

# 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 20, 1869.

NO. 230.

## Foreign Bills.

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

SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW.

Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange, and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts of the United States.

Sight Drafts on A. S. Petrie & London, Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin; Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool. Also on Germany, France and Sweden.

**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.**

62 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON EDINBURGH & GLASGOW

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**James G. King's Sons,**

54 William Street.

**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 TRAVELLERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

LANCASTER & Co., Richmond.

BROWN, LANCASTER & Co., Baltimore.

**FRANK & GANS,**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

14 WALL STREET.

## Bankers and Brokers.

A. F. R. MARTIN, W. B. MOTT, special, ENOS RUNYON.

**MARTIN & RUNYON,**

Successors to

W. B. MOTT & Co.,

**BANKERS & BROKERS,**

40 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Dealers in Governments and Specie. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission, Government Coupons bought at Market Rates. Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Accounts solicited and interest allowed on Deposits.

**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 Commission,

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, Manufacturing and Bank Stocks, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

## 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, 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 suiting 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 & 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.**

**HENRY SANCTON,**

**STOCK & GOLD BROKER,**

NO. 24 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

ROOM 12.

**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 &amp; 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 DRAFT  
And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily  
Balances.**Southern Securities have especial  
attention.**

Collections made on all Southern Points.

**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.**STATE, CITY, COUNTY****AND  
RAILROAD BONDS  
BOUGHT AND SOLD.****Loans Negotiated for R.R. Companies****G. COPELAND,**

38 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

ROBT. R. MAURY JAS. L. MAURY. ROBT. T. BROOKE.

**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.**Miscellaneous**

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared  
to furnish all classes with constant employment at  
home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments.  
Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either  
sex easily earn from 50c to \$5 per evening, and a pro-  
portional sum by devoting their whole time to the  
business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as  
men. That all who see this notice may send their  
address and test the business; we make this unparal-  
leled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will  
send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full partic-  
ulars, a valuable sample, which will do to com-  
mence work on, and a copy of *The Peoples Literary  
Companion*—one of the largest and best family  
newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Read-  
er, if you want permanent, profitable work, address  
E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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 HOFFMANN } 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.

**Financial.****SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.,****BANKERS,**

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Dealers in U.S. Bonds and Members of Stock and Gold  
Exchanges in both Cities.  
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal  
terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

**C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,  
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 &amp; 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 inte-  
rest allowed on balances exceeding \$1,000.**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,****BANKERS,**

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

(Brown Brothers &amp; 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.

**(7) SEVEN PER CENT CITY STOCKS.**  
INTEREST PAID**MAY AND NOVEMBER,****Transferable at City Comptroller's  
Office.**

For Sale

**GEO. K. SISTARE,**  
24 Nassau-st.**Dry Goods.****Extremely Low Prices**

AT

**UNION ADAMS & Co.****FOR GENTLEMEN****Patent Merino Shirts.  
Patent Merino Drawers.  
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.  
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.  
Wool and Buck Gloves.  
Scarfs and Ties.****FOR YOUTH.****Shirts and Collars.  
Kid and Buck Gloves,  
Patent Merino Shirts.  
Patent Merino Drawers.  
Cardigan Jackets.  
Woolen Hosiery.**

No. 637 Broadway.

**Financial.**

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & Co.,  
New York, October 1st, 1869.

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

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

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

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

**SOUTTER & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

**WILLIAMS & GUION,**

71 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

**Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne**

**BANKERS.**

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

**DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT**

in the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland,  
England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Bel-  
gium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.

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. Collec-  
tions 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

23 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, Presiden.  
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., }  
Munroe & Co. } PARIS.

AND }  
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 mer-  
chandise.

**Southern Bankers.**

**NATIONAL**

**Freedman's Savings Bank**

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,

Central Office at Washington, D. C.,

BRANCHES AT

Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Berne, Wil-  
mington, Raleigh, Charleston, Beaufort, Augusta,  
(Ga.), Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville, Tallahassee,  
Mobile, Huntsville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mem-  
phis, 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.

**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.

**LANCASTER & Co.,**

**BANKERS AND STOCK AND EX-  
CHANGE 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.

**J. L. LEVY,**

**STOCK BROKER**

AND

**Exchange Dealer,**

23 CARONDELET STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

General Partner.....J. L. LEVY.

Partner in Commendum.....E. J. HART.

Collections made on all points.

**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.

**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.

**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 Bankin'g, Collection, and Exchange  
Business.

**L. A. BENOIST & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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

**Drafts on London and Paris for Sale.**

**NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE**

**OF MISSOURI.**

in St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in .....\$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank

is now prepared to do a general banking business:

Government Securities, Coin, Gold, Dust and Bullion

bought and sold at current rates. Special attention

given to collections throughout the West

JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICKSON

EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

**Sam'l A. Gaylord & Co.,**

**Stock and Bond Brokers,**

NO. 523 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. LOCK-

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

## Valuable Connections.

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

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

## Completion of the Road.

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

## Profit of the Investment.

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

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

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

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

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New York

## Financial.

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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.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

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## The Chronicle.

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

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### THE MONEY MARKET AND ITS MOVEMENTS.

The indications of a change in the tone of feeling in Wall street become gradually more cheering and definite, and those persons who relied on the anticipations of the CHRONICLE have no reason to regret their confidence. There are two directions in which this improvement are chiefly seen. First, in the Money Market, where the accumulation of floating capital is very rapid and the demand for loans is more equably supplied. It is, indeed, one of the peculiar advantages of the monetary situation that the mercantile borrowers can obtain a fairer share of the accommodation which the banks give, and the speculative borrowers no longer control the loan market with their clique operations, vast capital, and mischievous periodic spasms.

The time for the predicted panic having now passed away, men begin to breathe freely, and the terror of the monetary convulsions has ceased to disturb business. This improvement is due to two or three causes: First, the currency is in a state extremely favorable to monetary ease. The drain of currency to the South and West has exhibited, for reasons we have often explained, less activity this season than in any year since the war. We had not the small currency which the South and West required, and consequently those sections were obliged to carry on their business with what currency they had. This necessity has shown that the interior has

much more both of capital and of currency than formerly, and that by the telegraph, the lightning train and the other appliances of modern business, the old methods of doing business are passing away, and are supplanted by a new era in which among the numerous economies and improvements is the economizing of currency to the compelling a smaller amount of money to perform the functions of our internal exchanges. Another reason for the ease in the money market is the accumulation of floating disengaged capital in Wall street. We have often referred to the consolidation of floating capital into fixed forms, as a cause of stringency during the past two years. This process has stopped or at least it has sustained considerable check. Government bonds to the amount of almost 70 millions of dollars have been bought up by the treasury, and this large aggregate of fixed capital has been disengaged and let loose again to float in the channels of business. It is true that the various railroad bonds which a number of different companies are offering on Wall Street have gathered up a little from these streams of floating capital, but the greater part of it has found its way into the fertilizing channels of commercial enterprise and protective industry. How far these supplies of capital will suffice for the resuscitation of business, does not as yet appear. It is enough for our present purpose to point out this cause as one of the novelties of the situation, and one of the new forces which is helping to give a healthier impulse to the movements of general business.

But there is another point which must not be overlooked. Congress is shortly to assemble, and among the earliest questions agitated will be those affecting the finances and the taxation of the country. Whatever is done in Congress, there can be no doubt that every care will be taken that no rash hazardous changes shall be ventured upon which would check the business of the country or disturb the currency, or throw its finances into confusion. The consciousness of this tends to give confidence to Wall street, and to check that timidity to which capital is proverbially prone. The sound conservative policy which Congress will undoubtedly follow is well laid down in the first law which received President Grant's signature after his inauguration at the capitol. This statute is more important in some points of view than any financial law which has ever been submitted to Congress. It enacts as follows:

That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such

ime United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of United States notes in coin."

This law, as we said, is not to be executed rashly, hastily, and so as to defeat the purpose for which it was passed. The *London Times* hinted a few days ago that repudiation would become a popular policy among our citizens. The law recited above was adopted to prevent the possibility of repudiation in any form, and to save the country from the prodigious madness with which repudiation would inundate us. This bill was passed in the House, March 12, by a vote of 97 to 47, and in the Senate, March 15, by a vote of 42 to 13. On the 18th March it received the approval of the President, and almost as soon as it became a law the price of government bonds began to advance. A short time ago a contrary movement of depression set in, which was precipitated partly by speculation and partly by a general dread of some financial catastrophe. This fear has now passed off. Confidence is reviving, and among the first results of this confidence is the general improvement in the tone of the market for government bonds, and a fundamental conviction pervading all classes of the community that, while specie payments will not be unduly hastened or rashly undertaken, the faith and credit of the country is pledged for the eventual redemption both of our greenbacks and of our national securities in coin. There will be no repudiation in regard to those government bonds, on which rest and are founded, as has been truly said, the financial machinery, the monetary strength, the industrial progress, the commercial supremacy, and even the political prosperity of the whole nation.

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

The passage of the grand naval procession from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, which sailed from Port Said on the 19th instant, ended the imposing ceremonies that celebrated the formal opening of the Suez Canal to the commerce of the world. The completion of this great work, accomplished in the comparatively short period of ten years, is another of the many important events characterizing the high and progressive civilization of the present century. Although it is probable that the difficulties overcome in the construction of the canal, as well as its value when finished as a direct channel for the great and increasing trade between Europe and the East, have been exaggerated in the one instance and overestimated in the other; it cannot be denied that, to the enterprise of M. De Lesseps and the French capitalists who contributed the greater part of the \$55,000,000 expended, the civilized world is indebted for one of the grandest achievements of modern engineering science. It will be remembered that, during the progress of the work, the general tone of the European and American press was one of incredulity as to the success of the enterprise. Among the many objections advanced, it was confidently asserted that, even if it were possible to cut a canal across the Isthmus, the shifting sand of the desert would fill it up more rapidly than the dredging machines could clear the channel. No sooner was the canal actually finished, however, than the former disbelievers rushed to the opposite extreme of unlimited credulity. Not only did they accept the fact of its successful completion, but they at once decided that the commerce of the East, which had formerly followed the less direct routes by way of one or the other of the Southern Continental Capes, must henceforth flow exclusively through the new channel opened for it by way of the Isthmus of Suez. It is evident that this estimate of the results which are to follow the opening of the canal is extravagant, even though the sanguine predictions of M. De

Lesseps and his friends may not wholly fail of ultimate realization.

It is claimed that the best and most trustworthy data from which to estimate the probable traffic of the Suez Canal, is found in the movements of the various European steamship companies. In France, the *Mesageries Imperiales* are adapting some of their fine steamers for the canal traffic. A number of light draught steamers are now building in England for a similar use, and docks and warehouses have been secured by the Russian Authorities at Port Said, for the use of the Great Commercial Company of Odessa, whose vessels will ply between that port and the East. The powerful and wealthy company known as the Australian Lloyd, has offered to carry free samples of the national products, with a view to improving and extending the trade of Austria in the Indian seas; and the Italian government has urged the ship owners of that country to prepare to profit by the opening of the canal. A steamship line is organizing in Spain to ply between Barcelona and the Philippine Islands; and in this country, the Oriental Steam Navigation Company will soon establish direct communication with China, India and the Mediterranean ports. As a general summary of the commercial movement, M. DeLesseps estimates the tonnage of Liverpool at 6,000,000, Marseilles, 6,000,000, and the trade through the Dardanelles 6,000,000; and claims that the traffic of the canal will be 6,000,000 at least, affording from the tonnage alone an annual return of \$12,000,000.

It is also claimed that the opening of the canal will favorably affect the commerce of the United States with the East. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, our direct trade with the principal countries of the East was as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
Dutch East Indies.....	\$204,395	\$.....
British East Indies.....	381,141	3,932,485
Australia.....	5,102,855	262,401
Philippine Islands.....	45,636	3,473,371
Other South Pacific Islands.....	85,137	.....
China.....	8,788,145	12,112,440
Total.....	\$14,606,809	\$24,780,097

During the same period the total of exports to Southern Europe, the Mediterranean and the East Indies, was \$71,780,203, and of imports \$65,394,796, in all \$137,147,999; from which it will appear that one sixth of the foreign commerce of the United States was transacted with the countries named in the above table. How much of this trade will flow through the new channel remains to be seen. The canal undoubtedly shortens the average distance between our Atlantic ports and the East, as will appear from the following table of comparative distances from New York and Port Royal to the principal ports of Australia and Asia, via Gibraltar and Suez, on the one hand, and San Francisco and the Pacific on the other—measured in nautical miles, with the exception of the distance overland to the Pacific coast:

	From New York via Gibraltar and Suez.	From Port Royal via Gibraltar and Suez.	From N.Y. via San Francisco & Pacific RR.
Melbourne.....	13,200	13,700	10,300
Shanghai.....	12,500	13,000	8,850
Hong Kong.....	11,700	12,200	9,300
Manila.....	11,600	12,100	9,600
Singapore.....	10,300	10,800	10,600
Batavia.....	10,500	11,000	11,000
Penang.....	9,950	10,450	11,100
Calcutta.....	9,700	10,200	12,150
Ceylon.....	8,750	9,250	12,200

As some portion of our trade will at once follow the new routes, it is claimed that the United States will share largely in the increased prosperity of the Mediterranean ports, Egypt, Arabia and the Indies. As a movement is already on foot to transfer a large proportion of the cotton manufactures of Northern France to points nearer the Mediterranean, it is believed that a direct trade in the staple will be established immediately with this country.

It may be doubted whether, in this favorable showing, the friends of the enterprise have fairly estimated the probable traffic of the canal and its influence on the commerce of the

world. A formidable array of figures and statistics are advanced in support of these predictions, but certain important facts appear to have been left out of the calculation which are likely to affect the financial success of the enterprise in no small degree. As far as the commerce of the United States with the Indies is concerned, we do not attach much present importance to the opening of the Suez Canal. Probably our East India trade will follow the route of the Pacific Ocean, via San Francisco and the trans-continental railway lines. The commerce of Europe with the East will alone be influenced by the opening of the new route; and whether the vessels engaged in this traffic will pass through the canal or cling to the old path by way of the Cape of Good Hope, will depend wholly upon which route shall prove to be the quickest and cheapest.

It is the opinion of many of our practical and experienced shipmasters, that westward bound sailing vessels will still follow the route by way of the Cape. It is true the latter route is nearly four thousand miles longer than that by way of the Suez Canal, but the time required by a sailing vessel for the voyage from Calcutta to Liverpool by the new route will be longer by several weeks than the average time now required to make the homeward voyage by the old path round the Cape. The reason for this apparent anomaly is found in the trade winds and monsoons, which favor the vessels taking the Cape route, and the northerly winds of the Red Sea, and westerly winds of the Mediterranean, which prevail through the greater part of the year, and are favorable only to vessels bound eastward. It is probable, therefore, that but few westward bound vessels, if any, will make the voyage from India to the Northern European ports by way of Suez. The utility of the Canal will be restricted mainly to westward bound Indiamen. To them the principal advantage of the new route consists in a considerable saving of time; but, on the other hand, there are several considerations which render it still uncertain whether even outward bound Indiamen will avail themselves of it. According to the tariff of charges already published, the tolls which must be paid to the Canal Company by the owners of vessels of a thousand tons burden for the privilege of passing through it, will amount to nearly twenty-five hundred dollars. As the tolls are graduated according to the measurement of vessels, they would in most cases exceed the amount above stated, as the majority of Indiamen exceed one thousand tons burden. It is doubtful whether the saving of time will compensate ship-owners for the largely increased expenses incurred by following the new route. Besides this, the navigation of the Mediterranean is proverbially dangerous, while that of the Red Sea is intricate and difficult; nearly as much so, indeed, as that of the Malayan Archipelago. The Red Sea is almost wholly destitute of lighthouses, its coast has been but imperfectly surveyed, and no trustworthy chart, indicating location of its many reefs and isolated rocks, has ever been prepared. It is but natural, therefore, that special rates should be charged for insuring vessels following the new route, as no company could afford to take the increased risks for the same rates now charged on vessels keeping in open sea. The saving of time, which, under favorable circumstances, could be made by eastward bound vessels following the canal, is to some extent offset by the great expense necessarily incurred; and it is still uncertain whether the old routes are not the safest and cheapest, even for vessels whose cargoes lose in value in proportion to the time required to bring them to market.

Under these circumstances, the assertion made with so much confidence, that the opening of the Suez Canal would revolutionize the commerce of the world, is manifestly premature. It is by no means certain that the canal will be extensively patronized even by passenger steamers, as the passage

will be found far from comfortable at any time, while at certain seasons of the year it would prove dangerous, if not fatal, to those not thoroughly acclimated. It may be conceded, however, that the trade between India and the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports will follow the canal, and that this traffic will be greatly increased by the facilities offered by it; but it yet remains to be proved that the vast trade of Great Britain with her magnificent Indian empire will be directed through the new channel, or even that the opening of the canal will affect it to any considerable extent.

#### THE RECIPROCITY MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

As far as any practical benefit to the people of British North America is concerned, the confederation of the several Provinces under one government has proved a failure. Even Canada has derived but little advantage, if any, from her union with the Maritime Provinces; and the desire for independence which has always characterized the thrifty and industrious people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has assumed the form of a popular movement, numbering among its most earnest advocates many of those in whose interest the Act of Confederation was framed. Everything is tending towards a political revolution that is to mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity and progress for the States north of us. During the past twelve months public sentiment in Canada on the subject of allegiance to the British Crown has undergone a marked change. Until quite recently it required no small degree of courage to express an opinion as to the desirability of a final and complete separation of the colonies from the mother country, and the bold utterances of those who represented public sentiment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were denounced as treasonable. The people are now impressed, however, with the fact that the question of independence is not a question of loyalty or disloyalty to the Crown, but a problem in practical statesmanship, of an economical rather than political nature.

The comparison between the material wealth and prosperity of their country and the United States, so unfavorable to themselves, has led them to consider, seriously, whether any advantage may be hoped for from a perpetuation of British institutions and British rule. They have seen that, in proportion to population and resources, their canals and railroads, agriculture, commerce and manufactures have not kept pace with those of this country, and the people are beginning to desire a change that shall result in independence of England and free trade with the United States. It was partly to meet these requirements, essential to the prosperity of the Provinces, that the present Confederation was formed. The promoters of this scheme believed that it would lead to the establishment of a flourishing trade between the Maritime Provinces and Canada, as well as with other countries. These promises, however, never have been and never can be realized. Both are agricultural, and their products must seek the same market. The exchange of commodities between Canada and the lower Provinces in 1865 did not amount to 4 per cent. of the trade of the former, while in 1866 the proportion did not reach 5 per cent. This trade has increased very little under the Confederation, and the returns for 1868 show that the exports during that year from [the Canadas to Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island] were were scarcely 2 per cent. of their trade. At the same time, the exports from Canada to the United States, notwithstanding the high tariff of duties established by our government, amounted in value to twenty-two million dollars—more than half of her entire export trade, which is estimated at forty-two millions. The same disparity is also notable in the statistics of the trade of the maritime Provinces for 1868. The small and unimportant trade of Nova Scotia with Canada, for example, shows the folly of

seeking to protect it at the expense of her trade with the United States and Europe. In 1866 the value of the exports of Nova Scotia to the United States was \$3,228,559; to Great Britain and other countries, \$287,884. It is, of course, evident from this statement that, as compared with the United States, England affords no market for Nova Scotia; and, with the exception of lumber, the same may be said of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. These facts, showing as they do that the United States are the largest customers of the Provinces and, for much that they have to sell, their only customers, are the basis of the present movement in the Dominion for the establishment of reciprocal free trade relations with this country.

In the discussion of the questions growing out of the proposed changes in the government of the provinces, considerations of a purely political nature, are properly regarded as of secondary importance. That which will most conduce to the development of the country and the prosperity of the people is the object sought. Whatever may have been the advantages derived from the allegiance of the people of Canada to the British crown in former years, the time is past when any further benefits may be expected to result from it. The civilization of the British North American Provinces is no longer primitive, in any sense. With a territory covering an area of 3,097,174 square miles, rich in undeveloped natural resources, and a population of nearly four millions. The Provinces not only claim the ability to govern themselves, but insist that self government is essential to the prosperity of the country. The rapid growth and progress of the American Republic, during less than a century of independence, furnishes the strongest argument in support of this assertion. The confederation of the Provinces under one government was a step in this direction, but the measure has proved insufficient. It is true that all restrictions upon trade between the Provinces are removed, but the advantages derived from this are only proportionate to the limited increase in the population of the country. To give an impetus to the development of their industrial and commercial resources, two things are needed—*independence of England and free trade with the United States for agricultural and other products, and for certain manufactured articles which here find a market.* Until the former is established it is not probable, in the opinion of the people of the Provinces, that our government will agree to the latter; and absolute independence of Great Britain is therefore demanded as a commercial rather than a political necessity.

For many reasons this movement should meet with encouragement and, as far as practicable, co-operation on the part of the people of the United States. Under the existing tariff, the revenues accruing to the government from our trade with British America do not exceed \$4,000,000 and the sum is of small importance compared with the advantages to be derived from reciprocal trade between the two countries. Since the expiration of the reciprocity treaty our trade with British North America has diminished year by year, until but little remains of our former exchange of produce and merchandise which, in 1863, amounted in value to nearly fifty millions. Under that treaty the great bulk of the breadstuffs product of the lower provinces found its way to the seaports of the Eastern and Middle States, affording a profitable business to our railroads and shipping. Since its expiration this trade has died out. What has been lost to New York and other American ports has been gained by Montreal. The receipts of wheat at that city during the present season exceeded those of last year by 331 per cent.; while the exports to Europe by, way of the St. Lawrence, will exceed that of last year by 521 per cent. From sharing any of the profits or advantages of this trade, the forwarders and shippers of the

United States are now excluded. In addition to this, large amounts of lumber and other valuable products are now directed from their natural and proper course to the seaboard. The benefits of a reciprocity that shall reopen the former channels of trade, and revive the business once mutually advantageous and profitable, are fully appreciated by the practical men of both countries. We need the coal, gypsum, fish and lumber of the Maritime Provinces, and the live stock, breadstuffs and general produce of Canada, both for consumption and export. They, in return, will take our manufactures, besides receiving a considerable share, at least, of these importations from other countries through our ports. More than this, it is of the utmost importance that the transportation routes of both countries should be mutually free. One great obstacle in the way of our more rapid commercial development is the enormous cost of transportation from the West to the seaboard. The fullest competition between the railroads and canals of both countries, is the best possible means by which to obtain control of the European markets as an outlet for our surplus products. The inadequacy of the railroads and canals of the Eastern and middle States, dependent as they are on the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroads, as the only connecting link with the railroad system of the northwest, and the consequent delays and expenses attending the Eastward movement of produce and the distribution of merchandise throughout the interior, make the question of reciprocity one of vital practical importance; the true solution of which can only be found in the establishment of free commercial intercourse between the two countries.

It is probable that, in some form, the question of reciprocity with Canada will be brought up during the next session of Congress. If so, we hope the movement now organized in Provinces will be met with a disposition on our part to accede to renew the relations formerly existing between the two countries. Whatever may be the ultimate political destiny of British North America, it is certain that the discussion of any scheme of annexation is ill-advised and premature. The people of the Provinces do not desire it, nor would it be the policy of our government to accede to such a proposition at the present time, even if it were made in good faith, and with the unanimous consent of the people. Indefinite territorial expansion is not the aim of true statesmanship, but reciprocal trade relations are highly important to both countries.

#### CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Nov. 12, 1869. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New Hampshire. Dover.....	Strafford National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in addition to The National Bank of Redemption, Boston.
Massachusetts. Northboro .....	The Northboro National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved in addition to The National Bank of Redemption, Boston.
Utah. Salt Lake City..	The Miners' National Bank.....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of The Ocean National Bank of New York.
Utah. Salt Lake City..	The First National Bank of Utah....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved.
Iowa. Oskaloosa.....	The National State Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York revoked.

**Pennsylvania State Debt.**—Mr. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has issued the following notice to the holders of the Pennsylvania five per cent State Loan, issued under the act of June 11, 1840:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 1, 1869.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have authorized me to give notice to all holders of the five per cent State Loan, due July 1, 1870, that all such bonds will be redeemed by this Department in full, with accrued interest to date of presentation.

You will, therefore, notify me (at this office) of the amount of bonds you hold and desire redeemed, and I will direct the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Philadelphia, to accept your transfers and pay the amount of your bonds, with interest to date of transfer.

These payments will be made on the first and third Saturdays of every month.

Yours respectfully,

R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.

P. S.—The interest on these bonds will cease July 1, 1870.



Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— NOV. 5.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.17½ @ 11.18	Nov. 5.	short.	11 87½ @ —
Antwerp.....	3months.	25.35 @ 25.40	"	short.	25.17½ @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.10½ @ 13.11	"	short.	13. 7½ @ —
Paris.....	"	25.32½ @ 25.37½	"	short.	25.15 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.12½ @ 25.22½	—	—	—
Vienna.....	3months.	12 70 @ 12.75	Nov. 5.	—	124.15
Berlin.....	"	6.27 @ 6.27½	"	3 mos	6.23
Frankfort....	"	1.20½ @ 1.20¾	"	"	119. 0½ @
Cadiz.....	90 days.	48½ @ 49	Oct. 25.	90 days.	50.05
Lisbon.....	3months.	51½ @ 52	—	—	—
Milan.....	"	26.80 @ 26.85	—	—	—
Genoa.....	"	" @ "	—	—	—
Naples.....	"	" @ "	—	—	—
New York.....	—	—	Nov. 5.	60 days.	108¾
Jamaica.....	—	—	Oct. 10.	90 days.	1 p. c. pm.
Havana.....	—	—	Nov. 5.	60 days.	16½
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	Oct. 8.	"	19½
Bahia.....	—	—	Oct. 13.	"	19½
Valparaiso....	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco...	—	—	Oct. 15.	"	19½
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s 4d	Oct. 8.	6 mos.	4s. 6 d. @ —
Hong Kong...	"	4s 4d	Sept. 29.	"	4s. 6 d. @ —
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	Sept. 2.	"	½ to ¾ dis.
Bombay.....	"	1s 11½d	Sept. 23.	"	1s. 11 13-16d.
Madras.....	"	1s 11½d	Sept. 15.	"	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 11½d	Sept. 22.	"	1s. 11 11-16d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Sept. 12.	30 days.	1 p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association has been held at Manchester this week, at which a long discussion respecting the present position and future prospect of the cotton trade took place. The report of the committee which was read to the meeting entered into details with regard to the efforts which have been made to extend the cultivation of cotton in India and to induce the government of India to give every encouragement to the growers in the respective Presidencies. It appears, however, that the Indian Council has not been so energetic in the matter as could have been desired, for it is remarked that the reply of the government to their recommendations, while expressing willingness to comply as far as practicable with the representations of the Associations, did not fully realize their expectations, and did not show as much readiness as it was hoped would be manifested to act at once upon the suggestions which had been made. Subsequent communications, however, seem to have proved more successful, and as was mentioned in a former letter, the Duke of Argyle has promised to employ all the means in his power to extend the railway system to the cotton districts. Lord Mayo, the present Governor-General of India, has also manifested much interest in the question, and the committee decided on recommending to his excellency the formation of a department of agriculture in each of the three presidencies, to ensure the carrying out of all practical methods of improvement, to provide the necessary assistants, to collect statistics, receive and transmit reports, and do all that may be expedient for the full attainment of the objects desired by the Association. Also, that the railways into the cotton districts, which would give readier access to markets, and afford additional facilities of transport, such as two short branches to connect the great cotton marts of Khangaon and Omrawuttee with the Great India Peninsular main line, a branch from Ahmedabad to Veerungaum and Wudwan, one from Ahmedabad towards Deesa, and a line from the port of Carwar on the Malabar coast to Hoollee and Dharwar, should have precedence, and be constructed with as little delay as possible out of whatever funds may be allotted annually for the construction of railways in India. And further, that works of irrigation, and roads were needed and likely to increase the production of cotton, should be quickly provided, and that all projects of this nature which may be brought forward in the cotton-growing districts should receive primary attention.

In the discussion which followed the reading of this report, Mr. John Cheltham, Sir T. Bazley, Bart., M. P., Mr. Graves, and other gentlemen interested in the cotton trade, took part, and it was generally admitted that a better system of cultivation in India was most requisite. It was hoped, however, that with the aid of the Boards of Agriculture, which have been suggested, and which, it is understood, will soon be formed, the natives will, in course of time, be instructed in the improved methods of tilling the soil, and will be enabled to raise much larger crops. However, it was remarked that during the last two years, some improvement had taken place in the quality and condition of the cotton imported from India, and the following resolution was passed:

That this meeting has witnessed with great satisfaction the progress that has already been made in the cultivation of cotton in India, and desires to record its conviction that the means advocated by the Association and recommended to the Government are well calculated to accomplish the object desired. That the marked improvement which has taken place in the quality of Indian cotton, the increasing care now bestowed upon its preparation for market, and the abandonment to a great

extent of fraudulent packing, formerly so prevalent, afford great encouragement, and fully justify the assurance which this meeting entertains, that eventually India will take a foremost place amongst our best sources of the cotton supply.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool this week have been large, and the trade have taken an increased supply. Prices are generally higher by about ½c per lb. At Manchester the demand for yarns and cloth has been to a fair extent, and prices have been very firm.

Annexed is an extract from the Manchester Guardian, in which a somewhat hopeful view is given with regard to the staple industry of Lancashire:

The position of producers, although still far from satisfactory, has upon the whole somewhat improved during the past month. This has led to a very considerable increase in the consumption of cotton, and may shortly tell upon the supply of both yarn and cloth, as at Preston, Oldham, and other places the number of spindles and looms running have greatly increased. Hitherto the prospect of the supply of cotton has been favorable enough to encourage this proceeding, and the increased and sustained purchases by the trade have had little effect upon the price of cotton, unless it has been to prevent it from falling in value. With regard to the future supply, however, a feeling of uncertainty still overhangs the consumers, and an increase of consumption is almost equivalent to a decrease of supply, so far as the spinner is concerned. At present the receipts continue to come forward freely, and apparently shipments to this country will be expedited at an unusual rate by greater recourse being had to steam tonnage than has hitherto been the case. The opening of the Suez Canal may also bring about very important results, by virtually bringing the great Eastern markets much nearer, a most desirable consummation, now that telegraphic communication has been established.

From the subjoined statement it will be seen that the United States has been a large purchaser of the textile fabrics during the current year. The chief demand has been upon cotton and linen piece goods. There has also been an improved trade with France, but chiefly in cotton piece goods. With regard to the Hanse Towns, our trade has been steadily maintained. The following figures relate to the first nine months of the present and last two years:

	TO THE UNITED STATES.		
	1867.	1868.	1869.
Cotton piece goods.....	yds. 76,339,791	61,769,843	84,056,616
Cotton thread.....	lbs. 1,103,676	1,264,050	1,434,013
Linen piece goods.....	yds. 68,173,014	62,862,875	81,048,108
Linen thread.....	lbs. 1,060,240	998,709	916,169
Silk piece goods.....	yds. 297,513	287,868	324,729
Woolen cloth.....	yds. 2,951,618	2,181,276	2,230,144
Carpets and druggets.....	yds. 3,254,426	2,609,761	4,503,903
Worsted stuffs.....	yds. 44,028,042	59,175,116	57,019,949
Total.....	197,208,120	191,239,498	231,533,631
	TO FRANCE.		
Cotton yarn.....	lbs. 3,549,565	2,671,668	1,329,165
Cotton piece goods.....	yds. 32,611,261	24,853,715	32,617,895
Cotton thread.....	lbs. 49,403	101,737	151,384
Linen yarn.....	lbs. 2,739,919	2,038,989	2,488,391
Linen piece goods.....	yds. 3,677,052	2,708,610	3,356,095
Woolen yarn.....	lbs. 2,550,953	6,148,585	3,076,914
Woolen cloth.....	yds. 5,933,842	1,492,073	2,151,851
Carpets and druggets.....	yds. 354,555	730,209	751,165
Worsted stuffs.....	yds. 15,161,119	11,802,532	12,830,880
Total.....	66,627,669	52,553,173	58,783,240
	TO HANSE TOWNS.		
Cotton yarn.....	lbs. 24,631,454	29,152,333	22,429,013
Cotton piece goods.....	yds. 63,425,814	63,917,666	59,678,312
Linen yarn.....	lbs. 6,106,768	6,582,228	5,705,406
Linen piece goods.....	yds. 7,956,562	6,854,670	8,055,042
Linen thread.....	lbs. 311,799	246,042	162,178
Woolen yarn.....	lbs. 15,205,964	16,303,083	14,152,560
Woolen cloth.....	yds. 352,937	370,663	732,151
Carpets and druggets.....	yds. 102,754	104,246	120,832
Worsted stuffs.....	yds. 34,786,191	39,554,606	51,338,738
Total.....	152,912,243	162,885,536	162,474,227

The following figures show the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Nov. 4:

	Imports.	Exp'ts	Miscellaneous.....	Imports.	Exp'ts
American.....	bales 51,035	23,429	20,770	3,924	
Brazilian.....	86,242	14,226			
East Indian.....	466,447	121,083			
Egyptian.....	10,959	1,056			
Total.....	638,453	163,718			

The wheat trade has been very quiet, but no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. Millers, however, under the influence of large importations, continue to operate with much caution, and show no disposition to run largely into stock. Last week our imports of wheat and flour were very large, and the result for the present season is, that of bread-making products we have already received about 4,000,000 cwt. more than in 1868. There is also an increase of about 2,000,000 cwt. in our imports of Indian corn. The imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom last week, and since September 1, were:

	FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30.		1869-70		1868-69	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	cwt. 1,436,606	2,320	380,902	10,100		
Barley.....	145,077	240	147,680	1,785		
Oats.....	212,007	884	69,584	4,424		
Peas.....	18,797	589	30,707	455		
Beans.....	43,663	....	54,923	214		
Indian corn.....	669,424	434	216,941	....		
Flour.....	201,223	220	66,680	1,687		

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (SEPT. 1).					
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
Wheat.....	cwt. 8,406,184	63,527	5,031,129	111,461	
Barley.....	981,853	2,222	1,710,761	2,441	
Oats.....	1,592,976	3,809	1,313,352	12,192	
Peas.....	123,874	2,138	181,619	2,379	
Beans.....	321,726	24	684,427	506	
Indian corn.....	4,896,129	2,029	2,393,397	125	
Flour.....	1,288,846	3,290	607,900	7,625	

The average prices of English wheat, barley, and oats in England a

Wales for last week, compared with the corresponding period in the four previous years, were :

Table with 5 columns: 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865. Rows: Wheat, Barley, Oat.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting held on Thursday, advanced their minimum rate of discount from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. The firmness which has for some months past characterised the German money markets is now more felt in Western Europe, and at length some impression is being made on the large supply of bullion held by the Bank of France.

Table showing Bank minimum, Open-market rates, 30 and 60 days' bills, 3 months' bills for 1868 and 1869.

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

Table showing Joint stock banks and Discount houses rates for 1868 and 1869.

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

Table with 5 columns: 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869. Rows: Circulation, Bank post bills, Public deposits, Other deposits, Government securities, Other securities, Reserve, Coin and bullion, Bank rate, Consols, Price of wheat, Mid. Upland cotton, 40 mule yarn.

\* Price October 28.

On the Continent, money is firm in value, and at Amsterdam a further rise of 1/2 per cent has taken place. The following are the quotations at the leading cities :

Table with columns for B'k rate and Op. m'kt for 1868 and 1869. Rows: At Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt, Amst'rd'm, Turin, Brussels, Madrid, Hamburg, St. Pet'g.

Bills of exchange have been in demand, and the rates are somewhat less favorable to this country.

Gold continues in demand for export, and silver is rather higher in price. The following are the quotations:

Table for GOLD with columns: s. d., s. d. Rows: Bar Gold, do fine, do Refinable, Spanish Doubloons, South American Doubloons, United States gold coin.

Table for SILVER with columns: s. d., s. d. Rows: Bar Silver Fine, do do containing 5 grs. gold., Fine Cake Silver, Mexican Dollars, Spanish Dollars (Carolus), Five franc pieces.

Consols are rather weaker, and prices have declined 1/2 on the rise in the Bank rate, the introduction of the Portuguese loan, and on the report that the Metropolitan Board of Works are about to come forward for a fresh loan of £2,000,000.

Table showing Consols prices from Nov. 6 to Sat'day. Rows: Consols, U. S. 5-20's, 1883, U. S. 5-20's, 1884, U. S. 5-20's, 1885, U. S. 5-20's, 1887, U. S. 10-40's, 1904, Atlantic & G't West. consol'd mort. b'ds, Erie Shares (\$100), Illinois shares (\$100).

The prospectus of the new Portuguese loan appeared on Tuesday. It is for a nominal sum of £12,000,000, in a three per cent stock, issued at 32 1/2 per cent. Reckoning, however, prepayments and the dividend which will be due on the 18th of January next, the price of it becomes reduced to 31.

Letters from Frankfort mention that the floating supply of American bonds is much reduced. The market, consequently, is firm, at advancing quotations.

To-day has been observed as a holiday in the City. Two important works: viz., a new bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars, and a viaduct in a dangerous district, have been added to the metropolis, and they have been opened for public traffic by the Queen to day.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of November 6, states:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—The cotton market opened on Friday with a good demand, at steady prices, and before the close of the day large additional purchases of Surat were made on speculation.

In Sea Island the business has been only of moderate extent, chiefly in the better grades, and prices show no change.

The quotations of American are raised about 1/2d per lb in some qualities. New York advices to the 4th instant quote Middlings 26 cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 12 1/2d per lb by steamer.

Brazil has been in good request, and a partial advance of 1/2d per lb has been obtained.

For Egyptian the demand has again been good, and the qualities about fair having become scarce, are 1/2d to 1d dearer.

In East India the business during the week has been very extensive, speculators and exporters buying freely, while the trade have also extended their purchases; prices are raised generally 1/2d, while the lower descriptions of Surat are 1/2d per lb dearer.

The transactions "to arrive" have been large, chiefly in American, and after some advance, which has not been fully maintained, the latest quotations are—American, basis of Middling, from Mobile, ship named 11 1/2d—New Orleans, December-January shipment 11 3/4d—Savannah, ship named, 11 7-16d—Texas, at sea 11 1/2d—Low Middling, any port, except Norfolk and Apalachicola, December-January shipment 11 1/2d—Texas, ship named 11 3/4d—any port, December-January shipment 11 1/2d per lb.

The sales of the week, including Forwarded, amount to 106,490 bales, of which 23,630 are on speculation, and 19,920 declared for export, leaving 62,940 bales to the Trade.

Table showing prices of American cotton with columns: Description, Ord. & Mid, Fair & G'd fair, G'd & fine, Same date 1862. Rows: Sea Island, Stained, Upland, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas.

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

Table with columns: 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869. Rows: Mid. Sea Island, Upland, Mobile, Orleans.

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

Table showing Stock in Liverpool and London, American cotton afloat, Indian, and Total.

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

Table showing Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports, and Actual exp't from U. K. ir. with columns: Taken on spec. to this date, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1869, 1868, 1869.

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

Table showing SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. with columns: Sales this week, Total, Same period weekly sales, 1868, 1869, 1868.

Table with columns for Egyptian, West Indian, East Indian, and Total, with sub-columns for imports and stocks.

Table showing imports and stocks for American, Brazilian, Egyptian, West Indian, and East Indian goods.

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 7 1/2 per cent. is American, against 11 per cent. last year.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There has been a steady demand for cotton during the week, and prices have improved 1/4d per lb.

Table with columns for Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks, with sub-columns for 1867, 1868, and 1869.

HAVRE, Nov. 5.—The stock of cotton yesterday evening was 70,190 bales, of which 8,500 bales were American and 51,300 bales East Indian.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23.—Prices have experienced a slight improvement but the chief business doing is on Continental account.

Table with columns for From, Gt. Britain, Continent, and Total, showing data for various periods.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.—New Omrawuttee, February or March delivery 9 1/4d per lb., cost and freight.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have been strong owing in part to the high rates current for money.

Table with columns for Consols for money, U. S. 6's, Illinois Central shares, Erie Railway shares, and Atl. & G. W. (consols).

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

Table with columns for Frankfort, showing prices for U. S. 6's.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The continued heavy arrivals of wheat tends to depress the market, and prices show a material decline.

Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, and Peas, with sub-columns for prices.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market has ruled moderately active, although showing a slight concession throughout the list.

Table with columns for Beef, Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Cheese, with sub-columns for prices.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rosins continue quiet. The firmness noted in Petroleum the last two weeks is still apparent.

Table with columns for Rosin, Sp turpentine, Petroleum, Tallow, and Clover seed, with sub-columns for prices.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The market has ruled very quiet but steady. With the exception of 6d. decline in Calcutta Linseed, prices have remained unchanged.

Table with columns for Lins'd cake, Linseed, Sugar, Sperm oil, and Whale oil, with sub-columns for prices.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods, and in general merchandise.

Table with columns for Foreign Imports at New York for the week, showing data for 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

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. 16:

Table with columns for Exports from New York for the week, showing data for 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

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

Table with columns for To, Since Jan. 1, and Same time, listing various countries and their export values.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 13, 1869:

Table with columns for Nov. 9-SS, Nov. 11-SS, and Total for the week, showing specie export data.

Table with columns for Total since Jan. 1, 1869, and Same time in, showing cumulative specie export data.

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

Nov. 8—t. Alaska, Aspin wall— Gold dust..... \$4,080 Silver..... 16,641	Prince, Fortau Prince— Silver..... \$1,900 Gold..... 588
" 10—Bark F. Dullitt, Laguayra— Gold..... 27,260	Nov. 13—St Cleopatra, Vera Cruz— Gold..... 220 Silver..... 13,700
" 10—St Fah Kee, Hamilton— Silver..... 2,500	" 13—St Eagle, Havana— Gold..... 120
" 12—St. City of Port au Total for the week..... \$60,509 Previously reported..... 14,778,528	
Total since January 1, 1869..... \$14,839,037	
Same time 1868..... 6,404,299	
Same time 1867..... 2,892,411	
Same time 1866..... 9,095,798	

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

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

Aug. 7..... 345,054,900	20,909,500	365,964,400
" 14..... 343,133,850	20,301,500	363,435,350
" 21..... 342,916,650	20,014,500	362,931,150
" 28..... 342,905,500	20,714,500	363,620,000
Sept. 4..... 342,892,000	20,041,000	362,933,000
" 11..... 347,893,000	19,881,000	367,774,000
" 18..... 342,500,000	19,518,000	362,018,000
" 25.....		
Oct. 2.....		
" 9.....		
" 16..... 342,459,950	19,273,000	361,732,950
" 23..... 342,459,950	19,273,000	361,732,950
" 30..... 342,455,950	19,558,000	362,013,950
Nov. 6..... 342,552,250	19,508,000	362,060,250

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

Week ending.	Notes issued for red'd.— Current week.	Aggregate.	Mutilated notes burned.— Current week.	Aggregate.	Notes in Circulation.
Aug. 7.....	105,540	15,126,028	141,200	15,282,594	299,746,751
" 14.....	242,347	15,337,975	200,650	15,486,241	299,761,339
" 21.....	130,600	15,337,975	163,800	15,486,240	299,720,380
" 28.....	154,040	15,492,015	97,600	15,747,644	299,794,340
Sept. 4.....	146,770	15,769,385	175,500	15,923,144	299,737,660
" 11.....	77,170	15,846,555	92,600	16,015,744	299,742,230
" 18.....	124,300	15,970,855	180,500	16,196,244	299,710,130
" 25.....	241,580	16,212,435	187,300	16,383,544	299,763,410
Oct. 2.....	202,935	16,400,370	153,630	16,537,174	299,318,715
" 9.....	107,250	16,527,600	270,050	16,807,224	299,635,785
" 16.....					
" 23.....	164,040	16,892,806	195,750	17,080,374	299,732,745
" 30.....	231,460	17,124,260	228,650	17,309,024	299,725,655
Nov. 6.....	155,170	17,279,430	124,430	17,433,474	299,774,375
" 13.....	153,070	17,432,500	309,452	17,742,926	299,621,713

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

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed
Aug. 7.....	113,600	213,824	301,500
" 14.....	213,300	136,808	227,400
" 21.....	254,400	370,682	89,600
" 28.....	179,300	175,300	249,200
Sept. 4.....	271,000	109,000	
" 11.....	318,900	396,406	
" 18.....	691,200	538,764	196,400
" 25.....	1,024,500	937,447	264,700
Oct. 2.....	995,000	893,287	176,950
" 9.....	1,247,100	878,500	180,800
" 16.....	1,132,700	778,700	226,700
" 23.....	1,379,900	1,432,970	419,200
" 30.....	1,210,600	323,000	421,100
Nov. 6.....	1,289,300	879,614	492,197

**Arkansas Bonds.**—The new Arkansas bonds exchanged for old obligations at the American Exchange Bank in this city amount to \$4,425,000. They are six per cents, part of them dated July 1, 1869, with coupons payable semi-annually in New York January 1 and July 1; and part of them dated January 1, 1870; the first coupon being annual, payable January 1, 1871, and after that semi-annual coupons January and July. The bonds run thirty years, and therefore mature July, 1899, and January, 1900.

**Consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.**—The agreement of consolidation, made the 15th day of September, in the year 1869, between "The New York Central Railroad Company," party of the first part, and "The Hudson River Railroad Company," party of the second part, provides that "The said companies do hereby agree to merge and consolidate, and do hereby constitute and form one corporation, by the name of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Said corporation shall continue for the term of 500 years.

That the capital stock of the new corporation to be now issued shall be \$45,000,000, and the authorized number of shares of said capital stock shall be 450,000. 287,950 shares shall be issued to the holders of the capital stock of the New York Central, and 160,280 of said shares shall be also issued to the holders of the capital stock of the Hudson River Railroad Company. The said capital stock may at any time, at the option of the Board of Directors of the consolidated Company, be increased to an amount sufficient to capitalize at par the interest certificates heretofore issued by the New York Central Railroad Company, under the resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, passed December 19, 1868; and also the consolidation certificates authorized to be issued in pursuance of this agreement.

No further or other issue of shares of capital stock, beyond the amount necessary for the capitalization of the said interest and consolidation certificates, shall be made, unless such increase shall be first authorized and approved by two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of such consolidated company.

All the bonded or other indebtedness of either of said corporations, including the debt certificates of the New York Central Railroad Company are hereby declared to be valid and binding on the new corporation

ARTICLE VII.

For the purpose of equalizing the values of the property of said consolidating companies, and making compensation to the stockholders of said companies, respectively, for all differences in such values, the parties thereto do further agree that there shall be issued to the stockholders of the said companies certificates, to be called consolidation certificates, and which shall provide that the same shall be payable ratably, at the pleasure of the company, out of its future earnings, and that until the same be wholly paid off and redeemed, dividends upon the amount thereof shall be paid at the same rates and times as dividends shall be paid upon the capital stock.

Such consolidation certificates shall be issued for such purpose of equalization as follows, viz :

First—To the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad Company, there shall be issued consolidation certificates for 27 per cent., or \$27 on each \$100 of the capital stock of said company.

Second—To the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, there shall be issued consolidation certificates for 85 per cent., or \$85 on each \$100 of the capital stock of said Company.

For the further purpose of such equalization, there shall be retained, out of the assets of the New York Central Railroad Company, the sum of \$518,310, which sum shall be distributed ratably among the holders of the stock certificates and the holders of the interest certificates of the New York Central Railroad Company, at the time of the exchange of stock certificates, after the perfection of the consolidation, as herein provided. The 27 per cent. in consolidation certificates herein provided, being the compensation to the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad Company, both in respect to their stock and their interest certificates for 80 per cent. of the par of such stock heretofore issued to the stockholders of said Company, in respect to such stock—it is understood and agreed that each stockholder of the New York Central Railroad Company, shall, at the time he shall receive his consolidation certificate of 27 per cent., produce the interest certificate of 80 per cent. upon the par thereof corresponding thereto, to the end that the delivery of the consolidation certificate may be noted and receipted for, both on the stock certificate and the interest certificate; and in the event that any interest certificate shall have been separated from the corresponding stock certificate, the holder of the stock certificate shall not be entitled to receive the consolidation certificate for 27 per cent. until he shall produce for the purpose of notation and receipt hereinbefore provided interest certificates to the amount of 80 per cent. upon the par amount of the stock, but in case such stockholder shall be unable to produce such corresponding interest certificate he shall only be entitled to receive consolidation certificates for 15 per cent. on the par of the stock so produced, and the holder of the corresponding interest certificate shall, when producing the same and receipting therefor be entitled to a consolidation certificate for the residue, being 15 per cent. on the amount of such interest certificates.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is further agreed that the consolidated Company may at its option, at any time, convert the amount of the consolidation certificates issued in pursuance of the preceding article, into capital stock, at par; and that such consolidation certificates may be transferred in any sums on the books of the Company by the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, on the surrender of the certificate.

And it is further agreed that the consolidated Company may from time to time invest its surplus moneys in the said consolidation certificates, by purchase thereof in the market.

ARTICLE IX.

It is further agreed that the outstanding interest certificates, issued by the New York Central Railroad Company, in pursuance of the resolution of said Company, passed December 19, 1868, may at the option of the holders thereof, be converted into or exchanged for certificates of the same tenor and effect as the consolidation certificates, the issue whereof is herein provided for—and that the consolidation certificates which may be thus issued in exchange for said interest certificates, may at any time at the option of said consolidated Company, be converted into capital stock at par, as provided for by the article hereinbefore contained, fixing the amount of the capital stock of the consolidated Company.

**Iowa Central Railroad.**—Forty-five miles from Ackley to Marshalltown are now completed. Sixty more are graded, and work is being urged along the entire line. This road, as our readers are aware, is to run from the southern to the northern boundary of Iowa, near the 15th meridian, a distance of 240 miles. When finished, it will supply to St. Louis a connecting link to St. Paul, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. The line in Iowa will traverse the rich central basin between the Cedar and Des Moines rivers, prolific in coal and the finest agricultural and cereal products.

**A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BOND.**—The attention of the readers of the CHRONICLE is called to the advertisement of the First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, and Pekin Railroad of Illinois. The principal and interest of these bonds are payable in gold in New York City, and they are free of government tax. The total issue of bonds is \$2,000,000 upon a line of road 117 miles in length and with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. The road is located in one of the most fertile districts of Illinois, connecting several of the principal cities of that State, and must necessarily command a very important local traffic. An important feature in these bonds is the quality of convertibility into stock at par, a privilege which may be justly appreciated by observing the present price of the stocks of several of the principal roads of Illinois, viz : Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 150, Chicago and Alton 150, Illinois Central 140, Chicago and Rock Island, recently 135.

Messrs. Turner Brothers, the bankers, by whom this loan is negotiated speak of it as follows: "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." The bonds are offered for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

—Messrs. Martin & Runyon successors to Messrs. W. B. Mott & Co., at No. 40 Wall street, give notice through their card in another column that they are prepared to give attention to all business in the way of the purchase and sale of government Bonds, Gold and Stocks, and also to receive accounts of merchants and bankers allowing interest on deposit.

—Mr. Henry Sancton, stock and gold broker at No. 24 New street, room 12, gives personal attention to orders for buying or selling Stocks, Bonds and Gold. His card is published on page 1.

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.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 19.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The market has retained the general features of ease on call loans noted last week, the rates on stocks and bonds having ranged at 5@7 per cent. The banks report a diminished application for money from their correspondents at the South and West, and the remittances to those sections have been limited. Judging from former years, the demand from these sources would seem to have reached its climax. Indeed, usually about this period money begins to flow back from the interior, having performed its functions in moving the crops. In 1868, the Legal Tenders in the New York banks increased from \$51,000,000, on November 14, to \$62,000,000 on November 28, and in 1867 the line steadily run up from \$51,000,000, on November 23, to \$54,000,000 on December 14, and \$60,000,000 on December 28. Perhaps the only contingency at all likely to prevent this course of affairs recurring this year, would be the delivery of considerable amounts of small currency by the Treasury; in which event the banks might send out moderate amounts to relieve the scarcity of that class of notes in the interior. The last statement of the Associated Banks showed the banks to be in a much stronger position than is usual at this season of the year. The banks held \$51,000,000 of Legal Tenders which, with \$27,000,000 of specie, makes a total of \$78,000,000 of lawful money against \$218,000,000 of liabilities. The reserve is thus 36 per cent of the liabilities, and the Legal Tenders alone are nearly equal to the reserve required by law. At the corresponding period of last year, the total of lawful money in the banks was \$67,000,000, and in 1867, \$68,000,000.

The present condition of the discount market appears somewhat inconsistent with this very strong exhibit. The chief difficulty in the paper market appears to be an over supply, the offerings of paper being beyond all precedent. As the opinion gains among the banks that they are not likely to be called upon for any important remittances to the interior, they are the more disposed to take paper; and there is, consequently, a freer currency for prime paper of short date. Rates, however, show no change, prime double name paper being 10@15 per cent, and prime single name 12@24 per cent.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The market for governments has exhibited rather more firmness, and at the close prices range about 1/2 per cent above our last quotations. The government bought on Wednesday \$3,000,000 Five-Twenties, (two days' purchases being combined into one); the offerings were quite liberal, aggregating \$6,630,800. Since the relief afforded by the withdrawal of so considerable a lot from the market, prices have exhibited rather more firmness; less owing, perhaps, to any diminution of the amount offering than to the fact that the foreign bankers are just now freer buyers than for some weeks past, their purchases being mainly for export and at the rate probably of about \$1,500,000 per week. The purchases for foreign account are limited, through the fact that a considerable amount of railroad bonds, chiefly those of roads under construction, are being marketed in Europe. It is very generally assumed that measures will be introduced in Congress having an important bearing upon the finances; and there is a disposition to postpone speculative transactions until the character of the measures is ascertained. The Ten-Forty bonds have been scarce

and especially wanted; and registered stock also has been in active demand.

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

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	119%	119%	118%	118	117%	117%
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup....	120%	121	119%	115%	115%	115%
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	119%	119%	117%	113%	113%	113%
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	119%	120	118	113%	113%	113%
U. S. 5 20's, 1865, July cpn	117%	117%	116	116	115%	116
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup....	117%	117%	116%	116%	115%	116%
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, ".....	117%	117%	116	115%	115%	116
U. S. 10-40's, ".....	108%	108%	107%	107%	107%	107%
Pacific Sixes.....	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%

Purchases of bonds by the Government during the past week were on Wednesday, \$3,000,000, the total offered being \$6,630,800.

The bonds purchased were as follows:

	Nov. 17.	Nov. 17.
20's of 1862, reg.....	\$292,900	5-20's of '65, new, r.....
" 1862, cou.....	5,000	" '65, new, c.....
" 1864, reg.....	228,100	" '67, reg.....
" 1864, cou.....	113,500	" '67, cou.....
" 1865, reg.....	287,000	" '68, reg.....
" 1865, cou.....		" '68, cou.....

Total Bonds now held by the Treasury, \$71,844,000, as follows:

	Nov. 17.	Nov. 17.
5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$8,048,100	5-20's of 1865, new, reg....
" 1862, cou.....	64,500	" 1865, new, cou....
" 1864, reg.....	3,579,100	" 1867, reg.....
" 1864, cou.....	5,538,200	" 1867, cou.....
" 1865, reg.....	2,962,000	" 1868, reg.....
" 1865, cou.....	1,505,600	" 1868, cou.....

STATE BONDS.—This class of securities has been exceedingly quiet and dealings limited. As a rule, prices have been generally steady, with mild fluctuations, but the "Special Tax" bonds have sought lower quotations, though the cause is not obvious. The Missouri bonds, old North Carolinas and Alabamas, have been exceptionally strong. The rest of the list has been devoid of interest.

The following are the closing prices of State bonds compared with November 5:

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 19.		Nov. 5.	Nov. 19.
Tennessee Sixes, x. c.....	59%	57%	Louisiana Sixes.....	65%	65%
Tennessee Sixes, new....	51	51%	Louisiana Sixes, levee....	60	59
North Carolina Sixes, old.	46	46	Louisiana Eights, levee...	80	75
North Carolina Sixes, x. c	37%	37	Alabama Eights.....	90%	93
North Carolina special tax	40	39%	Georgia Sevens.....	91	91%
Virginia Sixes, old.....	50	50	Missouri Sixes.....	87%	90%
Virginia Sixes, new.....	52	53	South Carolina Sixes, n'w.	66	65%

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has exhibited rather more activity, though with very little speculative movement. A very general improvement in the earnings of the Western roads has produced a somewhat firmer feeling; but operators are satisfied with very moderate differences. There is an indisposition among parties, who have usually been prominent in clique operations, to commit themselves to extensive movements, or to transactions involving time, or the carrying of large amounts of stocks. As usual, in November, the anticipation of measures being introduced into Congress, for the regulation of the finances, tends to keep stock operations in check. The Vanderbilt stocks have attracted more than ordinary attention, and have fluctuated considerably. New York Central has ranged between 179 1/2 and 186 1/2; Hudson River has advanced from 156 1/2 to 164 1/2; Harlem has sold as low as 131 and up to 134 1/2. Pacific Mail has been active, and has varied between 53 and 60 1/2. Other stocks have fluctuated within a range of about 2 per cent. The following have been the highest and lowest prices for leading stocks:

	184%	181		71%	69%
Harlem.....	134%	131	Northwestern.....	71%	69%
Pacific Mail.....	60%	53	do preferred....	85%	84%
New York Central.....	186%	179%	Rock Island.....	104%	102%
Erie.....	27%	26%	Fort Wayne.....	85%	85
Reading.....	97%	96%	St. Paul.....	69%	67%
Michigan Southern.....	89%	87%	do preferred.....	83%	82
Ohio & Mississippi.....	26%	25%	Hudson River.....	164%	156%

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

	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.
Cumberland Coal.....	26%	27%	28	26%	26%	27%	27%
Quicksilver.....	13	12%	13%	14%	14%	13	13%
Canton Co.....	50	52%	52%	50%	51%	52	52
Mariposa pref.....	16	16%	16%	14%	15%	15%	15%
Pacific Mail.....	68%	5%	60%	58%	59	75	54%
New York Central	175%	177	187%	193%	181%	180%	183%
Erie.....	33%	32%	31%	29%	28%	28	28
Hudson River.....	153	153%	171%	173	157%	157	16%
Reading.....	96	94%	96%	96%	97%	96%	97%
Mich. Southern..	85%	90%	93%	92	90%	88%	88%
Michigan Central	124	122%	122	120	120	120	120
Clev. and Pittsp.	99%	102%	100	96%	83%	82%	82%
Northwestern....	72%	71%	71	70%	70%	70	70%
do preferred.....	84%	83%	83%	84%	85%	85	85%
Rock Island.....	103%	106%	105%	104%	103%	103%	102%
Fort Wayne.....	85	85%	85	85	85%	85	86
Illinois Central..	133%	134	135	138%	136	137	138%
Ohio & Miss.....	28%	27%	26%	26%	27	26	26%
Milw. & St. Paul.	68	67%	69%	67%	70	68	68%
do " pri	82%	81%	82%	80	83%	83%	83%
Tol., Wab. & W'n	59%	64%	65%	64	62	59	60

\* Ex-dividend.

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

The highest and lowest prices for leading stocks have been as follows:

Table with columns: Week ending, Bank, Rail-road, Coal, Mining, Im-pro't, Tele-graph, Steam-ship, Exp'ss., &c., Total. Rows include dates from June 3 to Nov 18.

The following is a summary of the amount of Government bond and notes, State and City securities, and railroad and other bonds sold at Regular Board for the past and several previous weeks:

Table with columns: Week ending, Government Bonds, State & City Bonds, Company Bonds, Total amount. Rows include dates from June 3 to Nov 18.

On Wednesday, the Government Committee of the Stock Exchange adopted the following resolution as to what constitutes a "good delivery" on New York Central and Hudson River stocks.

Resolved, That the stock of the New York Central Railroad Company, with the old certificates attached, and the stock of the Hudson River Railroad Company be called as at present, and that the new consolidated stock of the company be styled the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company...

THE GOLD MARKET.—We have to report a strictly conservative course of business in the Gold Room. The speculative transactions are most strictly nominal; and with no business beyond the ordinary buying and selling on mercantile and banking account...

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

Table with columns: Quotations, Opening, Lowest, Highest, Closing. Rows include dates from Saturday, Nov 13 to Jan 1 '69.

General movement of coin and bullion at New York, for the week ending November 13:

Table with columns: Specie in banks Nov. 6, Treasure received from California by steamer, overland, Imports of specie from foreign ports.

Table with columns: Coin interest paid out, Treasury sales of gold, Total reported supply.

Table with columns: Withdrawn for export, Withdrawn for customs, Specie in banks Nov. 13.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market is well supplied with bills, including a moderate amount made against shipments of United States bonds, but the demand from bankers is quite liberal, and rates have been firm.

Table with columns: London Comm'l, do bkrs'ing, do do short, Paris, long, do short, Antwerp, Swiss, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Bremen, Berlin. Rows include dates for October 29, November 5, November 12, November 19.

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

Table with columns: Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts, Payments. Rows include dates from Nov 13 to 19.

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 November 13, 1869:

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tender. Rows include various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

\* Same as last week.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders.

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows: July 8, July 10, July 17, July 24, July 31, Aug. 7, Aug. 14, Aug. 21, Aug. 28, Sept. 4, Sept. 11, Sept. 18, Sept. 25, Oct. 2, Oct. 9, Oct. 16, Oct. 23, Oct. 30, Nov. 6, Nov. 13.

Table with columns: Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, Exchange. Rows: Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, Exchange, Total.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation.

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, Circulation. Rows: July 5, July 12, July 19, July 26, Aug. 2, Aug. 9, Aug. 16, Aug. 23, Aug. 30, Sept. 6, Sept. 13, Sept. 20, Sept. 27, Oct. 4, Oct. 11, Oct. 18, Oct. 25, Nov. 1, Nov. 8, Nov. 15.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circula. Rows: Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, Columbian, Continental, Eliot, Everett, Faneuil Hall, Freeman's, Globe, Hamilton, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, Maverick, Merchants, Mount Vernon, New England, North, Old Boston, Shawmut, Shoe & Leather, State, Suffolk, Traders, Tremont, Washington, First, Second (Granite), Third, B'k of Commerce, B'k of N. Amer., B'k of Redemp'n, B'k of the Repub., City, Eagle, Exchange, Hide & Leather, Revere, Security, Union, Webster.

Total. 47,350,000 104,506,997 2,713,228 11,535,128 36,007,305 25,336,220

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

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Deposits, Circulation.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Rows: July 12, July 19, July 26, Aug. 9, Aug. 16, Aug. 23, Sept. 6, Sept. 13, Sept. 20, Oct. 4, Oct. 11, Oct. 18, Oct. 25, Nov. 1, Nov. 8, Nov. 15.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, November 15, 1869:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, Circulat'n. Rows: Philadelphia, North America, Farmers & Mech., Commercial, Mechanics, Bank N. Liberties, Southwark, Kensington, Penn Township, Western, Manufacturers, B'k of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, FRIDAY. Rows: America, American, American Exchange, Atlantic, Atlantic (Brooklyn), Bowery, Broadway, Brooklyn, Bull's Head, Butchers & Drovers, Central, Central (Brooklyn), Chatham, Chemical, Citizens, City, City (Brooklyn), Commerce, Commonwealth, Continental, Corn Exchange, Currency, Dry Dock, East River, Eleventh Ward, Fifth, First, First (Brooklyn), Fourth, Fulton, Gold Exchange, Greenwich, Grocers, Hanover, Importers & Trad., Irving, Leather Manufacturers, Long Isl. (Brook.), Manhattan, Manufacturers, Manuf. & Merch., Marine, Market, Mechanics, Mech. Bank Ass., Mechan. & Traders, Mercantile, Merchants, Merchants' Exch., Metropolitan, Nassau, Nassau (Brooklyn), National (Gallatin), New York, New York County, New York Exchange, Ninth, North America, North River, Ocean, Oriental, Pacific, Park, Peoples, Phoenix, Republic, St. Nicholas, Seventh Ward, Second, Shoe & Leather, Sixth, State of New York, Stuyvesant, Tenth, Third, Tradesmen's, Union, Williamsburg City.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 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. Includes sections for National, State, Bank Stocks, and Railroad Stocks.



The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

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 Pac., etc.

Railroads of Virginia.—Under the above title there appeared in the CHRONICLE of November 6, an item in regard to several of the railroads of Virginia, taken from another journal and naturally presumed by us to be correct as to the facts stated.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Co., does not owe the State anything, having paid its entire indebtedness in the year 1863, and for the discharge of which holds the receipts of the proper officers of the State government.

Railroad Items.

The Western Railroad Gazette gives the following: —The city council of St. Louis last Tuesday passed an ordinance transferring the city's interest in the Missouri Pacific Railroad, of \$500,000 of stock, to Charles Gibson and T. J. January.

center of St. Louis county, to Howell's Ferry, on the Missouri river, where it will connect with the projected road via Louisiana to Keokuk and to South Point, where it will connect with the Missouri Pacific, shortening the road to Kansas City, and offering a new connection to the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad to the present directors.

—It is reported that arrangements will be completed in a few days for the transfer of freight, without breaking bulk, between the Iron Mountain and Mobile & Ohio Railroads at Belmont, Missouri, and Columbus, Kentucky.

—The articles of consolidation and amalgamation of the Western Pacific Railroad and San Francisco Bay Railroad Companies, and the incorporation of both under the name of the Western Pacific Railroad Company have been filed in the Secretary of State's office.

—The St. Joseph Gazette says that Mayor Hall of that city has made arrangements for putting \$1,500,000 of the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad on the New York market, and that he has purchased a new locomotive for the road and iron enough to complete it to Hiawatha.

—A temporary bridge has been built over the Kansas river at Lawrence for the use of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad.

—A committee of the Cincinnati Board of Trade which has been examining the condition and prospects of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad recommends the loan of \$500,000 seven per cent. gold bonds to aid in the completion of the 42 miles between Muncie and Bluffton.

The Railroad Journal the following:

—The Treasury Department has paid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company \$437,000 in bonds for that portion of the road between the 1,020th mile post and Ogden, at the 1,034th mile post.

—The injunction lately obtained by the Rutland Railroad Company, staying further proceedings before the Supreme Court of Vermont in the case of Cheever & Hart, Trustees, vs. Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company and others, has been dissolved.

—The Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad, extending from Zanesville to Morrow, 132 miles in length, together with other property and franchises, including the franchise to be and act as a corporation of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company in the State of Ohio, will be exposed for sale at public vendue, in the city of Cincinnati on the 1st of December.

—Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior the President has accepted a section of sixty-three miles of the Western Pacific Railroad, and ordered the bonds due on account of the construction thereof to be issued to the company.

For other railroad and financial items see "Miscellaneous News" on a previous page.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns for different railroads (Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, etc.) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and years (1867-1869).

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous. Columns include Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid, Date, Rate), Price (Bid, Ask), and various other details. 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), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Askd), and a second set of columns for the same information on the right side of the page. The table lists various railroad and canal bonds with their respective terms and prices.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE. (Bid, Askd), and a second set of columns for the right-hand side of the table.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

Table of Southern Securities including State Securities (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia), City Securities (Alexandria, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, Columbus, Fredricksburg, Lynchburg, Macon, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Savannah, Wilmington), and Railroad Securities (Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia).

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

Table of Petroleum Stock List listing companies such as Bennehoff, Bergen Coal and Oil, Blood Farm, Brevort, Buchanan Farm, Central, Clinton Oil, Home, National, N. Y. & Alleghany, Northern Light, Pit Hole Creek, Rathbone Oil Tract, Rynd Farm, Sherman & Barnsdale, United Petroleum, and Union.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

Table of Gold and Silver Mining Stock List listing companies such as Black Hawk, Benton, Bullion Consolidated, Combination Silver, Consolidated Gregory, Corydon, Grass Valley, Gunnell Gold, Ham' son G. & S. b. ds., Harmon G. & S., Kipp & Buell, and LaCrosse.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

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

COPPER MINING STOCK LIST.

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

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

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, November 19.

The intervention of a close holiday in the week's business, has materially interfered with the course of trade, and somewhat unsettled prices; with few exceptions, however, there has been a tendency towards improvement, both in quotations and the volume of business.

Cotton has advanced.. Breadstuffs are lower except for Corn. Groceries have been doing better, especially for sugars. Tobacco is more active.

Hides have been active, with prices very full on a gold basis. Skins and Leather, however, have become very quiet. Hops have further declined, but close very firm. Whiskey has materially advanced notwithstanding the large supplies. Tallow has been active for export, but unsettled and drooping at the close.

Naval Stores have been without essential change, except an advance in Spirits Turpentine, which is firmer, with large sales. Tar sold largely early in the week, but closes quiet. Rosins are steady.

Oils have been dull and rather weak, the only business of moment being in Crude Whale, for home use.

Petroleum has been depressed. Some movements in the trade, designed to give a new direction to the course of business, has limited transactions and greatly impeded speculation.

East India Goods remain quiet, but, on a gold basis, prices are very firm.

Metals have shown but little activity, and prices generally are barely supported.

Wool has been very quiet, and the market closes flat.

Freights declined materially early in the week, leading to large shipments of wheat to Liverpool at 7d by sail and 7½d by steam; but with a slight recovery in rates, the close is quiet.

Provisions have been advancing, and we notice a large movement in new prime mess beef for export to day at \$27 per tierce. In general, market for hog products was not very active, owing in part to moderate offerings, but nearly every article on the list is held at decidedly higher figures, and in some instances the advance demanded was obtained. At the close the feeling was somewhat feverish, and both buyers and sellers seemed in doubt as to the proper course to pursue. New mess pork has advanced to \$30 for February delivery, prime Western steam lard to 18@18½c, and Cumberland bacon 14½c.

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

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

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '68. Rows include: Ashes, Breadstuffs, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Malt, Barley, Grass seed, Flax seed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, Buckwht & B.W. fl'r pkg, Cotton, Copper, Dr'd fruit, Grease, Hides, Hops, Leather, Lead, Molasses, Naval stores, Turpentine.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

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

Large table with columns: Articles, Total Total since Same time 1868, Other S. Amer'n, British, Vene, New, Mex, India, Hayti, Cuba, Br.N.A., China, Japan, Europe, Spain, Other N., Ger, Holland, France, Great Britain, Breadstuffs, Candles, Naval stores, Oil cake, Oil, Whale oil, Lard, Provisions, Tobacco, Rice, Tallow, Tea, Whalbone.



Most of the supplies which have yet arrived at Liverpool, although thoroughly sound stuff, and slightly in appearance, is not found to possess the desired merit in point of staple; which fact has induced a rather extensive belief in the scarcity of the finer sorts, and relatively high values for these descriptions.

ANNUAL CROP STATEMENT.—It is certainly extremely desirable that some plan or system be adopted for preparing an annual cotton crop statement which can be understood by all, and its accuracy at once tested by any one who is willing to go to the expense and trouble of obtaining the returns. The difficulty or opportunity for disagreement lies alone in the overland movement. Our mode of making up those figures from actual railroad returns is, we feel, the only right one, while a system that simply looks at Nashville and Memphis as a basis for estimating the total amount (the plan which others follow), must necessarily be but partial and incomplete. Some new light upon this subject is, however, obtained from the report of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, published in the CHRONICLE on the 6th inst. The returns of the Association are as follows, with one exception, which we explain below:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes rows for 'Spun by the Northern Cotton Mills', 'Used otherwise in the North', 'Burnt and destroyed after packing', and 'Increase of Stock by Mills'.

In the above we have put down the increase of stock held by the mills at 75,000 bales, instead of 50,000, the figures given by the Association in their report. We do this on the strength of later returns, forwarded to us, which were received by the Committee who prepared the report, since its issue. Our readers will remember that, in the early summer, spinners became very much alarmed because of the small stock of cotton in the markets, fearing there would be "no cotton in September;" and this, together with the then not very favorable crop accounts, induced all the large concerns to lay in an extra quantity. Just the contrary course was pursued by them the previous year. Then they fully believed that when the new crop came in, prices would be lower; hence the mills during the summer of 1868 run out of stock, some working down the "stock in process," and the yarn off the beams. In these facts we see the explanation of the largely increased stock held by the mills at the beginning of this year.

Our readers will notice that the above totals differ only to the extent of 40,000 bales. Of this difference, a part may be attributed to the smaller figures we used for the weight of bales of certain amounts returned to us by the railroads in pounds, we estimating each bale at 450 lbs., and the Association at 466 lbs.; while the balance is probably an under-estimate by the Association of cotton "otherwise consumed." We see, therefore, that this report of the cotton manufacturers is an entire vindication of the CHRONICLE'S figures, and of its method of preparing the crop statements.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease from last week, the total reaching 7,925 bales, against 15,501 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

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

Table with 7 columns: Exported to, WEEK ENDING (Oct 26, Nov 2, Nov 9, Nov 16), Total to date, Same time prev. year. Includes rows for Liverpool, Havre, Bremen and Hanover, and Grand Total.

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

Table with 10 columns: RECEIPTS FROM, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE. Includes rows for New Orleans, Texas, Savannah, Mobile, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, North'n Ports, Tennessee, &c., Foreign, and Total this/last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 52,525 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Total bales. Includes rows for New York, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, and Baltimore exports.

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

Table with 8 columns: Location (New York, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, Baltimore), Liver-pool, Bre-m n, Havre, Havana, Barce lona, Salerno, Total. Includes a Total row at the bottom.

NOTE.—The Savannah Cotton Circular and Market Review states that the ship Alexandra, reported in the CHRONICLE of November 6, as cleared from that port for Liverpool will not proceed to sea. The amount of her cargo, 2,807 bales, Uplands, should therefore be deducted from the foreign exports.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 126½ and 127½, and the close to-night was 126½. Foreign exchange closed fairly, active, and firm, at the following rates: 109@109½ for London bankers 60 days, 109½@109¾ for London bankers 3 days, and 108½@109¾ for London commercial. Freights closed at 5-16d. by steam and ¼d.@3-16d. by sail to Liverpool, 13-8c. by steam and ¼c. by sail to Havre, ¼d. by steam to Hamburg, and 1c. by steam and ¼c. by sail to Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, November 19, 4-30 P. M.—The market has ruled steady, with sales of 10,000 bales, 2,000 of which were taken for export and speculation at 11¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 11¼d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken for export and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 420,000 bales, of which 29,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 53,000 bales, of which 18,000 were from the United States. The stock of cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 285,000 bales, of which 100,000 are from America.

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

Table with 5 columns: Nov. 19, Nov. 5, Oct. 29, Oct. 22. Includes rows for Total sales, Sales for export, Sales on speculation, Total stock, Stock of American, Total afloat, and American afloat.

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

Table with 7 columns: Satur., Mon., Tues., Wednes., Thurs., Fri. Includes rows for Price Midd. Uplands, Orleans, and Up. to arrive.

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 19, 1869.

There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 3,021 hhds., 168 cases, 534 bales, and 446 hhds stems, against 742 hhds, 515 cases, 1,685 bales and 27 hhds stems for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week 860 hhds., 81



cases 532 bales and 136 pkgs. were from New York; 1,821 hhds. and 126 do stems from Baltimore; 334 hhds and 1 case from New Orleans; 6 hhds 73 cases and 2 bales from Boston. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Bremen, 703; to Rotterdam 697, 320 stems, 18 scraps and 4 smoking; to Gibraltar 31; to Liverpool, 177; to London 58; to Trieste 564; to Havre 58, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 98,326 lbs., of which 41,030 lbs. were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Pkgs.	Man'd.
							lbs.
New York.....	860	81	532	....	....	136	73,813
Baltimore.....	1,821	....	....	....	....	446	25,514
Boston.....	6	73	2	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans.....	334	1	....	....	....	....	....
Portland.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco.....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	3,021	168	534	....	....	188	98,326
Total last week.....	743	515	1,685	....	....	27	51,744
Total previous week.....	1,732	277	2,728	....	....	66	207,284

Below we give our usual table showing the total export of Tobacco from all the ports of the United States, and their direction, since November 1, 1869:

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

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'd.
							lbs.
Great Britain.....	493	....	131	....	....	....	56,792
Germany.....	1,110	74	1,761	....	153	....	....
Belgium.....	719	....	....	....	....	....	....
Holland.....	....	....	....	....	320	....	....
Denmark.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy.....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....
France.....	58	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, Gibral. &c.....	199	339	288	....	....	....	2,678
Mediterranean.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Austria.....	564	....	....	....	....	....	....
Africa, &c.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
China, India, &c.....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
Australia, &c.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,098
B. N. Am. Prov.....	30	129	39	....	....	112	....
South America.....	12	124	....	....	....	154	26,533
West Indies.....	4	3	....	....	....	....	23,964
East Indies.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Honolulu, &c.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All others.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total since Nov 1.....	3,763	683	2,219	....	473	266	150,070

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & cer's.	Stems.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Lbs.
							Man'd.
New York.....	1,893	536	1,717	....	....	134	121,556
Baltimore.....	2,021	....	499	....	473	....	25,514
Boston.....	15	132	3	....	....	112	....
Philadelphia.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans.....	334	1	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco.....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portland.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total since Nov 1.....	3,763	683	2,219	....	473	266	150,070

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

From	This week		Previously		T's in Nov. 1	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	32	1,635	84	2,875	116	4,510
Baltimore.....	34	10	58	63	92	73
New Orleans.....	2	....	23	....	25	....
Ohio, &c.....	206	71	544	316	750	387
Other.....	....	....	....	10	....	10
Total.....	274	1,716	709	3,264	983	4,980

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

In Kentucky Leaf the necessities of buyers have compelled them to meet the views of holders more freely. Crop accounts from the West continue unfavorable to future supplies, and although shippers generally declare their inability to enter the market at current prices, the sales of the week amount to about 800 hhds. of which 525 hhds. were for home consumption and 275 hhds. for export. Prices have ranged from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 13c. for Common and Medium grades of leaf.

Seed Leaf has been very quiet. The only sales reported were 50 cases New Connecticut Wrappers at 50@60c. and 160 cases Old State on private terms; but at a late hour this afternoon, a transaction was consummated, covering 2,000 cases Ohio, the particulars of which did not transpire.

Spanish tobacco shows but a moderate business, and prices are somewhat unsettled. The sales embrace 101 bales Yara and 250 do. Havana on private terms.

Manufactured Tobacco is quiet for consumption, but we notice some movement for export at steady prices.

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.\*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales	Pkgs	Man'd
					lbs.
Liverpool.....	98	....	....	....	41,030
London.....	58	....	....	....	....
Glasgow.....	....	....	....	....	9,072
Havre.....	58	....	....	....	....
Bremen.....	....	54	263	....	....
Gibraltar.....	31	27	228	....	....
Lisbon.....	12	....	....	....	2,678
Trieste.....	564	....	....	....	....
Palermo.....	20	....	....	....	....
Canada.....	....	....	36	....	....
British North American Colonies.....	17	....	....	....	....
British West Indies.....	2	....	....	....	3,653
British Honduras.....	....	....	....	....	382
Cuba.....	....	....	....	....	13,789
Porto Rico.....	....	....	....	....	1,567
New Granada.....	....	....	....	136	642
Total.....	860	81	532	136	72,812

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

From Baltimore—To Rotterdam, 697 hhds, 320 do stems, 18 do scraps, and 4 do smoking. To Bremen—703 hhds, 126 do stems. To Liverpool, 79 hhds. To Montevideo or Buenos Ayres—25,514 lbs manufactured.  
From New Orleans—To Venice, 334 hhds. To Belize, Honduras—1 case  
From Boston—To Surinam—2 hhds. To Turks Island—3 cases—To St. Pierre Miquelon—44 cases, 2 bales, 88 hf boxes. To Halifax and Charlotte town, 4 hhds. To the Provinces—12 cases, 9 boxes, 5 hf do. To other Foreign Ports—6 cases, 15 hf do.  
From San Francisco—To Victoria—7 cases. To China—6 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 19, 1869, P. M.

Flour and Wheat have experienced a marked decline the past week, but Corn and other coarse grains have done rather better.

The receipts of Flour have been excessive, and although met by an increased demand, both for export and home use, with considerable storing in preference to accepting current prices, yet there has been a constant yielding in quotations, until those made to-day are the lowest given in this market since 1862. Confidence is much impaired, even in the reduced prices, as every attempt to check the decline by speculative purchases has heretofore proved disastrous.

Wheat has also come forward in large quantities; the accumulations in store are liberal, not including the quantity held afloat, and which does show in our statistics of "grain in sight." Freights have declined during the past week, and gold has remained comparatively steady, but the steady decline in Liverpool, and the "panicky" nature of some of the private accounts from that market, have caused a material decline from last week. At the concession the export movement has been more liberal, favored by the decline in freights. The movement of the crop at the West continues on a moderate scale, and reports say that Wheat is being freely fed to animals, as being relatively cheaper than coarse grains. At to-day's market prices were nearly nominal at \$1 24@1 26 for No. 2 Spring, and \$1 35 for Amber Winter.

Corn has been in speculative demand on the limited receipts, and the poor prospect of getting the accustomed supplies of new Corn from the Middle and Southern States, where the crop has suffered from the unfavorable season. The close was firm at \$1 09 for prime Mixed Western. Oats have been quiet; in the absence of a speculative demand prices have not been fully supported, though stocks and receipts are small. Rye remains scarce and nearly nominal. Barley has sold freely, closing at \$1 07@1 09 for two-rowed State, and \$1 30 for fair Canada West. Barley Malt is unsettled. The first sale of Canada Peas for the season has been made at \$1 15, in bond.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—					
Superfine.....	per	bbl.	\$4 75@ 5 00	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	\$1 05@ 1 03
Extra State.....	....	....	5 25@ 5 50	Red Winter.....	1 20@ 1 30
Extra Western, com-	....	....	5 00@ 5 35	Amber do.....	1 34@ 1 36
mon.....	....	....	....	White.....	1 38@ 1 50
Double Extra Western	....	....	5 75@ 6 50	White California.....	....
and St. Louis.....	....	....	5 25@ 5 75	Corn, Western Mix'd, new	1 05@ 1 10
Southern supers.....	....	....	6 00@ 9 00	Yellow new.....	....@ 1 12
Southern, extra and	....	....	....	White new.....	....@ 1 15
family.....	....	....	....	Rye.....	1 00@ 1 15
California.....	....	....	....	Oats.....	62@ 65
Rye Flour, fine and super	....	....	4 50@ 5 75	Barley.....	1 05@ 1 35
fine.....	....	....	4 75@ 5 40	Malt.....	....@
Corn Meal.....	....	....	....	Peas, Canada.....	1 15@ 1 40

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:



The stock of Rio Nov., 18. and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

Table with columns: In Bags, Stock, Same date 1868, Imports in 1868, New York, Phila-delphia, Balti-more, New Orleans, Sava-n, Mobile, Gal-veston, Total.

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Nov. 18 and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

Table with columns: In bags, Stock, Imports, Same '68, New York, Boston, Philadel., Balt., N. Orle's, Total imports at all the ports.

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 14,345 mats.

SUGAR.

During the earlier part of the week there was a continued improvement in the market for Raw Sugars, and prices gradually advanced 1/4 @ 1/2c.

Imports for this week at New York, and stock on hand November 18, were as follows:

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

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

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

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

MOLASSES.

In foreign there has been scarcely any movement, the poor grades of which the bulk of the stock here is composed attracting very little attention from buyers.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand November 18, were as follows:

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

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

Table with columns: Total imports since Jan. 1, at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadel., Baltimore, New Orleans, Hhds, N. O. bbls.

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

We note a decline in the price of Cassia of 1@2c., with a sale of 10,000 mats at the reduction.

FRUITS.

In foreign dried the market has been generally firm. Raisins are steady and a shade better. There are but few coming in, and the demand remains very good, though fresh arrivals are daily expected.

Apples which are scarce, and for Southern the demand is more limited. Purchases of some size have been made of fair Southern for the European markets at 3 1/2 @ 9c.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands:

Tea.

Table with columns: DUTY: 25 cents per lb., Hyson, do Superior, do Ex fine, Y'g Hyson, do Super, do Ex fine, Ganp. & Imp., do Sup, do Ex. f., H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C, do Sup.

Coffee.

Table with columns: 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.

Sugar.

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

Molasses.

Table with columns: DUTY: 8 cents per gallon, New Orleans (new), Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, refined.

Spices.

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

Fruit.

Table with columns: 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, 5 cent ad val.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 19, 1869.

The market has not changed in its general aspects since the date of our last report on November 12th.

There has not been a further positive decline in prices, from the fact that very low rates had already been reached, but it is not possible to report any particular animation, or firmer tone in the trade at large.

The financial condition of the country districts has an important effect upon the Dry Goods trade in this city, and in respect to this, the accounts from different sections vary materially. The South will probably be richer after the marketing of the incoming cotton crop than ever before, and will be able to buy goods freely and pay cash for them.

In foreign goods, the principal movement has been in the Auction Houses, but without much improvement in prices.

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

Table with columns: FROM NEW YORK, FROM BOSTON. Sub-columns: Domestic pkgs., Val., Dry Goods packages, Val., Domestic pkgs., Val. Rows include Exports to British West Indies, New Granada, Brazil, British Honduras, Liverpool, London, Havre, Bremen, Br. N. A. Colonies, Cuba, St. Pierre, Turks island, and summary rows for Total this week, Since Jan. 1, 1869, and Same time 1868 and 1860.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have during the week been in very limited demand, and rates have consequently not improved. The stock of fine Browns is quite small; thus, while lower and medium grades have been flat and weak, rates on these have remained steady. On many of the lower brands jobbers still differ on asking prices; buyers will not take the goods in such cases, unless actually forced to, and the sooner this cutting under is dispensed with, and prices settle down to some sure basis, the better for trade.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been unusually quiet, the only goods moved in this line during the week being some few of the leading standards for immediate wants at firm rates. Agents are more sanguine in their views of the future, and will not receive orders for future delivery except at full value, while at the same time they are willing to make concessions to move present stocks on hand; want of ready money is probably the reason for this.

BROWN DRILLS are dull, and hardly any demand exists for the export trade. Amoskeag 17, Graniteville D 16, Hamilton 17, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 15 1/2.

PRINTS are about the only goods in the domestic line which can be said to be really active. Choice new styles, of which a number are coming forward, are freely taken, and, in consequence, stocks are kept pretty close to current production. Even old stock is moving with fair activity; the price of 12 and 12 1/2 cents is deemed very low, and buyers evidently wish to obtain as much desirable stock as their trade will justify.

PRINT CLOTHS are again languid; the limited demand from printers, and the utter absence of any speculative movement tend towards a rather flat market. On the other hand, stocks in first hands are reported quite small and holders are sanguine of an early movement.

idence Journal in speaking of that market says that rates are dull and lower. At the close manufacturers ask 7 1/2 cents; printers offer 7 1/2. The following are the sales: 21,000 pieces 64x64, 7 1/2c, standard; 4,000 do, 56x60, 6 1/2c. Total, 25,000 pieces. The above goods were mostly sold on thirty days, if on longer time with interest added at going rates.

MUSLIN DELAINES are in fair inquiry at quite firm rates. The city trade are about the only buyers in this line at present.

GINGHAMS are in slight inquiry. The season at present is too late for any Fall trade and too early for the Spring demand. Stocks are not extra large and in the majority of cases are in desirable patterns. Consequently holders anticipate little trouble in working off present lines at good rates, when the ensuing season opens.

CANTON FLANNELS are still quite active. Transactions are of limited amount, separately, but the aggregate a very fair exhibit. Rates are steadily upheld and no change has occurred within the reviewing week. Brown—Amoskeag AA 32, do A 24, Ellerton N 27, do O 24, do P 21 1/2, Great Falls F 23, Laconia 18 1/2. Bleached—Amoskeag A 26, do B 25, Ellerton WH 42, do N 30, Great Falls F 25, Naumkeag F 19.

OTHER COTTON GOODS are dull and weak. The process of evening down prices has been going on, and a more uniform basis of values on the various classes of goods has been reached. Ticks are apparently in better demand at the lower prices; checks are less firm; stripes show a fair business; cotton bags are rather firmer, though the trade is quite dull. Holders seem to think it better to hold stock for another season rather than sell at prices below value.

WOOLEN GOODS are dull and inactive. Many of the dealers in this line are closing up their business preparatory to a withdrawal from trade. The number of houses engaged in this line has been altogether too large for the amount of business done, and this reduction of their numbers cannot but be beneficial to the whole woolen interest. The trade since the war has been very disastrous; it has had no settled regularity in rates, and the purchaser in our market could obtain several widely different quotations for the same make of goods in as many different houses.

CLOTHS are dull and quiet; transactions are limited to a few wants of the jobbing trade.

OVERCOATINGS have fallen off in inquiry, and concessions are freely offered to induce purchasers.

CASSIMERES are flat, even the opening of new goods has failed to resuscitate the market; the most desirable styles have been ignored, and it has been impossible to induce buyers to even make offers the trade on the whole is flat, stale and profitless.

FLANNELS and Blankets are moving moderately in small lots, at slight concessions from former rates. The season is pretty well advanced, and the stock in jobbers' hands being nearly closed out, the remnants are offered at slight reductions.

SHAWLS are still in good demand for leading styles, while medium and other grades show a slight falling off in inquiry, although transactions are still numerous. Rates on all grades are firmly maintained, and the business far exceeds in amount any like period for many years.

CARPETS are quiet. Rates are unchanged, but an advance on current prices is anticipated in view of the spring demand.

FOREIGN GOODS.—Imported Dress Goods are without animation. Some few particular styles being scarce and in demand, are held at firm figures, but on the majority of goods offered concessions to a considerable extent are obtained. The business of the season is apparently over, and what little trade is doing can be traced to the auction marts, but to no great extent even there. Remnants of stocks are offered at tremendous reductions, and shrewd buyers take advantage of these for desirable styles, and thus will be enabled to offer extra inducements during the ensuing season.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 18, 1869, and the corresponding weeks of 1867 and 1868, have been as follows:

Table with columns: ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1869. Sub-columns: 1867, 1868, 1869. Rows: Manufactures of wool (cotton, silk, flax), Miscellaneous dry goods, Total, WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD, and ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.



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. JESSOP & 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 thoroughly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship, Finish and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

MATTHEW BAIRD. GEO. BURNHAM. CHAS T. PARRY

**EXTENSION TABLES**  
(EXCLUSIVELY),

Of Every Style and Quality, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,  
150 WOOSTER STREET,  
BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON 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.  
R. W. BLEECKER, Vice Pres

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

**Queen Fire Insurance Co**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000 Stg.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 1,893,225  
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ..... \$1,432,840

Special Fund of \$200 000

Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.

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

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

THE

**NORTH BRITISH  
AND  
Mercantile Insurance Co**

OF  
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

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

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,  
50 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

EZRA WHITE, Associate Manager

T. C. ALLYN, 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, Pr

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

Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.

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

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

**WHITE, ALLYN & Co., Agents,**  
NO. 50 WILLIAM STREET.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE  
**ATLANTIC**

**Mutual Insurance Co.,**

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1869.

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec., 1868. .... \$3,782,969 00

Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1868. .... 2,568,000 00

Total amount of marine premiums. .... \$6,350,969 00

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 00

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

Reports of premiums and expenses. .... \$1,833,230 61

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York stock, city bank and other stocks. .... \$7,567,458 00

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 50

Cash in bank. .... 405,548 00

Total amount of assets. .... \$13,660,851 50

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

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Prest.

J. D. 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, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COCOA, COPPER, CORKS, COTTON, DRUGS AND DYES, and HONEY, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as OIL LEMON, OIL PEPPERMINT, OIL VITRIOL, OPTUM, OXALIC ACID, PHOSPHORUS, PRUSSIAN POTASH, QUICKSILVER, RHUBARB, SAGO, SALAEATUS, SAL AMMONIAC, SAL SODA, SASSAPARILLA, SENECA ROOT, SENNA, SHELL LAC, SODA ASH, SUGAR LEAD, TARTARIC ACID, TAPIOCA, VERDIGRIS, VITRIOL, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAIR, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, and HONEY.

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

Table listing various commodities such as NAPHTHA, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT PETRE, SEED, SILK, SHELTER, SPIRITS, 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 TUESDAY, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS

AND

Asland, Wm. P. Clyde and P. Sandford  
1,000 Tons Each,

SAILING ON INTERMEDIATE DAYS.

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

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

## Henry Lawrence &amp; Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

152 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

## MEDITERRANEAN GOODS.

## J. SCHNITZER,

38 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.

Offer for sale

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

## FRANCIS SPIES,

GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT,No. 66 South Street, New York,  
(Formerly with Messrs Moses Taylor & 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, BENZON & CO.,  
31 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,

Wam 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,  
48 BROAD STREET.

## Iron Cotton Ties.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in New York, for the  
sale and distribution of theARROW TIE 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, &c.U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES  
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-  
delphiaS. W. Hopkins & Co.,  
58 Old Broad Street, London.

AND

69 & 71 Broadway, New York,  
Negotiate in Europe and America every description of

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 IMMEDIATE  
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 supply

## 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 theirOLD 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 atJOHN W. MASON & CO.'S,  
43 BROADWAY.

## IRON COTTON TIES.

COTTON TIES

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Patent Nut & Bolt Co.,  
(LIMITED).Birmingham, on hand, and for sale in quantities  
to suit purchasers. Apply toWILLIAMS & GUION,  
71 Wall st.FOR BALING COTTON,  
BEARD'S PATENT IRON LOCK AND  
SELF-ADJUSTING TIES,Unsurpassed for Strength and Rapidity of Adjust-  
ment.BEARD & BRO.,  
457 BROADWAY