½-75½	75-76	75½-75½	75-75½	75½-76	75½-76	75½-76½
Atlantic & G't West.							
consol'd mort. b'ds	27-28	27-28	26½-27	26½-27½	27-23	27½-23	27½-23
Erie Shares (\$100)...	25-25½	22½-23½	21½-22½	22½-23½	24-24½	24-24½	24-25
Illinois shares (\$100)	93-93½	93½-94½	93½-94½	94-94½	94½-94½	94½-94½	94-95

The following figures show the imports and exports of cotton for last month:

	Imports		Exports	
	Sept. 3 to	Sept.,	Sept. 3 to	Sept.,
	Sept. 30, 1869.	1868.	Sept. 30, 1869.	1868.
American.....	bales 8,739	11,234	9,416	17,031
Brazilian.....	44,176	56,561	5,939	9,314
East Indian.....	188,051	234,093	58,743	60,124
Egyptian.....	4,842	1,897	605	854
Miscellaneous.....	9,272	8,725	807	2,192
Total.....	255,030	312,563	75,510	89,515

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have ruled at better figures than those current the past few weeks, closing this evening at 92½ for money and 93½@93½ for the account. United States Five-Twenty bonds have been steady, without particular variation, closing at 82, ex interest, for the issue of 1862; 81½, ex interest, for 1865, old; 83½ for 1867; and 76 for Ten-Forties. Railroad securities have been quiet and steady at about previous rates. United States Five-Twenty bonds at Frankfort have generally ruled firm, closing at a slight advance from last week's prices.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	93½	93½	93½	93½
“ for account.....	92½-½	93½-½	93½-½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862..	84½	84½-½	84½	84½	84½	82
Illinois Central shares.	94	94	94	93½	94	94½
Erie Railway shares..	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	22
Atl. & G. W. (consols).	21½	26½	26½	26½	27	26½

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

Frankfort.....	87½	87½	87½-88	88½	88½	88
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—There has been a quiet tone pervading the market the past week, until at the close, when a slightly better feeling was apparent in wheat, which advanced a fraction on the red western description. The receipts of the last week have footed up 37,500 bushels, of which 22,500 bushels were American.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.					
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 7
“ (California white) “	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5
Corn (W. m'x'd) p. 480 lbs n'w	30 0	30 0	29 0	29 3	29 3	23 9
Barley (Canadian), per bush	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6
Peas..(Canadian) pr 504 lbs	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Cheese has ruled firm and advancing, closing at 66s 6d. With this exception the market has been dull, and prices show a falling off as compared with the previous week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.					
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	88 6	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Lard (American) “ “	73 0	73 0	72 6	72 6	72 6	72 6
Cheese (fine) “ “	64 0	64 0	65 6	65 6	66 0	66 6

Liverpool Produce Market.—Fine Rosin has declined 1s, common ruling steady at 5s 3d. A sudden animation has sprung up in Spirits Petroleum, which has been advanced to 10½d per gallon of 8 lbs. Refined Petroleum is ½d better, and Spirits Turpentine 3d. Tallow and Linseed Oil have been steady at unchanged quotations.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.					
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	15 0	15 0
Sp turpentine..... “	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 9
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs.	1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
“ spirits.... per 8 lbs	0 8	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 10	0 10½
Tallow (American)... p 112 lbs.	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 0
Clover seed.....	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar still continues dull and has further declined to 39s 6d for No 12 Dutch standard on the spot. Calcutta Linseed also shows a decline of 9d, as compared with last week's closing rate. Oils are unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	£10 05	£10 05 0	£10 05 0	£10 05 0	£10 05 0	£10 05 0
Lins'd cake (obl) p. tn	0 62 9	0 62 9	0 62 9	0 62 9	0 62 9	0 62 0
Linseed (Calcutta)....	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dchstd)	94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0
per 112 lb.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0
Sperm oil.....	89 0 0	89 0 0	89 0 0	89 0 0	89 0 0	89 0 0
Whale oil.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and in general merchandise, the total being \$3,904,031 against \$5,383,204 last week, and \$4,534,031 the previous week. The exports are 5,284,857 this week, against \$5,011,442 last week, and \$3,807,082 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 7,921 bales, against 7,134 bales

last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) October 8, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) October 10:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods.....	\$1,995,336	\$1,665,307	\$1,591,972	\$1,499,685
General merchandise..	1,928,818	2,526,193	2,465,477	2,413,346
Total for the week....	\$3,924,154	\$4,191,500	\$4,057,449	\$3,904,081
Previously reported....	230,867,268	194,036,613	193,627,757	236,412,729
Since Jan. 1.....	\$231,801,422	\$198,223,013	\$197,685,266	\$240,316,760

In our report of the dry-good 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 Oct. 12:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
For the week.....	\$2,285,710	\$3,134,082	\$2,753,889	\$5,284,857
Previously reported....	148,258,934	139,775,160	126,054,048	146,691,726
Since Jan. 1.....	\$150,544,644	\$142,939,242	\$128,807,937	\$151,976,583

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.....	\$81,285,430	\$60,256,366
France.....	6,103,839	7,237,614
Holland and Belgium..	4,542,168	3,985,203
Germany.....	15,747,305	12,599,149
Other Northern Europe..	3,783,687	1,602,558
Spain.....	2,446,554	1,818,183
Other Southern Europe..	6,213,980	4,636,743
East Indies.....	66,029	101,029
China and Japan.....	2,343,199	2,371,164
Australia.....	1,822,013	1,875,741
British N. A. Colonies ..	3,450,249	3,830,461
Cuba.....	4,212,973	5,339,769
Haiti.....	811,023	1,219,192
Other West Indies.....	6,173,201	6,233,209
Mexico.....	1,106,704	1,375,991
New Granada.....	2,250,047	2,694,109
Venezuela.....	520,375	465,494
British Guiana.....	1,145,612	1,128,384
Brazil.....	2,475,850	2,240,862
Other S. American ports..	8,749,317	2,832,439
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 Oct. 9, 1869:

Oct. 5—St. Westphalia, Paris, Silver bars.....	\$31,678	7—St. Union, Bremen, Foreign silver.....	1,200
Gold bars.....	171,800	9—St. City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, British sovereigns	292,320
Foreign coin.....	15,500		
“ 5—St. Westphalia, Hamburg, Foreign silver.....	1,200		
“ 7—St. Union, Southampton, Total for the week.....			\$460,248
Previously reported.....			26,923,037

Total since Jan. 1, 1869..... \$27,338,285

Same time in	1869	Same time in	1868
1868.....	\$66,430,157	1859.....	\$60,019,525
1867.....	42,922,690	1858.....	22,513,748
1866.....	54,113,933	1857.....	33,216,727
1865.....	23,803,975	1856.....	29,090,584
1864.....	35,808,051	1855.....	24,784,763
1863.....	36,007,879	1854.....	32,353,393
1862.....	45,811,727	1853.....	17,630,354
1861.....	3,283,282	1852.....	21,922,987
1860.....	40,059,472		

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

Oct. 4.—St. City of Main, Bremen, Gold.....	\$343,240	Oct. 7—St. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Silver.....	\$17,150
“ 5.—St. City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, Gold.....	1,132,560	“ 7—St. China, Liverpool, Gold.....	740,620
“ 6.—St. Alaska, Aspinwall, Gold.....	8,909	“ 7—St. Lafayette, Havre, Gold.....	8,251
Silver.....	2,086	“ 9—St. Hammonia, Hamb'g, Gold.....	1,013,280
Gold dust.....	7,000		

Total for the week..... \$3,362,987

Previously reported..... 11,202,442

Total since January 1, 1869..... \$14,565,429

Same time 1868..... 6,002,744

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.

Aug. 7.....	345,054,900	20,909,500	365,964,400
“ 14.....	343,133,850	20,301,500	363,435,350
“ 21.....	342,916,650	20,014,500	362,931,150
“ 28.....	342,905,500	20,714,500	363,620,000
Sept. 4.....	342,892,000	20,041,000	362,933,000
“ 11.....	347,893,000	19,881,000	367,774,000
“ 18.....	342,500,000	19,518,000	362,018,000
“ 25.....			
Oct. 2.....			
“ 9.....			

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 ret'd.		Mutilated notes burned.		Notes in Circulation
	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	
Aug. 7.....	105,540	15,126,023	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	299,787,660
“ 11.....	77,170	15,846,555	92,600	16,015,744	299,742,230
“ 18.....	124,800	15,970,855	130,500	16,196,244	299,710,130
“ 25.....	241,580	16,212,435	197,300	16,383,544	299,763,410
Oct. 2.....	202,985	16,400,370	253,680	16,537,174	299,813,715
“ 9.....	107,250	16,537,600	270,050	16,807,224	299,635,785

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

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed
Aug. 7.....	113,600	213,824	
“ 14.....	213,300	136,808	301,500
“ 21.....	254,400	370,682	237,400
“ 28.....	179,300	175,300	89,600
Sept. 4.....	271,000	109,000	249,200
“ 11.....	318,900	396,408	
“ 18.....	691,200	532,764	196,400
“ 25.....	1,024,500	937,447	264,700
Oct. 2.....	895,000	893,287	176,950
“ 9.....	1,347,100	878,500	180,800

—The Herald says: “It seems that the differences between the Erie and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad companies have not been adjusted finally, but that a committee of conference is in session considering a proposition by which the Erie Company lease the other road for ninety-nine years and agree to pay therefor seven per cent per annum on the stock and bonds, the stockholders of the Albany and Susquehanna to have a stock dividend of thirty per cent.”

—The Lansing (Michigan) Republican says that under the general railroad law, nearly \$1,500,000 of municipal bonds have already been filed with the State Treasurer. Not only has Detroit no bonds among these, but they are designed to aid roads that will tend to lessen her commercial importance.

—A limited amount of Louisiana State 7 per cent bonds are offered for sale by Mr. A. D. Selleck, 37 Pine street, at the low price of 72 at which the interest is about 10 per cent on the investment.

—A very important sale of land, consisting of 200 acres, at Boscobel on the Hudson, in Westchester County, will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 20th. The land will be offered in parcels of from two to six acres, and will be sold at auction without reserve. The situation is between Sing Sing and Peekskill, and the land has been laid out for country seats by an experienced landscape gardener. The advantages of the location, the details of the sale in regard to the hour, method of reaching the place, &c., and all other particulars of interest, will be found in the advertisement on page 2, which is well worthy of a careful perusal by all persons interested on the subject of real estate investments.

—On the fourth page of the CHRONICLE will be found the notice of the great Bank Lock test, which has resulted, as will be seen, in Mr. Sargent's picking the lock of the Yale Lock Co., and winning the sum of \$1,200, which was staked upon the event. The trial seems to have been perfectly fair and in all respects satisfactory, so that the success of Mr. Sargent is the result of his skill alone. The Sargent Unpickable Lock is sold by the American Steam Safe Co., 300 Broadway. Full particulars of the circumstances which led to this trial are given in the advertisement, which will be found very interesting to all readers.

—Homes in the country are offered to business men of limited means at the numerous auction sales of real estate by Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., which are taking place every week. New Jersey is by far the most convenient place for business men in the vicinity of New York, as the various railroads all run to the lower part of the city, thus saving 45 minutes at least in reaching offices anywhere below Chambers street. Taxes are also light in New Jersey and many oppressed residents of New York City are moving into Country Homes in that State to escape the intolerable burdens which are laid upon them in this municipality. The Messrs. Mellick are holding important sales of real estate in desirable localities near New York, every week, and will sell on Tuesday, Oct. 19th, 200 lots, delightfully situated near Newark, and on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, a further sale of 150 lots, at Madison, N. J., part of the Edward Holland Estate; the particulars in regard to the property offered and the time and terms of each sale are given at length on page 4.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is rapidly becoming one of the great successful enterprises of the time. It was built with unparalleled energy, equipped with rapidity, and its operation, from the beginning has been remarkably profitable. The net earnings, after the payment of operating expenses before its completion, exceeded four millions in coin; while its interest liabilities during the same period were only \$1,800,000. Since its connection with the Eastern roads, and the consequent addition of the vast through traffic, the gross earnings have been at the rate of seven millions per annum in gold—equal to more than nine millions in currency—and the business is steadily increasing. The proportion of net earnings is over \$3,000,000 gold, while the annual interest payments are only about \$1,000,000. The financial strength of the Company is therefore well assured.

The Six per Cent Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, having thirty years to run, are entitled to the fullest confidence, and afford a valuable and attractive investment. We are prepared to fill orders at current market rates.

FISK & HATCH,  
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,  
No. 5 Nassau street.

## The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 15.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The last bank statement, as will be seen from figures below, exhibited a fuller material contraction in loans and a large increase in the surplus over legal reserve. The more conservative position of the banks indicated by these changes has had its effect this week in a continued ease in the market, and the rate on call loans has ruled at 5@7 per cent. Influences have been

at work, however, which have initiated a change in the current of the banking movement. The forwarding of cotton has turned exchange against New York at some of the Southern centres, especially at New Orleans; and for the last few days considerable remittances of currency have been made to that city. Some moderate amounts have also been sent to Cincinnati, apparently to provide for a Southern demand. This may be regarded as the setting in of the ordinary influx of currency for moving the cotton crop; and this movement is likely to be the main element controlling the money market for the immediate future. The extent to which the outflow may be carried is a matter on which there is some considerable difference of opinion; but the predominant expectation favors a lighter demand than was experienced last fall. The Treasury operations, for the week, have taken off the market \$1,540,000 currency, the sales of \$3,000,000 of gold having realised about \$3,900,000, while the purchases of bonds have involved payments of only \$2,340,000. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it is to be expected that to-morrow's bank statement will show a loss of legal tender resources.

With respect to Wall street loans, there is a steady but slow recovery of confidence. The banks are aware of cases of difficulty growing out of the recent panic in gold and stocks which do not appear on the surface, and there are firms whose ultimate suspension is apprehended, which induces a continued caution respecting stock loans. The Gold Exchange Bank has passed into the hands of a new receiver, Mr. O. N. Jourdon, Cashier of the Third National Bank, who has made good progress in clearing the unsettled business of Thursday, the 23d ult. This has released the funds of some of the dealers and has enabled them to settle their suspended contracts in gold, including those of William Heath & Co., amounting to about \$9,000,000. The bank will hereafter be deprived of the support of the Gold Exchange, the latter institution having taken conclusive measures for establishing a clearing-house under its own rules and control.

In the discount market there is a firmness of rates which appears inconsistent with the low rates paid on call loans. This may be accounted for from the fact that the late difficulty in borrowing on paper has caused a heavy accumulation upon the market, placing rates under the control of buyers. Prime names range at 10@12 per cent.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The bond market has been marked by extreme dullness, with a general steadiness in prices. Quotations for Five-Twenties at London have been almost stationary, as has also the price of gold here; so that these conditions have been favorable to a steady market. In the investment movement, the supply appears to have exceeded the demand; but the Treasury having taken off the market \$2,000,000 by its purchases, the stock in the hands of dealers has probably not increased. A considerable amount of bonds is understood to be held on speculation, on account of Boston operators, who, however, do not show any special anxiety to realize. In some quarters there is an expectation that bonds will be wanted in Europe for the reinvestment of the November interest, but the foreign bankers do not appear to share this anticipation but are rather disposed to the view that the low price of gold will prove unfavorable to shipments.

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

	Sept. 10.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	121½	121¾	120¾	119¾	120¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup....	121½	121¾	121	121½	120¾	120¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	121½	120¾	120	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	121½	121¾	120¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, July cpn	119¾	119¾	119¾	118	118	117¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup....	119¾	119¾	119¾	118½	118	117¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, ".....	119¾	119¾	119	109¾	118	117¾
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	110¾	109¾	109¾	109	108¾	108¾
Pacific Sixes.....	109¾	108¾	107¾	.....	107¾	107¾

Purchases of bonds by the Government during the past week have been as follows:

WEDNESDAY, October 13.

Total amount offered..... \$7,249,450

Bonds purchased, \$2,000,000, viz.:

5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$54,000	5-20's of 1865, new, reg.....	\$68,000
" 1862, cou.....	.....	" 1865, new, cou.....	612,500
" 1864, reg.....	85,000	" 1867, reg.....	14,600
" 1864, cou.....	300	" 1867, cou.....	1,155,000
" 1865, reg.....	1,000	" 1868, reg.....	.....
" 1865, cou.....	6,100	" 1868, cou.....	3,500

Total Bonds now held by the Treasury, \$57,773,000, as follows:

5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$6,355,050	5-20's of 1865, new, reg.....	\$2,025,450
" 1862, cou.....	133,000	" 1865, new, cou.....	11,418,850
" 1864, reg.....	3,195,050	" 1867, reg.....	2,554,800
" 1864, cou.....	4,881,800	" 1867, cou.....	14,723,650
" 1865, reg.....	4,176,400	" 1868, reg.....	584,800
" 1865, cou.....	6,051,700	" 1868, cou.....	1,597,250

STATE BONDS.—This class of securities has been in good demand during the week, especially the Tennessees and New North Carolinas. At the close of the week, the first named advanced 2 to 3 per cent on the strength of a letter published by the Secretary of State to the effect that the debt of the State would not be repudiated. The Southern securities were strong, Louisiana levee Sixes advancing to 65, on the announcement that the interest due November 1, would be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America. The balance of the list were without important feature.

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

	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.		Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.
Tennessee Sixes, x c.....	61½	61¾	Louisiana Sixes.....	63	68
Tennessee Sixes, new.....	55	55	Louisiana Sixes, levee....	63½	64
North Carolina Sixes, old.	43	47	Louisiana Eights, levee...	82½	83
North Carolina Sixes, x. c.	42½	41½	Alabama Eights.....	90	92
North Carolina special tax	45½	.....	Georgia Sevens.....	91	91
Virginia Sixes, old.....	50	50	Missouri Sixes.....	86½	86½
Virginia Sixes, new.....	53	52	South Carolina Sixes, n.w.	84	85½

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—In the stock market there has been a fair degree of speculative movement, but with no decided tendency and with considerable irregularity in prices. While it is very generally conceded that prices are unnaturally low, and are quite likely to ultimately return to anti-panic quotations, yet any early considerable advance is deemed inconsistent with the general conditions of the market, and especially with the maimed condition of many brokers and operators and the prevailing want of confidence. A moderate advance is followed by eager realizing, upon which prices quickly react. The main feature of the market has been the large transactions in Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. The Directors of that Company have been daily in session throughout the week, and we presume have ascertained something as to the involvement of the Company through the failure of Lockwood & Co.; but nothing whatever has been revealed either as to their discoveries or purposes, and the street is now as ignorant of the losses likely to be sustained by the Company as it was before the directors assembled. Various rumors have been circulated, to which we decline to give publicity; first, because they have been in most cases discredited by directors; and further, because they appear to have been circulated mainly for speculative purposes. All that the directors have felt at liberty to divulge is that Mr. Augustus Schell of this city has been elected to the direction, in place of Mr. Wetmore of Erie, resigned, and that Mr. J. H. Banker has been chosen Treasurer, vice Mr. Legrand Lockwood, resigned. Both these gentlemen are classed among Mr. Vanderbilt's friends; and hence it is inferred that the direction is, in future, to be in friendly relation with the Vanderbilt interest. At the same time, it is asserted that Mr. Vanderbilt is not desirous of making any alliances with the Lake Shore Co. to the exclusion of the North Shore route, with which he has always been in friendly relation. Lake Shore stock has fluctuated, under these influences, between 83½ and 93. To-day the latter figure was reached, when large amounts of stock were marketed, and the price fell back to 90 at the close. Wabash has shown considerable firmness, during the last two days, in connection with the discussions of the Lake Shore directors, the price having advanced from 58 to 66½. There has been a very weak feeling in Pacific Mail. Large amounts of the stock are held under hypothecation by Lockwood & Co's creditors, and there appears to have been an effort to force it upon the market, as a means of depressing the price, probably preparatory to purchases in view of the annual election of directors; the price has fallen from 69½ to 56½. The Vanderbilt stocks have been dull but steady, New York Central having ranged between 173½ and 179½.

The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, at a meeting to-day in Cleveland, voted to increase their share capital fifteen per cent. This to be in the form of a dividend.

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

	Sept. 3.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.
Cumberland Coal.....	31	31	31	30	.....	.....	26½
Quicksilver.....	14½	13½	13½	14	12½	18	12½
Canton Co.....	56	.....	56	52½	52	.....	50
Mariposa pref.....	12	12½	15½	17	16	16	16½
Pacific Mail.....	80¾	78	66½	72	61½	68½	5½
New York Central.....	2 4¼	204¾	197	182¾	172¾	175¾	177
Erie.....	34¾	37	33¾	35	33¾	33¾	32¾
Hudson River.....	184	183¾	178¾	164	158	158	159¾
Reading.....	96¾	96¾	94¾	94¾	93	96	94¾
Mich. Southern.....	104¾	101¾	95¾	92	82¾	85¾	90¾
Michigan Central.....	129	.....	127	130	120	.....	124
Clev. and Pittsb.....	107¾	111¾	105¾	101	89¾	99¾	102¾
Northwestern.....	82¾	80¾	74	72	69¾	72¾	71¾
" preferred.....	91¾	89¾	85¾	83¾	83¾	84¾	83¾
Rock Island.....	114	111¾	109¾	107¾	107¾	108¾	108¾
Fort Wayne.....	87¾	87	88	87	82¾	85	85¾

Illinois Central ..	140	.....	137	139	131	133 1/2	134
Ohio & Miss.....	82	81 1/2	81	82 1/2	87	88 1/2	87 1/2
Milw & St. Paul.	78 1/2	78 1/2	73	71 1/2	67	68	67 1/2
" " prf	87 1/2	85	82	82 1/2	80	82 1/2	81 1/2
Tol., Wab. & W'n	83 1/2	83 1/2	77	70	55	59 1/2	64 1/2

**THE GOLD MARKET.**—The transactions in gold have been confined almost exclusively to ordinary commercial account. The panic has left behind a very marked disinclination to engage in gold speculations; and many of those who have hitherto prominently figured in such operations would now be glad to see the Gold Room abandoned and transactions confined to legitimate operations within the Stock Exchange. For the last week the transactions in the Gold Room have been barely 5 per cent of the ordinary average, and the premium has consequently showed a remarkable steadiness, having fluctuated for the last two days only 1/2 per cent. The Treasury has sold, during the week, \$3,000,000 of coin, most of which has been returned to its vaults in payments of duties. The Gold Room has organized a Clearing House within its own control; which is likely to commence operations within a few days. All transactions during the week have been ex-Clearing House, the settlements having been made between dealers individually.

	Quotations.				Total clearings.	Balances.	
	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.		Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Oct. 9....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2			
Monday, " 11....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2			
Tuesday, " 12....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2			
Wedn'day, " 13....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2			
Thursday, " 14....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2			
Friday, " 15....	130	130	130	130			
Current week.....	150 1/2	130	130 1/2	131			
Previous week.....	130 1/2	128 1/2	132	130 1/2			
Jan. 1 '69, to date...	134 1/2	128 1/2	162 1/2	130			

General movement of coin and bullion at New York, for the two weeks ending October 9 :

Specie in banks Sept. 25.....	\$13,968,481
Treasure received from California by steamer.....	\$18,097
Imports of specie from foreign ports.....	1,995,358
Coin interest paid out.....	3,473,943
Treasury sales of gold.....	319,011
Total reported supply.....	5,000,000—10,206,459
Withdrawn for export.....	24,174,940
Withdrawn for customs.....	\$722,354
Specie in banks Oct. 9.....	3,623,203—4,345,557
Total withdrawn and in banks.....	\$25,859,083
Excess of withdrawals over reported supply.....	1,684,143

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE**—There has been a healthy movement in exchange, the market having been well supplied with commercial bills and the importers having been free buyers. Rates have been steady, closing about 1/2 below the opening figures.

	September 24.	October 1.	October 8.	October 15.
London Comm'l.	107 1/2 @ 107 1/2	107 1/2 @ 108	108 @ 108 1/2	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2
do bkrs' ing	108 @ .....	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	109 @ 109 1/2	109 @ 109 1/2
do do shrt.	108 1/2 @ .....	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Paris, long.....	5.21 1/2 @ 5.20	5.22 @ 5.20	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2
do short.....	5.18 1/2 @ 5.17 1/2	5.20 @ 5.17 1/2	5.16 1/2 @ 5.15	5.15 1/2 @ 5.15
Antwerp.....	5.22 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.23 1/2 @ 5.22 1/2	5.20 @ 5.18 1/2	5.20 @ 5.18 1/2
Swiss.....	5.22 1/2 @ 5.21 1/2	5.23 1/2 @ 5.22 1/2	5.20 @ 5.18 1/2	5.20 @ 5.18 1/2
Hamburg.....	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	35 1/2 @ 37 1/2	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Amsterdam.....	40 @ 40 1/2	40 @ 40 1/2	40 @ 40 1/2	40 @ 40 1/2
Frankfort.....	40 @ 40 1/2	40 @ 40 1/2	40 @ 40 1/2	40 @ 40 1/2
Bremen.....	78 @ 70 1/2	78 @ 73 1/2	78 @ 78 1/2	78 @ 78 1/2
Berlin.....	70 @ 70 1/2	70 1/2 @ 70 1/2	70 1/2 @ 70 1/2	70 1/2 @ 70 1/2

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

Oct.	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury.		Payments.	
		Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
9....	\$491,000 00	\$1,856,932 17	\$1,791,331 12	\$2,212,036 99	\$606,083 91
11....					
12....	803,000 00	1,565,118 88	6,930 23	117,974 48	904,959 94
13....	748,800 00	795,315 60	1,546,848 23	1,030,377 94	409,152 09
14....	448,000 00	493,163 82	242,238 44	102,647 37	2,500,532 95
15....	381,000 00	495,076 24	1,493,293 11	1,101,974 09	343,955 11
Total.	\$2,872,000 00	\$5,235,106 71	5,743,011 18	\$4,565,003 17	\$4,769,684 00
Balance, Oct. 8.....		\$4,375,529 18	4,636,301 18		
Payments during week	\$89,610,635 89	10,379,312 36	4,769,684 00		
Balance Oct. 15....	\$85,045,632 72	\$5,609,628 36			
Increase.....	670,103 54	973,327 18			
Decrease.....					

**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 October 9, 1869 :

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF				
	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$8,436,353	\$4,363,157	\$393,469	\$7,528,430
Manhattan.....	2,050,000	5,022,856	461,183	10,257	\$2,677,020
Mechanics'.....	3,000,000	6,091,976	2,108,870	8,301,919	927,605
Union.....	2,000,000	5,823,853	461,349	556,525	2,097,236
America.....	1,500,000	4,286,168	310,661	3,474,900	951,690
Phoenix.....	3,000,000	7,201,142	2,762,567	1,660	1,976,246
City.....	1,300,000	3,957,869	688,184	519,000	2,605,979
Tradesmen's.....	1,000,000	4,872,172	969,169	3,301,213	946,373
Fulton.....	1,000,000	2,965,023	39,064	711,720	66,667
Chemical.....	600,000	2,189,377	165,632	1,411,823	613,983
Merchants' Exchange.....	300,000	6,399,977	404,534	1,425,599	4,474,599
National.....	1,285,000	2,938,088	41,765	4,362,661	1,147,995
Butchers.....	1,500,000	3,829,440	47,765	2,097,594	773,250
Mechanics and Traders.....	800,000	2,324,900	338,833	492,517	369,486
Leather Manuf. National.....	600,000	1,918,429	19,361	1,95,720	415,500
*Greenwich.....	200,000	1,109,057	1,109,057	3,011	130,367
Seventh Ward, National.....	500,000	2,956,497	552,766	265,435	1,730,117
State of New York.....	2,000,000	1,214,899	61,510	177,570	68,225
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	4,850,948	638,029	452,000	8,549,380
		10,993,717	624,907	979,375	5,516,690
					1,674,867

Commerce.....	10,000,000	23,712,839	1,148,789	5,866,335	6,898,395	4,261,826
Broadway.....	1,000,000	5,770,836	69,214	960,600	4,250,408	1,388,678
Ocean.....	1,000,000	2,690,121	65,821	798,858	1,104,892	402,111
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	3,015,181	55,690	481,673	2,367,695	749,686
Pacific.....	422,700	1,838,298	20,208	4,829	1,807,268	270,571
Republic.....	2,000,000	4,979,118	768,197	858,361	3,352,647	716,905
Chatham.....	450,000	2,224,515	147,933	130,399	2,352,647	506,329
People's.....	412,500	1,835,513	37,227	5,996	1,120,113	238,565
North American.....	1,000,000	2,458,845	88,350	4,152	2,040,640	480,666
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,210,552	151,269	291,049	1,155,861	362,174
Irving.....	500,000	1,646,000	10,000	190,597	1,477,000	477,000
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	10,432,392	498,269	2,219,633	4,441,209	1,167,687
Citizens.....	400,000	1,427,729	17,775	132,209	1,029,481	317,179
Nassau.....	1,000,000	1,888,275	45,884	3,979	1,586,003	190,618
Market.....	1,000,000	2,884,152	111,848	557,419	1,757,384	498,957
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,617,776	49,236	790,535	1,204,675	587,466
Shoe and Leather.....	1,500,000	3,789,500	3,700	902,600	2,254,100	860,800
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,914,600	61,229	6,038	1,882,209	518,000
Continental.....	2,000,000	3,353,243	132,665	575,915	1,766,586	795,000
Commonwealth.....	750,000	2,912,924	32,593	233,127	2,461,752	636,786
Oriental.....	300,000	1,365,865	10,076	4,968	1,046,147	208,139
Marine.....	400,000	1,541,910	172,660	360,000	1,138,550	238,630
Atlantic.....	300,000	969,864	17,185	99,716	829,934	212,265
Importers and Traders.....	1,500,000	7,722,599	433,994	503,463	7,221,659	1,861,850
Park.....	2,000,000	11,817,906	432,639	1,022,929	13,556,819	2,574,210
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	1,185,331	35,333	306,978	1,424,649	698,961
Grocers.....	300,000	829,595	29,074	2,015	701,884	187,391
North River.....	400,000	1,133,512	21,807	11,047	936,440	165,455
East River.....	850,000	973,172	12,426	283,500	561,255	172,482
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,383,881	6,218	677	1,026,987	240,014
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	15,999,794	622,674	2,921,081	12,484,677	3,760,258
Central National.....	3,000,000	11,130,275	168,503	1,885,250	8,835,523	2,875,221
Ninth National.....	300,000	1,244,263	.....	270,000	924,189	308,541
First National.....	1,000,000	4,908,795	45,433	838,812	3,978,646	1,054,061
Third National.....	500,000	3,575,467	205,041	551,582	3,026,648	808,614
Third National.....	1,000,000	3,787,964	684,635	71,762	3,776,441	1,075,241
New York N. Exchange.....	300,000	1,139,641	37,610	268,762	879,311	204,461
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	1,946,000	47,300	92,300	698,321	301,800
Bowery National.....	250,000	819,617	8,422	225,000	698,321	230,377
Bull's Head.....	200,000	1,547,648	5,555	6,793	1,534,988	.....
National Currency.....	300,000	260,129	4,138	90,000	204,781	70,792
Eleventh Ward.....	200,000	421,211	.....	.....	422,723	.....
Eighth National.....	200,000	461,559	.....	.....	402,610	80,000
American National.....	500,000	910,500	4,272	2,000,000	566,170	238,611
Germania.....	500,000	673,156	10,943	450,000	588,575	287,109
Manufacturer's & Builders.....	.....	692,908	4,807	.....	672,843	74,673
		260,597	.....	.....	257,137	84,000
Total.....	83,970,200	250,749,974	21,513,526	34,178,925	179,214,675	52,017,538

**BOSTON BANKS.**—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Oct. 11, 1869.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circula.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,518,517	\$9,283	\$147,092	\$424,969	\$443,625
Atlas.....	1,500,000	2,538,104	1,663	338,177	527,951	784,000
Blackstone.....	1,500,000	3,135,873	5,694	251,500	1,194,195	794,990
Boston.....	1,000,000	1,876,463	7,214	181,357	599,343	599,344
*Boylston.....	500,000	1,498,736	931	188,574	734,423	449,932
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,210,902	3,902	337,466	700,749	798,057
Continental.....	1,000,000	1,899,059	.....	129,325	615,026	566,563
Eliot.....	1,000,000	2,321,312	94,894	125,678	714,649	795,525
Everett.....	200,000	533,107	1,439	51,786	302,331	100,145
Foreuit Hall.....	1,000,000	2,498,667	19,705	375,583	1,228,719	586,703
Freeman's.....	600,000	1,465,757	9,432	107,557	574,356	355,421
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,370,098	882	288,286	1,318,930	356,545
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,454,389	10,883	116,567	697,340	242,828
Howard.....	750,000	1,763,238	127,261	168,000	501,772	444,801
Market.....	800,000	1,468,311	9,070	79,235	431,576	351,482
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,881,741	20,703	251,351	906,467	394,406
Maverick.....	400,000	910,885	.....	149,426	246,340	241,875
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	6,111,862	194,098	678,273	2,922,906	1,833,125
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	616,561	83	98,138	338,412	176,396
New England.....	1,000,000	2,344,291	.....	381,474	691,940	797,831
North.....	1,000,000	2,224,569	43,126	161,667	548,	

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 15, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for Stock/Security Name, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Week's Sales. It is divided into sections for National Stocks, State Stocks, Municipal Stocks, Bank Stocks, and Railroad Stocks.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

- 1. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities...
2. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other 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 Consolidated Corporation.
3. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.
4. Quotations of Southern Securities are given in a separate Table.
5. No reliable prices of Insurance Stocks can possibly be made.

ERIE RAILWAY.—The personnel of the Board of Directors of this Company has come to be a matter of such immense importance to the stockholders that we give the directors and officers, as elected on Tuesday, Oct. 12th.

The new board elected Jay Gould President, and James Fisk, Jr., Vice-President. H. N. Otis holds over as Secretary, and the appointment of Mortimer Smith as Assistant Secretary, was confirmed. Jay Gould continues to act as Treasurer. Alexander S. Diven, the former Vice-President, declined being a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Fisk was put in his place.

The new board also proceeded to classify themselves in accordance with the law passed last winter. The following classification was agreed upon:

Homer Ramsdell, Charles G. Sisson and J. D. White, to go out of office October, 1870.

John Hilton, M. R. Simons and George C. Hall, to go out in 1871. John Ganson, O. W. Chapman and Henry Thompson, to go out in 1872.

Alexander S. Diven, H. N. Smith, Abram Gould and H. N. Otis, to go out in 1873.

Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., William M. Tweed and Frederick A. Lane, to go out in 1874.

At the meeting of the new board the following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President be instructed to carry out the policy which the Executive have inaugurated; that he be directed to proceed at once to carry into effect the contract with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for a narrow gauge through line for passengers and freight to Chicago and the West; and that he be authorized and directed, for the completion, finishing and operating the road, to issue and the Secretary be authorized to attach the corporate seal to \$5,000,000 bonds, to be called the "Narrow gauge sinking fund bonds," secured by the proceeds of the traffic of such narrow gauge as is provided for in such contract.

FREIGHTS TO THE WEST.—The representations of the different railroads competing for the Western trade have met and agreed upon a new freight tariff. The war in which they have been engaged during the past few months has been beneficial, perhaps, to the shippers, but has certainly done the roads no sort of good. Rates to Chicago at one time had fallen so low as 25 cents per 100 pounds. The present schedule is considerably in advance of former ones, as will be seen by the following list of prices for first class freight to the places named:

Table listing freight rates for Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. per 100 lbs. \$0 84, 1 18, 1 25, 1 60.

The rates for the other classes of freight are proportionately increased.—Commercial Advertiser.

—The Treasurer's report of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company shows the following for the year ending June 30, 1869. The capital stock issued is \$2,494,900, divided as follows:

Table showing capital stock breakdown: 438 shares in Federal currency, of \$100 each... \$43,800; 5,063 shares in sterling currency, of £100, or \$484 each... 2,450,492; 38 fractional share rights, of \$16 each... 608; Total \$2,494,900.

During the past year an arrangement has been made with the city of Portland in reference to their \$1,500,000 loan, by which the 15,000 shares, previously reported as held by the city as collateral, and upon which no assessments have been paid, have been surrendered to the company and the certificates cancelled, and are now unissued capital. Upon the Federal shares two dividends of \$2 per share have been paid at this office, and the dividends upon the sterling shares have been paid in London. The debt of the company has been reduced the past year \$159,200, by payments to that amount upon the company's obligations to the city of Portland. The total debt now is \$3,324,800, consisting of:

Table of obligations to the city of Portland: Obligations to the city of Portland for the first and second loans of their bonds... \$1,340,800; Company's mortgage bonds of 1851... 614,500; Company's sterling bonds of November 1, 1853, on 25 years, £100,000 at \$484 to the £100... 484,000; Company's mortgage sterling bonds, 5-20, at \$4 84 to the £1, £182,900, equal to... 885,236; Amount due on exchange of bonds... 264; Total \$3,324,800.

The lessees have promptly provided for the payment of the dividends, the interest on the debt and the contributions to the sinking funds. They have also assumed and paid the excise tax of five per cent. on the company's mortgage bonds, thus giving the holders their full six per cent interest.

—The city of Memphis on the 6th inst., sold its stock in the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, (Memphis to Grenada,) amounting to \$300,000 to A. T. Lacey, agent of the Mississippi River Railroad, for \$40,000.

—The stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, at a late meeting, passed a resolution rejecting the river line for the connecting line between the Louisville and Nashville and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington roads.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with 12 columns representing different railroads: Central Pacific, 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. Each column shows monthly earnings from 1867 to 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 (Last paid, Date, Rate), Price (Bid, Ask), and various other financial details.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS. Quotations by A. H. Nicolay, Stock Broker & Auctioneer, 43 Pine Street.

Table listing passenger railroads with columns for Name of Road, Par, Stock, Dividends Paid, Per Ct., Bid, and Ask.

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). Includes sections for Railroads, Chesapeake & Ohio, and various other bond issuances.

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 (Bid, Asked), and Principal payable. The table is split into two main sections: 'Railroads' and 'Canals and Miscellaneous'. Each section lists various bond issues with their respective terms, interest rates, and market prices.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

Table of Southern Securities with columns for Bid, Ask, and descriptions of bonds and stocks from various states like Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, etc.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stocks with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stocks with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stocks with columns for Capital, Net assets, Dividends, and Last paid dates.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stocks with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices.

Capital \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares. † Capital \$500,000, in 100,000 shares. Capital \$200,000, in 20,000 shares. ‡ Capital of Lake Superior companies generally \$50,000 in 20,000.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, October 15.

The markets show less depression of tone than last week, and closes with a good degree of steadiness, to which many causes contribute. Money is easier; there is more confidence in prices, and the demand has improved.

Cotton has fluctuated somewhat, recovering the decline of the early part of the week. Breadstuffs have undergone about the same process as Cotton. Groceries have not been active, but rule firm. Tobacco has been more active for Kentucky.

Provisions have been variable, Mess Pork has declined to \$30, and recovered to \$31. Lard and Bacon show no essential change. Butter and Cheese have advanced, and the demand for the latter has become active. Respecting the new crop of hog products we have to report some business for delivery in the winter months, at \$26 50 per bbl for Mess Pork, 13 1/2c per lb for Cumberland Bacon and 16 1/2c per lb for prime steam Lard.

Hides have been fairly active and firm, while Leather is scarce and wanted, supplies having been cut off by the freshets.

Naval stores, which have latterly been depressed by liberal receipts and increasing stocks in Wilmington, have to-day become stronger in view of the decline in ocean freights. Oils remain quiet.

Petroleum has shown the greatest activity in the past few days. Sales have aggregated nearly one hundred thousand (100,000) bbls, and there is an advance of half a cent per gallon—refined closing with buyers at 33c for Standard White, and Crude, in bulk, 17 3/4c. The demand has been largely from the regular shipping trade, and for early delivery, but includes some speculation for the next twelve months.

Metals are quiet. East India Goods without important movement. Fruits and Fish without essential change.

Hops have come forward more freely—about 4,000 bales this week—but holders, in view of the English advices, are very firm, with prices tending upward. Whiskey has sold very largely, including nearly 1,000 bbls to-day, closing at \$1 20, tax paid.

Wool shows rather more demand, at very full prices, and the tendency may be quoted slightly upward.

Freights have materially declined for grain to Liverpool, with a large business yesterday and to-day, at 6 1/2@7d, by sail, and 7@7 1/4d by steam; but cotton rates close firm, at 1 1/2d, by steam, with liberal shipments. Not much is doing for other British ports. A large number of Petroleum charters, including a ship to Bremen at 5s. 8d., and small vessel to direct ports, 6s. 3d.

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 7 columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '68, and three corresponding columns for comparison. Rows include various commodities like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

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 multiple columns listing various articles (e.g., Flour, Cotton, Sugar, etc.) and their export values to different regions (e.g., Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.) from January 1 to the current date.

**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	185	10,437	8,576	Cutlery	80	3,402	2,857
Earthenware	1,751	50,282	41,302	Hardware	51	4,153	4,640
Glass	577	405,245	260,129	Iron, R.R. bars	17,579	799,114	580,035
Glassware	307	15,431	20,924	Lead, pigs	8,113	437,381	333,221
Glass plate	167	7,434	5,506	Spelter, lbs.	...	9,203,124	4,582,617
Buttons	66	4,896	5,951	Steel	3,671	131,226	213,599
Coal, tons	6,023	106,768	103,930	Tin, boxes	29,474	985,954	718,504
Cocoa, bags	10	16,895	16,29	Tin slabs, lbs.	153,910	3,234,204	3,761,785
Coffee, bags	10,913	851,869	863,306	Rags	622	86,502	40,861
Cotton bales	19	2,222	776	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls	4,187	342,329	369,886
Drugs, &c.—				Sugars, boxes & bags	10,385	676,223	461,659
Bark, Peruvian	927	17,104	9,675	Tea	45	788,781	685,166
Blea powders	1,111	24,431	24,811	Tobacco	1,093	31,056	28,236
Brimstone, tons	...	15,724	3,714	Waste	75	1,935	916
Cochineal	4	5,666	4,881	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	...	1,664	1,493	Champagne, bks	352	93,045	67,748
Gambier	...	33,515	12,403	Wines	476	160,123	81,308
Gums, crude	...	608	505	Wool, bales	451	43,017	23,533
Gum, Arabic	90	2,498	2,318	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo	14	4,954	3,785	Cigars	\$13,070	\$658,056	\$476,925
Madder	...	9,022	10,776	Corks	...	113,186	157,481
Oils, essence	3	230	523	Fancy goods	40,318	1,647,415	1,072,436
Oil, Olive	...	44,242	38,674	Fish	9,055	583,904	333,572
Opium	13	644	824	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bicarb.	...	72,488	95,439	Lemons	2,367	496,601	381,253
Soda, sal.	462	30,846	35,234	Oranges	141	689,882	519,713
Soda, ash	1,137	32,371	30,697	Nuts	2,406	563,070	541,336
Flax	48	1,620	1,475	Raisins	...	69,977	974,336
Furs	40	5,011	4,879	Hides undressed	81,602	3,374,303	5,294,469
Gunny cloth	...	5,278	9,115	Rice	6,091	241,936	783,003
Hair	165	7,405	5,406	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales	...	94,277	112,117	Cassia	...	177,950	90,728
Hides, &c—				Ginger	1,046	38,471	27,364
Bristles	23	1,251	975	Pepper	...	22,844	144,846
Hides, dressed	30	15,044	6,915	Saltpetre	...	164,987	9,927
India rubber	127	31,535	23,204	Woods—			
Ivory	...	1,957	1,196	Cork	1,959	154,870	...
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic	83	65,452	111,793
Jewelry	46	1,047	1,911	Logwood	53,115	463,740	197,438
Watches	25	1,893	892	Mahogany	683	31,292	78,329
Linseed	11,468	516,817	382,535				
Molasses	1,816	152,742	168,966				

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, P. M., October 15, 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. 15. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 67,995 bales, (against 60,022 bales last week, 56,386 bales the previous week, and 49,219 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date 274,389 bales, against 192,131 bales for the same period in 1868, being an increase this season over last season of 82,258 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1868 are as follows:

Received this week at—		Receipts—		Received this week at—		Receipts—	
1869.		1868.		1869.		1868.	
New Orleans	21,201	21,042	Florida	613	140		
Mobile	8,308	6,249	North Carolina	1,922	1,032		
Charleston	7,810	6,330	Virginia	6,194	2,791		
Savannah	14,601	8,132					
Texas	3,639	4,034	Total receipts	67,995	50,703		
Tennessee, &c	704	953	Increase this year	17,292			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 35,240 bales, of which 22,070 bales were to Great Britain and 13,170 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports as made up this evening, are now 125,391 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	
	Great Britain.	Continent.			1869.	1868.
Oct. 15.						
New Orleans	5,511	8,253	13,764	5,708	58,009	46,542
Mobile	2,353	1,359	3,712	1,800	14,595	19,602
Charleston	2,509	260	2,769	...	5,414	6,125
Savannah	4,110	1,029	5,139	...	20,923	10,701
Texas	...	...	...	...	8,185	5,533
New York	7,573	2,269	9,842	4,228	11,000	16,531
Other ports	9	...	9	...	7,265	5,500
Total	22,070	13,170	35,240	11,736	125,391	110,534

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a increase in the exports this week of 23,504 bales, while the stocks to-night are 14,857 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

**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	64,471	69,437	3,935	8,357	2.0	12,502	10,965	48,139
Mobile	25,923	19,949	5,030	...	...	5,030	2,998	13,239
Charleston	26,720	11,110	1,329	...	...	1,329	20,211	6,711
Savannah	56,116	25,589	...	...	...	...	38,704	17,755
Texas	10,212	6,775	...	...	1,692	1,692	4,633	5,693
New York	691	2,275	19,777	3,333	3,177	26,277	...	11,000
Florida	1,263	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	817
North Carolina	7,702	2,919	...	...	...	...	...	969
Virginia	20,825	5,988	...	...	...	...	...	296
Other ports	1,050	561	509	...	1,035	1,544	...	6,000
Total this year	214,976	...	30,580	11,630	6,114	48,374	105,590	109,601
Total last year	...	145,917	23,152	11,636	1,197	35,935	57,890	92,18

The market during the past week has been without any feature of special interest. Spinners still continue to hold off, buying only sufficient to supply their most pressing wants, while exporters find in the European advices little encouragement to operate. Consequently the demand has been very limited, and with large receipts both here and at the Southern ports, favorable crop accounts, and a dull and heavy goods market, prices for the raw material have been heavy and lower. Last Saturday the decline was  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., middling uplands at the close being quoted at 27c., low middling 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., good ordinary 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and ordinary 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Monday, with a fair business doing, prices were again off  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on ordinary and good ordinary and  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on the better grades. Tuesday prices further declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on the better grades, but at the decline there was rather more doing. Wednesday, with a little improvement in the demand, principally for export, there was a recovery of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in the quotations. But Thursday there was less doing again, and with less favorable Liverpool advices the close was heavy, though without any change in the quotations. To-day the market has been dull and the close is quiet. The stock is very small, and consequently the offerings are not large, but as the demand continues limited they are sufficient to supply the wants of buyers. For future delivery there has been a fair business, but rates are generally lower. The total sales of this description reach 7,500 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling), of which 1,900 bales were for October, 100 bales at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1,000 on private terms, 300 at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 200 at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, 300 at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; also 300 bales to October 28 at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 1,100 bales for November, 500 on private terms, 300 at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 100 at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 200 bales for November and December at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 1,600 bales for December, 700 on private terms, 200 at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 100 at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 300 at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, 300 at 26c; 1,400 bales for January, 300 at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 200 at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 900 at 26c; 250 bales for October free on board at Savannah on private terms; 200 bales for November free on board at Charleston at 25c; 200 bales for December free on board at Charleston on private terms; 350 bales from December free on board at New Orleans at 25c. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 18,358 bales (including 3,523 bales to arrive), of which 5,529 bales were taken by spinners, 1,161 bales on speculation, 11,118 bales for export, 550 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	24 @	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Good Ordinary	25 @	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 @
Low Middling	26 @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Middling	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @

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	2,810	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Monday	2,848	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Tuesday	3,060	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @
Wednesday	4,297	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Thursday	2,273	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Friday	2,065	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @

PRICES, SUPPLY OF COTTON.—In the cotton market, as well as in other markets, the future is always discounted; that is to say, prices are more under the influence of events anticipated than of facts accomplished. At the present time, although the visible supply is very small, the very large receipts at the South serve to strengthen the views of those who are looking for an increase of

500,000 bales and over in our crop; and this, together with the extremely favorable accounts from India and probable early marketing of a fair portion of that crop through the Suez Canal, has taken away from cotton all speculative confidence, so prices continue to go down. This decline can be arrested in only one of two ways, (1) by a change of view as to the supply, or (2) by prices reaching a point where the consumption will increase so as to more than equal the additional production. For a little light on this latter point it is well to remember the figures we gave two weeks since, showing that, compared with 1860, the consumption of cotton during the past year has very considerably decreased, although the consumptive power of the world has in those nine years considerably increased. This fact, taken in connection with the further one that in the season of 1867-8, when Cotton fell to 15½c, consumption so outstripped production that stocks were run down about 500,000 bales, while in 1868-9, with Cotton up to, say an average of about 29 cents, consumption fell again so as to equal production—these facts, we say, taken together, furnish the data for fixing the point below which prices cannot safely go, even if the ideas of those who are looking for large crops, both here and in India, are realized. For instance, we see that there was Cotton enough produced last year to supply all that could be used at 29@30c, but that there is a want, which is latent at high prices, and yet with a decline, soon begins to make itself felt increasing in force as the rates go lower, and which would result in a consumption outstripping that of 1860 if rates declined enough. This want asserted itself in 1867-8 so powerfully when Cotton fell to 15½c, as quickly to raise prices again till they reached 25c. about the 1st of March, 1868, and 30c. early in April of that year. With these facts in view then it seems that, within the limits indicated above, the extent of the further decline this season is to be measured by the popular belief of the prospective supply. If that belief is not realized there will, of course, be a reaction. The generally received figure at this point and also along the Atlantic coast for our own crop is 500,000 bales in excess of last year's yield. At New Orleans and along the Gulf an increase of 250,000 bales appears to be the popular figure. Without determining as to the correctness of either of these views, it is safe to repeat what we first said, that prices are now declining under the influence of the higher figure, with the additional expectation of an enlarged early supply from India.

**VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.**—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the three past seasons:

	1869.	1868.	1867.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales	425,000	407,000	718,000
Stock in London .....	56,856	82,570	111,988
Stock in Havre .....	75,670	43,076	93,241
Stock in United States ports .....	125,391	119,127	108,891
Stock in inland towns.....	20,910	31,864	23,837
Afloat for Great Britain.....	386,000	492,000	249,010
Afloat for Havre.....	35,395	77,245	27,331
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,125,222</b>	<b>1,248,882</b>	<b>1,382,288</b>

These figures indicate a deficit in the cotton in sight to-night of 123,660 bales, compared with the same date of 1868, and of 207,066 bales, compared with 1867.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase from last week, the total reaching 7,921 bales, against 7,134 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. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.		
Liverpool.....	400	5,241	5,043	7,127	19,672	8,893
Other British Ports.....	....	55	50	....	105	....
<b>Total to Gt. Britain.</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>19,777</b>	<b>8,893</b>
Havre.....	1,537	559	461	....	3,323	1,500
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total French.....</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	....	703	614	794	2,111	274
Hamburg.....	100	....	966	....	1,066	393
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>669</b>
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c	....	....	....	....	....	....
All others.....	....	....	....	....	....	323
<b>Total Spain, etc.....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>7,134</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>26,277</b>	<b>11,390</b>

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.....	1,850	8,626	779	1,319	....	....	....	20
Texas.....	2,558	4,645	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	8,835	34,132	....	....	920	2,563	824	3,236
Mobile.....	633	2,252	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	372	817	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	4,567	18,707	....	....	323	1,271	299	1,651
North Carolina.....	2,284	5,672	....	7	....	2	98	348
Virginia.....	2,676	9,052	896	1,299	....	....	1,242	3,164
North'n Ports.....	109	659	1,935	4,505	....	....	....	12
Tennessee, &c.....	228	682	52	127	121	349	303	764
Foreign.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6
<b>Total this year.....</b>	<b>24,114</b>	<b>85,144</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>7,257</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>9,263</b>
<b>Total last year.....</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>58,205</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>2,900</b>

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 25,579 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 City of Brooklyn, 592.....	592
.....City of New York, 176.....	176
.....Cuba, 295.....	295
.....Malta, 225.....	225
.....Nebraska, 2,530..... per ship Isaac Webb, 245.....	2,530
.....Excelsior, 401.....	401
To Bremen, per steamer Union, 794.....	794
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Chrysolite, 1,731.....	1,731
.....per ship Caledonia, 1,479.....	1,479
To Havre, per ships Cathedral, 3,483.....	3,483
.....Emma, 2,233..... per bark Granton, 1,409.....	2,233
To Barcelona, per brig Manuel, 210.....	210
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per steamer Venezuelan, 2,500.....	2,500
.....per ship Monsoon, 2,530.....	2,530
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Vinco, 1,329.....	1,329
.....Upland.....	1,329
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per steamer Ohio, 709.....	709
BOSTON—To the British North American Provinces, 25.....	25

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week .... bales. 25,579

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Barcelona.	British Prov's.	Total.
New York.....	7,127	....	794	....	....	7,921
New Orleans.....	3,230	7,125	....	210	....	10,565
Mobile.....	5,030	....	....	....	....	5,030
Charleston.....	1,329	....	....	....	....	1,329
Baltimore.....	....	....	709	....	....	709
Boston.....	....	....	....	....	25	25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,716</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25,579</b>

Our SHIPPING NEWS last week was omitted, and we, therefore, insert it now, as follows:

Exported from—	Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Paris, 557.....	557
.....Pennsylvania, 1,151.....	1,151
.....Scotia, 597.....	597
.....Colorado, 2,153.....	2,153
.....Aleppo, 585.....	585
To Glasgow, per steamer Cambria, 50.....	50
To Havre, per steamer Ville de Paris, 461.....	461
To Bremen, per steamer Smith, 175.....	175
.....Weser, 439.....	439
To Hamburg, per steamer Westphalia, 750.....	750
.....Cimbria, 216.....	216
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per bark Jessey, 65.....	65
To Havre, per bark Fille de l'Air, 1,332.....	1,332
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per ship Montrose, 354.....	354
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,785</b>

**GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 130 and 130½, and the close to-night was 130. Foreign Exchange closed steady. In the absence of speculation in gold there is a fair supply of bills, and importers have sufficient confidence in the premium to buy bills for remittances. The closing rates were as follows: 109½@109¾ for London bankers 60 days, 109½@109¾ for London bankers 3 days, and 107½@108½ for London commercial. Freights closed at 7-16d by steam and ¼d by sail to Liverpool.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**—The following despatches from the Southern ports and from Liverpool contain some matters of interest not given above:

**BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.**—Exports this week—to Great Britain, 9 bales; Continent and coastwise, none. Stock on hand, 800 bales. Market quiet but steady; Middlings, 26¼@27c.

**BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.**—Exports this week—to Great Britain and Continent, none. Stock on hand, 3,337 bales.

**NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 15.**—Net receipts of the week, 5,711 bales. Exports—coastwise, 5,685 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard not cleared, 295 bales. Market quiet; Low Middlings to Middlings, 24¼@25c. Sales of the week, 965 bales.

**WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15.**—Total receipts of the week, 1,528 bales. Exports—coastwise, 2,231 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 969 bales. Market steady at 24@24½c. Sales of the week, 490 bales.

**CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.**—Net receipts of the week, 7,810 bales; coastwise, 9 bales—total, 7,819 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 2,509; to other foreign ports, 260; coastwise, 6,287 bales. Stock on hand, 5,414 bales. Market quiet; Middlings 25c, Sea Island, 50@55c. Sales of the week, 3,000 bales.

**SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 15.**—Net receipts of the week, 14,999 bales Uplands and 305 bales Sea Island—total, 14,604 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 4,110 bales; to the Continent, 1,029 bales; coastwise, 6,282 bales Uplands and 10 bales Sea Island. Sales, 2,000 bales. Stock on hand, 20,129 bales Uplands and 794 bales Sea Island—total, 20,923 bales. Market very firm; Middlings, 25¼c; Sea Island, 50@55c.

**MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 15.**—Receipts of the week, 8,308 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 2,353 bales; to France, 1,359; coastwise, 3,242 bales. Stock on hand, 14,595 bales. Sales of the week, 6,330 bales. Sales to-day, 450 bales. Market steady and bare; Middlings 23¼@24c. Receipts, 4,352 bales. Exports, 3,222 bales.

**GALVESTON, Oct. 15.**—Receipts of week, 3,639 bales; exports, to New York, 1,141; to New Orleans, 5. Stock, 8,185. Market firm; demand moderate; offerings light; Good Ordinary 18c. Sales, 1,660.

**NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15.**—Receipts to-day, 5,067 bales. Exports—to Liverpool, 2,835 bales; to Barcelona, 805 bales; to Havre, 5,305 bales. Receipts of the week, gross, 26,336 bales, net, 24,201 bales. Exports—to Liverpool, 5,511 bales; to Havre, 7,448 bales; to Barcelona, 805 bales; coastwise, 2,702 bales. Stock on hand, 58,009 bales. Sales to-day, 3,500 bales. Sales of the week, 19,600 bales. Market firm; Middlings, 24¼@25c.

LIVERPOOL, October 15—4:30 P. M.—Cotton opened quiet, ruled steady during the day, and closed this evening firmer although not notably higher. The sales of the day have reached 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export at 12½d for middling uplands and 12½c for middling Orleans. The sales of the week have been 56,000 bales; of which 8,000 were taken for export, and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 425,000 bales, of which 42,000 are American. The receipts of the week been 22,000 bales, of which 7,000 are American. The total stock at sea from all ports bound to Liverpool is given at 336,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American.

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

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.
Total sales.....	56,000	65,000	63,000	56,000
Sales for export.....	8,000	10,000	13,000	17,000
Sales on speculation.....	8,000	10,000	13,000	14,000
Total stock.....	425,000	459,000	442,000	442,000
Stock of American.....	42,000	46,000	56,000	69,000
Total afloat.....	386,000	.....	392,000	430,000
American afloat.....	20,000	.....	8,000	4,500

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet. 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@
" " Orleans.....	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 October 2, states:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—Cotton was in good demand in the early part of the week, but the market has since become flatter, and the advance which had taken place in prices has been lost. American cotton, after rising ½d, closes at last week's prices. Brazilian cotton has fallen ½d per lb in the better and ¾d to 1d per lb in the lower qualities. Egyptian produce has declined ½d per lb. East Indian, after advancing ½d to 1d per lb, closes unaltered in value. The total sales of the week amount to 63,180 bales, of which 13,040 bales are on speculation, 12,590 are declared for export, leaving 37,550 bales to the trade. The transactions "to arrive" have been numerous, and after a considerable advance, which has been lost, the latest quotations are: American, basis of Middling, from Mobile, steamer named 11½d; ship named 11½d—Charleston, ship named 11½d—Any Port, October-November shipment, 11½d; November-December shipment 11½d; Low Middling, December-January, 11d; by steamer, November 11½d—Dhollerah, July sailing 9½d—Oomrawuttee, fair new Merchants, May sailing, 9½d; July 9-16—Bengal, fair new Merchants, May sailing, 8d 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—		
	Ord.	Mid.	G'd	Fair	Mid.	Fair	Good.		
Sea Island.....	20	23	25	27	30	24	26	30	
Stained.....	9	12	13	14	16	18	12	13	17
	Ord.	G.Ord.	L.Ord.	Mid.					
Upland.....	10½	11½	11½	12½	..	..	10½	11½	..
Mobile.....	10½	11½	11½	12½	..	..	10½	11½	..
New Orleans.....	10½	11½	12	12½	..	..	10½	11½	..
Texas.....	10½	11½	12	12½	..	..	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.	23d.	Mid. Pernamb 15d.	8½d.	9½d.	12½d.	
Upland... 14½	8½	10½	12½	Egyptian... 12	6½	8½	9½	
Mobile... 14½	8½	10½	12½	Broach... 9	5	6½	8½	
Orleans... 15	8½	10½	12½	Dhollerah 9	5	6½	8½	

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 424,130	442,010
" " London.....	72,818	56,856
American cotton afloat.....	6,000	8,000
Indian.....	610,244	423,777
Total.....	1,113,242	930,643

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.	1868.	1869.	1868.	
American.....	159,100	248,050	68,140	104,591	129,547
Brazilian.....	35,170	54,330	9,250	48,228	58,101
Egyptian, &c.....	19,730	2,190	7,210	9,764	8,079
West Indian.....	2,010	5,300	2,260	6,388	11,022
East Indian.....	269,910	125,030	64,560	223,615	267,622
Total.....	495,920	471,900	157,420	392,586	474,371

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.						Imports			Stocks						
	Sales this week.			Total year.	Same period 1868.	Average weekly sales.	This date week.	To this date 1869.	To this date 1868.	Total. 1868.	This date day.	Same date 1868.	Dec. 31. 1868.			
	Trade.	port.	Specula-tion.													
American.....	11,340	1,700	1,960	14,990	996,220	1,332,030	18,460	24,100	10,364	386,957	511,922	629,502	52,190	96,550	15,360	
Brazilian.....	6,160	3,000	780	9,940	393,440	538,630	7,760	10,600	1,253	162,280	133,735	200,509	22,630	21,420	31,820	
Egyptian.....	1,970	140	.....	2,110	177,790	200,320	4,170	3,800	470	69,599	64,855	79,541	9,510	8,930	3,410	
West Indian.....	1,380	150	40	1,570	72,630	85,640	1,520	1,730	41,268	836,192	718,541	1,154,731	301,170	190,520	219,390	
East Indian.....	16,760	7,600	10,260	34,620	1,127,350	971,500	13,880	12,640	Total.....	53,735	2,252,187	2,521,487	3,326,543	442,010	424,180	352,340

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 12½ per cent is American against 25 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 68 per cent, against 43 per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—At one period of the week a rise of ½d was established in cotton, but from that point a fall of ½d per lb has taken place. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Imports, Jan. 1 to September 30.....	Bales. 132,951	156,441	205,347
Deliveries.....	139,931	187,660	289,783
Stocks September 23.....	106,180	72,818	56,856

HAVRE, Oct. 1.—The stock of cotton amounted yesterday evening to 75,670 bales, of which 16,600 bales were American and 53,000 bales East Indian. The quantity of American cotton ascertained to be afloat to the port was 2,984 bales, and of East Indian 32,395 bales.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 15, 1869.

The market for Tobacco the past week has been irregular, and closes rather weak.

In Kentucky Leaf the movement has been quite liberal, including one lot of about 700 hhds. and another of nearly 500 hhds., to city cutters; besides which about 700 hhds. sold in small lots, mostly for export, in the range of 8c. to 15c. Holders have used the demand more freely, and prices are scarcely so firm, owing to the accounts of the weather being more favorable to maturing the new crop.

Seed Leaf has been flat. The transactions are limited to 70 cases Connecticut Wrappers, 45c. to 60c.; 23 cases State, 12½c.; 100 cases new Connecticut, in small lots, embracing fillers, seconds, and choice Wrappers, 16c. to 70c.

Spanish Tobacco is steady, with a moderate business; sales 400 bales. Havana at 90@110c., currency, duty paid.

Manufactured Tobacco is scarce and firm.

VIRGINIA CROP.—Messrs. Palmer, Hartsook & Co., of Richmond, Va., in a letter under date of October 11, say with regard to the Virginia tobacco crop that it was considered a failure a few weeks since; but fine rains and favorable heavy dews since has improved the prospect beyond all hopes during the long unprecedented draught. The old farmers say tobacco was always "a great coming out crop." It is now about being cut, and is estimated at 35,000 hhds.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, October 15, 1869, P. M.

The market for Breadstuffs the past week opened drooping but latterly has had an improving tendency, owing mainly to reduced supplies, the result of an interruption to canal navigation, to which were added to-day, a slight improvement in advices from Europe.

The Flour market opened somewhat irregular. Unsound and irregular parcels were pressed for sale, and occasionally a line of the higher grades was offered at the bid price for prompt cash. There have been buyers, however, who were ready to take all these lots, and with an improving demand for Great Britain, the provinces and the West Indies, prices have improved in the past two or three days, 15c. to 25c. per bbl. on the low grades, under \$6.25 per bbl., while the medium and better grades have shown more steadiness. The receipts of Flour the past week, as well as the previous week, were smaller than for the corresponding week of 1868, and the supply of good lines of Flour has seldom been smaller in this market in this season than now. The increased facilities of transportation by rail obviate, however, the necessity of any large accumulation. Southern Flours have shared in the activity and improvement, and Rye Flour is decidedly higher.

Wheat has materially advanced. The interruption of supplies has reduced buyers to store parcels, and led to a decline of 3d in ocean freights. This has enabled buyers to pay an advance. The breaks in the Erie Canal promise to be repaired early in the coming week, but at so late a period in the season that very few, if any, of the boats can make another trip this season. This renders it tolerably certain that we shall arrive at the close of navigation with a much smaller stock of Wheat than was anticipated, and we shall probably be forced to bring forward supplies by rail. At to-day's market an advance in Liverpool caused an advance of 3c, with a brisk business in amber Ohio winter at \$1 50@ 1 52, with old No 2 spring \$1 41.

Corn is in very reduced supply, and little prospect of any material increase for some time to come. Oats are in light stock and held firm, but sales are very slow. Rye is higher and scarce. Barley and Barley Malt have brought more money, owing to scarcity. New Canada Peas have arrived but no reliable prices can be named.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour— Superfine..... 7 bbl. \$5 60@ 5 85 Extra State..... 5 90@ 6 25 Extra Western, com- mon..... 5 90@ 6 10 Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 6 50@ 8 50 Southern supers..... 6 10@ 6 50 Southern, extra and family..... 6 75@ 9 75 California..... 6 50@ 8 25 Rye Flour, fine and super fine..... 4 75@ 6 15 Corn Meal..... 4 40@ 6 25	Wheat, Spring, per bush. \$1 20@ 1 50 Red Winter..... 1 35@ 1 48 Amberdo..... 1 50@ 1 55 White..... 1 50@ 1 70 White California..... 1 65@ 1 70 Corn, Western Mix'd, new Yellow new..... 1 00@ 1 16 White new..... 1 17@ 1 20 Rye..... 1 17@ 1 22 Oats..... 61@ 66 Barley..... 1 35@ 1 60 Malt..... 1 45@ 1 70 Peas, Canada..... @
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The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1869.		1868.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	50,705	2,380,430	109,100	1,921,160
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,275	171,420	1,040	221,590
Wheat, bush.....	501,385	16,505,075	596,665	7,524,755
Corn, bush.....	165,355	8,360,845	919,995	16,798,185
Rye, bush.....	400	257,820	16,675	321,400
Barley, &c., bush.....	43,425	887,135	223,655	1,357,485
Oats, bush.....	95,370	4,982,715	460,320	6,940,240

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.....	19,703		614,485				
Since Jan. 1.....	551,323	10,142	2,315,811			17,000	1,337,802
N. A. Col. week.....	8,994	225					1,700
Since Jan. 1.....	149,197	24,831					32,191
West Ind. week.....	13,653	3,789				780	4,111
Since Jan. 1.....	271,357	50,005				27,448	131,216
Total exp't, week.....	52,717	4,414	674,491			1,117	7,069
Since Jan. 1, 1869.....	1,166,069	112,531	14,864,816			78	46,969
Same time, 1868.....	751,453	157,702	4,147,755	159,993	90	43,403	5,449,931
Since Jan. 1 from—							
Boston.....	136,423	26,453				61,855	10,658
Philadelphia.....	107,492	27,589	577,381			6,452	56,243
Baltimore.....	232,053	22,811	4,988,7		10	3,847	516,821

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 9:

At	Flour, bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat, bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn, bush. (51 lbs.)	Oats, bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley, bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye, bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	42,590	524,974	544,358	440,183	53,979	48,459
Milwaukee.....	21,100	672,160	7,120	28,732	10,967	6,214
Toledo.....	30,314	270,046	79,325	58,800	30,199	5,400
Detroit.....	33,063	162,455	5,244	13,313	17,926	61
Cleveland.....	3,856	55,620	1,450	17,475	15,000	
Totals.....	131,003	1,685,255	678,197	558,503	128,071	60,134
Previous week.....	119,582	2,106,062	994,802	735,095	84,688	72,856
Correspond'g week, '68.....	157,612	1,813,652	409,973	832,865	276,783	81,021
" " '67.....	154,898	2,058,438	645,095	710,654	197,919	88,570
" " '66.....	152,696	1,689,430	833,433	361,096	188,310	119,355
" " '65.....	140,305	1,494,821	981,283	439,726	211,817	88,009

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AT THE SAME PORTS, FROM AUGUST 1 TO OCT. 9, INCLUSIVE, FOR FOUR YEARS:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour..... bbls.	875,387	1,305,288	1,179,887	952,208
Wheat..... bush.	14,310,428	14,592,617	14,522,700	8,575,246
Corn..... bush.	10,541,898	8,364,708	8,330,578	11,167,754
Oats..... bush.	4,400,823	8,571,605	7,002,900	1,814,681
Barley..... bush.	41,597	1,299,970	1,791,000	667,136
Rye..... bush.	523,633	974,122	815,153	513,157
Total.....	30,318,384	33,803,022	32,463,331	22,737,974

EASTWARD MOVEMENT FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Oct. 9.....	121,461	1,484,786	730,983	509,792	13,270	44,312
Previous week.....	77,536	1,481,269	1,044,280	416,160	19,114	13,464
Cor. week, 1868.....	100,188	1,335,926	428,539	663,767	5,086	86,945
" " 1867.....	102,280	1,349,962	529,593	661,317	103,16	80,914
" " 1866.....	126,213	1,253,192	1,029,478	319,612	112,088	97,074
" " 1865.....	91,906	1,120,965	642,999	620,778	3,106	46,272

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS FROM SAME PORTS FROM THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION TO OCTOBER 9, FOR FOUR YEARS, VIZ.:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	1,631,387	1,519,998	1,135,168	1,356,718
Wheat, bush.....	24,183,775	14,549,539	12,224,583	12,935,862
Corn, bush.....	17,702,926	23,613,196	18,278,753	30,126,900
Oats, bush.....	5,976,362	10,047,045	5,765,186	7,927,792
Barley, bush.....	94,621	35,460	1,109,650	567,054
Rye, bush.....	232,584	504,517	784,824	957,432
Total grain, bush.....	48,189,968	48,740,757	38,172,936	52,515,040

GRAIN "IN SIGHT" OCT. 9.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	978,372	445,068	120,950	5,948
In store at Buffalo.....	784,000	393,000	259,000	13,000
In store at Chicago.....	1,004,703	1,487,741	500,684	163,225
In store at Milwaukee.....	257,000			
Afloat on lakes for Buffalo and Oswego.....	1,057,338	201,997	200,539	
Afloat on N. Y. canals for rice water.....	2,038,853	1,472,350	548,375	218,536
Rail shipments for week.....	191,885	340,246	291,565	18,270
Total in store and afloat Oct. 9.....	6,312,051	4,340,246	1,921,113	515,979
" " Oct. 2.....	5,659,455	4,723,338	1,658,584	
" " Sept. 25.....	4,489,780	4,395,679	1,430,121	
" " Sept. 18.....	3,694,868	4,184,601	1,074,484	
" " Sept. 11.....	3,292,015	3,562,828	1,213,514	
" " Sept. 4.....	4,408,008	3,589,136	1,046,597	

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 15, 1869.

The course of trade in the markets for groceries for the week past has been satisfactory and marked by activity and improvements in several branches. The steady rates of gold

have assisted to render business steady, and increase the confidence of both buyers and sellers.

The stocks are not large enough now in any kind to exert a depressing influence, and the prosperous fall trade generally prevailing is felt and shared in by this department of business.

Raw Sugars were very active in the early part of the week, and have been in fair demand throughout, sustaining an advance of  $\frac{1}{8}$  which was secured at the outset.

Refined Sugars are also  $\frac{1}{8}$  better but not noticeably active. Molasses has been very quiet from want of the stock, which is at the moment wanted, the fine grades being very scarce. The low grades are not in any demand.

Coffee has been very active and prices from jobbers hands better, which has materially strengthened the tone of the market for invoices.

Teas have been more quiet than usual at about the rates current at our last, and closing with a more animated business to-day.

Imports of the week have been small in most of the articles embraced in our report. The old crop Tea is now exhausted, and the next receipts will be of the new season's shipments, which are not large as yet, and therefore we need not expect receipts of importance for some time to come. Sugar in boxes continues to arrive freely, and also Manila bags; but of Sugar in hogsheads and of Molasses the imports are not considerable.

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)	1869.	1868.
Tea..... lbs.		40,569,136	31,547,084	
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.		28,692	19,797	
Coffee, Rio..... bags	11,351	939,123	881,653	
Coffee, other..... bags		284,395	329,981	
Sugar..... boxes	11,557	539,394	420,207	
Sugar..... hhds.	151	517,081	537,985	
Molasses..... bags	16,034	634,232	378,639	
Molasses..... hhds.		333,418	388,377	
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.		17,643	10,925	

TEA.

The week has been more than usually quiet in this line, no movement of any importance having taken place until to-day. The stocks offered have not been pressed for sale with any anxiety, but the demand has been slack and some effort has been required to keep prices from declining. The business of to-day has been on a more extended scale and has been effected, so far as we learn, at about the rates current in the market during the week. The sales for the week embrace 7,000 half chests of Oolongs, 5,600 of which were sold in one invoice to-day; 2,488 half chests of Greens; 2,295 do of Japans; and 600 half chests Souchong.

COFFEE.

The business of the week has been marked by an unusual activity in Rio Coffee, with a very firm market. Prices have increased in strength, and while our quotations, which apply to invoice sales only, do not seem to require any change, jobbers are able to obtain in their trade a decided advance over the rates prevailing a week ago. Other kinds are reported as firm, but have been altogether quiet. The sales comprise 30,613 bags of Rio, 289 do of Santos, 978 do of Maracaibo, 100 do of Laguayra, and 560 do of Savanilla.

Imports of the week have included the following cargoes of Rio: "Ullu," 4,000 bags; "Lucie," 4,351 bags; "Century," 3,000 bags. There have been no receipts of other sorts.

The stock of Rio Oct. 14, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Mobile.	Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock.....	92,179	*45,762	23,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	124,179
Same date 1868.....	140,931	5,000	30,500	9,000	4,000	2,000	187,431
Imports.....	591,442	8,200	247,147	74,068	19,666	2,500	943,323
" in 1868.....	595,207	9,536	208,360	63,371	13,081	2,800	881,053

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Oct. 14 and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

In bags.	New York—Stock.	Boston—import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orleans import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java.....	11,143	*4,834	*17,375			
Singapore.....	8,277	17,109	943			
Ceylon.....	2,812	52,229				
Maracaibo.....	2,206	20,543		18,762		
Laguayra.....		64,005				
St. Domingo.....	5,713	16,164	1,163	1,254	1,008	1,246
Other.....						
Total.....	20,151	220,546	40,440	21,125	1,008	1,246
Same '68.....	33,836	256,910	47,267	21,328	1,379	207

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 486,391 mats.

**SUGAR.**

There has been a firm market for raw sugars throughout the week, and we advance our quotations  $\frac{1}{2}$  over the prices given in our last--an improvement which took place early in the week and has since been upheld. Refiners bought quite liberally at the first, and their immediate wants were soon supplied, but a fair trade has prevailed since in satisfying the demands of the trade. The stock here is now so far reduced as to cease to be a source of any depression to the market, while holders look to the future with much confidence, and meantime offer their stocks sparingly and without any anxiety. Refined sugars have improved  $\frac{1}{2}$  c, and are selling fairly, but with no special activity. The sales of raw sugars include 5,878 hhds of Cuba, 405 do Porto Rico, 20 do St. Croix, 360 do Demerara, and 4,597 boxes of Havana.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand October 14, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, P. Rico, Other, Brazil, Manila, &c			
	*hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.	bgs.	bgs.
Imports this week	11,557	151			16,034
Stock on hand	117,704	87,250			150,657
Same time 1868	31,891	59,147			41,522
" 1867	56,946	38,947			29,494

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

	Boxes		*Hhds		Brazil, Manila	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
Imp's since Jan 1, at New York	352,738	202,075	305,936	317,023	135,786	281,581
" " " Portland	8,853	18,594	9,706	10,487		
" " " Boston	31,820	60,810	63,562	67,915	12,600	140,660
" " " Philadel.	32,575	50,928	67,505	71,158	49,650	
" " " Baltimore	36,186	27,397	60,757	59,098	10,955	
" " " N. Orleans	76,217	61,403	9,615	12,304		
Total	539,394	420,207	517,081	537,985	208,991	425,241

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

**MOLASSES.**

The week presents an unvaried dullness in molasses. The stocks here are not heavy and prices are maintained, but the actual transactions are of trifling importance. The grades here are not of the kind desired by refiners, and nothing has gone for distilling purposes, the few sales made having been confined to the qualities suitable for the use of the trade. The sales are 471 hhds of Porto Rico, 22 do of St. Croix, 30 do of Demerara, and 194 do of New Orleans.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand October 14, were as follows:

	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Demerara.	Other.	N. O.
	*Hhds.	*Hhds.	*Hhds.	*Hhds.	Bbls.
Imports this week					
Stock on hand	6,125	3,182		1,783	
" same time 1868	12,358	2,814		1,317	

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

	*Hhds		N. O.
	1869.	1868.	
Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York	135,854	101,274	13,719
" " " Portland	28,893	55,359	
" " " Boston	45,068	52,714	762
" " " Philadelphia	69,593	77,452	2,732
" " " Baltimore	22,259	24,397	434
" " " New Orleans	11,721	18,181	
Total at all ports	333,418	388,377	17,637

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

**SPICES.**

There has been a good jobbing trade and prices are very firmly held with an advance on one or two items. The stocks of Mace and Singapore Pepper are mainly controlled by one house and we raise our quotations on both, noting a tendency to still better figures. Nutmegs are also higher.

**FRUITS.**

In foreign dried the market has been very steady, and with the exception of new Smyrna Figs, for which we lower our quotations, prices have been very well sustained. Raisins are inactive at the moment, the trade awaiting the arrival of the new crop. In domestic dried there has been a moderate trade; a sale of 17,000 lbs of pared shore Peaches was made at the low price of 17c a day or two since, but under exceptional circumstances, and the same would probably bring 20c now. Southern are the only kind yet in the market, and are selling at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Blackberries are quiet and prices a shade easier. In foreign green Fruit, Sicily Lemons are the only Mediterranean fruit here, and with very light supplies are selling at high prices, \$14@16 per box. In West Indian, Coconuts and a few Bananas are to be found, but meet with little demand, the nuts selling at our quotations and the bananas bringing irregular prices. Domestic green Fruit is now confined to the later and more durable kinds. Fall Apples of fine quality are selling at \$4@4 50 per bbl; Pears at \$13 per bbl for Flemish Beauties; \$9@15 for Seckel; \$10@15 for Duchesse and other kinds in proportion. Pear Quinces realize \$8@3 50 per bbl, and Apple do \$9@13.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands:

Duty: 25 cents per lb.		Tea.	
Duty paid		Duty paid	
Hyson, Common to fair	83 @ 90	do do Ex f. to finest	nominal
do Superior to fine	95 @ 110	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair	80 @ 85
do Ex fine to finest	115 @ 140	do do Sup'r to fine	90 @ 100
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair	74 @ 83	do do Ex f. to finest	105 @ 130
do Super. to fine	90 @ 115	Oolong, Common to fair	65 @ 72
do Ex fine to finest	110 @ 135	do Superior to fine	80 @ 100
Gamp. & Imp., Com. to fair	90 @ 110	do do Ex fine to finest	110 @ 130
do Sup. to fine	115 @ 130	Sou. & Cong., Com. to fair	80 @ 85
do do Ex. f. to finest	135 @ 170	do do Sup'r to fine	90 @ 105
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair	70 @ 75	do do Ex f. to finest	110 @ 140
do do Sup. to fine	80 @ 83		

**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.

do. Prime, duty paid	gold 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12	Native Ceylon	gold 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19
do good	gold 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maracaibo	gold 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20
do fair	gold 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10	Laguayra	gold 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18
do ordinary	gold 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9	St. Domingo	gold @
Java, mats and 1 bags	gold 23 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jamaica	gold 15 @ 16

**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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; above 15 and not over 20, 4; and on Melado 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb

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

**Molasses.**

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon.		do Clayed	45 @ 50
New Orleans	per gall. 80 @ 95	Barbadees	48 @ 65
Porto Rico	53 @ 75		
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)	@ 10
Ginger, race and Af (gold)	12 @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pimento, Jamaica (gold)	19 @
Mace	gold @ 1 30	Cloves	26 @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nutmegs	(gold) 1 00 @ 1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$		

**Fruit.**

DUTY: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 3 cent ad val.

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

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., October 15, 1869.

The market has been quite irregular since our last report, and, upon the whole, rather weak. At that time standard Sheetings had just been marked down 1c per yard, and we ventured to express the opinion that they would not immediately go lower; in jobbers' hands, however, there has been a further reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. This has been brought about by the further reduction in cotton, by a falling off in demand naturally occurring on a declining market, and has been hastened by a competition among jobbers, which led to "drives" as the first movement toward lower rates. Agents have not been inclined to meet the demands for a concession in rates; and, without a further important decline in cotton, it seems impossible that standards should be sold lower than 15c, the present quotation. The situation in this regard was very clearly stated in our cotton report of Oct. 9th, as follows:

That present rates leave them (the manufacturers) little margin for profit will be readily seen by the following comparison of cotton and sheetings and prints at the dates named:

	1869.			1868.			1867.			1866.		
	Oct.	Sept.	Apr.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Dec.	Sep.	Dec.	Sep.	Dec.	
Cotton—Mid. uplands	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	18	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22	
Sheetings—Atlantic A.	16	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Prints—Merrimac D.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$			

These figures show a fact known to all in the trade, that our manufacturers have, during the past two years, been running on a very small margin, and in many cases at a loss; and further, that with the advance of cotton during the summer to 35c no corresponding advance in goods took place, so that in the decline of cotton agents have been able to hold with considerable firmness. Since that time the views expressed have been fortified by a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c on standards, against a falling off of only 1c in the raw material.

Notwithstanding the irregularities and weakness in the market above noticed, there has been considerable buying at intervals and more activity than might have been expected under the circumstances. We regret to notice the failure of a leading importing house which has always ranked very high in the trade. The misfortune is said to be owing to the gold panic of September 24th—emphatically an unlucky Friday.

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.
Hayti.....	32	\$5,332	.....	.....
Danish W. Indies....	1	650	.....	.....
Brit. West Indies....	11	827	.....	.....
New Granada.....	5	771	.....	.....
Brazil.....	251	38,542	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.	65	4,595	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	.....	.....	61	\$27,325
Canada.....	.....	.....	1	415
Cuba.....	.....	.....	2	299
China.....	.....	.....	49 1/2	47,067
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gonaives.....	.....	.....	.....	25
British Provinces....	.....	.....	.....	10
	.....	.....	.....	40
<b>Total this week..</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>\$50,767</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>\$75,006</b>
Since Jan. 1, 1869....	18,054	1,948,966	4,066	778,234
Same time 1868....	17,069	725,741	4,008	1,295,228
" " 1860....	76,681	.....	.....	31,247

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 further declined 1/2 cent on standards, and the market has been quite unsettled in consequence. Agents are unwilling to meet the demand of jobbers for lower prices, and claim, with apparent reason, that goods cannot be manufactured and sold at any lower prices than those now current. Unless cotton declines materially, it seems probable that no further concessions will be made. Agawam F 36 12 1/2, Albion A 36 12 1/2, Arctic B 36 14, Atlantic A 36 15 1/2, do H 36 15, do P 36 12 1/2, do L 36 14 1/2, do V 33 13 1/2, Appleton A 36 15, Augusta 36 14 1/2, do 30 13, Broadway 36 12 1/2, Bedford R 30 10 1/2, Boott H 27 11 1/2, do O 34 12 1/2, do S 40 14 1/2, do W 45 19 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 10, Graniteville AA 36 15 1/2, do EE 36 15, Great Falls M 36 13 1/2, do S 33 13, Indian Head 36 15 1/2, do 30 14, Indian Orchard A 40 15, do C 36 14, do BB 36 12 1/2, do W 34 12, do NN 36 14 1/2, Laconia O 39 14 1/2, do B 37 14 1/2, do E 36 13, Lawrence A 36 14, do C 36 15, do F 36 13 1/2, do G 34 13, do H 27 11 1/2, do LL 36 12 1/2, Lyman O 36 14, do E 36 15 1/2, Massachusetts BB 36 13, do J 30 12 1/2, Medford 36 —, Nashua fine 33 14 1/2, do 36 15 1/2, do E 40 18, Newmarket A 13, Pacific extra 36 15 1/2, do H 36 15, do L 36 14 1/2, 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 15 1/2, do R 36 14 1/2, do O 33 13 1/2, do N 30 12 1/2, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10 1/2, do K 36 13 1/2, do Canoe 40 17, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 15 1/2, do E 39 18, Sigourney 36 10 1/2, Stark A 36 15, Swift River 36 12, Tiger 27 9, Tremont M 33 11.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** have partaken of the weakness of other cotton goods, and have met with less demand than previously. Trade is getting into a more settled state, and unless a further decline occurs will probably improve much more. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 18, do 54 26, do A 36 16, Androscoggin L 36 16 1/2, Auburn 36 17 1/2, Attawaugan XX 36 14, Atlantic Cambric 36 —, Ballou & Son 36 15 1/2, do 31 11 1/2, Bartletts 36 15 1/2, do 33 14 1/2, do 31 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 17 1/2, do B 33 14 1/2, Blackstone 36 15 1/2, do D 37 13 1/2, Boott B 36 16, do C 34 14 1/2, do E 36 12 1/2, do H 28 11 1/2, do O 30 13 1/2, do R 23 10 1/2, do W 45 19 1/2, Clarks 36 20, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton 10-4 50, Forestdale 36 16, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8 1/2, Gold Medal 36 15 1/2, Green Mfg Co 36 12, do 31 11, Great Falls Q 36 16 1/2, do J 33 —, do S 31 12, do A 32 14, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, do 33 14 1/2, Hope 36 15 1/2, James 36 15, do 33 13 1/2, do 31 13, Lawrence B 36 15 1/2, Lonsdale 36 16 1/2, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 15, New York Mills 36 22 1/2, Pepperell 6-4 32 1/2, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52 1/2, do 10-4 57 1/2, Rosebuds 36 15 1/2, Red Bank 36 12, do 33 11, Slater J. & W. 36 15, Tuscara 36 18, Utica 5-4 32 1/2, do 6-4 37 1/2, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Waltham X 33 14, do 42 18, do 6-4 —, do 8-4 42 1/2, do 9-4 47 1/2, do 10-4 50, Wamsutta 45 28, do 40 1/2 25, do 36 20, Washington 33 10 1/2.

**BROWN DRILLS** are in rather better demand, and with lower prices an export inquiry will probably spring up. Amoskeag 17, Boott 17 1/2, Graniteville D 16, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 15 1/2.

**PRINTS** have been declining, and consequently not as active as heretofore in the season. Rates have been reduced on several of the well known makes, led off by Garner's, as noticed in our last. The unsettled condition of the market injures business in this department as in most others. Allens 12 1/2, American 13, Amoskeag —, Arnolds 11, Conestoga 12 1/2, Dunnell's 13, Freeman 11, Gloucester 12 1/2, Hamilton 13 1/2, Home 8 1/2, Lancaster 12 1/2, London mourning 12, Mallory 13, Manchester 13, Merrimac D 13 1/2, do pink and purple 15 1/2, do W 15, Oriental 12 1/2, Pacific 13 1/2, Richmond's 12 1/2, Simpson Mourning 12 1/2, Sprague's purple and pink 14, do blue 14 1/2, do shirtings 14 1/2, Wamsutta 9 1/2.

**PRINT CLOTHS** have been rather weak. No speculative movements are in operation, and printers absorb only such quantities as they actually need for orders on hand. Buyers are not satisfied with rates, and contend that lower figures alone will conduce to a liberal distribution; 64 standard cloth is held at 8 cents. The Providence Journal, in speaking of that market last week, says that the weakening tendency of the cotton market, the depression in the domestic trade in New York, together with the increased production again by resumption of full time in the mills at Fall River and those that have been stopped because of low water or for repairs, contributed to depress the market for gray cloths, while the uncertainty that printers can safely go on at 8 cents for cloths, gives dulness to trade. The following are the sales of the week: 3,000 pieces 56x60, 7 1/2c, early in the week; 4,000 do 56x60, 7c; 5,000 do 60x64, 7 1/2c; 10,000 do 64x64, 7 1/2c, common; 8,000 do 64x64, 8 1/2c, early in the week; extras; 13,000 do 64x64, 8 1/2c, extras; 20,000 do 64x64, 8c, extras. Total, 63,000 pieces. These goods were sold on 30 days.

**MUSLIN DELAINES** have not sympathized with the rest of the domestic market in its general dulness; on the contrary, quite an increase in demand is to be noted. Leading styles are kept sold close up, and rates are a shade firmer on all styles. Hamilton 20, Tycoon Repts 27 1/2, Lowell 20, Pacific Armures 21, do Robe de C 22 1/2, do Alpacas 3-4 25, do 6-4 27 1/2-35, Pekins 25, Piques 22.

**GINGHAMS** have fallen off somewhat, although in sufficient demand to

keep agents fairly busy and prevent accumulation of stock in first hands. Prices are quite firm, with no change. Allamance plaid 18, Caledonia 14, Earlston 22 1/2-25, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 17, Manchester 13 1/2.

**COTTON FLANNELS** have been dull, with comparatively little doing. Brown—Amoskeag AA 32, do A 24, Ellerton N 27, do O 24, do P 21 1/2, Great Falls F 23 1/2, Laconia 19. Bleached—Amoskeag A 27, do B 25, Ellerton W H 42, do N 30, Great Falls F 26 1/2, Naumkeag F 20.

**OTHER COTTON GOODS** have been dull, and prices await the result of the fluctuations in standard sheetings. When those have reached a settled basis less important cotton goods will also find their level, and trade will be more active.

**CHECKS.**—Caledonia 70 27 1/2, do 50 26, do 12 26 1/2, do 11 22 1/2, Kennebeck 25, Lanark No. 2 12 1/2-13, Medford 13, Park No. 60 19, do 70 21, do 80 24, do 90 27 1/2, do 100 30, Pequa No. 1,200 13 1/2, do 2,000 25, do 2,800 27 1/2, Star Mills 12 18, do 20 22, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27 1/2, Watts No. 80 16.

**TICKINGS.**—Albany 11, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag A C A 35, do A 29, do B 24, do C 22, do D 20, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga extra 32 25, do 36 30, Cordis AAA 30, do BB 17 1/2, Hamilton 26, do D 21, Lewiston 36 36, do 32 32, do 30 28 1/2, Mecs. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 32, Pemberton A 26, do E 18 1/2, Swift River 16 1/2, Thorndike 17, Whittard A 22 1/2, Willow Brook No. 1 28, York 30 27 1/2, do 32 33 1/2.

**STRIPES.**—Albany 11, Algodon 16 1/2, American 14-15, Amoskeag 22-23, Boston 13 1/2, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14 1/2, do G 15 1/2, Uncasville A 17, do B 16, Whittenton AA 22 1/2, do A 20, do BB 17, do C 15, York 23.

**DENIMS.**—Amoskeag 30, Blue Hill 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. blue 26 1/2, do CC 18 1/2, Columbian heavy 30, Haymaker Bro 19, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 28 1/2, do BB 26, do CC 21, Pearl River 30, Thorndike 19, Tremont 19.

**CORSET JEANS.**—Amoskeag 15, Androscoggin 13, Bates 12 1/2, Everetta 15 1/2, Indian Orch. Imp 14, Laconia 15, Naumkeag 15 1/2, Newmarket 14, Washington satteen 17 1/2.

**CAMBRICS.**—Amoskeag 9 1/2, Portland 7 1/2, Pequot 9 1/2, Victory H 8 1/2, do A 9 1/2, Washington 9 1/2.

**COTTON BAGS.**—American \$42 50, Androscoggin \$42 50, Arkwright A \$42 50, Great Falls A \$45, Lewiston \$45, Ludlow AA \$45, Stark A \$45 50, do C 3 bush \$62 50, Union A \$27 50.

**WOOLNS** have improved considerably, some lower grades selling freely at an advance of fully twenty per cent on rates current a month ago. Cloths are in moderate request, at firm rates. Overcoatings are fully supplied for the season, and the trade now doing is in the jobbing line for country absorption. Cassimeres are rather quiet, except in the new designs of plaids, which are much sought after, and move freely at good rates. Stocks of common and medium styles show something of an accumulation, and, to be worked off, rates will have to be reduced sufficient to induce buyers to operate. Kentucky Jeans are quiet and dull, with rates weak and unsteady. Flannels are moving moderately to replenish stocks, with rates a shade weaker. Blankets are still in fair request, although the season is too far advanced to warrant large transactions. Shawls continue to move actively and at unchanged rates; in fact the mills are not sufficiently productive to supply the demand for the leading styles. Stocks are sold close up, and jobbers assortments are badly broken and depleted, some difficulty is experienced in filling orders and contracts are made for delivery within thirty days. Arabs also are still in active demand, the mills not producing fast enough to supply orders already on hand. Prices are slightly enhanced on desirable styles, and the trade promises to take all that are brought out even as late as the last of November.

**FOREIGN DRESS GOODS** have also experienced rather a dull week. Importers appear to have come to the conclusion that the fall trade, as far as they are concerned, is about over, and are pressing sales on this season's importation at reduced rates. Fine and choice styles of dress goods are in good request however, and rates on these are fully maintained. Plaids in desirable styles are especially in demand, and being somewhat scarce prices are slightly improved and easily obtained. The auction houses have been fairly supplied, and rates on the whole have ruled very satisfactory.

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

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 14, 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...	605	\$122,358	839	\$277,599	793	\$302,792
do cotton...	406	111,158	653	176,637	330	95,376
do silk....	320	317,628	441	358,342	366	272,675
do flax....	533	108,084	1,119	170,337	1,067	193,098
Miscellaneous dry goods.	229	79,803	384	132,324	449	136,429
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>\$838,531</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>\$1,115,239</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>\$1,000,361</b>
<b>WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.</b>						
Manufactures of wool...	567	\$222,596	597	\$205,620	943	\$325,104
do cotton...	153	47,779	128	27,194	289	86,420
do silk....	71	94,675	35	51,707	117	146,273
do flax....	337	94,474	203	55,441	620	104,584
Miscellaneous dry goods	53	15,867	30	10,973	231	80,771
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>\$475,691</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>\$350,899</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>\$693,152</b>
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,158	838,531	3,436	1,115,239	3,005	1,000,361
<b>Total th'wn upon market</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>\$1,314,222</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>\$1,466,138</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>\$1,693,513</b>
<b>ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.</b>						
Manufactures of wool...	699	\$278,686	736	\$237,759	342	\$124,670
do cotton...	394	105,080	124	34,013	118	33,247
do silk....	98	95,027	62	63,173	47	58,296
do flax....	438	129,312	285	72,569	301	82,851
Miscellaneous dry goods.	20	4,634	167	54,570	458	20,031
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>\$612,739</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>\$462,084</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>\$319,095</b>
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,158	838,531	3,436	1,115,239	3,005	1,000,361
<b>Total entered at the port</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>\$1,451,270</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>\$1,577,323</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>\$1,319,456</b>

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT  
And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily  
Balances.

**Southern Securities have especial  
attention.**

Collections made on all Southern Points.

**Marquand, Hill & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

37 WALL STREET,

New York.

JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL

Stocks, Bonds and Gold, bought and Sold on com-  
mission. Business Paper Negotiated.

**Miscellaneous.****EMPIRE STATE****GAS MACHINE,**

For Lighting Private Dwellings.

**BAY STATE GAS WORKS,**

FOR LIGHTING CHURCHES, HALLS, ETC.

**NASH & CATE, Agents,**

State Rights for sale. 29 Cortland St.

**SCOTCH PIG IRON,**

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

IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.

In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

**HENDERSON BROTHERS,**

No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.

**GUNNY, BORNEO AND****DOMESTIC BAGGING,**

**BALE ROPE & IRON TIES,**

FOR SALE BY

**J. B. Carter & Co.,**

144 Water Street.

**Financial.**

**SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.**  
BANKERS PHILA. & N.Y.

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

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal  
terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

**C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.**

**B. METZLERS SOHN & CO. Frankfurt**

**JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.**

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES;

And Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

**CIRCULAR NOTES**

AND

**CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT**

FOR

**TRAVELERS,**

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

ALSO,

**COMMERCIAL CREDITS,**

ISSUED BY

**MORTON, BLISS & Co.**

**VERMILYE & Co.,**

BANKERS,

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

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**

AND IN

**GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,**

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

**RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND**

**GOLD,**

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Interest on Deposits.

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

**WARD & Co.,**

BANKERS,

54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Established 1820.

Orders in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Sec-  
urities promptly filled at usual rates. Foreign Ex-  
change negotiated. Draw Bills on the

**UNION BANK OF LONDON.**

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

**S. G. & G. C. WARD,**

AGENTS FOR

**BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.**

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

C. J. OSBORN.

ADDISON CAMMACK

**OSBORN & CAMMACK,**

BANKERS,

34 BROAD STREET.

Stocks, State Bonds, Gold and Federal  
Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular Attention paid to invest-  
ments in Southern State Bonds.

**Tapscott, Bros. & Co.**

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Ad-  
vances made on consignments. Orders for Govern-  
ment Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

**WARREN KIDDER & Co.,**

BANKERS,

NO. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

**Financial.****8 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 91/2 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 FAR-  
MERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY in this City.

**GILEAD A. SMITH,**

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

**Railroad Iron,**

**Old Rails,**

**Bessemer Rails, &c.**

U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECU-  
RITIES NEGOTIATED.

**Correspondents in America:**

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

**A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN.**

**\$6,500,000.**

The Kansas Pacific Railway now in successful oper-  
ation 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 in-  
terest 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 pres-  
ent 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 & COMP'Y,**

12 PINE STREET, N. Y.

**CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD  
COMPANY.****NOTICE.**

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. Co. }  
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23, 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.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check. Advances made on approved securities. Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper. Collect on both inland and foreign promptly made. Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

[Successors to BOWLES, DEEYET & Co.]

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

Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

LANCASTER & Co., BROWN, LANCASTER & Co., Richmond. Baltimore.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

71 Wall Street, New York.

Guion & Co., Alex. S. Petrie & Co., Liverpool. London.

Advances made on consignments to our Correspondents, and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, Stocks and Bonds, executed by Cable or Mail.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of Europe, &c.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS,

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

DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

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

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

Farmer, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.

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

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

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

LEVY & BORG,

DEALERS IN

Southern and Miscellaneous Securities

No. 41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank Memphis, Tenn.

SWAN & PAYSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

Otis D. Swan, Geo. P. Payson, Wm. S. Alexander, Jr. Of the New York Stock Exchange.

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

52 Wall Street, New York.

AND

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON, EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

And Sterling Credits,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy Sell Massachusetts and New York State Stocks.

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

The Tradesmen

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

SURPLUS.....470,000

RICHARD BERRY, President, ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

BANKERS,

70 State Street, Boston.

Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued on

The City Bank, } LONDON.

AND Robert Benson & Co., } MURROE & Co.

AND Marcuard, 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 Departments of the Government.

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

NATIONAL

Freedman's Savings Bank

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,

Central Office at Washington, D. C.,

BRANCHES AT

Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Bern, 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.

ROBT H. MAURY JAS. L. MAURY. ROBT T. BROOKY.

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.

F. T. Correspondent, VERMILY & CO.

J. L. LEVY,

STOCK BROKER

AND

Exchange Dealer,

28 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, GEO. ARENTS

J. M. Weith & Arents,

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

No. 9 NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

Lounsbury & Fanshawe,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities,

Gold and Foreign Exchange.

BIGGAR P. LOUNSBURY, WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

Miscellaneous.

**BANKING HOUSE OF LUTHER KOUNTZE,**  
52 Wall Street, New York.

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

**H. C. HARDY & SON,**  
No. 4 Wall Street, New York.

Execute orders at the New York Stock, Government and Gold Exchanges, in person, and transact a General Banking, Exchange, and Brokerage Business.

**MUNROE & Co.,**  
AMERICAN BANKERS.  
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

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

**RIDER & CORTIS,**  
73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK  
Successors to

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

**STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,**  
BANKERS.  
21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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

**White, DeFreitas & Rathborne,**  
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Broad St.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold exclusively on Commission at the New York Stock Exchange.  
Interest allowed on Deposits.  
Refer to WM. H. COX, Esq., Cashier Mechanics National Bank.

Insurance.

**NATIONAL**  
Life Insurance Company

OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
WASHINGTON, D C  
Chartered by Special Act of Congress.  
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.  
PAID IN FULL.  
Branch Office:  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
To which all general correspondence should be addressed.

**Officers:**  
CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.  
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.  
HENRY D COOKE, Vice-President.  
EMERSON 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.  
JAY COOKE & CO., 216 Broadway, New York.  
General Agents for New York State and Northern New Jersey  
Managers:  
DORVIS D

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 ..... \$192,425 52

AMERICAN

**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital ..... \$200,000 00  
Assets ..... \$321,345 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.  
J. 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

**PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.  
D. W. C. SKILTON, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres

Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.  
WHITE ALLYN & CO., Agents,  
NO. 50 WILLIAM STREET.

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 the 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 34  
Total amount of marine premiums. .... \$9,345,972 16

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. .... \$1,383,230 61

The Company has the following assets, viz.:  
United States and State of New York stock, city bank and other stocks. .... \$7,500,000 00  
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise. .... 2,214,150 00  
Real estate and bonds and mortgages 210,000 00  
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at. .... 297,530 00  
Premium notes and bills receivable. .... 2,953,267 53  
Cash in bank ..... 405,548 86  
Total amount of assets. .... \$13,660,851 36

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. 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 Bryce,	Charles P. Burdett,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robert O. Ferguson,
Wm. Sturgis,	Samuel G. Ward,
Henry K. Bogert,	William E. Bush,
Dennis Perkins,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
	James G. De Forest.

JOHN D. JONES, President.  
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.  
W. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.  
J. P. 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, BEESWAX, BONES, BREADSTUFFS, BRICKS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, COAL, COCOA, COFFEE, COPPER, CORKS, DRUGS AND DYES, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAIR, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, and TALLOW.

Table listing various commodities such as Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, Oil vitriol, Opium, Turkey, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, China, Sago, pearled, Salacratas, Sal ammoniac, ref., Sal soda, New'le, ref. g'd, Sarsaparilla, H. g'd, in b'd, Sarsaparilla, Mex., Seneca root, Senna, Alexandria, Senna, East India, Shell lac, Soda ash (80 p. c.), gold, Sugar lead, W'e, Sulph. quinine, Am., oz, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, gold, Tapioca, Verdigris, dry & ex. dry, Vitriol, blue, DUCK, RAVENS, SCOTCH, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GROCERIES, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAIR, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, and TALLOW.

Table listing various commodities such as Naptha, refin., 68-73 grav., Residuum, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and FREIGHTS.

Table listing various commodities such as Naptha, refin., 68-73 grav., Residuum, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and FREIGHTS.

## Dry Goods.

**N. B. FALCONER & CO**IMPORTERS OF  
STAPLE AND FANCY

## British Dress Goods,

VELVETS, VELVETEENS,  
Umbrella Alpacas and Glingsams, &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  
ANDAsland, Wm. P. Clyde and P. Sandford  
1,000 Tons Each,

SAILING ON INTERMEDIATE DAYS.

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