

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

NO. 225. 226

Bankers and Brokers.

Wm. & Jno. O'Brien,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
58 WALL STREET,

Continue to give their attention to the
Purchase and Sale of Stocks on Com-
mission,

AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS,

Also, continue to receive money on deposit, subject
to instant draft, and allow interest on daily balances.

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

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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.

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.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

[Successors to BOWLES, DREVET & 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 TRAVEL
IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

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

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.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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. } LONDON.

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

S. G. & G. C. WARD,
AGENTS FOR
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.
52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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 W. BURNS RETIRES
this day from our New York and London firms.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.

MR. WALTER WATSON (late Agent for the Bank
of British North America, New York), is this day ad-
mitted a partner in our firm. New York, October
1st, 1869.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK,
LONDON, October 1st, 1869.

The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for
the Dominion of Canada, joins our firms this day,
which will be continued under the style of MORTON,
ROSE & CO.

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold
Bought and Sold exclusively on commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and individuals received
on favorable terms.

REFERENCES:
J. H. FONDA, Pres. National Mech. Banking Ass. N. Y.
C. B. BLAIR, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank Chicago.

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 sutting buyers of Sterling or France.

E. G. PEARL. D. F. JETT
PEARL & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
64 BROADWAY & 19 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

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

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

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

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

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

Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad
Securities.

STATE, CITY, COUNTY
AND
RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,

New York, Philadelphia and
Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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

JAY COOKE & CO.

HENRY MEIGS,

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,

Member of New York Stock Exchange, Formerly cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and late of the firm of H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith). Offers his services for the purchase and sale of Government and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Interest allowed on deposits. Investments carefully attended to.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best Current Rates. GOVERNMENT and STATE SECURITIES, GOLD, RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and Sold on Commission. ADVANCES made upon approved Securities. COLLECTIONS made, and Loans Negotiated.

W. N. WORTHINGTON,

MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

BANKER AND BROKER,

14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of **Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange,** DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFTS - And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily Balances.

Southern Securities have especial attention.

Collections made on all Southern Points.

Marquand, Hill & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

37 WALL STREET,

New York.

JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL

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

Miscellaneous.

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.

BEEBE & Co.,

**HATTERS, AND GENTS' FURNISH-
GOODS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SHIRTS,

No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Financial.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK

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

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.

H. METZLER S. SOHN & CO. Frankfort

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES;

And Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

FOR

TRAVELERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

ISSUED BY

MORTON, BLISS & Co.

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND IN

GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND

GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Interest on Deposits.

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

WARD & Co.,

BANKERS,

54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Established 1820.

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

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

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

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four cent 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.

C. J. OSBORN.

ADDISON CAMMACK

OSBORN & CAMMACK,

BANKERS,

34 BROAD STREET.

Stocks, State Bonds, Gold and Federal Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular Attention paid to Investments in Southern State Bonds.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

Financial.

Banking House of

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

32 WALL STREET.

Interest allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

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

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

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

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

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

Railroad, State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

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

Dividends and Coupons collected.

A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN.

\$6,500,000.

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

\$6,500,000.

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

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest. Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

12 PINE STREET, N. Y.

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.

SEVEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

Convertible Sinking Fund

Gold Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. Coupons payable First of April and October,

Free of Government Tax

Total Issue - - - - \$2,000,000 Capital Stock - - - - \$3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company

Length and Topography.

The road is 117 1/2-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST CLASS PAYING ROAD.

Valuable Connections.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route to Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West.

Completion of the Road.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

Profit of the Investment.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds a CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT in currency - nearly FIFTY PER CENT MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New York.

Financial.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Nearly 10 Per Cent Currency.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

N. Y. & OSWEGO MIDLAND R.R.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No

bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to \$20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 100 miles are done, and in the most thorough manner; 50 miles additional will be finished in November; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year.

It is one of the most important roads in the State of New York. It shortens the route from New York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on railroads running from the City of New York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged far more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by the most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government Securities. Price par and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on railroads running from the City of New York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged far more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by the most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government Securities. Price par and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, 25 NASSAU ST.

Financial.

THE LOUISIANA STATE

7 PER CENT BONDS.

A few only are offered for sale in this market, at 72.

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.

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, the Bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.

The Bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, at the option of the holder.

Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

No. 40 WALL-ST.

(7) SEVEN PER CENT CITY STOCKS.

INTEREST PAID

MAY AND NOVEMBER,

Transferable at City Comptroller's Office.

For Sale

GEO. K. SISTABE,

24 Nassau-st.

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.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 BROADWAY & No. 6 WALL STREET.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed upon deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to Check at Sight. Gold loaned to Merchants and Bankers upon favorable terms.

No. 14 WALL STREET.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE

WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

No. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants Bankers and others allowed 4 per cent on deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco &c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondent Messrs. K. GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool

Real Estate Sale.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

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

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE, 6 PINE STREET, N. Y.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, AT 12.30 P.M.

ON THE PREMISES,

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE

ELEGANT AND WELL-KNOWN ESTATE OF

A. P. PILLOT, ESQ.,

AT

ORANGE, N. J.

This property has long been known as one of the most elegant in the vicinity of New York; it comprises 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange Station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of Dr. Marcy, General McClellan, George Hecker, Francis Tomes, and many other prominent New York gentlemen.

The Location is Unsurpassed

From any part of the property most magnificent and extended views are obtained, acknowledged to be among the finest in the United States, embracing the lovely Orange Valley, Newark, New York City and Bay and the Narrows, and all the intervening country.

The property has been improved for the past thirty years, and is in fine condition, with a surface well diversified, embracing deep ravines, brooks of the purest spring water, and magnificent trees.

The mansion is very spacious, 70x90, and contains over thirty rooms, and is peculiarly adapted for a summer hotel, an institution, or a home for gentlemen of taste; it is perfect in all its appointments, having every modern convenience.

The grounds about the house are beautifully improved, and have been well cared for, drives and walks, beautiful lawns, lakes, fountains and cascades, rustic bridges, ornamental trees and shrubs, a large stable and coach-house, hot-houses, graperies, &c. Spring water from the mountain top is thrown over all parts of the grounds; everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most substantial description.

The famous Orange Iron and Sulphur Spring is near the mansion and will be sold with it.

THE PROPERTY IS TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD,

Divided into

ATTRACTIVE VILLA SITES

OF FROM

ONE TO FIVE ACRES.

The residence will be sold with some 25 acres of land.

This is a rare opportunity to buy elegant property in small parcels.

For passes and maps apply to COUDERT BROS., 49 Wall street, and to

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, 6 PINE STREET, N. Y.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, AT 12.30 P.M.

ON THE PREMISES,

ABSOLUTE SALE

BY ORDER OF

W. C. EMMET, JR., ESQ.,

OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

and the best improved of any ever sold at auction on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The situation is most beautiful,

Commanding one of the Loveliest Views in New Jersey.

embracing the picturesque valley in which the town of MORRISTOWN is located. FORT NONSENSE beyond, and in the immediate foreground the

Charming Pocahontas Lake.

The property has been divided into villa plots of from one-fourth of an acre to three acres, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. A large amount of money has been expended in putting

The Property in a Fine Condition,

the streets being as handsomely graded as if done by the Boulevard Commissioners. The neighborhood is unexceptional, adjoining the elegant residence of the late E. BOONEN GRAVES Esq., and of W. C. EMMET, Jr., Esq.

TERMS—10 per cent and the auction fee of \$10 a plot on the day of sale, 30 per cent more on the 25th day of November, when deeds will be delivered, and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. The plots lettered on the map will be sold with restrictions. All buildings erected on such plots must cost not less than \$5,000.

A FINE COLLATION WILL BE SERVED BEFORE THE SALE UNDER A LARGE TENT.

Illustrated maps, showing the views from the property, will be in readiness six days before the sale.

A special train will leave the foot of Barclay street at 10 A.M. Free passes now ready.

An efficient Police Force will be in attendance.

Full particulars 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 23, 1869.

NO. 226.

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The Chronicle.

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A FOREIGN LOAN.

Mr. C. S. P. Bowles, a prominent American banker, of Paris, has written to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the object of reviving, in a somewhat new form, the defunct scheme of a foreign loan. He proposes to us to issue a new series of 4 per cent non-taxable bonds, the interest on which shall be payable in London, Paris, or New York, at the option of the holder. These bonds, he thinks, can be negotiated at par, if, before we negotiate them, we pay off our matured Five-Twenties in gold. The National banks, he says, would at once accept the new bonds, and receive four per cent instead of six per cent as at present. In this Mr. Bowles is right. The banks are creations of the Government, and may be compelled to accede to this proposition by a law passed for that purpose. Indeed, there are a large number of the friends of the National banks who are of opinion that the banks ought to receive no more than four per cent on such bonds as they deposit as security for their currency. One half of the profits of the currency-issuing privilege ought, they claim, to be the property of the Government. Our National banking system is a great benefit to the country, and offers advantages to the country far superior to any ever enjoyed under the old system of State banking, under which many millions were lost every

year by uncurrent money, broken banks, and other incidents of the exploded system. Still the benefits of the National banks may be purchased at too high a price, and the banks, it is urged, should be content to receive four per cent interest, instead of six per cent on their bonds. This project has often been proposed, and there is nothing new in Mr. Bowles' version of it. Nor, indeed, has it anything to do with his proposed foreign loan.

The principles on which Mr. Bowles rests his scheme are two; first, that Europe is the reservoir of capital, and secondly, that we can draw from that reservoir, presenting our own terms and fixing our own rate of interest. He points to the great French loans to show how abundant money is in Europe, and he asks us why, with the credit of this great country, we should not get in Paris and London as much money as we want, at a low rate of interest. We could do this, he says, and save immensely in annual interest by the doing of it. The new Tri-currency Consols, which he proposes to issue at 4 per cent, would take the place of the existing 6 per cent Five-Twenties, and he supposes that the holders of the latter would be glad to make the exchange. These are the essential features of his plan, which does not much differ, as will be seen, from other schemes for foreign loans, of which a number are always proposed at every session of Congress. What Mr. Bowles fails to show is by what magic he will induce persons, who can buy our 6 per cent bonds at 90 or lower, to give 100 for bonds having only four per cent interest. It is true, he says that our credit will receive an impulse if we pay off the principal of our bonds immediately in gold. But suppose this were so. How are we to get the means to pay off these old Five-Twenties? Must we not get these means by the sale of the new bonds? And must not the new bonds be sold before the old ones can be redeemed? How, then, can the new bonds be sold at the enhanced price? The advance which would be produced by their payment might benefit a clique of speculators, but it would be at an advance loss to our National Treasury, if any such scheme should be tried and the scheme itself must inevitably be abortive. But this is not all. Can Mr. Bowles really think, on reflection for a moment, that our credit would be permanently raised abroad if we could, by some maneuvering, adopt his scheme? What are the facts? We find our annual interest too heavy a burden to be easily borne. To reduce the burden by one-third we pay off our whole debt in gold, and pay it off with borrowed money. By this payment with borrowed money we are to be enabled so to improve our credit that we can borrow at four per cent when we previously had to pay six per cent. Mr. Bowles proposes to raise 1,200 millions for us at four per cent, that, with its proceeds, we may pay off 1,200 millions of debt now at six per cent. Supposing, we say, that the substitution were

to be attempted, who does not see that the effect of it would be to lower our credit rather than to raise it. For whatever deranges and disturbs large masses of bonds, always tends to depress them in the market, and to unsettle their value as investments. If Mr. Bowles had been more conversant with Wall street, and with the ingenious schemes for funding our national debt which have been discussed there during the last seven or eight years, he would not be so surprised as he seems to be that his own schemes has found so little favor. As to this writers statements that Europe is the centre and source of capital, we are not sure that we understand his meaning. We remember, in the early years of the war, the *London Times* used frequently to repeat this axiom, and argued from it that as John Bull would not lend us a penny we must stop fighting. This financial argument, if Mr. Bowles wishes to repeat it, we must confute now, as we did then, by pointing to our immense popular loans, especially the earliest Five-Twenty loan of 1862, and the last Seven-Thirty loan of 1866. The former of these was made when the resources of this country were undeveloped, and in confusion at the outbreak of the war; and the latter when, after we had passed through the struggle, and was exhausted with the stupendous struggle through which we had passed we still contrived, in one single year, to raise among ourselves, and without foreign help, no less than 1,800 millions of dollars. We point to either or to both of these great loan efforts of this country, and we challenge Mr. Bowles to produce in the financial history of France, England, or of any other nation, aught that will compare with them. They are, and were, the wonder of foreign nations, and the glory and triumph of our own. How, with these vast resources, we are still compelled to pay so high a rate of interest is a question to which many answers have been given. As to the methods by which we are to put matters on a more satisfactory footing, there is also great diversity of opinion. But assuredly the goal is not to be reached in the way pointed out by Mr. Bowles.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

A strong effort is to be made in the next session of Congress to obtain a remission of a part of the Internal Revenue taxation. There is no doubt that a part of the depression and languor which afflicts the material interests of the country and impairs its productive power, is due to the pressure of ill-advised and unwisely laid taxes. In consequence of the vigor and fidelity with which the Internal Revenue Law has been administered we have a surplus of fifty millions or more in the Federal Treasury. It is the pressure of this excess of income on expenditure that has given new impetus to the question of remitting the taxes, and has made it possible to give a favorable answer to the demand. In a few weeks Congress will assemble, and it is well to look over the whole case and to lay down some general principles by which we can guide ourselves to a right decision of some, at least, of the important points involved.

And in the first place, taxes cannot be allowed to remain as they are. The people will not submit to the pressure of heavier taxation than is needful to pay the interest of the debt and the expenses of an economical administration of the government. Were the material interests of the country vigorous and unimpaired, and had not their prosperity been deranged by the unprecedented monetary spasms of the last six months, it might be practicable to keep up the present scale of taxation, so as to secure a handsome annual surplus to be devoted to the reduction of the principal of the debt. Desirable as that policy might be, however, it has to be made subordinate for the present to the paramount obligation of preserving the material prosperity of the country and of preventing an impoverishment of the national wealth and

productive efficiency. Wherever we turn it is evident that legitimate commerce and trade are less profitable than formerly. Complaints are general that small capitalists feel it almost impossible to carry on their business and to stand up against the fierce competition which they have to sustain with the more ample capital of others around them. There is evidently a great change in progress in this respect. Formerly the small capitalists in this country seemed to have almost equal facilities in every department of business with men of larger means; but the tide of events now is settling rapidly in the opposite direction, and there is more and more tendency to accumulate capital in large masses. We have several times pointed out in the *CHRONICLE* the inevitable result, as one of the effects of paper currency and of the inflated and unstable value which never fail to be developed where the specie standard monetary equilibrium is lost. The same law which we have shown to rule in Wall street is growing every year more pervasive in its force, and more general in its sway, until it embraces almost all departments of our industrial life. These tendencies are well worthy of more attention than they have received from our financial statesmen. It would be easy to show that our internal revenue taxation has contributed not a little to increase the disadvantages of small capitalists, and to facilitate their absorption by their more opulent rivals. This discussion is, however, foreign to our present purpose, which is simply to point out one of the directions in which our tax-reform machinery should operate. Whatever taxes tend to clog our internal industry, to fetter the productive powers of the country, to give large capitalists undue advantages over small capitalists, to check the operation of our producers, and to hinder the free circulation of our industrial wealth—all such taxes should be forthwith repealed as pernicious. This principle applies of course, in the first place and most directly, to our internal taxation, both that levied on manufacturing industry, and especially on the product of skilled labor. One of the chief points of the fiscal policy of any nation should be to unfetter industry, and as far as possible to guard against all interference on the part of revenue officials with the processes by which the labor of its population imparts new values to the rude materials of wealth.

These fundamental principles of taxation are universally admitted in theory. But the difficulty is, that in practice nothing is so difficult as their wise application. Still the attempt has to be made. Congress will have the agreeable task of taking off some fifty millions of taxes, and what we have to do is to decide which are the most galling, the most mischievous, the most obnoxious to just objection, the most opposed to the true principles of fiscal science, the most detrimental to the best interests of the country.

We do not design in this place to give an exhaustive statement of what Congress ought to do in revising the internal revenue tax list. We content ourselves with simply laying down the paramount principles which must be obeyed and pointing out the general direction of the path which Congress will do well to take. The details of the tax reform will come up for frequent discussion hereafter. For if we mistake not, fiscal questions are destined to assume a prominence before Congress greater than has ever been accorded to them before in this country.

Whatever difference of opinion may be provoked with regard to the taxes to be taken off and repealed about those to be left standing, there is we presume little doubt. There are the taxes on spirits, on tobacco, on stamps, and for a time we fear the income tax. With these honestly assessed and faithfully collected, we should probably be able to repeal almost all the rest of our internal taxation and thus relieve our domestic producers from a weight which is felt to be oppressive and may soon become almost intolerable.

BUSINESS CHANGES AT THE SOUTH—THE PAST AND FUTURE.

As one result of the political, social and commercial revolution which has passed over the Southern States, there is a marked change in the method of doing business. Formerly the proprietors of large estates made purchases for the multitudes of hands whom they employed. The planter was a sort of small jobber, or large retail dealer who provided for those dependent upon him everything they needed in the way of clothing, food, shoes, medicines, &c., &c. He purchased his supplies in large quantities, both of domestic and imported goods, buying either of the dealer in the large cities or of the merchant of his neighborhood, who kept in store a large stock. With the changes effected by the war came a change here. The planter no longer had hundreds dependent on him. He had to make purchases only for himself and family. His former slaves became grouped in families, and family self-dependence began. Each was the purchaser of what he needed or desired. He supplied his own wants. Forthwith there sprang up a host of small shops in the South, managed by ignorant and incompetent men, who soon failed and went out of business. The old dealers grew stronger from month to month and enlarged their business. They drew around them a new class of customers. The negroes on their small holdings produced such crops as they could, and with the proceeds purchased goods. It was no longer dealing by wholesale. The small tools of the farm and garden, the iron and tin ware and crockery for houses, harness for animals, shoes, clothing, groceries; in fine all the varied wants and needs of an agricultural community became matters of individual and separate interest to the whole people, and a new phase came over Southern trade.

The minor villages, the corners and cross roads, buyers from which were heretofore unknown in Northern markets, familiar as they were in Southern centres like Mobile, Savannah, Macon, Charleston, &c., &c., now deal directly with the North; and there has also grown up a wider and more general system of commercial traveling than has ever before prevailed at the South. These travelers go from New York and Philadelphia, and from the manufacturing towns, and solicit direct trade with those with whom business was formerly done by the intervention of the Southern jobber or merchant.

So too the general business of the South, which was small at the end of the war, has steadily increased, and is assuming large dimensions, while it is in a more healthy condition than ever before. The merchants come North this season with cash or requiring very short credits, while the vastly increased number of independent "customers" in the Southern States enhances the demand for goods both in quantity and variety. At the same time the demand for the finest class of goods is increasing. The new wants and methods of trade are the direct outgrowth of the new system of labor.

This changed business at the South requires for its transaction an increased volume of currency. Business transactions are more numerous, and the interchange of commodities being more active, a large quantity of circulation is requisite to keep pace with the accelerated rate of the community. There is a change also in the method of moving the crops. Formerly, the factor who took the product of a great plantation working one or two hundred hands, made advances on this crop. The merchant also made advances. Now the same quantity of cotton is raised by a score or more of men, with each of whom a proportionate credit is created at the factor's or the merchant's. The negro comes in also as a proprietor, and he has his four bales or his twenty bales to sell. The community is raising its own food far more than formerly, hence there is a renewed activity in domestic exchanges, and the cotton which formerly went for the pur-

chase of grain and wheat now is a surplus, to be sold for cash. In this way too is the condition of [the South improved and its prosperity placed on broader and firmer foundations.

The large cities of the West are making an effort to extend their trade with the South, and every fresh railroad built is a new means of securing a foothold there. There is a value and a certainty to the Southern crop which makes the promise of a sure and stable business, and none are keener to discover new relations than the business men who are to take advantage of them. There is an evident disposition, and one strongly developed in the South, to institute a system of manufactures. They have water power, and they propose to utilize it. They have iron and coal, and they can utilize them. They have cotton; why should they not spin it? There is a climate and a soil favorable to a most diversified industry, and there is no reason, not easily overcome, why they should not have the busy centres which are so frequently met with in other portions of the Union. If population is needed, that will come when enterprise is rewarded and labor is well paid. If capital is needed, that will flow in where it may confidently hope for profitable investment. Whatever may happen, the future can be but prosperous and bright. The cotton crop of 2,493,000 bales has a valuation of \$280,000,000. To this may be added the value of rice and tobacco, and sugar and corn, and the very large sum that is realized in the production of the minor crops which now form an important element in Southern agriculture.

A recent writer in a Mobile paper suggests that the cotton crop should be kept at its present dimensions in order that the present high price may rule. He therefore discourages emigration and any means by which the volume of labor would be increased. The fallacy herein suggested finds no favor among the thinking classes at the South, which shows a disposition to produce to its utmost possible limit. Scarcity cannot be organized, nor should it be, so long as any man is without clothing or food or a roof to shelter him. Increased and cheapened production must be the rule in every enlightened community. It is the only path to general comfort, happiness and wealth.

The conclusion briefly stated of these remarks is, that the South is growing stronger and richer every year; that it offers such a market as it has never done before; that manufactures are to be instituted there; that the changed course of business demands an increase of currency and a new method of dealing on the part of the great commercial centres, and that in the new development of so large and populous and important a portion of the Union, the whole country will find its prosperity expanded, quickened and assured.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

Before the war, Southern Commercial Conventions were common enough. There was, however, much of fretfulness and dissatisfaction in them, and they were most emphatically sectional. Since the war, this has all changed, several commercial conventions having been held at the South, but in each there has been manifest far more of a national spirit than had animated their predecessors. The last great gathering was at Louisville, Ky., on the 13th inst., to which delegates appeared from 29 States. Of the whole number, (more than 520 in all,) 277 were from Southern States, 107 from Western, and 32 from the Eastern and Middle States. The Convention had for its presiding officer Ex-President Fillmore, and on the roll of its delegates were many prominent merchants and representative men of business from the various States from which delegates appeared. There was manifest a generous patriotism, a comprehensive public spirit, a forbearing disposition and an intelligent view of the great

cereals of the country in the development of its resources, so that all sections should be benefited. If local or sectional ideas obtruded themselves, or if politics appeared, these opinions were checked or modified, and the action taken was for the good of all.

In arranging the business of the Convention, committees were appointed, and reports were made on the following subjects:

1. On Southern Pacific Railroad.
2. On Railroads in General.
3. On Direct Trade with Europe.
4. On Immigration.
5. On Finance and Banking.
6. On Manufactures and Mining.
7. On the Mississippi Levees and Improvements.
8. On the Tennessee river and its Improvements.
9. On River Navigation, Canals and other Improvements.
10. On Agriculture.
11. On continuous Water Communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard.
12. On the removal of obstructions to a cheap and easy outlet through the Mississippi into the Gulf.
13. On Miscellaneous Business.

With regard to the Southern Pacific Railroad there were three reports, one from a committee of the late convention at Memphis, and a majority and minority report from the committee appointed by the present convention. A vast array of statistics was given, and the whole subject was reviewed at great length. The conflicting views related chiefly to the termini of the road, and to the parallel of latitude in which it should be constructed; but the route finally determined upon was on the 32d parallel, leaving to the legislation of Congress the terminus on the Mississippi river. Closely allied to this question was a discussion of the influence of this railroad in inducing immigration, in opening new markets and in putting an end to the difficulties with the Indians. The resolution embodying the views of the convention upon this point was as follows:

Resolved. That this convention memorialize Congress to grant the right of way and such subsidies as may seem just to a Southern Pacific railroad from San Diego, Cal., via the junction of the rivers Colorado and Gila, along the valley of the Gila, and south of the same to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and thence to a convenient point near the 32d parallel of north latitude east of the Brazos or near that river in the State of Texas; to which main trunk feeder-roads may be built from Leavenworth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cairo, Vicksburg, Memphis, New Orleans and Galveston on the east, and Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Francisco on the west, and such other roads on the east or west as may be desired, with equal right of connection to all.

The second subject in the order of business was "Railroads in General." The committee wisely refrained from specifying local objects. They recommended co-operation in railroad management, the remedy of breaks and obstructions in railway lines, the connection of tracks and uniformity of gauge. In their resolutions they urge the building of railroads to the Gulf ports, in order to make an outlet for produce which seeks a market in the West Indies, in Mexico and South America, and they advocated the system of low fares to persons intending a settlement. They also recommended the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

"Direct trade with Europe" was the third subject which engaged the time of the Convention, we have not the space to give any portion of the interesting discussion upon this point. The Committee recommend the organization of steamship lines between this country and Europe, and the subsidizing of the lines by Congress. They ask for a modification of the navigation laws so that Americans may purchase foreign ships; they demand the abolition of the tariff on shipbuilding material, and they ask Congress to declare ports of entry all cities in the West and South which have a population of 100,000 and upward.

The general subject of "Immigration" attracted much attention and elicited a spirited debate. The convention favored the introduction of a million Europeans, and a comprehensive plan of enlightening Europe upon the advantages of the region below 36° 30', and of making known the climatic con-

ditions and industrial resources was reported. As the General Agent in this matter M. F. Maury was recommended. Chinese immigration provoked a marked dissonance of opinion. It was concluded to leave that matter to the States and to private interests. The debate on this question was mainly confined to Southern delegates, and considering the fact that the Convention at Memphis was so decidedly in favor of Asiatic labor, the result reached here shows perhaps not so much a change in Southern sentiment as it does the general discussion of the subject and the expression of hostile views by men who were not members of the Memphis Convention, but who have reviewed its action.

On the subject of "Banking and Finance" the Committee made the following report, the recommendations of which it will be seen, coincide in the main with the views and plans expressed and proposed by Senator Sumner:

1. The wealth of a country consists in the net value of its productions, and all financial measures must be determined in the light of this fact.
2. Currency is not a product of a country, and is not property, but only a medium to facilitate the exchange of property.
3. Currency values of property and an irredeemable currency regulate themselves by each other, so that except temporarily, the amount of irredeemable currency in circulation in no manner regulates the ease of the money market, or influences the rate of interest.
4. An irredeemable currency retards production by the fact that it measures the value of property so unsteadily as to destroy confidence. It prostrates industry, unsettles society, and should be and can be banished from the nation's exchanges; therefore

Resolved, That Congress be requested to enact at once:

1. A free banking law, with efficient and certain measures for prompt redemption of currency, with a proviso that currency is to be issued only as fast as legal tender notes are redeemed and destroyed until specie payments are resumed.
2. Direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and destroy all legal tender notes that come in his possession as fast as the net income of the Government will allow. In case national bank currency is applied for faster than it can be furnished under the conditions here stated, preference to be given first to the South and second to the West, until the whole currency in circulation be equalized upon the basis of population.
3. Direct the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate all his actions by the wants and necessities of the Government, and leave the people to manage their money markets and their business in their own way.

The proceedings of a meeting of Southern gentlemen held in Washington in July were submitted to the Convention. These gentlemen proposed to planters to sell their products for gold only, and asked for the establishment of banks under State laws on a gold-coin basis. In regard to taxation the Convention asked for a repeal of the law of 1801, providing for a Direct Land Tax. The tax, they allege, is not imperatively needed by the Government, and its collection would fall heavily upon the South. In the North and West the tax was collected at the time, but the condition of affairs at the South required it to stand over until after the war. On the subject of revenue the Committee recommend the modification of the tariff. They also said that "the present system of Internal Revenue taxation should be simplified so that the revenue shall be derived from a few sources, and those such as tax the follies, extravagancies, and vices of the people, rather than the honest industry of the country. They recommend that the Internal Revenue should be collected from taxes upon the following articles: Licenses, stamps, tobacco, liquors, distilled spirits, and from land sales, fines, and forfeitures."

From these sources they anticipate a revenue of \$327,000,000, a sum deemed more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government to pay the interest on the debt and to provide a sinking fund of one per cent, which, in thirty years, would liquidate the debt.

The Committee on the "Mississippi Levees" favored the construction of these works on a general plan to be inaugurated by the Federal Government. It was remarked that under the former system of labor the planter had often scores or even hundreds of hands whom he at once could set to work if occasion occurred, but that now no such force was at his disposal.

A report was also made in favor of the improvement of the

Tennessee river, the removal of obstructions from the Mississippi, and such a regulation of bridges as will secure navigation from needless obstruction, and at the same time afford reasonable facility for railroad and other traffic across these streams.

The report on continuous Water Communication between the Mississippi River and the seaboard was in the interest of what is called the "Central Water line," through Virginia. But that part of the report was modified and altered and no State interest was especially commended. The Convention, however, was decidedly and with good reason in favor of cheap transportation so as to bring the products of the West into safe competition with production elsewhere in the governing markets of the world.

The twelfth subject in the order of business above given, was treated of by a Committee "on Harbors, Channels and Bars of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts." They offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

WHEREAS, All the harbors and bars and navigable waters of the Gulf and Atlantic coast belong properly to the United States, by purchase of Louisiana and Florida from Spain, and by the articles of annexation of Texas; and by treaty with the mother country; and whereas, the development of the industry and creation of trade over the countries, States, and Territories are dependent upon these harbors and bars; therefore be it resolved,

1. That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect and improve these bars and harbors to an extent indicated by the present and prospective trade of the same.

2. That in consideration of the foregoing premises, and the reasons assigned for the same in the accompanying report, this Convention does recommend to the Government's fostering care and improvement, the bars and harbors at the ports of Wilmington and Savannah; Mobile Bay, at Atchafalaya Bay, at the Sabine Pass, at Galveston Bay, at the mouth of the Brazos River, at Pass Cayallo and at Pass Aransas.

This concludes a general review of the action of this Convention, which adjourned to meet next year at Cincinnati. It was as we have said, harmonious, and though it is without power, yet its recommendations, as the mature thought of men of business, are worthy of careful study and consideration. They have at least the merit of directness and they are designed to develop the resources and advance the prosperity of the country. The Convention brought men of all parts of the Union together and so far effected an exchange of ideas which cannot fail to be beneficial. On some of the subjects discussed we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

BONDS PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

We published last week a detailed statement of each purchase of bonds thus far made by the Treasury Department, and the total amount held at date. Since that time an official statement has kindly been furnished us from Washington, showing the total amount of each class of bonds purchased up to the 1st of October; the totals differ materially on several classes from those published by us, in consequence of the inaccuracy of the reports of purchases given in the daily journals, which were necessarily used as the basis of our compilation. To the official figures of the amounts held at the beginning of the present month, however, we have added the amount of the purchases of each class of bonds since made, and the statement given to day, and regularly hereafter, in the *Banker's Gazette* of the CHRONICLE, may be relied upon as correct. The principal discrepancies which appeared between our figures and the official statement were in the issues of 1865, old and new, and in the coupons of 1867. The following official statement from Washington shows the amount and description of Five-Twenty bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury from May 1st to September 30th, 1869, inclusive:

Authorizing acts.	When payable.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
Feb. 25th, 1862.....	May 1st, 1862	6,486,700	3,150	6,526,200
March 3d, 1864.....	Nov. 1st, 1884	705,400	.....	705,400
June 30th, 1864.....	" " 1884	2,342,600	4,977,600	7,326,200
March 3d, 1865.....	" " 1885	2,574,900	1,294,100	3,869,000
" " " " " " " "	July 1st, 1885	3,340,100	12,968,350	16,308,450
" " " " " " " "	" " 1887	2,852,350	13,245,300	16,098,250
" " " " " " " "	" " 1888	252,000	1,575,500	1,857,500
Total.....		12,590,050	34,100,950	52,691,000

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 21, 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.
Connecticut. Hartford.....	The Mercantile National Bank.....	The National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, approved in place of The Suffolk National Bank of Boston.
Tennessee. Nashville.....	The Third National Bank.....	The Louisville City National Bank, approved in addition to The Fourth National Bank of New York, and The Third National Bank of Cincinnati.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1869.

Notwithstanding the dulness of trade, and the unfavorable reports which are constantly received respecting the trade of Lancashire, large quantities of goods continue to be consigned to foreign ports. The merchants themselves, however, seem to be operating to a very trifling extent, the large shipments which have been made of late having been on manufacturers' account, and, consequently, at the manufacturers' risk. With regard to this phase in the cotton trade, Messrs. Hocken, Bird & Co., of Manchester, state:

The most remarkable feature in connection with the export trade has been evidenced in the continuous ab-tention of merchants from purchasing for so unusually long a period in this market, while, at the same time, it is well known that our shipments have not only been ample, but even more than sufficient to supply foreign requirements, and the only inference that can be drawn from this state of things is that manufacturers and others, finding it impossible to realize a profit at home, have consigned their productions, to an unusually large extent, to foreign houses, in the hope that their returns may show a profit, or at least save them from a loss. If this view be correct, it would appear that the regular merchant is thus restrained, or kept in the background, by consignors who are willing to take such risks as he refrains from venturing upon.

With regard to our exports of the principal textile fabrics to the United States, it appears that, in the first eight months of the current year, we sent away as much as 214,413,160 yards and lbs., which are nearly 44,000,000 yards and lbs. more than in the corresponding period in 1868. There is a very large increase in the exports of cotton and linen piece goods, but of worsted goods the improvement has been trifling. We have also carried on a good trade with France, and there has been no diminution in the shipments of goods to the Hanse Towns—points which are very important at the present time, when so many assertions are made that the foreigner is depriving us of a large part of our trade. The following figures show the exports of the principal fabrics to the United States, France and the Hanse Towns, during the first eight months of the present and last two years:

	TO THE UNITED STATES.		
	1867.	1868.	1869.
Cotton piece goods.....	yds. 70,000,205	58,418,883	80,857,616
Cotton yarn.....	lbs. 980,274	1,123,697	1,291,101
Linen piece goods.....	yds. 60,258,307	51,512,005	72,189,128
Linen thread.....	lbs. 968,265	837,184	839,699
Silk piece goods.....	yds. 277,257	253,963	296,823
Woolen cloth.....	yds. 2,851,158	2,096,396	2,102,948
Carpets and druggets.....	yds. 2,979,063	2,257,847	3,922,301
Worsted stuffs.....	yds. 37,080,082	51,008,956	52,881,549
Total.....	175,394,611	170,508,981	214,413,160
	TO FRANCE.		
Cotton yarn.....	lbs. 3,203,364	2,402,503	1,153,099
Cotton piece goods.....	yds. 29,779,980	21,726,308	29,151,720
Cotton thread.....	lbs. 46,447	84,999	146,899
Linen yarn.....	lbs. 2,566,660	1,799,528	2,234,375
Linen piece goods.....	yds. 3,385,642	2,352,811	3,047,800
Woolen yarn.....	lbs. 2,002,415	5,668,971	2,714,300
Woolen cloth.....	yds. 5,032,893	1,229,757	1,869,776
Carpets and druggets.....	yds. 304,747	599,628	677,560
Worsted stuffs.....	yds. 14,036,742	10,674,698	11,986,201
Total.....	60,413,910	46,531,176	52,331,520
Cotton yarn.....	lbs. 22,346,694	26,759,360	20,848,065
Cotton piece goods.....	yds. 57,331,350	55,705,352	52,792,860
Linen yarn.....	lbs. 5,591,551	6,009,623	5,215,309
Linen piece goods.....	yds. 7,172,945	6,071,050	6,890,423
Linen thread.....	lbs. 290,186	224,332	152,700
Woolen yarn.....	lbs. 13,279,193	15,118,795	12,587,913
Woolen cloth.....	yds. 357,975	336,760	641,445
Carpets and druggets.....	yds. 34,795	89,305	103,366
Worsted stuffs.....	yds. 30,796,252	34,451,834	45,197,936
Total.....	137,250,971	144,766,401	144,432,017

The London cotton market has been firm this week, and a further rise has taken place in the quotations. At Manchester, a moderate amount of business has been transacted, but the improvement in prices has been slight and partial. With regard to the trade of this city, a report states:

The market has again relapsed into a state of sluggishness and comparative depression. In the early part of the week the Liverpool cotton market improved upon the receipt of advices regarding the new crop of not quite so favorable a nature as had been anticipated, and this market responded so far as to enable producers to make sales at prices for which they had previously contended, but had not been able to obtain. Since Wednesday, however, a much quieter feeling has supervened, and any improvement which occurred a few days since has disappeared. The week's business has been an average one, and has been tolerably well distributed through all sections of the market. This has relieved both spinners and manufacturers, who have got rid of their stocks, although at a sacrifice, and some new contracts have been made, which, on the present scale of production, will keep them engaged until the end of the present month. Usually, November is one of the dullest months of the year, and producers like to have contracts which will carry them into December; but at present buyers appear to have done as much as they wish, and to-day they have made few inquiries, and any downright offers which they have made have been at lower prices than producers have yet taken, except in some exceptional cases.

The following figures give the actual yield of cotton produced in the Bombay presidency and Scinde in the two last seasons, which also includes such returns as the Commissioner can procure from the adjoining native States:

	1867-8	1868-9
Indigenous.....	Bales 178,182	Bales 131,963
Exotic.....	145,803	113,866
Total.....	323,984	245,829
Decrease of yield in 1868-9.....		78,155

The unfavorableness of last season is strikingly shown by the heavy decrease in produce compared with the comparatively small difference in the extent of land under cotton, which was only 15,459 acres less than in 1867-8; while, as we have seen, the yield was less by 78,000 bales.

Annexed is a return showing the quantities of cotton in stock, the quantities imported, exported and forwarded inland for consumption in September:

	-American-		-Brazilian-		-East Indian-	
	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.
Cotton in stock on August 31, 1869....	99,466	331,533	43,616	61,413	251,034	769,080
Do imported during Sept., 1869.....	12,543	48,828	48,368	72,552	245,079	787,441
Do forwarded from inland towns to ports during Sept., 1869..	94	409	32	33	49	301
Total	112,103	430,770	92,016	133,998	496,862	1,556,822
Cotton exported during Sept., 1869.....	11,215	43,658	7,726	11,539	62,046	201,438
Do forwarded in and for cons'ption during Sept., 1869....	41,290	159,537	17,417	25,187	69,614	235,987
Total	52,505	203,195	25,143	36,776	131,660	437,425
Cotton in stock on Sept 30, 1869.....	59,598	227,575	64,873	97,222	365,202	1,119,397
	-Egyptian-		-Miscellan e-		-Total-	
	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.
Cotton in stock on August 31, 1869....	24,463	103,289	8,203	32,002	436,782	1,347,317
Do imported during Sept., 1869.....	5,497	25,914	10,335	31,374	322,522	966,109
Do forwarded from inland towns to ports during Sept., 1869..	22	82	....	*2,143	197	2,968
Total	29,982	129,285	18,538	65,519	749,501	2,316,394
Cotton exported during Sept., 1869.....	660	3,111	1,961	5,953	83,608	265,749
Do forwarded inland for cons'ption during Sept., 1869....	7,493	36,133	7,992	15,846	143,806	472,690
Total	8,153	39,244	9,953	21,799	227,414	738,439
Cotton in stock on Sept. 30, 1869.....	21,821	90,041	8,585	43,720	522,087	1,577,955

*Pickings.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Oct. 7:

	Imports.	Exp'ts	Miscellaneous.....	Imports.	Exp'ts
American.....cwt	15,825	13,610		11,975	2,071
Brazilian.....	55,860	9,242			
East Indian.....	314,255	77,699		403,916	102,781
Egyptian.....	6,001	759			

Wheat has continued in a sluggish state, and a further decline of about 1s. per quarter has taken place in the quotations. Millers, in the face of tolerably large supplies from all quarters, evince no disposition to operate freely or to run into stock. Our importations of wheat, flour and Indian corn continue large, and are considerably in excess of last year. Of barley, beans and peas, however, they are much less. The statement of imports and exports is as follows:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3.

	1869-70		1868-69	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports
Wheat.....cwt.	826,276	8,767	536,951	15,959
Barley.....	79,579	18	242,707	160
Oats.....	125,607	392	130,286	3,092
Peas.....	7,317	66	26,892	159
Beans.....	27,455	....	71,047	107
Indian corn.....	346,222	....	301,146	....
Flour.....	478,685	527	72,948	858

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (SEPT. 1).

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat.....	49s. 8d.	54s. 4d.	63s. 5d.	52s. 2d.	41s. 4d.
Barley.....	37 8	44 9	40 3	41 4	30 4
Oats.....	24 7	26 11	25 9	23 1	20 5

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

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat.....	49s. 8d.	54s. 4d.	63s. 5d.	52s. 2d.	41s. 4d.
Barley.....	37 8	44 9	40 3	41 4	30 4
Oats.....	24 7	26 11	25 9	23 1	20 5

The number of grain-laden vessels on passage to this country from ports east of Gibraltar is about 630, against 880 a month since, and 540 at this time last year.

With regard to the state of the wool trade, it is remarked that within the last ten days there have been some inquiries, and small sales have been made at full rates, chiefly of good sound fleece and scoured wool, though low faulty and seedy Australian and Cape have also been asked for. Altogether we have a sound healthy market, and prices, if they do not advance, are at any rate not at all likely to recede; the future will of course much depend on the supplies to come forward next year, and if all we hear from the colonies is true, these will certainly show no increase, and should this be the case, we believe the consuming power of this country and the Continent is quite capable of taking off everything at even a higher range of prices than those now current. As to supplies in 1869, we seem likely, after all, to show but little if any increase on 1868. Up to the present we stand as follows:

	All 1868.	Arrived to present date.
New South Wales and Queensland.....	121,290	102,976
Port Phillip.....	210,669	196,893
Adelaide.....	56,066	61,554
Swan River.....	4,185	4,851
Van Dieman's Land.....	17,969	16,904
New Zealand.....	81,688	81,838
Cape.....	141,589	109,723
Total	632,406	574,739

and the difference can hardly be more than made up, especially should the Matoaka (now 147 days out) prove a lost ship.

From the river Plate accounts tally very closely with those from Australia, but little if any increase this year, and no promise of any next. We have, however, in calculating the Cape imports, to bear in mind that this year a considerably increased quantity has been shipped direct to the United States, when compared to the last few years.

English and low foreign wools do not participate so far in the improved tone of Colonials, and the latter especially show a decline with very limited demand; Russian and East Indian, however, being the only grades of which stocks are at all in excess.

Iron continues in demand, and prices are very firm. From Middlesborough it is stated that the returns of makers' stocks for September show a considerable decrease, the figures being 68,310 tons, against 68,613 tons in the previous month. The railway warrant stores also show a decrease of about 5,000 tons, and they now stand at only a little over 40,000 tons. The consequence of this state of things has been that prices are considerably firmer, and makers are unwilling to book orders at present rates. The prospects of the winter trade in this department are very satisfactory.

Although the value of money is rising on the Continent, chiefly in Germany and Holland, there has been increased ease in the money market here, and a further decline has taken place in the quotations. The bank minimum remains at 2½ per cent, but in the open market bills which will arrive at maturity in the course of the current year are discounted at 2¼ to 2½ per cent. The supply of money has been increased this week by the payment of the dividends on a portion of the public debt, and as the supply of bills is limited, the brokers have been seeking for them during the last two days. The banks and discount houses are much more anxious to lend than merchants are to borrow, and, as matters appear at the present time, there seems to be no tendency to an immediate or early rise in the official minimum. The following are the present quotations for money:

	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Bank minimum....	2 @...	2½ @...	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open-market rates:			4 months, ba'k bills	2½ @ 2½
30 and 60 days' bills	1½ @ 1½	2½ @ 2½	6 months' ba'k bills	2½ @ 2½
3 months, bills.....	1½ @ 1½	2½ @ 2½	4 and 6 trade bills..	2½ @ 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
Discount houses, at call.....	1	1½	do 14 do	1½

In Germany the rates of discount remain firm, but in France there is still considerable ease, and up to the present time the diminution in the supply of bullion has been trifling. The following are the rates of discount at the leading Continental cities:

	B'k rate	Op. m'kt	B'k rate	Op. m'kt
At Paris.....	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.
Vienna....	2½ 2½	1½ 2 @ 2½	5 5	5 5
Berlin....	4 5	2½-3 4½	2½ 2½	2½-3 2½-3
Frankfort. 2½	3½	1½-2 3½	5 5	5 5
Amst'rd'm 2½	4 2½	3½	1 1	4 4
			St. Pet'g. 7	5½ 6½

The Paris exchange remains low, short bills having been negotiated as low as 25s 12½d. Gold is in fair demand for export, and all our importations continue to be absorbed. Silver is also firm and is inquired for on Continental account; but Mexican dollars, owing to an absence of a demand from China, are very quiet. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley's Circular:

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold.....per oz. standard.	77	9	@	—
do fine.....do	77	9	@	77 10½
do Refinable.....do	77	11	@	—
Spanish Doubloons.....per oz.	75	0	@	76 0
South American Doubloons...do	73	9	@	74 0
United States gold coin.....do Nominal.	76	4	@	—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver Fine.....per oz. standard nearest.	5	0½	@	—
do do containing 5 grs. gold..do	5	1	@	—
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. In the Stock Exchange the more important feature is the flatness of the foreign market. Consols have also been flat, but 5-20 bonds have continued to rule firm. Atlantic and Great Western, Erie and Illinois Central Railway shares are very flat. The highest and lowest prices of Consols and of the principal American securities on each day of the week are subjoined:

Oct. 9.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay.	Fri'ay.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	93 -93%	93% -93%	93% -93%	93% -93%	93% -93%	93% -93%
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	83% -84%	84 -84%	84 -84%	84% -84%	84% -84%	84 -84%
U. S. 5-20's, 1884....	81 -83	81 -83	81 -83	81 -83	81 -83	81 -83
U. S. 5-20's, 1885....	83% -83%	83% -83%	83% -84	83% -84	83% -84	83% -84
U. S. 5-20's, 1887....	82% -82%	82% -82%	82% -82%	80% -82%	82% -82%	82% -82%
U. S. 10-40's, 1904....	75% -76%	75% -76	75% -76%	76% -76%	75% -75%	75% -76
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	27 -28	28 -29	28% -28%	29% -29%	27% -27%	27% -
Erie Shares (\$100)....	23% -24%	24 -24%	24% -24%	23% -24%	22% -23%	23% -23%
Illinois shares (\$100)	94 -95	94 -95	94 -95	94 -95	93% -94%	93% -94%

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

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including—					
Bank post bills.....	22,861,769	24,586,250	25,079,861	25,297,000	24,834,293
Public deposits.....	7,228,737	6,266,199	7,557,442	5,306,624	3,971,069
Other deposits.....	13,506,498	17,454,673	18,802,810	18,022,446	19,642,125
Government securities	9,311,242	12,419,043	12,894,872	15,039,716	15,211,953
Other securities.....	24,086,476	22,149,550	17,164,197	16,054,123	16,377,534
Reserve.....	5,974,151	7,494,341	14,581,999	11,060,130	10,212,458
Coin and bullion.....	12,786,346	16,467,506	24,109,034	20,707,945	19,477,92
Bank rate.....	7 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.
Consols.....	89	89 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2
Price of wheat.....	41s. 4d.	52s. 2d.	63s. 5d.	54s. 4d.	49s. 8d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	24 1/2 d.	15d.	8 1/2 d.	10 1/2 d.	*12 1/2 d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.	*1s. 2 1/2 d.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a slight decrease in dry goods, but are about the same in general merchandise, the total being \$3,737,789 against \$3,904,031 last week, and \$5,883,204 the previous week. The exports are \$4,149,217 this week, against \$5,284,857 last week, and \$5,011,442 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 11,433 bales, against 7,921 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) October 15, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) October 16 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods.....	\$2,100,437	\$1,451,270	\$1,577,323	\$1,319,456
General merchandise..	2,961,544	3,830,007	3,794,136	2,418,333
Total for the week....	\$5,061,981	\$5,281,277	\$5,371,459	\$3,737,789
Previously reported....	234,801,422	198,228,013	197,685,206	240,316,760
Since Jan. 1.....	\$239,863,403	\$203,509,290	\$202,056,665	\$244,054,549

In our report of the dry-goodstrade 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. 19 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
For the week.....	\$4,680,159	\$4,365,743	\$3,351,454	\$4,149,217
Previously reported....	150,544,644	142,909,242	128,807,937	151,976,583
Since Jan 1.....	\$155,224,803	\$147,264,985	\$137,159,391	\$156,125,803

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 16, 1869 :

Oct. 12—St. Hammonia, London,				
British gold.....	\$111,600		British gold.....	48,400
Mexican dollars..	24,000		American gold.....	240,000
" 12—St. Hammonia, Paris,			" 14—St. Morro Castle,	
Gold bars.....	43,938		Bayana,	
Spanish doub'l'ns.	63,000		Spanish gold.....	1,545
Foreign coin.....	3,000		" 16—St. City of Wash-	
Silver bars.....	1,500		ington, Liverp'l,	
" 13—St. China, Liverpool,			Silver bars.....	32,500
British gold.....	200,000		British gold.....	9,730
" 14—St. Main, Bremen,			" 16—St. Lafayette, Havre,	
Foreign silver....	2,700		Gold bars.....	48,000
" 14—St. Main, London,			Silver bars.....	600
Mexican dollars..	25,410		Foreign coin.....	33,900
Gold bars.....	61,701		" 16—St. Anaska, Aspinwall,	
			American silver..	63,389
Total for the week.....				
Previously reported.....				\$1,020,513
Total since Jan. 1, 1869.....				\$27,383,254

Same time in..... \$28,393,797

Same time in	1868.	1869.	
1868.....	\$66,840,470	1859.....	\$61,129,123
1867.....	43,042,672	1858.....	22,915,615
1866.....	54,180,135	1857.....	33,216,777
1865.....	24,253,204	1856.....	30,614,599
1864.....	36,422,507	1855.....	25,496,338
1863.....	37,214,359	1854.....	33,410,323
1862.....	48,526,278	1853.....	19,562,769
1861.....	3,204,452	1852.....	22,242,779
1860.....	41,062,911		

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

Oct. 12—St. Deutschland, Bremen,				
Gold.....	\$116,160	Oct. 13—St. Donau, Rio Janeiro,	Gold.....	\$20,021
" 12—St. Russia, London,		Gold.....	1,210	
Total for the week.....		Total for the week.....	\$137,391	
Previously reported.....		Previously reported.....	14,565,429	
Total since January 1, 1869.....		Total since January 1, 1869.....	\$14,702,220	
Same time 1868.....		Same time 1868.....	6,078,844	

THE STATE DEBT OF ARKANSAS.—The State of Arkansas in 1827 and 1838 issued bonds to the amount of one million seven hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars, to establish a banking institution in that State.

The failure of the banks to which the bonds were issued, and which were expected to pay the interest upon them semi-annually, left these obligations unprovided for, and since 1841 the State has been in default in regard to them.

The Legislature of Arkansas at its last session passed an act authorizing the issue of new bonds in payment of the principal and interest upon the whole debt. The new bonds amount, with back interest, to the sum of four million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; they have been issued, and are now ready to be exchanged at the American Exchange National Bank in this city; and provision has been made by law for raising a sufficient amount by taxation to pay the interest upon these new bonds as it becomes due.

This act of the State of Arkansas is honorable to its people, and they will find it advantageous to themselves in the growing prosperity and improved credit of the State.

TENNESSEE DEBT.—The biennial report of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, as submitted to the General Assembly, shows the following relative to the State finances :

To balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1867, \$589,950 54.
Less the following credits: Over checks in banks, \$30,016 30; paid members of the Legislature by Dr. Stanford, Treasurer, \$1,932 84; Bank of Tennessee money, \$311 64; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, \$58,142 71, making a total of \$90,403 49, which left an actual balance in the Treasury of \$499,547.

Amounts paid into the Treasury on warrants issued for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1869, and on previous issues, \$5,837,629 55. Grand total received and in the Treasury, \$5,887,176 90.

Within the same time there has been paid out of the Treasury \$5,857,967 06; leaving in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1869, \$29,209 54.

The following gives the receipts and expenditures for the first year ending Oct. 1, 1878 :

To balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1867, \$499,547 05.

Payments into the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, \$2,545,747 49.

Payments out of the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, \$3,023,945 52, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1868, of \$23,319 02.

The following gives the receipts and expenditures for the second year, ending Oct. 1, 1869 :

To balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1868, \$21,349 02.

Payments into the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on previous issues, \$2,842,209 06.

Payments out of the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, \$2,834,348 54.

Balance in the Treasury 1st October, 1869, \$29,209 54.

The following is a statement of the State debt proper :

Turnpike.....	\$1,223,356 66
Bank of Tennessee.....	1,080,000 00
Railroads.....	410,250 00
Hermitage Purchase.....	48,000 00
State Capitol.....	658,000 00
Total.....	\$3,341,606 66
Funded Interest.....	735,553 00
Total.....	\$4,080,159 66

The State has loaned to turnpike roads \$545,000 in bonds.

The following is a statement of the Railroad debt :

State bonds loaned.....	\$26,412,000
Bonds indorced by the State.....	2,196,000
Funded interest.....	3,213,046
Interest to July 1, 1866.....	2,306,477
Total.....	\$34,127,524

Claim of the United States vs. Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad assumed, \$130,804.

Claim of the United States vs. Memphis and Clarksville Railroad, assumed, \$80,756 24.

This added to the former total, makes \$34,639,084 89.

The total debt, including State debt proper, bonds loaned to turnpikes, bonds loaned to railroads, is, by the above figures, \$39,264,244 55.

Since the war there have been loaned to the railroad companies, in bonds, \$13,292,000, and to turnpike companies, in bonds, \$55,000—making a total of \$13,347,000.

The following despatch is of interest in this connection :

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—In the Senate, to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the people of Tennessee will never signalize their restoration to the control of public affairs by countenancing, in any manner, a disregard of their public obligations.

Resolved, That under strict retrenchment and rigid economy in all other respects, all the available revenues and resources of the State should be faithfully appropriated to the payment of the interest on our bonded debt, and the security of the principal at maturity, for which they are in honor bound.

Mr. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in a letter to the New York Times remarks that statements to the effect that the business of cancelling old bonds and issuing new ones has been conducted in a careless manner, without full and accurate record of transactions, are all untrue, and that all the proper books have been kept and the business conducted with the usual care practiced in such operations.

He says further :

"Any able business man, if he could be untrammelled, can take charge of the finances of Tennessee, and by a judicious management of the State's lien on her railroads, reduce the debt of the State in twelve months to nine million dollars—a sum that the people of the State would not be conscious of. Half of the entire debt rests upon the railroad companies who pay their interest without difficulty, and who are already considering the project of buying in the bonds of the State to an extent sufficient to extinguish their entire liability to the State. This would certainly be sound financial policy on their part, and as the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has done so, strong hopes are entertained that other companies will follow.

"Your correspondent gives the new bondholders the comforting assurance that their interest will not be paid for ten years. The duration of the suspension of the payment of the interest on the State debt will depend upon the action of the Legislature, now about to commence. Some of the ablest men in the State are members of that body, including learned lawyers and experienced business men and large property holders. Of course no prediction can be safely made as to the duration of the suspension, but there is no reason why payment should not be resumed in two years.

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A few weeks ago we published extracts from a pamphlet by Mr. Willson upon the debt of North Carolina, and bearing particularly upon the new special tax bonds of that state. The author of the pamphlet informs us that the notice in the CHRONICLE brought him many letters in regard to the value of those bonds, and he calls our attention to the 5th article of the new constitution in regard to the creation of debt, which provides as follows:

Sec. 5 provides that "until the bonds of the State shall be at par the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall, in the same bill, levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon."

Sec. 8 provides that "every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it shall be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose."

It is to be observed that the constitution places no limit as to the amount of bonds to be issued for the purpose specified, and hence a further issue beyond the present \$10,000,000 might be made. It is now recommended to the authorities of North Carolina that an amendment to the constitution should be immediately submitted to the people and adopted, limiting the issue of bonds positively to the amount now authorized, the adoption of such an amendment would have an important effect upon the value of the bonds.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A correspondent of the New York Times, under date of Sept. 26, writes in regard to this road as follows: While acknowledged to be at least as deserving as the Union and the Central Pacific, the Kansas Pacific was not as lucky as its competitors; for when the line had been built to a distance of 393 miles, Congress suddenly shut down on any further subsidy. However, the road was last year, by private enterprise, pushed out some miles further, and it now abuts at Sheridan, 406 miles west of the Missouri River. From Sheridan preparations are under way to extend the line 225 miles to its natural terminus at Denver, whence it will connect with the Union Pacific, by the "Denver Pacific Railroad," now actively under construction and to be finished this year.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND GRANTS.

Government was liberal in its grants of public land to the builders of the Kansas Pacific Road; and it is mainly to this circumstance that the already-mentioned astonishing progress of the State of Kansas is attributable. The concession, as is well known, was of the alternate section within twenty miles of the road on each side. This gave the Company above six million acres of land lying between Kansas City and Denver. It is worthy of remark, in passing, that this provision on the part of the Government (by which the railroad receives only the alternate or "odd-numbered" section) is regarded by the people here as an exceedingly wise one, for it completely balks the speculators who would, otherwise, absorb large tracts of land to hold for a rise. At the same time, parties buying lands in bulk from the railroad company and settling them with actual settlers, are enabled to obtain, under the Homestead law, the adjoining ("even-numbered") sections from Government.

ACTION OF THE RAILWAY CORPORATION—LAND SALES.

To people the wilderness through which the road runs was, of course, the first care of the corporation, and to this end judicious measures were taken. The Company has been selling and is going to sell, at very low prices, farms to actual settlers.

In a general way, then, I may state that the Kansas Pacific Road has this year sold upwards of 275,000 acres. With unimportant exceptions these sales have been made to actual settlers, as, indeed, is sufficiently evinced by the fact that the purchases have been from 80 to 320 acres each, and that the sales have been made to over 2,000 different individuals. The price has varied from \$2 to \$6 per acre. The gross receipts of the Kansas Pacific Company from these land sales have reached the large aggregate of above \$600,000, which would make the price per acre something less than \$3. These sales are increasing in a wonderful ratio, while the perfect satisfaction which emigrants have found in the climate, soil and rich agricultural rewards of Kansas forms a powerful attraction with those who hear from their old neighbors such good accounts. Nor is this movement confined to our own countrymen; for, owing to the systematic organization of the National Land Company, which works in concert with the Kansas Pacific Road, very large sales of land have of late been made to English, German and Swedish colonists. Here, for instance, are two or three illustrations. They are samples from among many.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN COLONIES.

1. A single English colony, a few weeks ago, bought 30,000 acres of land here. The tract is to be divided among no less than twelve hundred different families, the families of well-to-do English farmers and artisans. I saw a score of these families, who have already arrived. They bring with them the means to stock their farms, and build themselves houses, and they have already bought mowing machines, feed for their cattle, &c. 2. A German colony has recently bought some 24,000 acres north of Junction City, (130 miles west of the Missouri,) upon which one hundred and twenty families are to be established. 3. A Swedish colony, a year ago, bought 15,000 acres south of Salina. This colony has already sent out over two hundred families."

The rates of freight from New York westward are now as follows:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Fifth class.
St. Louis.....	\$1 60	\$1 30	98	86	65
Louisville.....	1 45	1 18	90	80	65
Milwaukee.....	1 25	1 00	75	65	50
Chicago.....	1 55	1 00	75	65	50
Cincinnati.....	1 18	95	70	62	48
Indianapolis.....	1 22	98	74	64	50
Columbus.....	1 03	82	61	52	42
Toledo.....	1 00	80	60	52	40
Cleveland.....	80	67	51	42	34
Buffalo.....	60	50	40	20	25
Detroit.....	90	72	54	47	37

—Western R. R. Gazette.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE will be made this week by Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro., (now of No. 6 Pine Street) at two of the most delightful places in New Jersey—at Morristown, on Tuesday, and at Orange, on Thursday. There are probably no two locations anywhere in the vicinity of New York better known for delightful country residences than these. A very great attraction in both places is the society, which is exceptionally good, and renders these two towns in New Jersey very pleasant places for homes throughout the whole year.

Morristown is thirty miles from New York, and the property offered comprises about 84 acres of land, beautifully located on a southeastern slope, with a very fine view, including Pocahontas Lake, in the foreground. It has been handsomely laid out with well graded streets, and is in fine condition.

The property to be sold at Orange, on Thursday, comprises the magnificent estate of Mr. A. P. Pillot, about 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, and in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of Dr. Marcy, General McClellan, George Hecker, Francis Tomes, and many other New York gentlemen.

The property is to be sold absolutely, and has been divided into beautiful villa sites of from one to five acres.

Full details in regard to both these sales will be found in the advertisement of the Messrs. Mellick, on page 4.

—We take pleasure in calling the attention of capitalists who desire to engage in the manufacture of a popular and staple article, to the advertisement of Messrs. McAlister & Co., in another column. Corn Shellers are required by every farmer, and the fact that this one took the premium at the Maryland Institute, where brought in competition with others claiming precedence in the country, is very strong, if not conclusive, evidence of its superiority. There are very few businesses more permanently lucrative and satisfactory in their results than the manufacture of agricultural implements.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD compares with that of the Illinois Central Railroad as follows:

	Miles in operation.	Locomotives.	Passenger cars.	Earnings May 1 to Oct. 31.	Ratio of operating expenses.	Land un sold, acres.
Ill. Central..	708	170	96	\$3,763,136 (cur'y)	64	526,000
Gen. Pacific.	690	172	101	{ 2,812,705 (gold) or 3,656,516 (cur'y) }	55	7,200,000

Thus, it will be seen the results of the Central Pacific, attained during the first year of its operation, are equally gratifying with those of the Illinois Central Railroad, after twelve years. Their respective obligations are quoted to-day:

Illinois Central 7 per cent currency Construction Bonds	119
Central Pacific 6 per cent, gold, 1st mortgage bonds.....	93½

The two causes, which, in great part, have given the high standing to the securities of the Illinois Central Company, on both sides of the Atlantic—large surplus earnings, with the proceeds of land sales, which together have been invested in their own bonds—are the same which must hereafter give great prominence to those of the CENTRAL PACIFIC. The honorable and judicious management of the Central Pacific Company, together with the great value of their property, entitle their securities to the fullest confidence.

We are prepared to buy and sell the Securities of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at the current market rates.

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

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividend has been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
Banks			
American Exchange.....	4	Nov. 1.	Oct. 19.
Nat. Mechanics Bkg. Ass.....	5	Nov. 1.	Oct. 19.
National City.....	8	Nov. 1.	—
Pacific.....	4ex	Nov. 1.	—
Union National.....	5	Nov. 1.	Oct. 19.
Miscellaneous.			
Columbia Oil.....	5	Oct. 18.	—
Clinton.....	1	Oct. 20.	Oct. 18.
Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron.....	5	Nov. 15.	Nov. 1.
Rutland Marble.....	2½	Nov. 1.	Oct. 28.
Railroad.			
D. D. E. B'dway & Battery...	2½	Nov. 1.	Oct. 20
Cin., Ham. & Dayton.....	5s.	Oct. 27.	—

FRIDAY EVENING, October 23.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There has been little change in money movements, the general course of the market having been steady

and easy. For the first half of the week some considerable remittances of currency were made to the South, principally to New Orleans; but yesterday and to-day these shipments have ceased. Within the week several lots of currency have been received from St. Louis, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$500,000; some remittances have also been received from New England and from Philadelphia. The operations of the Sub-Treasury have been in favor of the market, its disbursements in the purchase of bonds having been \$3,500,000, while its receipts on sales of coin have been only \$2,600,000. Upon the whole, therefore, the course of currency movements has not been unfavorable to ease. The banks, however, appear to anticipate an outflow of money for moving the pork and cotton crops, and hold themselves in readiness to meet it. The remittances to other sections would be upon a much larger scale, were it possible to send out small notes; the lower denominations of currency, however, remain very scarce, and as the notes of denominations over \$100 are of little use for crop purposes, money remains here. It is estimated that the banks have orders on their books for \$5,000,000 of small currency which they cannot execute. The Treasury has thus far issued only \$42,000 of small notes of the \$2 denomination, and no important amount is expected to be ready before the beginning of November; after which period the wants of the South are not likely to be important, although considerable amounts may have to go to Ohio, in connection with the forwarding of the hog crop.

In discounts there has been a fair movement, though perhaps less has been done than last week. The banks have lately increased their line in merchandise paper, and are now disposed to hold themselves prepared for taking more produce bills. Prime paper is current at 9@12 per cent.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The bond market remains dull though, perhaps, rather more active than last week. The market having stood the test of a severe depression in financial affairs generally, the dealers appear to have recovered confidence in the present range of values, and have bought rather more freely this week. The savings banks and other financial institutions have also been moderate buyers of bonds, after having been out of the market for some time. The Government has bought \$3,000,000 of bonds during the week. The foreign bankers have not been buyers to any important extent; which is somewhat singular considering that advices from Europe indicate a probability that bonds may be wanted for the reinvestment of coupons, and that this probability is strengthened by a rise in gold of nearly two points. Prices, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, compare closely with those of last Friday.

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

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	121 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup.....	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	121
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	120 1/2	120	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	121 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	120
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, July cpn	119 1/2	119 1/2	118	118	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, ".....	119 1/2	119	109 1/2	118	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Pacific Sixes.....	103 1/2	107 1/2	.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

Purchases of bonds by the Government during the past week have been, on Wednesday, \$2,000,000; the total offered being \$8,271,000; on Thursday, \$1,000,000, the total offerings amounting to \$5,034,000. The bonds purchased were as follows:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.		Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.
5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$50,000	.....	5-20's of '65, new, r.	\$30,000	.....
" 1862, cou.....	.....	.....	" '65, new, cou	166,000	1,000,000
" 1864, reg.....	123,000	.....	" '67, reg.....	160,000	.....
" 1864, cou.....	.....	.....	" '67, cou.....	1,451,000	.....
" 1865, reg.....	.....	.....	" '68, reg.....	20,000	.....
" 1865, cou.....	.....	.....	" '68, cou.....	.....	.....

Total Bonds now held by the Treasury, \$60,844,000, as follows:

	Amount		Amount
5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$6,668,700	5-20's of 1865, new, reg.....	\$3,578,200
" 1862, cou.....	56,500	" 1865, new, cou.....	16,210,850
" 1864, reg.....	3,290,000	" 1867, reg.....	3,076,150
" 1864, cou.....	5,116,900	" 1867, cou.....	16,816,500
" 1865, reg.....	2,586,000	" 1868, reg.....	327,000
" 1865, cou.....	1,505,200	" 1868, cou.....	1,596,000

STATE BONDS.—This class of securities has been without important feature. The leading issues were Tennessees, and the North Carolinas. Of these latter the "special tax" bonds were weak, and declined from 46 to 39 1/2, though the cause is not apparent. Early in the week, the Tennessees were weak, but advanced later, on the strong position against repudiation taken by the Legislature of that State. Southern securities were quiet and firm.

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

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.		Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.
Tennessee Sixes, x c.....	61 1/2	62	Louisiana Sixes.....	68	67
Tennessee Sixes, new.....	55	53 1/2	Louisiana Sixes, levee.....	64	64 1/2
North Carolina Sixes, old.....	47	47 1/2	Louisiana Eights, levee.....	83	81 1/2
North Carolina Sixes, x c.....	41 1/2	38	Alabama Eights.....	92	91 1/2
North Carolina special tax.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	Georgia Sevens.....	91	91
Virginia Sixes, old.....	50	50	Missour Sixes.....	86 1/2	87 1/2
Virginia Sixes, new.....	52	52 1/2	South Carolina Sixes, n'w.....	65 1/2	67

RAILROAD MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—In the Stock market there has been a good deal of speculative activity, and mainly in the direction of higher prices. The effects of the late panic are disappearing, and confidence is steadily returning. With the uncertainty as to the money market preserving a moderate ease, through the next four weeks, there is, however, no disposition to press any extreme advance; and yet, with the present unfavorably low range of prices, operations for a decline are undertaken with some caution.

The chief feature of the market has been the Vanderbilt Stocks. The expectation of an early consummation of the arrangements for consolidating New York Central and Hudson River has caused a general advance in the stocks under Mr. Vanderbilt's control, New York Central having sold up to 194, Hudson River to 175, and Harlem to 149 1/2. The advance in these Shares has produced a more buoyant feeling in the market generally. Lake Shore also has been quite firm, advancing from 89 1/2 to 94 1/2. Pacific Mail has advanced from 56 1/2 to 62 1/2, owing to the Company having made arrangements with the Panama Railroad Company for pro-rating on passenger and freight traffic, on terms which will enable the steamers to compete better with the clipper ships taking the Cape route and with the Pacific Railroad. Erie has been weak, owing to the strikes in the Company's workshops; the price touched 29. The following have been highest and lowest prices for stocks during the week:

The following have been the highest and lowest prices for stocks during the week:

	Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest
Harlem.....	149 1/2	130 1/2	Ohio & Mississipp.....	27 1/2	26 1/2
Hudson River.....	175	162	Northwestern.....	73 1/2	71 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	62 1/2	56 1/2	do preferred.....	85	83 1/2
New York Central.....	194	177	Rock Island.....	108 1/2	105
Erie.....	32 1/2	29	Fort Wayne.....	85 1/2	84
Reading.....	97 1/2	95	St. Paul.....	70 1/2	65
Michigan Southern.....	94 1/2	89 1/2	do preferred.....	82 1/2	79 1/2

At the close, there are indications of an effort, by a few prominent operators, to influence the market in favor of lower prices, and the market closes weak.

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

	Sept 10.	Sept 17.	Sept 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.
Cumberland Coal.....	31	31	30	.....	.....	26 1/2	27 1/2
Quicksilver.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	12	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
Canton Co.....	.....	56	52 1/2	52	.....	50	52 1/2
Mariposa pref.....	12 1/2	15 1/2	17	16	16	16 1/2	16 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	78	66 1/2	72	61 1/2	68 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2
New York Central.....	204 1/2	197	182 1/2	172 1/2	175 1/2	177	187 1/2
Erie.....	37	38 1/2	35	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2
Hudson River.....	183 1/2	178 1/2	164	159	158	155 1/2	171 1/2
Reading.....	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	96	94 1/2	.....
Mich. Southern.....	101 1/2	95 1/2	92	82 1/2	85 1/2	90 1/2	93 1/2
Michigan Central.....	.....	127	130	120	.....	124	122 1/2
Clev. and Pittso.....	111 1/2	105 1/2	101	89 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	100
Northwestern.....	80 1/2	74	72	60 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71
do preferred.....	89 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Rock Island.....	111 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
Fort Wayne.....	87	88	87	82 1/2	85	85 1/2	85
Illinois Central.....	.....	137	139	131	133 1/2	134	135
Ohio & Miss.....	31 1/2	31	28 1/2	27	28 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2
Milw & St. Paul.....	76 1/2	72	71 1/2	67	68	67 1/2	69 1/2
do " pri.....	85	82	82 1/2	80	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Tol., Wab. & W'n.....	73 1/2	77	70	55	59 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2

THE GOLD MARKET.—For the first half of the week the transactions in gold were confined almost exclusively to the legitimate business connected with the foreign exchange and customs duties, and the price remained steady at 130@130 1/2. Within the last two days there has, however, been some buying on speculative account—the first symptoms since the panic of the 24th ult. of a revival of speculative transactions. These purchases appear to have been based upon an idea that gold was unnaturally low at 130; and the buying on this account induced further purchases by parties who have been "short" since the culmination of the wild speculations of last month. From these causes the price to-day advanced to 131 1/2, but again fell back to 131 1/2 at the close. The market has been supplied with sales of \$2,000,000 of gold by the Treasury; the customs demand has been moderate, and the shipments of specie nominal.

The Gold Room is still conducting its business ex-clearing, and among the more conservative dealers there is a strong feeling in favor of permanently dispensing with clearing arrangements. An effort to introduce into the Stock Exchange a department for the transaction of business in gold, was rejected by the Board as inexpedient at present.

	Quotations.				Total clearings.	Balances	
	Open-Ing.	Low-est.	High-est.	Clos-Ing.		Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Oct. 16.....	130	130	130 1/2	130 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Monday, " 18.....	130 1/2	130	130 1/2	130	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday, " 19.....	130	130	130 1/2	130 1/2	.....	.....	.....

Table showing daily exchange rates for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with columns for various rates and percentages.

General movement of coin and bullion at New York, for the two weeks ending October 16 :

Table detailing the general movement of coin and bullion, including specie in banks, treasure received, imports, and exports.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Has showed a steady hardening tendency owing to a gain in the demand from importers...

Table showing foreign exchange rates for London, Paris, Antwerp, and other locations, with columns for dates and rates.

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

Large table showing transactions at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, including receipts and payments in gold and currency.

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 16, 1869 :

Extensive table showing the condition of New York City banks, listing capital, loans, deposits, and other financial metrics for various banks.

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

Table showing deviations from previous week for loans, specie, circulation, deposits, and legal tenders.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including loans, specie, circulation, deposits, legal tenders, and aggregate clearings.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Oct. 18, 1869.

Table showing the statement of Boston National Banks, listing capital, loans, specie, L.T. notes, deposits, and circulation for various banks.

* Not received. Same as last week.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Table showing deviations from last week's returns for capital, loans, specie, legal tender notes, deposits, and circulation.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, October 18, 1869 :

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia banks, listing capital, loans, specie, L. Tend. Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Table showing deviations from last week's returns for capital, loans, specie, legal tenders, deposits, and circulation.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 22, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for 'STOCKS AND SECURITIES', 'SATUR.', 'MON.', 'TUES.', 'WED.', 'THURS.', 'FRI.', 'WEEK'S SALES', and 'No.'. It lists various financial instruments including National, State, and Municipal bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Bonds, with their respective prices and sales figures.

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.
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.

WEEKLY RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR THE LATEST WEEK REPORTED.

Table with columns: Road, Week, 1869, 1868, Inc., Dec. Lists earnings for Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, etc.

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—The earnings of this road for the years ending August 31, 1868 and 1869, were as follows:

Table showing earnings and expenses for Hartford and New Haven Railroad for 1868 and 1869, including items like passengers, freight, expenses, and net earnings.

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868-9 show an increase of \$114,347 81, with an increase in expenses of \$58,443 47—making the increase in net earnings, \$60,904 34.

BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31. Table listing assets and liabilities including Capital stock, Bonds, Contingent fund, Profit and loss, Dividends unpaid, Debts due by the Co., and various real estate and equipment items.

At the meeting of stockholders it was resolved to accept the legislative permission to issue \$3,000,000 new stock.

TESTS OF STEEL RAILS.—The circular of Messrs. John A. Griswold & Co., of Troy, New York, thus describes their method of testing steel rails:

1st. A testing ingot from each five-ton ladleful of liquid steel is hammered into a bar and tested for malleability and hardness, and especially for toughness, by bending it double cold. In case any test bar falls below the standard established as suitable for rails, all the ingots cast from that ladleful of steel are laid aside for other uses.

2d. All the ingots, and each rail rolled from them, are stamped with the number of the charge or ladleful. A piece is cut from one rail in each charge, and tested by placing it on iron supports a foot apart, and dropping a weight of five tons upon the middle of it from a height proportioned to the pattern of rail.

In case a test rail does not stand the blow deemed proper and agreed upon, the whole of the rails made from that charge or ladleful of steel are marked No. 2, and sold for use in sidings, where their possible breaking would do no great harm, and where their greater hardness and resistance to wear would be specially valuable.

We further invite railway companies to send inspectors to our works to witness the tests mentioned, and other tests and inspections agreed upon.

MEMPHIS, October 7.—The Board of Aldermen this afternoon accepted the offer by J. E. Tainter, of New York, of \$100,000 cash for 520 shares of the Little Rock Railroad stock, provided that said parties can give sufficient guarantee to a committee, consisting of Major Leftwich, R. C. Brinckley, and F. H. Cassel, that the road will be completed within nine months, and that it shall never be run contrary to the interests of Memphis.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table showing monthly earnings for various railroads including 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, and Toledo, W. b. & Western.

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 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Asked), and a second set of the same columns. The table lists various railroad and canal bonds with their respective terms and prices.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Askd), and COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Askd). The table is divided into sections for Railroads, Street Passenger R.R., Canal, and Miscellaneous.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

Table of Southern Securities including State Securities (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, etc.), City Securities (Alexandria, Augusta, etc.), Railroad Securities (Montgomery, Georgia RR, etc.), and Savannah, Albany & Gulf bonds.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Table of Insurance Stock List with columns for Capital, Net assets, Dividends (Periods, '66, '67, '68), and Last paid. Includes companies like Adriatic, Aetna, American Exch'e, etc.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices. Includes Bennehoff, Bliven Oil, Blood Farm, etc.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices. Includes Black Hawk, Benton, Bullion Consolidated, etc.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Copper Mining Stock List with columns for Companies, Bid, and Ask prices. Includes Albany & Boston, Allouez, Bay State, etc.

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

Imports of Leading Articles.

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

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	538	10,965	8,695	Cutlery	113	3,515	2,947
Earthenware	139	50,412	42,372	Hardware	132	4,285	4,633
Glass	33	405,278	287,430	Iron, &c bars	6,773	805,887	607,930
Glassware	109	15,543	21,550	Lead, pigs	1,978	439,359	342,365
Glass plate	152	7,536	5,805	Spelter, lbs.	4,198	9,203,124	5,135,985
Buttons	82	4,978	6,059	Steel	4,198	135,424	218,311
Coal, tons	804	107,072	107,071	Tin, boxes	12,632	998,586	733,820
Cocoa, bags	94	16,959	17,100	Tin slabs, lbs.	89,805	3,313,509	3,764,693
Coffee, bags	8,169	860,038	889,615	Rags	98	86,600	42,489
Cotton bales	2,222	2,222	820	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.	3,129	345,958	373,706
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	14,544	690,767	462,512
Bark, Peruvian	1,117	18,221	10,666	Tea	14,804	803,385	686,555
Blea powders	2,093	17,822	6,204	Tobacco	1,040	32,006	28,945
Brimstone, tons	22	5,638	4,908	Waste	101	2,036	981
Cochineal	22	1,664	1,531	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	33,515	14,972	505	Champagne, bks	2,206	95,251	72,365
Gambier	608	608	505	Wines	657	160,480	65,605
Gums, crude	104	2,602	2,599	Wool, bales	219	43,236	23,584
Gun, Arabic	78	5,032	3,815	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo	7	9,022	11,255	Cigars	\$11,275	\$669,331	\$491,859
Madder	237	529	529	Corks	1,204	119,390	165,676
Oils, essence	2	44,244	\$9,390	Fancy goods	54,738	1,635,153	1,116,930
Oil, Olive	20	664	824	Fish	14,243	593,147	372,966
Opium	1,840	74,328	107,392	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	2,210	31,056	36,482	Lemons	2,578	439,179	386,934
Soda, sal.	443	32,818	52,551	Oranges	326	690,205	527,764
Soda, ash	19	1,639	1,484	Nuts	3,913	556,983	558,737
Flax	120	5,134	4,982	Raisins	635	670,612	1,073,094
Furs	42	5,320	9,414	Hides undressed	116,061	3,490,363	5,482,079
Gunny cloth	81	7,487	5,912	Rice	241,936	783,269	783,269
Hair	4,502	98,779	115,163	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales	39	1,290	1,043	Cassia	177,950	90,728	90,728
Hides, &c—	256	13,300	7,176	Ginger	714	39,185	28,290
Bristles	846	32,401	24,082	Pepper	22,344	191,577	191,577
Hides, dressed	545	2,532	1,906	Saltpetre	11,771	176,758	11,630
India rubber	43	1,090	1,970	Woods—			
Ivory	17	915	99	Cork	520	155,380	113,042
Jewelry, &c—	20,112	536,929	384,535	Fustic	233	65,685	205,455
Jewelry	651	153,393	169,925	Logwood	463,740	205,455	78,320
Watches				Mahogany	84,292		
Linseed							
Molasses							

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 22, 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. 22. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 82,395 bales, (against 67,995 bales last week, 60,022 bales the previous week, and 56,386 bales three weeks since, making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date 356,784 bales, against 250,728 bales for the same period in 1868, being an increase this season over last season of 106,056 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—	1869.	1868.	Received this week at—	1869.	1868.
New Orleans	28,719	21,508	Florida	237	287
Mobile	7,436	6,630	North Carolina	2,342	1,466
Charleston	9,496	5,170	Virginia	11,715	4,292
Savannah	15,616	9,969	Total receipts	82,395	55,764
Texas	4,591	3,816	Increase this year	26,632	
Tennessee, &c	2,242	634			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 35,861 bales, of which 23,261 bales were to Great Britain and 12,600 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports as made up this evening, are now 160,580 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending	Exported to—		Total	Same week	Stock	
	G't Britain.	Contin't.			1869.	1868.
Oct. 22.						
New Orleans	7,722	9,023	16,745	3,225	68,534	63,535
Mobile	970	—	970	4,621	19,533	25,233
Charleston	—	—	—	—	9,310	6,398
Savannah	3,138	—	3,138	—	26,431	19,445
Texas	—	—	—	1,226	11,593	9,264
New York	11,301	2,547	13,848	6,614	18,000	22,260
Other ports	130	1,030	1,160	—	7,329	6,500
Total	23,261	12,600	35,861	15,683	160,580	152,635

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 20,175 bales, while the stocks to-night are 7,945 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		
New Orleans	88,672	90,479	9,446	15,805	1,015	26,266	13,667
Mobile	34,231	26,198	7,383	1,359	—	8,742	3,673
Charleston	34,751	17,479	1,329	—	260	1,589	26,289
Savannah	70,750	34,755	4,110	1,029	—	5,139	45,001
Texas	13,931	10,979	—	—	—	—	5,779
New York	1,960	2,582	27,653	3,716	6,341	37,710	—
Florida	1,503	1,651	—	—	—	—	817
North Carolina	10,744	4,385	—	—	—	—	9,044
Virginia	32,541	10,280	—	—	—	—	32,212
Other ports	1,993	838	518	—	1,035	1,553	—
Total this year	290,379	—	50,439	21,969	8,651	80,999	136,482
Total last year	—	199,626	31,833	14,235	1,633	47,721	84,983

The market the past week has not varied materially until towards the close. Early in the week there was a little more firmness and a slight upward turn in prices, due, in a great measure to the public advices by cable indicating an improvement at Liverpool. Private telegrams, however, reported lower rates, and the disagreement between the public and private dispatches prevented any active movement, although, under the influence of these public advices and of the small stock on hand ready for immediate delivery, prices were, as stated above, slightly better, with a fair inquiry for export and home consumption. An advance on all grades below middling of $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c took place on Saturday, ordinary closing at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c, good ordinary at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c, low middling at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c, and middling at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. Monday there was no change in prices, but on Tuesday all descriptions, except good ordinary, were $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Wednesday, it becoming known that there was an error in these public Liverpool quotations, and freights being very high, the market was less firm and a shade lower. Thursday the public cable quotation suddenly fell to 12d, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ d, and the same rate was reported to-day; and in sympathy with these reduced figures, and under the influence of large receipts and favorable crop accounts, our own market was lower and heavy, and so closes to night at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c for middling uplands, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ c for low middling. For future delivery there has been a fair business at about the figures current last week, but the close is less firm. The total sales of this description reach 7,250 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling, except as hereafter noted,) of which 1,550 bales were for October, 300 bales at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c, 100 at $25\frac{3}{4}$ c, 950 at 26 c, 200 at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c; 1,650 bales for November, 50 at $25\frac{3}{4}$ c, 450 on private terms, 50 at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c, 700 at $25\frac{3}{4}$ c, 350 at $25\frac{3}{4}$ c, 50 to November 10th on private terms; 2,050 bales for December, 200 average middling at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c, 250 on private terms, 100 at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1,100 at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c, 400 at $25\frac{3}{4}$ c; 500 bales for January, 100 at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c, 200 at $25\frac{3}{4}$ c, 200 at 26 c; 100 bales for February at 26 c; also 200 bales for present delivery, free on board at Mobile, on private terms; 100 bales to November 10th, free on board at New Orleans, on private terms; 100 bales do at Charleston at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 100 bales do do at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c; 400 bales do for December at New Orleans on private terms; 400 bales same at 25 c, and 400 bales same month at Savannah at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 16,934 bales (including 1,980 bales to arrive), of which 5,817 bales were taken by spinners, 1,578 bales on speculation, 7,538 bales for export, 2,001 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	25 @	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Good Ordinary	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Low Middling	25 $\frac{3}{4}$ @	26 @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Middling	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @

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	2,738	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Monday	2,745	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Tuesday	3,689	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Wednesday	3,058	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Thursday	2,163	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Friday	2,341	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @

RECEIPTS AND THE CROP.—All the reports with regard to the crop this week continue favorable. Picking is progressing very rapidly and the cotton is being secured in good condition. The cold and frost which has been experienced in this vicinity, and likewise in the West, during the past week, does not appear to have reached the cotton growing sections; and they have also been wonderfully exempt from severe storms ever since the ingathering of the crop began. This is particularly satisfactory, as the condition of the plant is such now, that more injury would be done by rain and wind than by frost even. Receipts are coming forward very rapidly notwithstanding the low state of the Southern rivers. We see it stated in some quarters that there is a disposition among the planters to hold back the crop on account of the fall in prices.

This is undoubtedly a mistake; there is no evidence whatever of any such disposition. On the contrary, there would appear to be an effort making to market a fair portion of the crop as early as possible.

INDIA COTTON AND THE SUEZ CANAL.—Our mail advices this week from India, under date of September 14th, continue favorable. The plant in most districts is reported as looking strong and healthy, though in some of the low lying lands it is stated that there are evidences of slight damage from excessive moisture. We have been at considerable pains to learn the general opinion at Bombay as to the possible extent of the yield of East India Cotton the coming season. Of course it is far too early to form any idea of what is to be the actual result, and the opinions we have received have tended only to indicate what is the possible extent of the crop in case all things continue favorable to the end of the season. The highest estimate received is about 400,000 bales in excess of the past year (or say an export from India of about 2,000,000 bales), while the lowest estimates show an excess a little under 300,000 bales. These figures furnish, we think, a fair indication of the present average opinion at that point as to the possibilities of the crop—the majority inclining to the higher estimate. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the probable shipments through the Suez Canal. The extent of the crop movement in that direction must, we think, depend largely upon prices for the raw material, on account of the excessive charges for tolls, &c. At all events, sailing vessels will, we think, hardly find it profitable to attempt the passage under any circumstances, as it would be necessary usually for them to be towed through the entire length of the Red Sea and the Canal.

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.	434,000	408,000	678,000
Stock in London.....	56,440	89,038	118,343
Stock in Havre.....	78,530	50,429	80,144
Stock in U. S. ports.....	160,580	152,728	109,619
Stock in inland towns.....	25,548	31,864	23,637
Afloat for Great Britain.....	342,000	458,000	227,000
Afloat for Havre.....	58,920	63,089	83,254
Total.....	1,156,018	1,253,148	1,370,197

These figures indicate a deficit in the cotton in sight to-night of 97,130 bales compared with the same date of 1868, and of 114,179 bales, compared with 1867.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase from last week, the total reaching 11,433 bales, against 7,921 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. 22.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.		
Liverpool.....	5,241	5,043	7,127	7,876	27,548	11,943
Other British Ports.....	55	50	....	....	105	25
Total to Gt. Britain.	5,296	5,093	7,127	7,876	27,653	11,974
Havre.....	559	461	....	890	3,713	2,191
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Total French.....	559	461	....	893	3,716	2,191
Bremen and Hanover.....	703	614	794	1,051	3,163	450
Hamburg.....	....	966	....	2,113	8,179	675
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to N. Europe.	703	1,580	794	3,164	6,341	1,125
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c	....	....	....	....	....	328
All others.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Spain, etc.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total.....	6,558	7,134	7,921	11,433	37,710	15,618

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.....	2,558	11,134	....	1,319	15	15	....	20
Texas.....	....	4,645	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	4,421	38,553	....	....	340	2,902	471	3,707
Mobile.....	....	2,252	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	....	817	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	6,737	25,494	70	70	323	1,594	483	2,134
North Carolina.....	2,169	7,841	....	7	10	12	159	507
Virginia.....	4,927	13,979	1,218	2,517	....	....	1,330	4,493
North'n Ports.....	101	760	1,517	6,022	....	....	41	53
Tennessee, &c.....	1,299	1,931	472	599	109	458	362	1,194
Foreign.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Total this year	22,232	107,506	3,277	10,534	797	4,981	2,846	12,114
Total last year.	19,750	77,955	4,598	9,862	443	2,310	2,651	5,558

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 36,826 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 China, 405....	Manhatt n, 2,120
.... Tarifa, 872. Donati, 1,178....	England, 1,992.... C ty of Wash-
ington, 1,217....	Robina, 92.....
To Havre, per steamer Lafayette, 390.....	390
To Marseilles, per brig Julia Kelly, 3.....	3
To Bremen, per steamer Main, 1,051.....	1,051
To Hamburg, per steamers Harmonia, 1,009.....	Silesia, 1,104.....
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Pauline David, 1,441....	Helen
Clinton, 2,825....	Sedburg, 1,235....
To Havre, per ships Wild Hunter, 259....	Ass m Valley, 3,498....
per barks Harriet F. Hussey, 1,884....	Sea Gem, 1,807....
To Barcelona, per bark Prosperidad, 805.....	805
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Lady Havelock, 2,353.....	2,353
To Havre, per ship Fleetwing, 1,359.....	1,359
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Annie Torrey, 2,462 Upland and	47 Sea Island.....
To Barcelona, per brig Bella Dolores, 260 Upland.....	260
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per steamer Zoe, 1,810 Uplands....	per bark
Kentville, 2,300 Uplands.....	4,110
To Havre, per schooner Maggie E. Gray, 1,029 Uplands.....	1,029
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per ship Assage, 9.....	9

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week bales. 36,826

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Mar-	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Barcelona.	Total.
New York.....	7,876	390	3	1,051	2,113	....	11,433
New Orleans.....	5,511	7,443	....	....	....	805	13,714
Mobile.....	2,353	1,359	....	....	....	....	3,712
Charleston.....	2,509	....	....	....	....	260	2,769
Savannah.....	4,110	1,029	....	....	....	....	5,139
Boston.....	9	....	....	....	....	....	9
Total..	22,268	10,226	3	1,051	2,113	1,065	36,622

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 130 and 131½, and the close to-night was 131½. Foreign Exchange closed fairly active with a restricted supply of bills. The closing rates were as follows: 109½@109¾ for prime bankers 60 days, 109¾@110 for prime bankers 3 days, and 108½@108¾ for London prime commercial. Freights closed at ¼@½d by steam and ½d by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL—

LIVERPOOL, October 22—4:30 P. M.—The market opened quiet this morning and closed dull with sales footing up 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 92,000 bales, of which 17,000 were taken for export, and 21,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 434,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 8,000 are American. The stock afloat is estimated at 342,000 bales, of which 83,000 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. 22.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 1.
Total sales.....	92,000	56,000	65,000	63,000
Sales for export.....	17,000	8,000	10,000	13,000
Sales on speculation.....	21,000	8,000	10,000	13,000
Total stock.....	434,000	425,000	459,000	442,000
Stock of American.....	35,000	42,000	46,000	56,000
Total afloat.....	342,000	386,000	340,000	392,000
American afloat.....	33,000	20,000	12,000	8,000

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull. The following table will show the daily closing public prices for the week. Private dispatches, however, have quoted cotton lower through the week except the last two days:

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

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of October 9, states:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—American cotton has been in good demand this week, and prices have risen ¼ to ½c per lb. Brazilian and Egyptian cotton shows but little variation in price; but East Indian produce, although in good demand, has fallen about ¼d per lb. The total sales of the week amount to 64,790 bales, of which 10,270 bales are on speculation, 10,410 bales are declared for export, leaving 44,110 bales to the trade.

The transactions “to arrive” continue large, and have been at advanced rates, which are barely maintained at the close. The latest quotations are: American basis of Middling, from Savannah, ship named 11½d; Any Port, November-December shipment, 11½d, 11½d; Pern am fair, per steamer, 12½d; Paraiba, fair, ship named 11½d; Maranham fair, ship named 12½d; Broach, fair new Merchants, June sailing, 9½d; Dhollerah, fair new Merchants, June sailing, 9½d; Oomrawuttee, fair new Merchants, June sailing, 9½d; Western Madras, fair new merchants, July and August sailing 8 13-16 per lb.

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

Description.	—Ord. & Mid—		—Fair &—		—G'd &—		—Same date 1868—	
	Ord.	Mid.	g'd fair	fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.	Good.
Sea Island.....	20	23	25	27	30	24	26	30
Stained.....	9	12	13	14	16	12	13	17
	Ord. G. Ord. L. Mid.		Mid.					
Upland.....	10½	11½	12	12½	..	10½	11½	..
Mobile.....	10½	11½	12	12½	..	10½	11½	..
New Orleans.....	11	11½	12½	12½	..	10½	12	..
Texas.....	11	11½	12½	12½	..	10½	12	..

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.	15d.	10½d.	12½d.	12½d.
Upland... 15	8½	10½	12½	Egyptian 12	6½	8½	9½	
Mobile... 15	8½	10½	12½	Broach... 9½	5	7	8½	
Orleans... 15½	8½	10½	12½	Dhollerah 9½	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 427,100	459,250
“ London.....	82,767	56,440
American cotton afloat.....	11,000	12,000
Indian.....	526,914	373,147
Total.....	1,047,781	905,837

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 22, 1869.

The total exports of crude Tobacco for the past two weeks from all the ports reach 7,824 hhds., 1,112 cases and 4,594 bales. Of these exports 3,224 hhds., 743 cases and 3,851 bales were from New York; 3,743 hhds., 277 cases and 563 bales from Baltimore; 120 hhds., 2 cases and 180 bales from Boston; 737 hhds. from New Orleans, and 90 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds was as follows: To Bremen, 1,164 and 120 stems; to Havre, 1,219; to Liverpool, 795; to London, 134; to Dieppe, 1,024; to Genoa, 1,040; to Leghorn, 1,000, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 217,419 lbs., of which 111,475 lbs. were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Hhds. Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
New York	3,224	743	3,851	...	27	...	197,419
Baltimore	3,743	277	563	...	93	...	20,000
Boston	120	2	180	...	8	152	...
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans	737	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Francisco	...	90	...	...	...	4	...
Total	7,824	1,112	4,594	8	120	156	217,419
Total last week	3,268	1,955	445	...	...	165	114,551
Total previous week	2,476	271	157	250	169	161	80,793

The market for Tobacco the past week has been dull and prices drooping.

Kentucky Leaf has been more freely offered on sale, and though no general decline can be reported, buyers have in some cases been able to obtain some concession. The low gold and high freights prevent exporters entering the market, and the sales for the week have been limited to about 400 hhds, of which fully three-fourths are to the home trade, at 7 3/4c@12c for Common and Medium grades.

Seed Leaf has also been very dull, and prices for the most part drooping. We have only to notice sales of 72 cases State, low grade, at 12 1/2c; 35 cases Pennsylvania, private terms; 192 cases Ohio, 14c@45c for binders' and choice wrappers.

Spanish Tobacco has been but moderately active. Sales, 350 bales Havana, part at a private gold price in bond for export, and the remainder at 97c@\$1 07, currency, duty paid; also, 75 bales Yara, private terms.

Manufactured Tobacco is fairly active and steady.

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Stems.	Man'd lbs.
Liverpool	293	...	...	...	111,475
London	84	...	...	...	15,879
Londonderry	173	...	...	...	...
Glasgow	8	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	32	22	2,421	...	11,557
Bremen	275	459	1,197	27	...
Marseilles	14	...	...	...	12,215
Leghorn	1,000	...	...	...	...
Genoa	1,010	...	...	...	7,130
Gibraltar	71	124	...	...	...
Palermo	22	...	...	...	...
Malta	29	...	...	...	11,252
Sydney	20	...	...	...	10,658
Canada	...	...	4	...	...
British N. A. Col.	44	15	...	...	...
British West Indies	10	19	...	...	...
British Guiana	5	...	...	...	...
French West Indies	2	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...	4,137
New Granada	...	...	...	...	9,257
Danish West Indies	2	4	75	...	1,731
Dutch West Indies	...	...	6	...	...
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...
Hayti	...	...	148	...	...
Venezuela	...	...	...	...	368
China	...	...	...	...	1,760
Argentin Republic	...	100	...	...	...
Total	2,224	743	3,851	27	197,419

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

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

From Baltimore—To Bremen, 789 hhds, 93 do stems and 543 bales. To Liverpool 147 hhds. To Marseilles, 876 hhds. To Dieppe, 1,024 hhds. To Berice 2 hh's. To Havre, 837 hhds. To London, 50 hhds and 10 do manufactured. To Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 261 cases. To Barbadoes and St. Lucia, 10 hhds. To St. Kitts and a market, 3 hhds. To Port Spain, 20 ba es. To Demerara, 5 hhds, 16 cases.

From Boston—To Port Chalmers, 80 qr tierces. To Melbourne, 2 cases and 21 pkg's. To Africa, 62 hhds and 20 hf do. To Halifax and Charlotte town, 29 hhds. To British Provinces, 20 boxes and 61 half do. To other foreign, 17 hhds and 15 half boxes. To Hayti, 90 half bales. To Ceyenne and Suri am, 2 hhds. To Port au Prince, 135 bal-s. To St. Johns, N. E., 35 boxes.

From New Orleans—To Havre, 332 hhds. To Liverpool, 355 hhds.

From San Francisco—To Honolulu, 38 cases. To Victoria, 22 cases and 4 bbls. To China, 30 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, October 22, 1869, P. M.

The market for Breadstuffs shows a general decline in grain during the past week, but closes rather more steady; while in flour the advance early in the week is barely maintained.

The receipts of flour have shown some increase, but the demand has been active, and with no considerable stocks to draw from, prices steadily improved till the close of Wednesday's business; with large sales the demand was quite general. The West Indies, the British Provinces, Great Britain and the Brazils, have all been buyers, while the local trade, having confidence in the stability of prices, purchased freely. Stocks are undoubtedly smaller now than they were a month ago, which is a remarkable circumstance for this period of the season. All grades have shared in the improvement, and none more than good trade brands. A portion of the export business has been in unsound flours at \$5.10@5 85.

Wheat has declined 7@10c per bushel. Supplies by Canal are still kept back, but we have had liberal receipts by rail, and pretty free offerings from store. Besides, freights have advanced 4d or about 12c per bushel, which fact with the pressure to sell, has caused the decline above noted in the face of advancing Liverpool markets, and but a moderate rate of receipts at the Western markets. Supplies from the Canal may be expected next week, when the strength of the market will be fully tested. To-day, business was limited mainly at \$1 43 for Amber Winter.

Corn has largely declined. Liberal supplies are expected from the Canal within the next few days, to meet which there is only the home demand, and it is the opinion of many that prices will have to decline to meet export orders. The close, however, is comparatively steady.

Oats have also been depressed; the pressure to sell was early in the week, very marked, and good cargoes went at 61c, but there is since an advance of 2c, and to-day was active. The movement appears to be quite light, and we may not expect any considerable accumulation of stocks at this market.

Rye has declined under more liberal receipts by rail; Western sold to-day at \$1 07 1/2 afloat. Barley has moved more freely at about steady prices; the supply, however, is still small. Barley, Malt and Canada Peas remain nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	\$1 15@ 1 42
Superfine..... 8 bbl. \$5 00@ 5 90	Red Winter.....	1 30@ 1 38
Extra State..... 6 15@ 6 50	Amber do.....	1 42@ 1 45
Extra Western, com-	White.....	1 43@ 1 60
mon..... 6 00@ 6 25	White California.....	1 60@ 1 67 1/2
Double Extra Western	Corn, Western Mix'd, new	90@ 1 03
and St. Louis..... 6 50@ 9 90	Yellow new.....	1 05@ 1 06
Southern supers..... 6 00@ 6 65	White new.....	1 02@ 1 04
Southern, extra and	Rye.....	1 05@ 1 15
family..... 6 85@ 10 00	Oats.....	61@ = 64
California..... 6 50@ 8 25	Barley.....	1 30@ 1 55
Rye Flour, fine and super	Malt.....	@
fine..... 4 75@ 6 15	Peas, Canada.....	@
Corn Meal..... 4 25@ 6 25		

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.	68,800	2,449,230	100,980	2,022,140
Corn meal, bbls.	2,345	173,765	1,475	222,065
Wheat, bush.	206,995	16,712,070	386,220	7,910,975
Corn, bush.	28,185	8,389,030	321,980	17,120,165
Rye, bush.	1,760	259,580	20,870	342,270
Barley, &c., bush.	23,460	915,645	120,255	1,477,740
Oats, bush.	174,160	5,156,875	259,795	7,200,085

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	12,359	...	433,249	...	...	...	...
Since Jan. 1.	531,192	10	14,714,830	...	...	17,000	1,387,802
N. A. Col. week	6,872	450	...	...	...	...	6,793
Since Jan. 1.	156,069	25,281	...	...	...	...	38,984
West Ind. week	4,116	540	...	...	...	...	1,540
Since Jan. 1.	275,473	50,545	225	...	...	27,448	132,756
Total exp't, week	26,989	1,215	440,508	...	...	...	8,933
Since Jan. 1, 1869.	1,143,058	119,746	15,305,314	139,876	78	46,969	1,633,093
Same time, 1868.	773,570	161,693	4,383,946	152,993	90	58,403	5,531,681
Since Jan. 1 from—							
Boston	189,907	27 156	...	...	...	61,856	10,658
Philadelphia	116,241	28,939	651,495	...	...	7,202	76,733
Baltimore	240,896	23,061	561,891	...	10	3,847	517,221

We compile the following statistics from the Buffalo Courier, for which they are prepared by Mr. William Thurstone, Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, and their accuracy may be relied upon:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16.

At	Flour, bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat, bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn, bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats, bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley, bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye, bush. (76 lbs.)
Chicago	33,005	555,795	236,689	325,678	59,508	48,318
Milwaukee	23,814	716,866	8,497	17,680	11,707	5,220
Toledo	32,630	119,151	60,173	51,593	30,227	10,260
Detroit	33,410	115,995	4,862	3,973	9,175	...
Cleveland	4,754	44,350	8,100	13,400	4,550	1,270
Totals	134,613	1,552,157	418,321	412,133	115,167	65,068

SUGAR.

The market for raw Sugars has settled steadily since our last report, and closes at 1/2c lower quotations. The decline has originated in the fall in the prices of Refined Sugars and the consequent inability of Refiners to purchase at former rates, with the increased caution which will always attend the operations of buyers with the market on the down grade.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand October 21, were as follows:

Table with columns: Imports this week, Stock on hand, Same time 1868, Same time 1867. Sub-headers: Cuba, P. Rico, Other, Brazil, M'nila, &c.

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

Table with columns: Imp's since Jan 1, at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadel., Baltimore, N. Orleans. Sub-headers: Boxes, Hhds, bags.

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

MOLASSES.

The amount of business done in these has been very light, as for some time past the better refining qualities have been most in demand owing to their scarcity, while distilling grades are hardly asked for.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand October 21, were as follows:

Table with columns: Imports this week, Stock on hand, same time 1868. Sub-headers: Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O.

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

Table with columns: Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans. Sub-headers: Hhds, bbls.

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

There has been a good business, at firm and improving prices. Pepper and Mace continues to be firmly held, the former at somewhat higher figures. Nutmegs are quoted higher also. Other spices remain as last quoted.

FRUITS.

In foreign dried fruit there has been a steady trade, but without any particular animation. New crop Raisins are arriving and have sold in Boston at \$4 50 per box. A cargo of 9,000 boxes just received here is held at the same figures.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands:

Table with columns: Duty, Tea, Hyson, do Superior, do Ex fine, Y'g Hyson, do Super, do Ex fine, Ganp. & Imp., do Sup, do Ex. f., H. Sk. & T'w'kay, do Sup.

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.

Table with columns: do. Prime, duty paid, do fair, do ordinary, Java, mats an 1 bags. Sub-headers: gold, Native Ceylon, Maracaibo, Laguayra, St. Domingo, Jamaica.

Sugar.

DUTY: On raw or brown sugar, not above No. 13 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 13 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado 2 1/2 cents per lb

Table with columns: Cuba, do fair to good, do pr me, do fair to good grocery, do pr. to choice, do centrifugal hhd & bss, do Melado, do molasses, Hay'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15. Sub-headers: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Molasses.

Table with columns: New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado. Sub-headers: 80, 85, 90, 95, 53, 57, 48, 52.

Spices.

Table with columns: Cassia, in mats, Ginger, race and Af, Mace, Nutmegs. Sub-headers: gold, 46, 47, 12, 12, 1, 30, 1, 00, 1, 05.

Fruit.

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

Table with columns: Raisins, Seedless, do Layer, new, do Valencia, old, do do, new, Currants, new, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, Dates, Almonds, Languedoc, do Provence, do Sicily, Soft Shell, do Shelled, Spanish, Sardines. Sub-headers: 7, 50, 7, 75, 4, 50, 15, 19, 14, 35, 12, 12, 27, 22, 16, 40, 31, 7, 50, 7, 75, 4, 50, 15, 19, 14, 35, 12, 12, 27, 22, 16, 40, 31, 8, 18, 18, 22, 15, 16, 10, 18, 8, 9, 14, 16, 20, 8.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 22, 1869.

The market has been unsettled and generally unsatisfactory since our last review. More firmness in prices has been shown in standard sheetings, at least negatively, as they have not further declined; but in Prints there has been a decided break and on old goods very low figures have been reached.

A very unfavorable feature of the market lately (so far as a healthy tone of business is concerned) has been the rivalry and hostility shown among various leading houses, which has induced operations in the way of "drives" and the offering of particular goods below current prices in such a manner as frequently to disturb the whole market and injure many parties without apparently benefitting any one.

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:

Table with columns: Exports to, Domestic, FROM NEW YORK, FROM BOSTON. Sub-headers: Brit. West Indies, Brazil, Liverpool, London, Hamburg, Leghorn, British N. A. Col., Mexico, New Granada, Beyrout (Syria), Curacao, Total this week, Since Jan. 1, 1869, Same time 1868, Same time 1860.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS in spite of the late decline are sparingly dealt in, though it is generally thought no further decline can possibly take place. **BROWN SHIRTINGS** are very irregular in price, and such brands as are selling below relative value are liberally taken by buyers, while the balance of the lines are generally neglected. Agawam F 36 12½, Atlantic A 36 15½, do H 36 15, do P 36 12½, do L 36 14, Appleton A 36 15, Augusta 36 14½, do 30 13, Broadway 36 12½, Bedford R 30 10, Boott H 27 11½, do O 34 12½, do S 40 14½, do W 45 19½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 9½, Graniteville AA 36 15½, do EE 36 15, Great Falls M 36 13, do S 33 12½, Indian Head 36 15½, do 30 14, Indian Orchard A 40 15, do C 36 14, do BB 36 12½, do W 34 12, do NN 36 14½, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 14½, do E 36 13, Lawrence A 36 12½, do C 36 15, do F 36 12½, do G 34 13, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 12½, Lyman C 36 14, do E 36 15½, Massachusetts BB 36 13, do J 30 12½, Medford 36 —, Nashua fine 33 14, do 36 15½, do E 40 18, Newmarket A 13, Pacific extra 36 15½, do H 36 15, do L 36 14, Pepperell 6-4 —, do 7-4 35, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, do 11-4 55, Pepperell E fine 39 15½, do R 36 14½, do O 33 13½, do N 30 12½, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10½, do K 36 13½, do Canoe 40 17, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 15½, do E 39 18, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 15, Swift River 36 12, Tiger 27 9, Tremont M 33 11.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have also been unsettled and weak on market brands, though trade has been more active than for brown goods. At the close there was a feeling of more firmness, and prices were steady. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 17½, do 54 26, do A 36 16, American A 36 14, Androscoggin L 36 16½, Auburn 36 17½, Attawaugan XX 36 14, do X 36 11, Atlantic Cambric 36 24, Ballou & Son 36 14½, do 31 11½, Bartlett's 36 15½, do 33 14½, do 31 13½, Bates XX 36 17½, do B 33 14½, Blackstone 36 15, do D 37 13½, Boott B 36 15½, do C 34 14½, do E 36 12½, do H 28 11½, do O 30 13½, do R 28 10, do W 45 19½, Clarks 36 20, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton 10-4 50, Forestdale 36 16, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8½, Gold Medal 36 15, Green Mfg Co 36 12, do 31 10½, Great Falls Q 36 16½, do J 33 —, do S 31 12, do A 32 14, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, do 33 14½, Hope 36 15, James 36 14½, do 33 13½, do 31 13, Lawrence B 36 15½, Lonsdale 36 16½, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 15, New York Mills 36 22½, Pepperell 6-4 32½, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Rosebuds 36 15½, Red Bank 36 12, do 33 11, Slater J. & W. 36 —, Tuscarora 36 18, Ulica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 37½, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Waltham X 33 —, do 42 18, do 6-4 —, do 8-4 42½, do 9-4 47½, do 10-4 50, Wamsutta 45 28, do 40½ 25, do 36 20, Washington 33 10½.

BROWN DRILLS are quoted the same as last week, but have not experienced much demand. Amoskeag 17, Boott —, Graniteville D 16, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 15½.

PRINTS, quite contrary to the expectations of many, continue to recede in prices, and with the exception of Pacific goods no standard brands are now held above 12½c. They continue in a rather mixed state. Prices have been reduced on nearly all brands, but new work opened is held firmly by the agents at previous rates; this condition of affairs is to be deplored, as the only effect perceptible is a diminishing of confidence among buyers. The diversity of opinions put forth on the state of affairs at present in existence is immense. Some state that a speedy resumption of previous rates is to take place, others, that the prices will be reduced still lower, and still others, that the season's trade is over, and that affairs will remain in *statu quo* until the next season's opening. Printers are turning their attention to new styles for spring work, and from what we hear, some very fine designs are to be produced. Allens 12, American 12½, Amoskeag —, Arnolds 10½, Conestoga 12½, Dunnell's 12½, Freeman 11, Gloucester 12-12½, Hamilton 12½, Home 8½, Lancaster 12½, London mourning 12, Mallory 13, Manchester 12½, Merrimac D 12½, do pink and purple 15, do W 14, Oriental 12½, Pacific 13½, Richmond's 12, Simpson Mourning 12, Sprague's purple and pink 13½, do blue 13½, do shirtings 13½, Wamsutta 9½.

PRINT CLOTHS.—The market in this line is still weak and unsettled; the decline in prints and the unsatisfactory amounts distributed, have combined, with other causes, to depress the market. Printers, in view of the prices to be obtained for their goods, are mostly running on short time, and purchase in as small a way as possible, and, in consequence, these goods have experienced a very limited business during the past seven days. Rates have been reduced a fraction, but buyers are still dissatisfied, and to induce a liberal distribution a considerable decline from present rates would be necessary; 64 standard cloth is offered at 8 cents, and 8½ for extra do, although sales have been reported at as low as 7½c. The Providence Journal of last week, in speaking of that market, says that the same causes as noted in our last report continue to depress the market, and the printers are now working out the balance of their fall styles, while some of them are already stopping to repair, preparatory to their commencing on the spring or light styles. The tendency of the market is therefore rather to lower figures. The following are the past week's sales: 5,000 pieces 56x60, 6½c; 3,000 do 56x60, 6¼c; 3,000 do 60x64, 7½c, early in the week; 20,000 do 64x64, 7½c; 13,000 do 64x64, 7½c; 10,000 do 64x64, extra fine goods, high count, on private terms—total, 54,000 pieces. The above sales were on thirty days.

MUSLIN DELAINES are in active distribution, as has been the case during the whole of the season past. Prices are unchanged, and there being satisfactory to both seller and buyer is evidently the cause of the excellent business they have attained. Hamilton 20, Tycoon Repts 27½, Lowell 20, Pacific Armures 21, do Robe de C 22½, do Alpacas 3-4 25, do do 6-4 27½-35, Pekins 25, Piques 22.

GINGHAMS are still in fairly active demand, and rates are without change. Agents, for all desirable makes, are sold close up, and stocks on hand are very small of others. Allamance plaid 18, Caledonia 14, Earlston 22½-25, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 17, Manchester 13½.

COTTON FLANNELS are somewhat firmer, and the trade in the goods

active. Brown—Amoskeag AA 32, do A 24, Ellerton N 27, do O 24, do P 21½, Great Falls F 23½, Laconia 19. Bleached—Amoskeag A 27, do B 25, Ellerton W H 42, do N 30, Great Falls F 26½, Naumkeag F 20.

OTHER COTTON GOODS have naturally been dull and weak, though the prospect at the close is much more favorable. Bags have suffered a marked decline, and are not specially active beyond present needs.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 27½, do 50 26, do 12 26½, do 11 22½, Kennebeck 25, Lanark No. 2 12½-13, Medford 13, Park No. 60 13, do 70 21, do 80 24, do 90 27½, do 100 30, Pequa No. 1,200 13½, do 2,000 25, do 2,800 27½, Star Mills 12 18, do 20 22, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27½, Watts No. 80 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 11, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 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 17½, Hamilton 26, do D 21, Lewiston 36 36, do 32 32, do 30 28½, Mecs. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 32, Pemberton A A 26, do E 18½, Swift River 16, Thorndike 17, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook No. 1 28, York 30 27½, do 32 33½.

STRIPES.—Albany 11, Algodon 16½, American 14-15, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 13½, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14½, do G 15½, Uncasville A 17, do B 16, Whittenton AA 21, do A 20, do BB 17, do C 15, York 23.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 30, Blue Hill 14½, Beaver Cr. blue 26½, do CC 18½, Columbian heavy 30, Haymaker Bro 19, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 23½, do BB 26, do CC 21, Pearl River 30, Thorndike 19, Tremont 19.

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

CAMBRICS.—Amoskeag 9½, Portland 7½, Pequot 9½, Victory H 8½, do A 9½, Washington 9½.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$42 00, Androscoggin \$42 00, Arkwright A \$42 00, Great Falls A \$43, Lewiston \$44, Ludlow AA \$45, Stark A \$45 00, do C 3 bush \$60 00, Union A \$27 50.

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

WOOLEN GOODS in desirable styles of cloths, especially plaids, are in active request at good rates. Overcoatings are moderately active in the finer grades, while even the lower and medium styles are much improved. Cassimeres in fine grades are in request at fair prices, but lower grades are dull and inactive, even at large reductions below market rates. Flannels are quietly moving in small quantities for sorting up. Blankets are in good demand, and rates are fully maintained. Kentucky Jeans are still dull, and rates are rather unsettled. The Southern trade is ordering in small quantities; Western buyers are hardly touching the goods however. Shawls are still enjoying an active demand, although, as the season advances, a slight falling off is perceptible; still the goods, in desirable styles, are absorbed readily by buyers upon being opened, and all leading makes are sold very close up. Rates are firmly maintained, and the business presents a very satisfactory exhibit for the whole season thus far. Arabs are in active demand; the agents have orders placed ahead, in some instances as high as thirty days.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, in desirable styles, are in fair request, but this branch of business sympathizes with the rest of the dry goods market; in fact, the only trade that is apparently active is in the fur line, and even that lacks the *snap* and *vim* of the same period last year. Astrachans appear to be the favorite among dealers, and some very beautiful sets have been shown to us. Sables, as usual, are in fashion. There is a great deal of irregularity in the auction rooms at this time. The attendance is only moderate, and there are large quantities of undesirable goods offering, which very much unsettle affairs. For desirable goods, or those to which the trade happen to take a fancy, prices are higher than could be obtained, or than is asked for them at private sale, and consequently profits are good. For low grades of goods, or those which the trade do not want, prices are below cost of importation. The present week is a slow one, but the indications for next week, at which time some new and seasonable goods are to be offered, are more promising.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 21, 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...	397	\$155,128	643	\$226,173	866	\$309,308
do cotton...	403	111,327	473	134,699	468	134,271
do silk.....	311	267,357	690	434,133	424	291,179
do flax.....	449	101,603	601	1,414,148	954	164,346
Miscellaneous dry goods.	230	89,324	378	97,024	306	105,598
Total.....	1,789	\$725,245	2,785	\$1,036,182	3,018	\$1,004,702
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	657	\$259,963	617	\$233,827	423	\$154,562
do cotton...	127	36,154	97	25,602	113	31,258
do silk.....	95	94,750	63	75,560	60	73,550
do flax.....	292	66,663	203	50,320	296	63,346
Miscellaneous dry goods	271	27,891	48	25,049	129	37,792
Total.....	1,442	\$485,481	1,027	\$415,358	1,021	\$360,108
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	1,789	725,245	2,785	1,036,182	3,018	1,004,702
Total th'wn upon market	3,231	\$1,210,726	3,812	\$1,451,540	4,039	\$1,364,810
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	715	\$268,669	490	\$166,787	669	\$247,986
do cotton...	104	28,865	232	63,281	210	59,185
do silk.....	50	59,498	45	55,701	100	111,264
do flax.....	555	155,880	636	101,490	760	178,357
Miscellaneous dry goods.	46	14,185	1,004	35,626	55	17,164
Total.....	1,470	\$527,014	2,407	\$422,901	1,594	\$613,956
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	1,789	725,245	2,785	1,036,182	3,018	1,004,702
Total entered at the port	3,259	\$1,252,259	5,192	\$1,459,083	4,612	\$1,618,662

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 ft 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.

FOR SALE CHAMPION

Corn Sheller & Separator

Will shell three times as much corn in the same time as any other Corn Sheller in use, with one-half the labor. It is compact, easily handled, and costs less to manufacture than any other hand Corn Sheller in the market.

Took the first premium at the Ohio Fair as also at the Maryland Inst tute.

This Corn Sheller is needed, wanted and will be BOUGHT by almost every Farmer in the land, as soon as it is taken hold of by a party with sufficient capital to manufacture and supply the demand. The undersigned have the exclusive sale of this Patent and invite capitalists to call on them and examine the Sheller and test its merits in comparison with any other machine of its kind in the Union. Apply immediately to

W. J. McALISTER & Co., 178 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Bank Statements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,

In New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:

DE.—RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$2,162,205 15
Overdrafts	2,750 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	667,000 00
Other Stocks, bonds and mortgages (as per schedule)	508,935 08
Due from other national banks (as per schedule)	141,520 55
Due from other banks and bankers (as per schedule)	5,189 20
Banking house	350,000 00
Current expenses	11,316 01
Taxes paid	100 00
Premium	26,599 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house	2,612,636 99
Bills of other national banks	20,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickles)	2,982 00
Specie, viz.:	
Coin	7,994 06
Gold Treasury notes	130,000 00
Legal-tender notes	435,000 00
3 per cent Certificates	500,000 00
	\$7,584,628 04

CR.—LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund	90,000 00
Rent account	6,450 00
Discount	28,391 84
Exchange	1,616 91
Interest	37,980 04
Profit and loss	26,327 68
National circulation outstanding	562,729 00
State bank circulation outstanding	2,979 00
Individual deposits	2,096,012 13
Certified checks	1,679,270 80
Due to national banks (as per schedule)	558,164 56
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule)	486,472 88
Dividends unclaimed	13,212 50
	\$7,584,628 04

I, C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier of "The Continental National Bank New York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier. State of New York, County of New York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixteenth day of October, 1869. W. J. HARRIS, Notary Public. Correct—Attest.

JNO. T. AGNEW, JAMES BRYCE, M. A. MURDOCK, } Directors.

Dry Goods.

American silks.

THE BEST QUALITY OF

BLACK GROS GRAIN

Manufactured in this Country offered for Sale by C. A. AUFFMORDT & CO., 134 & 136 DUANE STREET.

JENKINS, VAILL &

PEABODY,

46 LEONARD STREET,

BY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Sole Agents for the sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS,

Of Several Mills.

AMERICAN SILKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

CHENEY BROTHERS.

Machine Twist,

Sewing Silk,

Trams and Organzines.

FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE, CASSIMERES.

Foulards and Florentines,

Pongee Handkerchiefs,

Silk Warp Poplins,

Silk Dress Goods,

Belt Ribbons.

SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

AGENTS:

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

CHENEY & MILLIKEN, 4 Otis Street, Boston.

LEONARD BAKER & Co., 210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

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



SHOE THREADS, LINEN THREADS, CARPET THREADS, SEWING MACHINE THREADS, GILL NETT TWINES, FISH LINES, TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

BARBOUR BROTHERS,

99 Chambers Street, Corner Church Street, New York

WORKS. PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

THOS. H. BATE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRILLED-EYE NEEDLES, Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.

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

John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,

SUPER CARB. SODA, & Co.,

No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

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(EXCLUSIVELY),

Of Every Style and Quality, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer, 150 WOOSTER STREET, BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STREETS, NEW YORK

Dry Goods.

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EBEN WRIGHT & Co.,

92 & 94 Franklin Street, New York, 140 Devonshire Street, Boston.

AGENTS FOR THE

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

Belknap & Grafton

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

Hosiery.

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

Blue Denims.

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

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

Ticks.

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

Stripes.

Cordis Awning, Thorndike, B.C., Otis CC, Mount Vernon, Columbus, Eagle,

Warren FF Fine Sheetings.

BLEA. AND BROWN.

Brown and Bleached Goods.

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

Theodore Polhemus & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONS AIL DUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES &c. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

United States Bunting Company.

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock

13 & 15 Lispenard Street.

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

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

CHRISTY DAVIS,

WOOL BROKER,

No 58 BROADWAY NEW YORK,

Cor of Exchange Place.

ABM. MILLS E. J. SHIPMAN

MILLS & SHIPMAN,

WOOL BROKERS,

NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

Steamship Companies.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports

AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 1st and 16th of Each Month.

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

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

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

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

F. R. RABY, Agent.

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SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

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Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities. Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft 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.

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Commission Merchant,

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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.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

71 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

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DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

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

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

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78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.

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

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In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank Memphis, Tenn.

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

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AND

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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

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291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

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

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Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

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Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States

We buy and Sell all classes of

Government Securities

on the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to

Business connected with the several Department of the Government.

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

NATIONAL

Freedman's Savings Bank

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,

Central Office at Washington, D. C.,

BRANCHES AT

Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Berne, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Beaufort, Augusta, (Ga.), Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Mobile, Huntsville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Louisville, St. Louis, Martinsburg, New York and Washington.

Collections promptly made.

These Banks are for the Colored people.

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Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds of

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COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible

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BANKERS,

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Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

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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

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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

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Sam'l A. Gaylord & Co.,

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Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., New York.

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150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds and all Local Securities. Give prompt attention to

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

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Capital - - - - - \$200,000

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

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J. M. Weith & Arents,

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Loans Negotiated.

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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.

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

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AMERICAN BANKERS.**

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JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Exchange on Paris.

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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,**

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

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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,
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**EXTRA QUALITIES OF
AMERICAN & FOREIGN
BAR IRON,**

Including all the usual sizes and shapes of **ULSTER IRON.**

In lots to suit purchasers,
EGLESTON BROTHERS & CO.,
Successors to Egleson, Battell & Co.,
166 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Norway and Swedes Iron

WM. JE SOP & SONS,

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

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NEW YORK.

F. C. SCHUMANN, P. W. LATHAM.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of
The Celebrated Eureka Self Binder.

Insurance.

**Fire Insurance Agency,
NO. 62 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK.**
**Ætna Insurance Comp'y,
HARTFORD, CONN.**

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

SPRINGFIELD
**FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

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

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

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

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

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

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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.
F. 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 & A.
EZRA WHITE, } Associate Managers
**T. C. ALLYN, }
CHAS. E. WHITE, Assistant Manager.**

HARTFORD

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.**
Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000.

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

**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.**
Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.

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

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

WHITE 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 its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on Marine Risks,
from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec.,
1868. \$6,782,969 82
Premiums on Policies not marked off
1st January, 1868. 2,563,002 84
Total amount of marine premiums. \$9,345,972 11

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

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868. \$6,807,970 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 stock. \$7,807,455 28
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise. 2,214,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages 210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at. 290,530 03
Premium notes and bills receivable. 2,953,267 53
Cash in bank. 405,548 80
Total amount of assets. \$13,660,851 89

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

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

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

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BEESWAX, BONES, BREADSTUFFS, BRICKS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COCOA, COFFEE, COPPER, CORKS, COTTON, DRUGS AND DYES, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT-PETRE, SEED, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL. Each item is listed with its price per unit.

Table listing various commodities such as Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, Oil vitriol, Opium, Turkey gold, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, China, Sago, pearly, Salacratas, Sal ammoniac, ref., Sal soda, New ley, ref. g'd, Sarsaparilla, H. g'd, in b'd, Sarsaparilla, Mex., Seneca root, Senna, Alexandria, Senna, East India, Shell lac, Soda ash (80 p. c.), gold, Sugar lead, W'c, Sulp. quinine, Am., oz, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, gold, Tapioca, Verdigris, dry & ex. dry, Vitriol, blue, DUCK, Ravens, light, Ravens, heavy, Scotch, G'k, No. 1, yd, Cotton, No. 1, DYE WOODS, Camwood, gold, Fustic, Cuba, Fustic, Tampico, Fustic, Jamaica, Fustic, Savanilla, Fustic, Maracaibo, Logwood, Laguna, Logwood, Campeachy, Logwood, Honduras, Logwood, Tabasco, Logwood, St. Domin. gold, Logwood, Jamaica, Limawood, cur, Barwood, gold, Sapanwood, Manila, cur, FISH, Dry cod, Pickled scale, Pickled cod, Mackerel, No. 1, shore, Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, Mackerel, No. 3, new, Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax, Mac'el, No. 3, Mass., large, Mackerel, shore, No. 2, Mac'el, No. 3, Mass., med., Salmon, pickled, No. 1, Salmon, pickled, tce, Herring, scaled, Herring, No. 1, Herring, pickled, FLAX, North River, FRUITS, See special report. GROCERIES, See special report. GUNNY BAGS, Calcutta, light & h'vy, p. c., GUNNY CLOTH, Calcutta standard, GUNPOWDER, Blasting (B), Shipping and mining, Kentucky rifle, Meal, Deer, Sporting, in 1 b canis'trs, HAIR, Rio Grande, mix'd, Buenos Ayres, mixed, Hog, Western, unwash, cur, HAY, North River, in bales, for shipping, HEMP, American dressed, American undressed, Russia, clean, Italian, Manila, Sisal, Tampico, Jute, HIDES, Dry Hides, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Orinoco, California, San Juan, Matamoras, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Bogota, Porto Cabello, Maracaibo, Truxillo, Bahia, Rio Hache, Curacao, Port au Platt, Texas, Western, Dry Salted Hides, Chili, Payta, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, Matamoras, Maracaibo, Savanilla, Wet Salted Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Para, New Orleans, City salt trim, & cured, Upper Leather Stock, B. A. & Rio gr. kip, Minas, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Bissau, Zanzibar, East India Stock, Calcut, city sit, gold, Calcutta, dead green, Calcutta, buffalo, Manila & Bat. buff., HONEY, Cuba (duty p'd) gold, HOPS, Crop of 1868, do 1869 (good to prime), Bavarian, HORNS, Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, American, IRON, Pig, Scotch, No. 1, Pig, American, No. 1, Pig, American, No. 2, Bar, refined, Eng. & Amer., Pig, American Forge, STORE PRICES, Bar, Swedes, ordin. sizes, Bar, Eng. & Amer., refined, Bar, Eng. & Amer., com'n, Scroll, Ovals and half round, Band, Horse shoe, Rods, 3/4-16 inch, Hoop, Nail, rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, sing. doub. & treb, Rails, Eng. (gold), Rails, American, LEAD, Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and sheet, LEATHER, Oak, slaughter, heavy, middle, light, crop, heavy, middle, light, rough slaughter, Hem'l'k, B. A., & c., heavy, middle, light, California, heavy, middle, light, Orinoco, heavy, middle, light, rough, good damaged, poor, LIME, Rockland, common, Rockland, heavy, LUMBER, Bird's-eye maple, logs, Black walnut, B'l'k walnut, logs, B'l'k wain, figur'd & blist'd, Yel. pine tim., Geo., White oak, logs, White oak, plank, Pop. & W. W. d, b'ds & pl'ks, Cherry boards and plank, Oak and ash, Maple and birch, White pine box boards, Wh. pine merch. box b'ds, Clear pine, Laths, Hemlock, Spruce, MOLLASSES, See special report. NAILS, Cut, 4d, 60d, Clinch, Horse shoe, f'd, Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc, NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, soft, Tar, N. County, Tar, Wilmington, Pitch, city, Spirits turpentine, Rosin, common, strained, No. 2, No. 1, pale, extra pale, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, City thin, obl., in bbls, West. thin, obl'g, in bags, OILS, Olive, Mars'es, qts (currency), Olive, in casks, Palm, Linsed, city, Whale, crude Northern, Whale, bleached, Sperm, crude, Sperm, winter bleached, Lard oil, prime, Red oil, city dist., Elain, Red oil, saponified, Bank, Straits, Paraffine, 28 & 30 gr. lubr., PAINTS, Litharge, city, Lead, red, city, Lead, white, Amer., pure, in oil, Lead, white, Amer., pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, Zinc, white, French, dry, Zinc, wh. French, in oil, Ochre, yel., French, dry, Ochre, ground, in oil, Spanish bro., dry, Span. bro., gr'd in oil, Paris white, No. 1, Chrome, yellow, dry, Whiting, Amer., Vermillion, China, Vermillion, Trieste, Vermillion, Calcutta, Vermillion, Amer., com., Venet. red (N. C.), Carmine, city made, Plumbago, China clay, Chalk, Chalk, block, Barytes, American, PETROLEUM, Crude, 40/47 grav., Crude, in bulk, Refined in bond, prime L, S. to W. (110/115 test), Standard white, NAPHTHA, refin., 68-75 grav., Residuum, PROVISIONS, Pork, new mess., Pork, old mess., Pork, prime mess., Pork, prime, Beef, plain mess., Beef, extra mess., Beef hams, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, RICE, Carolina, Rangoon, dressed, in bond, SALT, Turks Islands, Cadiz, Liverpool, gr'd, Liv'p'l fine, Ashton's, g'd, Liv'p'l fine, Worthing's, SALT-PETRE, Refined, pure, Crude, Nitrate soda, SEED, Clover, Timothy, reaped, Canary, Hemp, foreign, Lins'd Am. rough, Lins'd Calc'a, Bost'n, g'd, Lins'd Calc'a, N. Y'k, SILK, Tsatlee, No. 2, 4 & 5, Tsatlee, re-rid, No. 1, 2, & 3, Tsatlee, usual, Taysaams, usual, No. 1 & 2, Taysaams, No. 3 and 4, Taysaams, re-rid, No. 1, 2, 3, Canton, re-rid, fair to ex do, Japan, medium to super'r, SPELTER, Plates, for'n, 100 gr, gold, Plates, domestic, SPICES, See special report. SPIRITS, Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co, Hennessy, Marett & Co, Leger Freres, Other foreign brands, Rum—Jam., 4th proof, St. Croix, 3d proof, Gin, different brands, Domestic liquors—Cash, Brandy, gin & pure sp'ts in b, Rum, pure, Whiskey, STEEL, English, cast, English, spring, English blister, English machinery, English German, American blister, American cast, American spring, American machinery, American German, SUGAR, See special report. TALLOW, American, prime, country and city, TEAS, See special report. TIN, Banca, Straits, English, Plates, char. I. C., Plates, I. C. coke, Plates, Terne charcoal, Plates, Terne coke, TOBACCO, See special report. WINES, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Burgundy port, gold, Lisbon, Sicily, Madeira, Red, Span. & Sicily, Marseilles Madeira, Marseilles port, Malaga, dry, Malaga, sweet, Claret, Claret, WOOL, Amer., Saxony fleece, Amer., full blood merino, Amer., 1/2 and 3/4 merino, Amer., native & 1/2 merino, Amer., combing domestic, Extra, pulled, Superfine, pulled, No. 1, pulled, California, fine, unwashed, California, medium, California, common, Valparaiso, South Am., merino, South Am., mestiza, South Am., creole, South Am., Cord'a, wash, Cape G. Hope, unwashed, East India, washed, Mexican, unwashed, Texas, fine, Texas, medium, Texas, coarse, ZINC, Sheet, FREIGHTS, To LIVERPOOL: s. d., s. d., s. d., Cotton, Flour, H. goods, Oil, C'n, b & b, Wheat, b. & b, Beef, Pork, To HAVRE: by sail, Cotton, Tobacco, Tallow, Lard, Measurement goods, Petroleum, To MELBOURNE: s. d., To SAN FRANCISCO, by clipper, Measurement goods, Heavy goods, Nails, Petroleum, Broad iron, Coal.

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT-PETRE, SEED, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL. Each item is listed with its price per unit.

Table listing various commodities such as NAPHTHA, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT-PETRE, SEED, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL. Each item is listed with its price per unit.

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