

# 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, APRIL 30, 1870.

NO. 253.

## Bankers and Brokers.

### THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK

Of New York.  
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.  
F. F. THOMPSON, President, formerly Thompson Brothers, Bankers.  
F. G. ADAMS, Vice-President, formerly Banker in Chicago, Ill.  
J. H. L. MORFORD, Cashier.  
Receives Deposits and pays 4 per cent interest.  
Makes Collections at lowest rates.  
Issues Deposit-Receipts bearing interest, and Certificates of Deposit usable as money in any part of the United States.  
Loans Money on first-class collaterals.  
Also, buys and sells Government and State Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, and all kinds of Foreign Money; redeems at a discount Mutilated Currency of all kinds; is the Depot for the sale of Revenue Stamps, direct from the Government, at following rates of discount:  
\$20 to \$100..... 4 per cent  
10 to 1,000..... 4½ per cent  
1,000 and upwards..... 4¾ per cent

### 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. E. 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.  
Collects both in and and foreign promptly made.  
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

### 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.

### DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,  
CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,  
ISSUE  
CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,  
For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,  
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,  
For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope West Indies South America, and the United States

## Foreign Bills.

### Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,  
19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.  
ISSUE  
Credits for Travelers in Europe,  
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit.

### J. & W. Seligman & Co.,

BANKERS,  
NO. 59 EXCHANGE PLACE, COR. BROAD ST., N. Y.  
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers,  
Payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.  
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

### Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
AGENCY, 17 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
COMMERCIAL CREDITS  
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.  
JOHN PATON, } Agents  
ARCH'D MCKINLAY, }

### BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

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

### BANKING HOUSE OF

### JAY COOKE & Co.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.  
No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK  
We Buy, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all issues of  
GOVERNMENT BONDS,  
and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for purchase and sale of  
Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive Deposits, subject to Check, allowing interest, and transact a general Banking Business.  
JAY COOKE & CO.

### FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,  
14 WALL STREET.

## Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES T. BATES. J. MUNRO BROWN.  
BATES & BROWN,  
BANKERS & BROKERS,  
11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

### Evans, Wharton & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
5 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.  
Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold on Commission.

### PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS, 86 DEVONSHIRE STREET,  
BOSTON,  
Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.

### Farmer, Hatch & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,  
78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.  
Government and State Securities, Gold, Railroad Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on Commission.  
ADVANCES made upon approved securities.  
DEPOSITS received subject to Check at sight and interest allowed upon the same.  
Daily printed Lists of stock and Bonds furnished on application

### 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.

### TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
No. 32 Broad Street, New York.  
Buy and Sell at Market Rates  
ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES,  
Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.  
Make collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of  
Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

### 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  
Barlag, Brothers & Co., Fould & Co.,  
LONDON, PARIS  
In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France.

**Foreign Bills.**

**August Belmont & Co.,**  
BANKERS,  
50 Wall Street,  
ISSUE LETTERS of CREDIT for TRAVELERS,  
available in all parts of the world, through the  
**MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD**  
and their correspondents.  
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

**Brown Brothers & Co.,**  
NO. 59 WALL STREET,  
ISSUE  
**Commercial and Travelers Credits**  
Available in all parts of the world

**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.**

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

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

**Tucker, Andrews & Co.**  
52 Wall Street,  
**JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,**  
3 Rue Scribe, Paris,  
**BANKERS.**  
Issue Letters of Credit.  
Draw Bills on Paris.  
Buy and Sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate Loans on same.

**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.

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

**Tapscott, Bros. & Co.**  
86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.  
Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.  
Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Advances made on consignments. Orders for Government Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

**William Heath & Co.,**  
BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
13 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.  
Gold Stock and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Orders executed in Boston and London.

**Boston Bankers.**

**Page, Richardson & Co.,**  
BANKERS,  
70 State Street, Boston.  
Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers Credits issued on  
**The City Bank,**  
AND  
**Robert Benson & Co.,** } LONDON.  
**Munroe & Co.**  
AND  
**Marcuard, Andre & Co.,** } PARIS.  
Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

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

**Southern Bankers.**

**NATIONAL**  
**Freedman's Savings Bank**  
CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,  
Central Office at Washington, D. C.,  
BRANCHES AT  
Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Berne, 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.

**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 Tees 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,**  
28 CARONDELET STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
General Partner.....J. L. LEVY  
Partner in Commendum.....E. J. HART  
Collections made on all points.

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

**Southern Bankers.**

**GEO. L. HOLMES.** **ALEX. MACBETH.**  
**HOLMES & MACBETH,**  
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Key box 4.

**W. H. 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

**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. LOCKWOOD & Co., New York.

**SECOND NATIONAL BANK,**  
TITUSVILLE, PENN.,  
Capital - - - - - \$200,000  
Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation and Deposits 500,000.  
**C. HYDE, Cashier.** **CHAS. HYDE Pres't.**

**Charles H. Welling,**  
(Formerly, Welling, Coffin & Co., Philadelphia.)  
**Broker in Mercantile Paper,**  
39 WALL STREET,  
NEW YORK.  
Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Sterling, and Loans negotiated STRICTLY on Commission.  
**Reference - Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.**

**W. B. LEONARD.** **W. C. SHELDON.** **W. H. 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.

**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. B. Stephenson,  |
| Caleb Barstow,      | William H. Webb,     |
| A. P. Pillot,       | Sheppard Gandy,      |
| William E. Dodge,   | Francis Skiddy,      |
| David Lane,         | Charles P. Burdett,  |
| James Byrce,        | Robt. C. Fergusson,  |
| Daniel S. Miller,   | William E. Bunker,   |
| Wm. Sturgis,        | Samuel L. Mitchill,  |
| Henry K. Bogert,    | James G. DeForest,   |
| Charles Perkins,    | 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  
**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, \$715,754 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, \$608,830 22  
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period, 324,344 50  
Return Premiums, 36,697 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, 231,561 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,     | Wm. T. Blodgett,      |
| G. D. H. Gillespie, | H. C. Southwick,      |
| C. E. Milnor,       | Wm. Hegeman,          |
| Martin Bates,       | James R. Taylor,      |
| Moses A. Hoppock,   | Adam T. Bruce,        |
| B. W. Bull,         | Albert B. Strange,    |
| Horace B. Claffin,  | A. Augustus Low,      |
| W. M. Richards,     | Oean K. Fenner,       |
| A. S. Barnes,       | Emil Heineman,        |
| Egbert Starr,       | Jehial Read,          |
| A. Wesson,          | William A. Hall,      |
| John A. Bartow,     | Francis Moran,        |
| Oliver K. King,     | Theo. W. Morris,      |
| Alex. M. Earle,     | Robert Slimmon,       |
| John R. Waller,     | Stephen C. Southmayd, |
- JOHN K. MYERS, President.  
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President  
THOMAS HALE, 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.

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

**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, 1868, \$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, \$119,348 66

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December 1869, were as follows:  
United States, State, Bank and other Stocks, \$104,836 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 15  
\$1,427,380 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 Walt,        | Geo. W. Hennings,  |
| James D. Fish,       | Henry Eyre,        |
| Ellwood Walter,      | Joseph Slagg,      |
| D. Colden Murray,    | Edward Merritt,    |
| Townsend Scudder,    | Daniel I. Willets, |
| Samuel L. Ham,       | L. Edgerton,       |
| Bryce Gray,          | Henry B. Kunhardt, |
| N. L. McCready,      | John S. Williams,  |
| William Nelson, Jr., | Charles Dimon,     |
| Harold Dollner,      | 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 33  
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

**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 registered, 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 Company 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 lucrative investments.

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**THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD**

which now offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds, branches off from the Milwaukee and St. Paul road at Tomah, Wis., and forms with its connections, an air line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee, saving nearly 100 miles on the great Northwestern route to Chicago.

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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, APRIL 30, 1870.

NO. 253.

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## The Chronicle.

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

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### THE REVIVAL OF CONFIDENCE,

The remarks we offered last week as to the monetary outlook have received earlier confirmation than was, in some quarters, anticipated. A very cursory observation of the events of the past three days seems to show that if the money market is in a condition unfavorable to ordinary commercial borrowers it places, on that very account, a large sum of floating capital within reach of temporary borrowers, who can hire it on call, and use it in operations at the Stock Exchange or in the Gold Room. Such monetary conditions are eminently favorable to those clique movements which have long been the scandal of the Stock Exchange, and have during the past three years been developed to an unprecedented perfection. Carlyle in his history of the French Revolution vividly describes the organizing faculty which was so wonderfully exhibited even amidst the disorganization and chaos of revolutionary Paris. This French aptitude of extemporaneous organization is equally characteristic of the American people among whom it is much more active than in our more slow and saturnine British cousins. Something of this difference may be due to our free institutions, and something to our more mercurial temperament, and a more exciting climate. But, however it may be the habit of organizing ourselves into cliques and factions, the aptitude to act

together in efficient organized masses which pervades our political and social character has imparted a peculiar bias to our mercantile and financial operations, and in Wall street especially has given rise to a series of the most stupendous clique operations which have ever been recorded in the financial annals of this century. Since the great speculative catastrophe of September last this disposition to act together in cliques has lain dormant and paralysed. But it is once more in motion, and if circumstances of a favoring character should arise we may soon have very positive indications of activity.

For the present, however, there are not a few threatening or doubtful points in the financial horizon. First, there is the Funding bill, which will shortly be reported in some shape in the House of Representatives. This bill has been so long a bugbear before the popular mind that so long as it remains undisposed of in Congress there will be a hesitancy and incertitude in the public which must operate hostilely to any speculative movement for a rapid advance at the Stock Exchange.

Secondly, as to the rumored gold clique, there is the same uncertainty. The advance of this week has brought out and thrown on the market a prodigious amount of the precious metals from private hoards and from the banks, while the heavy payments on account of interest from the Treasury are daily swelling this current of new gold which is offering in Wall itself into the current of new gold which is pouring increasing, and, so far as this condition can have influence, it is an adverse force to the speculation for an advance. There is also to be taken into the account the movements of the foreign exchanges, which, if peace is to be the policy of the great powers of the old world, will not probably soon undergo a change favorable to a higher gold premium. These and other considerations too obvious to be mentioned here have checked for some time, and perhaps may continue to check, the incipient movements of the bull cliques, and have surrounded those movements with danger.

But on the other side there is a talk of new issues of paper currency, and the House Committee on Banking and Currency have really under consideration a bill for that purpose. If any such new issues of currency be emitted, Congress by authorizing them would unsettle all the established foundations of our currency values, and a derangement of prices would follow which would call into play many of those speculative troubles and clique manoeuvres which have done so much mischief heretofore. In the absence of any such inflation of our irredeemable paper money, the efforts of the gold speculators to advance the premium will meet with great and perhaps insuperable obstacles. For, although our currency has not been diminished, the field for the use of that currency

has been enlarged, and some of our shrewdest observers are of opinion that we are rapidly growing up to specie payments, or in other words, that the field of employment for our paper currency is so rapidly expanding and enlarging that it will soon equal the supply, and greenbacks will in consequence approach nearer and nearer to par.

It is on this account that the probable action of Congress in regard to the funding and currency bills is watched with so much of eager interest, and the most extravagant and contradictory telegrams are daily sent from Washington on the subject. It is to be hoped that a more conservative policy will govern the action of the national Legislature. Congress, by letting the currency alone, will avoid giving any inordinate force and encouragement to mischievous speculation, and by prompt, judicious disposal of the funding bill they will aid the recuperative movements of commerce and industrial activity, on which depend the efficiency of the national revenue, the continued prosperity of the people, and the renewed growth of the country in material wealth and productive power.

#### RELIEVE THE PEOPLE.

The debates this week in Congress show that members are unwilling to postpone until another year a revision of our tax laws. They have heard the expression of public opinion, which has been almost unanimous, in all sections of the country, in favor of relieving industry and trade from a part of the very heavy burdens now upon them; and they understand both that this demand is reasonable in itself, and that no government can retain public confidence which goes on collecting from a nation, already distressed and hampered by taxation, a hundred millions of dollars per annum more than it really needs. We take it for granted that a sincere effort will be made before Congress adjourns to grant substantial relief to some of the interests now most heavily burdened. But while this demand is general, it has hitherto been vague. Different journals, different classes of men, and even different members of Congress, seem to have quite inconsistent views of what the relief ought to be. It is worth while to consider with care the true principles which ought to control the application of our surplus revenue to the reduction of taxes, in order that the demand for legislation may be explicit and intelligent. There is no fear that Congress will refuse to heed any reasonable suggestions of this kind on which public opinion can once agree.

In Great Britain, when the estimates of the revenues and expenditures for the coming year promise a surplus, it is customary for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make up his budget, and to present it orally to Parliament; proposing to apply the surplus to the remission of taxes. This budget is then carefully scrutinized by all the best financial minds in the House of Commons and in the country; and, unless found essentially defective, is adopted with such amendments as the House may make. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and all his critics have but one rule to guide them in this work; they select for remission those taxes which, on the whole, are the heaviest burden to the nation in proportion to the amount collected. This rule is so obvious that it needs only to be stated to be approved; and in England where finance has been made a scientific study longer than in any other country, no one would venture to suggest any other rule as worthy of a moment's discussion.

For example, Mr. Lowe, having this year "a larger surplus," says the *Economist*, "than Mr. Gladstone ever disposed of," and perhaps the largest ever known, amounting in fact to nearly four and a half millions of pounds sterling, has applied one-half of it to the reduction of the tax on sugar more than one-half of the remainder to the remission of "a

penny" of the income tax; that is to say, he reduces that tax from five pence to four pence upon the pound, or from a little more than two per cent to one and two-thirds per cent; and one hundred thousand pounds more to the substitution of a tax of one per cent on the gross receipts of railways for the late tax of five per cent on first and second class passenger fares.

Now all these changes are freely discussed in Parliament and in the press. But in the whole discussion the only questions regarded as pertinent by any of the parties to it are, whether the remission proposed is a relief to the taxpayers as a whole, and whether it is a greater relief than could have been made by remitting the same amount in any other way. For example, it had been suggested that Mr. Lowe ought to reduce or abolish the malt tax rather than the duty on sugar; but the *Economist* sustains him by this striking argument:

"In reducing the sugar duties we help both sexes; we comfort the working man's wife as well as the working man. But beer is mostly an article of masculine consumption. The family would not be much helped by cheap beer even if it is helped at all. The man would perhaps extend his consumption and then his wife's comfort might be less rather than more."

That is to say, the relief proposed by Mr. Lowe reaches more people than the alternative, and is a more substantial boon to the entire mass of citizens. If the management of a nation's finances is to be made a science at all, it can only be done by adopting this principle and applying it rigidly. Every remission must be selected solely on the ground that it will afford the greatest relief to the greatest number.

Hitherto we have met no thorough and elaborate effort to apply this rule to the revision of the new tax laws, either in or out of Congress. This arises, doubtless, simply from the fact that the demand for a reduction of taxes has mainly come, of course, from those who feel their own burden oppressively, and desire relief from it. We have no officer of the Government in Congress whose business it is to consider the interest of the people as a whole, and to devise legislation for them. The bills now proposed are drawn up in committees which are sadly overworked. Each member of these committees has generally local interests to represent, in behalf of his constituents; and the committees sit by months together to hear the statements and arguments of such persons as can bring their own needs to Washington, and command the services of a lobby. If bills thus prepared seem to have been the result of a series of compromises between class interests and local demands rather than an application of the general principle above stated to the circumstances of the country, it is to be accounted for by our system of Government, and not by any want of patriotism or integrity on the part of their authors. The same is true of the debates on the floor of Congress, and in the public journals. To take a single instance of this, there has been in Congress and in the press an earnest demand for the abolition of the Income Tax. In support of this demand, not only have the very weighty objections been urged which really lie against the tax as now collected, but they have been reinforced by the intense feeling which is aroused by the personal interest of those who feel this tax heavily, and who feel scarcely any other. Because a large part of the talking and writing men of the country are influenced by these feelings, it has been hastily assumed that the nation, as a whole, is bitterly against it. Yet, in point of fact, this tax is the cheapest of collection that is levied by our Government, and in principle the fairest of all; it is paid by not more than three hundred thousand out of forty millions of people, or one in one hundred and thirty, and those precisely the class best able to bear it; if it were abandoned, the whole amount of it would have to be levied from the mass of the people in some way far less equitable and far more oppressive; and it only needs to be reduced to a moderate rate and adjusted upon the principles which we pointed out

two weeks ago, to become the most popular and just, as it is the cheapest and most productive, of all sources of internal revenue. It is therefore one of the most gratifying proofs of the careful attention Congress is disposed to give to the true principles of taxation, that the strong sense of that body evidently sustains the Committee of Ways and Means in their promise, made a few days since, to modify and improve that tax, instead of abolishing it. But, notwithstanding the imperfection and partiality of most of these discussions when considered alone, there is much to be learned by studying and comparing them together, and we think that the general conclusions to which a study of the subject in its principles will lead us, are precisely those toward which public opinion, in and out of Congress, has long been steadily advancing.

Since the most burdensome taxes ought to be selected for remission and reduction, it becomes necessary to inquire what makes any tax burdensome? It is plain that the perfect tax would be one which should be collected from each citizen in proportion to his ability, and the whole of which should reach the Treasury. The burden which can be removed is not in that which the Government actually gets, in fair proportions, from its subjects, but in the excess which the mode of collection imposes, either upon some class of tax payers, by inequality of distribution, or else upon the whole body of tax payers, by excessive cost of collection. There are some taxes, unquestionably, which violate justice in each of these ways, and which, therefore, are an excessive and inequitable burden upon citizens. Nor is this injustice always apparent. It may lie in considerations which it requires much knowledge to discover. For instance, the present duty on cigars is justified by the fact that it is imposed on a luxury which can be dispensed with, so that its payment may be called voluntary. But it is asserted by some merchants that the duty is so heavy as to amount to a premium on smuggling, and that, in fact, more than half of the cigars actually imported evade the payment of it. If this is true, it is a most unjust and expensive tax, being paid by honest men as much for the benefit of rogues as for that of the Treasury, and ought to be reduced, so that it will no longer pay for the expense and risk of either bribing revenue officers or escaping their vigilance. It is plain, too, that a reduction of the duty to a point at which smuggling is no longer profitable, will not really diminish the revenue. Yet it must be admitted that, in the present state of the Treasury, duties on this kind of goods ought to be maintained at precisely the point at which they will yield the most to the Treasury; and the consumers of them are not entitled to demand a reduction as a relief to them, but solely, if at all, in the interest of Government revenues and of public morals. For there are real burdens to be lifted from the industry and daily life of the people, before the luxuries in which indulgence is voluntary can be regarded with favor.

But that which chiefly distinguishes one tax from another as eminently burdensome, and therefore the first to be remitted, is the fact that it is multiplied by the mode in which it is paid. This is the fatal objection to all taxation of the raw materials of home industry. Thus President Grant has this week expressed his earnest desire to have the duty on hides repealed. For this duty raises the price of hides to the tanner, and locks up his capital in his stock. He must, therefore, charge higher profits to the leather dealer, and he to the harness maker or to the boot and shoe maker, and he must have a larger profit from the consumer on all that he advances. Thus an increase in price of twenty per cent in the raw hides will be perhaps doubled by the time it is finally collected from the people, besides diminishing the amount and activity of every trade through whose hands it passes.

A still more striking instance is that of iron. We have

now a duty of nine dollars per ton in gold on pig iron, or about forty-five per cent. But pig iron is the raw material, at least in part, of every industry known to civilization. It enters, in a more or less advanced form, into houses, ships, railways, engines, machinery, the tools of agriculture and of every trade, sewing machines, household utensils, and, indeed, directly or indirectly, into every product of human skill down to needles and watch springs. In many instances it is subjected to twenty different processes, each of them a distinct employment, before it is finally consumed, and in every one of these, consecutively, capital is locked up by being advanced for the tax, business is limited by it, the necessary profits are increased, and the actual burden of the duty is thus multiplied until the cost to the people ceases to bear any moderate proportion to the original exaction. Now, apart entirely from any question of protection to our furnaces, this tax is altogether too costly. It hampers the industry of the whole country; and Congress has done wisely in voting to reduce it nearly one-half in the Tariff bill now under discussion.

Again, labor has its rights also, and the raw materials of labor are the food and clothing which are indispensable to life. These ought never to be taxed at all, except in the last emergency of government, and in the present condition of the Treasury there is no excuse whatever for maintaining any duties upon them. It is not necessary to wear silk or fine linen, nor to eat foreign preserved fruits or fish. These things ought to contribute to the revenue. But the coarse clothing of the laboring man, the tools of his trade, and the absolute necessaries of his table, ought to be exempted. Hence is apparent the propriety of selecting the duties on the low grades of wool, on implements of iron, and on lumber and salt, for abolition. Without these things the laboring man cannot live and work at all, and a mere livelihood of the simplest character consistent with physical strength is no proper object from which to draw funds into the overflowing treasury of a rich nation.

Next in importance to the objects mentioned above are the interests of public intelligence and the economies of the people. Books and newspapers ought to be relieved, as soon as the Treasury can afford it, from the burdens of taxation upon paper, upon the machinery with which they are made, and upon sales. The present indirect imposts upon books are a direct discouragement to education; and the schooling of millions of children is shortened by them. Nor ought the savings of men laid up for their families in the form of life insurance to be subjected to any tax whatever. Congress has already wisely exempted savings banks from duty; but the United States still remains the only nation in Christendom which discourages economy, prudence and foresight by declining to exempt mutual life insurance companies from taxation. And after all these points are duly considered, the great interests of traffic, in all its forms, present their claims; and such relief as can be afforded to it, in reducing the license taxes on trade, and the percentage upon the gross receipts of railways and transportation companies, will benefit the entire nation.

It will be observed that the surplus revenue which Congress is actually able to apply to the reduction of taxes is amply sufficient to cover the entire scheme which we have suggested. In fact, the current collections of revenue are at a rate which exceeds the outlay of the Government for expenses and interest by full nine millions of dollars per month, or more than one hundred millions per year. If taxes which now yield one hundred millions of dollars were repealed, the increased productiveness of the remainder, occasioned by general revival of prosperity which such remissions would produce, could not fail to result in a consider-

able surplus again for the succeeding year. But, to meet all contingencies, let us suppose that Congress will deem it wise to retain taxes which now supply the current wants of the treasury, and twenty-five millions of dollars more for the payment of the principal of the debt. There will remain seventy-five millions to be applied to remissions. This sum is sufficient to cover every duty now levied upon the raw materials of industry and the absolute necessities of life, with all those collected upon books and newspapers, and their materials, and upon insurance companies of every kind, to allow ten millions of dollars for the adjustment and reduction of the income tax, and still to leave a considerable sum for relief of trade from "special taxes," and of transportation from the excise on "gross receipts."

In thus sketching the principles of a partial scheme for the immediate reduction of taxation, we have only brought together and digested in a consistent form what seem to us to be the tendencies, and in a great measure, the results of the best discussions already held in Congress and in the press. Substantially, the plan we have given in outline is understood to be held in view by the majority of the House of Representatives, who have repeatedly modified the Schenck tariff in this direction during the past ten days, and are likely, it is said, to adopt a substitute for that bill, embodying some of the main features suggested above. Something very much like it, too, is reported to be desired by the President of the United States, who, in response to the general demand of the people for relief, has engaged in earnest study of the methods by which that relief may be made most effectual. We are therefore able to express a sincere hope that some such measures will become laws before Congress adjourns, and that the general revival of the whole industry of the country which must follow will do away at once with the last remnant of discontent among the people under the inevitable burden of the national debt, and with the last shade of doubt in the public opinion of the world as to the permanent security of our national credit.

#### PROPOSED NEW CHANNELS FOR THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

The success attending the construction and operation of the Suez Canal is already leading to important results in encouraging similar enterprises in other directions. Nearly every Government of Europe has some scheme under consideration for the establishment of shorter and better routes for the commerce of the world, and many of the enterprises now proposed will, if completed, exercise an important influence in determining the direction of trade by offering facilities for the cheaper and more rapid interchange of communication between the old and new world. A few of these projects are of enough importance to merit a passing notice.

For some time past the Greek Government has had under consideration a scheme for cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, and uniting the Gulf of Egina and Lepanto. The channel thus opened would offer a more direct route for the trade of the Black Sea, Turkey, Asia Minor and the Grecian Archipelago, with the Mediterranean coast and Southern Europe, as well as for that portion of it seeking other countries through the Straits of Gibraltar, shortening the distance to these points by several hundred miles. This enterprise, it is claimed, is receiving substantial aid and encouragement from the Government, and there are not wanting indications tending to support the belief that it may soon be undertaken.

Another important enterprise is that now attracting the attention of French capitalists, looking to the establishment of a water-way from the Gulf of Lyons to the Bay of Biscay, which, it is believed, will secure a considerable portion of the twenty million tons of shipping that annually pass through Gibraltar to the Adriatic and Black Sea, as well as a part of

the trade of Northern Europe with India and China that now follows the old route by way of the Cape of Good Hope. This canal is to start from Bordeaux, utilising the various fresh water canals on the route, and terminating at Cette, on the Gulf of Lyons. Including the old and new canals, the proposed route will be two hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and in width and depth it will conform to the measurement of the Suez Canal. The peculiar topography of the country will necessitate the construction of over one hundred locks between Bordeaux and Cette, and the estimated cost of the work is about \$125,000,000. This route, lying wholly within French territory, will be longer than the Suez, or any other of the canals contemplated. The fact that it will open a new outlet to the Mediterranean gives the project an importance other than purely commercial. France has long envied England the possession of the impregnable stronghold of Gibraltar and the consequent command of the trade of the Mediterranean and its tributaries, and should the proposed route be opened through French territory, it is claimed that England would find the possession of this point of but little advantage in peace or war. It is not unlikely that this enterprise, which is favored by the Government, will soon be undertaken, as liberal subscriptions have already been made to the capital stock of the company now engaged in surveying the route.

Another of the important ship canal projects now favorably considered in Europe proposes to connect the Baltic Sea with the German Ocean. This project was first broached in 1860, but the breaking out of hostilities over the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty postponed its consideration for several years. It is now revived, and from our foreign exchanges we learn that the Boards of Trade of the maritime cities of the Baltic and the North Sea are urging the scheme on the favorable notice of the Prussian government. It is claimed that forty thousand vessels pass yearly from the Baltic to the North Sea, of which number one hundred and seventeen were lost in one year, owing to the natural obstructions existing to the free passing of the Straits connecting the two seas. It is also stated that marine disasters are of frequent occurrence at all seasons of the year, and the navigation of the Belt and the Sound, necessitating a passage round the Skaw or northernmost spit of Jutland, is considered so hazardous by the British underwriters that much higher insurance premiums are charged on vessels bound for the Baltic than on those clearing for Hamburg. These considerations are thought sufficient to warrant a full discussion of the subject by the proper authorities, and a survey of the most practicable route from sea to sea. From the port of Kiel, on the east, to Tonningen, at the head of the inlet of the Eider, on the west, is not more than seventy miles, and the estimated first cost of construction through the level stretch of country between these points is not over \$23,000,000. If such a channel is opened, and its navigation made easy to the commerce of the world, it will no doubt attract the greater part of the trade that now finds an outlet through the Skager Rack and Catigat, and it is thought that the flow of commerce in that direction would soon be sufficient to yield a large return on the capital invested in its construction.

Our readers are familiar with the great project of an inter-oceanic ship canal across some part of the narrow isthmus connecting the two American continents, thus flanking Cape Horn as the Suez canal has flanked the Cape of Good Hope and the proposed French canal will the Straits of Gibraltar. That the government surveying expedition now on the ground will discover a practicable route across the Isthmus of Darien may be considered extremely doubtful, but there are many indications of a determination on the part of our capitalists to engage in the construction of such a work as soon

as a suitable route has been agreed upon. If the government is really desirous of helping the project it would do well to order a survey of Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, simultaneously with the Darien survey. This must be done eventually, as our capitalists will not advance the large sums necessary for the construction of the work until such surveys have been made and the best possible route between the two oceans determined upon.

Besides those we have mentioned, there are several ship-canal projects of less importance, each of which forms a part of the grand scheme of international improvement looking to the establishment of a system of direct water-ways for the world's commerce. What engineering skill has accomplished in the opening of direct routes across continents, overcoming every natural obstacle, is now demanded of it in the opening of new and safe channels for the commerce of the seas. That trade will ultimately, if not immediately, follow the new routes thus opened cannot be questioned, although the process of diverting commerce from its established channels is usually a slow one. As new vessels are built from time to time to take the place of those now engaged in the carrying trade, they will be constructed with a view to following canals which will, in time, attract the great volume of trade flowing in these directions. An instance of this is seen in the increasing tonnage of the Suez Canal. Some days ago the telegraph reported the arrival of the cotton steamer "Danube" at Liverpool, from Bombay, by way of Suez, and we now hear of the arrival of the steamer "Stirling," from and to the same ports, in forty-three days. The time consumed in passing the canal was but fourteen hours, and the entire lapse of the voyage but little more than one-third the time necessary for doubling the Cape of Good Hope. This voyage, together with the previous passage of the "Brazilian," carrying over 11,000 bales of cotton, would appear to establish the practical utility of the Suez Canal to the British trade in all weathers, and remove all doubts as to the success of the great enterprise of which we have had such conflicting reports during the past few months; and when we consider the volume of trade annually flowing back and forth between the maritime cities of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland, on the one hand, and the ports of India, China, Japan and the Eastern Archipelago on the other, that must eventually, even if slowly, turn into this new channel from the less direct routes it now follows, we understand the changes this one route is likely to effect, and to a greater or less degree the influence upon the commerce of the world of the other canals now contemplated. In this age of industrial enterprise and of competition among nations for commercial supremacy, trade must move rapidly, and instead of following the old water-ways round continents it seeks the most direct channel that nature and art can together provide for it.

**CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.**

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending April 28, 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.
Rhode Isl. and Providence.....	The First National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York approved in place of the Fourth Nat. Bank of New York.
Pennsylvania. Union Mills.....	The First National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York approved in place of the Central National Bank of New York.
Maryland. Kokomo.....	The First National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Cincinnati approved in place of the Central National Bank of Cincinnati.
Michigan. Lansing.....	The Second Nat'l Bank.....	The Second National Bank of Detroit approved in addition to the Central National Bank of New York.
Minnesota. Hastings.....	The First National Bank.....	The Commercial National Bank of Chicago approved in place of the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago.

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— APRIL 14.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.18½ @ 11.18½	April 13.	short.	11 90 @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.42½ @ 25.47½	"	"	25.25 @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.10½ @ 13.11	"	"	13. 8½ @ —
Paris.....	"	25.87½ @ 25.42½	"	"	25.21 @ —
Paris.....	short.	25.17½ @ 25.27½	—	—	—
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.65 @ 12.70	"	3 mos	123.65
Berlin.....	"	6.27 @ 6.27½	"	"	6.23½
Frankfort....	"	1.20½ @ 1.21	"	short.	120
Cadiz.....	"	49 @ 49½	April 5.	90 days.	50.25
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 @ 52½	April 13.	"	52 @ 52½
Milan.....	3 months.	26.27½ @ 26.35	—	—	—
Genoa.....	"	" @ "	—	—	—
Naples.....	"	" @ "	—	—	—
New York....	—	—	April 14.	60 days.	108½
Jamaica.....	—	—	Feb. 24.	90 days.	1 p. c. pm.
Havana.....	—	—	Feb. 13.	60 days.	13
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	Jan. 29.	"	20
Bahia.....	—	—	March 19.	"	20½ @ —
Valparaiso...	—	—	Feb. 27.	"	4 @ 16½
Pernambuco..	—	—	March 1.	"	20½ @ —
Singapore....	60 days.	48 5½ d	March 29.	6 mos.	48. 6½ d.
Hong Kong...	"	48 5½ d	March 29.	"	48. 5½ d.
Ceylon.....	"	2 p. c. dis.	March 14.	"	par.
Bombay.....	"	1s 11½	April 12.	"	1s. 11½ d.
Madras.....	"	1s 11 3-16	March 14.	"	1s. 11½ d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 11 3-16	April 9.	"	1s. 11½ d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Jan. 30.	30 days.	½ p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 16, 1870.

We have had a week of remarkably fine weather, and although a fall of rain would undoubtedly refresh the land, vegetation makes steady progress, and the young shoots look healthy and vigorous. The wheat plant is thin, however, in some parts of the country, and the roller has been in general requisition; it may be fully expected that when warm rains shall have fallen, the progress of vegetation will be very rapid. Trade has been rather active, and as the purchase of spring goods has been increased through the fineness of the weather and the lateness of Easter, a large business has been done in spite of the holidays. Prices are generally firm, and they show a tendency to improvement.

In reference to the crops, one of the agricultural journals has the following remarks. The rains referred to fell on Sunday last, but they were very light in most parts of the country, and especially on the light soils, on which a heavy fall would be grateful:

Mild weather and grateful rains are working wonders in most parts of England. Vegetation is shooting rapidly, pastures have changed from a dead and frost-nipped condition into bright green herbage within the short space of three or four days, and young clovers are springing up with specially good and equable plants. The wheats, more backward, thin, and weak than they have been known for years, are only just coming into readiness for the hoe; the roller and presser have been universally in requisition for solidifying the dry and dusty soil about the plants, and the crop has suffered severely from drought following upon an excessive rainfall. Beans and early peas are coming up well; both oats and barley have this year a good seed bed, and we do not remember a more favorable season or a better mould for potato-setting, which is now nearly completed.

In the corn trade, business has been very quiet during the present week. This is partly owing to the holidays, which have just commenced. The fine weather, however, has also tended to restrict business. The following is the statement of imports and exports:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

	1869-70		1867-69	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	390,681	13,539	315,703	538
Barley.....	112,608	1,961	117,900	2,487
Oats.....	84,211	1,374	92,916	1,625
Peas.....	17,297	618	32,065	5,349
Beans.....	45,659	.....	27,843	380
Indian corn.....	238,534	448	158,830	153
Flour.....	74,163	1,153	75,701	732

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

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Wheat.....cwt.	26,911,890	178,067	17,830,173	136,842	
Barley.....	4,872,165	15,557	7,488,707	83,198	
Oats.....	5,989,194	75,340	3,911,713	72,748	
Peas.....	789,527	10,149	813,057	12,319	
Beans.....	1,199,174	1,225	1,888,673	4,196	
Indian corn.....	12,578,831	13,144	8,469,761	881	
Flour.....	4,060,082	13,561	2,529,615	2,990	

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

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Wheat.....42s. 8d.	47s. 0d.	73s. 2d.	60s. 9d.	44s. 5d.	
Barley.....34 11	44 6	43 6	39 9	37 0	
Oats.....20 9	26 5	27 8	24 5	24 2	

There has been a fair demand for cotton during the week, but at the close the tone was rather weaker for American descriptions. The report from Manchester is as follows, and is dated Thursday last:

In consequence of the suspension from business to-morrow, owing to its being Good Friday, this day has been held as a kind of substitute for the usual semi-weekly market day. The attendance of country spinners and manufacturers, however, was not as numerous as usual, and business was not active. Indeed, the demand has been rather limited throughout the week, nevertheless.

prices on the whole remain steady. Occasionally there is a little giving way in price, and producers have made trifling concessions. Some, who are well engaged, have declined to yield at all, and will not take less than extreme prices. Those who are desirous of selling, and whose contracts are running out, can sell tolerably easily by making a slight concession, and some business has been done to-day on this footing. The great strength of the market has been the demand for India and China, which has kept stocks of both yarn and cloth within light compass. Other departments of the market remain flat, and producers have more difficulty in selling and keeping down stocks.

Spinners have again bought sparingly this week, and have taken less than their consumption. The week's imports (six days) are in excess of the sales, and amount to 71,000 bales. Next week the consumption of cotton will not be so large, as in several districts many mills are partially stopped at Easter. At present, however, confidence in prices is general, and the feeling is prevalent that after the holidays a steady business may be looked for.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to April 14, compared with the corresponding period last season:

	Imports. 1869-70.	Exports. 1869-70.	Imports. 1868-69.	Exports. 1868-69.
American..... bales	866,410	65,607	566,102	27,936
Brazilian .....	291,757	35,775	333,843	57,283
East Indian.....	866,113	251,624	1,041,032	428,744
Egyptian.....	135,748	2,625	130,600	5,071
Miscellaneous .....	75,307	9,911	79,885	13,299
Total.....	2,235,339	469,542	2,151,469	592,433

Nothing of importance has transpired in the iron trade. Tin is very firm, and the upward movement in prices has made further progress.

During the earlier part of the week the demand for accommodation was rather strong, owing partly to the approach of the holidays, and also to a heavy settlement in the Stock Exchange. The fortnightly settlement in shares and foreign stocks, which terminated on Wednesday, seems to have been the heaviest on record. The amount of bills and checks which passed through the Clearing House on that day was as much as £32,000,000, but to what extent these figures were augmented by Stock Exchange transactions is difficult to ascertain. The money which has been obtained in advance, in consequence of the holidays, may have also contributed to increase the business at the Clearing House. There seems to be an impression that the rate of discount, in spite of the abundance which exists here and at Paris, will not go lower. The requirements of the community, in connection with financial operations, is gradually increasing, while the demands for commercial purposes are also of a more extensive character. The Spring trade is now somewhat active, and although some check has been given to it during the last two or three days by the holidays, it is likely to continue good. The weather is remarkably fine, and the prospect still exists of a very favorable year. The following are the rates-to-day and for the corresponding period of 1869:

	1869. Per cent.	1870. Per cent.	1869. Per cent.	1870. Per cent.
Bank minimum....	4 @	3 1/2 @	4 months, bank bills	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Open-market rates:			6 months' bank bills	3 3/4 @ 4
30 and 60 days' bills	3 1/2 @	2 1/2 @	4 and 6 trade bills..	4 @ 4 1/2
3 months, bills.....	3 1/2 @	2 1/2 @		

The interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses is:

Joint stock banks.....	3 @
Discount houses at call.....	3 @
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	3 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3 1/2 @ 2 1/2

On the Continent the money markets are very quiet. The supply of bullion held by the Bank of France is still very large. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

-B'k rate-		-Op. m'kt-		-B'k rate-		-Op. m'kt-	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
At Paris.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Turin.....	5	5
Vienna....	4	5	4	5	Brussels..	2 1/2	2 1/2
Berlin....	4	4	2 1/2	3 3/4	Madrid...	5	5
Frankfort. 2 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	2 3/4	Hamburg. .	-	-	1 1/2
Amst'rd'm 2 1/2	4	2 1/2	3 1/2	St. Pet'g. 7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6

Not much fresh business has been entered into in the Stock Exchange. The attention of the members was directed during the past three days of the week to the settlement of the account, and since then the holidays have been in progress. The tone of the markets, however, is good, and railway shares have been very favorably influenced by the increased traffic returns, and by the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to modify the passenger duty. United States Government securities, after being depressed by the rise in the premium on gold at New York, have become firm, on the more settled advices from New York with regard to gold. American railway shares remain quiet. The following are the highest and lowest prices of consols and of the principal American securities on each day of the week:

Mar. 2.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day
Consols.....	93 3/4-93 3/4	93 3/4-94	94-94 1/4	93 3/4-94 1/4		94-94 1/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1882	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 1/2-90 3/4	*88 1/2-88 1/2	88 1/2-88 1/2		88 1/2-88 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1884	88-90	88-90	*86-88	86-88		86-88
U. S. 5-20's, 1885	89 1/2-90 1/4	90-90 3/4	*87 1/2-87 1/2	87 1/2-88 1/4		87 1/2-88 1/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1887	88 1/2-89 1/2	89-89 1/2	89 1/2-89 1/2	89 1/2-89 1/2		89 1/2-89 1/2
U. S. 10-40's, 1904	85 1/2-85 1/2	85 1/2-85 1/2	85 1/2-86 1/4	86-86 1/4		86 1/2-86 1/2
Massachusetts scrip.						86 1/2-86 1/2
Virginia 6 per cent.	55 1/2-56 1/2	55 1/2-56 1/2	56 1/2-57 1/2	56 1/2-57 1/2		57-58
Atlantic & Gt West.						57-58
consol'd mont. b'ds	27 1/2-27 1/2	28-28	28-29	27 1/2-28		27 1/2-28 1/2
Erie Shares (\$100)	20 1/2-20 1/2	20 1/2-20 1/2	20 1/2-20 1/2	20 1/2-20 1/2		20 1/2-20 1/2
Illinois shares (\$100)	11 1/4-11 1/4	11 1/2-11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2		11 1/2-11 1/2

\* Ex coupon.

Mr. Lowe delivered his financial speech on Monday evening, and, as was fully anticipated, some remissions of taxation are about to be effected. The income tax is to be reduced from five pence to four pence in the pound. One half of the sugar duties is to be taken off, and some minor changes are contemplated. These facts have naturally had a good impression, and have tended to promote more confidence in the future prospect of the country.

The variations in the rates of foreign exchange have been few. The Paris exchange is still high, and there is no demand for gold for export. Silver is in fair demand for shipment to the Continent: but there is no inquiry for the East, commercial bills being a cheaper means of remittance. The following prices are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

GOLD		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77	9	@	-
do fine.....	do.....	77	9	@	-
do Refinable.....	do.....	77	11	@	-
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.			@	-
South American Doubloons.....	do.....	73	9	@	-
United States gold coin.....	do None here.			@	-

  

SILVER.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5	0 1/2	@	5 0 1/2
do do containing 5 grs. gold..	do last price	5	1	@	-
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	5	5 1/2	@	-
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.	4	11 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.

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average price of English wheat, the 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.....	22,744,025	23,906,947	24,948,595	24,269,860	24,177,488
Public deposits.....	4,045,459	5,398,266	4,030,116	4,306,229	7,292,714
Other deposits.....	13,971,790	18,800,517	20,157,426	18,111,641	18,041,710
Government securities	10,644,254	12,876,158	13,277,696	15,020,798	12,827,812
Other securities.....	18,976,716	18,523,872	17,798,321	17,369,894	19,269,796
Reserve.....	6,585,317	10,940,514	11,247,185	8,180,737	11,315,608
Coin and bullion.....	13,889,112	19,387,514	20,711,280	16,968,722	20,066,448
Bank rate.....	6 p. c.	3 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	87 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2	93	94 1/2
Price of wheat.....	44s. 5d.	60s. 9d.	73s. 2d.	47s. 0d.	42s. 8d.
Mid. Upland cotton...	14 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	12 1/2	12 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.

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.—The market for Consols has fallen off a trifle, quotations closing 1/8 per cent lower than a week ago. United States securities have generally ruled quiet, without material change of quotation. The details will be found in the subjoined table:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	W.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	94
“ for account.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	94
U. S. 6's (5 20's) 1862..	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Illinois Central shares.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Erie Railway shares..	19 1/2	19 1/2	19	18 1/2	19 1/2	19
Atl. & G. W. (consols).	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

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

Frankfort.....	95-1/2	95-1/2	95-1/2	95-1/2	94 1/2
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadsuffs Market.—There has nothing of interest transpired in connection with this market, prices, if anything, closing a little firmer.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl	19 9	19 9	19 9	19 9	19 9	20 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	7 10	7 10	8 0	8 0	8 1	8 2
“ Red Winter.....	8 8	8 8	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 10
“ (California white) “	9 2	9 2	9 3	9 3	9 4	9 6
Corn (W. m'x'd) p. 480 lbs n'w	30 0	30 0	29 9	29 6	29 6	29 6
Barley (Canadian), per bush	5 0	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	2 5
Peas.. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 0	36 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The better feeling noticed in our last still continues to exist, and prices on nearly all articles show an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	106 0	106 0	107 0	108 0	108 0	108 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	97 6	98 6	100 0	100 0	101 0	100 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0
Lard (American) “ “	69 0	69 6	69 6	70 0	70 0	70 0
Cheese (fine) “ “	73 6	73 6	71 0	74 0	74 0	74 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—The market generally has been quiet, common rosin and spirits turpentine showing a slight gain, while the remaining articles are quoted the same as at the close of last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	4 0	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 9
do Fine Pale.....	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 0
Spirit turpentine.....	28 9	28 9	28 9	29 3	29 3	21 3
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs.	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2
“ spirits.... per 8 lbs	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Tallow (American).... p. 112 lbs.	44 8	43 9	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0





the result of the upward tendency we have noted in late reports, prices having advanced 2½@3¼ per cent. The definite announcement that the Committee of Ways and Means have rejected *in toto* the funding bill of the Senate, and have resolved upon reporting a measure for a uniform 4 per cent long loan of \$1,200,000,000, and the growing impression that no measures are likely to be adopted by Congress calculated to seriously disturb the course of the finances—these facts have removed the doubts which, for some time, have held back intending purchasers, and there has consequently been a rush of buying, while the sellers have been few. Large orders for bonds have been received from the banks and other financial institutions, and the purchases from the interior have also been on a larger scale than for months past. Large amounts of funds which have been kept unemployed for some time, owing to lack of confidence, have been invested in these securities; and no unimportant portion of these buyers have been those who sold out a few weeks ago under apprehensions excited by the introduction of the Drake finance bill.

It is somewhat remarkable that the advance has progressed almost entirely without regard to the price of bonds in the foreign markets, the home quotations having ranged ½@¾, or even 1 per cent above those of London: With the very light supply on the market, and the daily increasing demand, dealers have regarded the domestic as ready to absorb, without depression, any amount likely to come from abroad; especially as the gold market is so sensitive that the premium would be likely to respond quietly to any important purchases of bonds in Europe on home account. The market closes strong at the quotations annexed, although the upward tendency is held in check by the uncertainty as to what amount of bonds the Treasury may buy next month, or what amount of gold it may sell.

The Treasury bought, during the week, \$1,000,000 Five-Twenties, the amount offered being only \$1,880,000.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday, April 23	Monday, April 25	Tuesday, April 26	Wednesday, April 27	Thursday, April 28	Friday, April 29
6's, 1831 coup...	114½ 114½	115 115½	115½ 115½	116 116	116 117	116½ 117
5-20's, 1862 coup	112½ 112½	113½ 113½	113½ 114	114½ 115	115½ 115½	115½ 115½
5-20's, 1864 "	111 111	111½ 112	112½ 113	113½ 113½	114½ 114½	114½ 114½
5-20's, 1865 "	111½ 111½	112½ 112½	113½ 113½	113½ 114	114½ 114½	114½ 114½
5-20's, 1865 n "	109½ 110	110½ 110½	111 111½	112 112½	113 113½	113 113
5-20's, 1867 "	110½ 110½	110½ 111½	111½ 111½	112½ 112½	113½ 113½	113½ 113½
5-20's, 1868 "	110½ 110½	111 111	111½ 111½	112½ 112½	113½ 13½	113½ 113½
10-40's, "	106½ 106½	106½ 106½	107 107	107½ 108½	108½ 108½	108½ 108½
Currency 6's	112 112½	112½ 112½	112½ 112½	112½ 112½	112½ 112½	112½ 112½

\* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Purchases by the Government on Wednesday, April 27th, were \$1,000,000; total offered, \$1,880,100. The total now held is \$108,273 15. Details are as follows:

	Purchase April 27.	Total held.	Purchased April 27.	Total held.
5-20's of 1862, reg. ....	\$63,700	\$14,228,800	\$23,950	\$41,410,100
1862, cou. ....	3,400		2,360	
1864, reg. ....	20,000	14,941,200	270,950	27,175,150
1864, cou. ....	12,700		117,800	
1865, reg. ....	31,000	7,946,550	7,000	2,683,200
1865, cou. ....	4,700		13,500	

STATE BONDS—This class of securities have not participated in the buoyancy and activity of the other markets during the week, the dealings having been of but the average amount. The special features are the Tennessee, which are still under the control of a combination. The old bonds declined from 60½ to 59½, but returned to-day to 60½, the new selling down from 57½ to 56½, the closing price to-day. Next in point of interest were the North Carolina the old being firm on small sales at 46½@47½ and new at 23 to 24. Virginia were quiet and steady. The most marked advance was in Alabama eights, which sold as high as 103¼. Missouri sixes, as also the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, were in fair inquiry at 92½@93. The Louisiana securities were neglected, and the other issues with special interest.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the active list of State Bonds at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday, April 23	Monday, April 25	Tuesday, April 26	Wednesday, April 27	Thursday, April 28	Friday, April 29
6s Tenn. x.c. ....	60½ 60½	59½ 59½	59 59	59½ 59½	59½ 59½	60 60½
6s Tenn. new. ....	55½ 56½	55½ 55½	55½ 55½	55½ 56½	56½ 56½	56½ 57½
6s N. Car., old. ....	47 47	47 47½	47½ 47½	47½ 47½	47½ 47½	47½ 47½
6s N. Car., new. ....	22½ 23½	23½ 24	23½ 23½	23½ 24	23½ 23½	23½ 23½
6s Virg. x.c. ....	69½ 70½	69½ 71½	69½ 69½	69½ 70	69½ 71	69½ 70
6s Virg. new. ....	68½ 68½	69½ 69½	69½ 69½	69½ 69½	70½ 70½	69½ 71
6s Louisiana. ....	75½ 76½	76½ 76½	76½ 76½	76½ 76½	75 76½	75½ 75½
6s do new. ....	73 73	73 73	73 73	73 73	71 73	74 74
6s La., levee. ....	75 76	76 76	76 76	76 76	71½ 77	74½ 77
8s La., levee. ....	92 92	91 92	91 91½	91 92	92 92	91½ 91½
5s Alabama. ....	77 77	74 74	74 74	74 74	74 74	103 103
8s do. ....	99½ 99½	101 101	100½ 101	103 103	103 103	103½ 103½
6s Georgia. ....	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	94 94	94½ 94½	95 95	94 94½
7s Georgia. ....	93½ 93½	93½ 93½	93 93	93½ 93½	93 93	92½ 92½
6s Missouri. ....	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	92½ 92½
6s S. Carolina. ....	88½ 88½	88½ 88½	88½ 88½	88½ 88½	88½ 88½	88½ 88½
6s do new. ....	82 82	81 81	81 81	81 81	82 82	81½ 81½
6s do n. & O. ....	82½ 82½	82½ 82½	82½ 82½	82½ 82½	82½ 82½	81½ 81½

\* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.—The stock market has exhibited more buoyancy and activity than at any period for several months past. There has been a sudden reaction from the entire prostration of speculation, apparently mainly upon the principle that, in Wall street business, one extreme begets another. Prices have remained at nearly the same uniform level since the gold panic of last September, and all efforts to enlist outside interest in stock movements have failed. The assured ease in money for some weeks to come has, however, removed the last obstacle to the revival of speculation, and with apparently no great effort on the part of the clique, there has been a general buying movement on nearly every stock on the list. The principal activity, however, has been in the Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island and Vanderbilt stocks, although, in all of them, the dealings have been very large, Lake Shore has been stimulated by the knowledge that Mr. Vanderbilt's friends are in a position to control the next election, and that the Hon. F. Clark is likely to be placed in the Presidency of the road: under this idea, the purchases have carried up the stock from 90½ to 97½. The development of a very large "short" interest in Northwestern, connected with the preparations for the annual election, has carried up the common stock from 74½ to 80, and the preferred from 85½ to 90. It is understood that the Rock Island interest are in a position to secure control at the next election. New York Central has advanced 3¼; Reading, 3; Harlem, 6; Wabash, 5; Pittsburg, 5½; Rock Island, 6, and Ohio and Mississippi, 4¾. Pacific Mail has advanced from 38¾ to 43¾.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, April 23	Monday, April 25	Tuesday, April 26	Wednesday, April 27	Thursday, April 28	Friday, April 29
N.Y. Cent & H.R. do scrip	89½ 94½	91½ 93½	91½ 92½	91½ 93	92½ 94½	93½ 91
Harlem	142½ 145½	145½ 147	144 145½	145 146	146½ 147	146½ 149½
Erie	24½ 25	24 24½	23½ 24½	24 24½	23½ 24	23½ 24
Reading	99½ 100½	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	101½ 102½	101½ 102½	101½ 104½
Lake Shore	90½ 92½	92½ 93½	92½ 93½	93½ 95½	95½ 97½	96 98½
Wabash	50½ 51½	51½ 53½	52½ 53	53½ 54	53½ 55½	54 55
do. pref.	75 78	75½ 79	75 79	75 79	76 80	76 80
Pittsburg	101½ 105	104½ 106½	105 105½	104½ 105½	105½ 106½	106½ 107½
Northwestern	74½ 76½	76½ 77½	75½ 77½	76½ 77½	77½ 79	77½ 80½
do. pref.	85½ 86½	86½ 87½	86½ 87½	87½ 88½	88 89	88½ 90½
Rock Island	117 118½	118½ 119½	118½ 119½	118½ 120½	121 122	122 123½
Fort Wayne	92½ 92½	92½ 93	92½ 93	92½ 93½	93 93½	91 91½
St. Paul	60½ 60½	61½ 62½	61½ 62½	62½ 62½	62½ 63½	63½ 64½
do. pref.	74½ 75	75 76½	75½ 77	76½ 77	77½ 79	78 79½
Ohio, Missis.	30½ 32½	32½ 33½	33½ 34	34½ 35	34½ 35½	35½ 35½
do. pref.	72½ 72½	73 73	72½ 73	73 74	73½ 74	74 74
Central of N.J.	105½ 105½	105½ 106½	106 107	106½ 108	107½ 108½	107 108½
West. Un. Tel.	32½ 32½	32 32½	32 33	32½ 33½	33½ 34½	33½ 33½
Mariposa Gold	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 8	7½ 8	8 8
Mariposa pref.	15 15	13½ 14½	14 14½	14½ 14½	15 15½	15 16½
Quicksilver	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9
Pacific Mail	36½ 37½	37½ 39	38½ 41½	42½ 42½	42½ 43½	41½ 43½
Adams Express	61½ 61½	62 62	62 62	62½ 63	63½ 63½	63½ 63½
Am. Merch. Un	38½ 38½	38½ 38½	38½ 38½	38½ 38½	38½ 38½	38½ 38½
American	83½ 83½	83½ 83	83½ 83½	83½ 83½	83½ 83½	83½ 83½
Merch. Union	43 44	44½ 44½	44½ 45	44½ 45	45 45½	44½ 45½
United States	19½ 19½	20 20½	20 21	20½ 21	20½ 21½	20 20½
Wells, Fargo	29½ 29½	32 31	30 30	30 30	30½ 32½	31½ 32½
Cumberl. Coal	15 17	17 17	18 18	17½ 17½	16½ 17	17 17
Bost. Wat. Pow	71½ 73	72½ 73	72½ 73	73 73	72½ 73	71 71½
Canton Co.	112 112½	113½ 115	114½ 114½	114 115½	115 115½	114½ 115
Chic. & Alton	113 113½	114 114	114½ 114½	114½ 114½	114½ 115	114½ 115½
do. do. pref.	78 78	78½ 78½	78 78	78 78	79 79½	79½ 79
Clev., C. & I	17½ 17½	17½ 17½	17½ 17½	19 19	20 21	19½ 20
Col. Chic. & I.C.	103½ 103½	104 105	105½ 106½	107 107½	107½ 109	109 109½
Del., Lack. & W	110½ 111½	110 110	110 110	111 112½	112½ 112½	112 112½
Hann., St. Jos.	111 112	111½ 111½	110 110	111 112½	111 111½	110½ 110½
do. pref.	110½ 111½	110 110	110 110	111 112½	110 112	111½ 112
Illinois Central	139 139	137 141	138 142	138 140	140 140	140 141
Mich. Central	124½ 124½	125 126	125½ 126	125 125	124½ 125½	125 126
Morris & Essex	92½ 93	93 93½	93 93	92½ 92½	92½ 95	92½ 93
Alton & T. H.	36½ 36½	36 36	36 36	35 36	35½ 35½	36 36
do. pref.	64 66	64 64	63 65	63½ 64	64 64	64 64

\* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

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

Week ending—	Bank.	Rail-road.	Coal.	Miner.	Im-pro't.	Tele-graph.	Steam-ship.	Exp'ss., &c.	Total.
Dec. 2	722	372,060	1,050	10,075	300	4,177	5,093	8,161	401,638
" 9	1,151	683,693	1,863	11,130	100	2,376	15,174	5,385	720,818
" 23	211	324,742	530	3,900	800	4,575	5,650	3,928	344,235
" 30	105	230,333	815	3,300	...	1,850	7,946	2,501	296,102
Jan. 6	305	350,440	400	2,000	...	2,170	7,412	4,645	367,374
" 13	1,044	120,649	2,793	5,200	750	3,147	6,240	3,285	150,100
" 20	1,254	172,119	6,877	4,900	3,000	1,930	6,020	3,255	200,258
" 27	1,365	100,997	5,391	5,650	2,000	3,062	9,175	6,638	134,278
Feb 3	1,702	82,739	1,622	12,350	2,850	5,485	4,684	4,537	115,969
" 10	1,939	148,717	1,015	8,745	3,900	1,940	4,875	6,470	177,601
" 17	775	157,955	2,435	3,220	1,200	1,493	6,476	4,200	177,684
" 24	473	119,667	733	8,512	1,150	1,954	3,347	6,074	141,910
March 3	826	149,224	436	2,510	3,700	2,775	5,095	4,875	168,450
" 10	1,145	92,967	1,470	4,150	3,200	650	7,155	4,205	114,872
" 17	178	42,931	472	3,655	475	2,295	14,108	3,975	68,092
" 24	729	118,064	63	8,625	2,250	1,390	9,675	6,057	136,859
" 31	669	81,862	917	6,095	400	5,063	22,470	2,543	120,040
April 7	508	76,235	925	1,000	1,500	1,685	14,050	2,217	98,128
" 15	629	80,586	574	2,310	3,800	1,335	6,500	1,515	96,739
" 21	535	67,402	355	1,300	1,600	1,485	4,086	2,004	76,797
" 29	460	190,345	2,137	3,200	1,000	3,712	9,475	4,880	215,209

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

Week ending—	Government Bonds.	State & City Bonds.	Company Bonds.	Total amount.
Nov. 4	4,708,200	1,624,000	457,400	6,789,600
" 11	2,663,650	999,000	288,100	3,945,750
" 18	2,613,500	937,000	293,600	3,844,100
" 25	2,291,550	807,500	373,600	3

Table with columns for months (Dec, Jan, Feb, March, April) and days, listing various financial figures.

Table titled 'Custom House' and 'Sub-Treasury' with columns for Receipts and Payments in Gold and Currency.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The gold market continues to show an advancing tendency, chiefly in connection with the course of the foreign exchanges, the price having advanced three points upon our last quotation.

The comparative scarcity of cotton bills has a very perceptible effect, and the fact that some of our leading articles of export are at present lower abroad than at home strengthens the growing expectation that we must shortly ship specie to Europe.

The Treasury commenced the payment of the May interest on Monday last.

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

Table showing gold premium quotations for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with columns for Open, Low, High, Close, Total, and Balances.

The following table exhibits the general movement of coin and bullion at New York, for the week ending April 23:

Table showing movement of coin and bullion, including specie in banks, treasure received from California, imports of specie, and treasury sales of gold.

Total reported supply, Withdrawn for export, Withdrawn for customs, Specie in banks April 23.

Total withdrawn and in banks, Excess of withdrawals over reported supply.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There is a growing scarcity of bills, notwithstanding that the demand has been checked by the advance in gold.

Table showing foreign exchange rates for London, Paris, Antwerp, Swiss, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Berlin.

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

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on April 23, 1870:

Large table titled 'AVERAGE AMOUNT OF' listing various banks (New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.) with columns for Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

Total... 83,970,200 269,016,279 25,310,322 33,616,928 203,583,375 53,119,646

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

Table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, and Circulation.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including columns for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, April 25, 1870:

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

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

Summary table showing Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation with their respective increases and decreases.

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

Table showing weekly financial data for Philadelphia banks from Oct. 4 to Apr. 25, including Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, and Circulation.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, April 25, 1870.

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

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Summary table for Boston banks showing Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Deposits, and Circulation with their respective changes.

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

Table comparing weekly totals for Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation from Oct. 4 to Apr. 25.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

Large table of securities quotations including State Securities, City Securities, Railroad Securities, and Virginia securities, with columns for Bid, Ask, and various security details.

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

THE ACTIVE STOCKS AND GOVERNMENTS IN THE N. Y. MARKET ARE NOT QUOTED HERE, AS THE DAILY PRICES ARE GIVEN ON A PREVIOUS PAGE QUOTATIONS ARE OF THE PER CENT VALUE, WHATEVER THE PAR MAY BE. SOUTHERN SECURITIES ARE QUOTED IN A SEPARATE LIST.

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, Railroad Bonds, City Bonds, City Railroad Stock, Canal Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks. Includes various bond and stock listings with prices and terms.

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 & Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Toledo, Wabash and Western, St. Louis and Iron Mountain.

Portland and Kennebec Railroad.—The receipts from operations of this road for the years ending December 31, 1868 and 1869, were as follows:

Table showing receipts and expenses for Portland and Kennebec Railroad for 1868 and 1869. Includes categories like freight, mail, express, use of cars, extra baggage, and various expenses.

Financial summary table: Paid on Portland loan, etc. 3,075 53; Total \$215,133 37; Less for coupons outstanding 5,679 00; Leaving a balance of 209,454 37; Cash on hand January 1, 1870 \$16,469 61; 25,136 68; Total \$106,622 35.

The road is 63 miles in length, extending from Portland to Augusta, Me.; Branch line, Brunswick to Bath, 9 miles; Somerset and Kennebec Railroad (leased) 37 miles—total length of road operated, 109 miles.

Our city and town loan will fall due in November next. The sum for which we shall be called upon to provide will amount, after applying our sinking fund to its reduction, to about four hundred thousand dollars. For this we have already made provision in the consolidated bonds of the company, which may be negotiated at or near par, for its payment or re-investment—or in case the road shall be consolidated with any other road—then this loan will be provided for by the consolidated company.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES

Table of liabilities: Capital stock issued \$582,300 00; Yarmouth stock \$202,400 00; City and town loan \$800,000 00; Less sinking fund 247,628 48; First mortgage bonds extended 452,371 52; Funded interest bonds 229,200 00; Consolidated bonds 31,115 78; Portland loan 361,300 80; Notes payable 109,000 00; Total \$1,971,292 30.

Lake Superior Railroad.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from St. Paul, Minn., says: "The Lake Superior Railroad, which is probably attracting the attention of the entire country more than any other road in the Northwest, is now open to Kettle river, 96 miles, and the balance (50 miles to Duluth) will be completed at the rate of about one mile a day, although the formal opening will probably not occur until the 4th of July next. Over two thousand men are constantly employed on the road. Negotiations are pending, to be completed in a few days, for a lease of the Sioux City Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central, thus virtually carrying out the original plan of having one controlling power and one unbroken line from Lake Superior, via St. Paul, to Sioux City, and then on to a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad. Men are already at work in surveying the Northern Pacific route, and in less than four years cars will run direct from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon."

Hastings and Dakota.—The St. Paul Press gives the following account of the above road, which the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company has just bought: "Of this railroad thirty miles are constructed from Hastings to a point ten miles west of Farmington. Its projected line, as fixed by legislation, runs, via Shakopee, through the counties of Carver, McLeod and Renville. It is endowed with about 300,000 acres of land, to obtain which the construction of 200 miles of railroad is required. Sixty miles more are required to be completed before any further lands enure to the company which had it in hand, but the Milwaukee and St. Paul, with their large resources, will find it easy to prosecute the work. It will form a valuable feeder to their line."

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table showing monthly earnings for various railroads from 1867 to 1870. Includes 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.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), and PAR. Includes Railroads, Canal, and Miscellaneous sections.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), and PAR. Includes Orange and Alexandria, Chesapeake and Delaware, and N. Y. & Brooklyn City Passenger Railroads.

The prices formerly given in this column will hereafter be found on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

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NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITIES.

Table with columns: DENOMINATION, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), and Principal Due. Includes sections for National (April 1, 1870), State Securities (Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.), and various regional bonds.

The prices formerly given in this column will hereafter be found on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), and Principal Due. Includes sections for National (April 1, 1870), State Securities (Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, etc.), and various regional bonds.

The prices formerly given in this column will hereafter be found on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.



RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables. Pages 3 and 4 of Bonds will be published next week.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Railroads like Del., Lack. & Western, Denver Pacific, etc.

The prices formerly given in this column will hereafter be found on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Railroads like Jamestown & Franklin, Jeff., Mad. & Indianap., etc.

The prices formerly given in this column will hereafter be found on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 29.

The improved state of trade, which we have noticed in the past fortnight continues; in fact not a little speculation has been developed in some of the leading staples, and the increased volume of transactions is the subject of general comment. The advance in gold, the ease in the money market, the better export demand, and reduced stocks or supplies have been the various influences at work.

Cotton, for an exception, has been weak. Breadstuffs show a pretty general improvement, but close quiet. Groceries have been fairly active, with Coffee firmer. Tobacco has met with a large demand.

Hides, Leather, and Skins, have had but a moderate movement at unchanged prices. Tallow has improved with a fair export demand.

Petroleum has been active for export, both for immediate and future delivery, and prices for spot are fully 1 cent better. The legitimate business in this article during the past week has seldom been exceeded in the same time. Oils also show an advance in Linseed Oil with more doing in Crude Sperm for export. Naval Stores have been quiet, and Spirits Turpentine has declined, selling to day at 43½c. to arrive.

Hops have been less active, but with light receipts close steady. Hay firm and fairly active. Whiskey has declined to \$1 04, tax paid. Building Materials dull and easier, but a strike in the brickyards has steadied the market for Bricks. Fish and Fruit are in demand. Metals have been without movement of moment, but generally rule firm.

In East India goods we notice sales of Calcutta Linseed to the extent of 46,000 bags, part to arrive at \$2 15@ \$2 16, gold, closing firm at \$2 20. Grass seeds remain firm.

Wool has been quiet, the sales being considerably below the average, but prices are steady.

Provisions have been active. There have been further large sales of prime Mess Pork for Great Britain at \$24 50 @25, and Mess Beef at \$11@16 per bbl. Bacon is also more active for export at 14@14½c. for Cumberland. The whole list of Provisions has been in demand, but Pork closed depressed. Butter closed firm at 30@35c. for New, but Cheese is wholly unsettled.

Freights have been more active, and rates show a slight advance on the week. There is a liberal supply of tonnage, but the shipments of breadstuffs and petroleum have been large, with some cotton, tobacco, &c. The Liverpool steamers got 5d. for wheat to day.

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:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '69.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '69.
Ashes...pkgs.	197	3,021	2,867			
Breadstuffs—						
Flour...bbls.	51,517	773,914	594,741			
Wheat...bus.	3,115,158	1,923,569	1,606,274			
Corn...bbls.	71,237	561,130	1,827,529			
Oats...bbls.	79,055	779,917	501,629			
Rye...bbls.	86	6,103	13,084			
Malt...bbls.	10,896	235,781	134,764			
Barley...bbls.	43,000	447,506	71,369			
Grass seed...bbls.	2,706	24,873	7,091			
Flax seed...bbls.	...	2,012	1,284			
Beans...bbls.	825	53,176	51,025			
Peas...bbls.	300	42,639	17,552			
C. meal...bbls.	1,100	23,401	33,019			
" bags	4,975	201,972	165,792			
Buckwh't & B.W.f'r pkg	...	2,814	11,377			
Cotton...bales.	12,797	271,969	287,811			
Copper...bbls.	56	1,086	2,115			
" plates.	130	2,003	969			
Dr'd fruit...pkg	271	10,775	5,132			
Grease...pkgs.	86	2,090	1,881			
Hemp...bales.	129	976	1,005			
Hides...No.	5,400	131,420	159,901			
Hops...bales.	1,976	17,795	30,164			
Leather...sides	47,536	883,830	839,915			
Lead...pkgs.	...	280	87			
Molasses...bbls.	...	12,570	17,972			
Naval Stores—						
Cr. turpen-tine...bbls.	10.	3,651	7,058			
Spirits turpen-tine.....	1,296	18,592	16,231			
Rosin.....	6,167	201,731	179,110			
Tar.....	1,992	37,920	36,016			
Pitch.....	1,715	1,703	1,213			
Oil cake, pkgs....	1,245	16,595	34,506			
Oil, lard.....	404	1,832	2,158			
Oil, petroleum....	...	91,641	104,441			
Peanuts, bags...	1,199	35,599	44,013			
Provisions—						
Butter, pkgs....	7,320	141,567	160,139			
Cheese.....	7,533	34,072	19,137			
Cutmeats.....	1,715	62,818	41,349			
Eggs.....	14,993	114,007	111,152			
Pork.....	1,255	57,165	53,138			
Beef, pkgs.....	158	5,303	44,371			
Lard, pkgs.....	425	47,373	38,917			
Lard, kegs.....	100	10,134	2,074			
Rice, pkgs.....	789	7,857	8,749			
Starch.....	3,435	69,715	72,257			
Stearine.....	218	3,704	3,853			
Sugar, hhd and bbls.....	...	35	1,088			
Tallow, pkgs....	61	9,065	2,787			
Tobacco, pkgs...	3,556	30,169	36,985			
Tobacco, hhd...	1,008	7,966	17,038			
Whiskey, bbls...	4,948	76,401	48,466			
Wool, bales.....	718	24,458	18,629			
Dressed hogs No.	...	65,476	54,591			
Rice, rough busa	...	18,070	23,640			

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, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the total export of the same articles for the last week and since January 1.

ARTICLES.	Exports since January 1 to		Total since Same time 1869.
	1870.	1869.	
Breadstuffs—			
Flour...bbls.	33,159	459,950	291,997
Wheat...bus.	4,563	25,562	54,277
Corn...bbls.	...	3,148,128	2,300,670
Oats...bbls.	...	6,709	9
Rye...bbls.	...	700	36,729
Malt...bbls.	...	2,270	1,070,644
Barley...bbls.	...	33,050	21,393
Grass seed...bbls.	...	640	13,624
Flax seed...bbls.	...	1,064	23,463
Beans...bbls.	...	1,517	2,481
Peas...bbls.	...	4,517	11,905
C. meal...bbls.	...	527	8,840
" bags	...	2,163	1,025
Buckwh't & B.W.f'r pkg	...	908	20,363
Cotton...bales.	...	155	1,751
Copper...bbls.	...	30	6,512
" plates.	...	490	154,243
Dr'd fruit...pkg	...	1,910	24,841
Grease...pkgs.	...	80	2,841
Hemp...bales.	...	14,665	316,337
Hides...No.	...	209,509	1,651,557
Hops...bales.	...	7,920	414
Leather...sides	...	3,609	216,864
Lead...pkgs.	...	2,395	11,352
Molasses...bbls.	...	2,337	27,874
Naval Stores—			
Cr. turpen-tine...bbls.	...	2,941	37,674
Whale oil...galls.	...	2,361	16,033
Sperm oil...galls.	...	226	2,975
Lard oil...galls.	...	2,876	21,319
Provisions—			
Butter...pkgs.	...	5,247	120,538
Cheese...pkgs.	...	941	2,485
Cutmeats...pkgs.	...	5,078	44,247
Eggs...pkgs.	...	2,969	22,250
Pork...pkgs.	...	964	9,388
Beef...pkgs.	...	1,515	15,087
Lard...pkgs.	...	39,789	1,536,227
Rice...pkgs.	...	24,563	101,384
Tallow...pkgs.	...	...	...
Tobacco...bales, cases, &c.	...	...	...
Tobacco...bbls.	...	...	...
Whalebone...lbs.	...	...	...

**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.....	406	3,766	3,310	Cutlery.....	84	1,494	1,497
Earthenware.....	1,350	15,656	20,312	Hardware.....	145	2,582	1,732
Glass.....	39,827	156,108	193,325	Iron, RR bars.....	31,432	124,200	181,455
Glassware.....	999	4,155	5,114	Lead, pigs.....	9,797	173,405	179,595
Glass plate.....	271	3,457	3,573	Spelter, lbs.....	224,536	4,184,404	5,588,275
Buttons.....	87	2,250	2,205	Steel.....	4,188	83,753	53,853
Coal, tons.....	124	6,719	12,807	Tin, boxes.....	22,786	195,888	415,149
Cocoa, bags.....	124	8,867	10,218	Tin slabs, lbs.....	86,218	1,307,825	1,491,215
Coffee, bags.....	8,850	267,336	345,334	Rags.....	3,118	27,928	40,122
Cotton bales.....	129	624	390	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.....	15,342	114,694	107,382
Drugs, &c.—				Sugars, boxes & bags.....	24,045	286,056	314,044
Bark, Peruvian.....	590	3,765	7,255	Tea.....	54,916	433,415	432,295
Blea powders.....	994	6,695	12,240	Tobacco.....	896	14,268	17,771
Brimstone, tons.....	130	2,658	6,531	Waste.....	47	335	679
Cochineal.....	10	1,500	706	Wines, &c.—			
Cream Tartar.....	28	838	767	Champagne, bks.....	2,309	43,706	40,432
Gambier.....	3,461	10,904	10,904	Wines.....	6,495	46,436	44,542
Gums, crude.....	220	44	44	Wool, bales.....	463	15,309	17,095
Gum, Arabic.....	1,125	989	989	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo.....	279	2,149	3,093	Cigars.....	31,320	347,294	\$79,608
Madder.....	664	4,639	4,639	Corks.....	1,722	21,188	41,919
Oils, essence.....	3	102	60	Fancy goods.....	31,918	649,997	614,547
Oil, Olive.....	239	7,351	12,143	Fish.....	4,281	227,999	237,670
Opium.....	21	500	336	Fruits, &c.—			
Soda, bi-carb.....	5,600	32,746	38,098	Lemons.....	11,398	136,329	80,631
Soda, sal.....	2,491	17,029	8,937	Oranges.....	54,771	515,374	407,737
Soda, ash.....	1,293	10,736	14,449	Nuts.....	18,300	164,720	308,711
Flax.....	32	586	581	Raisins.....	10,290	202,581	571,680
Furs.....	101	1,122	2,051	Hides undressed	163,285	3,005,066	3,421,815
Gunny cloth.....	101	974	3,106	Rice.....	2,841	42,987	120,052
Hair.....	101	1,275	3,094	Spices, &c.—			
Hemp, bales.....	13	33,791	40,304	Cassia.....	6,953	163,638	107,344
Hides, &c.—				Ginger.....	803	7,353	10,546
Bristles.....	46	433	531	Pepper.....	3,219	12,546	38,438
Hides, dressed.....	400	11,488	4,305	Saltpetre.....	21,969	103,343	86,803
India rubber.....	921	13,583	15,592	Woods—			
Ivory.....	16	1,286	1,066	Cork.....	7,587	23,671	62,910
Jewelry, &c.—				Fustic.....	1,102	21,148	30,648
Jewelry.....	89	1,035	756	Logwood.....	1,021	124,667	143,665
Watches.....	19	387	865	Mahogany.....	.....	51,980	31,965
Linseed.....	36,259	174,568	190,043				
Molasses.....	6,109	50,653	68,298				

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, P.M., April 29, 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 April 29. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 50,564 bales (against 40,575 bales last week, 44,574 bales the previous week, and 42,490 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate since September 1, 1869, up to this date, 2,579,497 bales, against 1,957,537 bales for the same period in 1868-9, being an increase this season over last season of 621,960 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.....	22,224	6,955	Florida.....bales.....	169	28
Mobile.....	4,164	2,665	North Carolina.....	478	65
Charleston.....	3,188	1,954	Virginia.....	2,015	1,891
Savannah.....	7,591	3,968			
Texas.....	2,715	1,812	Total receipts.....	50,564	21,913
Tennessee, &c.....	2,686	2,580	Increase this year.....	28,651	.....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 35,344 bales, of which 27,709 were to Great Britain and 7,635 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 346,223 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 April 29.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1870.	1869.
New Orleans.....	17,190	5,897	23,077	10,685	136,170	87,677
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	253	51,135	38,636
Charleston.....	2,309	.....	2,309	476	10,885	11,467
Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	9,750	47,278	20,021
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345	30,755	7,892
New York.....	7,400	1,748	9,148	9,352	52,000	82,678
Other ports.....	810	.....	810	40	18,000	25,681
Total.....	27,709	7,635	35,344	31,901	346,223	264,052
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,159,433	596,545	1,755,978	1,215,192	.....	.....

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 4,443 bales, while the stocks to-night are 82,171 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 April 22, 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.....	995,816	747,585	407,750	208,701	175,862	792,313	118,485	139,417
Mobile.....	274,880	209,704	125,151	14,429	17,905	157,485	30,590	50,093
Charleston.....	210,252	175,878	74,905	1,825	7,330	84,060	117,702	13,093
Savannah.....	429,822	321,237	169,794	36,518	13,226	219,538	173,495	44,317
Texas.....	203,327	133,079	93,743	4,947	11,436	115,126	48,576	24,896
New York.....	107,297	92,557	239,507	15,651	58,032	313,193	.....	50,000
Florida.....	20,197	15,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,185	.....
North Carolina.....	51,985	33,811	50	.....	.....	50	51,417	518
Virginia.....	182,484	138,874	9,015	.....	.....	9,015	168,663	4,806
Other ports.....	52,873	66,800	6,806	.....	23,015	29,821	.....	15,500
Total this year.....	2,528,933	.....	1,181,724	282,104	306,806	1,720,634	715,113	342,642
Total last year.....	.....	1,934,644	798,838	187,594	191,953	1,178,387	707,997	288,094

The market the past week has remained quiet and without material change in prices. Continued free receipts at the ports and the unfavorable European advices have tended to depress the market, but with the small stock here and improvement in gold holdings have been able to prevent any important decline, middling uplands closing to-night at 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, against 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c last Friday. Buyers, however, do not take hold with any spirit, but continue to show the same caution noticeable for some time back, while holders, in view of the small movement at Bombay, express considerable confidence, notwithstanding the continued free arrivals at our own ports; but the general tone of the market is towards lower rates, though there was an apparent firmness at the close. For future delivery the transactions have been much less considerable than during previous weeks, but more than last week, the total sales of this description reaching 10,400 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), of which 1,400 bales were for April, 200 at 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 750 at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 150 at 22 7-16, 300 at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 1,500 bales for May, 350 at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 50 at 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 550 at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 550 at 22; 4,400 bales for June, 500 at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 300 at 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1,950 at 22, 1,300 at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 200 at 22 5-16, 50 at 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and 100 at 19 (gold); 1,400 bales for July, 100 at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 100 at 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 400 at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and 800 at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 100 bales for October at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; also 200 bales for May and June at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 200 bales for May 10 to June 30, buyers' option, at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and 200 bales July and August, half each month, at 22. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 11,591 bales (including 1,700 bales to arrive), of which 4,198 bales were taken by spinners, 1,005 bales on speculation, 5,836 bales for export, 552 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary.....per lb.	19 @....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....
Good Ordinary.....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....
Low Middling.....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....
Middling.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....
Good Middling.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	25 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....

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.....	1,028	19 @....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....
Monday.....	2,853	19 @....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....
Tuesday.....	2,079	19 @....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....
Wednesday.....	1,526	19 @....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....
Thursday.....	1,908	19 @....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....
Friday.....	2,197	19 @....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ @....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @....

RECEIPTS AND CROP.—The free receipts of the past week are due to the higher rivers of the Southwest, and also to the fact that the putting in of the new crop having been in great part completed, the planters have been able to spare their labor and mules to haul cotton to the shipping points. We stated several weeks since that there was considerable cotton still remaining on the plantations, which would most likely be marketed as soon as the Spring work was over. There is a disposition with some, in view of these increased arrivals, to place higher estimates upon the crop; but we see as yet no reason for this, as the figures we gave early in December, and repeated again on the 19th of February and several times since, are probably about as near the total result as it is possible to reach until the final figures are made up at the end of the season. If the arrivals continue long on so liberal a scale, they must be very much smaller later on.

As to the new crop, we have heard during the week very little of importance. The general report is that there is considerably more land planted than last year, but the extent of the increased planting is of course quite uncertain as yet. The weather has been wet and cold during much of the time while the Spring work was being done, and last week a severe frost visited a large portion of the cotton growing States; but we hear of no damage to cotton, as it was not sufficiently advanced.

OUR SPINNERS' WANTS.—The changes during last season in the size of the yarn produced by our Northern mills was quite marked. Looking at the returns of the Manufacturers' Association, we find that the average for 1867-8 was No. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and about 60 lbs. per spindle. Subsequently the mills, so far as it was practicable, were turned on to the heavy fabrics, many of them working extra hours to meet the profitable demand, and in February, 1869, the average yarn was No. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the consumption per spindle 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Later again, this demand for heavy goods being over supplied, there was a return, so far as possible, to light goods. As a result of these different changes, the average consumption of the North per spindle during the season of 1868-9 was only about 52 lbs. per spindle, against 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in February. During the year 1869-70 the run has been quite uniform, and almost entirely on light goods, for there has been no demand for heavy goods since February, 1869. Hence we find the rate of consumption of the Northern mills has not averaged over 15,000 bales per week, or 750,000 bales for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870, making, with the amount otherwise consumed in the North, a Northern consumption of about 780,000 bales.

Thus far since September 1 the mills have taken about 648,000 bales, as may be seen in the following:

Total receipts at the ports up to April 22.....	bales 2,528,933
Receipts overland direct to the mills (estimated)....	200,000
Total supply.....	2,728,933
Exported to foreign ports to April 22.....	1,720,634
Stock at the ports, April 22.....	342,642
Less stock September 1, 1869.....	12,343—330,299
In transit from the South or burned.....	30,000
Taken by spinners up to April 22.....	648,000

Balance needed by spinners up to Sept. 1.....bales. 132,000

Total consumption of the North for the year.. " 780,000

From the foregoing it appears that the North (if the same stocks are carried over by the mills this year that were carried over last year) will require about 132,000 bales more before September 1, of which it is not unlikely that 32,000 bales will go overland direct, and 100,000 bales be taken from the ports. Of course this result may be somewhat affected by the condition of the growing crop during the summer. But with favorable progress in that respect it would appear from these figures that our available surplus for export will exceed, rather than fall below 2,100,000 bales.

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.	
	April 29.	April 22.	April 29.	April 22.
Augusta, Ga.....	16,034	16,800	12,430	13,550
Columbus, Ga.....	10,300	11,100	6,600	8,119
Macon, Ga.....	10,061	11,780	4,450	5,505
Montgomery, Ala.....	6,995	6,945	2,885	3,136
Selma, Ala.....	4,740	4,855	3,905	4,495
Memphis, Tenn.....	18,276	17,863	18,223	20,512
Nashville, Tenn.....	5,679	5,659	4,492	3,680
Total.....	72,085	75,002	52,985	58,997

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have decreased during the week about 2,917 bales, and that they are now 19,100 bales in excess of the same period of last year.

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

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	563,000	351,000
Stock in London.....	39,695	76,320
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	200
Stock in Havre.....	74,450	39,500
Stock in Marseilles.....	12,500	7,750
Stock in Bremen.....	13,000	4,450
Stock rest of Continent.....	30,000	10,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	163,000	182,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	76,000	11,381
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	175,227	324,000
Stock in United States ports.....	346,223	264,052
Stock in inland towns.....	72,085	52,985
Total.....	1,565,480	1,323,638

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 241,842 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 6,399 bales, against 9,333 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.
	April 5.	April 12.	April 19.	April 26.		
Liverpool.....	6,667	6,355	7,008	5,967	238,543	198,055
Other British Ports.....	.....	160	33	.....	964	3,025
<b>Total to Gt. Britain.</b>	<b>6,667</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>7,041</b>	<b>5,967</b>	<b>239,507</b>	<b>201,148</b>
Havre.....	1,561	.....	779	.....	15,651	16,602
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
<b>Total French</b> .....	<b>1,561</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>15,654</b>	<b>16,602</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	567	1,743	807	332	34,665	27,224
Hamburg.....	.....	160	101	100	17,098	17,363
Other ports.....	.....	.....	605	.....	4,460	333
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>56,223</b>	<b>44,920</b>
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,498
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,809	1,190
<b>Total Spain, etc.</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>3,688</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>8,795</b>	<b>8,418</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>313,198</b>	<b>266,358</b>

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	1,441	65,696	.....	43,173	10	3,290	.....	70
Texas.....	1,568	36,291	.....	7,825	.....	722	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,469	129,071	.....	16,914	279	14,314	147	13,005
Mobile.....	788	13,353	.....	9,119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	62	6,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,635	93,925	181	3,769	.....	6,055	153	13,584
North Carolina.....	893	40,784	.....	128	98	1,049	.....	2,745
Virginia.....	1,377	57,109	659	33,080	.....	92	353	31,354
North'n Ports.....	38	5,373	269	52,105	.....	5	8	152
Tennessee, &c.....	2,277	109,605	19	16,892	112	15,699	278	20,691
Foreign.....	.....	659	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	6
Total this year.....	<b>11,548</b>	<b>783,314</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>182,221</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>41,325</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>51,607</b>
Total last year.....	<b>6,605</b>	<b>560,933</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>182,982</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>44,812</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>66,428</b>

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 60,533 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 :

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Cuba, 266 ... City of Manches- ter, 65.... City of Washington, 385.... France, 1,677.... Nevada, 3,299.... per ship James Foster, Jr., 275 .....	5,967
To Bremen, per steamers Herman, 45.... Union, 287.....	332
To Hamburg, per steamer Silesia, 190.....	100
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Cora Linn, 3,617.... Arran, 3,030.... Mary Dundas, 2,407.... Dethaven, 2,753.... Cherokee, 3,574.... per barks Pirandello, 1,305.... Queen Victoria, 1,741.....	18,327
To Havre, per ships Leamington, 3,059.... G. S rickland, 4,117.... per barks Ranger, 1,500.... Metis, 1,729 .....	10,805
To Condradt, per ships Graham s Polly, 2,120.....	2,120
To St. Petersburg, per ship Otaga, 2,623.....	2,623
To Barcelona, per brig Lealtall, 744.....	744
To Vera Cruz, per schooners Elina, 201.... Linda, 333.....	534
MOBILE—To Liverpool, ship Tonawanda, 4,046.....	4,046
CHARLESTOWN—To Liverpool, per ships Southern Chief, 165 Sea Island and 4,957 Uplands.... Pacific, 168 Sea Island and 1,759 Uplands....	6,149
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per steamer Sanspareil, 166 Sea Island and 3,455 Uplands.....	3,631
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per bark Sabine, 2,562 ... per schooner Adele McLoon, 997.....	3,559
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per steamer Leipzig, 903.....	903
To Liverpool, per ship Island Hom, 693.....	693
Total.....	60,533

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

	Liver- pool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Cron- stadt.	St.Pet's- burg.	Barce- lona.	Vera Cruz.	Total.
New York.....	5,967	.....	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,399
New Orleans.....	18,327	10,805	.....	2,120	2,623	744	534	35,153
Mobile.....	4,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,046
Charleston.....	6,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,149
Savannah.....	3,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,631
Texas.....	3,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,559
Baltimore.....	693	.....	903	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,596
Total.....	42,372	10,805	1,235	2,210	2,623	744	534	60,533
From Hamburg, 100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, April 29—5 P. M.—The market opened dull and closed steady. Sales of the day footed up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export, and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 533,000 bales, of which 358,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 135,000 bales, of which 95,000 were American. The stock of cotton, at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 273,000 bales, of which 163,000 bales are American.

	April 29.	April 22.	April 15.	April 8.
Total sales.....	67,000	50,000	59,000	94,000
Sales for export.....	9,000	4,000	6,000	15,000
Sales on speculation.....	8,000	7,000	8,000	17,000
Total stock.....	563,000	484,000	477,000	455,000
Stock of American.....	358,000	292,000	297,000	274,000
Total afloat.....	273,000	337,000	325,000	313,000
American afloat.....	163,000	216,000	200,000	218,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices for the week :

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.....	11½@	11½@	11½@	11½@	11½@	11½@
" Orleans.....	11½@	11½@	11½@	11½@	11½@	11½@
" U p. to arrive.....	@	@	@	@	@	@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of April 16 states :

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1867 :

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Mid. Sea Isl'd 20d	27d.	27d.	19d.	11d.	Mid. Pernamb 12d.	11½d.	12d.	11½d.
Upland 11½	12½	12½	11½	11½	Egyptian 12½	10½	10½	9½
Mobile 11½	12½	12½	11½	11½	Broach 9	9	9	8½
Orleans 11½	12½	12½	11 7-16	11 7-16	Dhollerah 9	9	9	8½

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

	Taken on spec. to this date			Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date			Actual exp't from U. K. ir.		
	1870.	1869.	1868.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1870.	1869.	1868.
American.....	69,610	77,110	141,710	24,519	25,144	133,300	13,500	11,050	11,540
Brazilian.....	6,020	13,560	29,190	14,332	17,028	61,800	11,500	11,050	11,540
Egyptian, &c.....	3,810	10,350	28,810	1,200	2,505	11,540	11,540	11,540	11,540
West Indian.....	730	270	2,940	3,490	3,797	11,540	11,540	11,540	11,540
East Indian.....	56,630	153,720	70,290	57,823	57,678	574,160	574,160	574,160	574,160
Total.....	136,800	255,010	272,940	101,464	106,152	791,850	791,850	791,850	791,850

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.				Total	Same year.	Average weekly sales.
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.	Total.			
American.....bales.	24,100	2,240	4,750	31,090	452,010	405,810	24,410
Brazilian.....	5,030	490	340	5,860	114,950	147,610	5,850
Egyptian.....	3,630	.....	230	3,860	62,180	71,370	4,140
West Indian.....	470	.....	.....	470	15,280	21,290	850
East Indian.....	11,380	5,570	1,180	18,130	346,750	486,076	12,290
Total.....	44,610	8,300	6,500	59,410	991,170	1,132,650	47,540

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 62.50 per cent. is American, against 45 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 16.25 per cent., against 20 per cent.

**TOBACCO.**

FRIDAY, P. M., April 29, 1870.

There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 1,143 hhds., 501 cases, 194 bales, and 6,256 tcs. and 205 hhds. stems, against 764 hhds, 342 cases, and 194 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week 688 hhds., 497 cases, 102 bales, 6 tcs., and 65 hhds. stems were from New York; 455 hhds., 123 bales, and 140 hhds. stems from Baltimore. The direction of the shipments of hhds was as follows: To Bremen, 635; to Santandee, 313; to Liverpool, 76; to Hamburg, 15; to Antwerp, 20; to British N. A. Colonies, 61, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 162,359 lbs., of which 83,130 lbs. were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cercoons. & T'cos.	Hhds. Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd. lbs.
New York	688	497	102	6	65	47	156,511
Baltimore	455	123	140				4,358
Boston	2	4	400			47	1,500
Philadelphia							
New Orleans							
San Francisco							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>162,359</b>
Total last week	764	342	194			1	33,278
Total previous week	302	108	851		21	10,616	51,529

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, hhd.	Pkgs. & bxs.	Man'd lbs.
Great Britain	1,965	118	207	121		1,888	839,699
Germany	6,526	1,357	15,465	2,250	625	67	128,005
Belgium	107	32					9,988
Holland	2,385				564		
Denmark							1,140
Italy	3,297	11				13	
France	1,822	7	121				
Spain, Gibralt. &c.	1,236	540	303			2	42,945
Mediterranean							
Austria	564						
Africa, &c.	272	26	17			134	5,772
China, India, &c.		214					13,044
Australia, &c.	6						306,805
B. N. Am. Prov.	195	250	228			875	32,747
South America	187	1,141	1,907			12,092	127,217
West Indies	370	1,372	6,428			1,664	503,863
East Indies							
Mexico		23					9,442
Honolulu, &c.	2	145	3			10	
All others	575	105	1,770			283	22,211
<b>Total since Nov 1</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>26,947</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>17,129</b>	<b>2,192,224</b>

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

From	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tos. & cer's.	Stems hhd.	Bxs. & pkgs.	Lbs. Man'd.
New York	8,931	4,612	10,350	2,173	86	6,810	2,084,566
Baltimore	8,901	108	13,453	202	1,248	9,175	68,713
Boston	711	653	2,994			1,536	5,600
Philadelphia	8					10	33,345
New Orleans	2,771	1	142	2		18	
San Francisco		417	3			80	
<b>Total since Nov 1</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>26,947</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>17,129</b>	<b>2,192,224</b>

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	47	3,056	905	32,210	358	29,154
Baltimore	3	2	369	460	366	548
New Orleans	19		123	21	104	211
Ohio, &c.	1,070	1,043	7,539	5,873	6,469	4,830
Other		2		442		440
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>8,936</b>	<b>39,196</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>35,098</b>

The market for Tobacco the past week has been active, at full prices.

In Kentucky Leaf there has been a good regular demand; dealers and cutters, as well as the general export trade, have been in the market. The sales for the week amount to about 1,000 hhds, of which about half for export to the Mediterranean and the North of Europe. Prices have ruled firm, ranging from 7 to 13c, for common to good new. With respect to the Regie contracts, no reliable information is to be obtained; the tenders made were above the outside limits, and only half of the tenders for Ohio were held under advisements. It is intimated that something will be effected through private agents, but all is as yet conjecture.

Seed Leaf has been more active. Old crop is pretty well exhausted, and there has been a brisk demand for New Connecticut, partly speculative in its character, and dealers showing much anxiety to secure supplies. The sales embrace 1,060 cases Connecticut Fillers and second crops of 1869, on private terms, if we except 37 cases seconds, at 25c; there were sales, also, of 113 cases Ohio, private terms; 80 cases Old State, 15c; 49 cases New Pennsylvania, 12c; 43 cases New State, 18c.

Spanish Tobacco was quiet; sales 300 bales at 80c@\$1, for Havana. Manufactured Tobacco in better demand, and tending upward.

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

**EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.**

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Hhds. stems.	Manuf'd lbs.
Liverpool	47					83,130
London	2					
Bremen	213	383				
Hamburg	15		29		65	
Antwerp	20	57				
Santandee	313	4				
Sydney	6					13,340
Canada			42			
British N. A. Colonies	61					2,491
British West Indies						398
British Guiana	7					
Cuba						5,354
Hayti			19			
Mexico	1	10	12			
New Granada		6				48,457
Brazil						301
Cisplatine Republic	5					
Argentine Republic				6		
Peru			37			
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>156,501</b>

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

From Baltimore—To Bremen, 422 hhds, 140 do stems, and 123 bales....To Liverpool, 29 hhds....To Demerara, 4 hhds leaf and 1,705 lbs....To Nassau, 211 lbs manufactured....To Harbor Grace, 2,442 lbs manufactured.  
From Boston—To Hong Kong, 4 c ses, 2 boxes, and 2 half do....To Trinidad, 20 half boxes....To Port au Prince, 400 bales and 1,500 lbs....To other British Provinces, 2 hhds, 2 cases and 23 boxes.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

FRIDAY, April 29, 1870, P. M.

The market for Breadstuffs the past week has been an active one in Flour and Wheat at a material advance in prices, with general business in the coarser stuffs, but all closed quiet. The receipts of flour have continued on a moderate scale, while the demand has largely increased. The greatest inquiry has been for good lines of State and Western shipping extras, and these have advanced fully 25c per bbl. The supplies of the mediums and better grades are not large, while the demand has been much more liberal, and prices are in most cases higher. The sales yesterday were largely for future delivery at \$5 05@5 15 for common snipping extras, but to-day, the excitement seemed to have culminated; the shipping demand subsided, and the local trade was moderate; holders were not therefore able to obtain the advance they demanded.

Wheat has been in pressing demand for export, and the sales have considerably exceeded the average of the previous fortnight, absorbing the receipts by rail, and rapidly reducing the stocks in store. Prices are, consequently, five to eight cents higher. A British circular estimates that Great Britain will require 24,000,000 bushels of Wheat from abroad between the 1st of April and the 1st of September. If so, probably fully one-third must be drawn from this market, which will require shipments hence during the balance of the season of nearly half a million bushels of Wheat (including Flour reduced to Wheat) per week. But the chief cause of the advance seems to be the comparatively small receipts at the Western markets, and the probability that they may continue much smaller than last year. At to-day's market, Amber Winter sold freely at \$1 30, in store, but Spring growths were quiet, closing at \$1 15@\$1 18 for No. 2. A part of the export demand has been from the Continent. Corn has been dull and prices are scarcely so firm, though with light stocks and small receipts, there is little decline to note. Oats have been variable, closing firm. Rye has been in very limited demand. Barley in better supply and pressed for sale, at lower prices. Barley Malt dull, and very little Canada Peas in market.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	\$1 05@1 23
Superfine.....	Red Winter.....	1 25@1 27
Extra State.....	Amber do.....	1 30@1 32
Extra Western, com-	White.....	1 35@1 60
mon to good.....	White California.....	1 50@1 55
Double Extra Western	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	1 10@1 16
and St. Louis.....	Yellow, Southern new.....	1 16@
Southern supers.....	White, Southern, new.....	1 14@
Southern, extra and	Rye.....	1 05@1 12
family.....	Oats.....	6 @ 69
California.....	Barley.....	74@1 00
Rye Flour, fine and super-	Malt.....	90@1 05
fine.....	Peas, Canada.....	97@1 20
Corn Meal.....		

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

**RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.**

	1869.		1870.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, hh's	42,660	614,720	49,312	723,165
Corn meal, Co's	2,113	117,420	2,975	121,635

Wheat, bush.....	54,575	1,601,990	292,876	1,686,858
Corn, bush.....	134,475	1,925,990	63,721	927,260
Rye, bush.....	.....	12,920	1,400	5,284
Barley, &c., bush.....	33,965	645,825	49,420	399,661
Oats, bush.....	60,760	594,275	72,071	717,708

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

To	Flour, C. meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gt. Brit. week.....	12,972	201,875	.....	.....	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	249,383	2,952,451	.....	.....	.....	120
N. A. Col. week..	6,540	150	.....	.....	.....	100
Since Jan. 1.....	27,654	4,553	.....	.....	.....	9,893
West Ind. week..	4,014	442	.....	.....	700	1,770
Since Jan. 1.....	117,791	19,653	.....	.....	10,413	43,088
Total exp't, week	33,159	642	222,703	.....	700	2,270
Since Jan. 1, 1870.	489,950	25,562	3,148,128	6,709	9	10,275
Same time, 1869.	290,097	54,277	2,380,670	.....	55	36,729
						1,070,644

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

IN STORE IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES.

	1870.	1870.	1869.	1868.
	April 23.	April 16.	April 24.	April 25.
Wheat, bush.....	1,532,907*	1,727,125	1,400,959	385,037
Corn, bush.....	189,551	242,191	752,014	1,062,861
Oats, bush.....	574,308	655,428	965,016	588,007
Barley, bush.....	178,687	194,642	39,246	.....
Rye, bush.....	31,247	31,247	126,240	.....
Peas, bush.....	4,996	4,996	36,400	337
Malt, bush.....	98,761	99,938	56,258	4,797
Total grain, bush.....	2,640,357	2,955,567	3,376,133	2,041,089

\*Including about 53,000 bushels of California.

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1870.

At	Flour, (196 lbs.) bbls.	Wheat, (60 lbs.) bush.	Corn, (56 lbs.) bush.	Oats, (32 lbs.) bush.	Barley, (48 lbs.) bush.	Rye, (56 lbs.) bush.
Chicago.....	28,153	116,361	267,125	66,253	14,216	7,689
Milwaukee.....	6,345	248,924	2,132	11,021	552	3,303
Toledo.....	11,450	40,820	63,570	6,100	800	360
Detroit.....	13,777	14,539	12,087	3,229	927	107
Cleveland.....	5,650	9,750	3,350	2,300	6,100	450
Totals.....	65,377	430,454	348,274	88,903	22,595	11,909
Previous week.....	62,465	251,256	403,997	56,076	31,355	5,914
Correspond'g week, '69.	98,823	316,944	467,238	131,119	5,898	5,239
" '68.	88,113	293,923	605,877	165,673	6,694	5,402
" '67.	40,534	144,131	630,579	68,159	16,979	6,918

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports, for four years, from Jan. 1 to April 24:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour.....bbls.	1,048,054	1,690,917	1,008,160	903,028
Wheat.....bush.	5,187,021	5,824,453	3,136,442	2,528,142
Corn.....bush.	3,625,500	8,502,736	8,596,595	4,917,688
Oats.....bush.	1,483,526	2,476,604	1,993,380	1,342,094
Barley.....bush.	480,673	352,574	352,128	421,258
Rye.....bush.	172,329	415,176	150,878	330,595
Total.....	10,949,049	17,571,543	14,229,423	9,569,777

And from August 1st, to and including April 23, for four years:

	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1866-67.
Flour.....bbls.	3,343,595	4,235,086	3,312,748	3,075,687
Wheat.....bushels.	39,571,888	30,238,000	27,211,483	19,257,408
Corn.....bush.	17,033,617	20,721,761	21,931,730	19,796,490
Oats.....bush.	8,875,314	15,528,440	12,761,024	5,704,863
Barley.....bush.	4,350,875	2,601,423	1,765,143	1,587,311
Rye.....bush.	1,001,882	1,956,333	1,296,625	1,542,015
Total grain, bushels....	63,863,576	71,045,957	64,966,004	47,888,087

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to April 23, inclusive, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.....	993,225	1,415,463	.....	.....
Wheat, bush.....	3,634,026	2,449,560	.....	.....
Corn, bush.....	2,452,394	3,776,949	.....	.....
Oats, bush.....	666,835	1,351,613	.....	.....
Barley, bush.....	204,636	236,407	.....	.....
Rye, bush.....	94,819	392,312	.....	.....
Total grain, bush.....	7,102,710	8,226,841	.....	.....

SHIPMENTS FROM SAME PORTS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 23.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending April 16 ..	80,358	1,595,617	393,644	71,113	17,483	13,491
Previous week.....	50,375	491,710	159,031	101,738	13,191	8,560
Cor. week, 1869.....	98,605	566,939	911,298	362,026	5,071	18,118

GRAIN "IN SIGHT," APRIL 16, 1870.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	1,562,807	189,551	574,308	178,687
In store at Buffalo.....	343,092	1,000	124,500	11,430
In store at Chicago.....	1,466,447	524,430	659,305	109,065
In store at Milwaukee.....	1,898,000	1,256	58,222	8,477
In store at Toledo.....	250,000	80,000	65,000	35,000
In store at Detroit.....	65,739	8,399	10,502	4,953
In store at Oswego.....	450,000	36,700	10,000	85,000
In store at St. Louis.....	101,600	67,739	10,119	4,088
Rail and water shipments from Chicago and Milwaukee & Toledo for week..	1,585,617	393,644	71,113	17,483
Total in store and in transit April 23.	7,723,312	1,302,719	1,583,069	404,183
" " April 16.	8,359,894	1,164,959	1,696,115	455,569
" " April 9.	9,379,142	1,142,314	2,020,830	462,320
" " April 2.	9,839,026	1,354,566	2,164,316	505,279
" " Mar. 26.	9,874,191	1,448,363	2,265,870	476,932
" " Mar. 19.	10,276,961	1,461,960	2,310,122	505,889
" " Mar. 12.	10,429,203	1,522,501	2,441,454	572,926
" " Mar. 5.	10,626,282	1,659,103	2,551,527	669,273

\* Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, 1870.

Business in this department may still be called fair, but the movement is not as yet easy, or indicative of an opening of a regular steady outlet for goods. On Coffee, prices are too high to induce any purchases beyond such as necessity may

dictate, while Tea, Sugar and Molasses, though offered at rates leaving little or no margin for profit to importers, are in such large stock that buyers are, to some extent, masters of the situation, and, by refusing to operate, except from hand to mouth, manage, with the liberal arrivals, to preserve a full accumulation and to keep values under a continual state of depression. The advance in gold has had no other effect than to add a little more courage to sanguine holders, and cause the withdrawal of desirable parcels. The demand from the interior has fallen off somewhat, most buyers having secured enough goods to last until the canals open, though it is not improbable that some parties in search of stock, and not very particular as to assortment, may have visited Boston to make up invoices, and take advantage of the much lower foreign tariff with which that city is blest by a mysterious system of railway management.

Imports of the week have been more liberal in Rio Coffee, of which some 22,439 bags have been received. There have been no arrivals of Tea, except 4,425 pkgs by Pacific mail steamer. The receipts of Sugar and Molasses continue to be pretty large.

The imports at New York for the week, and at the several ports since Jan. 1, are given below. The totals are as follows:

	At N. York, this Week.	Total at all ports since Jan. 1, 1870.	1869.
Tea.....lbs.	.....	23,053,631	26,801,666
Tea (indirect import)....	4,482	20,869	15,253
Coffee, Rio.....bags	22,439	435,577	452,432
Coffee, other.....bags	9,647	140,243	154,652
Sugar.....boxes	3,069	164,826	284,825
Sugar.....hds.	15,672	203,963	183,363
Sugar.....bags	4,000	311,720	226,930
Molasses.....hds.	5,563	139,180	145,671

TEA.

The demand from all sources continues extremely moderate, and as a whole the market is in a dull and unsatisfactory condition. Buyers are insisting continually upon concessions, and though there has already since the commencement of the year been a considerable reduction in values, the large stock of goods here operates against the interests of holders, and the tendency still appears to be downward. Quotations at the close are irregular, and to some extent nominal.

Imports of the week have been very small including only the receipts per str. Alaska of 4,425 pkgs, and 27 from Calcutta. No later dates from China are at hand.

The following table shows the shipments of tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1 to March 11, in two years and importations into the United States (not including San Francisco), from Jan. 1 to date, in 1869 and 1870:

	SHIPMENTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN FROM JUNE 1, '69, TO MAR 11 '70.	IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO U.S. SINCE JAN 1, 1870.	1869.
Black.....	12,507,269	10,575,131	11,088,553
Green.....	16,359,583	15,619,570	8,623,852
Japan.....	7,340,195	9,234,788	3,346,227
Total.....	36,207,047	35,429,489	28,053,631

COFFEE.

For Brazil grades the market remains in an extremely firm condition, at a further advance in values, stimulated to a greater extent by later advices from Rio Janeiro, reporting very small shipments and absolutely no purchases for weeks on United States account. Importers have sold enough from the recent arrivals to keep the accumulation at a low aggregate, and they express the utmost confidence in their ability to maintain the present position for many weeks to come. Additional supplies have come to hand from Europe, but not of any magnitude, and being quickly disposed of excite no apprehension on the part of sellers. The demand has been very good and entirely from jobbers, who find the call for distribution sufficiently active to warrant occasional purchases, but the increased cost induces caution with close calculation as to actual wants, and in some instances the trade have been enabled to accommodate each other on even more reasonable terms than the offerings from first hands. Java is steadily held, but at present not attracting much attention. For West India descriptions there has been a very good demand in some instances from parties seeking substitutes for Rio, and on desirable goods full former prices are still current. Sales of 7,017 bags Rio and Santos including 1,744 from Hamburg; 2,846 do. to arrive; 6,800 bags Maracaibo, and 500 bags St. Domingo.

Imports of the week have been larger in Rio Coffee, including some five cargoes of direct importation, besides a few lots from Europe. Details are as follows: Felix, 4,500 bags; Johann, 2,858; Martha Sterns, 4,000; Ad. Pendergast, Santos, 4,257; Echo, 4,000; European steamers, 2,824. Of other sorts the imports have been 3,483 bags of Maracaibo, per Teresa; 5,134 do. St. Domingo, and 27 do. Laguayra.

The stock of Rio April 28 and the imports since Jan. 1 are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Mobile.	Gal. veston.	Total.
Stock.....	17,457	.....	5,044	4,500	8,002	.....	30,003
Same date 1869.	73,267	.....	32,600	14,000	5,300	.....	127,667
Imports.....	194,242	.....	150,161	70,327	17,302	3,045	435,577
" in 1869.	286,701	8,200	108,193	55,019	11,235	2,800	452,432

Of other sorts the stock at New York, April 28, and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

In bags.	New York Stock.	Boston Import.	Philadel. Import.	Balt. Import.	N. Orie's Import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java.....	1900	*27,423	*22,253	.....	*8,118	.....
Singapore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	1,060	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Maracibo.....	9,223	39,384	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	105	4,458	.....	2,656	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	739	27,899	4,895	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	4,486	7,088	.....	400	100	119
Total.....	18,453	106,202	27,148	3,556	3,218	119
Same '69.....	40,977	115,678	23,495	14,856	100	523

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 51,447 mats.

**SUGAR.**

The market for Raw Sugars has shown few features of general interest during the week under review, and there is no positive gain to record in favor of either the buying or selling interest. Importers and holders generally finding the money market easy and gold advancing, have felt confident enough to refrain from all pressure in offering their goods, and, as a rule, made no great display of samples, though a few odd lots were parted with at a slight modification, which, as far as it went, made the market about  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. off, while in reality there was scarcely sufficient business to establish a basis for quotations. Grocers with a light distributive trade have found no use for any large amount of goods, and Refiners, with the outlet for their production gradually shrinking, have made a corresponding reduction in purchases, all of which has produced a quiet feeling, to say nothing of the continued disinclination on the part of buyers, generally, to operate beyond current wants in the face of the unusually large accumulation. Refined has been less active, and orders are now filled with greater ease, and at a trifle lower rates. The sales of Raw embrace 2,081 hhds. Cuba, 2,025 hhds. Porto Rico; 200 hhds. Demerara; 268 hhds. St. Croix; 2,405 boxes Havana; 400 hhds. Melado, and 14,000 bags Manila, the latter to go to Canada, and a portion sold many days ago, but not then made public.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand April 23, were as follows:

Imports this week	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, P. Rico, *hhds.	Other, *hhds.	Brazil, bgs.	M'nila, &c bgs.
Imports this week	3,069	10,851	3,587	387	4,000
Stock on hand	100,004	89,935	.....	.....	354,415
Same time 1869	111,972	61,797	.....	.....	78,296
" 1868	27,092	38,810	.....	.....	21,964

Imports at the several ports since Jan. 1:

Imp's since Jan 1, at New York	Boxes		*Hhds		Brazil, Manila bags.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.
" " Boston	15,335	10,387	26,063	18,896	4,610	65,020
" " Philadel.	15,009	23,655	24,133	24,838	23,218	.....
" " Baltimore	17,652	17,481	29,019	17,727	11,426	9,470
" " N. Orleans	13,865	47,799	1,539	3,246	.....	.....
Total	64,826	234,825	203,963	183,363	89,698	222,022

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

**MOLASSES.**

The aggregate of business in foreign styles foots up larger than for many weeks, and the market has really shown signs of some little animation. The demand, as before, however, has been exclusively for boiling and grocery qualities, and holders have, in all cases, shown a disposition to be very accommodating rather than lose an opportunity for effecting a quick sale, while buyers seldom operated unless a place was already provided for their purchase. The distilling qualities have remained at a complete stand still, and no prospective outlet appears for this class of goods, which make up a large proportion of the present stock. The prices asked do not check operations so much as the fact that there is little, if any use for Distilling Molasses at present, and to purchase would be simple folly. Domestic is very scarce, and has advanced decidedly, but, aside from this, all alterations in quotations are in buyers' favor. Sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba Clayed; 2,575 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 1,122 hhds Porto Rico; 210 hhds Barbadoes, and 100 bbls New Orleans.

The receipts of the week at New York, and stock on hand April 23, were as follows:

Imports this week	Cuba, *Hhds.	P. Rico, *Hhds.	Demerara, *Hhds.	Other, *Hhds.	N. O. Bbls.
Imports this week	4,189	844	41	489	.....
Stock on hand	18,124	3,689	1,475	.....	200
Same time 1869	12,814	1,139	2,612	.....	2,500

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

Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York	*Hhds		1869.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
" " Boston	57,617	73,497	.....	.....
" " Philadel.	22,944	11,318	.....	.....
" " Baltimore	40,803	34,383	.....	.....
" " N. Orleans	13,193	8,648	.....	.....
Total at all ports	139,180	145,571	.....	.....

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

**SPICES.**

There has been rather more animation in this market during the week, and values on nearly all the leading styles have advanced somewhat, closing with a generally strong tone and indications that a still higher range may be reached within a few days. The confidence of both buyers and sellers is based on the supposition that Congress will not greatly modify the present rates of duty, though encouraging advices from abroad are not without some effect. At the best, however, the business doing is largely controlled by jobbers, and we refrain from giving sales owing to the difficulty in discriminating between parcels from first and second hands.

**FRUITS.**

The market since our last has shown decidedly more firmness, the downward tendency being checked by an increased demand and an advance in gold. Importers have more confidence in future prices, and do not generally offer concessions to effect sales. It is well known that jobbers do not carry any stock, and this also gives the market more strength. Sales are quite numerous, but no very large lots have changed hands that we learn of. Domestic Dried are still in limited demand, but no further decline in prices is apparent. Unpeeled Peaches are not plenty, and consequently are firmly held, selling at prices almost equal to halves. Foreign Green have been in good demand since the date of our last, and prices are firmer. Repacked Messina Oranges are selling from store at \$4 50@4 75 per box, and do. Lemons at \$3 50 per box. Bananas sell at \$1 50@2 50 per bunch, and Baracoa Cocoanuts at \$40@45 per M. Domestic Green are very quiet, but prime Roxbury Russet Apples are held at \$5 per bbl. Other descriptions are very poor and not worth quoting. Peanuts have been in good demand all the week, and large sales have been made at full prices. Pecans also have moved freely, and yesterday and to-day some 50,000 lbs. having changed hands at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. Canned goods are dull and favor the buyer.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands

New Crop.		Duty paid.		New Crop.		Duty paid.					
Hyson, Common to fair	65 @ 75	do	do Ex f. to fin'st	70 @ 75	Unool. Japan, Com. to fair	73 @ 75	do	Sup'r to fine	80 @ 90		
do Superior to fine	50 @ 95	do	do Ex f. to finest	1 05 @ 1 30	do	do Ex f. to finest	95 @ 1 15	Oolong, Common to fair	60 @ 70		
do Ex fine to finest	1 05 @ 1 30	do	do Superior to fine	75 @ 95	do	do Ex fine to finest	1 05 @ 1 40	do	Superior to fine	75 @ 95	
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair	65 @ 75	do	do Ex fine to finest	1 25 @ 1 60	do	do Superior to fine	75 @ 95	do	do Ex fine to finest	1 05 @ 1 40	
do Super. to fine	85 @ 1 10	do	do Sup. to fine	1 15 @ 1 30	do	do Ex fine to finest	1 05 @ 1 40	do	do Sup'r to fine	75 @ 90	
do Ex fine to finest	1 25 @ 1 60	do	do do Ex f. to finest	1 40 @ 1 75	do	do	do Ex f. to finest	1 00 @ 1 30	do	do	75 @ 90
Ganp. & Imp., Com. to fair	75 @ 90	do	do do	58 @ 63	do	do	do	do	do	do	68 @ 68
do Sup. to fine	1 15 @ 1 30	do	do	65 @ 68	do	do	do	do	do	do	68 @ 68
do do Ex f. to finest	1 40 @ 1 75	do	do	65 @ 68	do	do	do	do	do	do	68 @ 68
H. Sk. & Tw'kay, C. to fair	58 @ 63	do	do	65 @ 68	do	do	do	do	do	do	68 @ 68
do do Sup. to fine	65 @ 68	do	do	65 @ 68	do	do	do	do	do	do	68 @ 68

**Tea.**

New Crop.		Duty paid.		New Crop.		Duty paid.			
Rio Prime, outypald	gold 18 @ 18	do	do	17 @ 19	Native Ceylon	gold 17 @ 19	do	do	17 @ 19
do good	gold 17 @ 17	do	do	16 @ 18	Maracalbo	gold 16 @ 18	do	do	16 @ 18
do fair	gold 16 @ 16	do	do	15 @ 17	Laguayra	gold 15 @ 17	do	do	15 @ 17
do ordinary	gold 15 @ 15	do	do	14 @ 16	St. Domingo, in bond	gold 14 @ 16	do	do	14 @ 16
Java, mats and bags	gold 20 @ 22	do	do	15 @ 16	Jamaica	gold 15 @ 16	do	do	15 @ 16

**Coffee.**

New Crop.		Duty paid.		New Crop.		Duty paid.	
Cuba, inf. to com refining	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do	19 @ 20	do	do	19 @ 20
do fair to good	do 8 @ 9	do	do	11 @ 12	do	do	11 @ 12
do pr. me.	do 9 @ 9	do	do	9 @ 9	do	do	9 @ 9
do fair to good grocery	9 @ 9	do	do	10 @ 10	do	do	10 @ 10
do pr. to choice	do 9 @ 10	do	do	8 @ 8	do	do	8 @ 8
do centrifugal hds & bxs	8 @ 10	do	do	7 @ 7	do	do	7 @ 7
do Melado	4 @ 7	do	do	12 @ 12	do	do	12 @ 12
do molasses	7 @ 8	do	do	12 @ 12	do	do	12 @ 12
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9	8 @ 9	do	do	12 @ 12	do	do	12 @ 12
do do do 10 to 12	9 @ 9	do	do	11 @ 11	do	do	11 @ 11
do do do 13 to 15	10 @ 10	do	do	11 @ 11	do	do	11 @ 11
do do do 16 to 18	11 @ 11	do	do	11 @ 11	do	do	11 @ 11

**Sugar.**

New Crop.		Duty paid.		New Crop.		Duty paid.	
do	do	do	do	19 @ 20	do	do	19 @ 20
do	do	do	do	11 @ 12	do	do	11 @ 12
do	do	do	do	9 @ 9	do	do	9 @ 9
do	do	do	do	10 @ 10	do	do	10 @ 10
do	do	do	do	8 @ 8	do	do	8 @ 8
do	do	do	do	7 @ 7	do	do	7 @ 7
do	do	do	do	12 @ 12	do	do	12 @ 12
do	do	do	do	12 @ 12	do	do	12 @ 12
do	do	do	do	11 @ 11	do	do	11 @ 11
do	do	do	do	11 @ 11	do	do	11 @ 11

**Molasses.**

New Crop.		Duty paid.		New Crop.		Duty paid.	
New Orleans (new)	gal. 80 @ 95	do	do	35 @ 38	do	do	35 @ 38
Porto Rico, new	40 @ 65	do	do	45 @ 50	do	do	45 @ 50
Cuba Muscovado, new	36 @ 44	do	do	20 @ 23	do	do	20 @ 23

**Spices.**

New Crop.		Duty paid.		New Crop.		Duty paid.	
Cassia Batavia, gold, # lb	47 @ ..	do	do	12 @ 13	do	do	12 @ 13
Cassia, in mats, gold # lb	47 @ ..	do	do	27 @ 28	do	do	27 @ 28
Ginger, race and Af (gold)	11 @ 11	do	do	27 @ 27	do	do	27 @ 27
Mace	1 20 @ 1 25	do	do	18 @ 19	do	do	18 @ 19
Nutmegs, casks	1 00 @ ..	do	do	5 @ 4	do	do	5 @ 4
do cases Penang	1 00 @ 1 05	do	do	.. @ 26	do	do	.. @ 26

**Fruit.**

New Crop.		Duty paid.		New Crop.		Duty paid.	
Raisins, Seedless new # mat	7 50 @ 7 75	do	do	12 @ 17	do	do	12 @ 17
do Layer, new # box	3 90 @ ..	do	do	10 @ 11	do	do	10 @ 11
do Valencia # lb	15 @ ..	do	do	7 @ 8	do	do	7 @ 8
Currants, new # lb	11 @ ..	do	do	12 @ 13	do	do	12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn	41 @ 42	do	do	10 @ 11	do	do	10 @ 11
Prunes, Turkish new	13 @ 14	do	do	15 @ 16	do	do	15 @ 16
Dates	.. @ 6	do	do	5 @ 7	do	do	5 @ 7
Almonds, Languedoc	23 @ 23	do	do	10 @ 12	do	do	10 @ 12
do Provence	20 @ ..	do	do	11 @ 12	do	do	11 @ 12
do Sicily, Soft Shell	16 @ 17	do	do	16 @ 20	do	do	16 @ 20
do Shelled, Spanish	35 @ 38	do	do	7 @ 9	do	do	7 @ 9
Sardines	.. @ 28	do	do	.. @ 26	do	do	.. @ 26
Sardines	15 @ 16	do	do	.. @ 26	do	do	.. @ 26

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., April 29, 1870.

There has been a fair business in progress during this week, but the aggregate sales appear to be lighter than was noted in our last report. There were not many buyers in the market during the early part of the week, but toward the close there has been an influx of dealers from the interior of this State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, representing the cross-road trade, whose purchases are confined chiefly to the various domestic fabrics. This class of trade imparts considerable animation to the market, but the volume of their business is comparatively light.

Prices have remained firm with few changes, and appearances warrant the belief that nearly all fabrics both foreign and domestic have reached their lowest figures, without a material decline in gold or cotton.

The lightness of the Southern trade in our market, throughout the season, occasions some remark, and we find no very satisfactory reason for it, except that there is not the same dearth of goods in that section which was last year, and their purchases are limited to the demand for immediate consumption. The recent disastrous freshet in New England, has curtailed the production of some mills, and in certain instances we learn that the sales of cottons are close up to production,

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since Jan. uary 1, 1870, and the total for the same time in 1869 and 1860 are shown in the following table:

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.
Hamburg.....		\$....	2	\$1,273
Liverpool.....		....	13	4,484
Br. N. A. Colonies.....		....	15	4,519
British West Indies.....		....	4	434
Cuba.....	38	3,226	2	239
Mexico.....	60	5,962	1	98
New Granada.....	93	36,300	....	....
Brazil.....	115	16,912	....	....
Argentine Republic.....	79	6,379	....	....
Peru.....	136	11,699	....	....
China.....	....	....	31	1,126
Hayti.....	....	....	....	12
Total for week.....	527	\$30,373	68	\$12,217
Since Jan. 1, 1870.....	4,454	672,254	1,099	284,966
Same time 1869.....	8,377	904,800	1,151	183,262
" " 1868.....	9,215	844,700	1,652	561,538
" " 1867.....	2,654	350,741	2,454	517,787
" " 1866.....	880	144,749	1,996	328,961
" " 1860.....	30,036	....	....	19,081

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 become more settled, and although the trade during the week under review has not been heavy, it has been marked by more character, and the movements are made with freedom. The buyers in the market have taken such stocks as are warranted by the current demand, and the distribution has been confined less to the standard makes than for some time past, the lighter weights meeting ready sale. There is but little trade doing at the close, though prices are firm. Agawam F 36 11½, Albion A 36 11, Amoskeag A 36 14½, do B 36 14, do Z 36 —, Atlantic A 36 15½, do P 36 12, do L 36 13, do V 33 12½, do N 30 10½, Appleton A 36 15, Augusta 36 14, do 30 13, Broadway 36 12½, Bedford R 30 8½, Boott H 27 11, do O 34 11½, do S 40 12½, do W 45 18½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8½, Graniteville AA 36 16, do EE 36 15, Great Falls M 36 12, do S 33 11, Indian Head 36 15, do 30 13, Indian Orchard A 40 14, do C 36 12½, do BB 36 11½, do W 34 10½, do NN 36 13½, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 13, do E 36 11½, Lawrence A 36 12½, do C 36 —, do F 36 13, do G 34 12, do H 27 10, do LL 36 12, Lyman C 36 13, do E 36 15, Massachusetts BB 36 11½, do J 30 12, Medford 36 15, Nashua fine 33 13, do 36 15, do E 40 17, Newmarket A 11½, Pacific extra 36 15, do H 36 15, do L 36 13, Pepperell 7-4 35, do 8-4 35, do 9-4 40, do 10-4 45, do 11-4 55, Pepperell E fine 39 13½, do R 30 12½, do O 33 11½, do N 30 10½, do G 30 —, Pocasset F 30 9, do K 36 13½, do Canoe 40 15, Saranac fine O 33 13, do R 36 15, do E 39 17, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 14½, Swift River 36 11, Tiger 27 8½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have also been in better request, and the standard makes are sold close up to production, while the medium and lower grades are in better request. There have been no noteworthy changes in prices, which appear to be firmly maintained, even with the falling off in the volume of business. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 17½, do 54 20, do A 36 15½, do Z 34 11, American A 36 12½, Androscoggin L 36 16, do Z 36 13, Auburn 36 —, Arkwright WT 36 17½, Auburn —, Atlantic Cambrie 36 21, Ballou & Son 36 13½, do 31 11, Bartlett's 36 14½, do 33 13½, do 31 13½, Bates XX 36 17, do B 33 14, Blackstone 36 14½, do D 37 13½, Boott B 36 15, do C 33 13½, do E 36 12½, do H 28 11½, do O 30 11½, do R 23 9, do W 45 19, Clarks 36 20, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton 10-4 39½-45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8, Gold Medal 36 14½, Greene Mfg Co 36 10½, do 31 10, Great Falls Q 36 16½, do J 33 —, do S 31 11, do A 32 12, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, do 33 14½, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, do 33 13½, do 31 —, Lawrence B 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 13½, New York Mills 36 24, Pepperell 6-4 30, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Rosebuds 36 15-16, Red Bank 36 11, do 33 10½, Slater J. & W. 36 —, Tuscarora 36 19, Utica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 37½, do 9-4 62½, do 10-4 67½, Waltham X 33 13½, do 42 18, do 6-4 30, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Wamsutta 45 29, do 40½ 26, do 36 21½, Washington 33 9½.

PRINTS have met a ready sale throughout the week. The old styles are almost entirely out of the market, and many of the new and better styles are being placed at advanced prices. Dealers are experiencing no difficulty in obtaining these rates, however, since they are generally merited by the superiority of the present over the old designs. Jobbers manifest no desire to break prices, and the general trade in Prints is in a much healthier condition. Albion ruby 11½, Allens 11, do pinks 12, Arnolds 9, Atlantic 6½, Dunnell's 12, Hamilton 11½, Home —, Hope 7, Lancaster 10½-11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11½, Manchester 11½, Merrimac D 12, do pink and purple 14, do W 13½, Oriental 11, Pacific 11½, Richmond's 11½, Simpson Mourn'g 10½, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and White 11, do shirtings 10½, Wamsutta 7½.

PRINTING CLOTHS have been quite active, but the movements appear to have been rather less than last week, and toward the close there has been less speculative demand. At Fall River the demand has been fair and prices steady at 7@7½c.

DRILLS are quiet, with moderate sales. Prices have been partially raised, but are firmer at the close. Amoskeag 15½, Augusta 16, Boot —, Graniteville D 16, Hamilton 16, Laconia 15½, Pepperell 15½, Stark A 16, do H 14.

GINGHAMS have been fairly active in comparison with other goods. The best makes were in good demand, and prices were fully sustained. Amoskeag, 17; Bates, 17; Clyde, 11; Earleton, extra, 22½; Glasgow, 15; Gloucester, 14½; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 16; Hartford, 12½; Lancaster, 17; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12½; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14; Roanoke, 12½; Union, 12½.

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES are dull and quiet with light sales only. But little is expected at this season, however, and the present demand is about equal to that of corresponding periods in past seasons. Hamilton, 17; Tycoon Reys, 27½; Lowell, 17; Man-

chester, 17; do all wool, 37½; Pacific, 17; do Armures, 18; do plain, 18; do Robe de C, 20; do plain Oriental, 17; do Anilines, 20; do Serges, 21; do Alpacas, 21; do do 6-4, 23½; Percales 4 4, 23½; Lustres, 17.

PRINTED LAWNS AND PERCALES have not improved materially, and the business for the season has been, thus far, below anticipations. The movements to the South have been less than usual, but other regions are taking about their average supplies. Prices are unchanged and firm. Pacific Percales, 23½; Lancaster, 17@21; Manchester, 15; Merrimack, 23½; Pacific, 14,000; Lawns, 17; do. Organdies, 20; Sprauges, 1,400, 13½; Victoria, 1,200, 15; Atlantic, 1,400, 17; Manchester, do., 15½.

OTHER COTTON GOODS have been steady, and sales in the aggregate have been light. There is no important feature to record in any line. Checks are dull. Tickings a little more active. Denims have been in better request.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 26, do 50 27½, do 12 26½, do 10 23, do 8 18, do 11 22½, do 15 27½, Cumberland 15, Jos Greers, 55 16½, do 65 18½, Kennebeck 25, Lanark, No. 2, 10½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29, do 85 18, Miners 10 24, do 50 25, do 8 19, Park No. 60 17½, do 70 19½, do 80 22½, do 90 25, do 100 26, Pequa No. 1,200 13½, do 1,600 17½, do 2,000 25, do 2,800 27½, Star Mills 12 16, do 18 18, do 20 20, Union No. 20 24, do 50 26, do 18 22, Watts No 80 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 10½, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 34, do A 27, do B 22, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 15, Conestoga extra 32 25, do do 36 30, Cordis AAA 28, do BB 16½, Hamilton 22½, Lewiston A 36 34, do A 31 29, do A 30 27, do B 30 25, Mecs. & W'km's 29, Pearl River 30, Pemberton AA 24, do E 17, Swift River 15, Thorndike A 16, Whittenton A 22½, Willow Brook No. 1 28, York 30 25, do 32 31.

STRIPES.—Albany 10½, Algoden 16½, American 13-14, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12½, Hamilton 20-21, Haymaker 14, Sheridan A 12½, do G 13, Uncasville A 14-15, do B 14-15, Whittenton AA 22½, do BB 17, do C 15, York 23.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 30, Bedford 19, Beaver Cr. CC —, Columbian heavy 28, Haymaker Bro. 16, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 25, do BB 23, do CC 20, York 30.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 12½, Androscoggin 15, Bates 11, Everetts 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 12, Laconia 12½, Naumkeag —, Newmarket 12, Washington satten 16.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$37 50, Androscoggin \$40 00, Arkwright A \$40 00, Great Falls A \$40 00, Lewiston \$40 00, Stark A \$42 50, do C 3 bush \$60 00, Union \$27 50.

CARPETS.—Tap Brussels, \$1 45; English Brussels, \$2 05@2 25; Roxbury Tap Brussels, \$1 35; Body Tap Bigelow, \$2 00; Lowell extra 3-ply, \$1 42½; do. extra super, \$1 15; do. super, \$1; Hartford Carpet Co., extra 3-ply, \$1 50; do. imported 3-ply, \$1 42½; do. superfine, \$1 12½; do. medium superfine, \$1 00; do. body Brussels 5-frame, \$2 10; do. body Brussels 4-frame, \$1 90; do. body Brussels 3-frame, \$1 89; Ingrains, Philadelphia makes, 70c.@\$1 00; do. cotton warp, 50c.

WOOLEN GOODS are firmer, though prices continue unchanged. The tailoring demand has increased somewhat for light weight Spring woollens of all descriptions. This demand, however, has been unusually light throughout the season, and prices were only maintained by the foresight of manufacturers in limiting their productions. Agents are generally well sold out of Spring goods, and are receiving their stocks of heavy goods for the Fall trade. Jobbers have fair and well assorted stocks, but are only purchasing such quantities as are required to keep up their assortments, this, in fact, being all that is warranted by the demand on them from the retail trade.

FOREIGN GOODS have been quiet, with no heavy transactions reported from either first hands or jobbers. British dress fabrics, in light spring effects, such as are especially suited to the Southern trade, are meeting more ready sale toward the close of the week. All dress fabrics are firm, and many of the leading importing houses report their stocks of spring goods as low, while some dealers are entirely out. Jobbers have good stocks, but the market is not overstocked with any fabrics. Linens have been languid throughout the week, but dealers anticipate a brisk trade, especially in housekeeping goods, during the coming month. Prices are firm, with a slight tendency toward higher figures.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending April 14, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1870.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value Pkgs. Value.	
Manufactures of wool...	596	\$173,176	881 \$296,593	635 \$235,800
do cotton...	460	118,158	1,379 331,358	797 221,216
do silk.....	571	337,598	557 439,867	470 341,187
do flax.....	716	180,157	820 190,707	674 160,414
Miscellaneous dry goods.	327	101,628	7,350 157,252	3,969 195,562
Total.....	2,610	\$910,717	10,987 \$1,465,777	6,545 \$1,174,179
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.				
Manufactures of wool...	363	\$180,681	587 \$199,008	717 \$245,648
do cotton...	183	47,507	354 81,204	610 172,656
do silk.....	55	58,837	69 89,914	119 138,631
do flax.....	414	79,529	318 73,883	1,007 168,933
Miscellaneous dry goods.	2,478	50,054	581 17,138	2,781 53,573
Total.....	3,493	\$366,608	1,909 \$461,142	5,264 \$775,443
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,610	910,717	10,987 1,465,777	6,545 1,174,179
Totalth'wn upon m'rk't	6,103	\$1,277,325	12,896 \$1,926,919	11,809 \$1,949,622
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.				
Manufactures of wool...	240	\$89,368	439 \$141,188	501 \$169,677
do cotton...	140	33,376	359 93,062	323 88,149
do silk.....	35	28,868	55 43,904	110 104,856
do flax.....	211	50,787	1,590 94,997	407 89,705
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1,753	25,923	5,068 41,539	5,333 65,716
Total.....	2,379	\$288,223	7,509 \$414,690	6,734 \$518,056
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,610	910,717	10,987 1,465,777	6,545 1,174,179
Total entered at the port	4,989	\$1,148,940	18,496 \$1,880,467	13,279 \$1,692,265

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1870.

AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION ISSUED AT THE  
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The Duties on Foreign Imports were published in the CHRONICLE of August 14, 1869

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BEEFWAX, BRICKS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COFFEE, COPPER, CORKS, COTTON, DRUGS AND DYES, and MANNA, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as MANNA, MUSTARD, NUTGALLS, OIL ANIS, OIL BERGAMOT, OIL LEMON, OIL PEPPERMINT, OIL VITRIOL, OPIUM, OXALIC ACID, PHOSPHORUS, PRUSSIAN POTASH, QUICKSILVER, RHUBARB, SAGO, SALAERATUS, SAL AMMONIAC, SAL SODA, SASSAPARILLA, SASSAPARILLA, SENEKA ROOT, SENNA, SHELL LAC, SODA ASH, SUGAR LEAD, SULPH. QUININE, SULPHATE MORPHINE, TARTARIC ACID, TAPICOLA, VERDIGRIS, VITRIOL, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GROCERIES, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, and HONEY.

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

Table listing various commodities such as PORK, RICE, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

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