

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

VOL. 10.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

NO. 244

Bankers and Brokers.

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES.

Issued and paid free of Commission) and letters of Credit for

TRAVELLERS,

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Available in all parts of the world on

MORTON, ROSE & CO.,

LONDON.

W. B. LEONARD. W. C. SHELDON. W. I. FOSTER.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster

BANKERS,

No. 10 Wall Street.

Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other desirable securities, making liberal advances on same, allow interest on deposits, deal in commercial paper, furnish to travellers and others Letters of Credit current in the principal cities in Europe.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
GOLD, &c.

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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 State

B. A. FARNHAM, G. H. GILBERT, C. B. YARDLEY.

BANKING HOUSE

Farnham, Gilbert & Co.,

No. 8 Wall Street, New York.

Government, State, City, County and Railroad Bonds, Gold, Stocks and other Securities bought and sold at current market rates, strictly on Commission.

Commercial Paper negotiated, advances made on Approved Collateral Securities, and interest collected on United States and other Registered Bonds.

Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to Draft at sight, the same as with Incorporated Banks.

Collections made on all available parts of the United States and the Canadas.

Bills of Exchange bought and Sold. Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe procured.

Brown Brothers & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE

Commercial and Travelers Credits

Available in all parts of the world

Bankers and Brokers.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

94 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK,

Continue the Banking and Commission business in

RAILWAY, GOVERNMENT,

And other Securities.

W. H. CONOVER, JR. H. W. VINCENT. W. H. HOWELL

CONOVER,

VINCENT & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

12 WALL STREET, N. Y.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

Special attention given to

Southern Securities.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 William St.

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

Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited and interest allowed on deposits.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD, LEWIS A. STIMSON,
CHARLES H. DANA, WALTER E. COLTON.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Special.

Charles H. Welling,

(Formerly, Welling, Coffin & Co., Philadelphia.)

Broker in Mercantile Paper,

89 WALL STREET,

JAUNCEY COURT.

NEW YORK.

Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Sterling, and Loans negotiated STRICTLY on Commission.

References—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

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.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

14 WALL STREET.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

NO. 30 BROAD STREET.

Bankers and Brokers.

First-Class

SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Have for Sale a Line of Investment Securities of the Highest Order. Among them,

6 Per Cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R.R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per Cent Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 49 Wall Street, New York

Manning & DeForest,

6 BROAD STREET.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Southern Securities.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

BANKERS,

30 PINE STREET, N. Y.

Dealers in STOCKS, BONDS, and LAND WARRANTS.

W. N. HAWKS

H. CASTLEMAN

Hawks & Castleman,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents

COLUMBUS, GEO.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, &c. Bonds of every description, bought and sold on commission

GEO. L. HOLMES.

ALEX. MACBETH.

HOLMES & MACBETH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Key box 4.

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 & C
Baring, Brothers & Co., Fould & Co,
LONDON, PARIS

In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France.

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
LOANS, receive Deposits, subject to Check, allowing
interest, and transact a general Banking Business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best
Current Rates.
GOVERNMENT and STATE SECURITIES, GOLD,
RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and
Sold on Commission.

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

GEO. F. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK.

Watertown, N. Y.

G. F. PADDOCK, } Proprietors. ORIN C. FROST,
MERRITT ANDRUS, } Cashier.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Central Nat. Bank, New York; Jay Cooke & Co.
N. Y. State Nat. Bank, Albany, N. Y.

Special attention paid to collections in New York
State and Canada.

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

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

MORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,

NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,

(Corner of Cedar street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks
Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at
sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per
cent per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR
per cent interest, payable on demand, or after
fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the
United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends
and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly
accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and
sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securi-
ties, on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or ex-
changes of Securities made for Investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange
effected.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUTHER KOUNTZE,

52 Wall Street, New York.

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, sub-
ject 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.
Government Securities bought and sold.

Financial.**Bowles Brothers & Co.,**

Successors to BOWLES, DREVET & Co.]

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

**Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of
London.**

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVEL-
LERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

Agents for receiving subscriptions to the CHRONI-
CLE in Paris.

McKim, Brothers & Co.,

No. 47 Wall Street, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Stocks, Bond and Gold bought and Sold exclusively
on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 & 18 Nassau Street, New York,

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND IN

GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND

GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Interest on Deposits.

LEVY & BORG,

DEALERS IN

Southern and Miscellaneous Securities

No. 41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank
Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS.

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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 Gen-
eral Banking, Exchange, and Brokerage Business.

Financial.**Eight Per Cent Gold**

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

\$1,500,000,

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City RR. Co.,

in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, coupon or regis-
tered, with interest at EIGHT PER CENT per annum,
payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of
United States Taxes, in New York or Europe. The
bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New York,
in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Com-
pany of New York. The mortgage which secures these
bonds is at the rate of \$13,500 per mile; covers a
completed road for every bond issued, and is a first
and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph
with Fort Kearney will make a short and through
route to California.

The Company have a capital Stock of \$10,000,000

And a Grant of Land from Congress
of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the
lowest estimate at..... **4,000,000**
First Mortgage Bonds..... **1,500,000**

Total..... **\$15,500,000**

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued
interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also,
pamphlets, maps, and information relating thereto.
These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large
income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucra-
tive investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

Commercial Agents, 54 Pine Street, New York.

TANNER & CO.,

Local Agents, 49 Wall Street, New York.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE

WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

No. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

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

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.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

BANKERS,

56 WALL STREET,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for
Travellers,

Available in all parts of Europe and America, &c.
Draw BILLS in sums to SUIT on

HOTTINGUER & Co., Paris.

THE CITY BANK, ROBT. BENSON & Co., London.

THE BRITISH LINEN CO. BANK, and its various
branches, Scotland.

ADVANCES made on consignments, &c.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at New York
Stock Exchange.

THOS. H. BATE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES,

Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.

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

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

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, January 26, 1870.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1869:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869. \$6,090,637 83
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1869. 2,533,001 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums. \$8,623,639 06

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks,
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869. \$6,472,915 41

Losses paid during the same period. \$2,302,245 46

Returns of Premiums and Expenses. \$1,237,630 49

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock,
City, Bank and other Stock. \$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise. 3,148,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages. 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due the Company, estimated at. 207,568 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable. 2,513,452 60
Cash in Bank. 533,797 53
Total amount of Assets. \$14,469,508 94

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of FORTY Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of April next
By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
Charles Dennis, C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore, James Low,
Henry Colt, B. J. Howland,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Benj. Babcock,
Lewis Curtis, Robt. 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, Sheppard Gandy,
William E. Dodge, Francis Skiddy,
David Lane, Charles P. Burdett,
James Byroe, Robt. C. Fergusson,
Daniel S. Miller, Samuel G. Ward,
Wm. Sturgis, William E. Bunker,
Henry K. Bogert, Samuel L. Mitchill,
Dennis Perkins, James G. DeForest,
Robert L. Stuart.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres't.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE

NEW YORK

Mutual Insurance Co.,

No. 61 William Street.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1870.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to Decemoer 31, 1869 \$78,896 71
Premiums received since. 258,198 59
Total. \$337,095 30

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor on Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.
Earned Premiums to January 1, 1870. \$257,037 75
Losses and Expenses. \$118,167 23
Returned Premiums. 11,522 80

The Company have the following Assets:
United States Stocks. \$390,478 96
Bank, City and other Stocks. 165,291 20
Loans on Stocks, and Cash due the Company. 15,888 62
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages. 92,000 00
Cash in Banks. 27,885 30
\$631,539 48

Premium Notes and Bills receivable. 87,907 25
Salvage, Reinsurance, Insurance Scrip, Accrued interest, and other Claims due the Company. 38,879 08
\$757,825 81

SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1870.

FORTY PER CENT DIVIDEND, and the United Taxes, is declared on the Net Earned Premiums led thereto, for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be presented at the time of payment and canceled.

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Stewart Brown, Henry Oelrichs,
Stephen Johnson, James E. Smith,
Arthur Leary, George Mosle,
Henry Meyer, Gustave H. Kissel,
Edward H. R. Lyman, Gerhard Janssen,
George Moke, John H. Earle,
E. V. Thebaud, Francis Skiddy,
Francis Hathaway, Chas. Lamson,
Lloyd Aspinwall, Henry C. Hulbert,
E. P. Fabri, Jacob S. Wetmore.

JOHN H. LYELL, President,
THEO. B. BLEECKER, Jr., Vice-Pres't.

For the convenience of its customers, this Company have made arrangements to issue Policies and Certificates payable in London, at the Banking House of Messrs, DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

Dana & Litchfield,

18 William Street, New York.

**Railroad Iron,
Street Rails and Light T
Rails for Mines.**

**OLD RAILS AND SCRAP PURCHAS-
ED AND SOLD.**

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

BURDEN SPIKES.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE
FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.
152 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

MERCANTILE

Mutual Insurance Co.,

No 35 Wall Street.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1870.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 31st December, 1869, is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums outstanding December 31st, 1869. \$341,683 83
Premiums received during the year 1869. 1,039,111 53
Total Premiums. \$1,371,795 36

Premiums marked off as earned from January 1st to December 31st, 1869. \$1,082,311 00
Less Return Premiums. 79,649 93
Net Earned Premiums. \$1,002,661 07

Paid during same period:
Losses, Expenses, Commissions and Reinsurance, less Salvages \$718,144 12

Cash paid to Stockholders for Interest. \$91,724 50

Cash paid to Dealers as an equivalent for the Scrip Dividends of Mutual Companies. \$119,848 65

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1869, were as follows:

United States, State, Bank and other Stocks \$104,826 25
Loans on Stocks and other Securities. 53,539 28
Cash on hand and in Banks, and with Foreign Bankers. 86,850 82
Interest on Investments due, but not collected. 4,822 00
Bills receivable and Premiums due and collectable. 499,531 44
Security Notes. 300,000 00
Scrip, Salvages and other Claims due the Company. 77,810 25
\$1,427,880 02

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay to the Stockholders an INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3 1/2) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, on and after TUESDAY, February 1st.

TRUSTEES.

James Freeland, A. Foster Higgins,
Samuel Willets, Francis Hathaway,
Robert L. Taylor, Aaron L. Reid,
William T. Frost, John D. Wood,
William Wait, Geo. W. Hennings,
James D. Fish, Henry Eyre,
Ellwood Walter, Joseph Slagg,
D. Colden Murray, Edward Merritt,
Townsend Scudder, Daniel A. Willets,
Samuel L. Ham, L. Edgerton,
Bryce Gray, John B. Kunhardt,
N. L. McCurdy, John S. Williams,
William Nelson, Jr., Charles Dimon,
Harold Dolner, Paul N. Spofford,
Jos. Willets, James Douglas.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
ARCHD. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Vice-Pres't.
ALANSON W. HEGEMAN, 2d Vice-Pres't.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

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

**Aetna Insurance Comp'y,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.**

Cash Capital \$3,000,000 00
Assets \$5,549,504 97

**SPRINGFIELD
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
INCORPORATED 1849.**

Cash Capital \$500,000 00
Assets \$936,246 65

**Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1799.**

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

**AMERICAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1831.**

Cash Capital \$200,000 00
Assets \$372,219 38

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Financial.**A Safe and Reliable Investment.****\$1,000,000****FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS**

OF THE

**Fredericksburgh &
Gordonsville****RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA,**PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE
IN COIN,**Free of U. S. Government Tax.**

The road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburgh via Orange Court-House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburgh. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

Short Cut to Tidewater on the Potomac at the farthest inland Point where Deep Water for Heavy Shipping can be found on the whole length of the Atlantic Coast.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 49 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

THE MORTGAGE IS LIMITED TO \$16,000 PER MILE OF COMPLETED AND EQUIPPED ROAD (the estimated cost of the road to the Company, finished and equipped, will exceed \$30,000 per mile, thus giving the Bondholders an unusual margin—the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from \$20,000 to \$35,000 per mile,) and is issued to THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and the security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the Bonds.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the

Cheapest Gold Interest-bearing Securities in the Market.

Maps and pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public.

**DRAKE BROTHERS,
BANKERS, 16 BROAD STREET.**

Financial.**A First-Class Security at a Low Price****FIRST MORTGAGE****CONVERTIBLE BONDS**

OF THE

**ST. LOUIS AND
SOUTHEASTERN****RAILROAD**

OF ILLINOIS,

**Principal and Interest Payable
in Gold.**

Interest at 7 Per Cent, Payable May and November.

**Price 92 1/2 and Accrued Interest
in Currency.**27 MILES COMPLETED, 112 MILES TO BUILD.
ISSUE OF BONDS LIMITED TO \$16,000
PER MILE.

This road connects St. Louis with Southeastern Illinois, Western Kentucky, and the entire railroad system of the Southeastern States by the SHORTEST AND BEST LINE. It constitutes 73 miles of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line—a part of the through line to the East by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also 100 miles of the Evansville and St. Louis road. The country adjacent, hitherto nearly destitute of railroad facilities, is thickly populated and highly productive, abounding in mineral products. THE SALT WORKS OF GALLATIN COUNTY, on this line, now worked, are of unlimited capacity, and are the only ones within 500 miles of St. Louis.

THE COAL BEDS UNDERLYING IT ARE THE RICHEST IN ILLINOIS. The demand for coal at St. Louis will alone fully employ the road, while the profits thereon within the limit of three years will more than pay the interest upon the entire debt of the Company. The road will control a large and profitable local business, an exceedingly valuable through traffic, and will pay without fail the interest on its bonds, as well as handsome dividends upon the capital stock.

In offering these securities for sale, we refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, prepared by General E. F. Winslow, President, and by Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Director, containing a highly favorable statement, signed by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., one of the most distinguished railway constructors and engineers of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend the above named securities as a perfectly safe and profitable investment. Further particulars furnished on application.

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PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular
attention to this branch of our business, in which we
have unusual facilities.**CHICAGO AND ALTON RAIL-
ROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,**
Chicago, Ill., January 26, 1870.**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**

The Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Company, No. 12 Pine st., New York, on the first day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of February next, and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

VOL. 10.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

NO. 244.

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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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For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage),
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WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
POST OFFICE BOX 4,592.

Messrs. BOWLES BROS. & Co., Bankers, are agents for receiving subscriptions in Paris.

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

CURRENCY INFLATION IN CONGRESS.

If any evidence were needful to confirm the opinion that Congress will do nothing to disturb the currency, either by augmenting or contracting its volume, we might find this evidence in the vote against inflation in the Senate on Thursday, and in the vote by the House of Representatives in favor of inflation a few days ago. Each of the two branches of Congress is pledged to a diametrically opposite policy, and a compromise is apparently impossible. It is true that there are rumors that while the Senate are opposed to increasing greenback issues, they would not object to authorize more National bank notes. This view claims to receive some apparent confirmation from the terms of the Senate resolution which was as follows:

Resolved, That to add to the present irredeemable paper currency of the country would be to render more difficult and remote the resumption of specie payments, to encourage and foster the spirit of speculation, to aggravate the evils produced by frequent and sudden fluctuations of values; to depreciate the credit of the nation, and to check the healthful tendency of legitimate business; to settle down upon a safe and permanent basis. And, therefore, in the Senate, the existing volume of such currency ought not to be increased.

This resolution, which was promptly agreed to without a division, is against further issues of irredeemable paper money. But the claim is put forward that National bank

notes are redeemable, and therefore are not proscribed by the resolution in question. This claim is urged by the further argument that if gold now declines to par, the bank notes will be redeemable in specie. There is no doubt that the Senate are favorably disposed towards the policy of enlarging the issue of the National Banks, but the proviso has always been added that the greenbacks should be withdrawn as fast as the new bank notes were issued. As it is well known that the House of Representatives are firmly opposed to this substitution, the chances appear as we have said to be in favor of a masterly inactivity, which is on many accounts the best policy Congress could possibly adopt in regard to other financial matters besides the currency.

It has been frequently asserted that a general desire prevails for an expansion of the currency, and that such an expansion is so urgently demanded that Congress in some way or other will be certain to adopt a policy of inflation. We fully admit that the depression of business which has prevailed for some time past, is ascribed by many persons to the financial derangement brought on by unwise efforts at currency contraction. This depression would no doubt be replaced by a feverish, irregular, and mischievous activity if the currency should be inflated. But the terrible consequences of such an inflation are too fresh in the memories of our people to allow them to regard with favor any project which would undo all the currency reform which has been achieved by the sufferings and troubles of the past. If it were possible that the project of currency inflation could be submitted to the general vote of the people, we doubt not that an overwhelming majority would be in favor of keeping the currency free from all further expansion. On the other hand, we are not sure that further contraction of the currency would command so general a vote, especially as events seem to show that there are great financial forces at work which will enable us with our present volume of currency to grow up to specie payments with much more rapidity than had been prognosticated by our most astute financial seers. The voice of the people then approves the probable policy of Congressional inaction, and the wisest and shrewdest of our financial authorities endorse this currency policy as the best adapted for the financial, and industrial, and commercial rehabilitation of our whole country.

One of the most signal evils resulting from the perpetual discussions in Congress about the currency is the habit, which is but too general, of regarding with apprehension and alarm the doings of the National Legislature. Congress cannot touch the currency machinery of the country without exciting fear. It is by no means a healthy state of the public mind, for the chosen representatives of the nation are regarded with so much of dread that a general sense of relief would be expressed if Congress were to adjourn to-day, so that an

interval of security could be had and they could tinker with the currency no more. This, we say, is not a healthy state of the public mind under a free government.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

It is one of the anomalies of the financial situation that our merchants cannot forecast the future premium on gold, and at a critical period like the present gold ranges in the market, some fifty per cent below where it stood five months ago. Hence the question is anxiously heard on all sides, will the price go lower, or will there be a reaction to a higher point? The most conflicting arguments are used on the opposing sides of the controversy. Into these contests we do not need just now to enter. It will better serve the present purpose to point out some things on which both parties are agreed.

And, in the first place, it is on all sides conceded that there is a normal premium for gold over greenbacks, if we could only discover it, and that this normal or absolute price is the point to which the market price of gold will always tend. So soon as any disturbing forces are removed, which cause temporary aberrations, this equilibrium will strive to reestablish itself, and gold will rise or fall to its proper level.

Secondly, it is agreed that the ratio between greenbacks and gold is governed by the lesser or greater amount of depreciation of our paper currency. And as depreciation means redundancy, it follows that the range of the gold premium is higher or lower according as the volume of the currency is augmented, and other things being equal, the price of gold rises and falls according as the current of the circulating money is greater or less than is demanded for the legitimate wants of business on a specie basis.

Thirdly, it is notorious that the volume of the currency has received no decrease of such a serious nature since September last as to force a fall in gold of 50 or even 30 or 20 per cent.

Fourthly, the causes of the fall in gold being outside of the changes in the volume of the currency, and the greenback circulation remaining now what it was when gold sold at 20 or 30 per cent above its present level, it follows then that gold was much above its normal level, or else that gold is now much below that level.

It is at this stage of the argument that the opposing parties separate. The bears think gold is too high still, and that it tends by its own weight to seek a lower point. The bulls, on the other hand, declare that temporary causes have put the premium down, that the Secretary of the Treasury has helped these depressing causes by forcing gold on the market when the market is already glutted with it, and when there is for the present no ready outlet. These vexed questions are so eagerly discussed as to throw an atmosphere of uncertainty over the whole subject, and are already rendering all parties less dogmatical and less positive. We referred a few weeks ago to some facts which may perhaps, aid in solving the gold problem. These facts regard the increased supply of the precious metals, and the effects of that increase in raising the nominal level of prices. Without going into a tedious detail, it is enough to say that, although prior to 1848 the average annual yield of the precious metals had, for three hundred years, been no more than 21 millions, the amount, since 1848 had been ten times as much, or over 200 millions. Now a large part of this gold crop of the world is absorbed by the arts, but still it is fair to assume that ten times as much coin has been minted during the last 20 years. It is true that commercial transactions have also multiplied for which a much larger supply of circulating money would be required. But on the other hand there has been a displacement of coin by paper to an immense extent, even in British India, and much more in France and in this country. In view of these facts the question is raised whether we ought

not to expect that this vast increase in the volume of the specie currency would produce some depreciation in its relative value. After the discovery of America, in 1492, gold declined in value; why should not the new discovery of Australian and Californian gold mines, since 1848, produce a similar perturbation of values? Such is in brief the argument, and the only reply seems to be that, if it be true, it is brought about for us in a way no human sagacity could foresee; and if we should arrive at specie payments by any such way as is here suggested, we shall add another to the numerous illustrations of Mr. Madison's words to Miss Martineau that Providence seemed to have set the American people to do many things which had always heretofore been held impossible.

THE FLOW OF EUROPEAN CAPITAL TO THE UNITED STATES

The ease in the European money markets is inducing a very active speculation in American securities. Within a few days, Five-Twenties have advanced at London and Frankfurt to close upon par in gold, and the Six per Cents of 1881 have ranged over par; prices which, when predicted a few months ago, were regarded as altogether utopian. At the same time, considerable interest has been taken in our new railroad loans, and in the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, which, being regarded as a semi government loan, have been sent out in considerable amounts within late months. Judging from the tenor of recent advices, and from the character of the securities lately sent to Europe, there is a disposition, especially in Germany, to divert the course of investment from United States bonds to our railroad and other corporate bonds, and even stocks. Considering that, after allowing for the expense of collecting interest, Governments yield to foreign investors barely 6 per cent, it is not surprising that, with the growing confidence in our ability and willingness to meet our obligations, railroad bonds, yielding from 7 to 9 per cent, should attract attention; and especially as on many of the new bonds the interest is made payable at London or Frankfurt.

In financial circles, the habit of regarding the outflow of securities to Europe as but an incident of the war inflation and a dangerous element in our exchanges, is fast disappearing, and the movement is now viewed as an established and legitimate current of capital, due to two very natural causes: First, a scarcity of capital at home; and, Second, a superabundance of capital in Europe. The first of these causes was a result of the war. The loss of labor, and the comparative scarcity of products resulting from an exhaustive struggle necessitated our supplying our wants largely in the foreign markets and offering our bonds in payment. Considering the heavy discount at which Government securities were then selling, foreigners were not unwilling to accept the terms, at first regarding the operation rather as a speculation than as an investment. The bonds taken as a speculation have so largely appreciated in value, and the material condition of the country and of its finances and credit have since so rapidly improved, that now the obligations of the Government are regarded as a valuable investment, while, as stated above, the bonds of our prominent corporations are acknowledged as a safe employment of capital. Since the war, the population of the country has been rapidly increasing and its production has been augmented in a similar ratio; but the fact of our exports having remained almost stationary shows that we have had no large surplus of products, and that consequently we have lacked the means for providing the additional transportation and other commercial facilities called for by our enlarged population. Under these circumstances, we have found it convenient and necessary to borrow freely abroad;

though, in the main, at a heavy discount from the face value of our obligations.

The plethora of capital in Europe has helped to facilitate the supplying of this need of capital at home. The protracted dulness of trade in England and on the Continent has rendered it difficult to find employment for surplus capital in business investments. England's colonial dependencies have been almost stationary, and have proved unable to command any considerable amount of capital in the home money market; and a large proportion of the savings of the people have had to find employment in foreign loans. A similar condition of things too has prevailed in France and Germany.

Another cause assisting in this movement of capital is the large emigration, which has of late years not only increased in volume but also improved in character. So long as our immigrants consisted mainly of Irish peasants, whose wants scarcely constituted an appreciable element in the English markets, the loss of population from the United Kingdom was a matter of little moment to either trade or capital in that country. During late years, however, we have been drawing from England her artisans, her operatives, and her clerks, her young and vigorous population. The immigrants from Germany also have been of a superior class, who in their own country were capable of giving employment to a large amount of capital. The effect of our attracting large numbers of this active and productive class of population has been that, in England and Germany especially, the growth of population has not kept pace with the increase of capital: and the yearly savings of capital not having found hands to afford them adequate employment, capital has of necessity followed the emigrants. This, the real logic of the movement, has perhaps a more intimate bearing upon the civilization and commerce of the Old World and the New than is generally supposed. The superior facilities afforded in this country for the acquisition of a livelihood or of wealth, have been so fully demonstrated, and are becoming so generally understood abroad, that it seems inevitable that we should steadily drain Europe of its accretions of population. We maintain a perpetual competition with the Old World for its brain and muscle, and are so far successful as to draw here from a quarter to half a million of people every year. Were that population to remain at home, they would give employment to an immense amount of capital; and on emigrating they leave a corresponding amount of capital unemployed. If the emigrants can employ their labor here with better results than in the countries they have left, it would seem that the capital they have thrown out of employment in leaving may with safety follow them, and can earn interest here at better rates than could be afforded at home. So long as this country was in its earlier stages of development, and business was imperfectly organized, and the spirit of adventure had rendered merchants, bankers, and other large holders of capital comparatively unreliable, there was good reason why foreigners should hesitate about placing capital in the hands of our corporations. But now that our business operations are conducted upon safe and approved methods, there is nothing to prevent the operation of these causes in full force. Besides foreign capitalists are becoming tired of lending to the debt-burthened governments of Europe, and America alone, in all the world, stands out as the country whose resources for production are unlimited and whose industries can afford to pay liberally for the use of capital. In this view there is a solid basis for our extensive borrowing of foreign capital, and the movement is to be regarded as equally advantageous to ourselves and our European creditors.

The foregoing considerations warrant the conclusion that the influx of European capital may be in future relied upon as one important element in our exchanges. The

advance in the price of our securities, so far from proving obstructive of further investments, will be accepted as an indication of our improved credit; and the increased confidence of holders will compensate for the reduced rate of interest, so that the time may be expected to arrive when investments yielding only 5 per cent will be as readily accepted as were bonds formerly which paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 per cent upon their market cost.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 15th inst. There was a large number of stockholders in attendance. Hon. Daniel M. Fox presided, and Joseph Lesley, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The twenty-third annual report of the Board of Directors was then read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., }
PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1870. }

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Your Directors take pleasure in submitting to you the satisfactory results of the operation of your railways for the year 1869, as follows:

EARNINGS.		
Passengers.....	\$3,500,071 06	
Emigrant passengers.....	131,065 93	
Mails.....	118,961 91	
Express matter.....	302,654 54	
General freights.....	12,932,056 88	
Miscellaneous sources.....	265,401 41	\$17,250,811 73
EXPENSES.		
Conducting transportation.....	\$3,503,792 57	
Motive power.....	3,679,195 15	
Maintenance of cars.....	1,464,859 22	
Maintenance of road.....	3,341,568 10	
General expenses.....	213,852 56	\$12,203,267 60

Leaving net earnings for 1869 of..... \$5,047,544 13

The total amount of revenue compared with last year is:

1869.....	\$17,250,811 73
1868.....	17,233,497 31
Increase.....	\$17,314 42

The changes in the sources of revenue are shown below:

INCREASE.		
Regular freight's.....	\$50,491 53	
Emigrants.....	52,821 64	
Mails.....	18,980 66	
Express matter.....	10,773 33	\$133,067 21
DECREASE.		
First class passengers.....	\$31,832 88	
Miscellaneous sources.....	83,919 91	115,752 79
Increase as above stated.....		\$17,314 42

The apparent decrease in first-class passengers, shown above, is explained by the circumstances that there is included in the earnings of 1868 for military transportation, due in previous years \$113,433 29-100, whilst the collections, from the same source in 1869 were but \$5,655 66-100. By adding this amount to the reported decrease, and deducting the sum from that received in 1868 (\$113,433 24-100), it will have an actual increase of first-class passenger traffic in 1869 over 1868, of \$75,944 75-100.

The gross revenues for 1869 are equal to \$43,186 62-100 per mile of the main line of railroad.

The whole number of passengers carried in 1868 was 3,747,178, and in 1869, 4,229,363—an increase in the number carried of 482,185, or nearly 13 per cent. The average distance traveled by each passenger was 34 22-100 miles, being 1 32-100 miles less than in 1868; showing this increase still to be mainly upon the local traffic of the line.

The number of tons of freight moved, (including 410,966 tons of fuel and other materials transported for the Company) was 4,992,025—embracing 2,329,358 tons of coal. The whole tonnage of your railway exceeds that of last year 270,010 tons, of which increase 264,309 tons is bituminous coal.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon freights during the year was 1 718-1000 against 1 906-1000 cents last year, and per passenger 2 51-100 cents against 2 71-100 cents last year, or an average decrease in freight charges of 9 9-10 per cent and in passenger charges of 7 4-10 per cent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1869 were:

Passengers.....	\$573,964 46
Freights.....	2,507,032 93
Express matter.....	31,327 51
Mails.....	24,616 67
Miscel. sources.....	26,713 72
Total (exceeding \$11,000 per mile of road).....	\$3,262,705 29

The operating expenses during the same period were:

Conducting transportation.....	\$671,600 07
Motive power.....	749,641 83

Maintenance of cars.....	213,546 07
Maintenance of way.....	733,415 17
	\$2,368,209 13
To which add 30 per cent of earnings, payable to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company.....	956,009 12
	\$3,324,218 25
Showing a loss to this company in operating the line under the lease (in addition to interest upon the capital invested in rolling stock, &c.,) of.....	\$61,512 98
Which is \$21,601 69 less than in 1868.	

The low rates at which the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company is compelled to carry its freights, averaging but 14-10 cents per ton per mile, and the small passenger business it can command from the sparsely populated country that its road traverses, added to its greater distances as a through line from Eastern cities to all points in the West, are the reasons that more than 70 per cent of its receipts are required to meet its working expenses. The operations of this railway during the past year have been carefully and economically conducted by A. L. Tyler, Esq., its General Superintendent.

In this connection it may be stated that owing to some errors in the location of this line, but mainly from financial sacrifices incurred during its construction, this railway, with a single track of only 288 miles in length, laid with lighter iron rails, and but partially ballasted, cost the Philadelphia & Erie Company, without any equipment, \$19,759,171 92, while the Pennsylvania Railroad, passing over a much more expensive country to build a railway upon, with a double track of 358 miles, laid with heavy iron and well ballasted, including a third or single track of 29 miles between Lancaster and Middletown, and branches to Hollidaysburg and Indiana of 26 miles, in all equal to 771 miles of single railway, exclusive of sidings, is represented by \$21,346,024 56, a difference of less than \$1,600,000 upon the cost of over 265 per cent more of single track railway.

These facts are referred to at this time only to show why it is that the shareholders of one of these lines have received regular dividends, while the other line has been unable to earn them.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, under its lease to this company, for the six months ending December 31, 1869, were.....	\$4,146,882 22
And the expenses during the same period were.....	2,826,095 92
Balance.....	\$1,320,786 30
The semi-annual rent, with the interest on the bonds of the company, expenses of maintaining the organization, contribution to sinking fund, &c., &c., amounted to.....	1,283,991 87
Showing a profit in the operation of the lease of.....	\$38,794 43

The revenues of the lines operated by this company, and the amounts paid for their working expenses, interest and dividends, are as follows:

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches.....	\$17,250,811 73
From the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, for six months, ending December 31, 1869.....	4,146,882 22
From the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	3,262,705 29
Amount.....	\$24,660,399 24

And the expense of operating these lines were:

Pennsylvania Railroad.....	\$12,203,267 60
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, including rent, &c.....	4,110,087 79
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, including 30 per cent due that company.....	3,324,218 25
Total.....	\$19,637,573 64
Leaving the net profits from the three railroads for 1869.....	5,022,825 60
From which deduct dividends declared in May and November, with the taxes thereon.....	\$3,075,643 24
Balance to debit of interest account and discount on bonds.....	388,375 10
Due for the lease of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad.....	135,274 18
Annual payment to the State of Pennsylvania on account of interest and principal due upon the purchase of her works between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.....	460,000 00
	4,559,292 52
Leaving a balance of.....	\$463,533 09

In our last annual report the Board referred in detail to the railway companies controlled through the ownership of a majority of their shares; and it is unnecessary to again mention them, further than to say that they continue to fulfil the objects this company had in view when this interest was acquired, while they yield a reasonable profit upon the capital invested.

The working expenses of the other lines of railway leased by this company, not already referred to—all of which are in Pennsylvania—show a balance of receipts over expenses.

The interest held by this company in the Pennsylvania Canal Company is steadily improving in value, and when the enlargement is complete it will become a profitable addition to your investments in other works. Its costs stands upon your books at \$1,101,156.

The same reasons that induced this company to become lessee of the Fort Wayne line, prompted the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, in which this company holds a majority of its shares, to take at an earlier period a lease of the lines owned by the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company. The results of this lease have not proved so satisfactory. The railway was found, contrary to expectations, to be, to considerable extent, in an unfinished and dilapidated condition, deficient in depot

accommodations, with a limited rolling stock largely out of repair, and shops entirely inadequate to place this machinery in good order. These deficiencies had to be supplied, and in the meantime its road and rolling stock could only be placed in condition for economical service at great extra cost.

Upon a representation of these facts to the company, modifications in the lease have been made by it, which will, it is believed, render it acceptable to the lessees and to this company, their largest stockholders.

These several arrangements still left our connections with Cincinnati, the great trade centre of the Southwest, incomplete, the business with which has been steadily increasing since the termination of the late war. To perfect these the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company has also agreed upon a lease with the Little Miami Railroad Company of their line, through whose railroad our connection with Cincinnati will be made, thus enabling this company to participate in the growing prosperity of that city.

The connections of your line with St. Louis, the great city of the Mississippi valley, are now complete by way of Crete, and nearly so upon the shorter and more direct route through Columbus, Indianapolis, Terra Haute and Vandalia. With these arrangements, all of which will be perfected this year, we will limit our extensions, unless some overruling necessity should require us hereafter to go further. We have no interest in any line beyond the Mississippi river.

Unwilling as we have been to enter upon this policy, a careful review of the subject since its adoption leaves no doubt as to its wisdom, under the circumstances that have been developed within the past eighteen months.

In our last annual report the diversity of railway gauges between the East and the West was alluded to. Since that period all your immediate Western connections have reduced the gauges of their lines from 4 feet 10 inches to 4 feet 9 1/2 inches, which, when their machinery is adapted to it, will be further reduced to 4 feet 9 inches—the present gauge of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Since your last meeting the State of Pennsylvania has cancelled and disposed of its lien upon the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to the Allegheny Railroad Company, accepting therefor a second lien upon the line that the company is building between the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and its present road, at the mouth of the Mahoning; the bonds given to the State being guaranteed by several railway companies over whose lines the traffic of the new road is to pass to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, thus insuring to the Commonwealth the ultimate payment of its original claim of three and a half millions of dollars, and at the same time enabling the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to develop, more promptly than it otherwise could have done, a section of the State that is rich in minerals and other products—all of which will remain undeveloped until this highway is constructed.

The location of this line has not yet been completed, but the character of the country, as shown by recent surveys, will render the construction of a railway costly. This route is generally known as the "Low Grade Line" between the East and West, the construction of which will soon be required to accommodate the increasing tonnage between these sections. Its gradients against the heavy traffic may be confined within eleven feet per mile. About a half of a million of dollars have already been expended upon its graduation, and its total cost is estimated at about \$5,500,000.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Feb. 25, 1870. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Vermont. Hyde Park.....	The Lamolille County National Bank.	The Ninth National Bank of New York approved in addition to The Suffolk National Bank of Boston.
Vermont. Iraaburg.....	The Iraaburg National Bank of Orleans.	The First National Bank of Boston approved in place of the Suffolk National Bank of Boston.
Massachusetts. Peabody.....	The Warren National Bank of South Danvers.....	The National Park Bank of New York approved in addition to The National Bank of Redemption, Boston.
New York. Port Chester....	The First National Bank.....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of The New York National Banking Association New York.
Maryland. New Windsor...	The First National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York approved in addition to The First National Bank of Baltimore.
Indiana. Winchester.....	The First National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York approved in place of The First National Bank of Cleveland.
Minnesota. Mankato.....	The First National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved in place of The National Broadway Bank of New York, and also The First National Bank of Chicago approved.
Minnesota. Winona.....	The United National Bank.....	The Union National Bank of Chicago approved in place of The Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Iowa. Decorah.....	The First National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Milwaukee approved in addition to The Third National Bank of Chicago.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— FEB. 11.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11 18½ @ 11.18½	Feb. 11.	short.	11.89 @ —
Antwerp	3 months.	25.37½ @ 25.40	"	short.	25.20 @ —
Hamburg	"	13.10½ @ 13.10½	"	short.	13.7½ @ —
Paris	"	25.85 @ 25.40	"	short.	25.19½ @ —
Paris	short.	25.17½ @ 25.22½	"	"	"
Vienna	3 months.	12.62½ @ 12.67½	"	3 mos.	123.45
Berlin	"	6.26½ @ 6.27½	"	"	6.23½
Frankfort	"	1.20½ @ 1.20½	"	short.	110½
Cadiz	"	49 @ 49½	Jan. 31.	90 days.	50.05
Lisbon	90 days.	51½ @ 52½	Feb. 11.	"	52 @ 52½
Milan	3 months.	26.87½ @ 26.42½	"	"	"
Genoa	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Naples	"	" @ "	"	"	"
New York	"	"	Feb. 11.	60 days.	108%
Jamaica	"	"	Dec. 24.	90 days.	1 p. c. p.m.
Havana	"	"	Feb. 5.	60 days.	11
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Dec. 27.	"	19%
Bahia	"	"	Dec. 29.	"	20 @ 20½
Valparaiso	"	"	Dec. 3.	"	4b½ @ 4b½
Pernambuco	"	"	Dec. 29.	"	20
Singapore	60 days.	4s 5½ d	Jan. 18.	6 mos.	4s. 6½ d.
Hong Kong	"	4s 5½ d	Jan. 10.	"	4s. 5½ d.
Ceylon	"	1 p. c. dis.	Jan. 11.	"	1s. 11½ d.
Bombay	"	1s 11 7-16 @ 1 11	Feb. 5.	"	1s. 11 7-8 d.
Madras	"	1s 11 7-16 d	Jan. 11.	"	1s. 11 3-4 d.
Calcutta	"	1s 11½ @ ½	Feb. 9.	"	1s. 11½ d.
Sydney	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Oct. 12.	30 days.	1 p. c. p.m.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

The business of the week has been without any important feature. Much quietness has prevailed in all departments, but, in most respects, a healthy feeling has been apparent. That, under the circumstances, it could be otherwise is scarcely possible, since the money market has become easier, and, with the exception of the Rochefort riots in Paris, there has been nothing to disturb the commercial mind. There is, however, no activity; and it is very probable no animation will be perceived until the Spring trade has been commenced in earnest. Still, it is evident that the country is making progress, and there is no doubt that the next few years will witness a considerable change in the methods of conducting business. The success of submarine telegraphy has already effected many changes, but as it is only in its infancy, still more numerous changes may be anticipated.

Parliament has been re-opened this week, and a busy session is anticipated. The Queen's speech contains nothing of importance. The Irish Land Bill will form a prominent question, and it seems to be the desire of both sides of the House to carry a satisfactory measure as soon as possible. It is unfortunate, however, that Mr. Bright, who has said much about Irish land, has been compelled to leave London and return to Rochdale, on account of ill health, where he is understood to be suffering from the effects of mental over-exertion. It will also be the endeavor of the Ministry to pass an Education Bill, by which every facility will be given for the education of the masses. Possibly, too, the Universities will be thrown open to all sects, so that dissenters may have the benefits which those institutions bestow.

A telegram has been received from Bombay, stating that the shore end of the British Indian Submarine Cable was successfully landed from the Chiltern on Monday. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the Great Eastern has now commenced the task of submerging that portion of the Indian line which will connect Bombay with Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

A considerable amount of business has been transacted in cotton this week, and prices have somewhat improved. The following relates to the state of trade at Manchester:

A feeling of steadiness has prevailed in this market to-day. Prices are unchanged since Tuesday, and during the week a moderate business has been done, sufficient to prevent any breakdown in prices. In fact a much larger business might have been done had producers been in a position to make early deliveries. In some departments they have been able to deliver earlier than their reported previous engagements would have led one to suppose; but upon the whole both spinners and manufacturers have light stocks, which enable them to adhere pretty firmly to their quotations, although they are only doing a limited business. On Tuesday afternoon a fair business was done, and there was a general opinion that more business would be forthcoming both here and in Liverpool on the following day. This, however, did not turn out to be the case, and prices became rather weaker. The receipts of cotton for the first four days of the week proved to be larger than had been anticipated, and it is quite evident that if cotton was not so well supported by this market, the price of it would give way. Fortunately the large receipts have come opportunely, and have prevented an advance in the price of cotton which would have proved ultimately very disadvantageous to consumers. A few more weeks of such receipts as are now arriving, and all nervous fears about the American crop may be set aside.

The market closed very firmly this afternoon, and producers have refused numerous offers at a trifling reduction from Tuesday's prices. If they had been in a position to make quick deliveries a much larger business would have been done.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to February 10, compared with the corresponding period in 1868-9:

	Impor's. 1869-70.	Export 1869-70.	Imports. 1868-69.	Exports 1868-69.
American.....bales	482,881	52,939	334,146	76,756
Brazilian.....	224,945	31,943	235,740	49,892
East Indian.....	758,003	2,908	907,840	267,819
Egyptian.....	98,853	2,195	95,550	3,854
Miscellaneous.....	55,978	6,833	48,155	10,852
Total.....	1,620,170	332,990	1,621,431	509,203

With regard to the iron trade, it is stated that it is gradually assuming that improved position which was looked forward to at the conclusion of last year. The home trade is still depressed, not yet having shaken off the effects of the great panic of 1866, but it is satisfactory to be able to announce that it is sanguinely expected this year will experience a revival in home industry; and there are on all sides indications of a considerably increased demand over that of the last three years for railway iron; for, although there are no very important undertakings to be carried out, yet comparatively large supplies will be required to keep the existing roads in order, as, for want of capital many companies have hitherto been unable to purchase for re-laying purposes.

The arrivals of Colonial Wool for the public sales, which will commence on the 17th inst., now amount to 70,000 bales. The trade is steady, and prices are expected to rule firm.

The silk trade has been quiet during the last few days. The deliveries are large, and prices are firm at the extreme advance, which may be quoted generally 3s. to 4s. above the lowest moment of November, but the daily transactions are only upon a moderate scale. Consumers having fairly supplied themselves during the month of December and early part of January, now seem disposed to work down their stocks before making further purchases, except when something turns up especially suited to their requirements. The stock of China silk is becoming really small. In Japan silk the figures are considerable, but a small portion only of that on sale is of the classes most in demand. Canton silk has not fully participated in the general advance, the market having been continually supplied with fresh arrivals, Bombay again contributing a fair quantity, a very acceptable addition to our supply, in the general absence of coarse and low class silk. In Bengal silk we make some considerable change in our quotations, but the business doing is upon a limited scale. The deliveries are small, but fairly in proportion to the stock.

There has been increased depression in the market for cereal produce, and all descriptions of grain have experienced a considerable fall in prices. Perhaps as regards the finest dry wheat, there is no material change; but secondary qualities have declined about 2s. per quarter. Barley, oats, beans and peas are also very dull, and are lower in price. The imports of grain continue very large. The following are the particulars for the present season:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5.

	cwt.	—1869-70—		—1868-69—	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....		770,873	10,210	469,225	45
Barley.....		218,996	80	357,456	605
Oats.....		108,681	9,267	63,276	1,537
Peas.....		1,702	174	6,791	83
Beans.....		43,027	205	20,750	
Indian corn.....		336,903	2,158	301,057	172
Flour.....		141,389	128	80,592	221

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

	cwt.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Wheat.....		22,414,941	125,201	13,320,688	133,883	
Barley.....		3,713,116	3,513	5,260,201	57,342	
Oats.....		5,324,072	40,751	8,033,803	40,945	
Peas.....		715,225	6,932	701,363	5,582	
Beans.....		932,005	1,147	1,406,745	3,023	
Indian corn.....		9,783,644	7,834	6,012,725	522	
Flour.....		3,375,369	8,267	1,771,045	18,644	

The following are the average prices of Wheat, Barley and Oats in England and Wales, for last week, compared with the four previous years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Wheat.....	42s. 2d.	51s. 0d.	73s. 4d.	61s. 4d.	45s. 5d.
Barley.....	35 3	47 10	42 7	45 3	83 6
Oats.....	20 8	27 5	26 0	24 9	28 6

The weather of late has been very changeable. So far, the winter has been trying, inasmuch as we have had periods of wet and oppressive weather, succeeded by sharp frosts. Only a few days ago, the temperature was high for the time of year, but a sharp frost had again set in, and now the weather is very severe. Meteorologists state that the cold of this week has been above the average of the corresponding week during the last fifty years. It might be thought that such a changeable season could not be favorable to agriculture, and yet the young Wheat plant, however, looks well and vigorous, notwithstanding the heavy rains we have experienced during a great part of the winter.

The telegraph companies were taken over by the Government on Saturday last, and as might have been anticipated from the vast changes which have been effected, some confusion has been the result. No fears, however, are entertained of a failure of the scheme, for it is only a work of time to extend the system so as to meet the wants of the country. Additional wires are being laid down, and as soon as the

new hands understand completely the work to be performed, something approaching completeness may be looked forward to. The change which the Post Office demands is one shilling for twenty words to any part of the Kingdom, and the sender will have the advantage of requesting his message to be posted at the nearest station, when the place to which he has addressed it possesses no station of its own. In such a case, if the letter is of some importance, about twenty-four hours would be saved; while in the event of rapid despatch being necessary, instructions may be given to have the message delivered by hand, for which an additional payment is necessary. So far as the newspaper press is concerned, the facilities are great. Messages of seventy-five words during the day, and of one hundred words after six P. M., can now be forwarded to any newspaper in the Kingdom for a charge of one shilling; and where there are two or more papers in one town desiring a certain class of news, the requisite additional copies of a telegram will be delivered at offices for a charge of three-pence per copy of one hundred words.

Now, that the sums of money held by the Government for the purpose of taking over the telegraph companies, and by the contractors of the Russian and Chilean loans have been released, the money market has become easier, and the rates of discount are rather lower. Choice three months' bills are now discounted at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent, and it is believed that the market will remain easy for about a month or six weeks longer, after which time, an augmented demand for commercial purposes may not unnaturally be looked forward to. The position of the Bank of England is good, and is clearly in favor of easy money. The supply of bullion held by that establishment is £1,100,000, and the reserve of notes and coin, £1,800,000 more than at the corresponding period last year. The following are the present quotations:

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
Bank minimum....	3 @...	3 @...	4 months, ba'k bills	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	3% @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$
30 and 60 days' bills	3 @...	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}\%$	4 and 6 trade bills..	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ 4%	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$
3 months, bills....	3 @...	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}\%$			

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:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Circulation, including—	£	£	£	£	£
Bank post bills.....	21,166,787	23,141,182	24,097,687	23,805,330	23,258,419
Public deposits.....	4,930,382	6,870,680	4,055,138	4,728,745	7,377,812
Other deposits.....	12,176,119	17,470,205	21,038,225	17,491,957	18,792,791
Government securities	8,265,483	18,111,668	13,968,079	14,026,537	14,331,314
Other securities.....	18,583,393	18,317,542	16,499,309	16,511,757	18,371,578
Reserve.....	7,182,874	11,546,597	13,102,645	10,078,855	11,848,783
Coin and bullion.....	13,200,114	19,177,382	21,605,960	18,408,510	19,651,438
Bank rate.....	8 p. c.	3 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	$87\frac{1}{2}\%$	$90\frac{1}{2}\%$	$93\frac{1}{2}\%$	93	$92\frac{1}{2}\%$
Price of wheat.....	45s. 5d.	61s. 4d.	73s. 4d.	51s. 0d.	42s. 2d.
Mid. Upland cotton...	19d.	14d.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11s. 5-16d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 6d.	1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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

Joint stock banks.....	'68.	'69.	Disc't houses, 7 days notice,	'68.	'69.
Discount houses, at call.....	2	2	do do 14 do	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$

Money, on the continent, shows very little alteration in price. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

	(B'k rate)	(Op. m'kt)		(B'k rate)	(Op. m'kt)
	1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.		1868. 1869.	1868. 1869.
At Paris.....	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ $2\frac{1}{2}\%$	$1\frac{1}{2}\%$ 2	Turin.....	5	5
Vienna.....	4 5	4 5	Brussels... 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$
Berlin.....	4 5	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ -3	Madrid... 5	5	5
Frankfort. 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$	4	$1\frac{1}{2}\%$ -2	Hamburg..	—	$1\frac{1}{2}\%$
Amst'rd'm 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ 5	St. Pet'g. 7	$6\frac{1}{2}\%$	$6\frac{1}{2}\%$

There has been an active demand for foreign bills of exchange, more especially upon St. Petersburg. This is obviously due to the recent loan. The demand for gold for export has been quiet. Silver is rather dull; but dollars, of which the arrivals have been considerable, have been in request for the China market. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pix'ey, Abell, Langley & Blake:

GOLD			
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	s. d.	s. d.
do fine.....	do	77 9	@ 77 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
do Refinable.....	do	77 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ —
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	—	@ —
South American Doubloons...	do last price	73 9	@ 74 3
United States gold coin.....	do None here.	—	@ —

SILVER.			
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard, flat.	s. d.	s. d.
do do containing 5 grs. gold..	do	5 1	@ —
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ —
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. firm	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ —
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....	per oz.	—	none here.
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.	—	none here.

Quicksilver, £6 17s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange business has been good, but as three days have been required by the fortnightly account in shares and foreign

stocks, the volume of transactions has been below the average. In most cases prices have been firm, and the shares of the cable, manufacturing companies have realised high quotations. Russian stock are in great favor, and the scrip of the new loan is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 premium. The scrip of the Chilean loan is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ prem. As regards American securities, the tendency has been favorable. 5-20 bonds are better, and Erie railway shares have exhibited less depression. In Illinois centrals there has been considerable excitement, and a large business has been transacted in them. The quotation has been as high as 114. The following are the highest and lowest prices of Consols and of the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Feb. 11.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay.	Fri'ay.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$						
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	87-87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87-87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	85-87	85-87	85-87	85-87	85-87	85-87	85-87
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87						
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86						
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -84 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Atlantic & G't West.							
consol'd mort. b'ds	27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -....	27-....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie Shares (\$100)...	20-20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois shares (\$100)	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -..	106-..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -..	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 21	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 4	110-111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110-111 $\frac{1}{2}$

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 were quoted a fraction lower during the early part of the week, but towards the end prices hardened and closed on Thursday the same as the previous week. The past week has been an eventful one in the market for United States bonds, quotations ruling strong and gradually tending upwards, the figures being the highest ever attained for the war issues. Railway securities have received a fair share of attention, and prices generally may be quoted firm. United States bonds at Frankfort have ruled at firm and higher prices.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	W.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
" for account.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862..	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	....
Illinois Central shares.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	....
Erie Railway shares..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
Atl. & G. W. (consols).	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	29	29	29	....

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

Frankfort.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4	94- $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
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Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market has again become depressed, and, with the exception of Peas, prices show a slight reduction throughout the reported list.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	....
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	....
" Red Winter.....	8 6	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	....
" (California white) "	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	....
Corn (W. m'x'd) p. 480 lbs n'w	27 0	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 9	....
Barley (Canadian), per bush	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	....
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	....
Peas.. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	34 0	34 6	34 6	34 0	34 6	....

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef and Cheese have ruled firm, at a small advance on last week's current figures, while Pork, Bacon and Lard exhibit a slight reduction.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	103 6	103 6	103 6	103 6	103 6	....
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	95 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	92 6	....
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	57 16	57 6	56 0	56 0	56 0	....
Lard (American) " "	67 0	67 0	67 0	66 6	66 6	....
Cheese (fine) " "	73 6	74 0	73 6	73 6	73 6	....

Liverpool Produce Market.—Spirits of Turpentine has declined to 29s. 6d., but excepting this prices show no change.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	....
do Fine Pale... "	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	....
Sp turpentine.....	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	29 6	....
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs.	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11$\frac{1}{2}$	1 11$\frac{1}{2}$	1 11$\frac{1}{2}$	1 11$\frac{1}{2}$	....
" spirits.... per 8 lbs	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	....
Tallow (American) p. 112 lbs.	44 3	44 3	44 3	44 3	44 6	....
Linseed oil.. per ton..	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	....

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The different articles classed under this head show no material change from the current figures of the last few weeks.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl) p. tn £	9 12 0	£ 9 12 0	£ 9 12 0	£ 9 12 0	£ 9 12 0	....
Linseed (Calcutta)...	0 58 9	0 58 9	0 58 9	0 58 9	0 58 9	....
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)						
per 112 lb.....	0 39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	....
Spermin oil.....	89 0 0	89 0 0	89 0 0	89 0 0	89 0 0	....
Whale oil.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	....
Clover seed (Am'can)....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable decrease both in dry goods and in general merchandise, the total being \$4,075,399 against \$4,534,199 last week, and

6,375,485 the previous week. The exports are \$3,208,786 this week, against \$2,247,559 last week, and \$3,461,280 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 6,814 bales, against 4,914 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) February 18, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) February 19 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods.....	\$2,357,312	\$2,660,243	\$3,395,505	\$1,992,573
General merchandise..	4,216,294	3,075,243	4,043,748	2,082,826
Total for the week....	\$6,572,606	\$5,735,486	\$7,439,253	\$4,075,399
Previously reported...	30,664,938	22,590,437	29,157,109	31,205,019
Since Jan. 1.....	\$37,237,544	\$28,325,923	\$36,556,362	\$35,280,418

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 Feb. 21 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.....	\$4,017,029	\$2,963,819	\$3,261,173	\$3,208,786
Previously reported	23,728,425	22,943,310	20,665,571	20,384,115
Since Jan. 1.....	\$27,745,454	\$25,912,129	\$23,926,744	\$23,592,901

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

To	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
Great Britain.....	\$12,617,853	\$12,505,186
France.....	899,461	631,681
Holland and Belgium..	790,071	696,613
Germany.....	2,256,437	2,282,953
Other Northern Europe..	22,399	153,553
Spain.....	186,495	599,012
Other Southern Europe..	903,197	1,133,040
East Indies.....		33,763
China and Japan.....	270,903	150,268
Australia.....	263,411	317,683
British N A Colonies	217,631	887,943
Cuba.....	1,525,118	710,774
Haiti.....	208,758	203,638
Other West Indies.....	1,008,416	1,329,157
Mexico.....	252,681	201,532
New Granada.....	374,083	813,217
Venezuela.....	129,281	71,654
British Guiana.....	146,439	260,649
Brazil.....	557,327	539,571
Other S. American ports.....	598,424	817,620
All other ports.....	161,729	235,600

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Feb. 19, 1870 :

Feb. 15—Steamer Westphalia, Paris—	American gold... 1,200	American silver... 31,200
Gold bars..... \$34,418	Gold bars..... 48,302	Silver bars..... 30,800
Mexican dollars.. 14,000	Feb. 19—Str. Donau, Havre—	Mexican dollars.. 5,500
For London—	For London—	Mexican dollars.. 101,474
Mexican dollars 40,000	Silver bullion.... 9,962	Silver bars..... 47,900
Feb. 17—Str. Morro Castle, Havana—	For Southampton—	Gold bars..... 25,000
Spanish doubloons 277,830		
American silver... 8,789		
American gold... 70		
Feb. 19—Str. Ville de Paris, Havre—		
Total for the week.....		\$676,446
Previously reported		3,674,414

Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....	Same time in 1869.....
\$4,350,860	\$1,627,576
1869..... \$5,139,171	1869..... 4,287,988
1868..... 9,657,851	1868..... 8,364,426
1867..... 4,035,313	1867..... 2,892,980
1866..... 3,765,901	1866..... 563,447
1865..... 3,917,985	1865..... 793,698
1864..... 7,629,134	1864..... 2,045,043
1863..... 6,693,175	1863..... 1,329,391
1862..... 5,221,877	1862..... 5,695,727
1861..... 202,560	

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

Feb. 14—Str. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—	Gold..... \$153,100
Gold..... \$68,673	Feb. 19—Str. Tybee, Porto Plata—
Silver..... 54,010	Gold..... 6,500
Feb. 14—Str. Ville de Paris, Havre—	Silver..... 3,802
Gold..... 119,040	Feb. 19—Str. City of Cork, Halifax—
Feb. 14—Bk Pailus, Belize—	Gold..... 1,600
Silver..... 2,676	Feb. 19—Str. Main, Bremen—
Feb. 15—Brig Curacoa, Curacoa—	Gold..... 166,980
Silver..... 700	Total for the week.....
Gold..... 3,000	\$565,353
Gold dust..... 272	Previously reported..
Feb. 16—Str. Hammonia, Havre—	Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....
Same time 1869.....	\$2,836,972
Same time 1868.....	1,730,440
Same time 1867.....	20,987
	181,879

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.

	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.
Oct. 16.....	342,459,950	19,273,000	361,732,950
Oct. 23.....	342,459,950	19,273,000	361,732,950
Oct. 30.....	342,455,950	19,558,000	362,013,950
Nov. 6.....	342,552,250	19,508,000	362,060,250
Nov. 20.....	342,501,750	19,408,000	361,909,750
Nov. 27.....	340,502,650	19,358,000	359,860,650
Dec. 4.....	342,503,350	19,358,000	361,861,350
Dec. 11.....	342,499,050	19,291,000	361,790,050
Dec. 18.....	342,533,050	19,181,500	361,714,550
Jan. 8.....	342,425,050	19,041,000	361,466,050
Jan. 15.....	342,425,050	18,991,000	361,416,050

Jan. 23.....	342,303,350	8,941,000	351,244,350
Jan. 29.....	342,313,350	18,721,000	361,034,350
Feb. 5.....	342,310,350	18,571,000	260,881,350
Feb. 12.....	342,307,350	18,496,000	360,803,350
Feb. 19.....	342,396,350	18,393,500	360,789,850

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
Oct. 2.....	202,935	16,400,370	153,630	16,537,174	299,318,715
Oct. 9.....	107,250	16,527,600	270,050	16,807,224	299,635,785
Oct. 16.....					
Oct. 23.....	164,040	16,892,800	195,750	17,070,274	299,732,745
Oct. 30.....	231,460	17,124,260	228,650	17,309,024	299,725,655
Nov. 6.....	155,170	17,279,430	124,420	17,434,474	299,774,375
Nov. 13.....	153,070	17,432,500	369,452	17,742,926	299,621,713
Nov. 20.....	214,710	17,697,230	108,900	17,851,826	299,777,543
Nov. 27.....	112,140	17,809,370	152,050	18,003,876	299,737,613
Dec. 11.....	155,100	18,122,150	176,251	18,307,457	299,744,272
Dec. 18.....	143,710	18,265,920	126,250	18,433,707	299,741,792
Jan. 8.....	238,840	18,699,090	182,950	18,907,907	299,630,957
Jan. 15.....	116,110	18,905,200	167,230	19,075,137	299,750,837
Jan. 22.....	216,680	19,121,880	218,890	19,294,027	299,745,610
Jan. 29.....	191,660	19,312,540	186,100	19,480,127	299,765,170
Feb. 5.....	188,210	19,500,810	248,750	19,748,877	299,893,381
Feb. 12.....	288,350	19,789,160	217,575	20,066,252	299,563,356
Feb. 19.....	190,340	20,088,800	285,200	20,351,342	299,569,871

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

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed
Oct. 2.....	995,000	893,287	176,950
Oct. 9.....	1,247,100	878,500	180,800
Oct. 16.....	1,132,700	778,700	226,700
Oct. 23.....	1,379,900	1,432,970	419,200
Oct. 30.....	1,210,600	323,000	421,100
Nov. 6.....	1,289,300	879,614	492,190
Nov. 20.....	1,007,000	643,000	350,990
Nov. 27.....	256,477	316,204	424,000
Dec. 4.....	658,500	261,291	446,307
Dec. 11.....	777,103	545,000	450,000
Dec. 18.....	723,100	692,100	461,200
Jan. 8.....	601,650	117,618	538,000
Jan. 15.....	743,481	583,425	631,100
Jan. 22.....	758,000	539,673	559,100
Jan. 29.....	666,000	665,233	450,539
Feb. 5.....	573,000	247,610	552,300
Feb. 12.....	608,400	728,142	718,500
Feb. 19.....	625,600	273,295	610,200

Denver Pacific Railway.—The Secretary makes the following report for the year ending this 31st day of December, 1869.

The following are the expenditures for the year as they appear upon the books of the Company in this office :

Construction account, including engineering.....	\$125,254 48
Incidental expenses.....	10,066 72
Furniture account.....	195 50
Right of way and depot grounds.....	1,702 40
Land department.....	528 31

Total amount of cash expenditures for the year..... \$137,847 41

The above amount was expended prior to the 4th day of June, at which date the Company entered into a conditional contract with John Evans, which contract was amended and fully confirmed, and executed on the 3d day of August, with Messrs. Evans & Carr, contractors, for the completion of your railway.

John Evans, on behalf of Evans & Carr, contractors, has been paid as follows :

Cash.....	\$6,500 00
Arapahoe Co. bonds.....	300,000 00
Shares in the capital stock of the Co.....	17,09 00
First mortgage bonds.....	1,000,000 00

The remaining shares of the capital stock (say 17,491 shares) has all been issued to John Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia, trustee, which are held in trust to be transferred to the contractors, Evans & Carr, when they shall have completed and equipped your road to the city of Denver.

The remaining \$1,500,000 of first mortgage bonds have also been delivered to John Edgar Thompson, trustee, to be held in trust for the purpose above stated, and to be delivered to the contractors as they dispose of the same in order to raise means to complete your road.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
R. R. McCORMICK, Secretary,
D. P. R. & T. Co.

—Messrs. Geo. Opdyke & Co., Bankers, 25 Nassau street, having negotiated very successfully the bonds of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad so far as they have been issued, are now offering also the first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad. This road is now under process of construction, and when completed will make a very direct line of road between St. Louis and Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, connecting there on the other side of the river with a line direct to Nashville, thus forming the shortest route between the two flourishing cities of St. Louis and Nashville. The total bonded debt on the entire line of 139 miles is limited to \$2,250,000, or about \$16,000 per mile, and bonds can only be issued as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. Messrs. Opdyke & Co. now offer these bonds, bearing seven per cent gold interest, at 92½ and accrued interest in currency—and state in regard to the loan that "After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment."

—Attention is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Drake Brothers, who offer to investors the first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company. These bonds run thirty years from November 1, 1869, bear seven per cent annual interest, payable in May and November, in gold, free of government tax. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city are the trustees for the bondholders. The authorized capital of the company, all of which is paid in, is \$1,460,000, and the limit of the bonded debt \$1,000,000. The road is sixty two miles in length, runs

from Frederickburg, via Orange Court House, to Charlottesville, where it connects with the Chesapeake and Ohio and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. The road runs through a good and improving country, and it is estimated that its local business will pay the operating expenses. In addition to this, the road, as a short outlet to tide-water for the Chesapeake and Ohio, has more than local importance. Particulars concerning the loan will be furnished by Messrs. Drake Brothers, Bankers, 16 Broad street.

— Mr. D. Van Nostrand, Publisher, 23 Murray street, notices to-day on the last page of the CHRONICLE, his "Eclectic Engineering Magazine," for March. This Magazine is certainly a very handsome and valuable publication, and embraces a volume of most important information on all subjects connected with the science of Engineering.

— On the first page of the CHRONICLE to-day will be found the card of Mess. Manning & De Forest, who have removed to No. 6 Broad street, and now make Southern securities a specialty.

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The course of monetary affairs has varied little from last week. Money has been in good supply, and call borrowers have found no difficulty in supplying their wants at 5@6 per cent. The last bank statement showed a moderate decline in deposits, and a decline of about \$2,250,000 in lawful money, viz: \$1,468,000 in legal tenders, and \$807,000 in specie, the result being a loss of about \$2,000,000 in the surplus over reserve. This change has been due to withdrawals into the Treasury, both of specie and greenbacks, rather than to any out flow to the interior. The course of exchange, with other points has been about even. At the Western cities the tendency of exchange is against this city, but is not such as to induce any withdrawals of currency. At New Orleans, on the contrary, the tendency favors New York. The general condition of affairs appears to warrant the expectation that the market will remain comparatively easy until about the close of next month. At the beginning of April money is withdrawn in connection with annual settlements in the State; and after that it is required at the West in connection with the forwarding of produce, on the opening of navigation. Next month the Treasury will disburse a considerable amount of currency in the payment of pensions; which may slightly favor an easier condition of the market.

Discounts show rather more activity. Paper made in connection with the spring trade is finding its way upon the market, and the supply is gaining upon the demand. For prime acceptances, the rate is 7@8 per cent, with rare exceptions at 6 per cent; and for prime notes, 7@9 per cent.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The bond market has been irregular and lower. The decline, however, has been in currency prices only, the value of bonds in gold having advanced. Prices range 1/2@3/4 lower; a decline not at all corresponding to the fall of 2 1/2@3 per cent in the price of gold; the discrepancy being due to an advance in the foreign markets of 1 1/2@1 3/4 per cent. The ease in the money markets of Europe has produced a very active speculation in American securities generally, causing the advance before noted. Considerable orders to buy have been received from London and Frankfurt; but the steady decline in gold has been unfavorable to their being executed, and consequently no important shipments have been made. The weakness of prices has induced an increased supply from holders in the interior, but on the other hand financial institutions have been free buyers from the same cause, and the supply has probably not increased upon the investment movement. The Government received yesterday proposals for the purchase of \$1,000,000 Five-Twenties; the whole amount offered was \$2,914,700; and the Treasury, availing itself of its reserved right, accepted \$2,000,000 of the amount offered; under the extreme weakness in gold, however, the enlarged purchases did not materially affect prices.

Among the foreign dealers the feeling is decidedly buoyant; as the tenor of their advices induces an expectation of higher prices abroad and renewed purchases on this market on European account. It appears questionable, however, whether, under existing circumstances, the older Five-Twenties can advance much further. The bonds are now close upon par; and, in the event of the adoption of the Funding Bill, or even of the temporary postponement of funding measures, the prospect of the bonds being called in and paid would be so near as to afford a certainty of loss upon bonds

bought at over par. The market closes steady, at prices quoted below.

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

	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	117 1/2	118 1/2	118	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup....	115	115 1/2	115	114 1/2	115	115
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 ".....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 ".....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. 5 20's, 1865, July cpn	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup....	113 1/2	114 1/2	114	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, ".....	113 1/2	114 1/2	114	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2
U. S. 10-40's.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
Pacific Sixes.....	110	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2

Purchases of bonds by the Government during the past week were on Thursday, \$1,000,000, the total offered being \$2,914,700. The bonds purchased were as follows:

	Feb. 24.		Feb. 24.
20's of 1862, reg.....	\$195,300	5-20's of '65, n. r.....	\$489,200
" 1862, con.....	2,500	" '65, n. c.....	657,650
" 1864, reg.....	74,700	" '67, reg.....	111,200
" 1864, con.....	116,700	" '67, con.....	225,150
" 1865, reg.....	103,600	" '68, reg.....	12,500
" 1865, con.....	2,800	" '68, con.....	8,700

All coupon bonds purchased are immediately converted into registered bonds; the total amount now held is \$99,273,050, as follows:

5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$12,661,500	5-20's of 1865, new, reg....	\$36,507,750
" 1864, reg.....	12,964,050	" 1867, reg.....	26,159,856
" 1865, reg.....	7,323,700	" 1868, reg.....	2,676,700

STATE BONDS.—The speculation in this class of bonds has been mild, being mostly directed into other channels. The tone of the market was less confident, however, declining in sympathy with the break in gold. The leading feature of the week was the New North Carolinas, which declined to 22 on the rumor that the State Legislature had passed resolutions repealing all acts heretofore passed levying a special tax for the benefit of State railroads; the price has since reacted to 24, closing at 23. The old bonds have been quiet. The Tennessees have declined to 48 for new bonds, and 55 for old, closing, however, rather more firmly. The Virginias have maintained the firmness of last week, on limited dealings. Missouri has been buoyant and strong, rising to 92 1/2, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue to 92. The Louisiana bonds were firm, except Levees 6's, which declined to 69 1/2. Alabama 8's were steady at 94, the rest of the list being devoid of interest.

The following are the closing prices of State Bonds compared with last week:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.		Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.
Tennessee Sixes, x. c.....	56	55 1/2	Louisiana Sixes.....	70	72
Tennessee Sixes, new.....	49 1/2	48 1/2	Louisiana Sixes, levee....	69 1/2	69 1/2
North Carolina Sixes, old..	45 1/2	46 1/2	Louisiana Eight's, levee...	81 1/2	80
North Carolina Sixes, x. c.	25 1/2	23	Alabama Eight's.....	94	94
North Carolina special tax	25 1/2	23	Georgia Sevens.....	92	92 1/2
Virginia Sixes, old.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	Missouri Sixes.....	90 1/2	92 1/2
Virginia Sixes, new.....	66	65	South Carolina Sixes, n'w.	80	82

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has been active, but irregular in prices, and on the whole lower. A decline in gold usually affects unfavorably the value of stocks, and the fall this week of 2 1/2@3 per cent in the premium has had marked effect in that direction. The fall, however, was stoutly resisted by some of the leading operators, but assisted by others. We have still to chronicle a very limited speculative business, so far as respects the class generally designated as outside operators; the transactions having been mainly between a few large capitalists. The earnings of most of the Western roads show a moderate improvement, which fact has aided in sustaining the market against the effect of the break in gold. The fluctuation in prices have not been greater than usual, having been within a range of 2@4 per cent. The following have been the highest and lowest prices for the week:

N. Y. Cen. & Hud. con....	98 1/2	95	Northwestern preferred.	90	87
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. cer....	95 1/2	93 1/2	Rock Island.....	121 1/2	119
Harlem.....	143	143 1/2	Fort Wayne.....	92	91
Erie.....	28 1/2	26	Milwaukee & St. Paul....	65 1/2	61 1/2
Reading.....	98 1/2	97 1/2	do do preferred..	79 1/2	74 1/2
Lake Shore.....	88 1/2	86 1/2	Ohio & Miss.....	31 1/2	29
Wabash.....	47 1/2	45	N. Jersey Central.....	104 1/2	100 1/2
Pittsburgh.....	103 1/2	100 1/2	Western U. Tel.....	34 1/2	33 1/2
Northwestern.....	73 1/2	69 1/2	Pacific Mail.....	42 1/2	41

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

	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.
Cumberland Coal.....	27 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	36	33 1/2	31 1/2
Quicksilver.....	15 1/2	14	13 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Canton Co.....	53	54 1/2	56	59 1/2	59	57 1/2	58 1/2
Mariposa pref.....	16	16 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	42 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	41	42 1/2	41 1/2
Erie.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	25	25	26 1/2	26 1/2
Reading.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lake Shore.....	88 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87
Michigan Central.....	117 1/2	117	117 1/2	118 1/2	123 1/2	121	121
Clev. and Pittsb.....	91 1/2	91	91	92 1/2	99	101	101 1/2

Table with columns for date, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include Nov. 6, Nov. 13, Nov. 20, Nov. 27, Dec. 4, Dec. 11, Dec. 18, Dec. 24, Dec. 21, Jan. 8, Jan. 15, Jan. 22, Jan. 29, Feb. 5, Feb. 12, Feb. 19.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, February 21, 1870 :

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend, Deposits, Circulation. Lists various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers' & Mech., Commercial, etc.

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

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, and their respective increases or decreases.

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 include Oct. 4, Oct. 11, Oct. 18, Oct. 25, Nov. 1, Nov. 8, Nov. 15, Nov. 22, Nov. 29, Dec. 13, Dec. 20, Dec. 27, Jan. 3, Jan. 10, Jan. 17, Jan. 24, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, Feb. 14, Feb. 21.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Feb. 21, 1870.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circula. Lists banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include Revere, Security, Union, Webster, and Total.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, and their respective increases or decreases.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include Oct. 4, Oct. 11, Oct. 18, Oct. 25, Nov. 1, Nov. 8, Nov. 15, Nov. 22, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, Dec. 13, Dec. 20, Dec. 27, Jan. 3, Jan. 10, Jan. 17, Jan. 24, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, Feb. 14, Feb. 21.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations by J. M. Welth & Arents, 9 New Street, and A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C.

Large table of securities with columns: Name, Bid, Ask. Includes State Securities (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, etc.), City Securities (Alexandria, Atlanta, Augusta, etc.), Railroad Securities (Montgomery & West P., etc.), and various bonds.

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 25, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT THE BOARD IN THE SAME WEEK.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							STOCKS AND SECURITIES.								
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Week's Sales		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Week's Sal
American Gold Coin (Gold Room.)	119	119		118	116%	116%		Railroad Stocks:							
National:								Boston, Hartford & Erie	7%	8%	Holiday	8		7	No 795
United States 6s, 1881 coupon	117%		Holiday	117%	117%	117%	\$165,500	Central of New Jersey	101	102%	102%	101	103%		3,160
do do 6s, 1881 registered	117%			117%	117%	117%	105,000	Chicago and Alton ex div. & exp.	100	114	113	110	111		780
do do 6s, 5-20s ('62) coupon	114	115%		115%		117%	69,300	do do preferred	100	114%	114%		110%		800
do do 6s, 5-20s do regist'd								Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100						100
do do 6s, 5-20s ('64) coupon		114%		114%	114	113%	84,000	Chicago and Great Eastern	100	72%	73	71%	70%	70%	9,528
do do 6s, 5-20s do regist'd		114%		114%	114	113%	3,600	do do pref.	100	89	89%	89	87	87%	5,630
do do 6s, 5-20s ('65) coupon	114%	114%		114%	114	114	187,100	Chicago, Rock Island and Pac.	100	119%	120%	119%	120%	120%	684
do do 6s, 5-20s do regist'd	114	114%		114%	113%	113%	179,000	Cleveland, Col. Cin. and Ind.	100	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	342
do do 6s, 5-20s ('65 n.) cpn	113%	113%		113	112%	112%	139,800	Columbus C. & Ind. Cent.		20%	20%	19%	19%	19%	5,985
do do 6s, 5-20s do regist'd				113%	113	113	116,000	Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	103	103	102%	101	101	4,284
do do 6s, 5-20s (1867) coup	1.3%	113%		113%	113	113	817,500	Delaware, Lackawana and West	50	104%	104%	105	104%	104%	963
do do 6s, 5-20s do regist'd		113%					50,900	Dubuque & Sioux City	100	110	110%	110%	110	110	670
do do 6s, 5-20s (1868) coup		113%					5,000	Eric	100	27	27%	27	27	27	1,705
do do 6s, 5-20s do regist'd				113%			1,500	do pref.	100			44			197
do do 6s, Oregon War 1881								Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	105%	106%	107	107	107%	1,250
do do 6s, do. (1/2 yrly)								Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	100	106	106%	107%	107	107	500
do do 6s, Currency		111%		111%	11%	111%	45,000	Harlem	50	145%	146%	146%	146%	185%	1,300
do do 5s, 1871 coupon								do pref.	100			147%	144%		200
do do 5s, 1871 registered							2,000	Hudson River Scrip				95			100
do do 5s, 1874 coupon								Illinois Central	100	143		142%	142		620
do do 5s, 1874 registered							92,500	Joliet & Chicago	90	90					50
do do 5s, 10-40s coupon	112%	112%		112%	112		4,800	Lake Shore and Mich. South		87%	88%	87%	86%	87	17,030
do do 5s, 10-40s registered	109%	109%						Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st pref	50						50
State:								do do 2d pref	50						131
Alabama 8s	95					94	2,000	Michigan Central	100	64%	64%	64%	63%	63	3,339
do 5s								Milwaukee and St. Paul	100	79	79%	78%	75	76%	7,460
California, 7s				117			8,000	do do pref.	100	86%	86%	87	87	87	662
Connecticut 6s				99%			2,000	Morris & Essex	50	97%	98%	97%	96%	95%	6,090
do War loan				98			2,000	N. Y. Central & Hudson River		95%	95%	95	94%	94%	3,656
Georgia 6s							15,000	do do scrip	100	141%		141%			100
do 7s (new)	92							New York and New Haven	100	140	140	140			338
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860								do do scrip							8
do 6s coupon, '77							3,000	New Jersey							
do do 1879							84,000	Norwich & Worcester		31%	31%	31%	30	30%	15,636
Indiana 5s					72	72		Ohio and Mississippi	100	68%		68%			100
Louisiana 6s	71						123,000	do do pref.	100	92%		92		91%	630
do new							11,000	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. guar.	50	97%	98%	97%	97%	97%	22,140
Louisiana 6s Levee Bonds	70	71		71%	71	69%	21,500	Reading							
do 8s Levee Bonds	82					80	18,000	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	31			33%	34%	34%	1,200
Michigan 6s, 1873				92	92	92%	15,000	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	100	63	62%	62%	62%		650
Missouri 6s		90%		92	92	92%	8,000	do do do pref.	100	43		43			200
do 6s, (Han. & St. Jo. R.R.)		110%		108%	108%	110	23,000	St. Louis & Iron Mountain	100	47%	47%	47	45%	45	1,300
New York 6s, 1873				109%	109%		15,000	Sto.ington		47%	47%	47	45%	45	100
do 6s, 1872	110			108%	108%		8,000	Toledo, Wabash and Western	100			72			
do 5s, 1874				109%	109%		23,000	do do do pref 10							
do 6s, State B'ds (coup)	109			45%	45%	46%	485,000	Railroad Bonds:							
do do do (reg.)	46%			23	23			American Dock Imp 7s						88	1,200
North Carolina 6s				25	24%			Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 1st	96	95%		87	95%	95%	49,000
do 6s (new, spec'l tax)	25	24%		23	23			Central Pacific gold bonds							
do 6s (new)				23	23		1,000	Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund							
Ohio 6s, 1886				82			48,200	do do 1st mortgage							
do 6s, 1875				82			91,000	do do Income	90%			91		111	1,000
South Carolina 6s, old				56%	57	56%	384,900	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 8 p. c.							5,000
South Carolina 6s, new, Jan & July	82			49%	50%	49%	150,000	Chicago & Milwaukee, 1st mort.					97		5,000
Tennessee 5s				62%	63	62%	17,000	Chic & Northwest, Sinking Fund							
do 6s (old) ex c.	56%	57		66	62%			do do Interest b'nds							3,800
do 6s (new)	49%	50%						do do 1st mort.	95						17,000
Virginia 6s, (old) ex c.	62%	63						do do consol'd	90%			90			13,000
do 6s (reg.)								Chicago, R. I. and Pac, 7 percent.	98	98		98			
Municipal:								Chicago & Rock Island, 1st							
Brooklyn 6s, Water Loan		94					4,000	Cleve., Pitts. & Ashtabula, old.							
do 6s, Park Loan					92		2,000	Cleveland and Pittsburg, 3d mort.							
Jersey City Water Loan								do do 4th mortgage							
Kings County 6s								Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund							
New York 5s, 1870								Col., Chi. & Ind. Central 1st	81%	81	80	79%	79%	259,000	
do 6s, 1876								do do 2d	60%	60%	60			14,000	
Bank Stocks:								Delaware & Lack. Western 1st							1,000
American Exchange	100	113					No. 10	Delaw'e, Lackawan. & West, 2d m.							8,000
Bank of America	100						45	Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868					99%		2,000
Bank of Republic	100	118%			118%		40	do 2d mortgage, 1879	96	96					4,000
Citizens	25						1	do 3d mortgage, 1883				93	93		6,000
Commonwealth	100						40	do 4th mortgage				86	82		5,000
Commerce	100	123	123		122%	122%	40	do 5th mortgage				57			31,000
Continental	100	98%			9%	9%	1	Great Eastern Equipment B'nd's							12,000
Fourth	100				102%	102%	40	Great Western, 1st mortgage, 1888	105	105		78%	78		7,000
Fulton	30							Great Western, 2d mortgage							
Grocers	50							Han. & St. Jo. Land Grant Bonds				108%			
Hanover	100	105			115		25	Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72							
Irving	50						25	Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869							
Metropolitan	109						106%	do do 2d mort. (S. F.), '85							
Manufacturers & Merchants	100	100					117%	do do 3d mort.							
Merchants	50	124			123%			Lake Shore, div. bonds							
Nassau	100							Long Dock bonds		82%		84	84%		18,000
Ninth	100							Michigan Central 8s, new, 1882	96			121%		5,000	
North America	50				103			Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund							
North River	50							do do 2d mort., 7s	92%			92%		500	
Ocean	50							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mort.							8,000
Park	100							do do 2d							
Phoenix	20	107%	108		108		184	do do 7 3-10 conv		89%		89%			13,000
Shoe and Leather	100							do do 8s 1st mort							
State of New York	100							do do 1st Iowa							
Tenth	100							Morris and Essex, 1st mortgage				100%	100%		8,500
Union	50														

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. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month.
5. Quotations of Southern Securities are given in a separate Table.
6. No reliable prices of Insurance Stocks can possibly be made.

Railroad Earnings for the latest Week Reported. Table with columns: Road, Week, 1870, 1869, Inc. Dec. Rows include Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, etc.

Iowa Railroads.—The Des Moines Bulletin contains the following interesting record of railroad building in that state during the past year: A greater length of railway has been built in Iowa this year than in any other state. At the close of 1865 there were 793 miles finished. At the close of 1867 there were 1,152 miles finished—an increase of 359 miles in these two years. One year later, January 1, 1869, the total completed was 1,461 miles, an increase of 299 miles in 1868. By letters before us, from officers of the sixteen railways in Iowa, we learn that in the year now closing there will be built a grand total of six hundred and forty-three miles. On eight of these lines there is some yet to build before this amount is reached. But nine-tenths of the work is done. Those that have more to do have so little that they write it will undoubtedly be done this year. These eight are McGregor and Sioux City, Cedar Falls and Minnesota, Central Railroad of Iowa, Burlington and Missouri River, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, Des Moines Valley, St. Louis and Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Sioux City. On the 4th of November the Iowa Fall and Sioux City had built ninety-one and one-half miles. Between that time and the 1st of January they will have built twenty more, making a total of one hundred and nineteen and a half miles in 1869. This is the longest stretch made on any one line in the year. The other large builders are, Burlington and Missouri River, ninety-eight and three-fourths miles; McGregor and Missouri River, ninety four and one-third

miles; Des Moines Valley, eighty-one miles; Burlington, Cedar Falls and Minnesota, sixty seven miles—a total of four hundred and sixty miles by five companies.

The roads which have been lengthened out or commenced this year are: McGregor and Missouri River, Cedar Falls and Minnesota, Iowa Falls and Sioux City, Central, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Burlington and Missouri River, Sioux City and Pacific, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota, Des Moines Valley, Ke-kuk and St. Paul.

The following table shows the amount of road constructed in the last four years:

Table showing miles in operation in Iowa on the 1st day of January, 1870. Rows: In 1866 and 1867 (359 miles), In 1868 (259 miles), In 1869 (642 miles), Total (1,501 miles), Add the miles constructed up to 1866 (793 miles), Gives a total of (2,094 miles).

The Missouri Pacific, and its Kansas Connections.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company has the terminus of its road at Kansas City. There it connects with several railroads of importance. The chief of these is the Kansas Pacific, while the Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Missouri Valley and the Missouri River roads bring to that point business from the South and North respectively. But the North Missouri is a competitor for all freight to St. Louis and beyond, while the Hannibal & St. Joseph is likely to take whatever goes to Chicago and beyond, from the Fort Scott road, which has, substantially, the same managers. Of course it would have a substantial advantage if it could control any road beyond Kansas City. So it was rightly regarded as a wise stroke of policy when it rented the Missouri River Railroad, from Kansas City to Leavenworth, and afterwards secured the business of the new railroad from Leavenworth and Atchison, which gives the only direct connection with the hundred miles of railroad west of Atchison, called the Central Branch, Union Pacific; and, naturally, it was considered a severe blow to the road when the flaw in the lease was discovered which caused it to lose the control of the Missouri River road. The Missouri Pacific Company has again leased the Missouri River Railroad, this time doubtless, having made a contract which will be legally binding. It is to pay \$67,500 yearly for the use of the road, which is 27 miles long. The length of the roads thus leased is 48 miles, the Missouri River being 27 and the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern 21 miles long. They are important as they are, giving access as they do the chief cities of northeastern Kansas, and more important for the connections which they are almost sure to have within a few years at most.—Western R. R. Gazette.

Chicago and Alton—New Stock.—On March 1st an issue of \$3,800,000 of new capital will be made as follows: the Stockholders of February 10th, will be entitled to receive at the rate of one share of new stock to two of old, on payment of \$102 50 for each two new shares, that is to say, \$2 50 at once, and \$100 in four instalments of \$25, payable on the 1st of March, June, September, and December, 1870. One-half of the new stock will be delivered on payment of the \$2 50. The money thus obtained by the company, is to be applied to the construction of an extension of the line from Dwight to Lacon, Ill. The effect of the new arrangement to the present Stockholders, both Common and Preferred, is a stock dividend of 50 per cent on the payment, or at the average cost of \$51 25 per share, or a fraction over one-half its par value.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table of monthly earnings for various railroads including Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Clev. Col. Cin. & I., Illinois Central, Lake Shore & M. S., Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, St. L. Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, and Union Pacific. Columns show earnings for 1868, 1869, and 1870 for each month and a yearly total.

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 companies. Columns include Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid, Date, Rate), Price (Bid, Ask), and other financial details.

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

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

NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITIES.

Table with columns: DENOMINATION, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), PRICE (Bid, Asked), and DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), PRICE (Bid, Asked). It lists various national and state securities including bonds, loans, and certificates from multiple states.

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), COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Askd). The table lists various railroad and canal bonds, including titles like 'New Haven & Derby', 'New York Central', and 'Philadelphia & Erie', along with their respective interest rates and prices.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, PRICE (Bid, Askd), and similar columns for the right side. Includes sections for Railroads, Street Passenger R.R., Canal, and Miscellaneous.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, February 25.

The intervention of a close holiday last Tuesday interrupted business, and the sharp decline in gold which has taken place since that day has materially weakened the spirit and confidence of mercantile circles.

Cotton has declined materially, under large receipts at the ports and the fall in gold, but closes with a steadier feeling. Breadstuffs, at some decline, have been more active of late, and close firm.

Hides have been fairly active, and rule firm, on a gold basis; but, in currency, Domestic Hides have slightly declined; and Leather has been barely maintained.

Naval Stores have had a downward tendency, without much doing, except in Rosins, for export, which movement has been favored by very low ocean freights. Oils have become quiet and rather weak.

Metals show a fair business in Pig Iron and Tin Plates, but are otherwise quiet. East India Goods have been quiet, except a moderate movement in Gunny Bags, at very full prices.

Building Materials are rather weak. Hops are quiet, the main feature of the week has been the shipment of 800 bales to London. Hay is dull and heavy. Tallow has declined, in sympathy with gold.

Wool has shown great activity, but the decline in gold has deprived the market of that buoyancy which must otherwise have been developed.

Provisions, though not without fluctuations, have done rather better the past week. Stocks of leading descriptions are but moderate, while the necessities of buyers, both for consumption and shipment, have compelled them to enter the market.

Freights have ruled dull, at extremely low rates; the business of the week to Great Britain, includes Wheat to Liverpool and Glasgow, by steam, at 2 1/2 d, but many steamers have filled upon their own account;

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 1869, have been as follows:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '69. Rows include: Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Malt, Barley, Grass seed, Flax seed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, Buckwht & B.W. fl'r pkg, Cotton, Copper, Dr'd fruit, Grease, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Cr. turpen.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1870. 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.

Table with columns: Total since Same, All other, Ports, Amer'n, British, Vene, New, Mex, Other W, Hayti, Cuba, Br. N.A., Other S, Ger, Other N, Holland, France, Great Britain, Flour, Cornmeal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic, Drugs, Hops, Naval stores, Oil cake, Oils, Sperm oil, Lard oil, Provisions, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Rice, Tallow, Tea, Tobacco, Whiskey, Manufactured, Whalebone.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1870, and for the corresponding period in 1869:

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	10	977	1,078	Cutlery	62	575	518
Earthenware	485	4,184	4,379	Hardware	103	898	797
Glass	619	63,109	56,349	Iron, RR bars	919	13,760	49,126
Glassware	16	1,937	853	Lead, pigs	11,396	83,311	68,861
Glass plate	45	1,352	1,614	Spelter, lbs.	2,899	150	2,549
Buttons	117	89	1,042	Steel	273	12,933	24,093
Coal, tons	2,490	6,043	3,655	Tin, boxes	3,655	44,874	112,914
Cocoa, bags	1,776	4,919	3,588	Tin slabs, lbs.	27,755	474,745	712,617
Coffee, bags	8,464	114,773	183,889	Rags	44	10,698	19,769
Cotton bales	150	246	121	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.	1,870	26,252	96,374
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	7,655	78,900	132,892
Bark, Peruvian	423	1,562	2,590	Tea	31,151	127,572	172,976
Blea powders	100	2,200	2,915	Tobacco	514	5,854	6,301
Brimstone, tons	285	1,166	1,737	Waste	514	156	155
Cochineal	57	661	319	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	153	529	322	Champagne, bks	3,053	17,938	18,056
Gambier	1	1,169	5,850	Wines	834	13,922	13,129
Gums, crude	4	90	4	Wool, bales	1,460	8,229	8,810
Gum, Arabic	3	429	401	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo	431	1,420	1,511	Cigars	22,581	\$110,424	\$122,694
Madder	100	392	1,524	Corks	264	7,581	5,712
Oils, essence	24	68	46	Fancy goods	29,587	229,308	269,313
Oil, Olive	38	1,259	1,308	Fish	3,962	111,014	86,854
Opium	7	231	234	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bicarb.	2,590	14,004	16,050	Lemons	3,500	38,351	10,276
Soda, sal.	793	6,134	2,972	Oranges	23,328	180,979	107,226
Soda, ash	628	2,786	4,314	Nuts	19,073	84,376	154,190
Flax	12	270	92	Raisins	20,371	72,703	419,764
Furs	50	707	847	Hides undressed	160,533	1,317,917	1,824,657
Gunny cloth	529	2,236	1,688	Rice	10,479	4,190	4,190
Hair	51	702	1,688	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales	239	9,576	19,670	Cassia	20,609	73,120	73,120
Hides, &c—				Ginger	5,346	5,911	5,911
Bristles	4	115	225	Pepper	3,834	37,604	37,604
Hides, dressed	230	5,044	2,072	Salt petre	36,298	10,784	10,784
India rubber	531	8,337	6,675	Woods—			
Ivory	5	124	556	Cork	550	8,914	14,809
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic	8,244	13,193	13,193
Jewelry	42	434	339	Logwood	4,660	75,803	68,919
Watches	11	146	146	Mahorany	4,000	13,224	19,800
Linseed	32	159	55,360				
Molasses	589	16,989	20,352				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 25, 1870.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening February 25. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 82,753 bales (against 96,424 bales last week, 98,544 bales the previous week, and 104,601 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate since September 1 1869, up to this date, 2,115,539 bales, against 1,658,422 bales for the same period in 1868-9, being an increase this season over last season of 457,117 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1870.	1869.	RECEIPTS.	1870.	1869.
Rec'd this week at—			Rec'd this week at—		
New Orleans, bales	45,469	22,907	Florida, bales	571	403
Mobile	5,640	3,651	North Carolina	882	615
Charleston	3,861	4,595	Virginia	5,319	6,631
Savannah	6,831	6,670			
Texas	7,408	3,621	Total receipts	82,753	57,441
Tennessee, &c.	6,772	8,343	Increase this year	25,312	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 61,444 bales, of which 45,955 were to Great Britain and 15,489 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 568,234 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Feb. 25.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1870.	1869.
New Orleans	24,939	11,179	36,118	13,819	215,810	147,245
Mobile	2,364	....	2,364	9,787	71,478	57,571
Charleston	....	....	....	2,972	21,621	20,825
Savannah	9,448	....	9,448	17,185	64,774	40,272
Texas (est.)	1,804	873	2,677	5,324	47,551	14,686
New York	7,101	2,735	9,836	5,307	85,000	107,164
Other ports	299	702	1,001	570	82,000	28,718
Total	45,915	15,489	61,444	54,964	568,234	406,476
Total since Sept. 1.	775,703	385,346	1,161,049	863,266	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 6,477 bales, while the stocks to-night are 161,758 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1, to February 18, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary, by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO				SHIP-M'TS TO NORTH PORTS.	STOCK
	1869.	1868.	Great Britain.	France	Other foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	757,233	636,808	239,233	118,622	112,476	470,831	91,289	238,447
Mobile	237,153	179,218	87,542	10,409	12,566	110,507	28,719	69,277
Charleston	182,016	149,321	51,762	1,825	6,488	60,075	104,984	20,920
Savannah	374,291	276,119	125,255	26,980	7,370	159,605	150,478	70,392
Texas	150,006	100,336	48,818	1,545	7,075	57,438	37,549	43,564
New York	72,091	64,697	166,268	9,306	38,947	214,521	....	83,555
Florida	16,636	12,676	....	....	....	....	5,840	....
North Carolina	46,821	29,612	50	....	....	50	44,790	1,981
Virginia	157,281	112,739	6,245	....	....	6,245	141,606	9,429
Other ports	39,806	51,329	4,575	....	16,258	20,833	....	18,500
Total this year	2,033,334	....	729,748	168,687	201,170	1,099,605	605,255	556,045
Total last year	....	1,612,855	519,045	146,912	142,345	808,302	612,701	437,537

The market this week opened with rather more steadiness after the severe decline of last Friday; but on Monday the downward movement commenced again, quotations being on that day 1/2c off with stocks offered freely. Since then great weakness has been the prevailing feature, yesterday the anxiety and pressure to sell being very great, prices falling to 23 1/2c for Middling Uplands. To-day, however, there was a little better feeling prevalent, but the close was weak and heavy, and the general tone of the market far from favorable. The continuing liberal receipts which have resulted in a more general acceptance of the larger estimates of the crop have interfered with the calculations of the speculators for a rise, while the further decline in gold has taken away the last hope they had of any material recovery in prices. In the sales for forward delivery there has also been the same downward movement apparent, a very large portion of the transactions, however, being for settlements, or to close out lots upon which margins were exhausted. The total sales of this description reach 18,600 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling except as in hereinafter stated), of which 1,100 bales were for February, 250 at 23 1/2, 100 at 23 1/4, 100 at 23, 200 on private terms, 50 at 22 1/2, 150 at 22 1/4, and 250 for February 26, at 23; 2,900 bales for March, 500 at 23 1/2, 100 at 23, 100 at 22 1/2, 200 at 22 1/4, 100 at 22 1/2, 250 at 22 1/4, 700 at 22 1/2, 200 at 22 9-16, 350 at 22 1/2, 350 on private terms, and 50 March 10, at 23; 5,550 bales for April, 300 at 23 1/2, 700 on private terms, 750 at 23 1/2, 200 at 23 1/4, 200 at 23 1/2, 500 at 23 1/4, 200 at 23 1/2, 700 at 23 1/4, 500 on private terms, 100 at 24, 300 at 23 1/2, 200 at 23 1/4, 400 at 23 1/2, 300 at 22 1/2, 1,150 at 22 1/4, and 200 at 22 1/2; 4,650 bales for June, 200 on private terms, 600 at 24, 100 at 24 1/2, 50 at 23 1/2, 700 at 23 1/4, 100 at 23 1/2, 100 at 23 1/4, 1,300 at 22 1/2, 500 at 22 1/4, 400 at 23, 200 at 22 1/2, also 200 Middling, at 25 1/2, 100 Middling at 24, and 100 Middling at 23 1/2; 50 bales for July, at 23; 50 bales for August, at 23; 200 average Good Ordinary, seller 90 days, at 21, 200 ditto, ditto, at 20; 100 March or April, at 22 1/2, and 200 ditto at 23 1/2; 500 Good Ordinary, free on board at Galveston, March, private terms; 500 bales free on board at Charleston, on private terms. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 21,009 bales (including 174 bales to arrive), of which 5,518 bales were taken by spinners, 2,071 bales on speculation, 12,458 bales for export, 962 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	20 1/2 @....	20 1/2 @....	21 @....	21 1/2 @....
Good Ordinary.....	21 1/2 @....	21 1/2 @....	22 @....	22 1/2 @....
Low Middling.....	22 1/2 @....	22 1/2 @....	23 @....	23 1/2 @....
Middling.....	23 1/2 @....	23 1/2 @....	24 @....	24 1/2 @....

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday	1,552	21 1/2 @....	22 1/2 @....	23 1/2 @....	24 1/2 @....
Monday	4,452	21 @....	22 @....	23 1/2 @....	24 1/2 @....
Tuesday	....	Holiday	....	Holiday	....
Wednesday	5,425	21 @....	22 @....	23 1/2 @....	24 1/2 @....
Thursday	5,191	20 1/2 @....	21 1/2 @....	22 1/2 @....	23 1/2 @....
Friday	4,389	20 1/2 @....	21 1/2 @....	22 1/2 @....	23 1/2 @....

STOCKS OF COTTON AT INTERIOR TOWNS.—Below we give the figures received to-night, showing the stocks of cotton at the interior ports at the close of business to-day, and add those for last week and the corresponding periods of last year for comparison:

	1870.		1869.	
	Feb. 25.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25	Feb. 18.
Augusta, Ga.	25,010	23,617	19,750	19,400
Columbus, Ga.	13,527	13,460	16,100	16,300
Macon, Ga.	16,587	16,663	9,538	10,187
Montgomery, Ala. est.	13,000	13,000	8,269	10,000
Selma, Ala. est.	8,000	7,857	6,500	7,377
Memphis, Tenn.	22,343	28,092	23,443	22,860
Nashville, Tenn.	5,285	5,264	6,279	4,584
Total	103,752	107,953	89,879	90,708

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have decreased during the week about 4,000 bales, and that they are now 13,873 bales in excess of the same period of last year.

PRICES AND PROSPECTS.—Prices have taken another tumble the past week, the natural sequence of the movement for a rise during the previous Winter months. Had holders, in December, accepted the logical result of the increased crop (as we very strongly advised) keeping out of the forward delivery speculation, and parting with their stock freely, they would now be in a much better position to demand terms of consumers. Instead of that, however, many have held on to it in every way, and that, too, in large amounts, under small margins, until now, on the turn of the market, and when there is a prospect of the India supply coming into competition, they are compelled to throw it overboard at a sacrifice, consequently it need not be a matter of wonder if considerably lower rates are touched.

But yet, while we feel the truth of this, it appears to us that very much will be gained if this haste now to get out of cotton can be held in partial check. Our delay in selling has not deprived us of every advantage we had. Liverpool still has a small stock; business prospects all over Europe are favorable; and Manchester and the Continent have increased their consumption largely. These facts, in addition to the further one that that the early India supply (except so far as it comes through the Suez Canal) will be less than last year, as the crop is later, give us the power to prevent, in part, the mischief which is the natural result of the mistake already made. We would not check free selling, or encourage speculative holders, for we see nothing to warrant it; but, on the other hand, it is well enough for us to remember that cotton has a value still.

TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Manchester Courier gives us the reason for the increased activity among English spinners, by showing that they are doing a much more profitable business than at this time a year ago. That is to say, there appears to be a slight decrease in the cost of the raw material, and a slight increase in the price of the manufactured article. This condition of the trade may be seen in the following table:

	Price Jan. 27, 1870.	Price Jan. 27, 1869.	Price Jan. 27, 1870.	Price Jan. 27, 1869.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cotton.				
Upland fair.....	0 11½	1 0	40-mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	1 3½
Pernambuco fair.....	1 0	1 0½	30 water twist ditto.....	1 4½
Pernambuco good fair.....	1 0½	1 0½	26in. 66 reed prints, 29 yds., lbs. 2 oz.....	6 1

We here see that, while there has been a fall in cotton of from ½@d, there has been an increase in the price of 40 mule yarn of ¼d per lb, and of 30 water twist of 1½d. These changes are small, but, as the editor remarks, it is the last fractions of difference between the cost of production and price which make the difference between profit and loss, and the slight apparent change is, in reality, a great one.

WILL GOLD ADVANCE?—The future of cotton in a measure depends upon the course of gold during the next three months; consequently the inquiry as to the turn the premium is likely to take is important. We do not propose to solve the problem, but a few facts may help our readers to form an opinion for themselves. 1. The supply on the market is now extremely larger, say about \$70,000,000; hence not only can no interest be obtained for it, but owners are compelled to pay a considerable per centage for having it carried. If this state of things continues, any upward movement does not appear probable. 2. Last year on account of the very small export of the precious metals, the country increased its stock of gold somewhere about \$35,000,000. That the specie movement the present year will show a similar result is for the following reasons not unlikely. (A.) The unfavorable condition of business does not encourage large importations, and importers after their late losses are in a poor condition to run any great risk. (B.) Our exports promise during the coming three months at least to be in excess of last year's movement. We have on hand, for instance, 150,000 bales more of cotton than at this time a year ago, and our receipts are likely to increase this excess. (C.) The movement of our bonds to Europe will probably be fully as large, if not larger, than during 1869, as our increased credit will increase the number of investors even at the advanced price now current. For these reasons the retaining of a large portion of our gold production this year, and thus increasing our supply is not improbable. 3. The Government will undoubtedly pay out and sell about as much as it receives for duties, so that its operations or necessities will not interfere with the natural movement. Without, then, any large demand for gold, and with the supply on the market increasing, is any very decided reaction from the present rate probable during the next three months? Of course a speculative movement might force gold up in face of these facts.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease from last week, the total reaching 6,814 bales, against 4,914 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

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

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 22.		
Liverpool.....	8,856	4,548	4,425	4,757	164,887	137,364
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	2,610
Total to Gt. Britain.	8,856	4,548	4,425	4,757	166,268	139,974
Havre.....	.....	601	.....	692	9,303	14,057
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total French.....	.....	601	.....	692	9,306	14,057
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,348	840	489	1,365	19,586	23,171
Hamburg.....	1,609	397	.....	.....	14,970	14,123
Other ports.....	71	.....	.....	.....	2,582	298
Total to N. Europe.	3,028	1,147	489	1,365	37,138	37,591
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,498
All others.....	.....	51	.....	.....	1,509	328
Total Spain, etc.....	.....	51	.....	.....	1,809	2,826
Grand Total.....	11,884	6,347	4,914	6,814	214,521	194,448

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

RECEIPTS FROM-	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.	2,024	48,999	1,436	25,565	192	3,052	.....	70
Texas.....	1,025	26,134	1,064	1,681	722	722	.....	.....
Savannah.....	2,272	114,534	2,395	13,123	468	12,916	258	12,417
Mobile.....	341	11,933	1,804	4,379	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	376	5,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,275	82,906	294	3,106	355	5,592	882	12,120
North Carolina.....	748	35,207	.....	41	112	739	.....	2,584
Virginia.....	1,875	73,304	795	27,336	.....	92	548	27,492
North'n Ports.....	.....	3,871	2,059	37,243	.....	5	.....	144
Tennessee, &c.....	4,679	76,801	710	14,623	1,019	12,715	364	14,566
Foreign.....	.....	659	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	6
Total this year	14,615	479,855	10,557	123,093	2,858	35,520	1,577	69,309
Total last year.	21,494	464,536	6,641	141,658	3,453	32,229	2,703	53,893

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 72,712 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 manifest only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

Exported this week from—	Total bales.
NEW YORK —To Liverpool, per steamers Java, 833... Manhattan, 744 and 80 bags... Siberia, 287, and 9 bags... City of Baltimore, 491... Helvetia, 213.....	4,727
To Havre per steamer Ville de Paris, 692.....	692
To Bremen per steamer Donau, 1,220... per ship Henry, 145.....	1,365
NEW ORLEANS —To Liverpool, per steamer Castilla, 4,372... per barks Mary Ann, 1,639... Glenallock, 1,774... per ships Astracana, 3,759... Persia, 3,765... Gen. Shepley, 3,329... Huron, 1,921.....	20,459
To Havre, per ship Virginia, 3,375.....	3,375
To Bremen per steamer New York, 2,020.....	2,020
To Hamburg, per steamer Bavaria, 2,275... per brig Moorburg, 533... per bark Kinzara, 1,850.....	4,713
To Cronstadt per bark Franklin, 1,465.....	1,465
To Malaga, per bark Proxidentia, 625.....	625
MOBILE —To Liverpool, per ship Wellington, 2,863.....	2,863
HARLESTON —To Liverpool, per ships Bombay, 135 Sea Island and 2,610 Upland... Gorilla, 79 Sea Island and 2,016 Upland... per bark Wetterham, 172 Sea Island and 2,180 Upland.....	7,282
To Barcelona, per bark Pepina, 533 Upland... per brigs Andas, 490 Upland... Pajaro del Restillo, 240 Upland.....	1,263
SAVANNAH —To Liverpool, per ships atmosphere, 120 Sea Island and 4,198 Upland... Mariborough, 2,300 Upland... Alexandra, 2,806 Upland.....	9,394
To Havre, per bark Chili, 567 Sea Island and 1,284 Upland.....	1,851
GALVESTON —To Liverpool, per barks Sarah Douglas, 1,379 Upland and 5 Sea Island... La Plata, 1,549 Upland and 3 Sea Island... per steamer Suez, 2,041 and 26 Sea Island... per ship Devonshire, 2,439... Coldsream, 2,329 Upland and 12 Sea Island... per brig Christina, 475.....	10,158
BALTIMORE —To Liverpool, per bark Crimea, 500.....	500
Total.....	72,712

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Cronstadt.	Barcelona.	Malaga.	Total.
New York.....	4,727	692	1,365	.....	.....	.....	625	6,814
New Orleans.....	20,459	3,375	2,020	4,713	1,465	.....	625	32,657
Mobile.....	2,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,863
Charleston.....	7,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263	.....	8,545
Savannah.....	9,324	1,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,175
Galveston.....	10,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,158
Baltimore.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Total.....	53,343	5,918	3,385	4,713	1,465	1,263	625	72,712

GOLD, EXCHANGE, AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 116½ and 119½, and the close to-night was 116½. The business in Exchange has been rather small, although rates received a slight stimulus from the check in the downward movement of gold. The closing quotations were: London Bankers long, 108½@108¾; London Bankers short 109¾@109½, and London commercial, 108½@108¾. Freights closed at ½l. by steam, and 5-32d. @ 3-16d. by sail, to Liverpool; and ¾@1c. by steam, and ¾c. by sail to Havre.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of January 15, states:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—The Cotton Market was comparatively dull on Friday and Saturday, but became firmer on Monday; the demand has since been to a fair extent, and the Market though fairly supplied, closes with little change from the quotations of Thursday last. Sea Island continues heavy of sale and prices, except for fine Cotton, favor the buyer. American is in good request, particularly from the trade, and in the current grades is quoted slightly higher. In Brazil the business has been moderate, and prices on the whole rather lower. Egyptian is very freely offered, and has given way ½d to ¾d per lb. The demand for East India has been less general than for some time past, and holders have in consequence accepted a partial decline of ½d per lb. The transactions "to arrive" have been large, with little variation in price. The latest quotations are—American, basis of Middling, from Savannah, ship named 11½—Any Port, February-March shipment 11½—Saw-ginned Dharwar, fair Merchants, via Cape, December sailing 10d—Dhollerah, fair Merchants, old crop, overland or canal, not sailed, steamer named 9½d; fair new Merchants, via Cape, April-May shipment 9 5-16d—Oomrawuttee, fair new Merchants, via Cape, shipment January-February 9½; February-March 9½d per lb. The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 65,140 bales, of which 8,920 are on speculation, and 6,100 declared for export, leaving 50,120 bales to the trade. The following are the prices of American Cotton:

Description.	—Fair &—		—G'd &—		—Same date 1869—	
	Ord. & Mid.	g'd fair	fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	18	20	23-25	30-43	28	31
Stained.....	8½	10	12-13	14-16	13	14
	Ord. G.	Ord. L.	Mid.	Mid.	G'd	Mid.
Upland.....	10½	11½	11½	11½	11-16	11½
Mobile.....	10½	11½	11 7-16	11½	12	12½
New Orleans.....	10½	11½	11½	11½	11-15-16	12½
Texas.....	10½	11½	11½	11½	11-15-16	12½

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 25, 1870.

There is a decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching only 193 hhds., 108 cases, 1,303 bales, against 346 hhds, 637 cases, 600 bales, 10 ceroons, and 7 hhds. stems for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week 121 hhds., 94 cases, and 1,303 bales, were from New York; 72 hhds., from Boston, and 14 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Glasgow, 12; Bremen, 105; to other foreign, 72; and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 8,025 lbs., of which 6,180 lbs. were to Cisplaine Republic. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Ceroons.	Hhds. & T'rces.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd. lbs.
New York.....	121	94	1,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,025
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	193	108	1,303	.....	.....	.....	12	8,025
Total last week.....	346	637	600	10	7	125	.....	97,000
Total previous week.....	589	247	563	.....	.....	110	.....	86,694

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, 1869.

To	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cer's & tcs.	Stems, hhds.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'd lbs.
Great Britain.....	1,534	116	190	86	.....	631	606,725
Germany.....	4,582	602	9,276	2,045	401	64	128,005
Belgium.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,787
Holland.....	2,385	.....	.....	.....	564	.....	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	3,297	11	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
France.....	1,620	7	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain, Gibralt. &c.....	712	540	303	.....	.....	.....	30,908
Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, &c.....	238	26	1	.....	.....	194	5,772
China, India, &c.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600
Australia, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,552
B. N. Am. Prov.....	124	90	113	.....	.....	489	22,674
South America.....	136	1,065	1,294	.....	.....	2,638	101,662
West Indies.....	292	737	1,913	.....	.....	607	222,640
East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,797
Honolulu, &c.....	2	96	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
All others.....	479	90	793	.....	.....	201	16,536
Total since Nov 1....	16,703	3,678	17,742	2,131	905	4,839	1,373,118

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs. & cer's.	Stems, hhds.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
New York.....	6,110	2,938	3,808	2,131	.....	3,768	1,305,705
Baltimore.....	7,798	18	12,874	.....	905	7	87,063
Boston.....	610	525	1,000	.....	.....	1,049	4,600
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	26,250
New Orleans.....	2,190	1	6	.....	.....	5	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total since Nov 1. . .	16,703	3,673	17,742	2,131	905	4,839	1,373,118

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'ls in Nov. 1-
	hhds. pkgs.	hhds. pkgs.	hhds. pkgs.
Virginia.....	11 1,375	692 18,533	703 19,908
Baltimore.....	11 50	268 257	279 307
New Orleans.....	..... 64	143	84 142
Ohio, &c.....	399 61	2,609 2,268	3,008 2,329
Other.....	..... 40	..... 370	..... 410
Total	421 1,526	3,633 21,570	4,054 23,096

The market for Tobacco the past week has been dull, and prices drooping. In Kentucky leaf the business has been limited to about 400 hhds, of which 150 hhds were taken for shipment, in small parcels, to various foreign markets. The remainder went to home manufacturers. The assortments are poor and low grades, especially scarce, so that the prices paid range from 8½@15c. Seed Leaf Tobacco has been very dull, and the only transaction we have to notice this week is 100 cases Ohio wrappers, crop of 1868, at 25c. Stocks are light, but sales cannot be effected except at figures relatively lower, for the new crop, than those which have been paid in the Seed Leaf growing districts. Spanish Tobacco also quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 150 bales Havana, at 90c@\$1 10. Manufactured Tobacco steady.

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.
Glasgow.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	.....	.....	19	.....	1,845
Cuba.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Haiti.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
Cisplaine Republic.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6,180
Chili.....	.....	78	1,059	.....	.....
Total	121	94	1,303	.....	8,025

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

From Boston—To Port Spain, 12 pkgs. To other foreign, 18 hhds. and 108 lbs. of hhds.
From San Francisco—To Victoria, 3 cases. To Tahiti, 11 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, February 25, 1870, P. M.

The past week has been broken by a close holiday, and gold having declined, the market for Breadstuffs has been quite irregular and unsettled.

State and Western Flour has arrived more freely, and fresh ground has not been in favor with buyers, and to sell it from the wharf has involved more decline, to which the fall in the gold premium has contributed; but fall ground Flour has been scarce, and to secure desirable lines of any grade—shipping, broker's, or family Flour—buyers have been compelled to pay an advance ranging from 10 to 25c. The effect has been to increase the range of our quotations, as revised below. Southern Flour has been in fair demand, without variation. Rye Flour has advanced about 50c per barrel, being very scarce. Corn Meal also shows a little improvement. At to-day's market the baker's brands were in demand and firmer, while Southern Flours showed a pretty general improvement.

The wheat market has declined in sympathy with the decline in gold. The export orders have been only moderate, but the milling demand has been brisk, and with light receipts a liberal reduction of stocks has been effected. Some monetary pressure, however, has compelled holders to realize. At to-day's market there was a liberal business in No. 2 Spring, at \$1 14@\$1 18, and in Amber Winter, \$1 28@\$1 30½, the market closing active and buoyant. Corn has gradually gained strength, supplies continue small, and the wants of the trade appear to have nearly doubled. The same remark applies to oats, which close very firm though quiet. Rye has advanced 5c. Barley has been quite active—prices ruling generally firm, and the sales of the week being fully 12,500 bushels. Barley Malt is nominal, so far as cash prices are concerned. A cargo of Canada Peas was taken for export early in the week, on private terms.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	3 bbl. \$4 70@ 5 00	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	\$1 07@ 1 23
Extra State.....	5 15@ 5 35	Red Winter.....	1 23@ 1 25	
Extra Western, com-	mon to good.....	Amber do.....	1 28@ 1 32	
Double Extra Western	and St. Louis.....	White.....	1 40@ 1 65	
Southern supers.....	5 25@ 5 65	White California.....	1 50@ 1 55	
Southern, extra and	family.....	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	82@ 1 05	
California.....	.....@.....	Yellow, Southern new.....	98@ 1 04
Rye Flour, fine and super-	fine.....	White, Southern, new.....	1 00@ 1 05	
Corn Meal.....	4 70@ 5 20	Rye.....	85@ 1 00	
	4 50@ 5 00	Oats.....	56@ 64	
		Barley.....	85@ 1 18	
		Malt.....	95@ 1 20	
		Peas, Canada.....	1 00@ 1 25	

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1869.	1870.
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bb's.....	20,125	286,225
Corn meal, bbls.....	4,683	64,240
Wheat, bush.....	58,035	610,705
Corn, bush.....	81,785	979,000
Rye, bush.....	930	1,900
Barley, &c., bush.....	34,960	187,895
Oats, bush.....	114,255	153,165
		For the week.
		Since Jan. 1.
		For the week.
		Since Jan. 1.

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

To	Flour, bbls.	C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	14,189	.....	207,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	133,180	25	1,376,128	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. A. Col. week.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	621	776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Ind. week.....	1,725	50	.....	.....	.....	101	4
Since Jan. 1.....	52,216	9,499	.....	.....	9	4,120	19,345
Total exp't, week	21,012	0,435	215,275	6,709	.....	101	974
Since Jan. 1, 1870.....	244,649	12,816	1,518,314	6,709	9	4,385	45,185
Same time, 1869.....	157,879	26,490	1,255,822	.....	33	28,231	644,339
Since Jan. 1 from—							
Boston.....	11,905	407	.....	.....	.....	2,477	1,292
Philadelphia.....	11,190	3,110	7,841	.....	.....	495	11,400
Baltimore.....	35,006	2,983	130,822	.....	.....	50	.....

The following tables, prepared for the CHRONICLE by Mr. E.

paratively nothing for the past two weeks. The total exports from Havana and Matanzas to the United States since January 1st still exceed, however, those of last year or the year 1868. Refined Sugars have been weak, and have fallen off 1/2c in price, though they kept in good demand for the greater part of the week and close the same. The market closes to-day with less activity in Raw Sugars, but with more firmness in prices. The sales comprise 4,760 hhds of Cuba Sugars of all kinds; 195 do. of Demerara; 1,100 Porto Rico, and 6,629 boxes.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand February 24 were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other, *hhds.	Brazil, bgs.	M'nilla, &c bgs.
Imports this week	4,186	5,254	479	681	.....	.....
Stock on hand	73,533	.....	49,298	.....	251,111	.....
Same time 1869	4,104	.....	7,743	.....	25,000	.....
" " 1868	2,874	.....	1,780	.....	560	.....

Imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 1869 :

Imp's since Jan 1, at New York	Boxes		*Hhds		Brazil, Manila bgs.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.
" " Boston	30,095	34,480	27,232	21,158	27,000	49,185
" " Philadel.	2,513	2,217	3,512	3,091	4,610	28,988
" " Baltimore.	6,868	4,270	4,037	5,908	18,900	.....
" " N. Orleans	5,722	10,113	7,219	2,936	3,200	9,470
" " "	.....	7,766	46	.....	.....	.....
Total	49,933	58,846	42,016	33,093	48,710	87,643

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

MOLASSES.

There has been a decided improvement in the market for Molasses since our last report, and the sales are of more importance. The increased movement is principally in new crop which has been taken for refining purposes, and in addition to the sales we report below, some 2 400 hhds. have been received during the week, which were imported on refiners' account, and did not come upon the market. The stock of old and new crop which refiners regard as unsuitable for their purposes continues to increase slowly, the late sales taking place from recent arrivals of improved quality. Prices for foreign have shewn more firmness. Domestic is rather quiet and prices hardly so strong, much of the stock now here is of inferior quality. The market, to-day, has been active, and closes with the improved prices lately obtained fully supported. The sales of the week include 2,107 hhds. of Cuba; 102 hhds. of Demerara; 259 hhds. of Porto Rico, and 568 bbls of New Orleans.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand Feb. 24 were as follows:

	Cuba, *Hhds.	P. Rico, *Hhds.	Demerara, *Hhds.	Other, *Hhds.	N. O. Bbls.
Imports this week	3,560	644	388	.....	.....
Stock on hand	17,578	1,147	3,635	.....	2,800
" same time 1869	7,798	416	851	.....	460

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

Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York	*Hhds	
	1870.	1869.
" " Boston	21,142	19,857
" " Philadelphia	4,831	3,703
" " Baltimore	7,515	4,333
" " New Orleans	5,628	1,958
" " "	1,284	2,286
Total at all ports	40,450	32,137

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

The market is quiet but firm. Cassia and Pepper show a slight improvement in price; other kinds are steady. There has been a fair trade, but without any speculative feeling.

FRUITS.

In foreign dried fruit there has been very little done. Curran's are a shade easier in price. Citron, however, is held at higher figures, and we note an improvement in Dates also. Turkish Prunes are active at steady prices. In domestic dried the demand for all descriptions has been steady. Choice pared Peaches still command nearly the advanced price noted in our last, say 21c. for Eastern Shore, and prime Georgia 20c. Apples have been more active at former quotations. Foreign green fruit arrives freely from the Mediterranean, prices are firm. At auction, Messina Oranges, by steamer, have sold at \$3 45@ \$4 30; Palermo do. at \$3 01 @ \$3 65; Naples do. at \$3 25 @ \$3 30; Messina Lemons at \$3 30 @ \$3 35, and Palermo do. at \$3 15 @ \$3 30. Havana Oranges bring \$10 per bbl. by sail and \$11 by steamer. Porto Rico are at this moment out of market. Domestic green fruit is steady, but inactive. Fine selected Apples will bring \$4 50 per bbl.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands

Tea.

Duty: 25 cents per lb.		New Crop.		Duty paid—	
	—Duty paid—		—Duty paid—		—Duty paid—
Hyson, Common to fair	75 @ 90	do	do Ex f. to fin'st	70 @ 75	.....
do Superior to fine	95 @ 1 10	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair	80 @ 85	.....	.....
do Ex fine to finest	1 15 @ 1 45	do	Sup'r to fine	90 @ 1 05	.....
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair	65 @ 80	do	Ex f. to finest	1 10 @ 1 25	.....
do Super. to fine	90 @ 1 10	Oolong, Common to fair	70 @ 75	.....	.....
do Ex fine to finest	1 20 @ 1 55	do	Superior to fine	80 @ 85	.....
Ganp. & Imp., Com. to fair	90 @ 1 10	do	Ex fine to finest	1 05 @ 1 55	.....
do Sup. to fine	1 15 @ 1 30	Sou & Cong., Com. to fair	65 @ 75	.....	.....
do do Ex f. to finest	1 40 @ 1 75	do	Sup'r to fine	80 @ 90	.....
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair	53 @ 63	do	Ex f. to finest	1 10 @ 1 30	.....
do do Sup. to fine	65 @ 68				

Coffee.

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

do Prime, duty paid	gold 12 @ 12 1/2	Native Ceylon	gold 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do good	gold 11 @ 11 1/2	Maracaibo	gold 16 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do fair	gold 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Laguayra	gold 16 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do ordinary	gold 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	St. Domingo, in bond	gold 9 @ 9 1/2
Java, mats and bags	gold 20 @ 21 1/2	Jamaica	gold 15 @ 16 1/2

Sugar.

DUTY: On raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado 2 1/2 cents per lb

Cuba, inf. to com refining	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do do do 19 to 20	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do fair to good	do do	do do white	13 @ 14
do pr me	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do fair to good grocery	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	do do grocery grades	10 1/2 @ 12
do pr. to choice	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Brazil, bags	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do centrifugal hds & bxs	9 1/2 @ 12	Manila, bags	9 @ 9 1/2
do Melado	5 1/2 @ 8	Hards	13 1/2 @ 14
do molasses	9 @ 10 1/2	White sugars, A	13 1/2 @ ..
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	do do B	18 @ ..
do do do 10 to 12	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	do do extra C	18 @ ..
do do do 13 to 15	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Yellow sugars	12 @ 12 1/2
do do do 16 to 18	12 1/2 @ 13		

Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon.

New Orleans (new)	per gall. 60 @ 78	do Clayed new	40 @ 44
Porto Rico, new	55 @ 65	Barbadoes new	30 @ 50
Cuba Muscovado, ref'ng new	2 @ 45	Old crop Cuba	26 @ 45

Spices.

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

Cassia Batavia, gold	per lb 43 @ 45	Pepper, in bond (gold)	11 @ ..
Cassia, in mats	gold per lb .. @ 44	Pepper, Singapore	.. @ 26 1/2
Ginger, race and Af (gold)	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	do Sumatra	26 @ ..
Mace	(gold) 1 20 @ 1 25	Pimento, Jamaica (gold)	18 @ ..
Nutmegs, casks	98 @ 1 00	do in bond (gold)	5 1/2 @ 4
do cases Penang	1 00 @ 1 05	Cloves	.. @ 26

Fruit.

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

Raisins, Seedless new	per mat 8 25 @ ..	Sardines	per qr. box 17 1/2 @ 17
do Layer, new	per box 4 40 @ 4 45	Figs, Smyrna	per lb .. @ 14
do Valencia, old	per lb 16 1/2 @ ..	do New	per lb .. @ 20
do do new	17 @ ..	Brazil Nuts	11 @ .. 1/2
Currants, new	per lb 13 1/2 @ ..	Filberts, Sicily	18 @ 18 1/2
Citron, Leghorn	.. @ 40	Walnuts, Bordeaux, new	11 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish new	14 @ ..	Macaroni, Italian	16 @ 18
Dates	9 1/2 @ 10	DRIED FRUIT—	
Almonds, Languedoc	.. @ 26	Apples, Southern	per lb 8 @ 11
do Provence	20 @ ..	do do sliced	13 @ ..
do Sicily, Soft Shell	16 @ 18	Blackberries	12 1/2 @ 13
do Shelled, Spanish	35 @ 38	Peaches, pared new	20 @ 21
Sardines	per ht. box .. @ 30	Peaches, unpared	9 @ 11

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 25, 1870.

The market, although not generally active, has presented during the week some features of unusual interest. The leading event has been the offering of certain makes of prints by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. and by H. B. Claffin & Co., at prices much below the ruling rates for these goods; and the whole interest of the trade was for a time centred in the operations of these two houses, particularly of the former, where much excitement prevailed among buyers, and very large sales were made at the reduced prices. The cause for this extraordinary action on the part of the houses referred to is not well known, but it would seem to be a natural inference that lower prices are expected by them, and that this movement is intended to forestall a decline in prices, and effect large sales before the downward movement has become general.

The principal point of interest, outside of that referred to above (but which may possibly be intimately connected with it), has been the further decline in cotton, which closed to-day at 23 1/2c. This decline has frequently been anticipated in our reports as very likely to take place, and our readers will observe the force of the caution given in these columns within a few weeks, against the policy of advancing too rapidly the price of cotton goods at the beginning of the season, without a good assurance that such an advance could be fully sustained. Prices of domestic goods are not as firm as last week and there are some indications of a decline.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1870, and the total for the same time in 1869 and 1868 are shown in the following table:

Exports to	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON	
	Domestics, pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods, packages.	Domestics, pkgs.
Liverpool	.....	\$.....	40	\$26,317
Hayti	48	8,146	.....	.....
Cisp'atine Repub	25	1,323	.....	.....
Chili	91	3,275	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	100
Havana	.....	.....	.....	8
Total for week	164	\$12,744	40	\$26,317
Since Jan. 1, 1870	1,975	245,924	453	131,389
Same time 1869	2,246	247,090	343	138,492
" " 1868	2,210	169,944	728	236,345
" " 1867	639	76,667	484	311,560
" " 1866	8	5,834	.....	299,816
" " 1860	11,830	.....	.....	11,321

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 not been very active. Standard leading makes have moved with fair activity, but the trade, on the whole, has been rather quiet. The production is still limited, and stocks are thus kept a little under. The movements from first hands have been in the aggregate somewhat behind the transactions for the previous seven days. Good cloths for bleaching have been in fair enquiry, and these form the bulk of the goods moved for the week. The market closes very quiet, and prices are less firm. Agawam F 36 13 1/2, Amoskeag A 36 16 1/2, Arctic B 36 14 1/2, Atlantic A 36 17, H 36 16 1/2, do P 36 13, do L 36 14, do V 33 13 1/2, do N 30 12 1/2, Appleton A 36 16 1/2, Augusta 36 15, do 30 13, Broadway 36 13, Bedford R 30 9 1/2, Boott H 27 11, do O 34 12, do S 40 14 1/2, do W 45 19, Commonwealth O 27 8, Graton A 27 9, Graniteville AA 36 16, do EE 36 15, Great Falls M 36 13, do S 33 11 1/2, Indian Head 36 16 1/2, do 30 13 1/2, Indian Orchard A 40 15, do C 36 13 1/2, do BB 36 12, do W 34 11 1/2, do NN 36 15, Laconia O 39 —, do B 37 14, do E 36 12 1/2, Lawrence A 36 13, do C 36 —, do F 36 13, do G 34 12, do H 27 11, do LL 36 12 1/2, Lyman C 36 14 1/2, do E 36 16, Massachusetts BB 36 13 1/2, do J 30 12, Medford 36 15, Nashua fire 33 14 1/2, do 36 16, do E 40 18, Newmarket A 13, Pacific extra 36 16 1/2, do H 36 16, do L 36 14, Pepperell 7-4 35, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 45, do 11-4 55, Pepperell E fine 39 15, do R 36 14, do O 33 13, do N 30 12, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10, do K 36 13 1/2, do Canoe 40 16 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 16, do E 39 17 1/2, Sigourney 36 10 1/2, Stark A 36 16, Swift River 36 12, Tiger 27 8 1/2.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings have ruled more quiet the past week than during the previous one. In first hands the movements on some leading makes have been quite large, and, in some instances, the goods are sold ahead of production. The opinion is expressed that unless cotton experiences a material decline, standards and leading makes of these goods will hardly rule below present askings, as it is stated that current prices are so close to cost of production, that a decline of full two cents on the raw material would only leave a fair profit to the manufacturers. Several drives have been offered, viz., Clinton C at 11 1/2c, Rosebud 15 1/2, and Rockville 6 1/2. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 18, do A 36 16 1/2, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 1/2, Auburn 36 —, Attawaugan XX 36 12 1/2, do X 36 10 1/2, Atlantic Cambric 36 24, Ballou & Son 36 15, do 31 12, Bartletts 36 14 1/2, do 33 14, do 31 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 17, do B 33 14, Blackstone 36 15 1/2, do D 37 13 1/2, Boott B 36 15, do C 33 13 1/2, do E 36 12 1/2, do H 28 11 1/2, do O 30 12 1/2, do R 23 10, do W 45 19, Clarks 36 20, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 16 1/2, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8, Gold Medal 36 14 1/2, Green Mfg Co 36 12, do 31 10, Great Falls Q 36 16 1/2, do J 33 —, do S 31 12 1/2, do A 32 14 1/2, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, do 33 14 1/2, Hope 36 15, James 36 15, do 33 13 1/2, do 31 —, Lawrence B 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17 1/2, Newmarket C 36 14, New York Mills 36 22 1/2, Pepperell 6-4 32 1/2, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Rosebuds 36 16, Red Bank 36 12, do 33 10 1/2, Slater J. & W. 36 —, Tuscarora 36 18, Utica 5-4 32 1/2, do 6-4 37 1/2, do 9-4 62 1/2, do 10-4 67 1/2, Waltham X 33 13 1/2, do 42 18, do 6-4 30, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Wamsutta 45 28, do 40 1/2 25, do 36 20, Washington 33 9 1/2.

Print Cloths have ruled very dull during the past week. The decline in the raw material has affected the market seriously; speculative transactions are few and far between and buyers for printing have materially curtailed their transactions; in view of such a light request, holders have been forced to succumb and a decline of 1/2 to 1 cent has taken place without stimulating the demand up to the present. The Fall River market is reported to-day as dull and nominal at 7 1/2.

Prints in the regular trade are dull; the interest of the week has centered on the competing drives offered by Messrs. Stewart & Co. and Claffin & Co., which have caused quite a furor among buyers. These firms have offered jobs in Sprague's at 10 1/2c, Arnold's at 8 1/2c, Lowell's at 8 1/2 and 8 1/2c, London blacks and half mourning at 9 1/2c, Clinton's (seconds of Garner's) at 9c, Hamilton's at 10 1/2c, and Drchester's (seconds of Lodi's) at 8 1/2c. Merrimac D and E 10 1/2c, Garner's 1 1/2c, Wamsuttas 7 1/2c, Nassau Purples 9 1/2c, Berkshires 9 1/2c, and Granite Prints 7 1/2c. These in the majority of cases have been closed out at the figures stated, and the consequence has been a very light demand in the regular routine on other brands. Agents have placed considerable quantities of their goods, but towards the close jobbers will touch no thing unless it is in very desirable styles. There is little doubt but that these transactions are injurious to the trade at large. American 12-12 1/2, Dunnell's 12-12 1/2, Hamilton 12 1/2, Home —, Hope 8 1/2, Lancaster 12, London mourning 10 1/2-11, Mallory 11 1/2, Manchester 12, Merrimac D 12 1/2, do pink and purple 14, do W 13 1/2, Oriental 12, Pacific 12 1/2, Richmond's 12 1/2, Simpson Mour'n'g 11 1/2, Sprague's purple and pink 12 1/2, do blue 12 1/2, do shirtings 12 1/2, Wamsutta 8 1/2.

Drills are more quiet, from causes noted before. We hear of no important transactions for export. Amoskeag 16 1/2, Graniteville D 16, Hamilton 17, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 16 1/2, do. H 14 1/2.

Ginghams, in all leading makes, are pretty well closed out in first hands and in some particular grades contracts for future delivery have been made. The demand is good at steady rates. Allamance plaid, 18 1/2; Amoskeag, 17; Caledonia, 14 1/2; Clyde, 11; Earlston, 22 1/2 @ 25; Glasgow, 16; Gloucester, 14 1/2; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 16; Hartford, 13 1/2; Lancaster, 17; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14; Roanoke, 12 1/2; Union, 13 1/2.

Muslin Delaines have been rather quiet except in some few leading makes which have been in desirable style, etc. The trade is rather backward and some impatience is manifested at the slack inquiry. Hamilton, 20; Tycoon Repts, 27 1/2; Lowell, 20; Manchester, 20; do all wool, 37 1/2; Pacific, 20; do Armures, 20; do plain, 20; do Robe de C, 22 1/2; do plain Oriental, 18; do Anilines, 22 1/2; do Serges, 21; do Alpacos, 22 1/2; do do 6-4, 22 1/2; Percalés 4 4, 27 1/2; Pekin Lustres, 18.

Domestic Lawns and other Cotton Dress Fabrics have enjoyed quite a successful trade in first hands, while jobbers complain of the light

demand in their traffic. The exhibition the jobbing stands display considerable taste and should be sufficient to tempt buyers to operate.

Cotton Flannels are dull and quiet, few goods are moving and at merely nominal rates. Brown—Arlington —, Amoskeag AA 32, do A 24, do B 23, Ellerton N 27, do O 24, do P 21 1/2. Great Falls F 23, Laconia —. Bleached—Amoskeag A 25, do B —, Ellerton W H 12, do N 30, Great Falls F 25, Naumkeag F 19.

Other Cotton Goods are without feature of interest, and are not very active. Prices are hardly as firm as at the date of our last report.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 27 1/2, do 50 26, do 12 26 1/2, do 10-24, do 6 19, do 11 22 1/2, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 14 1/2, Jos Greers, 55 16 1/2, do 65 18 1/2, Kennebeck 25, Lanark, No. 2, 12 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29, do 85 18, Miners 10 24, do 50 25, do 8 19, Park No. 60 19, do 70 22, do 80 24, do 90 27 1/2, do 100 30, Pequa No. 1,200 13 1/2, do 1,600 20, do 2,000 25, do 2,800 27 1/2, Star Mills 12 16, do 18 18, do 20 20, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27 1/2, do 18 22 1/2, Watts No 80 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 10 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag A C A 35, do A 27, do B 22, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga extra 32 25, do do 36 30, Cordis AAA 30, do BB 17, Hamilton 25, Lewiston A 36 35, do A 32 30, do A 30 26 1/2, do B 30 24 1/2, Meca. & W'km's 29, Pearl River 30, Pemberton AA 25, do E 17 1/2, Swift River 15, Thorndike A 16, Whittendon A 22 1/2, Willow Brook No. 1 28, York 30 26, do 32 32 1/2.

STRIPES.—Albany 10 1/2, Algoden 16 1/2, American 14-15, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12 1/2, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 14 1/2-15, Sheridan A 13 1/2, do G 14, Uncasville A 16, do B 15 1/2, Whittenton AA 22 1/2, do BB 17, do C 15, York 25.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 30, Bedford 15 1/2, Beaver Cr. CC —, Columbian heavy 28, Haymaker Bro. 17, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 26, do BB 25, do CC 21, York 30.

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

CAMBRICS.—Amoskeag 9, Portland 7 1/2, Pequot 10, Victory H 8 1/2, do A 9 1/2, Washington 9 1/2.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$40 00, Androscoggin \$40 00, Arkwright A \$40 00 Great Falls A \$42 00, Lewiston \$41 00, Stark A \$45 00, do C 3 bush \$60 00, Union \$27 50.

COTTON YARNS AND BATTS.—Best Georgia Cotton Yarns No. 6 to 12 32, best South Carolina small skeins 33.

Woolen Goods have not experienced as satisfactory a trade as during the previous week, although a fair amount of goods have been moved, the trade is rather backward and inducements in the shape of concession are found necessary to tempt buyers to operate. The firmer tone in the wool market tends to improve rates somewhat.

Cloths have not moved so freely. The clothing trade appears to have pretty well supplied immediate wants, and the jobbing line absorb the goods only in moderate quantities to keep up assortments. Quotations are fairly maintained.

Cassimeres in fancy seasonable designs and colors are in fair request, while medium and lower grades are quiet, with prices susceptible of a reduction.

Imported Dress Goods have improved somewhat over the previous week's business, although still considerably below expectations. The amount of goods, in the aggregate, placed by first hands, is considerably above any previous week since the opening of the year. Buyers appear loth to operate in the declining condition of the gold market, and the consequence has been a light trade in fancy goods, while staple fabrics have ruled fairly active. It is presumed that purchasers await a more favorable condition of the gold market, hoping to make up their selections at lower figures than are now current.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 24, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,118	\$416,719	846	\$359,075	1,499	\$689,395
do cotton...	1,116	274,197	1,379	374,918	2,079	601,511
do silk.....	365	279,129	500	325,963	857	710,465
do flax.....	589	159,095	529	243,036	1,001	270,499
Miscellaneous dry goods.	855	123,639	1,633	166,791	1,177	333,423
Total.....	4,063	\$1,252,779	5,277	\$1,474,842	6,613	\$2,605,283

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	752	\$294,733	535	\$155,348	754	\$273,300
do cotton...	537	166,271	394	106,545	781	194,175
do silk.....	1 1	109,067	71	73,987	131	153,161
do flax.....	920	186,919	514	136,432	703	176,014
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1,310	36,175	2,124	43,819	1,005	35,284
Total.....	3,680	\$793,180	3,663	\$546,191	3,374	\$836,934
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	4,063	1,252,779	5,277	1,474,842	6,613	2,605,283
Totalth'wn upon m'rk't.	7,743	\$2,045,959	8,945	\$2,021,033	9,987	\$3,442,217

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	1,571	\$360,634	465	\$144,298	933	\$333,679
do cotton...	511	135,260	213	59,419	953	237,097
do silk.....	89	93,544	46	58,592	119	122,594
do flax.....	346	85,856	387	99,853	693	146,983
Miscellaneous dry goods.	7,531	104,254	200	23,417	249	31,738
Total.....	9,534	\$784,548	1,316	\$385,584	2,948	\$875,106
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	4,063	1,252,779	5,277	1,474,842	6,613	2,605,283
Total entered at the port.	13,597	\$2,037,324	6,593	\$1,860,426	9,561	\$3,380,392

Financial.

John C. Graham & Co.,
SELMA, ALABAMA,
BUYERS OF COTTON
For a Commission.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
THE CITY BANK
of Selma.

Capital - - - - \$100,000
JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.
WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.
JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.
N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National Bank.

THOS. K. FERGUSON,
BANKER,
SELMA, ALABAMA,
Special attention to Collections.
Refers to Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, N.Y.

Banking House of

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

32 WALL STREET.

Interest allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

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

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

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

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

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

Railroad, State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

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

Dividends and Coupons collected.

Cheapest and Best.

BUTLER'S PATENT COTTON TIE
FOR BALING COTTON.

This Tie is made of the best Belgian Iron, and re- ceives highest premium at the Louisiana State for strength and simplicity.
For sale very cheap.

QUIN & ARNOLD, Agents,
43 BROAD STREET.

Dry Goods.

JENKINS, VAILL & PEABODY,

46 LEONARD STREET,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Sole Agents for the sale of
COTTONS AND WOOLENS,
Of Several Mills.

AMERICAN SILKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

CHENEY BROTHERS.

Machine Twist,
Sewing Silk,
Trawls and Organzines,
FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE CASSI-
MERES.
Foulards and Florentines,
Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Silk Warp Poplins,
Silk Dress Goods,
Belt Ribbons.

SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

AGENTS:

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

CHENEY & MILLIKEN,
4 Otis Street, Boston.

LEONARD BAKER & CO.,
210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

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

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

OTIS CO.,

LOWELL HOSIERY COMPANY,

Cotton

Hosiery,

For Spring, 1870.

I. S. & E. Wright & Co.,

SELLING AGENTS.

Dry Goods.

JOHN S. & EBEN WRIGHT & Co.,

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

AGENTS FOR THE
Otis Company, Belknap Mills,
Columbian Mfg Company, Grafton Mills,
Warren Cotton Mills, Sumner Falls Mills,
Boston Buck Company, Gilmanton Hosiery Mills,
Cordis Mills, Pepper Hosiery Mills,
Thorndike Company, Otis Hosiery Mills,
And Arlington Mills.

Fancy Dress Goods, 3-4 and 6-4 Roubaix Cloth, Imper-
ial Chines, Alpacas, Repe Coburgs, &c., &c.
Belknap & Grafton
Shirtings, Flannels, Rob Roys, Cassimeres, Repellants
Cottonades, Domestics, Boys' Checks, Sulloways,
Shaker Flannels.

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

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

Columbian XXX, Otis BB, Warren A.B.D.X.
Ticks.
Cordis ACE, AAA, BB, Duck AA.B., Thorndike A.C
Swift River, Palmer, New England.

Stripes.
Cordis Awning, Thorndike, B.C., Otis CC, Mount Ver-
non, Columbus, Eagle,
Warren FF Fine Sheetings.
BLEA. AND BROWN.

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

Brinckerhoff, Turner & Polhemus,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONSAILDUCK

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

Also, Agents
United States Bunting Company.
A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock
13 & 15 Lispenard Street.

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.

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.

Steamship Companies.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports
AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 5th and 21st of Each Month.

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

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

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

F. R. BABY, Agent

Financial.

MIDLAND BONDS.

Seven Per Cent Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON THE

**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF A
RAILROAD IN NEW YORK
STATE,**

**THE NEW YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD.**

extends from New York City, in a line nearly straight, to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 40 miles. The line is completed 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. A large force is now working on the balance of the line, which is progressing rapidly and will be completed as soon as practicable.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New York market which so clearly combines the element of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New York, across the Northern part of New Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New York to Buffalo will be shortened 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about \$40,000 per mile, and \$20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of Bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to \$20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER \$6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of Railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic Coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only \$500,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent in gold, free of U. S. Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about 8 1/2 PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of \$1,000; bear Seven Per Cent Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New York, on the first of May and first of November.

Price: Par and accrued interest.

Famphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, 25 Nassau street

Insurance.

**OFFICE OF THE
Pacific Mutual Insurance**

COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,
New York, January 13, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1869.....\$104,463 46
Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1869, inclusive.....611,290 80

Total amount of Marine Premiums.....\$715,751 26
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

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

Premiums worked off as Earned, during the period as above.....\$608,890 22
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period.....324,344 50
Return Premiums.....86,697 03

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank.....\$36,015 51
United States and other Stocks.....583,009 90
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest.....196,700 00
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable.....\$865,725 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums.....234,561 05
Reinsurance and other Claims due the Company, estimated at.....46,000 00
.....20,142 77

Total Assets.....\$1,166,129 23

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February.

The whole of the OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1865, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February, from which date interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A Dividend in scrip of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, free of Government Tax, is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1869, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers, William Leconey,
A. C. Richards, Alex. M. Earle,
G. L. H. Gillespie, Wm. T. Blodgett
C. E. Milnor, C. H. Ludington,
Martin Bates, J. L. Smallwood,
Moses A. Hoppock, Thomas Eakin,
B. W. Bull, H. C. Southwick,
Horace B. Claffin, Wm. Hegeman,
W. M. Richards, James K. Taylor,
A. S. Barnes, Adam T. Bruce,
Egbert Starr, Albert B. Strange,
A. Wesson, A. Augustus Low,
John A. Hadden, Dean K. Fenner,
John A. Bartow, Emil Heineman,
Oliver K. King, Jehiel Read,
John R. Waller.

JOHN K. MYERS, President,
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

37TH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON

Insurance Company,

172 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1870.

Cash Capital - - - - \$400,000 00
Cash Assets, Feb. 7, '70 805,697 92
Unpaid Losses - - - - 4,300 00

A Dividend of (8) EIGHT PER CENT is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT on outstanding Scrip, payable First of April in cash.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY PER CENT on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending January 31st, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) Fifty per Cent of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President,
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Asst-Secretary.

South Georgia & Florida

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent Bonds.

Endorsed by THE STATE OF GEORGIA, and both Principal and Interest guaranteed by THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, by which the former road has been leased. It is 58 miles in length and the entire issue of the Bonds is but \$500,000.

For sale by
H. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
NO. 12 PINE STREET.

Insurance.

Queen Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,883,236
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$1,432,940

Special Fund of \$200,000
Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.
UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 117 BROADWAY, N. Y.
GEORGE ADLARD, M.anager
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

PHOENIX

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$1,600,000.

D. W. C. SKILTON, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres't.
G. H. BURDICK, Ass't Sec'y. A. W. JILLSON, Vice-P't

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

EZRA WHITE & SONS, Agents.
No. 50 William Street.

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.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND Mercantile Insurance Co

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

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

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

EZRA WHITE, Manager,
SAM. P. BLAGDEN, Ass't Manager
WM. CONNER, Jr., } Associate Managers.
CHAS. E. WHITE, }

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

M. WEITH, GEO. ARENTS
J. M. Weith & Arents,

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

No. NEW STREET.
Loans Negotiated.

Lounsbury & Fanshawe,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
No 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities,
Gold and Foreign Exchange
WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

Financial.

MARTIN & RUNYON,

Successors to
W. B. Mott & Co.,
STOCK 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. F. R. MARTIN, ENOS RUNYON.
W. B. MOTT, Special.

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 in and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

63 Wall Street, New York.
Gulon & Co., Alex. S. Petrie & Co.,
Liverpool. London.
Advances made on consignments to our Correspondents, and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, Stocks and Bonds, executed by Cable or Mail.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of Europe, &c.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS,
New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,
BRJAD ST. AND 85 BRUHL.
DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT
the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
available in all parts of Europe.

Farmer, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received. Collections made in the United States, British Provinces and Europe.
Bills of Exchange drawn on London, Paris, &c.
E. J. FARMER & Co., C. J. HATCH & Co.,
Cleveland, O. Milwaukee, Wis.

Marquand, Hill & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
37 WALL STREET,
New York.
JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL
Stocks, Bonds and Gold, bought and Sold on commission. Business Paper Negotiated.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Governments, Gold, and all classes of Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Orders promptly and carefully executed.

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

52 Wall Street, New York.
AND
28 TATE STREET, BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON.
And Sterling Credits,
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Sell Massachusetts and New York State
ks.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold
bought and sold strictly on Commission.]

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

EVERETT & Co.,

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

Southern Bankers.

NATIONAL
Freedman's Savings Bank

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,
Centra Office at Washington, D. C.,
BRANCHES AT
Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Berne, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Beaufort, Augusta, (Ga.), Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Mobile, Huntsville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Louisville, St. Louis, Martinsburg, New York and Washington.
Collections promptly made.
These Banks are for the Colored people.
The Deposits are now \$1,250,000.
D. L. EATON, Actuary. J. W. ALVORD, Pres t.
JAY COOKE & CO., New York Correspondent.

A. C. KAUFMAN,

STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un-current Bank Notes, State, City and Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Coupons bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices current issued weekly and exchanged regularly with Banking Houses.
Refers by permission to Chas. T. Lowndes, Esq., President Bank of Charleston and Agent Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND
Commission Merchant,
Savannah, Ga.

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

LANCASTER & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
BROWN, LANCASTER & CO.,
No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 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.

HENRY SANCTON,

STOCK & GOLD BROKER,
NO. 4 NEW STREET, NE YORK.
ROOM 12,

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS
FOR SALE.

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

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

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

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. DICK ON
EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

Sam'l A. Gaylord & Co.,

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

W. M. F. HEWSON,

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

National Exchange Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15th, 1870.

To the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D.C
Sir—It is hereby certified, in pursuance of Section 42 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK of Philadelphia, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Philadelphia aforesaid, on the eighth day of January, 1870, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed for the purpose of consolidating, uniting and merging with the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia on January 15th, 1870.

Seal of the Bank.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Association, at Philadelphia aforesaid, the day and year above written.

5 cent.
In rev.
stamp
cancel

BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
President

NOTICE.

The National Exchange Bank of Philadelphia located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment at the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., President.
Dated, January 15, 1870.

G. BUCKINGHAM, JR. | J. M. BROWN,
Late with Jay Cooke & Co | Late of A. H. Brown & Co.

BUCKINGHAM & BROWN,

BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 6 Wall St., New York.
Orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold, executed on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Beeswax, Bones, Breadstuffs, Bricks, Butter and Cheese, Candles, Cement, Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, Copper, Corks, Cotton, Drugs and Dyes, Flax, Fruits, Groceries, Gunny Bags, Gunny Cloth, Gunpowder, Hides, Hemp, Hides, Iron, Lead, Lard, Linseed, Lumber, Malt, Molasses, Nails, Naval Stores, Oils, Paints, Petroleum, Refined in bond, Salt, Salt Petre, Seed, Spices, and Spirits.

Table listing various commodities such as Oil anis, Oil cassia, Oil bergamot, Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, Oil vitriol, Opium, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, Sago, Salacratas, Sal ammoniac, Sal soda, Sarsaparilla, Seneca root, Senna, Shell lac, Soda ash, Sugar lead, Sulph. quinine, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, Tapioca, Verdigris, Vitriol, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HIDES, HEMP, Hides, Iron, Lead, Lard, Linseed, Lumber, Malt, Molasses, Nails, Naval Stores, Oils, Paints, Petroleum, Refined in bond, Salt, Salt Petre, Seed, Spices, and Spirits.

Table listing various commodities such as HORNS, IRON, LEAD, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, Refined in bond, Salt, Salt Petre, Seed, Spices, and Spirits.

Table listing various commodities such as Refined in bond, Salt, Salt Petre, Seed, Spices, and Spirits.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

ORAUWOY VIBBARD,
EMERSON FOOTE,

ALEX. P. FISKE
EDWARD FOOTE

Vibbard, Foote & Co.,

40 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Steel Rails,

Iron Rails,

Old Rails,

AND

RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.

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

SCOTCH PIG IRON,

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

IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.

In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,

No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.

Miscellaneous.



FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from

PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain Cutting.....Mar. 2, at 3 P.M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.....Mar. 9, at 10 A.M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams.....Mar. 16, at 3 P.M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Girard.....Mar. 23, at 11 A.M.
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