

# 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, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

NO. 228

## Foreign Bills.

**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.

**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

CIRCULAR

**LETTERS OF CREDIT  
FOR TRAVELLERS,**

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

THE CITY BANK ..... } LONDON.  
Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }  
Accounts received and interest allowed on same.  
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York  
Stock Exchange. RAILROAD LOANS NEGOTIATED

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

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

AGENTS FOR

**BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.**  
52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,  
38 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAV-  
ELLERS.**

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

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

**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  
LERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

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

**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

**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

**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.

**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  
E. S. MUNROE & Co.,**  
19 New Street.

New York, November 5, 1869.

E. S. MUNROE. JAS. H. JORDAN. WM. L. MONTAGUE  
Dealers in Railway and other Shares current at the  
New York Stock Exchange.  
We furnish to, or purchase of, applicants in lots to  
suit, on favorable terms.  
E. S. MUNROE & CO.

**GEO. F. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK.**  
**Watertown, N. Y.**

G. F. PADDOCK, } Proprietors. ORIN C. FROST,  
MERRITT ANDRUS, } Cashier.  
CORRESPONDENTS:  
Central Nat. Bank, New York; Jay Cooke & Co.;  
N. Y. State Nat. Bank, Albany, N. Y.  
Special attention paid to collections in New York  
State and Canada.

**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 suitting buyers of Sterling or Francs.

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

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

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

**TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,**  
**BANKERS AND BROKERS**  
No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates

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

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

**Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad  
Securities.**

**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.

**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 pur-  
chase 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.

**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  
**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 com-  
mission. Business Paper Negotiated.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & Co.,  
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1869.

**MR. WALTER H. BURNS RETIRES**  
this day from our New York and London firms.  
MORTON, BLISS & CO.

**MR. WALTER WATSON** (late Agent for the Bank  
of British North America, New York), is this day 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.

**Miscellaneous.****FOR SALE.**

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS FOR  
**STEAM PURPOSES**

There is in the country. It is now in practical use  
and giving the BEST OF SATISFACTION, and is  
adopted by some of the best ENGINEERS, MECHAN-  
ICS and MANUFACTURERS in the country. Will  
bear the most CRITICAL EXAMINATION. Capital-  
ists will find it worthy of their examination. For  
particulars enquire of

**W. J. McALLISTER & Co.,**  
178 Broadway, New York.

**WE HAVE THIS DAY TRANSFERRED OUR**  
Interest in the business heretofore conducted  
in New York under the firm name of A. WOLF & CO.  
to Mr. Lewis Benjamin, whose interest in our Liver-  
pool house will cease from and after this date. Mr.  
Benjamin will alone sign in liquidation, and hereafter  
conduct the business in New York under his own firm  
made for his account.

AARON WOLF, }  
ABRAHAM HUFENUNG, } Liverpool.

I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT FROM THE FRIENDS  
of the late firm a continuance of their favors and con-  
fidence.—No. 40 Broadway, New York, November 1. 1869.  
LEWIS BENJAMIN.

**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.**

**SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.**  
BANKERS PHILADELPHIA & N. 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.**  
**B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO. Frankfurt**  
**JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.**  
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES;  
And Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

**CIRCULAR NOTES**

AND

**CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT**

FOR

**TRAVELERS,**

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

ALSO,

**COMMERCIAL CREDITS,**

ISSUED BY

**MORTON, BLISS & Co.**

**VERMILYE & Co.,**

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 & 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 Se-  
curities promptly filled at usual rates. Foreign Ex-  
change negotiated. Draw Bills on the

**UNION BANK OF LONDON.**

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

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

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

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

Negotiate Loans.

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

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

C. J. OSBORN.

ADDISON CAMMACK

**OSBORN & CAMMACK,**

BANKERS,

34 BROAD STREET.

Stocks, State Bonds, Gold and Federal  
Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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

**Tapscott, Bros. & Co.**

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

**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, pay-  
able 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 cur-  
rent market prices, also Coin and  
Coupons, and execute orders for the  
purchase and sale of Gold and all  
first-class Securities, on commis-  
sion.

Gold Banking Accounts may be  
opened with us upon the same con-  
ditions 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.

**United States Treasury.**

NEW YORK, November 1, 1869.

**NOTICE.**

By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the  
Treasury, the purchases of 5 20 Bonds and sales of  
Gold by the Treasury during the month of Novem-  
ber will be as follows:

**PURCHASE OF BONDS.**

November 3—Two millions.  
November 4—One million (Sinking Fund)  
November 10—Two millions.  
November 17—Two millions.  
November 18—One million (Sinking Fund)  
November 24—Two millions.

**SALES OF GOLD.**

November 2—One million.  
November 5—One million.  
November 9—One million.  
November 11—One million.  
November 12—One million.  
November 16—One million.  
November 19—One million.  
November 23—One million.  
November 25—One million.  
November 26—One million.  
November 30—One million.

The purchases and sales will be in accordance with  
the regulations heretofore in practice. A certified  
check for 5 per cent. of the amount of each bid must  
be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will  
be opened at 12 o'clock noon, on the days above  
mentioned. Further particulars can be had on ap-  
plication at the Treasury.

THURSDAY, the 18th of November, having been  
set apart by the President of the United States and  
the Governor of New York as a day of Thanksgiving  
and Prayer, the purchase of One Million Bonds  
for the Sinking Fund, falling on that day will take  
place on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The pur-  
chase of the 17th will be Three Millions.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,  
Assistant Treasurer.

**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 Gov-  
ernment and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold.  
Interest allowed on deposits.  
Investments carefully attended to.

Financial.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

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

WILLIAMS & GUION,

71 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS,

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

DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c. Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of Europe.

Farmer, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received. Collections made in the United States, British Provinces and Europe. Bills of Exchange drawn on London, Paris, &c. E. J. FARMER & Co., C. J. HATCH & Co., Cleveland, O. Milwaukee, Wis.

LEVY & BORG,

DEALERS IN

Southern and Miscellaneous Securities No. 41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank Memphis, Tenn.

SWAN & PAYSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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

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

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

52 Wall Street, New York.

AND

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON, EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

And Sterling Credits,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy Sell Massachusetts and New York State Stocks.

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

The Tradesmen

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

RICHARD BERRY, President. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

BANKERS,

70 State Street, Boston.

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

The City Bank, } LONDON. AND Robert Benson & Co., } Munros & Co. } PARIS.

Marcuard, Andre & Co., } Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

EVERETT & Co.,

28 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

Philadelphia Bankers.

AUSTIN & OBERGE,

313 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Stock Brokers.

J. BELL AUSTIN. CHAS. H. OBERGE

Southern Bankers.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

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

Government Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

We buy and Sell all classes of

Government Securities

on the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to

Business connected with the several Department of the Government.

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

NATIONAL

Freedman's Savings Bank

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,

Central Office at Washington, D. C.,

BRANCHES AT

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

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

D. L. EATON, Actuary. J. W. ALVORD, Pres't. JAY COOKE & CO., New York Correspondent.

LANCASTER & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

BROWN, LANCASTER & CO.,

No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

No. 23 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

ROBT H. MAURY JAS. L. MAURY. ROBT T. BROOKF.

R. H. MAURY & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 1014 MAIN ST. RICHMOND, VA.

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

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

N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYE & CO.

J. L. LEVY,

STOCK BROKER

AND

Exchange Dealer,

23 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

General Partner.....J. L. LEVY. Partner in Command.....E. J. HART. Collections made on all points.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS FOR SALE.

P. HAYDEN. Jos. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN.

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

BANKERS,

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

Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

L. A. BENOIST & Co.,

BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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

Drafts on London and Paris for Sale.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

in St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in .....\$2,410,200

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

Sam'l A. Gaylord & Co.,

Stock and Bond Brokers,

NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

W. M. F. HEWSON,

STOCK BROKER,

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

MORTON, GALT & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

S. McCLEAN & Co.,

BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH PA.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$200,000

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

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

J. M. WEITH, GEO. ARENTS

J. M. Weith & Arents,

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

No. NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

Lounsbury & Fanshawe,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities,

Gold and Foreign Exchange.

RICHARD P. LOUNSBURY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

**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 1175-100 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.

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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.

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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.

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Nearly 10 Per Cent Currency.

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# 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.

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## The Chronicle.

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### REDUCING THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT.

A very cursory, brief visit to Wall street suffices to show that it were scarcely possible to have chosen a less favorable time than the present for discussions about the reduction of the interest on the national debt. Still, as Congress in a few weeks will commence its winter session, and since a large number of projects will doubtless be submitted as usual for disbursing the funded bonds of the Government, some of the projectors of such schemes are ventilating their propositions in the newspapers so as to be first in the field. Prominent among these financial authors is Mr. C. P. Bowles, on whose ingenious scheme we offered some remarks a short time ago. He is not satisfied with the small favor his impracticable plans have commanded, and he solicits a reversal of the popular judgment. Yesterday he appealed to the public by a very long letter in one of the morning papers. And we must do him the justice to say that there are fewer points of objection in this communication than in his previous ones. Still he fails to show how his plan of a foreign loan can be practically carried out. Everybody agrees with Mr. Bowles that the United States ought to be able to borrow money at four per cent; that four per cent gold-bearing untaxed bonds of the United States ought to be selling at par; that if this could be realized this Government

ought, it possible, to call in its six per cent bonds, and replace them, at par, with four per cents. That, in the case of a country with the vast resources of the United States, all this ought to be, and that abundant reasons can be given why it should be, there is no controversy whatever. But of what profit is all this argument when to-day in London Five-Twenties are selling at 84? Can we persuade the foreign holders of these bonds to buy our four per cents at par, when they stand ready to sell out their six per cents below par? This is the point which Mr. Bowles seems to overlook; and still it is the only point which is really a question. Instead of showing us how to achieve this great feat of inducing our national creditors to give up their six per cent bonds in exchange for bonds at four per cent, the writer prefers the easier task of showing what advantages we should realize by such a conversion. He says for example, and very justly, that our Government bonds and their interest rate have a decided effect upon our other securities, both abroad and at home, and he appeals for proof to the Massachusetts State Sterling Bonded Dnbt. These five per cent gold bonds, before the war, when they were known only in great foreign money-centers, were current at above par, but now the Government bonds so compete with, overshadow, and affect them, that Mr. George Walker, the State envoy to Europe, who had every support and co-operation from the authorities, could get no better offer for them than about 83 per cent upon their sterling par of £225 to the £1,000 or about 90 per cent upon actual par. On this he offers the following remarks:

Would you remedy this, and give back to our country and to Massachusetts the world-wide confidence of all? It is not lost, only overshadowed? To do this you have but to fund the United States debt at its just rate of four per cent by the issue of untaxed gold bonds; and when thus relieved of their parent-competing bonds of questioned reputation, your State bonds will not only go back to their ante-bellum price, but exceed it in just so much as the number of intelligent customers or investors has been increased by and since our triumphs over the rebellion and these its sequent difficulties. The case above cited will be confirmed as a test by the late experience of all similar State, railroad, and other money-seeking enterprises of the day. No reflection is meant upon the distinguished English bankers who have for so many years protected the Massachusetts State finances abroad. Their good services have hardly been sufficiently appreciated. They cannot help it if the State allows its credit to be injured, nor if it leaves them alone to protect it—by a questionable rejection of the fair offers of others. These Massachusetts five per cent thirty-year bonds, as compared with English three per cent consols, when at par, are worth 189½, and should command at least 120 in gold, when reinstated and compared with our future four per cents at par. If, then, the removal of the Government debt by funding at four per cent should appreciate a State or corporation debt nearly 30 per cent, even though a little time and patience should now be necessary to recover this rightful position, who will attempt to estimate the saving in millions upon all similar values at home and abroad, or the added impetus to our power and progress which shall ensue upon our release from such a tax?

In other words, Mr. Bowles assumes that the United States have the power to dictate terms to its creditors, and can fix at pleasure rates of interest which they are willing to pay. On this he builds the theory that if the United States

Government requires to pay more than four per cent, and if consequently its four per cent bonds go up to par in the money market of Europe, then the bonds of Massachusetts and of other States will rise proportionably, and the result will be a general appreciation of the quotations for all descriptions of American bonds.

Such is a general view of this new funding scheme, and our readers will remember to have seen the self-same notions proposed many times during the past four or five years. If Mr. Bowles had associated more with financial men here, it seems impossible that he should have been misled by so transparent a series of unfounded arguments.

We spoke with a qualified approval of another part of Mr. Bowles' scheme, which applied to the National Banks. This scheme he now elaborates more completely, as follows :

In the place of the Legal Tenders and of the National Bank issues the Government should prepare itself for the one and uniform issue of gold demand notes, to any legally incorporated bank, upon pledge of its new gold bonds. Among other provisions, these notes might be made payable in triple currency, similar in this feature to the proposed Triple Currency Consols. Their denomination and all prominent features should be as now, and it would only be necessary to insert in the body of the note that they would be redeemed by our Treasury clearing agencies at their equivalent in francs or sterling, to make them available in all foreign countries and to greatly increase their circulation and consequent utility as a valuable medium in the interests of our foreign relations. This uniformity of feature in the demand notes with the bonds is eminently desirable. The only distinction should be that, while the rate of exchange should be fixed at our Mint value in the bonds, in the demand notes it should not be so specified; for we expressly wish to locate the bonds by giving them a fixed place and rate of coupon payment in any and all countries, thus removing the main cause of their vagrant and oscillating character; while, on the contrary, we are desirous of making the demand notes an international medium of circulation, and for this we should not make them in character uniform with the bonds, but leave them to be bought and sold freely, like other Government bank notes. Our foreign agencies would only intervene, if needed, to protect them from causeless depreciation or abuse before they should be well known. Our United States bank notes formerly circulated in Europe as do those of the Banks of England and France to-day. Large shipments of our present greenbacks, even, have been and are being made to Europe, for sale to coming immigrants. In the surely coming time of international assimilated decimal currencies this feature of our circulation will give us a great advantage over other nations.

We do not discuss this singular currency machinery. We merely refer to it as a subordinate part in Mr. Bowles' scheme for funding the debt. Its international feature appears to be desired rather to meet some of the obstacles that might arise in working out the negotiations. The first and greatest obstacle of all is, however, untouched and apparently unperceived by Mr. Bowles. To this we would commend his early attention. The public would be glad to hear from him as to the means by which he expects to be able to persuade the holders of our six per cent gold-bearing Five twenties to give them up and to take in exchange non-taxable five per cent bonds at par.

#### A GOLD PRICE FOR COTTON.

The desirableness of a return to a stable basis of values is admitted by every one and many are the methods proposed by which that point may be reached. There is at present a want of fixedness and an absence of certainty in business transactions, which all deplore and which must continue while the price of gold or more correctly speaking the value of the greenback is daily and almost hourly changing. For with this large and irredeemable paper currency, thus changing in its purchasing power day by day, prices vary, the spirit of speculation is kept active, and an unhealthy and unsteady tone prevails in all financial and commercial circles.

In no branch of business is this continued fluctuation more unfavorably felt than in the cotton trade. There is now no large margin as formerly in prices between different countries. The telegraph has brought this market and Liverpool and all other cotton markets so closely together that a commission is about all the merchant can secure in any transaction, and a slight turn in gold can more than wipe out this, leaving a loss as the net result of the operation. In fact so great has

the risk become that the careful shipper must buy his gold first and then his cotton. Purchases also, for future delivery (a legitimate business), are rendered, from this same cause, almost as uncertain as a ticket in a lottery.

These facts have long led the Northern cotton merchant, especially those engaged in a foreign business, to desire freedom from our present unstable currency. To await till we return to a specie basis, may require the continuance for years of the existing difficulties; whereas a very simple and immediate remedy, so far as this branch of business is concerned, may be found in selling cotton hereafter for gold; that is, having no currency quotation, but simply a quotation in gold. As is well known, this has always been done in Galveston, and the South generally is in a condition to make the change. At the recent Commercial Convention in Louisville there was presented a communication from Mr. R. W. Latham, of Washington, in which were embodied the views of a meeting of Southern gentlemen, who, in July, passed resolutions in favor of the organization of banks at the South, under State loans and on a coin basis. The meeting resolved that our present paper currency was an undesirable medium of exchange; that the South had less than its proportion of national bank currency; that planters sell their cotton, hemp, tobacco and sugar for coin only; and that they make their labor contracts payable only in specie. The subject referred to in the concluding portions of this resolution has been widely discussed at the South, and is looked upon with favor by leading and influential men, as well as by the journals of that section, as a means of reconstructing our internal commerce upon a sound and safe basis, and avoiding the fluctuations that peril and render uncertain so much of the business of the country.

The cotton crop, at present prices, is worth say \$300,000,000, and of this value nearly two-thirds is taken for export, and goes abroad as the medium of settling our exchanges. Entering thus with controlling influence into our foreign commerce, how essential this change becomes. With it there would be uniformity in price at New Orleans, at Mobile, at Charleston, at New York, and at Liverpool. Purchasers would know what they were buying, and producers would know what they were selling. On the other hand, the present selling currency price, as stated above, must always be first adjusted to the gold value at the moment of purchase, and even then, before the transaction is closed, it is clouded, and its results are, perhaps, materially changed by the varying humors of the Gold Room. With every hour the figure fluctuates; a rise or fall of several per cent may occur in a day, or a week. Gold rings are organized, whose operations utterly paralyze foreign commerce, and a wide-spread uncertainty and doubt become the rule where order, harmony, stability and fixedness should govern.

The South, also, is now out of debt, and for this reason in an excellent condition to inaugurate this scheme and put it into effective practice. The old debts of the South have either been paid, or where they could not be thus liquidated, they have been wiped out by the Bankruptcy Act. There is not, therefore, any debtor class to suffer by a return to specie payments. At present the merchants from that section are the favorite buyers in our market. They usually come with cash, and have had behind them the immense value of the cotton crop. Formerly the South depended largely, indeed almost entirely, on this great staple, and the money for it was spent before the crop was raised. The changed condition, resulting from the war, has introduced a changed method of agriculture. Industry is more diversified, and attention is paid to the raising of a variety of crops. The food for which they once looked so largely to the north-west is now produced at home in greater quantities than

before. They buy fewer products for consumption. They have a large surplus of cotton from the proceeds of which they are accumulating wealth.

But it may be said that the step we have indicated is a step towards the resumption of specie payments. It is certainly a movement in that direction, and for that reason a special benefit to the north. Its influence would be felt in the north and west, and would tend to modify and render more certain business transactions in all parts of the country. Besides, this step is rendered the more necessary in view of the possible action of the Supreme Court of the United States in declaring the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. There have been intimations that the opinion of this court would be adverse to the legality of the act, and there are very many who believe that the delay in rendering a decision is due to the apprehension of the Court of the effect of a sudden announcement of the conclusion reached by them. Be this as it may, however, much of this apprehension would soon be found to be groundless if a good start was already made in doing an important branch of business upon a specie basis. There would be at least one solid rock of real credit and value upon which commerce could be re-erected, and which would defy whatever tempest and disaster might from any cause result. But the apprehension and dread of those who predict immediate disaster upon a declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, is, according to our view, by no means certain of being realized. No decision of this Court could have a more damaging effect upon the general trade of the country than the late speculations in gold which prostrated the business of the nation as effectually as if it had been stricken by a tornado or upheaved by an earthquake. Prices declined, the import trade ceased, the export business was checked, confidence departed, and the healthful commercial transactions of the whole country were suddenly and unexpectedly arrested. Such results as these we have seen recently. The "flurry" of a week culminated in a shock which was at once composed by stupefying all the interests that had been perturbed by it. If there had been a price in currency before for cotton, it ceased to have a value then, and no mathematical calculation could solve the intricate mysteries of the market, and bring order out of the confusion that prevailed. Under our present currency system, we are continually liable, and each succeeding year more liable to a recurrence of these gold corners, and it would appear that no decision, however sweeping in its effects, could have a more damaging influence upon the business interests of the country. But more than this, we are led to believe that the government will take such steps that its issues of currency will be redeemable in gold on the announcement of such a decision, and the immediate effect may thus be of far less moment than any imagine. We shall discuss this point more fully on a future occasion.

In view of what has been said would it not be possible and also the part of wisdom for this city to take the lead in this extremely important matter. The cotton is at the South to be sure, but the great body of the capital which makes the exchanges and transacts the business are here. Let cotton factors explode these currency rates at once, quoting cotton in a language intelligible to all the world and not requiring an elaborate arithmetical investigation to render it comprehensible. This staple offers the best point of departure because, as we have already stated, of its great value, and because so much of it enters into export, and is employed in adjusting the balances of the foreign trade. There is a significance about gold dealings in cotton which do not belong to grain or tobacco. They are comparatively modern elements in our commerce with the rest of the world, but they would not long resist the impulse of the new tide on which business would be

borne along. They would be lifted from their currency moorings and wafted into an open sea where there was depth, a safe anchorage and ample sea room. If there ever was a time when stability in business should be sought for it is at the present moment. We have learned many lessons by experience, and we grow more assured every day that the real prosperity of the country depends upon a return to specie payments, and upon the subordination of our vast commercial interests to the established principles of financial action.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF BREADSTUFFS.

In the course of an article in September, on the subject of Breadstuffs, the probable supply, and the demand from Europe, we briefly alluded to the fact that the matter of transportation might become of unusual importance in its relation to the course of prices. Year by year the centre of the great wheat-growing districts of the United States has been moving westward, until, from being in the Genesee Valley, as it was thirty-five years ago, or in Ohio or Michigan, as it was twenty years ago, it is now on the banks of the Mississippi, or to the westward of that great river. And as the centre of the wheat-growing region has moved westward, the quantity which it is necessary to bring to the seaboard every year has increased. The same remark applies, in a less degree, to other cereals—corn, oats, rye, barley, &c.; and the subject of the means provided and the rates paid for the transportation of the vast quantities of breadstuffs now seeking the seaboard from far western fields, is one whose importance is constantly asserting itself.

The serious breaks in the Erie Canal, which were produced by the severe floods of October, and against which no foresight could have guarded, suspended navigation about two weeks, and was attended by various circumstances which gave it unusual importance, and finally forces the whole subject of the transportation of breadstuffs eastward upon public attention. The crop of spring wheat was fully twenty days late this season, and this break occurred just at the time when it began to move,—delaying the first considerable arrivals of spring wheat at this market to about the first of November, instead of the first of October, as usual; giving us, in fact but about one month's free deliveries by canal, instead of two, as usual. Should the weather prove exceptionally favorable, we may have yet five weeks of canal navigation, during which we have to accumulate such a stock of grain in store as will, with the aid of the receipts by rail, enable a steady export movement to be maintained, in addition to the local demand, without giving room for any important advance in prices. But if the canal should be suddenly closed by frost in the last week in November, it would be a serious circumstance.

The period during which the Erie Canal remains closed is usually about twenty weeks—sometimes as many as twenty-two, and often not more than eighteen. The largest accumulation of grain in store at this market, at the close of navigation, has been about fourteen million bushels. The actual wants of this market for consumption are about 85,000 bushels per day; namely, 15,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, 25,000 bushels oats—the balance rye, barley, &c. Thus fourteen million bushels in store will nearly meet the wants of consumption during the winter months. But it often happens that the quantity in store at the close of navigation is unequally divided, there being a surplus of one sort and a deficiency in another. The railroads or speculation must restore the equilibrium.

It is but two years since the railroads began to deliver any considerable quantities of grain at this market. In the fall of 1867, we think, we found at the close of navigation but about 1,500,000 bushels of corn in store—a quantity so

notoriously inadequate to our wants, even when supplies from the South were added to it, that a great speculation and a large advance in prices resulted therefrom. These high prices induced the Erie railroad to make the needful preparations to bring forward corn in cars, and very soon we had a supply of from twenty to thirty thousand bushels per day. The speculation broke down, and every legitimate interest was vastly benefited. This marked a new era in the transportation of grain from the West. We have since received large quantities of wheat and oats by the same means. For the eight weeks ending last Friday, the deliveries of grain at this market by rail amounted to the handsome aggregate of 3,412,600 bushels, over 70,000 bushels per business day and nearly equal to the home wants of the market. The Erie road has now many competitors in the business. The New York Central, in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Roads, are all engaged in bringing grain to this market.

During the winter season, these roads cannot bring to us so much grain as now. They will then be encumbered with large quantities of perishable products, which usually seek the market in cold weather. Dressed hogs, game, and dressed poultry—these justly claim and receive the preference. But if the deliveries of grain by rail at this market be reduced to 50,000 bushels per day, there would not, even then, be danger of any deficiency in supplies. It is very probable that an accumulation of stocks in December will approximate eight million bushels. The export demand is confined entirely to wheat; and of this, unless the shipments shall be much larger than for the past few weeks, a stock of four million bushels will be ample.

Besides, there are routes to the seaboard from the West other than those leading to New York. Portland is an important point, and nearly monopolizes the export of oats; Philadelphia and Baltimore can get forward liberal quantities of grain by rail. We noticed the other day the charter of a vessel to load wheat at Philadelphia for a British port. This is an unusual circumstance. In former years, that city, as well as Baltimore, drew on us largely for wheat. There remains to be considered the Mississippi route, via New Orleans. It is a long and expensive one, it is true; but during the active export of cotton, ships at New Orleans are glad to get some grain for ballast, and will accept low rates. This may in a measure overcome other obstacles to a movement of grain in that direction.

We conclude, therefore, that although rates for carrying grain from the growing districts to the seaboard are likely to be high for some months to come, there is no danger of such a scarcity of supplies at this market as to promote successful speculation, or seriously interfere with the regular course of shipments to Europe, unless something unforeseen should occur; and we infer that the lateness of the crop of spring wheat, and the break in the Erie Canal, are not likely to be attended with the important effect upon prices which many seem to expect. Still, if they shall attract attention to the growing importance of increased facilities for transporting the products of the West to the seaboard at all seasons of the year, an important service will have been performed.

#### REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

October has passed with an easier condition of the money market than was expected. Notwithstanding the abundance of the crops, the amount of currency sent from this centre for moving them has been much less than usual. This fact arises partly, perhaps, from the reduced prices of produce, but principally from the circumstance of the banks not having had sufficient small notes to meet the wants of the agricultural sections, where the lower denominations of currency are required for the purchase of grain from the producers. This cir-

cumstance, while it has helped to keep money comparatively abundant here, so that the rate on call loans has ranged, in the midst of the crop season, at 4@7 per cent, must be expected to be followed by an unusually light return of currency after the completion of the crop movement. Some considerable amounts of money were sent, early in the month, to New Orleans and Savannah; but, later, the demand from that quarter ceased almost entirely. The South would, undoubtedly, have drawn upon New York more freely, had the banks been able to supply small currency, to send notes in denominations of over \$50 was of no avail, when the money was required largely by interior dealers for the purchase of small lots of cotton. The cotton traders have, consequently, been compelled to effect their operations as best they could, though, of course, with some inconvenience. Throughout the month the deliveries of new currency of the lower denominations from the Treasury have been quite nominal. The expectation of an ample supply of small notes in November, and the supposition that money might then be sent out more freely to the South and West, have induced the banks to keep their funds as much as possible on call, in preference to employing them on time. Merchants have, consequently found it difficult to get their paper discounted outside their own banks, and the difficulty in selling notes has again increased the pressure from sellers, which, in turn, has produced distrust among buyers, and at the close of the month, the best paper was negotiated with difficulty at 10@12 per cent. This stringency in the discount market has, perhaps, been the most unsatisfactory feature of the business of the month.

Wall street speculation still shows the effect of the severe blow dealt in the culmination of the September gold operations. That denouement gave an exposure of the hollowness of a certain class of speculative operations which appears likely to hold the gambling propensities of the "street" hereafter in severe check. Operators appear disposed to conduct their speculations within a lower range of prices; and in every branch of business there is a very marked caution. There is a certain undefined hesitancy about engaging in operations for high prices, which appears to be inspired by a conviction, grounded upon the general aspect of affairs, that we are on the eve of a generally lower range of values. The markets have been more or less affected by a disposition to discount the probability that Secretary Boutwell, in his report on the assembling of Congress, will make decidedly conservative recommendations, designed to facilitate the resumption of specie payments; and this feeling is encouraged by intimations, coming from quarters which give them some weight, that the Supreme Court will pronounce the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. Notwithstanding these conservative tendencies, there has been a steady recovery in Wall street interests from the effects of the November panic, confidence being more settled and prices steadier. As an illustration of the contraction of speculative operations, it may be stated that the total recorded transactions in stocks for the month have been only 447,911 shares, against 2,362,627 shares in the same month of 1868; while the sales of Government bonds at the Exchange have been only \$10,608,500, as against \$23,479,150 in October of last year.

United States bonds have been decidedly weak, prices being, at the close of the month, about 2 per cent below the opening figures; which, taking into account the accumulation of one month's interest, is equal to a decline of fully 2½ per cent. Considerable sales have been made by investors and financial institutions with a view to buying other securities, which, since the late panic, have ruled exceptionally low, while Government's had yielded comparatively little. The price of gold also has steadily declined; and, the quotations for bonds abroad having but partly responded to the reduced premium, a fall in securities here was required to equalize the home and foreign markets.

The purchases of bonds by the Government, during the month aggregated \$10,000,000.

#### BONDS SOLD AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD.

Classes.	1868.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
U. S. bonds.....	\$23,479,150	\$10,608,500	\$ .....	\$12,970,650
State & city bonds.....	11,145,100	4,996,500	.....	6,148,600
Company bonds.....	2,031,400	1,214,500	.....	816,900
Total—October.....	\$36,655,650	\$16,819,500	.....	\$19,936,150
Since January 1.....	195,621,090	278,234,609	\$77,713,519	.....

The daily closing prices of the principal Government securities at the New York Stock Exchange Board in the month of Oc-

tober, as represented by the latest sale officially reported, are shown in the following statement:

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK.

Day of month.	6's, 1881.		6's, (5-20 yrs.)		Coupon-		5's, 10-40.	
	Comp.	Reg.	1863.	1864.	1865.	new '67.	'68.	C'pn.
1.....	119%	119%	120	119%	119%	117%	118%	109%
2.....	119%	119%	120	119%	119%	117%	117%	109%
3.....	119%	119%	120	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
4.....	119%	118%	119%	118%	117	117%	117%	108%
5.....	119%	119%	119%	118%	117	117%	117%	108%
6.....	119%	119%	119%	118%	117	117%	117%	108%
7.....	119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	117%	117%	109%
8.....	120%	119%	120%	119%	120	118%	118%	109%
9.....	119%	119%	120%	119%	120	118	118%	108%
10.....	119%	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	118	108%
11.....	119%	119%	120	119%	119%	117%	118%	108%
12.....	119%	119%	120	119%	119%	117%	118%	108%
13.....	119%	119%	120	119%	119%	117%	118%	108%
14.....	119%	119%	120	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
15.....	119%	120	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
16.....	119%	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
17.....	119%	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
18.....	119%	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
19.....	119%	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
20.....	119%	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
21.....	119%	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
22.....	119%	120	121	119%	120	117%	117%	108%
23.....	120	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
24.....	120	119%	120%	119%	119%	117%	117%	108%
25.....	119%	119%	120%	118%	119%	117%	117%	108%
26.....	119%	119%	120%	118%	119%	117%	117%	108%
27.....	119%	119%	120%	118%	119%	117%	117%	108%
28.....	119%	119%	120%	118%	119%	117%	117%	108%
29.....	119	119%	120	118%	119%	117%	117%	108%
30.....	119%	119%	120	118%	119%	117%	117%	108%
First.....	119%	119	120	119%	119%	117%	117%	109%
Highest.....	120%	120	121	119%	120	118%	118%	109%
Lowest.....	119	118%	119%	117	117	115%	115%	107%
Last.....	119%	119%	120	117%	119%	117%	116%	107%

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities		Date.	Cons for mon.	Am. securities					
		U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.			U. S. 5-20s	Ill. C. sh's.				
Friday.....	1	93	81%	94%	24%	Friday.....	22	93%	81%	96	21%
Saturday.....	2	93	84%	94%	24%	Saturday.....	23	93%	81%	96	21%
Monday.....	4	91%	81%	94%	24%	Monday.....	25	93%	81%	97	21%
Tuesday.....	5	84%	84%	94%	24%	Tuesday.....	26	9	81%	97%	21%
Wednesday.....	6	93%	84%	94%	24%	Wednesday.....	27	93%	82	98	21%
Thursday.....	7	93%	81%	94	23%	Thursday.....	28	93%	82%	98	21%
Friday.....	8	93%	81%	94	23	Friday.....	29	9	82%	98%	21%
Saturday.....	9	92%	81%	94	23%	Saturday.....	30	93%	82%	97%	21%
Monday.....	11	92%	84%	94	23%	Monday.....	1	93	81%	93%	20%
Tuesday.....	12	93%	84%	94	23%	Tuesday.....	2	93	84%	98	24%
Wednesday.....	13	93%	84%	94%	23%	Wednesday.....	3	93	84%	98	24%
Thursday.....	14	93%	84%	94	23%	Thursday.....	4	93	84%	98	24%
Friday.....	15	93%	82	94%	22	Friday.....	5	93	82%	97%	21%
Saturday.....	16	93%	82%	94%	22	Saturday.....	6	93	82%	97%	21%
Monday.....	17	93%	82%	94%	22	Monday.....	7	93	82%	97%	21%
Tuesday.....	18	93%	82	95	20%	Tuesday.....	8	93	82%	97%	21%
Wednesday.....	19	93%	82	95	20%	Wednesday.....	9	93	82%	97%	21%
Thursday.....	20	93%	81%	95	22%	Thursday.....	10	93	82%	97%	21%
Friday.....	21	93%	81%	95	21%	Friday.....	11	93	82%	97%	21%

The stock market has been characterized by a dull cautious movement, though with a gradual improvement in prices, and a steady recovery of confidence. The earnings of the roads which report publicly their receipts have not been such as to encourage a sanguine speculation; which may partly account for the fact, that prices are far from having recovered the figures from which they declined in September, and are still much below the average. The exceptionally low range of prices appears to have encouraged a certain amount of buying for investment, and, as a rule, stocks are now held in strong hands. Speculation has been confined to encouraging temporary fluctuations of 2@3 per cent, rather than promoting a direct movement for either a rise or a fall.

STOCKS SOLD AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD.

Classes.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Dec.
Bank shares.....	2,383	767	.....	1,616
Railroad.....	2,019,944	290,708	.....	1,623,241
Coal.....	6,209	3,157	.....	3,052
Mining.....	109,129	11,450	.....	9,779
Improv't.....	19,775	900	.....	18,875
Telegraph.....	44,333	10,107	.....	34,226
Steamship.....	109,833	12,914	.....	91,919
Expr's & c.....	56,261	17,913	.....	38,448
Total—October.....	2,362,027	447,911	.....	1,914,116
Since January 1.....	16,906,045	9,877,756	.....	7,028,289

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of all the railway and miscellaneous securities sold at the New York Stock Exchange during the months of September and October, 1869:

Railroad Stocks—	September				October			
	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Alton & Terre Haut.....	59	59	54	54	30	34	30	32
Boston, Hartford & Erie.....	154 1/2	154 1/2	135	145	146	146	135 1/2	115
Chicago & Alton.....	156	156	135	135	144	147	136 1/2	147
do do pref.....	170	170	160	165	165	165	159 1/2	159 1/2
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.....	84 1/2	86 1/2	63	70 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
do & Northwest'n.....	94 1/2	95	79	85	84 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
do do pref.....	115	115 1/2	102	106 1/2	109 1/2	110	113 1/2	103 1/2
do & Rock Island.....	33 1/2	34	24 1/2	25	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Columb., Chic. & Ind. C.....	109	112	82	93	95	104	86 1/2	86 1/2
Clev. & Pittsburg.....	78	79	73	74 1/2	74 1/2	78	73 1/2	78
do Col., Cin. & Ind.....	112 1/2	113	105 1/2	115 1/2	110	111	109	111
Del., Lack & Western.....	111	111	104	105	108	110	108	108 1/2
Dubuque & Sioux city.....	37	42	27	32	33 1/2	34 1/2	29 1/2	30
Erie.....	70	71	57 1/2	57 1/2	58	59 1/2	54	54
do preferred.....	160	160	121	127	135	149 1/2	129 1/2	143 1/2
Harlem.....	125	125	92	107	110	112	105 1/2	108 1/2
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	123	123	97	97	111	111	103	109 1/2
do do pref.....	186 1/2	186 1/2	134	154 1/2	161 1/2	174 1/2	156 1/2	173
Hudson River.....	139	139 1/2	134	134	137	139	132	139
Illinois Central.....	107 1/2	106 1/2	76 1/2	82 1/2	85	94 1/2	81 1/2	91 1/2
Lake Sho. & Mich. South.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	18
Mar. & Cinclin., 1st.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8	8	8	8	8
do do 2d.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8	8	8	8	8

Michigan Central.....	129	131	118	118	122	124	119	122
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	61	68	68 1/2	70	65 1/2	67 1/2
do do pref.....	87 1/2	89 1/2	75	80	81 1/2	83 1/2	79 1/2	80
Morris & Essex.....	83	88 1/2	87 1/2	80	87	88 1/2	86 1/2	88
New Jersey.....	123 1/2	133 1/2	120	120	117 1/2	120	117 1/2	120
do Central.....	10 1/2	107 1/2	97	10	102	103	94 1/2	95
New Haven & Hartford.....	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232
New York Central.....	203 1/2	206 1/2	153	168 1/2	173	195	171 1/2	193 1/2
do & N. Hav'n.....	140	140	135	130	128	140	135	140
do do scrip.....	130	130	130	130	130	131	130	130 1/2
Norwich & Worcester.....	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
Norio & Mississippi.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	24	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	26	26
do do pref.....	240	251	240	250	240	240	200	210
Panama.....	240	251	240	250	240	240	200	210
Pitts., F. W. & Chi. guar.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	91	93 1/2	93 1/2	97	93	96 1/2
Reading.....	105	110	105	109	109	109	109	109
Rome, W. & Ogdensb'g.....	185	185	185	185	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2
Third Avenue.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	50	55 1/2	59 1/2	67	55	64
Toledo, Wab. & Western.....	83	83	80	80	78	80	76 1/2	78
do do do pref.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Miscellaneous—	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
American Coal.....	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Central Coal.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	28	28	27	29	26 1/2	27 1/2
Cumberland Coal.....	125 1/2	126	122	122	120	124	120	123
Pennsylvania Coal.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Del. & Hud. Canal.....	80	80 1/2	59 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	69 1/2	56 1/2	59 1/2
Atlantic Mail.....	15 1/2	16	13	13	13	14 1/2	13	14
Pacific Mail.....	56	56	50	54	53	54	50	52 1/2
Boston Water Power.....	8	10 1/2	8	9	9	9 1/2	8	8
Brunswick City Land.....	12 1/2	19	12 1/2	14	16 1/2	18	16	16 1/2
Canton.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	12	12	12	15	12	14 1/2
Mariposa.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
do do pref.....	35	38	30	30 1/2	31	36	30	35
Quicksilver.....	56 1/2	57 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	58 1/2	52 1/2	57
est. Union Telegraph.....	63	63	50	50 1/2	60	60	49 1/2	58 1/2
Chit na G.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11
Bankers & Brokers Ass.....	18	19	16	17	18	26 1/2	17	20 1/2
Express—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American M. Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchant's Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The gold market has presented a remarkable freedom from speculative movements. The wholesome lessons of the panic of September 24th appears to have made a deep impression on the gold operators; so much so, that it has been found impossible, thus far, to establish, in connection with the Gold Exchange, any arrangements for clearing the transactions of dealers, those facilities having in the past very materially contributed to the activity of speculation and to irresponsible parties taking large risks. The general tendency of the market has been downward; the decline having been due to the anticipation of the supply coming from the November interest payments, to the sale of \$11,000,000 of gold by the Treasury, and to a growing feeling that the improving condition of the public finances and the abundance of the exportable crops warrant the expectation of a lower premium. The exports of specie for the month have been quite nominal.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing	Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing
Saturday.....	2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	Monday.....	25	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
Monday.....	4	130	128 1/2	130 1/2	Tuesday.....	26	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Tuesday.....	5	128 1/2	130 1/2	130					

29...108%@108%	518%@517%	40%@40%	78%@78%	35%@35%	71%@71%
30...108%@108%	518%@517%	40%@40%	78%@78%	35%@35%	71%@71%
Oct., 1869.107%@109%	522%@515	40 @40%	78 @79	35%@36%	70%@71%
Oct., 1868.108%@110%	520 @513%	40%@41%	79 @79%	35%@35%	71%@72%

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, PRESENTED OCT. 12, 1869.

At the annual meeting, held in New York, June 30, 1869, the Statistical Report embraced returns from 794 cotton mills, having over 99 per cent of all the spinning machinery in the country. The details and results of the statistics thus obtained appear in the published proceedings of that meeting. We here repeat the statement then made of the home consumption of cotton, North and South, for the year 1867-8, and have, for the greater facility of comparison, changed the quantities from pounds to bales of 466 pounds each, that being the actual average, as is shown by the table of weights appended to this report.

Consumption of cotton, year ending 31st August, 1868:

	Mills	Spindles	Bales of cotton used for spinning.
Northern Mills			
Mills returned	693	6,429,974	855,007
Mills estimated	43	50,000	6,833
	736	6,502,974	861,840
Southern Mills			
Mills returned	101	247,583	76,955
Mills estimated	7	13,000	4,430
	108	260,583	81,385
Used in mills, otherwise than for spinning,			
Quantity returned			24,165
Quantity estimated			30,033
			54,208
Totals	844	6,763,557	997,433
Deduct for exceptional cases in which the quantity reported was the consuming capacity, and not the actual consumption			31,767

Actual home consumption, North and South, 1867-8. 965,666 bales

This consumption represents the quantity taken by the home mills from the crop of 1867-8, except the small difference in the stocks held by the mills at the beginning and end of the year.

The Committee desiring to obtain the mill statistics for 1868-9, for comparison with those of the previous year, and to facilitate the correct preparation of the annual crop statements, directed the issue, about the 1st of August, of a circular addressed to the managers of all the cotton mills in the country, inclosing a copy, for correction, of the return for the year ending August 31, 1868, and asking for the statistics of each mill, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

By September 1st the Secretary had received returns from 77 per cent of the mills reported last year, and by October 1st from 90 per cent of all these, and from a few mills which did not then report, but were included in the estimates then given. The results are shown in the following table:

SYNOPSIS OF NEW RETURNS TO OCTOBER 1, 1869.

State.	Mills.	Spindles.	Yarn.	Cotton spun.	Average per Spindle.	Otherwise used.
Maine	19	490,424	23%	25,092,047	51.20	
New Hampshire	43	745,930	26	39,394,541	52.81	680,481
Vermont	11	22,163	30%	1,071,867	48.73	112,534
Massachusetts	143	2,366,025	28%	124,298,128	52.54	168,674
Rhode Island	89	906,681	33%	36,593,689	40.39	375,000
Connecticut	73	514,549	20	25,559,591	49.67	267,820
New York	43	439,911	32%	18,791,162	43.71	719,500
New Jersey	17	136,002	36%	5,323,718	39.18	
Pennsylvania	50	271,946	19	18,725,056	68.85	457,909
Delaware	7	35,103	20%	1,986,886	56.60	
Maryland	8	33,802	12%	4,994,237	147.75	
Ohio	3	13,270	10%	1,643,608	124.24	100,000
Indiana	1	10,800	14	1,447,908	134.07	
Illinois	2	460	27	27,382	60.61	126,500
Missouri	3	12,064	11%	1,793,644	143.68	
North	512	5,999,140	28%	306,751,964	51.13	3,038,368
Virginia	7	27,143	14%	2,263,168	83.80	
North Carolina	15	20,743	12%	2,456,741	120.13	
South Carolina	5	29,684	12%	3,582,595	123.54	
Georgia	26	73,556	12%	9,909,947	133.92	
Alabama	8	27,364	15%	2,460,738	89.94	
Mississippi	3	3,332	8%	242,000	72.63	
Texas	2	1,716	9%	209,200	121.97	
Arkansas	1	516	10	95,363	184.81	
Tennessee	7	9,800	11%	735,071	75.	
Kentucky	2	4,500	9	788,795	175.29	
South	76	197,759	12%	22,773,718	115.02	

RECAPITULATION.

North	512	5,999,140	28%	306,751,964	51.13	3,038,368
South	76	197,759	12%	22,773,718	115.02	
Total	588	6,196,899	28	329,525,682	53.17	3,038,368

The mills embraced in last year's report that have not now reported were generally of small capacity, having in the aggregate only 676,659 spindles.

The returns from 581 mills last year and this year, compare as follows:

	Lbs.
506 Northern mills, which for 1867-8 reported 5,827,947 spindles, consuming	331,559,311
Report for 1868-9, 5,977,684 spindles, consuming	305,484,085
Showing a falling off of 7.86 per cent, or	26,075,226
75 Southern mills, which for 1867-8 reported 195,921 spindles, consuming	27,390,108
Report for 1868-9, 195,659 spindles, consuming	22,678,718
Showing a falling off of 17.20 per cent, or	4,711,390
Together, 581 mills, which in 1867-8 reported 6,023,868 spindles, consuming	358,949,419
Report for 1868-9, 6,173,343 spindles, consuming	328,162,803
Showing a falling off of 8.57 per cent, or	30,786,616
These 581 mills reported for 1867-8, as cotton used otherwise than for spinning	4,705,600
And report for 1868-9	1,761,576
Showing a falling off of 41.30 per cent, or	1,943,124

It is fair to assume that a ratio afforded by returns from 99 per cent of the spindles reporting last year, and 89 per cent of all in the United States, taken as they come, will be a just and true ratio for the whole manufacturing power in the comparison of the last and the preceding year's work. It is therefore applied to all the mills reported and unreported in the following statement of the home consumption in the mills, North and South, for the year 1868-9, reckoned, as last year, in bales of 466 pounds each.

	Mills.	Spindles.	Bales used for spinning.
North	736	6,670,346	767,512
South	108	260,000	64,998
Used in mills, but not for spinning			31,744

Totals	844	6,930,346	864,254 in 1868-9
Against	844	6,763,557	965,666 in 1867-8
Showing a reduction in Northern mills, for spinning			65,448 bales
" " Southern "			18,500 "
" " Cotton otherwise used			22,464 "

Total 101,412 "

Our report in June, after remarking upon the considerable contraction in the production of heavy goods after January, said, "The aggregate for the whole year is believed to be less than for the year preceding, but this can be determined only by renewed returns from the mills to be made at the close of the season, 31st August." We have those returns, and they confirm the impression which was common among manufacturers that the home consumption has been less than in the preceding year. On the other hand the stock of cotton held in mills August 31, 1869, was larger than that held August 31, 1868. The excess this year was estimated by the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE of New York to be 30,000 bales. That estimate was too small, as shown by later developments, as to stocks held, and by the limited quantities taken by spinners since September 1st,—about 10,000 bales per week.

The actual consumption having been 864,254 bales

And the increase of stock in the mills 50,000 "

The whole quantity taken by the manufacturers was 914,254 "

For many years the *Shipping and Commercial List* of New York, was justly the standard authority for annual statements of the cotton crops of the United States. Down to 1862 its statements were well prepared from data, obtained at the several seaports of the South whence nearly the whole crop was shipped to either Northern or Foreign ports, and the results (excluding an estimated consumption south of the Potomac) were approximately correct, and a valuable contribution to the industrial statistics of the country. Your committee feel compelled to show that the *Shipping List* is no longer to be regarded as authority, and to expose the errors which have rendered its cotton statistics worse than useless since the close of the war. They do it reluctantly. \* \* \* \* All the authorities agree substantially in the statistics of exports foreign, and of the stocks at the beginning and end of the year. They also agree in the statistics of Southern ports. It is the cotton moved by inland routes which gives occasion for confusion and opportunity for misstatement. The attempt to apportion its quantities to mill and market, respectively, by estimation only, was in a matter of this consequence, a fault. Persistence in such a course, after its errors have been pointed out, becomes worse than a fault. Any error thus produced in the amount of "receipts" of cotton required a corresponding error in the "home consumption" to balance it. The item was made elastic, compressible, or expandable, to suit the exigencies of the case, and correspond to the required amount of "receipts at the ports." But in this item of home consumption of cotton, both planters and manufacturers had a strong interest, prompting a desire to know the truth about it. In ascertaining the consumption and its proportions, North and South, the Association has established a statistical *detector*. The several quantities: 1, of cotton retained for home uses, or destroyed; 2, of cotton exported; 3, of stocks in the ports at the beginning and end of the year; are all the elements required for an exact statement of the cotton crop.

The statement of the *Shipping List* was as follows:

Total Crop of the United States	bales	2,260,557
Add Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1868		37,398
Makes a supply of		2,297,955
Deduct therefrom,		
Export to foreign ports	1,444,668	
Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1869	11,160	
Burnt in transit	203	
Manufactured in Virginia	20,000	1,476,031
Taken for home use North of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers		821,924
" " " South " " and burnt,		173,208

Total consumed and burnt in the United States, (including burnt at the ports,) 1868-9. 995,127

It will be observed that here, as in years past, the *Shipping List* excludes from "the crop" all the cotton which it estimates to have been retained in the South, except 20,000 bales used in Virginia, and 203 bales burnt. The quantity excluded is 173,208 bales which, added to the "Total Crop" as above

would show an aggregate production of 2,433,760

The wool consumed in the Western States, is not excluded from any annual statement of the clip of wool in the United States.

The cotton goods consumed in Great Britain are not excluded from the Commercial or Board of Trade Statement of British manufacturers. There is no reason why the Southern consumption of cotton should be excluded from the cotton crop of the United States.

The *Shipping List* stated the quantities respectively taken for home use "north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers," and south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, burnt, &c., in its annual crop statements for four years, as follows:

	North.	South.	Total.
1865-6	604,085	127,640	731,725
1866-7	573,367	280,672	854,039
1867-8	799,817	168,348	968,165
1868-9	821,924	173,208	995,132

During the last year ample proof has been given that the States south of the Potomac River never consumed, for spinning purposes, in mills and families, (except during the late war) so much as 85,000 bales of cotton in a year. The use of cotton for mattresses and other upholstery nearly or quite ceased with the advent of war prices. The cotton burnt or otherwise destroyed, after being baled, has not this year exceeded 4,500 bales. Statistics are worse than useless if not accurate. The question at issue is not merely whether the Southern consumption of cotton, the past year, was 50,000 bales or 173,000 bales, though that is an important one; but the question is, whether the public is not misled by receiving as standard authority a compilation radically defective. In the form used by the *Shipping List*, the subtraction of 173,203 bales from the production of the country, instead of 80,000 or 85,000 bales left the "crop" smaller by the excess subtracted.

Thus, if the true Southern consumption only had been deducted, the crop of 1868-9 would have been about 2,350,000 bales assuming that the other data and the method of the *Shipping List* were correct. By similar process the crop of 1867-8 would have been shown to be over 2,500,000 bales; of 1866-7 over 2,100,000 bales; of 1865-6 over 2,200,000 bales, that is, if the several amounts appropriated in excess for Southern use were transferred to the several appropriations for Northern use, and thence counted in the "crop" (as the *Shipping List* always reckoned the Northern consumption in the crop), then the several crops would have been increased, as stated. For instance, the *Shipping List's* annual statement for 1866-7, stated the crop thus:

Total crop of the United States	1,951,988
Stock on hand, 1st September, 1866	283,692

Makes a supply of	2,235,680
Deduct—Exports to foreign ports	1,553,345
Stock on hand, September 1, 1867	80,256
Burnt and manufactured in Virginia	28,672
	1,662,313

Taken for home use north of Virginia 573,367

" " " in Virginia and elsewhere throughout the U. S. 280,672

Total consumed in the United States, including burnt, &c. 854,039

The statement of the Southern consumption at 280,672 bales was so obviously wrong that it was severely assailed at the time, and in its next year's annual statement the *Shipping List* changed the figures in its table, and brought forward the home consumption of 1866-7, thus: North of Virginia, 697,367; elsewhere, 156,672; having taken 124,000 bales from the South and added it to the North, but without any note or other reference to this remarkable change. This increase of the Northern consumption, it will be seen,

necessitated a like increase in the crop receipts, because the exports and stocks were fixed facts, and the crop receipts and consumption enough to balance them were the only elastic or convertible quantities.

The statement amended by the *Shipping List's* own figures must have stood thus:  
 Total crop of the United States, 1836-7..... bales. 2,075,983  
 Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868..... 283,692

Makes a supply of..... 2,359,650  
 Deduct—Exports to foreign ports..... 1,553,315  
 Stocks in ports Sept. 1, 1867..... 80,296  
 Burnt and manufactured in Virginia..... 28,672

Taken for home use, north of Virginia..... 697,367  
 Taken for home use in Virginia and elsewhere..... 156,672

Total consumed in the United States (including burnt, &c.)..... 854,039

If the crop had been so stated, what would have become of the contracts, &c., that were settled in accordance with the *Shipping List's* statement, making the crop less than two million bales?  
 So much to illustrate the untrustworthy character of the system that has been followed. Returning to the details of the last crop, the committee present the following as a true statement of the entire production of cotton for 1868-9 in the United States:

Home uses—In mills North, spun..... bales. 767,512  
 In mills South, spun..... 64,998  
 In mills North and South, not spun..... 31,744  
 In mills North and South, added to stock..... 50,000  
 In home spinning, &c., South..... 7,500  
 Burnt or otherwise destroyed after packing..... 4,500

Exports foreign, as per New York tables..... 1,448,000  
 to and through Canada..... 18,000

Disposed of through the year..... 2,392,254  
 Deduct—Difference in stock in ports:  
 Stock 1st September, 1868..... 38,130  
 Stock 1st September, 1869..... 12,343

Total production, 1868-9..... 2,366,467  
 The committee, after a careful examination of every point involved, feel entire confidence in the substantial correctness of the statement of the crop of 1868-9 which they have presented above. Yet they would not wholly rely upon any one method or form of statement or collation of facts, if another is practicable.

As in the statistics of cotton, quantities are usually stated in bales, the committee have deemed it quite important that the true average weights of bales of United States cotton should be accurately ascertained, and they have instituted inquiries to this end.

In calling for returns from the mill's of their actual consumption the past year, it was requested that the answers should be in both pounds and bales. The request was generally complied with; seventy per cent (in consuming capacity) of the Northern mills reported in the form desired, and, with a very few exceptions, in such detail as to indicate that their books had been carefully consulted.

From these returns it appeared that of 338 mills, consuming 244,509,147 pounds, which was 80 per cent of the whole consumption, or 525,441 bales, each bale averaged 465.34 pounds.

The following averages for the several localities stated have been deduced from a great number of invoices from each. Applying these averages to the quantities produced in the same localities, we have the following result for 1868-9:

	Bales.	Average.	Pounds.
New Orleans and Texas ..	943,022	463	436,619,186
Mobile ..	230,726	497	114,670,822
Savannah ..	357,253	475	169,695,175
Charleston ..	193,913	440	87,534,920
Memphis and vicinity ..	314,545	472	162,625,240
Nashville, &c. (inland) ..	131,000	460	60,260,000
Virginia and North Carolina ..	65,420	425	27,803,500
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,270,909</b>	<b>466.45</b>	<b>1,059,208,848</b>

The average net weight of all the American (United States) cotton received at Liverpool the last three year was 444 pounds per bale. As gross weights are always given in our statistics, the tare (equal to 4% per cent of the gross weights) must be added to this average, and the result will be an average of 465 pounds. A further test has been made by the committee. By the courtesy of manufacturers and merchants of Boston dealing in cotton, they collected from them the actual invoice weights of nearly 180,000 bales, taken without selection, of the crop of 1868-9, as follows:

	Bales.	Pounds.	Average weight.
From merchants.....	85,561	37,256,591	474.31
From manufacturers.....	93,564	44,167,287	472.05
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>179,125</b>	<b>81,423,878</b>	<b>473.13</b>

Of this the greater part was from Memphis, Mobile, Savannah and New Orleans, and its average is above the average of the whole crop.

As the result of these several inquiries, we have the following:  
 Average weight of bales—As per returns of Northern mills..... lbs. 465 3-10  
 Invoices from Southern markets..... 466 1/2  
 Liverpool weights, with tare restored..... 465  
 Boston weights..... 473 1/2

And these result in the common average used by the committee, at 466 pounds per bale for the whole crop.

Respectfully submitted.

**THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER.**

The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of October, 1869:

Debt bearing interest in Coin.			
Character of Issue.	When Payable.	Amount Outstanding.	Accrued Interest.
5's, Bonds.....	After 15 years from January 1, 1859.....	\$20,000,000 00	\$333,333 33
5's, Bonds.....	After 10 years from January 1, 1861.....	7,022,000 00	117,033 33
6's of 1861.....	After December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000 00	368,300 00
6's, Oreg. War, '81.....	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861.....	945,000 00	18,900 00
6's of 1861.....	At pleas, after 20 years from June 30, '61.....	189,317,600 00	3,786,352 00
6's, 5-20's.....	20 years from May, 1, 1862*.....	514,771,600 00	15,443,148 00
6's of 1861.....	After June 30, 1881.....	75,000,000 00	1,500,000 00
5's, 10-40's.....	40 years from March 1, 1864†.....	194,567,900 00	1,621,394 17
6's, 5-20's.....	20 years from November 1, 1864*.....	8,882,500 00	116,475 00
6's, 5-20's.....	20 years from November 1, 1864*.....	125,561,900 00	3,766,839 00
6's, 5-20's.....	20 years from November 1, 1864*.....	203,327,250 00	6,099,817 50
6's, 5-20's.....	20 years from July 1, 1865*.....	332,998,950 00	6,659,979 00
6's, 5-20's.....	20 years from July 1, 1867*.....	379,588,950 00	2,591,779 00
6's, 5-20's.....	20 years from July 1, 1868*.....	42,539,350 00	850,787 00

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin..... \$2,107,936,800 00 \$48,274,137 33  
 Coupons due, not presented for payment..... 3,750,706 25

Total interest..... \$52,024,843 58  
 \* These bonds are redeemable at any time after 5 years from the date here given and payable after 20 years.  
 † These bonds are redeemable at any time after 10 years from the date here given and payable after 40 years.

**Debt bearing interest in Lawful Money.**

3's, Certificates, On demand (interest estimated)..... \$47,640,000 00 \$1,071,900 00  
 3's, Navy pen. f.d. Interest only applic. to pay. of pensions..... 14,000,000 00 140,000 00

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money..... \$61,640,000 00 \$1,211,900 00

**Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.**

6's, Bonds.....	Matured December 31, 1862.....	\$6,000 00	\$360 00
6's, Bonds.....	Matured December 31, 1867.....	14,150 00	849 00
6's, Bonds.....	Matured July 1, 1868 (9 months' inter.).....	58,700 00	2,841 50
5's, Texas indem. Matured December 31, 1864.....		242,000 00	12,100 00
Var. Tr'y notes. Matured at various dates.....		108,614 64	3,072 35
5@5 1/2's, Tr'y n'es. Matured March 1, 1859.....		2,400 00	120 00
6's, Treas. notes. Matured April and May, 1863.....		3,250 00	195 00
7-3-10's, 3 years.....	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864.....	31,000 00	1,131 50
5's, 1 & 2 years.....	Matured from Jan. 7 to April 1, 1866.....	300,852 00	15,042 60
6's, Certif. of ind. Matured at various dates in 1866.....		12,000 00	720 00
6's, Comp. int. n. Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868.....		2,576,210 00	495,901 46
4, 5 & 6's, Temp. l. Matured October 15, 1866.....		182,410 00	7,564 65
7-3-10's, 3 years.....	Matured August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868.....	857,400 00	31,295 10

Aggregate of debt on which int. has ceased since matur. \$4,389,986 64 \$570,993 16

**Debt bearing no interest.**

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Amt. outstand.
July 17, 1861 and Feb. 12, 1862.....	Demand notes.....	\$113,258 50
Feb. 25 & July 11, '62, & Mar. 3, '63.....	U. S. legal-tender notes.....	356,000,000 00
July 17, 1862.....	Postal currency.....	37,085,442 38
March 3, 1863 and June 30, 1864.....	Fractional currency.....	28,731,520 00
March 3, 1863.....	Certificates for gold deposited.....	28,731,520 00

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest..... \$421,880,220 88

**Recapitulation.**

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—Bonds at 5 p. cent.	\$221,539,300 00	
Bonds at 6 p. cent.	1,866,847,500 00	
Total debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$2,107,936,800 00	\$52,024,843 58
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—		
Certificates at 3 per cent.....	\$47,640,000 00	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.....	14,000,000 00	
Total debt bearing interest in lawful money.....	\$61,640,000 00	1,211,900 00
DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.....	4,389,986 64	570,993 16
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—		
Demand and legal tender notes.....	\$356,113,258 50	
Postal and fractional currency.....	37,085,442 38	
Certificates of gold deposited.....	28,731,520 00	
Total debt bearing no interest.....	\$421,880,220 88	
Total.....	\$2,595,847,007 52	\$53,807,736 74

Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment..... \$2,649,654,744 26

**AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—**

Coin.....	\$116,994,211 69
Currency.....	7,248,295 24
Sinking fund, in United States coin int'st bonds, and accrued interest thereon.....	18,260,001 47
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon.....	46,020,546 50
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$188,523,554 90</b>
Debt, less amount in the Treasury.....	\$2,461,131,189 36
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo.....	2,468,495,072 11
Decrease of debt during the past month.....	7,363,882 75
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869.....	\$64,532,070 65

**Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest payable in Lawful Money.**

Character of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by int'e't paid by transp'tion by United States, &c.	Balance of States.
Union Pacific Co.....	\$26,638,000 00	\$533,738 97	\$2,081,869 89	\$1,105,941 51	\$975,923 38
Kansas Pacific, late U.P. E. D.....	6,303 000 00	126,030 00	834,813 09	631,224 99	203,588 10
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	32,564 40	96,508 69	16 27	96,492 42
Central Pacific.....	2,362,000 00	41,254 22	588,816 83	94,236 48	1,624,960 10
Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison & Pike's P'k.....	1,600,000 00	32,000 00	205,808 26	5,296 79	200,517 47
Western Pacific.....	1,648,000 00	10,135 64	46,606 03	.....	46,606 03
<b>Total issued</b> .....	<b>62,188,320 00</b>	<b>1,215,350 09</b>	<b>4,984,622 54</b>	<b>1,836,730 04</b>	<b>3,148,092 50</b>

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—OCT. 22.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ..	short.	11.19 @ 11.19 1/2	Oct. 21.	short.	11.92 1/2 @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.37 1/2 @ 25.42 1/2	"	short.	25.17 1/2 @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.11 @ 13.11 1/2	"	short.	13.6 1/2 @ —
Paris.....	"	25.32 1/2 @ 25.37 1/2	"	short.	25.15 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.12 1/2 @ 25.20	"	"	"
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.57 1/2 @ 12.62 1/2	Oct. 21.	3 mos.	122.80 @ —
Berlin.....	"	6.27 1/2 @ 6.28	"	"	6.28 1/2 @ —
Frankfort.....	"	1.20 1/2 @ 1.21	"	short.	119.0 1/2 @ —
Cadiz.....	"	48 1/2 @ 49	Oct. 15.	90 days.	56.25 @ —
Lisbon.....	90 days.	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2	" 20.	90 days.	53 1/2 @ —
Milan.....	3 months.	26.77 1/2 @ 26.82 1/2	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	" @ "	"	"	"
New York....	"	" @ "	Oct. 22.	60 days.	109 1/2 @ —
Jamaica.....	"	" @ "	Sept. 5.	90 days.	1 p. c. pm.
Havana.....	"	" @ "	Oct. 18.	60 days.	17 1/2 p. c.
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	" @ "	Sept. 30.	"	19 1/2 @ —
Bahia.....	"	" @ "	Sept. 22.	"	19 1/2 @ —
Valparaiso.....	"	" @ "	Sept. 20.	"	45 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Pernambuco.....	"	" @ "	Sept. 22.	"	19 1/2 @ —
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s 4d	Sept. 24.	6 mos.	4s. 5 1/2 d. @ —
Hong Kong... ..	"	4s 4d	Sept. 15.	"	4s. 6 d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	Sept. 20.	"	par.
Bombay.....	"	1s 11 1/2 d @ 1s 11 1/2 d	Oct. 9.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Madras.....	"	1s 11 1/2 d	Oct. 5.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 11 1/2 d	Oct. 11.	"	1s. 11 1/2 @ 1s 11-16
Sydney.....	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	Aug. 12.	30 days.	1 p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

The position of the money market affords no indication of increasing trade, and it is considered doubtful whether, during the present year we shall have a much higher minimum than at present. The upward

movement in Germany, Austria and Russia would, it was thought, have influenced the money markets of Western Europe before now, but up to the present time no perceptible effect has been produced. This may possibly arise out of the circumstance that the advance in Eastern Europe has been caused by an exuberance of speculation, in consequence of which the lenders of money in the West are not much disposed to trust their surplus funds out of their own countries. Certain it is, however, that the supply of bullion in the Bank of France continues remarkably large, while in the discount market, ordinary bills, having about three months and under to run, are taken at 2½ per cent. Premier banque paper, in fact, is discounted as low as 1½ and 1¼, but these figures must not be looked upon as a guide to the actual state of the market. Paris is now the cheapest money market in the world, and the wonder is that some profitable means of employing the large supplies of idle capital are not discovered. In this country enterprise is certainly recovering. Telegraph companies continue to be formed, and, although trade, taken as a whole, is certainly quiet, there are marked and decided symptoms in some branches of business not only of an approaching, but of an actual improvement. The iron trade, both as regards pig and railway descriptions, is very firm, and it is quite certain that the buoyancy which prevails in this department will continue throughout the coming year. The necessity of railway communications is becoming more and more urgent, and it is said that Russia, who has not been borrowing during the present year, will recommence to do so in the early part of 1870, and will strive to render her net work of railways much more complete than it is at present. In India an extension of the present railway system is in progress, chiefly with the object of facilitating the production of cotton, while in South America, Australia and elsewhere new lines are in contemplation. These facts cannot but inspire the iron trade with the hope of a good business for a long time to come. A touch of winter—for we have had some sharp frosts this week, while in the North and in Scotland the hills have been covered with snow—has also given a stimulus to the trade for winter clothing, and in the woolen districts a fair degree of activity has prevailed; but in other respects business must be reported quiet.

The Bank return shows that the "other securities," or advances, and bills discounted, are reduced to the low total of £14,854,200. Last year they were £15,881,648; in 1867, £16,807,124; in 1866, £20,553,187; and in 1865, £20,008,638. Since 1867, therefore, there has been a diminution of about £2,000,000.

The demand for money, this week, has been to a fair extent, and, at one period, very little accommodation was obtainable under the Bank rate. During the last few days, however, there has been less animation, and the rates of discount in the open market are now somewhat easier. The following are the quotations for bills having various periods to run:

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

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

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

In Germany the quotations remain firm; but at Paris, although the demand has been to a fair extent, there is no decided firmness. The supply of bullion held by the Bank of France has increased, while discounts show a considerable diminution. The following are the prices of money at the leading continental cities:

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

Towards the close of the week the exchanges became rather more favorable to this country. Gold is in fair demand for export, but in silver very little is doing. The following are the prices of bullion:

GOLD		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold.....per oz. standard.		77	9½	@	—
do fine.....do		77	9	@	77 10½
do Refinable.....do		77	11½	@	—
Spanish Doubloons.....per oz.		75	0	@	76 0
South American Doubloons...do		74	3	@	—
United States gold coin.....do	None here.	—	—	@	—
SILVER.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver Fine.....per oz. standard nearest.		5	0½	@	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, £8 17s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

The following statement 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.....	22,370,215	24,353,932	25,379,299	25,167,705	24,516,991
Public deposits.....	3,793,582	3,18,291	4,07,785	3,550,282	3,548,966
Other deposits.....	13,279,933	18,764,066	20,075,186	20,405,854	18,175,413
Government securities	9,38,073	12,191,426	12,891,203	15,935,871	15,21,953
Other securities.....	20,608,638	20,553,187	16,807,124	15,841,648	14,854,216
Reserve.....	6,019,343	7,659,698	13,024,311	10,453,384	9,891,809
Coin and bullion.....	13,219,213	16,377,358	22,786,666	19,947,174	18,828,314
Bank rate.....	7 p. c.	4½ p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.
Consols.....	88½	89½	94½	91½	83½
Price of wheat.....	42s. 1d.	52s. 2d.	67s. 6d.	53s. 8d.	47s. 0d.
Mid. Upland cotton...	22d.	15d.	8½d.	10½d.	*12½d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 1½d.	*1s. 3d

\* Premium October 14.

The trade for wheat has been rather firmer this week, and a larger amount of business has been transacted. English and also American wheats have improved in value to the extent of 1s per quarter; but in Russian produce no quotable change has taken place. It is not improbable, now that the lowest point seems to have been reached, that a healthy feeling will pervade the market. A slight rise is likely to take place, inasmuch as, at present quotations, and with cheap money, millers may not be unwilling to increase their stocks. Our importations continue large, and are still considerably in excess of last year. Last week's import of wheat was as much as 1,015,734 cwt., against 561,532 cwt. in 1868. Of Indian corn and flour the imports have also been considerable. The following is the statement of imports and exports for last week, and since September 1:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

	1869-70		1868-69	
	Impor. s.	Expo. ts.	Impor. s.	Expo. ts.
Wheat.....cwt.	1,015,734	7,103	56,532	5,732
Barley.....	202,597	—	243,263	15
Oats.....	171,062	782	107,662	2,644
Peas.....	31,502	130	44,670	275
Beans.....	58,577	5	93,435	—
Indian corn.....	950,179	—	316,157	—
Flour.....	135,813	54	102,347	331

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

	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66
Wheat.....	5,792,344	55,124	4,053,140	92,791	604
Barley.....	5,43,300	1,46	1,424,669	7,496	1,567
Oats.....	1,160,530	2,573	1,167,548	271	125
Peas.....	92,332	311	140,599	125	5,560
Beans.....	241,263	5	565,333	—	—
Indian corn.....	3,011,698	1,011	1,955,699	—	—
Flour.....	910,947	2,753	472,663	—	—

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.....	47s. 0d.	53s. 8d.	67s. 6d.	52s. 2d.	42s. 1d.
Barley.....	38 1	45 7	41 8	42 11	39 11
Oats.....	24 1	27 1	25 10	22 11	20 11

The following relates to the state of trade at Manchester:

Although the market has been very quiet since Tuesday, prices, on the whole, continue firm and steady. At the close of last week a considerable business was done, which gave producers an opportunity of selling, and relieved them from stocks which had begun to accumulate. Some spinners and manufacturers got pretty well under contract, and accordingly raised their quotations, and declined to make further sales unless they could obtain some advance. The engagements which spinners entered into gave a high stimulus to the Liverpool market, and a large business was done there on Monday and Tuesday. This market, however, was not further influenced by the animation in Liverpool, and since Tuesday the demand has fallen off, and some spinners who omitted to sell early in the week have been rather easier to deal with today. The sale of cotton for the week exceeded the aggregate amount of sales reported daily by fully 20,000 bales, the excess chiefly consisting of speculative transactions. In consequence of a requisition from a number of influential exporters and firms, the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association has estimated that in future the daily estimate of sales will not be made up until after 11 o'clock, A. M.; an hour certainly early enough for all practical purposes. This week spinners have bought cotton more freely than they have done for some time, and it is surmised that the consumption has increased again. Cotton still comes forward freely at the ports, but some authorities assert with confidence that the crop has matured early, and that the bulk of it will be marketed sooner than usual. This induces a cautious policy among those sellers who incline to this view, and prevents them from entering into long engagements. On the other hand, there is nothing in the advices received from abroad, either from near or distant markets, to stimulate buyers into making extensive purchases and shipments. The Continental markets remain dull, and our own home trade has been quite stagnant since August.

Mr. Grant Duff, the Under Secretary for India, in the course of a speech to his constituents in Elgin, stated that the amount of India cotton exported last season, 1868-9, rose to 697,630,796 lbs., while, for the season before, it was only 614,056,049 lbs. He added he had no doubt that there would be a steady improvement both in quality and quantity if, as there is every reason to expect, the present demand goes on. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy have the extension and improvement of our cotton supply much at heart, and we have already some active officers who are engaged in doing their very best to promote them—Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for example—and the number will no doubt increase. When the Government, however, has done its utmost, a vast deal will remain to be done. Enlightened self-interest must be the real driving-wheel, the enlightened self-interest of persons in this country who want cotton, and the enlightened self-interest of the Indian peasant who wants rupees.

The following figures shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Oct. 21 :

	Imports.	Exp'ts	Miscellaneous.....	Imports.	Exp'ts
American.....cwt	30,657	17,500			
Brazilian.....	66,870	13,608			
East Indian.....	404,963	95,477		525,640	133,704
Egyptian.....	9,020	933			

The following is an account of the total quantities of Cotton Wool imported into the ports of London and Liverpool respectively, and into other ports of the United Kingdom collectively, in each year from 1846 to 1868; and also the quantities imported into the United Kingdom in each of the same years :

QUANTITIES OF COTTON WOOL OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS IMPORTED INTO

London.		Liverpool.		Other ports of U. K.		London.		Liverpool.		Other ports of U. K.	
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1846	100,761	3,779,993	296,534	1853	215,205	8,825,022	194,971				
1847	26,133	3,765,493	210,829	1854	212,597	10,499,453	234,281				
1848	222,439	5,470,385	673,427	1855	316,861	11,727,691	374,514				
1849	180,372	6,049,303	515,494	1856	473,400	10,396,460	318,018				
1850	146,255	5,274,451	504,387	1857	534,435	4,084,270	59,628				
1851	308,454	6,222,478	376,387	1858	715,461	5,246,063	16,893				
1852	155,592	7,769,611	376,026	1859	326,399	7,036,457	62,879				
1853	410,925	7,190,111	392,514	1860	5,519	8,137,429	69,330				
1854	175,809	7,516,745	230,063	1861	841,736	11,298,033	155,979				
1855	30,025	7,522,570	134,476	1862	715,540	10,505,137	51,974				
1856	318,583	8,564,106	259,153	1863	853,497	10,945,959	53,437				
1857	323,366	8,078,042	253,223								

QUANTITIES OF COTTON WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM

United States of America.	British Possessions in East Indies.	Other Parts.	All Parts.	
(Cwt.)	(Cwt.)	(Cwt.)	(Cwt.)	
1846	3,588,834	308,394	2,000	4,177,288
1847	3,255,51	749,416	233,694	4,238,461
1848	5,351,353	760,910	255,938	6,368,211
1849	5,605,215	632,497	417,557	6,755,257
1850	4,403,153	1,061,364	460,270	5,924,793
1851	5,327,134	1,094,381	340,301	6,762,319
1852	6,825,987	758,236	717,406	8,301,629
1853	5,879,034	1,623,644	490,882	7,993,560
1854	6,447,780	1,69,964	404,873	7,922,617
1855	6,085,977	1,206,243	579,851	7,962,071
1856	6,964,643	1,611,577	56,622	9,141,342
1857	5,846,054	2,251,623	57,417	8,654,633
1858	7,439,638	1,185,023	610,552	9,235,198
1859	8,581,672	1,717,210	642,419	10,941,301
1860	9,963,309	1,822,689	633,098	12,419,096

	Bombay.	Other Surat, &c. possessions.		
1861	7,316,969	2,081,777	210,227	611,105
1862	120,751	3,063,317	442,527	1,051,77
1863	51,030	3,044,196	874,561	2,042,575
1864	126,322	3,573,048	939,513	3,327,047
1865	1,212,790	3,152,484	829,191	3,537,484
1866	4,643,370	3,733,915	1,707,855	2,157,663
1867	4,715,733	3,326,548	1,122,721	2,107,639
1868	5,128,971	3,296,068	1,112,027	2,320,827

The amount of business passing in the Stock Exchange has been very moderate this week. The tone of the markets has been rather dull; but in foreign government securities rather a better feeling has been apparent. The following were the highest and lowest quotations of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week :

Oct. 23.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Fri'ay.	Sat'day
Consols.....	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1883	82-82 1/2	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82
U. S. 5-20's, 1884	80-82	80-82	80-82	80-82	80-82	80-82
U. S. 5-20's, 1885	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1887	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2
U. S. 10-40's, 1904	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2
Atlantic & G't West. consold mort. b'ds	23 1/2-25	23 1/2-25	23 1/2-25	23 1/2-25	23 1/2-25	23 1/2-25
Eric Shares (\$100)	20-21 1/2	19 1/2-21	21-22 1/2	21 1/2-22 1/2	21 1/2-22 1/2	21 1/2-22 1/2
Illinois shares (\$100)	94 1/2-95	94 1/2-95	95-95 1/2	95 1/2-96	95 1/2-96	96-96 1/2

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week are about the same in dry goods, but show a considerable decrease in general merchandise, the total being \$4,052,420, against \$4,425,831 last week, and \$3,737,789 the previous week. The exports are \$4,132,157 this week, against \$3,997,794 last week, and \$4,149,217 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 11,017 bales, against 13,100 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) October 29, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) October 30 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods.....	\$1,339,840	\$1,013,457	\$1,038,811	\$1,630,309
General merchandise..	2,607,216	2,438,057	2,537,852	2,422,111
Total for the week....	\$3,947,056	\$3,497,014	\$3,611,663	\$4,152,420
Previously reported....	245,421,180	206,227,144	208,055,771	248,480,360

Since Jan. 1..... \$249,363,236 \$209,724,158 \$211,667,434 \$252,532,300

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 1 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
For the week.....	\$3,093,780	\$4,497,023	\$3,121,997	\$4,132,157
Previously reported....	1,826,667	152,211,148	135,491,065	161,123,594

Since Jan 1..... \$161,362,447 \$156,808,171 \$128,621,082 \$164,255,751

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 30, 1869 :

Oct. 26—S. H. C. C. Warren, Pa., American gold.....	\$1,000
" 27—St. Helena, London, Mexican silver.....	9,700
" 27—St. Helena, London, American gold.....	2,600
" 26—St. Helena, Paris, Foreign gold.....	73,846
" 26—St. Helena, Paris, Gold bars.....	4,000
" 26—St. Helena, Paris, Foreign silver.....	2,815
" 26—St. Helena, Hamburg, Foreign silver.....	1,200
" 27—St. Minnesota, Liverpool, British gold.....	14,662

Oct. 28—St. Eagle, Havana, American silver.....	1,000
" 28—Schr. Frank Treat, Havana, American gold.....	1,000
" 28—St. P. reire H. vre, American gold.....	1,000
" 28—St. P. reire H. vre, Gold bars.....	39,300
" 28—St. P. reire H. vre, Silver bars.....	12,600
" 30—S. City of Brussels, Liverpool, Silver bars.....	25,000
" 30—S. City of Brussels, Liverpool, British gold.....	9,700

Total for the week..... \$691,653  
Previously reported..... 28,564,235

Total since Jan. 1, 1869..... \$29,248,888

Same time in	1868.	1859.
1868	\$67,942,601	\$64,708,293
1867	43,837,332	23,692,977
1866	55,585,777	33,560,342
1865	25,288,218	32,686,309
1864	39,729,572	26,432,661
1863	39,042,834	31,612,176
1862	49,902,205	21,326,961
1861	3,295,652	23,136,137
1860	41,613,419	

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

Oct. 25—St. Arizona, Aspinwall, Silver.....	\$1,800	Gold.....	1,606
" 25—St. Arizona, Aspinwall, Gold.....	4,000	Oct. 26—Brig Curacao, Curacao, Gold.....	5,034
" 25—Brig Virginia, St. Martin, Silver.....		" 26—Brig Curacao, Curacao, Silver.....	1,410

Total for the week..... \$13,900  
Previously reported..... 14,757,936

Total since January 1, 1869..... \$11,771,836  
Same time 1868..... 6,326,932  
Same time 1867..... 2,843,204

The attention of our readers is again called to the bonds of the New York and Oswego Mill and Railroad offered for sale by Messrs. George Oddyke & Co. The road has now been completed from Oswego down to Cheango county, and has been chiefly paid for by the subscriptions of the towns and counties on its route, which amount to the large sum of \$6,000,000, to be expended upon the road before the sale of bonds is resorted to. The bonds bear seven per cent interest in gold, at which rate they pay about 10 per cent in currency. The route of this road is well known to our readers, and as the bonds are a home investment they merit the attention of all parties having funds for investment.

We call the attention of capitalists to the advertisement of Messrs. W. J. McAlister & Co. in another column. The improvement offered by the above firm is known as Jenkins' "Patent Compressible Valves and Gauge Cocks." The fact that these valves, after being in constant use nearly three years, are recommended as the best in the country by the Quintard, Morgan and Novelty Iron Works, of this city, is sufficient evidence of their worth to justify an investigation, every facility for which will be afforded by calling on Messrs. McAlister & Co., 178 Broadway.

Messrs. E. S. Munroe & Co., No. 19 New street, dealers in railway and other shares, give notice in another column that they are prepared to buy or sell stocks in lots to suit applicants. As this particular class of business is carried on by very few houses, the card of Messrs. Munroe & Co., merits particular notice.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Cotton Ties, by Messrs. Littlejohn & Co., 245 Pearl street. The Ties sold by them are said to be of superior quality, and are either with buckles or without.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE

SEVEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY

Will be paid in gold, free of government tax, at the office of

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,  
71 BROADWAY.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE

SEVEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,

Will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,  
71 BROADWAY.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividend has been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Banks.</b>			
Nassau.....	4	Nov. 10.	Oct. 30.
National Bank State N. Y.....	4	Nov. 10.	Oct. 30.
<b>Express.</b>			
United States Express.....	2 1/2	Nov. 15.	Nov. 5.
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Bankers & Brokers Assoc'n.....	3	Nov. 9.	Nov. 6.
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Boston, Mon. & Montreal pr.....	3	Nov. 2.	—
Catawissa pref.....	3 1/2	Nov.	—
Pennsylvania.....	5	Nov. 30.	—
Northern Central.....	2	Nov. 25.	—
Cleveland & Mahoning.....	3 1/2	Novem.	—

FRIDAY EVENING, November 5.

**THE MONEY MARKET**—The chief feature of the market has been an increased activity in call loans. The Broadway Bank, as the depository of the city funds, has had to disburse about \$7,000,000 in interest and principal upon city and county bonds and bonds for the return of taxes; and the preparation for these payments has involved the calling in of some heavy loans, with the result of a more active movement. This produced a temporary advance of about 1 per cent in the rate of call loans; but, at the close, the market has fallen back into its former ease, the rate on stock and bond collaterals being 6@7 per cent, with exceptions at 5 per cent to dealers in Governments.

Some moderate amounts of currency have been sent to the South; and orders for money have been received from Louisville and Cincinnati. But the small receipts from various other quarters will probably suffice to offset these shipments; so that the banks can have lost but little upon their country exchanges. The operations of the Treasury have been in favor of the banks, its sales of gold having been \$2,000,000, equal in currency to about \$2,540,000; while its payments, against purchases of \$4,000,000 of bonds, have been about \$4,520,000, leaving a balance which has gone into the banks of about \$1,980,000. The Treasury is distributing the new United States notes of the lower denominations rather more freely, but not in sufficient volume to materially affect the ability of the banks to meet the wants of their country correspondents.

It is not to be expected that the present ease, unusual for this season, will be maintained without interruption through the moving of the pork crop. Usually, several millions of currency are sent to the West in connection with that movement; and the remittances to Louisville and Cincinnati, within the past week, may be regarded as the beginning of the outflow in that direction.

The discount market remains stringent. There is a considerable amount of paper on the market, and the banks are taking little beyond their customers' rates. Prime paper continues at 10@12 per cent, and names ranking as "good" at 14@24 per cent.

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES**—The bond market has exhibited more activity, but the predominant tendency has been downward. The influences to which we alluded last week as having depressed the market have combined to operate this week until Sixty-Sevens touched 115; at which figure the price halted, and has since steadily advanced. The Government proposals for the purchase of bonds for the week, have been for \$1,000,000, on account of the Sinking Fund, and for \$2,000,000, subject to the approval of Congress. The offerings at each purchase were quite limited, being on Wednesday \$3,581,450, and on Thursday \$3,281,100. The Secretary yesterday accepted \$2,000,000, in lieu of the \$1,000,000, for which the proposals called. These features in the Government purchase have produced a stronger feeling within the last two days, and the market closes firm, at 116½ for Sixty-Sevens. The foreign markets have kept about even with home prices, so that no opportunity has occurred for either the import or export of bonds.

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

	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	119%	120%	119%	119%	118%	118
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup....	121%	120%	120%	121	119%	115%
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " " ..	119%	119%	119%	119%	117%	113%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " " ..	119%	119%	119%	120	118	118%
U. S. 5 20's, 1865, July cpn	118	118	117%	117%	116	116
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup . . .	118%	118	117%	117%	116%	116%
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, " " . . .	109%	118	117%	117%	115	115%
U. S. 10-40's, " " . . . . .	109	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%
Pacific Sixes.....	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%

Purchases of bonds by the Government during the past week were on Wednesday, \$2,000,000, the total offered being \$3,481,450, and on Thursday \$2,000,000, the total offerings being \$3,281,000. The bonds purchased were as follows:

	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	
20's of 1862, reg....	\$132,000	\$343,500	5-20's of '65, new, r.	\$39,500	\$70,500
" 1862, cou....	.....	3,000	" '65, new, c. 1,452,650	.....	879,700
" 1864, reg....	49,600	.....	" '67, reg....	.....	44,500
" 1864, cou....	234,800	28,000	" '67, cou....	4,150	560,800
" 1865, reg....	15,000	29,000	" '68, reg....	.....	.....
" 1865, cou....	400	.....	" '68, cou....	2,100	41,500

Total Bonds now held by the Treasury, \$66,844,000, as follows:

5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$7,150,200	5-20's of 1865, new, reg....	\$3,938,200
" 1862, cou.....	59,500	" 1865, new, cou....	19,273,200
" 1864, reg.....	3,341,000	" 1867, reg.....	3,119,650
" 1864, cou.....	5,416,700	" 1867, cou.....	18,330,950
" 1865, reg.....	2,675,000	" 1868, reg.....	327,000
" 1865, cou.....	1,595,600	" 1868, cou.....	1,610,000

**STATE BONDS**—Have been, as a rule, devoid of special feature or speculative interest, with the exception of "Special Tax" bonds, which have been largely traded in. Early in the week, under a vigorous buying movement, the price advanced to 44, but later, under heavy realizing sales, the price broke to 40, closing

to-night at that point. Next in point of interest were the Tennessees, which were generally lower, on the question of some internal matters relative to railways and banks. The Southern securities were all firm, but quiet.

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

	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.		Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
Tennessee Sixes, x. c.....	60%	59%	Louisiana Sixes.....	65	65%
Tennessee Sixes, new....	53	51	Louisiana Sixes, levee....	64	60
North Carolina Sixes, old.	47	46	Louisiana Eights, levee....	82%	80
North Carolina Sixes, x. c.	38	37%	Alabama Eights.....	90	90%
North Carolina special tax	40	40	Georgia Sevens.....	90	91
Virginia Sixes, old.....	50	50	Missouri Sixes.....	87%	87%
Virginia Sixes, new.....	52%	52	South Carolina Sixes, n'w.	66	66

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS**—The stock market has been devoid of any features of special moment. There has been a certain amount of speculative interest, but the operations have lacked spirit, operators on both sides being apparently unable to discover grounds for any decided movements. On Monday the terms of consolidation between New York Central and Hudson River were formally announced. According to these terms the New York Central stockholders are to receive upon every 100 shares of stock 100 shares of consolidated stock, 107 shares of consolidated scrip, and \$1.80 per share in cash. The stockholders in Hudson River receive 100 shares consolidated stock and 85 shares of consolidated scrip. The now outstanding 80 per cent scrip on New York Central will be convertible into consolidated scrip, and at an early day the scrip will be detached from the stock and called on the Stock Exchange separately. The consolidated scrip will be entitled to the same dividends as the stock and will be convertible into stock by a resolution of the directors. After this announcement New York Central fell from 193 to 184½, and has since stood between 180½ and 181½. Pacific Mail has been firm, owing to the adoption of a resolution by the Chamber of Commerce favoring the petitioning to Congress to grant an additional subsidy to the company, enabling it to run a semi-monthly line to China in lieu of the present monthly line. St. Paul has been strengthened by largely increased earnings in the last week of October. The Northwestern shares also have been firmer under semi-official intimations that the company will be in a position to declare a dividend next month of 3½ per cent on the common stock and 5 per cent on the preferred. The highest and lowest prices for leading stocks have been as follows:

Harlem.....	143	134	Northwestern.....	73%	65%
Pacific Mail.....	61%	58	do preferred..	86%	82%
New York Central.....	194%	178	Rock Island.....	105%	101%
Erie.....	30%	27%	Fort Wayne.....	85%	84%
Reading.....	97%	93	St. Paul.....	70%	65
Michigan Southern.....	92%	88%	do preferred.....	83%	78
Ohio & Mississippi.....	26%	25	Hudson River.....	175	157%

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

	Sept 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5
Cumberland Coal.....	30	.....	.....	26%	27%	28	26%
Quicksilver.....	13	12%	13	12%	12%	14%	14%
Canton Co.....	52%	52	.....	50	52%	52%	50%
Mariposa pref.....	17	16	16	16%	16%	16%	14%
Pacific Mail.....	72	61%	65%	56%	60%	58%	59
New York Central.....	182%	172%	173%	177	187%	192%	181%
Erie.....	35	33%	33%	32%	31%	29%	28%
Hudson River.....	164	158	158	158%	171%	178	157%
Reading.....	94%	93	96	94%	.....	96%	97%
Mich. Southern..	92	82%	85%	90%	93%	92	90%
Michigan Central	130	120	.....	124	122%	122	120
Clev. and Pittso.	101	89%	99%	102%	100	96%	.....
Northwestern....	72	69%	72%	71%	71	70%	70%
do preferred	83%	83%	81%	83%	83%	84%	85%
Rock Island.....	107%	107%	108%	106%	105%	104%	103%
Fort Wayne.....	87	82%	85	85%	85	85	85%
Illinois Central..	139	131	133%	134	135	138%	136
Ohio & Miss.....	28%	27	28%	27%	26%	26%	27
Milw. & St. Paul.	71%	67	68	67%	69%	67%	70
do " prt	82%	80	82%	81%	82%	80	83%
Tol., Wab. & W'n	70	55	59%	64%	65%	64	62

\* Ex-dividend.

**THE GOLD MARKET**—In the gold market there has been a gradual increase of speculative transactions, which, however, have been conducted with extreme moderation. The price has gradually declined from 128½, our last quotations, to 126½; but, to-day, the market took a strong upward turn, under speculative purchases, and advanced to 127½, closing steady at that figure. The Treasury has sold, during the week, two lots of gold of \$1,000,000 each. The imports of specie have been only \$180,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day the ofpast week:

	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday, October 30.....	128%	128%	129%	129
Monday, November 1.....	128%	128%	128%	128%
Tuesday, ".....	128	127%	128	127%
Wed'n'day, ".....	127%	127	127%	127
Thursday, ".....	126%	126%	127%	126%

Table with exchange rates for Friday, Current week, Previous week, and Jan. 1 '69, to date.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Has been fairly active, at steady rates. The market has been well supplied with bills; and to-day, upon the appearance of some bond bills rates fell off 1/2 per cent.

Table showing exchange rates for London, Paris, Antwerp, Swiss, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Berlin from October 15 to November 5.

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

Table detailing receipts and payments for Custom House and Sub-Treasury, including gold and currency amounts.

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 30, 1869:

Large table showing the average amount of capital, loans, deposits, and legal tenders for various banks in New York City.

\* Same as last week. The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Table showing deviations in loans, specie, and circulation from the previous week.

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

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

Table listing various banks and their financial details, including capital, loans, specie, and deposits.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.

Table showing the financial condition of Boston National Banks, including capital, loans, specie, and deposits.

\* Not received. Same as last week. The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows:

Table showing deviations in capital, loans, specie, legal tender notes, deposits, and circulation.

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

Table showing comparative totals for capital, loans, specie, legal tenders, deposits, and circulation over a series of weeks.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, November 1, 1869:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia Banks, including 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, NOV. 6, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

Table with columns for Stocks and Securities, dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.), Week's Sales, and No. of shares. It lists various financial instruments including National, State, and Municipal bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Bank Stocks.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

- 1. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities...
2. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number...
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.

from the Government some recompense for the great amount of railroad material and supplies turned over by these companies to general Burnside on his advent to East Tennessee, in 1863, as well as for the use and occupation of the roads by the Union armies from 1863 to 1865. These claims against the Government amount to about \$700,000. The United States has taken the initiative to force the collection of its claims in the Courts. Both parties are willing to submit to the decision of the Courts. The prayer of the bills in equity filed by the United States is for the appointment of receivers for both roads."

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Bonds.—The following notice is published in regard to these:

"Bondholders of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company. Every preparation has now been made for the funding of the past due interest, in the manner and upon the terms of which notice has been previously given. On and after the 1st day of November, I shall be glad to receive the past due coupons of the Company, and to have such communication upon the subject otherwise, which bondholders may desire to make in furtherance of this subject. I shall occupy a room in the Company's main building at Lynchburg. CHARLES W. STATHAM, Funding Agent, Lynchburg, Va."

The Railroads of Virginia.—It is reported that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company of Virginia has paid into the State Treasury one half of the interest due the State on its loans, and the remainder is to be paid on December 16th, under instruction from General Canby. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is yet behind. The annual interest due from the corporation is about \$18,000, while the Southside Railroad owes the sum of \$252,000, the time for payment of which, the Legislature, satisfied of the pecuniary position of the Company, has extended of their own accord. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad owes about \$420,000 interest to the State, and the last-mentioned road appears not to be in a condition to meet its liabilities at present. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is negotiating a loan with which it expects to liquidate its entire indebtedness to the State, principal and interest, in all about \$350,000.

Liability of Cities for their Bonds to Railroads.—Upon this subject the New York Times gives the following: The United States Courts when appealed to, have invariably enforced the obligations of the Western cities and counties to pay their bonds issued for railway purposes, without reference to the responsibility of the railways negotiating or indorsing the bonds. In the State of Iowa it was supposed that a State constitutional defence might be interposed to the collection of these bonds, but the Federal Courts have decided otherwise, and after a prolonged and vexatious litigation, involving a conflict of jurisdiction, the following conclusion has been arrived at. We quote from the Des Moines State Register:

"The conflict in the decisions and orders of the State and Federal Courts on the question of the payment of certain bonds issued by various cities and counties in this State for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, we are glad to know, is substantially at an end. The late decision of the State Supreme Court, in the case of Joseph Hulman et al. vs. Harry Fulton, settles the question so far as any interference by the State Courts with the processes of the Federal Courts is concerned; and the Federal Courts having already determined that all the power of the Government under the control of the Court should be used to enforce its mandates for the collection of these bonds, there seems to be no other alternative than for the cities and counties who have issued their bonds to go to work in good faith and honestly to compromise or pay them."

WEEKLY RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR THE LATEST WEEK REPORTED—

Table with columns: Road, Week, 1869, 1868, Inc., Dec. Rows include Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, Toledo, Wabash and Western, Union Pacific.

The Susquehanna Railroad—Judge Johnson's Decision at Rochester.—ROCHESTER, November 3.—The decision of Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court, was filed to-day in the matter of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. It requires the receiver to pay, first, the current expenses of running the road; second, the interest due on the Company's bonds, as well as the Albany City bonds loaned the Company; third, it authorizes the payment to the receiver of the balance due the Company from the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, or from any other bank or person. The receiver is not authorized to borrow money on the credit of the Company without special authority from the Court.

Suits Against Southern Railroads.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following statement on this subject: The United States Government has filed bills in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee against the East Tennessee and Virginia and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies, the object of which is to collect from the first-named road the sum of \$250,000, and from the last named the sum of \$356,000. The evidence of this indebtedness is bonds executed by the President of the roads, and they were given as security for the purchase of engines, rolling stock and material turned over to the roads by the Government in August, 1863. The payment of the bonds has been delayed by the companies in the hope that they might secure

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns for different railroads: Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Clev. Col. Cin. & I., Illinois Central, Lake Shore & Mich. South., Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, St. L. Alton & T. Haute., Toledo, Wab. & Western., Union Pacific. Each column shows monthly earnings for 1867, 1868, and 1869, along with annual totals.

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), and Price (Bid, Ask). The table is organized into three main sections: Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS.

Quotations by A. H. Nicolay, Stock Broker & Auctioneer, 43 Pine Street

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), PRICE (Bid, Askd), and Principal payable. The table is divided into two main sections: 'Railroads' and 'Canals and Miscellaneous'. It lists numerous bond issues from various companies like New London North, New York Central, and Philadelphia & Read, with details on interest rates, payment schedules, and market 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, Asked), and COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Asked). The table is divided into sections for Railroads, Street Passenger R.R., and Canal.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

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

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

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

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Large table of Insurance Stocks including Adriatic, Aetna, American, etc., with columns for Capital, Net Assets, Dividends, and last paid.

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

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



**Imports of Leading Articles.**

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows 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.....	306	11,319	9,339	Cutlery.....	160	3,798	3,075
Earthenware.....	612	51,328	44,145	Hardware.....	88	4,454	4,353
Glass.....	21,346	4,9,319	325,379	Iron, R.R. bars.....	7,557	831,277	624,397
Glassware.....	471	16,226	21,834	Lead, pigs.....	11,284	462,456	3,9,290
Glass plate.....	26	7,902	6,042	Spelter, lbs.....	413,527	9,646,651	5,170,560
Buttons.....	65	5,190	6,230	Steel.....	2,830	141,727	225,161
Coal, tons.....	5,277	113,116	115,542	Tin, boxes.....	18,321	1,034,111	756,233
Cocoa, bags.....		16,939	18,184	Tin slabs, lbs.....	13,201	3,374,600	3,894,964
Coffee, bags.....	12,090	898,111	950,562	Rags.....	868	89,085	43,949
Cotton bales.....		2,246	980	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.....	2,133	849,707	378,003
Drugs, &c.—				Sugars, boxes & bags.....	1,894	751,063	507,781
Bark, Peruvian.....		18,247	10,750	Tea.....	1,035	801,420	712,132
Blea powders.....	140	24,777	27,604	Tobacco.....	668	35,093	37,472
Brimstone, tons.....	94	18,792	6,664	Waste.....	31	2,067	1,108
Cochineal.....	47	5,803	4,952	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar.....		1,664	1,571	Champagne, bks.....	4,482	101,701	74,529
Gambier.....		33,515	17,519	Wines.....	1,050	163,864	89,253
Gums, crude.....		608	505	Wool, bales.....	322	44,582	21,201
Gum, Arabic.....	12	2,758	2,960	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo.....	79	5,343	4,051	Cigars.....	\$15,865	\$700,858	\$530,094
Madder.....		9,022	11,330	Corks.....	591	122,629	167,015
Oils, essence.....	1	247	534	Fancy goods.....	44,067	1,791,672	1,187,177
Oil, Olive.....	103	44,352	39,392	Fish.....	15,925	622,421	413,990
Opium.....	85	741	855	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.....		75,828	111,392	Lemons.....	4,962	417,570	389,226
Soda, sal.....	106	31,426	37,316	Oranges.....	437	696,887	523,055
Soda, ash.....	393	33,731	33,398	Nuts.....		557,694	594,174
Flax.....	21	1,701	1,538	Raisins.....	29,390	700,002	1,114,291
Furs.....	93	5,331	5,142	Hides undressed.....	70,713	8,644,932	5,990,687
Gunny cloth.....		5,320	10,829	Rice.....		241,936	797,235
Hair.....	182	7,627	6,322	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales.....		101,163	118,055	Cassia.....		179,673	114,124
Hides, &c—				Ginger.....		39,175	31,660
Bristles.....	30	1,356	1,217	Pepper.....		223,814	184,925
Hides, dressed.....	203	15,910	7,45	Saltpetre.....		176,753	13,549
India rubber.....	217	32,965	25,332	Woods—			
Ivory.....		2,592	1,950	Cork.....		162,968	115,411
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic.....		66,371	115,411
Jewelry.....	76	2,114	2,042	Logwood.....	23,678	504,336	2,36,322
Watches.....	29	973	95	Mahogany.....	454	81,746	91,251
Linseed.....		537,429	410,131				
Molasses.....	1,412	154,931	171,815				

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, P. M., November 5, 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, Nov. 5. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 95,269 bales, (against 80,048 bales last week, 82,395 bales the previous week, and 67,905 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date, 530,690 bales, against 394,528 bales for the same period in 1868, being an increase this season over last season of 146,162 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1868 are as follows:

Received this week at—	Receipts—	Received this week at—	Receipts—		
1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.		
New Orleans..... bales.	34,425	31,403	Florida..... bales	366	495
Mobile.....	11,852	6,253	North Carolina.....	2,160	1,278
Charleston.....	11,547	6,950	Virginia.....	7,763	6,683
Savannah.....	18,869	13,463			
Texas.....	5,286	6,050	Total receipts.....	95,269	74,997
Tennessee, &c.....	2,991	2,422	Increase this year.....	20,272	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 38,777 bales, of which 23,669 bales were to Great Britain and 15,108 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports as made up this evening, are now 220,480 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 this week.	Same week 1868.	Stock—	
	Great Britain.	Continent.			1869.	1868.
Nov. 5.						
New Orleans.....	3,989	5,806	9,795	13,504	89,244	73,391
Mobile.....	3,133		3,133	3,630	27,439	26,668
Charleston.....				2,176	18,398	6,462
Savannah.....	1,993	5,574	7,567	2,930	37,115	24,317
Texas.....	2,564		2,564	1,725	17,597	16,413
New York.....	11,931	1,648	13,629	10,570	19,000	24,512
Other ports.....	9	2,080	2,089	964	11,637	9,500
Total.....	23,669	15,108	38,777	35,499	220,480	186,063

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 3,278 bales, while the stocks to-night are 34,417 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 September 1, to October 29. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

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

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Shipments to Nor. Ports.	Stock.
	1869.	1868.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans.....	141,067	143,010	27,136	29,527	10,317	67,010	22,067	65,499
Mobile.....	49,048	40,593	12,004	1,359	443	14,406	5,216	20,083
Charleston.....	54,533	28,764	6,094		260	6,354	35,651	13,008
Savannah.....	104,791	56,580	14,890	1,029		15,859	56,086	83,159
Texas.....	23,459	19,323	83			843	7,689	14,898
New York.....	4,131	4,293	47,456	4,460	9,911	61,827	1,050	19,000
Florida.....	2,055	2,525					10,562	1,500
North Carolina.....	12,462	7,376					38,851	2,094
Virginia.....	40,945	21,493	795		1,709	2,504		7,500
Other ports.....	2,946	2,626	795					
Total this year.....	435,477	....	109,758	36,357	22,670	168,803	177,572	176,681
Total last year.....	....	326,583	52,415	35,307	8,140	95,862	138,081	157,587

The market the past week has continued quiet, and without any decided change. There was a slight upward movement the early part of the week, under the influence of the last week's receipts, which were less than anticipated, and also of the Liverpool advices, which showed some improvement. The higher rates and decline in gold, however, checking the shipping demand, and the spinners continuing to confine their purchases to their more immediate wants, the market became weak again and lower, and closes to-night at 25½c for middling uplands, being ½c off from last Friday. Cotton on the spot for immediate delivery continues in very limited supply, and as our prices here are under the Southern markets, the amount coming forward is also small. But receivers are unwilling to accumulate stock and hence are free sellers. For forward delivery there has been more doing, at about the prices of last week. The total sales of this description reach 8,800 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling), of which 250 bales were for October, 50 at 25½c. and 100 at 26c. (settlement); 1,900 bales were for November, 300 at 24½c., 100 on private terms, 1,050 at 25½c., 100 at 25½c., 100 at 25½c., 250 at 25c.; 2,750 bales for December, 950 at 25c., 1,300 at 25½c., 500 at 25½c.; 1,200 bales for January, 400 at 25½c., 200 at 25½c., 600 at 25½c.; 250 bales for January and December, half each month, at 25½c.; 500 bales for February, 100 on private terms and 400 at 25½c.; 1,000 bales for present delivery free on board at Charleston, 500 at 24½c. and 500 on private terms; 200 bales for November free on board at New Orleans at 24½c.; 750 bales for December free on board at New Orleans, 500 on private terms and 250 at 24½c. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 16,993 bales (including 8,073 bales to arrive), of which 5,542 bales were taken by spinners, 928 bales on speculation, 9,873 bales for export, 650 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	24½@....	24½@....	24½@....	25 @....
Good Ordinary.....	25 @....	25½@....	25½@....	25½@....
Low Middling.....	25½@....	25½@....	26 @....	26½@....
Middling.....	25½@....	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....

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.....	3,354	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....
Monday.....	2,827	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....	27 @....
Tuesday.....	1,756	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....	27 @....
Wednesday.....	2,225	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....
Thursday.....	3,769	26 @....	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....
Friday.....	3,062	25½@....	26½@....	26½@....	26½@....

THE CROP.—There appears to be, we think, a disposition just now to increase the estimates of the crop. The extremely favorable weather which has been enjoyed during the entire picking season, with the exception of last week, has resulted in much more favorable reports from some portions of the South. In fact, from sections where the top crop was supposed to be lost, we now hear a contrary story. Furthermore, the point we referred to last week may have an important bearing on the total crop, as it certainly is having on present estimates; that is to say, the fact that the proportion of lint to seed is this year much greater than last year. For instance, the weight of the lint last season was only about 28 per cent, while this season it is stated to be about 38 per cent, which would show a total increase in the product of about 30 per cent. These circumstances, together with the further one that the land planted is this year, supposed to be at least 10 per cent in excess of last year, furnish the basis for the increased estimates. The storms of a week ago do not appear to have resulted in very general injury, though we see the New Orleans Price Current of October 30th states that in some localities in that vicinity considerable damage was done. In consequence of the rains the rivers are now higher, and we may therefore look for freer receipts at the Gulf ports.

INDIA CROP.—We are not receiving as favorable advices from India at present as we were a few weeks since. Both by mail and telegraph the accounts are less encouraging. The principal complaint is of excessive rains. By telegraph we hear of considerable injury to the Oomrawatee cotton from this cause, while in Dharwar the crop is said to have suffered from drought. In Gazerat, damage from locusts is reported. But the end of their season is as yet too far off to make any definite estimate of the probable supply from that quarter. Should, however, prices decline materially we



**TOBACCO.**

FRIDAY, P. M., November 5, 1869.

The total exports of crude Tobacco for the past week from all the ports reach 1,732 hhds., 277 cases and 2,728 bales. Of these exports 851 hhds., 180 cases and 2,708 bales were from New York; 750 hhds. from Baltimore; 131 hhds and 20 bales from Boston and 97 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Bremen, 180; to Rotterdam, 287; to Liverpool, 39; to London, 47; to Fiume, 363; to Marseilles, 722; to British North American Colonies, 20; to other foreign 122, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 207,234 lbs., of which 128,548 lbs. were to Melbourne. 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.....	851	180	2,708	.....	.....	.....	207,234
Baltimore.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Boston.....	131	.....	20	.....	.....	3J	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>207,234</b>
Total last week.....	2,542	537	1,553	250	519	154	81,789
Total previous week.....	7,824	1,112	4,594	8	120	156	217,411

The market for tobacco the past week has been inactive; prices unsettled and nominal. In Kentucky leaf, the sales of the week are limited to about 400 hhds., in small lots, to shippers, and for local consumption. Prices are high, in the face of the late decline in gold, freights are high, and therefore shippers cannot operate to any extent at late prices; while, with unfavorable crop accounts, holders are not disposed to give way in prices. Parties being thus wide apart in their views, there is a mutual cessation of offerings and inquiry, the stock is only 18,818 hhds. against 20,573 last November. Seed leaf also remains dull; it is held very firm, but there is very little demand. It is remarked, by Messrs. Gans & Son, that, "as to the new crop, we are confident that at least we will have 80,000 cases, as stated in our report of last month. We learn that already considerable purchases have been made of New York State, at 20c@25c; Massachusetts, at from 25c to 35c; of Housatonic tobacco at from 25c@30c for running crops; and Hartford County wrappers at 50c. This is, in our opinion, 25@30 per cent too high for the starting price." The sales in this market embrace about 320 cases, including a line of old Connecticut, at 25c, and new Connecticut wrappers 45c to 65c, with a straight lot of Ohio on private terms. Spanish tobacco is dull, sales 150 bales Yaraon, private terms, and 200 bales Havana, at 36c, gold, in bond, and 95c@110c, currency, duty paid. The stock the past month has increased to 13,621 bales against 9,211 bales last month, and 10,522 last November. Manufactured tobacco has become quiet.

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

**EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.\***

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales	Man'd lbs.
Liverpool.....	11	.....	.....	22,452
London.....	47	.....	.....	8,800
Bremen.....	108	30	324	.....
Hamburg.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	287	25	2,323	.....
Fiume.....	363	.....	.....	.....
Melbourne.....	5	.....	.....	128,548
British North Am. Colonies.....	20	14	.....	25,105
British West Indies.....	4	.....	61	480
Cuba.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Chili.....	.....	105	.....	21,949
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>207,834</b>

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

From Baltimore—To Marseilles 722 hhds....To Liverpool 28 do....To Harbor Grace, N. F. 21 pkgs.  
 From Boston—To St. Thomas, 1 hhd....To Hayti 20 hf bales....To Gonaives 20 hf do....To St. Johns 30 boxes....To Halifax and Charlottetown 6 hhd ... To the Provinces 2 hds, 9 boxes and 6 half do....To other foreign 122 hf boxes.  
 From New Orleans—To Ruatan 5 pkgs.  
 From San Francisco—To Honolulu 93 cases....To Burrards Inlet 4 do.

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

**BREADSTUFFS.**

FRIDAY, November 5, 1869, P. M.

The market the past week has been depressed for Flour, Wheat and Barley, and firmer for Corn and Oats, but the whole closing flat,

The receipts of Flour have been more liberal, though still smaller than on the corresponding week of 1868,—but coming upon a market already oppressed with lower quotations from abroad, and declining gold, lower prices have been the result, in which all grades have about equally shared. The stocks continue small, for there has been no opportunity for extensive accumulation, but there is little disposition to send Flour to store, as it is plain that the railroads will have no difficulty in keeping up our supplies. The very low grades, such as superfine and unsound extra, have been most wanted, and, at the concession, they have moved pretty freely for export. The medium and better grades have been reduced 25@50c. per bbl, in order to induce the trade to purchase more freely. The decline in Southern Family Flour is especially marked.

The market to day was seriously depressed by large receipts and pressure to sell; there were large sales of unsound superfine and extra State and Western at \$5@5 40, for export.

Wheat has come forward very freely from the break in the canal. The quotations from abroad, except the closing last night and the opening this morning, have been constantly declining, in the face of very small receipts at Liverpool. Gold and exchange have declined, and this discouraged the speculation with which the first receipts from the canal were received. A decline in ocean freights has been the only circumstance operating in favor of sellers, and there is consequently a decline of 2@3c per bushel. This concession is most decided in the inferior and unsound Reds, both Spring and Winter; the better qualities have been better supported, partly by their comparative scarcity, some speculation, and a demand for shipment by sail. White Wheats are scarce, with an inquiry for export; a cargo of White Canada was taken by a shipper at \$1 43, in bond. The business of the week for export has been mainly at \$1 40@1 44 for Amber Winter, and \$1 28@1 32 for fair No. 2 Spring, closing at the lower figures.

Corn has been subject to wide fluctuations; as low as \$1 01 for prime Mixed, and as high as \$1 08. The receipts this week have been of much better average quality than for some months, and this has narrowed the range of prices. The liberal receipts have been met by a brisk demand from the local and coastwise trade; but yesterday, on the assumption that our supplies of Western Corn for the coming winter are to be much curtailed, while those from the South of the new crop will be quite deficient, an active speculation took place. Corn was bought largely by parties who design sending to store, and the price advanced four cents per bushel, but were lower to-day, prime cargoes of Mixed closing at \$1 03.

Oats, from actual scarcity, advanced 2@3c per bushel, but with freer supplies yesterday, a portion of the improvement was lost; prime Western canal loads closed at 64c.

Rye remains dull and almost nominal.

Barley has been in better supply, and prices have declined 10@15c per bushel; our outside quotation is for prime Canada West.

Barley Malt is also lower, but so unsettled as to be difficult to quote.

Canada Peas are still nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	\$1 08@ 1 88
Superfine..... 5 bbl. \$5 20@ 5 50	Red Winter.....	1 25@ 1 35
Extra State.....	Amber do.....	1 39@ 1 41
Extra Western, common.....	White.....	1 43@ 1 55
5 60@ 5 85	White California.....	.....@.....
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	Corn, Western Mix'd, new	97@ 1 04
6 20@ 8 50	Yellow new.....	1 06@ 1 10
Southern supers.....	White new.....	1 03@ 1 06
5 80@ 6 40	Rye.....	1 05@ 1 12
Southern, extra and family.....	Oats.....	62@ 66
6 65@ 9 50	Barley.....	1 10@ 1 35
California.....	Malt.....	.....@.....
6 50@ 8 25	Peas, Canada.....	.....@.....
Rye Flour, fine and super fine.....		
4 75@ 6 00		
Corn Meal.....		
5 00@ 5 75		

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, bb's.....	100,835	2,609,225	120,035	2,241,005
Corn meal, bbl's.....	2,340	178,545	3,260	227,129
Wheat, bush.....	1,129,885	18,218,235	821,120	9,545,765
Corn, bush.....	646,975	9,182,955	233,180	17,763,325
Rye, bush.....	2,900	265,150	25,385	394,375
Barley, &c., bush.....	127,845	1,113,305	345,545	1,989,450
Oats, bush.....	380,170	5,790,155	209,405	8,916,750

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

To	Flour, C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week....	10,160	25	214,434	....	....	....
Since Jan. 1.....	549,699	35	15,247,537	....	17,000	1,337,802
N. A. Col. week....	9,817	598	....	....	....	400
Since Jan. 1.....	170,076	25,979	....	....	....	39,384
West Ind. week....	4,099	1,062	....	....	67	2,076
Since Jan. 1.....	284,312	52,336	225	....	27,665	135,318
Total exp't, week	31,535	1,785	258,011	....	67	4,046
Since Jan. 1, 1869.	196,162	116,380	15,887,149	139,876	78	47,186
Same time, 1868..	820,622	169,324	4,555,731	152,993	90	69,715
Since Jan. 1 from—						
Boston.....	150,949	28,347	....	50	....	61,868
Philadelphia.....	120,111	29,089	712,943	....	....	7,202
Baltimore.....	268,677	23,525	656,909	....	10	3,847

The following tables, prepared for the CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the grain in sight and the movement of breadstuffs to the latest mail dates :

GRAIN IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES.

	1869.		1868.	
	Oct. 30.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 2.
Wheat, bush.....	986,475	655,047	1,416,328	647,577
Corn, bush.....	321,429	261,082	2,873,017	1,666,651
Oats, bush.....	202,318	130,949	2,066,974	1,819,294
Barley, bush.....	13,745	6,022	238,144	332,384
Rye, bush.....	31,700	31,700	85,100	62,884
Peas, bush.....	7,457	8,957	64,618	7,114
Malt, bush.....	69,445	71,146	14,327	62,502
Total grain, bush.....	1,632,569	1,167,963	6,758,508	4,598,356
California wheat 150,000 bushels.				

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.

At	Flour, bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat, bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn, bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats, bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley, bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye, bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	51,636	555,412	320,996	403,592	73,143	35,221
Milwaukee.....	29,250	745,745	12,575	17,123	5,258	4,975
Toledo.....	30,581	129,095	35,737	17,800	24,984	4,780
Detroit.....	32,272	92,585	1,112	11,457	10,726	....
Cleveland.....	10,000	30,000	18,500	19,160	8,000	2,800
Totals.....	153,739	1,552,837	388,918	469,132	122,126	47,776
Previous week.....	145,228	1,576,951	326,503	409,781	100,190	40,887
Correspond'g week, '68.	136,974	1,591,585	440,447	825,213	137,607	79,632
" " " " '67.	135,908	1,428,570	483,522	582,725	73,592	40,276
" " " " '66.	166,985	1,141,936	401,062	367,699	158,808	77,469
" " " " '65.	125,810	648,513	345,902	113,840	71,026	21,132

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports, from January 1 to Oct. 30 inclusive, for four years :

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour..... bbls.	4,148,441	3,480,022	3,068,550	3,283,708
Wheat..... bush.	37,682,521	27,449,954	24,800,188	23,683,370
Corn..... bush.	28,481,811	28,798,105	28,444,107	30,104,051
Oats..... bush.	11,749,590	17,493,950	12,827,425	11,333,319
Barley..... bush.	1,998,209	2,351,930	2,652,680	1,778,755
Rye..... bush.	1,232,386	1,524,019	1,559,591	1,939,563
Total.....	80,444,517	77,617,958	70,283,991	74,894,058

And from August 1st to October 31, for four years :

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour..... bbls.	1,306,796	1,751,406	1,648,435	1,453,405
Wheat..... bushels.	19,064,853	19,067,980	19,583,724	12,562,681
Corn..... bush.	11,718,785	9,649,027	9,970,568	12,804,363
Oats..... bush.	5,687,320	11,124,712	9,214,025	3,055,023
Barley..... bush.	895,775	1,938,00	2,114,348	1,177,365
Rye..... bush.	677,363	1,303,256	996,068	....
Total grain, bushels....	38,044,101	43,081,075	41,878,733	30,486,82

EASTWARD MOVEMENT from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland for week ending October 30, including, in 1869, rail shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the latter year :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Oct. 30....	123,333	1,374,971	529,569	262,903	27,822	19,641
Previous week.....	124,192	1,290,316	599,716	324,695	26,107	33,220
Cor. week, 1868.....	77,755	1,353,080	2,00,855	613,518	20,540	20,190
" " " " 1867.....	104,313	1,317,474	438,284	646,480	39,333	19,623
" " " " 1866.....	54,973	1,117,034	660,632	250,027	89,258	140,241
" " " " 1865.....	69,976	630,815	614,173	123,222	9,148	65,875

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from same ports, including rail, (excepting Cleveland) from the opening of navigation to October 30, for four years, viz. :

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	2,037,855	1,818,622	1,442,999	1,629,869
Wheat, bush.....	27,997,876	18,345,465	15,930,081	16,206,300
Corn, bush.....	19,474,266	24,409,182	20,120,905	32,012,487
Oats, bush.....	7,062,573	12,194,666	8,283,631	8,737,139
Barley, bush.....	183,368	113,681	1,201,869	880,600
Rye, bush.....	341,821	832,258	990,859	1,225,690
Total grain, bush.....	55,059,904	55,895,237	46,527,345	59,032,216

GRAIN "IN SIGHT" OCT. 30, 1869.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	986,475	321,429	202,818	18,745
In store at Buffalo.....	885,962	502,245	327,243	114,793
In store at Chicago.....	958,133	704,478	555,808	200,632

In store at Milwaukee.....	582,000			
Afloat on N. Y. canals for tide water...	3,365,752	1,461,687	938,514	1,102,228
Afloat on lakes for Buffalo and Oswego	641,075	221,612	144,631	....
Rail shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for week.....	399,445	222,921	42,091	27,802
Total in store and in transit				
Oct. 30.....	7,787,842	3,437,373	2,280,600	1,459,250
Oct. 23.....	7,516,550	3,376,552	2,055,405	1,099,221
Oct. 16.....	6,926,069	4,121,749	1,878,743	663,101
Oct. 9.....	6,312,051	4,340,246	1,921,113	515,979
Oct. 2.....	5,659,455	4,723,333	1,658,534	....

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 5, 1869.

The course of trade during the week has been marked by declining prices in the principal grocery markets, a good part of which may be attributed to the steady fall in the price of gold which has settled from 128½, at which it closed one week ago, to 127½, at which it closes to-night.

The amount of business done, notwithstanding the lower prices, has not been large. The occurrence of the State election occasioned scarcely a ripple of interruption upon the current of business, and the inactivity must be certain to find its source in a general languor of the trade. The advance in westward freight alluded to in our last report has been made, but is inconsiderable, the new arrangement being upon the basis of \$1.40 per cwt. for first class freight to Chicago, instead of \$1.25, which was the existing tariff.

Raw sugars have declined steadily, losing ½ since our last report, and closing without strength. The decrease in firmness is owing partly to the lower rates of gold, and partly to the liberal offers of holders. Refined sugars have also declined, selling quite readily, however, and prices are ½ lower.

Molasses has been in good demand, and there has been an improvement in the amount of business done; but in this line of groceries also, prices have fallen off very decidedly, and close without firmness.

Teas have been quiet and prices about as last quoted.

Coffee is steady, and the market closes firm with prices sustained at our previous quotations.

Imports of the week have been comparatively small, and of little importance. There have been no receipts of tea; 12,427 bags of Rio coffee, and 123 bags of Jamaica. Receipts of Sugar and Molasses are also small.

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

	At N. York, this Week.	Total at all ports From Jan 1 to date—
	1869.	1868.
Tea..... lbs.	....	40,967,464
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	....	84,140
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	12,427	989,988
Coffee, other..... bags.	123	285,086
Sugar..... boxes.	900	554,241
Sugar..... hhds.	2,130	529,387
Sugar..... bags.	....	658,053
Molasses..... hhds.	1,625	341,732
Molasses, New Orleans..... bbls.	....	17,643

TEA.

The week has elicited only a very moderate trade in teas. For Invoices the demand has been unimportant and sales are of small amount. In Lines there has been a fair business and we notice more inquiry for Oolongs in which the poor qualities have fully shared, and which has taken up quite freely most of the offerings in this branch of the trade. The operations have been, it is thought, on speculative account mostly, they include to-day nearly 3,000 half-chests of Oolongs, sold from second hands. The reported sales are 5,481 half-chests of Greens 3,260 do of Oolongs, and 600 do of Japans.

There have been no receipts during the week.

COFFEE.

For Rio Coffee the demand has been fair and with light offerings prices have been steady. The semi-monthly telegram from Rio de Janeiro, under date of October 8th, was received on Monday. The shipment to and sales of Coffee for the United States between steamer fall considerably below those reported in the next preceding telegram and our market has been strengthened by the advices. In West India Coffee the movement has been unimportant, but the market remains very firm. Stocks, both in these and in Brazil Coffee, are very light. Among the sales of the week a noticeable one has been that of some 500 bags of Plantation Ceylon Coffee at 25c, gold. Among the sales are 13,497 bags of Rio: 1,200 do of Laguayra, and 500 do of Plantation Ceylon.

The imports for the week have been moderate, including three cargoes of Rio, as follows: "P. C. Warwick," 4,559 bags; "Harriet Thomas," 3,668 bags; "Foreningen," 4,200 bags. Of other sorts only 123 bags of Jamaica have come to hand.

The stock of Rio Nov. 4, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows :

In Bags.	New York.	Phila-delphia.	Balti-more.	New Savan. & Orleans.	Gal-veston.	Total.
Stock.....	63,860	....	18,000	3,000	1,000	85,860
Same date 1868.....	139,436	3,000	31,000	2,000	4,500	180,936
Imports.....	629,627	8,200	259,827	77,068	19,666	989,988
" in 1868.....	641,430	13,738	230,951	67,671	13,081	944,927

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Nov. 4 and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

In bags.	New York Stock.	Boston Import.	Philadel. Import.	Balt. Import.	N. Orleans Import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java.....	1736	*45,762	*17,375	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	.....	*4,834	13,366	1,109	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	.....	17,109	943	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	.....	52,229	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	1,713	20,543	.....	18,762	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	1,178	64,005	7,593	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	5,162	16,855	1,163	1,254	1,008	1,246
Total.....	8,789	221,337	40,440	21,125	1,009	1,246
Same '68.....	80,285	263,174	47,529	22,628	1,879	207

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 47,391 mats.

**SUGAR.**

Prices have continued to decline and have dropped 1/4 @ 1/2 c in raw sugars since our last. The loss has not been quite so marked in sugars of grocery grades, but they have been weak at at least 1/2 c lower rates. Refiners have been discouraged by the depreciating rates realised by their products, and have reduced their purchases very considerably, while Western buyers have held off in anticipation of the receipts of Louisiana sugar, and the trade here have found themselves sufficiently well stocked for their wants. One element of weakness has been the disposition of holders to "unload," and the liberal offerings made in consequence. The sales include 3,439 hhds of Cuba, 200 do Demerara, 321 do Porto Rico, 4,757 boxes of Havana and 18,854 bags of Manila.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand November 4, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, P. Rico, *hhds.	Other, *hhds.	Brazil, bgs.	M'nila, &c bgs.
Imports this week...	900	1,629	501	.....	.....
Stock on hand.....	101,181	75,076	149,476	.....	.....
Same time 1868.....	29,551	43,882	39,478	.....	.....
" " 1867.....	49,287	27,061	17,903	.....	.....

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

Imp's since Jan 1, at New York	Boxes		*Hhds		Brazil, Manila bags.	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
Portland..	359,063	203,640	311,472	321,433	135,786	284,531
Boston...	8,853	18,886	9,833	11,046	.....	.....
Philadel..	32,616	60,868	66,263	69,239	12,600	159,486
Baltimore.	32,575	53,819	68,545	71,934	49,850	.....
N. Orleans	42,762	27,397	63,609	61,562	10,955	.....
Total.....	554,241	429,419	529,337	547,621	208,991	444,067

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

**MOLASSES.**

There has been more activity in this line of Groceries but at considerably lower prices, the rates at which the bulk of the week's transactions have taken place having been from 3 @ 5 c lower than those recently current. The sales have been mostly from the finer grades suitable for grocers' use, the main stock of inferior Molasses remaining almost undisturbed. In the scarcity of fine grades the arrival of the new crop of Domestic is awaited with some eagerness. The sales comprise 539 hhds of Cuba, 951 do of Porto Rico, and 70 bbls of New Orleans.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand November 4, were as follows:

	Cuba, *Hhds.	P. Rico, *Hhds.	Demerara, *Hhds.	Other, *Hhds.	N. O. Bbls.
Imports this week.....	794	751	80	.....	.....
Stock on hand.....	7,936	1,989	1,087	.....	.....
same time 1868... 9,938	9,938	2,333	1,974	.....	.....

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

Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York	*Hhds		N. O. bbls.
	1869.	1868.	
Portland.....	139,342	164,396	13,719
Boston.....	29,966	56,117	762
Philadelphia.....	46,821	54,228	2,732
Baltimore.....	91,207	77,460	434
New Orleans.....	22,610	23,478	.....
Total at all ports.....	341,732	393,878	17,637

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

**SPICES.**

The market has been firm for all kinds and active in the way of sales to jobbers. We make no change in our quotations.

**FRUITS.**

In the market for foreign dried fruits there has been very little speculative demand and prices, so far as they have changed, have been in the direction of lower figures. Raisins are firm. Turkish Prunes very quiet at our quoted prices. In domestic dried the principal inquiry has been for dried apples. Of these, few State and scarcely any Western have yet made their appearance. Southern have been active and have advanced; for sliced 1/2 c better prices can be obtained, and we learn of some sales of choice fruit made in small lots at prices considerably beyond our trade quotations. We note also that a movement of importance has been inaugurated in this kind of dried fruit, both here and in the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets upon the strength of the injuries inflicted upon the harvest in the West by the late severe frosts. The transactions altogether embrace some 1,400 bbls. Peaches are very quiet, but without any quotable decline. Blackberries are firm at 18 1/2 @ 14 c.

In green fruits foreign varieties, except for Messina Lemons, have been in rather light supply. The late and anticipated arrivals of the latter have reduced the prices somewhat and they are now jobbing at \$7 50 @ 8 00 per box. Barracoa and Havana Oranges still command \$12 00 per bbl. A cargo of Barracoa Bananas were received during the week in very poor order and sold at \$1 50 @ 2 00 per bunch. Coconuts are unchanged at \$35 per thousand for Barracoa, and \$60 per thousand for Carthagena. Green Apples have been changing hands

with considerable rapidity. Few selected fruits have been selling at \$4 25 @ 4 50 per bbl. by the carload; at the close there is a shade less animation in the market. Other domestic fruits have been unchanged. We annex ruling quotations in first hands:

**Tea.**

Duty: 25 cents per lb.	Duty paid	Duty paid
Hyson, Common to fair... 73 @ 85	do do Ex f. to finest nominal.	.....
do Superior to fine... 90 @ 1 00	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair.. 80 @ 85	.....
do Ex fine to finest... 1 05 @ 1 80	do do Sup'r to fine. 88 @ 95	.....
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair... 72 @ 78	do do Ex f. to finest 1 05 @ 1 20	.....
do Super. to fine... 82 @ 1 11	Oolong, Common to fair... 65 @ 70	.....
do Ex fine to finest. 1 25 @ 1 50	do Superior to fine... 75 @ 90	.....
Ganp. & Imp., Com. to fair 85 @ 1 00	do Ex fine to finest... 1 10 @ 1 40	.....
do Sup. to fine 1 00 @ 1 25	Souc & Cong., Com. to fair .. @ 85	.....
do do Ex. f. to finest... @ 1 70	do do Sup'r to fine. .. @ 1 00	.....
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C, to fair. 68 @ 73	do do Ex f. to finest 1 10 @ 1 40	.....
do do Sup. to fine 75 @ 83	.....	.....

**Coffee.**

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

Duty: On raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado 2 1/2 cents per lb		
Cuba, inf. to com refining... 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	do do do 19 to 20 14 1/2 @ 15	do do do white... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do fair to good do... 11 @ 11 1/2	do do do... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades. 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do pr me... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do fair to good grocery.. 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Brazil, bags..... 11 @ 12
do pr. to choice do... 12 @ 12 1/2	do do do... 12 @ 12 1/2	Manila, bags..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do centrifugal hhd & bxs 10 1/2 @ 13 1/2	do do do... 10 1/2 @ 13 1/2	Hards..... 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do Melado..... 6 @ 8 1/2	do do do... 6 @ 8 1/2	White sugars, A..... 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do molasses..... 9 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do... 9 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do B..... @ ..
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9. 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do do do 10 to 12 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do do extra..... 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do do do 10 to 12 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do do do 12 to 15 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	Yellow sugars..... 18 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do do do 16 to 18 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2	.....	.....

**Molasses.**

Duty: 8 cents per gallon.		
New Orleans..... 80 @ 93	do Clayed..... 40 @ 46	.....
Porto Rico..... 50 @ 70	Barbadoes..... 45 @ 60	.....
Cuba Muscovado, refining... 43 @ 55	.....	.....

**Spices.**

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

Cassia Batavia, gold, per lb 44 @ 45	Pepper, in bond... (gold) 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	.....
Cassia, in mats... gold per lb 45 @ 46	Pepper, Singapore..... 25 1/2 @ 26	.....
Ginger, race and A (gold) 12 @ 12 1/2	do Sumatra..... 25 @ ..	.....
Mace..... (gold) @ 1 30	Pimento, Jamaica. (gold) 19 @ ..	.....
Nutmegs, casks..... 1 10 @ 1 15	do in bond... (gold) 5 1/2 @ 4	.....
do cases Penang. 1 10 @ 1 15	Cloves..... (gold) 26 @ 26 1/2	.....

**Fruit.**

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

Raisins, Seedless... per mat. 7 75 @ 8 00	Sardines..... per qr. box 17 1/2 @ 18	.....
do Layer, new, per box 4 40 @ ..	Figs, Smyrna..... per lb .. @ 16	.....
do Valencia, old per lb 15 @ ..	do New..... per lb 18 @ 22	.....
do do new..... 18 @ ..	Brazil Nuts..... .. @ 15	.....
Currants, new..... per lb 14 @ ..	Filberts, Sicily..... 15 @ 16	.....
Citron, Leghorn..... .. @ 36	Walnuts, Bordeaux..... .. @ 10 1/2	.....
Prunes, Turkish..... 12 @ 14	Macaroni, Italian..... .. @ 18	.....
Dates..... .. @ 12	DRIED FRUIT—	.....
Almonds, Languedoc..... 28 @ ..	Apples, Southern... per lb 7 @ 9 1/2	.....
do Provence..... .. @ 23	do do sliced 9 1/2 @ 11	.....
do Stilly, Soft Shell .. @ 16	Blackberries..... 14 @ ..	.....
do Shelled, Spanish 39 @ 40	Peaches, pared new..... 20 @ 22	.....
Sardines..... per hi. box .. @ 32	Peaches, unpared..... 8 1/2 @ 11	.....

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., November 5, 1869.

The market during the week has been inactive with a downward tendency in prices of some goods. Cotton has been rather weak under the large receipts of the incoming crop, and with an unimportant demand for goods there has been nothing to support prices, except, in some particular instances, the smallness of stocks.

In consequence, however, of the low prices already touched, there has not been a further general decline in Sheetings, and Prints have even shown more firmness for new styles. There is a tolerably healthy condition of affairs on the market, taken altogether, and if we could look for any decided activity soon the prospects would be very fair; as it is, there seems to be reason to expect only a moderate demand during this part of the season, but probably better than at the same time in previous years, on account of the small stocks held in the interior.

As to the sentiment of manufacturers about stocking up with Cotton for their mills, we believe that the more general feeling is, that at 24 1/2 cents cotton will be a good purchase, and should it decline to that price for present or future delivery, large purchases would be made on manufacturers' account.

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

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.
Cuba.....	3	\$191	.....	.....
Danish West Indies 35	2,581	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies. 85	4,427	.....	.....	.....

Brazil.....	23	3,106	....	....	....
Cisplatine Republic.	23	3,384	....	....	....
Peru.....	40	1,500	....	....	....
Liverpool.....	....	....	89	16,893	....
Havre.....	....	....	26	10,991	....
St. Pierre.....	....	....	....	....	19
Gonaives.....	....	....	....	....	20
Hayti.....	....	....	....	....	60
St. Domingo.....	....	....	....	....	12
British Provinces...	....	....	....	....	19
Total this week..	163	\$15,189	65	\$27,884	136
Since Jan. 1, 1869..	18,255	1,970,665	4,475	894,645	6,035
Same time 1868.....	31,990	1,292,867	4,294	1,363,070	7,415
" " 1860.....	78,873	....	....	....	31,900

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

**BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are still dull, except in some few of the finer grades, which have been in fair request at firm rates. Other brands admit of a concession in agents' hands, and in some instances jobbers have offered them at rates fully one cent below prices in first hands. The demand is limited, however, and there is little probability we think of any resumption of activity in operations before the opening of next season, unless the low rates should tempt speculators to take hold. Agawam F 36 12½, Amoskeag A 36 15½, do Z 36 11½, 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 11, do O 34 12, do S 40 14, do W 45 19, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 9, Graniteville AA 36 15½, do EE 36 14½, Great Falls M 36 13, do S 33 11½, Indian Head 36 15½, do 30 13, Indian Orchard A 40 15, do C 36 13½, do BB 36 12½, do W 34 12, do NN 36 14½, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 14, do E 36 12½, Lawrence A 36 12½, do C 36 15, do F 36 13, do G 34 12½, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 12½, Lyman O 36 14, do E 36 15½, Massachusetts BB 36 13½, do J 30 12, Medford 36 14, Nashua fine 38 14, do 36 15½, do E 40 18, Newmarket A 13, Pacific extra 36 15½, do H 36 15, do L 36 14, Pepperell 7-4 —, do 8-4 35, do 9-4 40, do 10-4 45, do 11-4 —, Pepperell E fine 39 15½, do R 36 14, do O 33 13½, do N 30 12½, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10, do K 36 13½, do Canoe 40 16, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 15½, do E 39 17½, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 15, Swift River 36 12, Tiger 27 9, Tremont M 33 11.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are in fair request for the leading makes, while medium and lower grades can be moved only upon concessions, and not then to a large extent. The present condition of rates and the weak state of the market for the raw material, combined with the uncertainty in financial matters, has rendered buyers very timid, and they invest only upon actual wants. Several brands of leading makes are extremely scarce, and for these agents will not accept orders for future delivery except at full value, or, in other words, from 1 to 1½ cents advance on present nominal rates. Stocks of all grades are by no means excessive. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 17½, do 54 24, American A 36 14, Androscoggin L 36 16½, Auburn 36 —, Attawaugan XX 36 13½, do X 36 10, Atlantic Cambric 36 24, Ballou & Son 36 14, do 31 11½, Bartletts 36 15½, do 33 14, do 31 13½, Bates XX 36 17½, do B 33 14, Blackstone 36 15, do D 37 13½, Boott B 36 15, do C 33 13½, do E 36 12½, do H 28 11½, do O 30 12½, do R 23 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 —, Lawrence B 36 15, Lonsdale 36 16½, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 —, New York Mills 36 22½, Pepperell 6-4 30, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Rosebuds 36 15½, Red Bank 36 12, do 33 11, Slater J. & W. 36 —, Tuscarora 36 18, Utica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 37½, do 9-4 62½, do 10-4 67½, Waltham X 33 —, do 42 18, do 6-4 32½, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Wamsutta 45 28, do 40½ 25, do 36 20, Washington 33 9½.

**BROWN DRILLS** have been dull. Amoskeag 17½, Graniteville D 16, Hamilton 17, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 15½.

**PRINTS** are improving gradually; new goods in desirable styles are taken about as fast as opened at the reduced prices, and stocks of these are quite small in both first and second hands, while old stock in *passé* and undesirable styles is really a drug on the market. The number of poor designs produced this year is large, and buyers, in view of the other circumstances depressing the market during the past season, were not sufficiently tempted with the array of the patterns submitted; hence the accumulation of stock. The prospects for the ensuing season in the way of designs, however, promise well, and we have no doubt but the business will compensate in a great measure for the past season's. Allens 12, American 12½, Amoskeag —, Arnolds 10½, Conestoga 12½, Dunnell's 12½, Freeman 10½, Gloucester 12, Hamilton 13½, Home 8½, Lancaster 12, London mourning 11½, Mallory 12, Manchester 12½, Merrimac D 12½, do pink and purple 15, do W 14, Oriental 12, Pacific 12½, Richmond's 12, Simpson Mourning 11½, Sprague's purple and pink 13½, do blue 13½, do shirtings 13½, Wamsutta 9½.

**PRINT CLOTHS** are slightly improved, but the change is not sufficiently marked to render holders any satisfaction. Printers engage small amounts for casual and ordered work, but refrain from entering into any large transactions; speculators may push the market a little after a while, as the time grows nearer for printers to lay in for spring work; 64 cloth of standard quality has been sold at 7½ cents, and other transactions at 7½ cents; prices are merely nominal, however.

**MUSLIN DELAINES** are in good demand; large quantities in the aggregate are moving on orders, while the city and near-by trade absorb quite respectable amounts. Rates are quite firmly maintained, and the exhibit which this line presents is extremely satisfactory to all parties. Hamilton 20, Tycoon Repts 27½, Lowell 20, Pacific Armures 20, do Robe de C 22½, do Alpacas 22½, do 6-4 26, Percales 4-4 31, Pekin Lustres 18.

**GINGHAMS** are in fair, steady request, but the market on the whole is not very brisk; the advanced state of the season accounts for this however. Rates are unchanged, and, upon the whole, quite firm. Stocks are rather small, and sold pretty well up. Allamance plaid 18,

Caledonia 14, Earleton 22½-25, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 17, Pequa 13½.

**COTTON FLANNELS** are quite active compared with the majority of cotton goods, and stocks in jobbers hands are much reduced, which fact has strengthened the views of agents considerably. Brown—Amoskeag AA 32, do A 24, Ellerton N 27, do O 24, do P 21½, Great Falls F 23, Laconia 18½. Bleached—Amoskeag A 27, do B 25, Ellerton W H 42, do N 30, Great Falls F 25, Naumkeag F 19.

**OTHER COTTON GOODS** have been inactive. Ticks have been reduced in price, and others will probably follow soon.

**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 19, do 70 21, do 80 24, do 90 27½, do 100 30, Pequa No. 1,200 13½, do 2,000 25, do 2,800 27½, Star Mills 12 18, do 20 22, Union No. 20 25, do 50-27½, Watts No. 80 16.

**TICKINGS.**—Albany 11, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 34, do A 27, do B 22, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga extra 32 25, do 36 30, Cordis AAA 29, do BB 17½, Hamilton 25, do D —, Lewiston 36 34, do 32 30, do 30 26½, Mecs. and W'km's 29, Pearl River 31, Pemberton A A 25, do E 18½, Swift River 16, Thorndike 17, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook No. 1 28, York 30 26, do 32 32½.

**STRIPES.**—Albany 11, Algodon 16½, American 14-15, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12½, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 14½ 15, Sheridan A 14½, do G 15½, Uncasville A 17, do B 16, Whittenton AA 20, do A 20, do BB 17, do C 15, York 25.

**DENIMS.**—Amoskeag 28, Blue Hill 13, Beaver Cr. blue 26½, do CC 18½, Columbian heavy 26, Haymaker Bro 16, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 22, do CC 19, Pearl River 27, Thorndike 19, York 31.

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

**CAMBRICS.**—Amoskeag 9, Portland 7½, Pequot 10, Victory H 8½, do A 9, Washington 9.

**COTTON BAGS.**—American \$37 50, Androscoggin \$40 00, Arkwright A \$40 00, Great Falls A \$42, Lewiston \$41, Ludlow AA \$—, Stark A \$42 50, do C 3 bush \$27 50, Union A \$27 50.

**COTTON YARNS AND BATTIS.**—Best Georgia Cotton Yarns Nos. 6 to 12 39, Best South Carolina small skeins 39.

**WOOL-N GOODS** are dull and inactive. The demand has fallen off suddenly, and transactions are limited both in numbers and amount. Cloths are quiet, few goods moving beyond those for keeping up stocks in jobbers' hands. Overcoatings are also quiet—clothiers are taking few or none, and about the only trade doing is, as we have stated previously, of cloths for *sorting up*.

**CASSIMERES** are inactive. The finer grades of plaids and fashionable designs are in slight inquiry, but, on the whole, the market is quite dull.

**FLANNELS AND BLANKETS** are moving moderately, although far behind anticipations for the time of the year. Present indications point towards a closing of the season's business in this line.

**KENTUCKY JEANS** are quiet, with rates rather weak.

**SHAWLS** are still in active demand for desirable styles, while lesser grades show a slight falling off in inquiry. The business in this line this season thus far has been excellent, and manufacturers may well congratulate themselves on their success. Stocks in jobbers' hands are much reduced, and in agents' hands also, while the leading mills are running night and day to fill orders already placed. The business has been a remunerative one, and the proof of it is shown in the number of really beautiful designs produced.

The auction sales have developed no features differing from what has been reported during the past two weeks. Owners of goods are offering all that the market will bear, while buyers are acting very cautiously, though they are ready to take almost any quantity of goods at their own prices. This determination is followed up from day to day with a persistency which is not unfrequently successful. Latterly the auction sales have shown more interesting features. The election being over, buyers have time to attend to business. Besides this, the steady decline in gold enables owners to offer goods at lower prices, and the auction rooms are better supplied than for some days previously. The attendance was good and the bidding more animated, although at a much lower grade of prices.

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

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 4, 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...	547	\$199,578	541	\$188,444	675	\$232,731
do cotton...	463	127,507	567	158,845	403	115,109
do silk....	427	302,491	323	233,175	433	301,589
do flax....	600	116,216	715	177,221	705	140,559
Miscellaneous dry goods.	236	103,352	229	91,300	400	85,167
Total.....	2,323	\$849,339	2,375	\$849,235	2,616	\$875,455
<b>WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.</b>						
Manufactures of wool...	326	\$120,714	323	\$115,347	636	\$224,844
do cotton...	72	23,024	71	16,833	252	78,836
do silk....	57	65,940	20	31,558	79	106,403
do flax....	324	62,094	183	49,123	400	108,139
Miscellaneous dry goods	785	30,887	421	35,995	465	25,992
Total.....	1,564	\$302,659	1,017	\$248,856	1,833	\$544,214
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,323	849,339	2,375	849,235	2,616	875,455
Total th'wn upon market.	3,887	\$1,151,998	3,392	\$1,098,141	4,448	\$1,419,669
<b>ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.</b>						
Manufactures of wool...	549	\$220,784	281	\$106,360	306	\$102,110
do cotton...	162	48,215	154	42,444	222	50,810
do silk....	73	81,098	88	36,444	61	60,351
do flax....	532	146,955	276	84,974	1,093	140,014
Miscellaneous dry goods.	512	35,626	984	17,874	81	10,416
Total.....	1,833	\$532,628	1,733	\$238,096	1,713	\$263,701
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,323	849,339	2,375	849,235	2,616	875,455
Total entered at the port.	4,156	\$1,381,967	4,108	\$1,187,391	4,334	\$1,339,156

**Railroads.**

OFFICE OF THE  
**Pacific Mutual Insurance  
COMPANY.**

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY.

New York, January 13th. 1869.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums January 1, 1868.....	\$119,049 43
Premiums received from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1868 inclusive.....	524,448 47
<b>Total amount of Marine Premiums.....</b>	<b>\$643,497 90</b>

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED NO POLICIES, EXCEPT ON CARGO AND FREIGHT FOR THE VOYAGE.

**No Risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.**

Premiums marked off as Earning, during the period as above.....	\$539,034 44
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less savings, &c., during the same period.....	251,484 90
Return Premiums.....	46,862 74

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank and on hand.....	\$11,949 81
United States and other stocks.....	552,648 59
Loans on stocks drawing interest.....	188,700 00
Premium notes and bills receivable.....	\$813,244 31
Subscription notes in advance of premiums.....	76,000 00
Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	21,457 07
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>\$1,165,224 33</b>

**Six Per Cent. Interest,**

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next. The whole of the

outstanding Certificates of the Company of the issue of 1864,

will be redeemed and paid in cash, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A Dividend in Script of FORTY Per Cent is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1868, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the sixth day of April next.

By order of the Board.

**TRUSTEES:**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| John K. Myers,     | Alex. M. Earle,    |
| A. C. Richards,    | Oliver K. Fing.    |
| G. D. H. Gillespie | Wm. T. Blodgett    |
| C. E. Milnor,      | C. H. Ludington,   |
| Martin Bates,      | J. L. Smallwood,   |
| Moses A. Hoppock   | Thomas Eakin,      |
| B. W. Bull,        | H. C. Southwick,   |
| Horace B. Claffin, | Wm. Hegeman,       |
| W. M. Richards,    | James R. Taylor,   |
| Ephraim L. Corning | Adam T. Bruce,     |
| A. S. Barnes,      | Albert B. Strange, |
| Egbert Starr,      | A. Augustus Low,   |
| A. Wesson,         | Dean F. Fenner,    |
| John A. Hadden     | Emil Heintzman,    |
| William Leconey,   | Jehial Read,       |
| John A. Bartow,    | John K. Waller.    |
- JOHN K. MYERS, President.  
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President.  
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

**Miscellaneous.**

**REMOVAL.**

**THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,**

**Cotton Duck,**

Have removed from 59 Broad Street, to

**Nos. 13 & 15 LISPENARD STREET.**

**BEEBE & Co.,**

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

**FINE SHIRTS,**

**No 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

**THE LOUISIANA STATE  
Bankers and Brokers.**

EXTRA QUALITIES OF

**AMERICAN & FOREIGN  
BAR IRON,**

Including all the usual sizes and shapes of

**ULSTER IRON,**

In lots to suit purchasers,

**EGLSTON BROTHERS & CO.,**

Successors to Egleston, Battell & Co.,

166 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

**Dry Goods.**

**JENKINS, VAILL &  
PEABODY,**

46 LEONARD STREET,

DRY 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.

Tissues 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-EYED NEEDLES,  
Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.**

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

**Miscellaneous.**

**John Dwight & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SALERATUS,**

**SUPER CARB. SODA, &C.,**

No. 11 Old Slip, New York,

**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.

**Dry Goods.**

**JOHN S. &  
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, Sumner Falls Mills,  
Boston Buck Company, Gilmanton Hosiery Mills,  
Cordis Mills, Pepper Hosiery Mills,  
Thorndike Company, Otis Hosiery Mills,  
And Arlington Mills,  
Fancy Dress Goods, 3-4 and 6-4 Roubaix Cloth, Imper  
ial Chines, Alpacas, Repps Coburgs, &c., &c.

**Belknap & Grafton**

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

**Hosiery.**

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

**Blue Denims.**

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

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

**Ticks.**

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

**Stripes.**

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

**Warren FF Fine Sheetings.**

BLEA. AND BROWN.

**Brown and Bleached Goods.**

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

**Theodore Polhemus & Co.**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**COTTON SAIL DUCK**

And all kinds of

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

Also, Agents

**United States Bunting Company.**

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock

**13 & 15 Lispenard Street.**

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

**C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

**COTTONS AND WOOLENS.**

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.

**CHRISTY DAVIS,**

**WOOL BROKER,**

No 58 BROADWAY NEW YORK,

Cor of Exchange Place.

**Steamship Companies.**

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S  
**THROUGH LINE**

**To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,**

Touching at Mexican Ports

AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 5th and 21st of Each Month.

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

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

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

**F. R. BABY, Agent.**

Miscellaneous.

**BANKING HOUSE OF LUTHER KOUNTZE,**

52 Wall Street, New York.

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

**H. C. HARDY & SON,**

No. 4 Wall Street, New York.

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

**MUNROE & Co.,**

AMERICAN BANKERS.

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

**STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,**

BANKERS.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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

**White, DeFreitas & Rathborne,**

Bankers and Brokers, 17 Broad St.

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

**Norway and Swedes Iron**

WM. JE SOP & SONS,

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

**MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,**

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.

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

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.**

**M. BAIRD & Co.,**  
PHILADELPHIA.

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

BAIRD, GEO. BURNHAM, CHAS T. PARRY

**XTENSION TABLES**

(EXCLUSIVELY),

Of Every Style and Quality, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,

150 WOOSTER STREET, BETWEEN PRINCE AND ECHEVON STREETS, NEW YORK.

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 ..... \$901,657 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.  
E. W. BLEECKER, Vice Pres

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

**Queen Fire Insurance Co**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000 Stg.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 1,893,225  
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ..... \$1,432,810

Special Fund of \$200 000

Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.

UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 117 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

**THE NORTH BRITISH AND Mercantile Insurance Co**

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

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

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,

50 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

EZRA WHITE, Associate Manager

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

**PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO**

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$1,400 000.

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

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

**WHITE ALLYN & CO., Agents,**

NO. 59 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. .... 2,568,002 36  
Total amount of marine premiums .... \$9,350,972 18

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. .... \$1,883,230 61

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York stock, city bank and other stocks. .... \$7,887,435 38  
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 00  
Premium notes and bills receivable. .... 2,953,267 58  
Cash in bank ..... 405,548 66  
Total amount of assets. .... \$13,660,881 38

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 Chances,  
R. Warren Weston, R. L. Taylor,  
Royal Phelps, Geo. S. Stephenson,  
Caleb Barstow, William H. Webb,  
A. P. Pillot, Paul Spofford,  
William E. D. dge, Sheppard Gandy,  
David Lane, Francis Skiddy,  
James Bryce, Charles P. Burdett,  
Daniel S. Miller, Robert O. Ferguson,  
Wm. Sturgis, Samuel G. Ward,  
Henry K. Bogert, William E. Bunker,  
Dennis Perkins, Samuel L. Mitchell,  
John G. De Forest.

**JOHN D. JONES, President,**  
**CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,**  
**W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Prest.**  
**J. P. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Prest.**

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, HAIR, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, and HORNS, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as OIL LEMON, OIL PEPPERMINT, OIL VITRIOL, OPIUM, OXALIC ACID, PHOSPHORUS, PRUSSIAN POTASH, QUICKSILVER, RHUBARB, SAGO, SALICIC ACID, SAL AMMONIAC, SAL SODA, SASSAPARILLA, SENECAL ROOT, SENNA, SHELL LAC, SODA ASH, SULPHATE MORPHINE, TARTARIC ACID, TAPLOCA, VERDIGRIS, VITRIOL, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GROCERIES, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAIR, HAY, HEMP, HONEY, HOPS, and HORNS, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, and PETROLEUM, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as NAPHTHA, RESIDUUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT PETRE, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, WOOL, and ZINC, with their respective prices.

## Dry Goods.

## N.B. FALCONER &amp; CO

IMPORTERS OF  
STAPLE AND FANCY

## British Dress Goods,

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

## Miscellaneous.

## FOR BOSTON DAILY.

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP CO.'S  
OUTSIDE LINE OF

## Neptune Steamers,

COMPRISING

NEPTUNE, NEREUS and GLAUCUS,  
2,000 Tons Each,SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS  
ANDAsland, Wm. P. Clyde and P. Sandford  
1,600 Tons Each,

SAILING ON INTERMEDIATE DAYS.

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

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

## Henry Lawrence &amp; Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

152 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

## MEDITERRANEAN GOODS.

## J. SCHNITZER,

33 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.

Offer for sale

Liquorice Sticks and Paste.

Wools of every descriptions

Gums " "

Opium and Persian Berries.

Canary and Hemp Seed,

Figs, Raisins, Boxwood,

Otto Roses, &amp;c

## FRANCIS SPIES,

GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT,

No. 68 South Street, New York,

(Formerly with Messrs Moses Taylor &amp; Co.)

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SHIPMENTS  
Merchandise to my friends in South America, British  
and Spanish West Indies, Great Britain, India and  
Australia.

## Insurance.

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

Assets Gold, \$17,690,390

Assets in the

U. States 2,000,000

45 William St.

## Iron and Railroad Materials.

## NAYLOR &amp; CO.,

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

CAST STEEL RAILS,

CAST STEEL TYRES,

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

HOUSE IN LONDON:

NAYLOR, BENSON & CO.,  
34 Old Broad Street,

who give special attention to orders for

## Railroad Iron,

as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

## NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Nos. 77 &amp; 83 Liberty Street,

Corner Broadway, New York.

Palm and Ornamental Iron Works of all kinds for  
Buildings.

## Dana &amp; Litchfield,

W am Street, New York.

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

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

## BURDON SPIKES.

## Thomas J. Pope &amp; Bro.

METALS.

292 PEARL STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN STREET  
NEW YORK

IRON. IRON. IRON

## Wm. D. McGowan,

IRON BROKER.

73 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

## IRON COTTON TIES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

WITH OR WITHOUT BUCKLES,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

D. LITTLEJOHN &amp; CO.,

245 Pearl Street.

## Cheapest and Best.

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

## Iron Cotton Ties.

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

SWENSON, PERKINS &amp; CO.,

BEA STREET.

## Iron and Railroad Materials.

## GILEAD A. SMITH,

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

## Railroad Iron,

Old Rails,

Bessemer Rails, &amp;c.

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

Correspondents in America:

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

## S. W. Hopkins &amp; Co.,

58 Old Broad Street, London.

AND

69 &amp; 71 Broadway, New York,

Negotiate in Europe and America every description o

TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, STATE,

AND

## Railroad Bonds,

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

## RAILROAD IRON

AND EQUIPMENTS

## Railroad Companies.

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

## Railroad Iron.

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

## Bessemer Steel Rails,

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

OLD RAILS IN TRADE FOR NEW

furnished, receiving the difference in cash, and allow-  
ing the highest market price for their Old Rails, and,  
if necessary, receiving the latter after the delivery of  
the New Rails.Orders for Foreign Rails, both Steel and Iron, will  
be taken for transmission by Mail or through the cable to  
ourLONDON HOUSE,  
58 OLD BROAD STREET,for execution at a fixed price in Sterling or on com-  
mission at the current market price abroad when the  
order is received in London; shipments to be made  
at stated periods to ports in America and at the low-  
est possible rates of freights. Address

## S. W. Hopkins &amp; Co.,

69 &amp; 71 Broadway, New York.

## WIRE ROPE.

STEEL, CHARCOAL and B. B., of the very best  
quality, suitable for Ships, Rigging, Suspension  
Bridges, Guys, Derricks, Inclined Planes, Hoisting  
purposes, &c. A Large Stock constantly on hand at

JOHN W. MASON &amp; CO.'S,

43 BROADWAY.

## IRON COTTON TIES.

COTTON TIES

MANUFACTURED BY THE

## Patent Nut &amp; Bolt Co.,

(LIMITED).

Birmingham, on hand, and for sale in quantities  
to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAMS &amp; GUION,

71 Wall st.

## FOR BALING COTTON,

BEARD'S PATENT IRON LOCK AND  
SELF-ADJUSTING TIES,Unsurpassed for Strength and Rapidity of Adju-  
stment.

BEARD &amp; BRO.,

457 BROADWAY