

# 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. 11.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1870.

NO. 270.

## Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

BANKERS,

70 State Street, Boston.

Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers Credits issued on

The City Bank, } LONDON.  
AND  
Robert Benson & Co., }  
Munroe & Co. } PARIS.  
AND  
Marcuard, Andre & Co., }

Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS, 36 DEVONSHIRE STREET,

BOSTON,

Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.

EVERETT & Co.,

66 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

## 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 access.

points and remitted for on day of payment.

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS

FOR SALE

California Trust Co.,

41 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

BANKERS,

Dealers in Exchange, Agents in Financial and Trust Business

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

MONEY TO LOAN,

Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits.

President, HENRY L. DAVIS. Cashier, D. W. C. THOMSON.

Trustees:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp, J. C. Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barrollet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. J. Booth, C. J. Deering, F. S. Wensinger, W. B. Cummings, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum, Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, A. D. Moore, Tyler Curtis.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:

First National Bank of New York.

## Western Bankers.

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

## Southern Bankers.

A. C. KAUFMAN,

BANKER AND 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.

Collections of Dividends; Coupons, Notes &c., &c., receive special attention.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:

Howes & Macy,  
Luther Kountze

Henry Clews & Co.,  
J. M. Weith & Arents.

GEO. L. HOLMES.

ALEX. MACBETH.

HOLMES & MACBETH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Key box 4.

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. & E. H. LEVY,

BROKERS,

NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET.

New Orleans, La.

Gold and Silver Coin, State and City Notes, Insurance Scrip, State and City Warrants, Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Mutilated Currency, Land Warrants, Commercial Paper,

Bought and Sold exclusively on Commission.

Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and City Taxes.

W. N. HAWKS

H. CASTLEMAN

Hawks & Castleman,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents COLUMBUS, GEO.

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

Raleigh National Bank OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

C. DEWEY, President.

F. A. WILEY, Cashier.

## Southern Bankers.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

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

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

AMERICUS, GA.

Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased on order. Collections made and promptly remitted for. New York Correspondents—Messrs. Wm. Bryce & Co.

JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERREE, GEO. M. KLEIN,  
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

Mississippi Valley Bank,

A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

N. Y. Correspondent:—Bank of the Manhattan Co.

W. D. Reynolds & Bro.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

Buy Cotton, Grain, &c., on Commission.

E. E. BURRUSS, Pres't. A. K. WALKER, Cashier.

First National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

## Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES T. BATES.

J. MUNRO BROWN.

BATES & BROWN,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

No. 11 Nassau St., New York City,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR Letters of Credit available and payable in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD; also in the United States, Canada and West Indies.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money to and from London, Paris, San Francisco, Havana, &c.

Current Accounts received on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana

Capital and Reserved Fund.....\$2,500,000, AGENCY

A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St. N. Y.

DRAW ON

London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre & C  
Baring, Brothers & Co., Fould & Co.,  
LONDON, PARIS

In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France.

**Bankers and Brokers.****Gelston & Bussing,**

27 Wall Street.  
Stocks, Governments and Gold bought and sold on commission.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HENRY C. HARDY,  
Member N. Y. Stock & Gold Exchange.  
FREDERICK HARDY,  
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

**H. C. HARDY & SON,**  
**BANKERS & BROKERS,**  
NO. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

**Duff & Tienken,**

**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

WM. H. DUFF, JOHN H. TIENKEN,  
Members of the N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold.  
Foreign Gold and Silver Coin, and fine Gold and Silver Bars, constantly on hand.  
Interest allowed on Deposits.

**A. V. B. VAN DYCK,**

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,  
NO. 30 BROAD STREET.

**BANKING HOUSE OF****LUTHER KOUNTZF,**

52 Wall Street, New York.

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

**John S. Barry & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 31 Broad Street, New York.

Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton shipped to New York and to our Correspondents in Liverpool.

**Bonds, Stocks and other Securities**  
BOUGHT AND SOLD ONLY ON COMMISSION

Special attention given to the negotiation of business paper.

**CALDWELL & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

27 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Orders for Purchase and Sale of United States Securities, Stocks, Bonds and American Gold, Promptly executed at the usual Commission.

Interest, Four Per Cent, allowed on Deposits, subject to Sight Draft.

**James C. King & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

NO. 56 BROADWAY,

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Foreign Exchange.

Issue Certificates of Deposit.  
Interest allowed on current daily balances.  
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Europe.

**BANKING HOUSE OF****James T. Brady & Co.,**

(Successors to S. JONES & CO

**Dealers in all kinds of Securities.**

Special attention given to collections.

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

**THEODORE BERDELL,**

**BANKER & STOCK BROKER,**

8 EXCHANGE COURT, EXCHANGE PLACE,

New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, &c. &c., bought and sold on Commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

**Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.**

**Stock and Bond Brokers,**

NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET,  
SAINT LOUIS MO.

**Bankers and Brokers.****Charles H. Welling,**

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

**Broker in Mercantile Paper,**

39 WALL STREET,

JAUNCEY COURT, NEW YORK.

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

Reference—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

**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.

**W. M. F. HEWSON,**

**STOCK BROKER,**

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

**W. N. WORTHINGTON,**

MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

**BANKER AND BROKER,**

18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of **Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange,**

DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT

And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily Balances.

**Southern Securities have especial attention.**

Collections made on all Southern Points.

**Manning & DeForest,**

**6 BROAD STREET.**

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

**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.**

KENYON COX, } General  
HORACE MANUEL, } Partners.  
WM. H. HUTCHINSON, } DANIEL DREW, } Special Partner.

**Kenyon Cox & Co.,**

**BANKERS & BROKERS,**

31 WALL STREET.

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

**JOHN PONDIR,**

**BROKER,**

**In Government Bonds, Exchange, Gold and Stocks,**

NO. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Particular attention given to the negotiation of railway and other Corporate Loans.  
Union and Central Pacific Bonds and Stocks a specialty.

**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.

**Foreign Bills.****AGENCY OF THE**

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,**

17 NASSAU STREET.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates, also cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bill collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, } Agents.  
ARCH. MCKINLAY, }

**Foreign Bills.****BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,**

52 Wall Street, New York.

AND

23 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.

**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.

**WILLIAMS & GUION,**

63 Wall Street, New York.

TRAVELLERS and COMMERCIAL CREDITS ISSUED, available in all parts of Europe, &c. BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn in sums to suit purchasers, also Cable transfers.

Country Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Exchange, in large or small amounts, on the principal cities of Europe, also with Tickets for Passage from, or to, Europe, by the GUION LINE of Mail Steamers.

ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Correspondents.

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

**Brown Brothers & Co.,**

NO. 59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE

**Commercial and Travelers Credits**

Available in all parts of the world

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

**BANKERS,**

NO. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Letters of Credit upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent.  
Buy and Sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**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, }

**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.

**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.

**Tucker, Andrews & Co.**

52 Wall Street,

**JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,**

Rue Scribe, Paris,

**BANKERS.**

Issue Letters of Credit.  
Draw Bills on Paris.  
Buy and Sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfurt, and negotiate Loans on same.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

**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.  
Subscription agents for the CHRONICLE in Paris.

**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.

**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.

**MUNROE & Co.,**

AMERICAN BANKERS.

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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.

**HENRY MEIGS,**

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,

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

**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.

**BANKING HOUSE**

OF

**JAY COOKE & Co.,**

New York, Philadelphia and  
Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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

**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI  
RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for pur-  
chase and sale of

**Stocks, Bonds and Gold.**

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

JAY COOKE & CO.

**Financial.**

STATE OF ALABAMA.

**THE CITY BANK  
OF SELMA.**

Capital - - - - - \$100,000

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

**THOS. K. FERGUSSON,**

BANKER,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

Special attention to Collections.

No charge for collecting city paper.  
Refers to Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, N.Y.

**Banking House of**

**HENRY CLEWS & Co.,**

32 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on all daily balances  
of gold coin or currency accounts at  
market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check  
at sight, in same manner as upon any of  
the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable  
on demand or at a fixed date, bearing  
interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points  
We draw Bills of Exchange, make  
telegraphic transfers of money in Lon-  
don, and issue credits available through-  
out Europe.

We are prepared to take Gold Ac-  
counts, on terms the same as for Cur-  
rency; to receive Gold on Deposit, bear-  
ing interest, and subject to check at  
sight; to issue Gold Certificates of De-  
posit; to make Advances in Gold against  
Currency and other Collaterals; and to  
afford Banking Facilities generally upon  
a Gold Basis.

**CONOVER,**

**VINCENT & Co.,**

BANKERS & BROKERS,

17 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.

**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 Cal-  
ifornia, Europe and Havana.

**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.

**Financial.**

**8 Per Cent per Annum**

IN GOLD,

FREE FROM U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX,

The balance of the Issue of

\$1,500,000

OF THE

**ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY  
RAILROAD COMPANY,**

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30 Year Sinking Fund  
Bond, issued only upon a completed  
road, and bear Eight per cent interest in  
gold, payable on the 15th August and  
15th February, in New York, London,  
or Frankfort, and are free from tax.  
These bonds are in denominations of  
\$1,000 and \$500 coupons or registered,  
and secured by an absolute and only  
mortgage upon the entire line, including  
all descriptions of Rolling Stock and  
Equipments. This road is 111 miles in  
length, the largest portion of which is  
completed and successfully operated in  
the daily running of regular trains, the  
earnings of which are now in excess of  
the interest liabilities on this issue of  
bonds. Over

\$1,500,000

Has already been expended upon this  
road from Stock Subscriptions and Do-  
nations, and in addition to this the Com-  
pany have a Grant from the United  
States of Superior Lands valued at \$8,-  
000,000. The Company is entirely free  
from debt. We unhesitatingly recom-  
mend them, and will furnish Pamphlets,  
Maps and all information.

PRICE 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CUR-  
RENCY.

**W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,**

No. 54 Pine Street, New York.

**TANNER & CO.,**

No. 49 Wall Street, New York,

## Financial.

## 7 Per Cent Gold Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND  
LAND GRANT BONDS

OF THE

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD CO.

FOR SALE AT NINETY BY

White, Morris &amp; Co.,

Bankers & Financial Agents of the  
Company,

NO. 29 WALL STREET.

ON AND AFTER JULY 1st, 1870, THE

AMERICAN BANKING HOUSE  
OF

Bowles Brothers &amp; Co.,

THROUGH ITS

COMPLETED BRANCHES

IN

NEW YORK,  
19 William Street,  
BOSTON,  
27 State Street,PARIS,  
12 Rue de la Paix.  
LONDON,  
449 Strand, Charingcross.

WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS EITHER IN

FRANCS, DOLLARS OR POUNDS,  
OR MAKE COLLECTIONSAt any one of the above-named centres to credit of  
an account with its branch in any other  
of the said centres,

AT CURRENT RATES,

Less expenses and free of all Commission.

To our Correspondents and holders of our Credits:

In view of present and probable future Continental  
disturbance we hereby beg leave to inform you that  
*bona fide* holders of our Credits are authorized to  
draw for their amount, (or any part thereof which  
may remain unused), in POUNDS STERLING at  
usual THREE DAYS' SIGHT, uponMESSRS. BOWLES BROS. & CO.,  
449 Strand, Charing Cross, London.

Very respectfully yours,

BOWLES BROTHERS &amp; CO.

NOTE—Holders of Credits are notified that for the  
sake of uniformity of indorsements upon the Letters  
of Credit, all Drafts in Sterling will be estimated at  
the fixed nominal rate of Frs. 25 per Pound Sterling,  
to be subsequently adjusted at actual rates at date of  
our reimbursement, either in America or Europe.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are also notified that we are now prepared  
to issue

TRIPLE CURRENCY CREDITS.

This is a feature entirely new and original with this  
House, and the Copyright is reserved thereto.The Credit is in the three currencies of Pounds  
Dollars and Francs, in the proportion of one, five,  
and twenty-five, and enables the *bona fide* holder to  
draw, at any point of the traveling circuit of the  
world, in the currency most available at that point.During the present Continental disturbances these  
Credits will be found particularly useful, as, with  
them, Drafts may be made upon London if desired,  
where Gold payments will probably continue, not-  
withstanding their temporary cessation at the Bank  
of France. The traveler thus becomes much more  
independent of merely local disturbances, having the  
choice of London, Paris, or New York to draw upon.  
Nothing could better illustrate the value of these  
Credits.

R. L. EDWARDS,

BANKER AND BROKER,  
NO. 18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

P. O. Box 3,328.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and  
Silver coin bought and sold.  
Special attention given to Merchants orders for  
Coin.

WM. R. UTLEY,

GEO. W. DOUGHERTY.

UTLEY &amp; DOUGHERTY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Governments, Gold, and all classes of Stocks and  
Bonds bought and sold on commission. Orders  
promptly and carefully executed.

## Financial.

Lake Shore and Michi-  
gan Southern

RAILWAY COMPANY

## SEVEN PER CENT

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

## SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway  
Company, for the purpose of providing for the pay-  
ment of its several mortgage debts as they become  
due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust  
Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole  
of its railroad and branches, payable on the first day  
of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.COUPON BONDS of \$1,000 each will be issued, with  
interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable  
semi-annually, on the first day of January and July,  
in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of \$1,000,  
\$5,000, and \$10,000 each, without coupons, with inter-  
est at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarter-  
ly, on the first day of January, April, July, and Octo-  
ber, in each year, principal and interest payable at  
the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.We call the attention of investors especially to this  
class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of  
the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY  
ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE AND THE  
PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an  
investment peculiarly desirable.A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased  
at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE &amp; Co.,

No. 18 Broad Street.

## Miscellaneous.

## Indiana State Stocks.

NOTICE HAVING HERETOFORE BEEN GIVEN  
to holders of Indiana FIVE PER CENT STATE  
STOCKS, issued under an act of the General Assem-  
bly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the  
Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the  
completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evans-  
ville," approved January 19, 1846, and an Act suppli-  
mentary thereto, approved January 27, 1847, that said  
stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the  
agency, in the City of New York, on the first day of  
July, 1870; such holders are therefore, hereby notified  
that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first  
day of September, 1870, and that the said Stocks  
should be presented for payment on or before that  
date, at the office of the Agent of State, 27 Pine Street,  
New York City.By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund  
Commissioners.J. C. BURNETT,  
Secretary.

New York, July 1, 1870.

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length from New York to Oswego, including the  
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pleted and in profitable operation on the Northern  
section, extending from the city of Oswego to Sidney  
Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susque-  
hanna Railroad. Work is being vigorously pushed  
on other portions of the line; and it is the expecta-  
tion of the Company to have at least 100 miles more  
in operation before the close of the present season.

## THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded  
a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,  
for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy  
corporation to the northern sections of the State.  
This will add so largely to the business and profits of  
that section of the road, already controlling the local  
traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts  
of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid  
of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per  
cent on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent in excess  
of the interest on its bonds.

## A STRONG POINT

In regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is  
strictly limited to \$20,000 per mile of finished road  
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which affords ample guaranty of the financial strength  
of the Company.

## THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of \$1,000, may be  
either coupon or registered at the option of the pur-  
chaser, bear Seven per cent. gold, interest free of in-  
come tax, payable on the first of January and July in  
New York city, and have 25 years to run to maturity.The popularity of these bonds, as a perfectly safe  
security, bearing the highest rate of interest author-  
ized by the laws of New York, payable in Gold Coin,  
free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly  
exhausted; but the recent and early future comple-  
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liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the  
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TOWN BONDS,Authorized by act of the Legislature,  
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In \$100s, \$500 and \$1,000 at 85 and interest.  
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# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

NO. 270.

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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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### SHALL WE HAVE A TIGHT MONEY MARKET?

There are several disturbing causes at work which have given to the money market a little more of perturbation than had been anticipated at this early period in the preparation for the fall trade. In the first place the demand for discounts and the country orders for currency have depleted our city banks of their accumulated hoards of national bank notes and have thus rid these institutions of the incubus under which they have been complaining as usual during the summer. These notes are now in active circulation in the West and South, where they will remain for some months to come till the slackening speed of the wheels of business, and the diminished activity of the monetary machinery of the country, again causes an accumulation of currency at this centre and compels our city banks to do one of two things: either to carry the notes of their country cotemporaries during the dull season of business, or else to put themselves to the trouble and expense of assorting and returning for redemption a vast mass of notes on hundreds of banks which have no redeeming agency either here or at Boston or Philadelphia. The great cost of such a system of assortment and the want of harmonious action on the part of the banks have placed such difficulties in the way of this redemption that as if by common consent our city banks

submit to the loss entailed on them by the accumulation of country bank notes and trust to the chance of lending their superfluous cash on call in Wall street. The evils to which this readiness to loan gives rise at the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room as well as in mercantile business and at the Produce Exchange, have been often exposed and a reform insisted upon. But Congress has done nothing to redress the evil and our currency is now more deficient in pliant elasticity than that of either England or France. The mischiefs which are thus let loose on the active circles of general business it is impossible to overestimate. They are of two opposite kinds. During the plethora of the summer, when currency is accumulated in too copious abundance, the money market is too easy. Loans are offered at low rates. Merchants and manufacturers alike with speculators and stock jobbers, are tempted to borrow, and a speculative unwholesome activity develops itself in many branches of industrial enterprise. Suddenly, however, the aspect changes. Money becomes tight. The banks call in their loans. Their hoards of troublesome currency are sent to the interior. A spasm of more or less severity is the result and records its force in the declining quotations of the most sensitive securities.

To such a crisis as this we are swiftly approaching, if, at least, we may give credence to the warnings of some of our financial prophets. For our own part, we are by no means disposed to accord to this gloomy view our entire and unqualified assent. We do not believe that a stringent spasmodic money market must needs result from any drain of currency to the interior which has yet been reported, or which seems likely to develop itself in the near future. So far, the shipment of notes has been normal and healthy. It is a positive relief to our banks. It depletes them where they needed depletion. And it is consequently a healthy movement so long as it can be kept within moderate limits. The banks are rich in currency as yet, and the Treasury also has a hoard of forty millions, of which a large part will be paid out this Fall, leaving only a working balance in the vaults. This is the object for which, as we understand it, Mr. Boutwell has piled up in the coffers of the Government during this Summer so large an aggregate of currency, which can only be temporarily spared from the channels of the circulation, and which must cause trouble if not returned thereto when business grows more lively. If this judicious policy be adopted there is not much prospect of a spasmodic money market this Fall.

But there is a second point from which spring some fears of monetary stringency. However favorable the state of our currency may be to financial ease, there will be trouble, we are told, if the aggregate of capital available for loans is much lessened. This is undoubted. But we are not sure that this diminution has taken place, or will take place, to so

great a degree, and in the exact way to disturb our money market. Of course a not inconsiderable amount of foreign capital which has till recently been employing itself here has been called home in consequence of the European war. The sale and return of our securities from abroad by their foreign holders may also cause indirectly some pressure on the money market. How far these tendencies toward stringency may reach cannot as yet be accurately foreseen. Still, the forces hence arising, of an unfavorable kind, will probably be counterbalanced by other opposing influences; and there is sufficient uncertainty enshrouding the immediate future to induce every judicious man engaged in mercantile, industrial, or financial ventures to exercise unusual caution and forethought.

#### OUR NEW GOLD CURRENCY AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

The "double-currency evil," which was so eloquently denounced in the British Parliament sixty years ago, has invaded the monetary system of this country in some of its most threatening forms. We have a currency of coin and another currency of irredeemable paper. Both pass freely in mercantile transactions. Which of the two is destined to outlive and drive out the other is easy to foresee. What is not so obvious is the time when the consummation is to be reached, and the final victory won by coin over the phantom substitute of irredeemable paper. Far be it from us to undervalue the signal benefits conferred on this country during the war by the greenback currency. In this regard we are willing to concede almost as much honor to the greenback system as its most infatuated admirers claim. But happily we have done with the war and with the implements of war. Our irredeemable paper currency was one of those implements. We mean to abolish it as soon as possible, as we have already got rid of all the rest of our militant *impedimenta*. It is as a new step in this direction, and a new act in the policy of restoring a hard currency, that our best thinkers hail with pleasure the establishment of the new gold banks, with the facilities these institutions will give for that increasing volume of business which is doing on a coin basis, and which utterly refuses to be settled on the greenback system. To accommodate this large rising current of business, more than a score of our incorporated banks and a large number of our private banking firms have been compelled to keep two accounts with their customers, and to open two distinct sets of books, one for the gold transactions and the other for transactions in ordinary currency. In due time there will be a division of this business, one set of banks and bankers doing the currency business, and the other that in gold. For the purpose of facilitating this separation, the new gold banks will be useful, and the belief that those banks which may be first organized will stand the best chance of getting the most lucrative part of the gold business, has stimulated agitation, and has called forth several applications at Washington for gold bank papers during the past week.

As to the currency of these new banks, the want of proper redeeming arrangements will evidently confine the notes to the place where they are issued, and will limit them to a local circulation only. Consequently, the denominations should be confined to small notes. Under no circumstances should large notes be issued to any gold bank until redemption is enforced in New York, the great centre of the gold business in this country. There is another reason for this prohibition of large gold bank notes. They are not wanted. We have better notes in circulation already. For all the purposes for which gold notes are wanted in the larger denominations, the gold certificates of the Treasury are in use, and may safely be left undisturbed. These certificates amount to about 33

millions. The aggregate of the certificates issued and redeemed is over 333 millions, so that they have had an extensive and satisfactory trial. They were first authorized by the act of 3d March, 1863, which enacts as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than \$20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than \$20 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit, shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. And certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed 20 per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificates for coin or bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports."

The powers here confined were used but sparingly by Mr. Chase, who coincided with the CHRONICLE in the opinion that the new notes would help the gold speculators and that during the war they were inexpedient. He issued certificates receivable for duties and in payment of interest coupons. But these certificates were mere cheques and were soon retired. Soon after the proclamation of peace, however, the subject of gold certificates forced itself upon public attention, and the expected decision of the Supreme Court adverse to the constitutionality of the legal tender law, began to awaken the anxieties of financial men during the agitation of the schemes for resumption, which was so active in the fall of 1865. Hence Mr. McCulloch was induced to avail himself of the powers of this law of 1863, and he began in October, 1865, the issue of the present gold certificates. They soon became extremely popular both here and elsewhere, but especially in Wall street, and notwithstanding the numerous objections to the policy of issuing them they have done this good at least, that they have kept alive among our people the idea of a genuine redemption and have supplied us with a gold currency covering nearly all the purposes, for which up to the present point in the history of our long suspension of specie payments a coin currency is wanted. These certificates are of the denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. Besides these there are a few certificates outstanding of the denominations of \$20 and \$100. These two lower denominations should perhaps be called in as soon as their place can be supplied by the new bank notes. By the adoption of this policy we shall not only avoid disturbing the existing currency machinery, but we shall lay, as it were, a new section of the path to specie payments and thus do something to make the transition easier and swifter when the inevitable hour for it shall have struck.

#### A SPEEDY PEACE OR A LONG WAR?

A war like that now raging in Europe wastes more of the world's wealth in one great battle-day than Europe can replace in a week, besides the still more terrible losses, which are indirect and therefore incapable of estimate, resulting from the withdrawal of so many laborers from their work, and the general interruption of productive industry. The cry of neutral nations is for peace, for while they suffer less than the combatants, they still share in the injuries caused by the war, and not at all in the passions which make it possible, and in the objects sought by it. Every day the journals of every civilized nation out of France express their ardent desire for an end of the conflict, and every day this desire gives rise to rumors of diplomacy, of mediation, of coming official announcements, out of which, in some way, peace is to grow.

We cannot but believe that all such rumors are without any foundation whatever in probability, and that they must be dismissed at once from the mind that would form an intelligent judgment on the situation. It is beyond the province of the press to predict the future, and we cannot say that

there will be no peace this year; but it is our business accurately to report the state of affairs at the present time, and it is impossible to do this without acknowledging that no situation can readily be imagined in which the prospects of an early termination of hostilities would be slighter.

If we look at the position and claims of the combatants alone this will scarcely be disputed. It is easy enough to speak of the war as causeless, wicked, purposeless; and so, in a sense, it is. That is to say, if two private citizens should fall into a duel, from in a dispute in all respects analogous in its causes to this duel between nations, all men would regard them as quarrelsome and dangerous neighbors. But it is not true that this war is one of those which are easily stopped; one in which, as in some of the wars of Frederick the Great and other despots, nothing but the wicked will of a single ruler stands in the way of peace. Whatever the conduct of rulers or of diplomatists may have had to do with the selection of the moment or of the manner in which it broke out, this war is a war of nations—a conflict in which two great peoples wrestle for a prize which, despise it as others may who do not see it before them, seems to them the one object worth existing for as nations, the national primacy of Christendom.

For a century France has been the foremost of the great powers. After the first revolution no Government in Europe dared to cope with her alone; and even when she had been drained and wasted by a generation of constant strife, it took a coalition of nations to humble her in 1815. From that day till this no other power has met her single-handed on the battle-field with success. It was France that took the Malakoff and stopped the growth of Russia; it was France that won Solferino and gave three fourths of Italy back to the Italians; it is France that, by the terrible strength that stands always ready behind her word, has been steadily regarded as the final arbiter of European questions in our day. Now arises, with unheard of rapidity, another power, claiming to be her equal, her superior. Prussia, a creation of modern times, a land that was a wilderness of barbarians when Paris was already the capital of civilization, a nation whose early military aspirations were checked a score of times by the French, and seemed to be finally crushed at Jena—this modern power now undertakes to fashion Europe at its will. By a perfection of military discipline such as the world has not seen before, by a course of wily diplomacy holding aggrandizement always in view, and, above all, by a series of accidental strokes of good fortune which have no parallel in history since the rapid growth of the Roman Republic, Prussia has become a first-class power; has incorporated with herself one land after another, and one army after another, until she is able, at a week's notice, to arm and equip the largest body of soldiers in the world. At the first provocation from France she pours them into that country and occupies it; and we are asked to believe that the French people will confess themselves vanquished, and surrender at once to their new rival the place they have so long held in the van of Europe! But let any man suppose himself a Frenchman, and he will feel at once, what every Frenchman now feels, be he Republican, Orleanist, or Imperialist, that this is not a question of dynasty, of policy, of party, but a question of life; and that the only peace possible, while France is trodden by the invader, is a peace which follows the exhaustion of all means of defense—the peace of desolation and of death. If Germans are to dictate peace to France, they must first make France helpless and poor—her fields a desert and her cities a ruin. The power of Germany is great, and the work of war is frightful, but the richest nation in Western Europe, with forty millions of people united in its defense, is not to be made the victim of one

blunder in leadership, the prize of one battle, or even the prey of one campaign.

Nor is the prospect that Prussia will yield her demands, better than that France will give up the struggle. All Germany is intoxicated with victory, and, at the same time, inspired with an intense hatred for France, which has only been embittered by the sickening slaughter of Worth and of Gravelotte. It is not the custom of warriors who believe themselves irresistible to lay down their arms just as they see before them the prize of victory, and there is no question that the Germans do now see, or think they see, in the immediate future, the humiliation of the French nation. They may have taken up arms to defend the Rhine; many of them doubtless had this chiefly in view, but now, flushed with their success in transferring the war to the enemy's soil, they are clamoring, from the Palatinate to Königsberg, for the dismemberment of the French empire, and Count Bismarck himself declares that peace is impossible until it is put out of the power of France to take revenge for the future; that is, until her military strength is destroyed. If he is ever to take back these words, it will not be while German soldiers threaten Paris, it will not be while a man of all his master's armies is left on the French side of the frontier.

If the combatants are left to themselves, then, there is no more prospect of peace to-day, rather far less, than when the hosts were first gathering on the boundaries of the Palatinate. Indeed, most writers feel this, and found their predictions of a cessation of strife on a promised intervention by other powers. Intervention is of two kinds, diplomatic mediation, and an armed interference to stop strife and settle the dispute on terms dictated to the combatants from without. We cannot discover any possibility of either. There can be no friendly mediation, for there is nothing upon which diplomacy can act, and no principles to which it can appeal. The question is, who is stronger, and how are diplomatists to settle that? What principles of international law can be laid down to decide whether France or Prussia shall hereafter take the lead in Europe? In such a quarrel the time for mediation comes only when the struggle of one side or the other is hopeless; the attempt to mediate now involves the assumption that it is hopeless, and is therefore unfriendly and even hostile. Who has the right to say that France shall fight no longer to maintain her ascendancy, if France herself is confident that she can do so? Who has the right to say that Germany shall advance no further into the heart of France if the French themselves cry defiance at her, and bid her come on? Every Frenchman looks on the thought of peace now as degradation, and treats the suggestion as an insult. Under these circumstances a resolute attempt at mediation would only end in taking part in the war, while a feeble attempt would but make itself ridiculous.

Nor is armed intervention any more probable. There is no power in Europe, and no combination of powers, that has at once the ability and the motive to stop this war. Whatever protests Russia and Austria may utter, avowedly in the interests of peace, there is no doubt that both of them would be glad to see it fought out to the entire exhaustion of both parties. The weakness of Prussia and of France would be the opportunity of the Eastern Empires. Let France be humbled, and the chief barrier to Russian advance upon the Danube and the Golden Horn is broken down. Let Prussia wear herself out in Champagne, and the Hapsburgs may again dictate a policy to Bavaria and Wurtemberg, if not resume their lost provinces upon the Adriatic. As for England, she will not move a foot towards the field of strife. Her boasted treaty for the neutrality of Belgium only binds her to join one belligerent when the other shall have been guilty of a trespass in Flanders, and even this treaty, which is

of importance chiefly for its moral force, as a declaration of a principle in public law, derives that force in great part from the consent of combatants, and the expected adhesion of the other powers. They may join her in protecting a neutral kingdom; they will not join her in interfering upon the soil of the belligerents; and alone she can do nothing. Her whole army, which could not be put on a war basis and transported to the Continent in six months, and then only at the sacrifice of Ireland, would not more than hold in check one army corps of Prussia or France, or garrison one great fortress such as Antwerp. None know her condition better than British statesmen themselves; and they would be the last to obtrude it on the world by an ill-timed demonstration. The talk of intervention is as idle as that of mediation.

As the situation now stands, then, the war must go on. France must come out of it entire and triumphant, or prostrate. Germany must march on, to find between Metz and Paris her turn of an Austerlitz or a Waterloo. Other nations must look on, and bear the sight of waste, ruin and slaughter as they may, until one or the other of these fierce warrior peoples shall, in sheer exhaustion, abandon the fight, and the history of Europe take a new point of departure. It will not, indeed, take so long to wear out the strength of either side, or of both, as in the days before modern artillery and needle-guns were moved by steam, and whole nations drilled as soldiers. But the exhaustion, though more rapid, will be no less complete, ere either nation will cry "enough."

There is one, and only one qualification to the sadness with which humane men must regard the strife, and that is the fact that the war seems likely to be limited still to the two powers which began it, and that there is no Pitt at the head of European politics, who will devote his unlimited influence to extending the area of ruin, and prolonging the cycle of blood, until all Europe seems one battle field, filled with "moans of the dying and voices of the dead."

#### THE CAMPAIGN IN ITS NEW ASPECT.

The prolonged struggle before Metz, in which Marshal Bazaine strove, against fearful odds, to bring away the remnant of his army, in order to join in the defence of Paris, ended on Thursday, August 18, in the bloody battle of Gravelotte. In this battle the French, who had entrenched themselves before Metz, upon the road leading westward to Verdun, sustained a persistent artillery attack, repeated charges of infantry, and repulsed them, with a slaughter that was horrible, for the whole day; but at nightfall the reserves of the Germans, under Prince Frederick Charles, fell upon the right flank of the French, who had not men enough to extend their line, and they withdrew slowly and in good order behind the fortifications of Metz, where they appear not to have strength enough to venture forth again. The result of the fight was a strategical success for the Prussians, but purchased at a loss of life which made King William himself "shrink from learning" it. It is, however, believed that the advance guard of the French escaped northwestward before the Prussian attack was made, and marched in the direction of Montmedy.

At Paris, the whole power of the Government has been given for three weeks to recruiting and organizing a new army under Marshal MacMahon. The remnants of the troops scattered at Worth retreated by way of Saverne, and were brought together at Chalons; the 40,000 men who were awaiting transports at Cherbourg to join in an expedition to the Baltic were recalled, and the veteran garrisons of the fortresses within reach were withdrawn, their places being taken by new levies; so that, early this week, MacMahon was be-

lieved to have over 100,000 regular and experienced troops at Chalons. To these were added the new recruits, who, to the number of 15,000 or 20,000 every day, were sent forward from Paris, but imperfectly armed. On Monday or Tuesday, MacMahon abandoned the camp at Chalons, then that at Reims, and marched with all his force northeastward, towards the Belgian frontier. It is believed in Paris that he has gone to Montmedy, to gather there all the troops who may have escaped from Metz, and to make a bold effort to break the Prussian lines, raise the siege, and release Bazaine. If this could be effected, the united armies of the two French Marshals might cope less unequally with any army the Germans now have on French soil.

But it is not certain that MacMahon has utterly abandoned the capital, upon which the Crown Prince, at the head of the armies of South Germany, reinforced from the forces lately before Metz, is now apparently advancing. The Prince follows up the valley of the Aube, and has already advanced, it is reported, as far as Sezanne, taking possession of Chalons on the way. An examination of the map will show how critical the position is. If MacMahon, instead of directly advancing towards the Moselle, has taken up a position of observation at or near St. Menehould, he will threaten both of the German armies, which are more widely separated every day. He will have his choice either to fall upon Steinmetz, who is watching Bazaine, or to break the communication of the Crown Prince, and to shut him up between the fortifications of Paris and MacMahon's new army.

The safety of the Prussian advance will then depend entirely upon the resistance Paris can make to the army of the Prince. It is said that the Prussians expect only a parade before the walls, and a surrender; not believing that a city twice as large as New York will venture to await a bombardment which might lay its streets in ruins, or a siege which might starve its people by thousands. But the determination of the French people stops at nothing; and a Paris dispatch of yesterday asserts that Trochu intends issuing a proclamation ordering out of the city the whole population which cannot supply itself in case of a siege. The fortifications of the city are manned by over one hundred and fifty thousand men, most of them beyond the age for conscription, but likely to be efficient enough behind ramparts, and in defense of their homes. They cannot easily be taken by storm, and the question of holding Paris seems to be one of supplies. The French hope to hold out long enough for MacMahon to develop his plan of campaign; and upon him, the Parisians declare, "rest to-day all the hopes of the country." The energy and masterly boldness of his recent service, and especially of his last movement to the north, when a weaker general would certainly have fallen back on Paris, prove that their confidence is not misplaced, and that if anything can bring success out of a campaign so deplorably begun, it will be done. But the German armies are strong, confident, and ably led; and the only certain prediction that can be made concerning the crisis now rapidly approaching, is that it will be memorable, perhaps beyond all other scenes in modern history, for fierceness and slaughter.

**Destruction of Bonds.**—The 130,000,000 of bonds destroyed, being cancelled bonds purchased by Secretary Boutwell on account of the Sinking Fund, and Special Funds, comprehended only such cancelled bonds as had been purchased up to the date of the order for their destruction, which bears date about the 15th of July. Since the date referred to, two millions have been purchased on account of the July policy, and four millions for the current month, making a total of six millions which will probably be consigned to the flames at an early day. It is indicated that hereafter all bonds purchased on account of the Sinking Fund will be cancelled and destroyed immediately after their purchase.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUGUST 5.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	12. 0½ @ 12. 1½	Aug. 11.	short.	11. 95 @ —
Antwerp	8 months.	25. 90 @ 26. 10	"	"	25. 15 @ —
Hamburg	"	13. 12 @ 13. 13	"	"	13. 6½ @ —
Paris	"	26. 38 @ 26. 80	"	"	25. 50 @ —
Vienna	short.	25. 75 @ 26. 25	Aug. 11.	8 mos.	12. 05 @ —
Berlin	8 months.	18. 10 @ 18. 30	"	"	6. 21 @ —
Frankfort	"	6. 27 Nominal.	"	short.	117 @ 1. 25
Cadix	"	48½ @ 49	Aug. 3.	90 days.	50 @ —
Lisbon	90 days.	50½ @ 50½	"	"	—
Milan	3 months.	28. 10 @ 28. 30	"	"	—
Genoa	"	"	"	"	—
Naples	"	"	Aug. 11.	60 days	109%
New York	"	"	July 4.	60 days.	19½
Jamaica	"	"	July 6.	90 days.	22
Havana	"	"	July 9.	"	21½ @ 22
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	July 9.	90 days.	21½
Bahia	"	"	July 27.	6 mos.	4s. 3d @ 1s. 3½d.
Valparaiso	"	"	July 21.	"	4s. 6d.
Pernambuco	"	"	Aug. 11.	6 mos.	1s. 11d.
Singapore	60 days.	4s. 5½d.	Aug. 11.	6 mos.	1s 11 1-16d
Hong Kong	"	4s. 5½d.	May 18.	30 days.	½ pm.
Ceylon	"	2 p. c. dis.			
Bombay	"	1s 10½-1s 10½			
Madras	"	1s 10½-1s 10½			
Calcutta	"	1s 10½-1s 10½			
Sydney	30 days.	½ dis.			

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, August 13, 1870.

We have had a week of glorious weather. Without being continuous, a fair quantity of rain has fallen during the week, and a moderate amount of grass is now in the pastures. Harvest work has made rapid progress, and very little wheat remains in the fields. The greater portion has been stacked in good condition, and the yield, though very varied, is satisfactory. Mr. Sanderson has written his usual letter this week, and the conclusions which he draws do not differ in any material respect from that which I have advanced from time to time. Amongst farmers, millers, and corn dealers and importers it is considered that the result he arrives at is the correct one, and, consequently, we have no cause to reject the peculiarities of the season, for they have, on the whole, tended to promote a good field of cereal produce. During the present year, as Mr. Sanderson remarks, there has been much to awaken in the mind of the farmer alternate hopes and fears. In the early part of the season all spring crops gave promise of great abundance, but the absence of rain, and the prevalence of a scorching sun throughout May and the early part of June, so stunted their appearance that by the middle of June we seemed, so far as all crops were concerned, excepting wheat, to be on the verge of a famine. Fortunately, rain fell in most parts of England on the 16th of June, and the aspect rapidly improved. Stunted and withered stems quickly increased in length, ears which otherwise would have remained unsheathed soon became visible, and fields of oats and barley, which but for the rain could not have been cut by sickle or machine, have yielded about half a crop. The wheat plant in its embryo stage was by no means promising, especially on light soils. A large area had got a too loose and dry seed bed, the ravages of the wire worm proved unusually severe, and the frequent naked frosts, by "lifting" the soil, so decimated the plants and weakened those which were left with any vitality, that a considerable area under wheat was plowed up and sown with spring corn. Hence, on all shallow surface soils, incumbent on shale or gravel, the wheat crop is thinly planted, very short in straw, and must give a very poor yield. On the other hand, on all compact, or, what farmers aptly term "holding land," the wheat plant passed the severe winter unscathed. Even on this description of soil, however, the appearance of the crop up till the middle of May did not promise an average yield. From the hot weather which then set in the wheat plant greatly improved. The blooming season was most favorable, and, up to the time of cutting, the prospects of the yield gradually improved. The results are that on all strong soils, as well as on light soils incumbent on coalsub-soils, which embrace the deep chalk-marls of Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the London, Oxford, and Weald clays, the red sandstones of Hereford and Worcester, the carboniferous limestones of Derby and Northumberland, the red marls of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire, and especially on the Lincoln and Cambridge fens, the wheat crop is considerably over average. The crop thus varies from that of the poorest description on shallow soils, which rest on porous strata, to that of the finest quality on really wheat soils. Mr. Sanderson states that he has walked through several fields, the yield of which will not exceed six bushels per acre, and through others which will produce 72

bushels, and this he says will indicate the varied character of the wheat crop, but furnishes no data upon which to base the average yield. The question is simply that of comparative acreage, and after having carefully considered that point he estimates the average acreage yield of wheat of this year's crop to be 30 bushels, or just an average crop.

The greater portion of the wheat crop having been gathered in and the weather being fine for the completion of the harvest, the trade for cereal produce has been very depressed. Our importations this week have been heavy, and this is naturally an additional cause of the depression which prevails. At yesterday's market it was impossible to sell wheat except at a decline of two to three shillings per quarter, and there is an expectation that a greater fall will have to be recorded on Monday. A moderate quantity of new wheat is coming to market in good condition. The high price of oats has at length attracted a large supply. The north-easterly winds have brought in an unprecedentedly large supply, the total arrivals in London being over 200,000 quarters. Prices, consequently, show a reduction of quite two shillings per quarter.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom for last week, and since September 1, compared with the corresponding periods last season:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6.

	1869-70		1868-69	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	635,225	18,731	781,602	424
Barley.....	113,502	191	54,561	
Oats.....	262,989	74,438	129,443	617
Peas.....	94,745	90	41,965	1,500
Beans.....	23,084	124	14,171	205
Indian corn.....	354,899	...	529,836	21
Flour.....	56,961	1,365	165,727	216

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

		1869-70	1868-69
Wheat.....cwt.	36,328,063	956,042	25,663,173
Barley.....	7,373,407	99,326	8,663,321
Oats.....	10,515,378	681,448	5,660,63
Peas.....	1,850,320	14,376	1,127,63
Beans.....	1,686,803	3,161	2,242,845
Indian corn.....	16,733,832	16,354	12,577,997
Flour.....	5,661,814	93,924	3,575,067

The lowness of prices and the German successes have led to an increase of business in the cotton market, and prices have risen ½d. @ 1d. per lb. Trade, however, is generally in a state of suspense. The uncertainty with which the future is involved naturally induces the mercantile classes to contract their operations, but as money is very abundant and the prices of many commodities are low, it is hoped that buyers will be attracted from quarters other than the Continent. Continental trade is quite at a stand-still. The greatest difficulty is experienced in getting merchandize into Germany, owing to the presence of the French fleet in the Baltic and in the German Ocean. Communication with France is open, but the suspension of specie payments and the postponement of the payment of matured bills for the space of one month have materially interfered with business. With regard to the trade of Manchester a report states:

This market has assumed a much better tone since last week. At the close of the week producers had made some sales at low prices, and the downward tendency seemed to be arrested for the time, but the success of the German arms, and the belief that this country was not likely to be drawn into the war for some time at least, seemed to impart new confidence to both buyers and sellers. Large arrivals of specie led to the belief that money would become easier, and an idea, whether right or wrong, that peace might be established sooner than had been anticipated, gave an impetus to the cotton market. Accordingly a fair business was done in this market in the beginning of the week, and prices have advanced, although not so rapidly as cotton. Of course these hasty conclusions that peace may shortly be proclaimed may all be upset at any time, and a reaction take place. In the meantime, confidence has been to a considerable extent re-established, new contracts have been entered into, and prices have risen. The advance in cotton has been more rapid than that of the manufactured article, but then it must be taken into consideration that the raw material was much more depressed than either yarn or cloth. Twelve days since the cotton market was panic stricken, and holders could sell with difficulty, and only by incurring the most ruinous losses. The irregularity which then prevailed has now nearly disappeared, and margins which holders found it difficult to provide have been recovered. Spinners, finding the price of cotton going against them, have been obliged to raise their quotations, and have done a moderate business during the week at prices which have been improving nearly every day. The advance, however, is now materially interfering with business, and buyers have generally declined to-day to give the prices required.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from September 1 to August 11, compared with the corresponding period last season:

	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....bales	1,435,860	108,678	958,080	145,226
Brazilian.....	417,075	46,792	494,168	79,696
East Indian.....	1,193,529	447,321	1,415,630	563,518
Egyptian.....	167,534	4,269	178,346	9,065
Miscellaneous.....	126,184	12,879	149,411	20,438
Total.....	3,345,182	619,839	3,191,185	947,93

The Bank of England has reduced its *minimum* rate for money from 6 to 5½ per cent. So trifling an alteration has not given satisfaction. The rapid accumulation of bullion which is taking place, and which will continue to take place, justifies a fall of 1 per cent. At all events, the community would have been better pleased if the move-

ment had been delayed until next Thursday, and a more solid reduction been then effected. That a movement to 5 per cent might have been adopted is evident from the fact, that in the open market at the present time 4½ per cent is the minimum quotation. There is, consequently, a difference of as much as 1 per cent between the official and the open market quotations. Money, however, must go lower, for the panic has now subsided, and while the continental crisis lasts, large quantities of money are certain to find their way here for safe custody. Rates of discount are as under:

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum....	3 @	5½	4 months, ba'k bills	2½@3	4½
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	2½@3	4½
30 and 60 days' bills	2½@2½	4½	4 and 6 trade bills..	3 @3½	4½@5
3 months, bills.....	2½@2½	4½			

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

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.....	2 @4
Discount houses at call.....	2 @4
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½@4½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½@4½

Money on the continent maintains the improvement which has lately taken place. The improvement, however, is only fictitious, the quotations having been raised chiefly as a protective measure at Paris, the minimum is now 6 per cent. The following are the quotations at some of the principal continental cities, compared with those of last year:

	-B'k rate-	-Op. m'kt-		-B'k rate-	-Op. m'kt-
	1869. 1870.	1869. 1870.		1869. 1870.	1869. 1870.
At Paris.....	2½ 6	2 6	Amst'rd'm	3½ 6	3½ 6
Berlin.....	4 8½	3 8	Vienna...	4 6½	4 6½
Hamburg..	-	3 6@7	Brussels..	2½ 7	2½ 7

The Paris exchange has been very unsettled, owing to the excited state of France. Yesterday, three months' bills were negotiated on change as high as 28, and for short bills the quotations varied from 25.80 to 26.50. German bills are more readily negotiable.

Silver, which a short time back, was as high as 62d, has fallen to 60½d per ounce, and is unsalable at that quotation. Mexican dollars have declined to 58½d per ounce. There is no demand either for the continent or India. So far as the latter country is concerned there is not only no prospect of forwarding supplies, but, on the other hand, advices have been received of large shipments having been made from Bombay on government account.

The price of United States gold coin is 76s 3d per ounce.

There has been a better feeling in the Stock Exchange, and all classes of securities are higher in price. The advance established is considerable. Consols, India government securities, Indian railways, colonial government securities, foreign bonds, and Five-Twenties having materially improved. The business doing is strictly legitimate, and but few are venturesome enough to enter into time bargains. It is now believed that prices have seen their lowest, and that a gradual advance in prices will take place. The following statement shows the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	89½-90½	90 -90½	90½-91½	90½-91½	90½-91½	91½-91½
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	85½-86½	85½-86½	85½-86½	86½-87½	85½-86½	85½-86½
U. S. 5-20's, 1884....	81 -82	80 -82	83 -85	83 -85	86 -88	84½-
U. S. 5-20's, 1885....	85 -85½	84½-85½	85 -85½	86½-86½	86 -86½	85 -85½
U. S. 5-20's, 1887....	84 -84½	83½-84½	84 -84½	84½-86	84½-85½	84½-85½
U. S. 10-40s, 1904....	81 -82	81½-82	82 -82½	83 -83½	84 -84½	83½-84
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	19½-20	20 -	20 -20½	21½-21½	21 -21½	21 -
Erie Shares (\$100)..	15½-15½	15½-15½	16 -	17½-18	17½-18	17½-18
Illinois shares (\$100)	98½-100	101 -	100½-102	102 -104	102 -103	102 -104

Annexed is a return showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality, compared with the four previous years:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	25,234,029	24,615,203	25,147,260	24,315,275	24,463,737
Public deposits.....	3,353,525	5,508,038	3,088,870	3,341,671	5,606,067
Other deposits.....	18,125,280	19,947,453	21,206,739	18,592,344	20,695,765
Government securities	10,711,723	12,812,373	14,390,131	14,400,679	12,483,861
Other securities.....	25,224,317	16,723,879	16,149,757	14,014,522	22,207,571
Reserve.....	4,610,866	14,378,243	11,267,469	11,904,006	10,299,956
Coin and bullion.....	14,150,956	23,491,513	20,800,729	20,699,661	19,080,696
Bank rate.....	8 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	5½ p. c.
Consols.....	88½	94½	93½	92½	91d.
Price of wheat.....	50s. 2d.	68s. 2d.	57s. 11d.	51s. 6d.	54s. 11d.
Mid. Upland cotton...	13½d.	10½d.	10d.	13d.	8½d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	1s. 9d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 1d.

The war news has caused great excitement. The suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, and the postponement of the payment of matured bills have been the principal topic of conversation in commercial circles. It is much to be regretted that so many of our newspapers write so bitterly against France. "All is not lost," the Emperor has affirmed. It would indeed surprise many if France signed a humiliating peace after such battles as those of Saturday last. On the contrary, that inhuman word revenge is on the lips of every

Frenchman, and one can only come to the conclusion that some of the most sanguinary scenes this world has ever witnessed are to form a part of the history of Europe in 1870. The position of affairs becomes more and more momentous, but the loss of two battles on the Rhine do not constitute the fall of Paris. That the French (or rather the Emperor) have provoked an unnecessary war, and that the French have been badly generalled are but too evident; but France may still rise the occasion and drive out, what the French never dreamed would have been necessary, the invader from the soil. "The war will be long and severe," has been uttered from a high quarter, but it will be fought out on French and not on German soil.

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 has been steady throughout the week, prices generally showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
" for account.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
U. S. 6s (5 20's) 1862..	88½	88½	88½	87½	87½	87½
" " " old 1865..	87½	88	87½	87	86½	86½
" " " 1867..	86½	87	86½	86	85½	85½
U. S. 10-40s.....	82½	83	86	82½	82½	82½
Illinois Central shares. 111		112	112	111	109½	109½
Erie Railway shares..	17½	17	17½	17½	17½	17½
Atl. & G. W. (consols).	22½	23	23½	22½	22	22

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—  
Frankfort..... 93@98½ .... 92½ 91½ 91½@91½ 91½

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs has generally been quiet throughout the week, the prices of oats and peas showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.					
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
" Red Winter.....	9 9	9 9	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
" (California white) "	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Corn (W. m. x d) p. 480 lbs n'w	30 0	30 6	30 6	30 6	30 6	30 0
Barley (Canadian), per bush	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 6	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 4
Peas.. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	38 0	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The different articles under this head continue quiet, the price of these showing a decline, while the other prices show an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.					
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	111 0	112 6	118 6	121 0	123 0	123 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	120 0	126 6	127 6	127 6	130 0	130 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	57 0	58 0	59 0	59 0	59 0	59 0
Lard (American) " " "	72 0	72 0	72 6	72 6	72 6	72 6
Cheese (fine) " " "	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	61 6

Liverpool Produce Market.—The same quiet feeling is manifest throughout the market as has been noted for several weeks past.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.					
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 0	5 0	5 0
do Fine Pale....	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 9 lbs.	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½
" spirit... per 8 lbs	11	11½	11½	11	11	11½
Tallow (America) ... p 112 lbs.	43 9	44 3	44 0	43 9	43 9	43 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—This market remains quiet, the prices of linseed and whale and sperm oil showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	£11 0 0	£11 0 0	£11 0 0	£11 0 0	£11 0 0	£10 15 0
Lins'd c'ke (obl) p. tn	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 0
Linseed (Calcutta)...						
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)						
per 112 lb.....	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6
Sperm oil.....	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	80 0 0
Whale oil.....	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	36 10 0
Linseed oil.. per ton..	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable increase in dry goods and decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,377,794 against \$5,214,146 last week, and \$5,126,495 the previous week. The exports are \$3,095,961 this week against \$3,288,748 last week, and \$3,753,742 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 1,029 bales, against 1,800 bales last week. The following are the imports for week ending (for dry goods) Aug. 19, and for general merchandise Aug. 20:

	1867.	1870.
	\$	\$
Dry goods.....	\$2,313,650	\$2,411,544
General merchandise..	1,957,904	3,892,674
Total for the week....	\$4,276,594	\$6,304,218
Previously reported...	160,538,874	155,532,525
Since Jan. 1.....	\$164,815,468	\$162,176,815
	\$200,210,154	\$190,003,744

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

To	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
Great Britain.....	\$60,774,853	\$65,089,220
France.....	6,238,870	4,699,311
Holland and Belgium.....	3,249,040	3,622,189
Germany.....	11,077,172	12,891,208
Other Northern Europe.....	2,801,459	3,231,856
Spain.....	2,245,126	1,939,254
Other Southern Europe.....	3,860,461	4,854,983
East Indies.....	103,455	49,163
China and Japan.....	1,174,275	1,984,729
Australia.....	1,187,051	1,576,484
British N. A. Colonies.....	2,474,160	2,701,061
Cuba.....	5,533,364	3,246,083
Haiti.....	1,446,499	713,119
Other West Indies.....	4,122,317	5,132,550
Mexico.....	1,145,935	952,984
New Granada.....	2,773,356	1,859,204
Venezuela.....	450,752	390,856
British Guiana.....	640,342	910,309
Brazil.....	2,110,878	2,030,462
Other S. American ports.....	2,498,419	3,112,268
All other ports.....	755,410	1,647,114

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 23:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.....	\$2,994,242	\$3,568,654	\$5,581,238	\$3,095,961
Previously reported.....	119,425,889	105,061,555	117,186,539	114,036,319
Since Jan. 1.....	\$122,420,131	\$108,630,209	\$122,767,777	\$117,132,280

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 20, 1870:

Aug. 17—Str. China, Liverpool— American gold..... \$1,131,000 Gold bars..... 115,100 Silver bars..... 48,762 Foreign silver..... 5,400 Gold bullion..... 30,428	Aug. 20—Str. Arizona, Aspinwall— American silver.... \$35,800 Aug. 20—Str. City of Merida, Vera Cruz— American gold..... 4,000 Aug. 20—Str. Tarifa, Liverpool— Spanish gold..... 5,000 Aug. 20—Str. City of Brussels, Liverpool— Spanish gold..... 7,000 British gold..... 24,437 Silver bars..... 60,000 Gold bars..... 26,700 American gold..... 195,000 Foreign silver..... 7,460 Aug. 20—Str. The Queen, Liverpool— American gold..... 150,000
Aug. 17—Str. Idaho, London— Mexican silver..... 70,000	Aug. 18—Str. Palmyra, Liverpool— American gold..... 267,160
Aug. 18—Str. Missouri, Havana— Spanish gold..... 204	Aug. 20—Str. St. Laurent, Havre— American gold..... 8,000 Mexican silver..... 23,212
Total for the week.....	\$2,274,664
Previously reported.....	40,715,781
Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....	\$42,990,445

Same time in	Same time in
1869.....	\$24,220,964
1868.....	63,238,187
1867.....	39,276,638
1866.....	52,095,136
1865.....	19,217,381
1864.....	31,579,453
1863.....	27,583,721
1862.....	37,835,951
1861.....	3,263,858
1860.....	32,432,153
1859.....	47,496,512
1858.....	17,061,229
1857.....	31,827,097
1856.....	22,633,616
1855.....	20,864,791
1854.....	22,281,889
1853.....	13,418,533
1852.....	16,755,072

The following shows the imports of specie at this port during the past week:

Aug. 15—Str. Arizona, Aspinwall— Silver..... \$209 Gold..... 310	Aug. 16—Str. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall— Silver..... 495
Aug. 15—Schr. Retorno, Tobasco— Silver..... 16,109 Gold..... 209	Aug. 16—Str. Morro Castle, Havana— Silver..... 7,000 Gold..... 31,000
Aug. 15—Str. Bienville.	
Total for the week.....	\$117,105
Previously reported.....	7,405,375
Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....	\$7,522,480

Same time 1869.	Same time 1868.	Same time, 1867.
.....	9,824,531	4,866,850
.....	.....	2,021,429

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

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National bank and balance in the Treasury:

For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	(Bal. in Treas. Coin.)	Currency.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
Mar. 5.....	342,384,350	17,683,500	360,067,850	.....	.....
Mar. 12.....	342,364,350	17,483,500	359,847,850	.....	.....
Mar. 19.....	342,363,650	17,253,600	359,617,250	.....	.....
Mar. 26.....	342,392,650	17,139,500	359,532,150	.....	.....
Apr. 2.....	342,294,650	16,989,500	359,284,150	.....	.....
Apr. 9.....	342,274,650	16,955,500	359,230,150	.....	.....
Apr. 16.....	342,246,350	16,950,500	359,196,850	.....	.....
Apr. 23.....	342,542,350	16,673,000	359,215,350	113,514,000	19,250,000
Apr. 30.....	342,251,350	16,663,000	358,914,350	.....	.....
May 7.....	342,273,550	16,510,000	358,783,550	110,724,000	10,000,000
May 14.....	342,259,550	16,410,000	358,673,550	105,783,000	11,555,000
May 21.....	342,262,550	16,340,000	358,602,550	107,285,000	9,357,000
May 28.....	342,299,750	16,284,000	358,583,750	107,549,500	13,271,704
June 4.....	342,227,750	16,284,000	358,511,750	108,126,523	20,471,337
June 11.....	342,224,550	16,334,000	358,558,550	108,284,421	20,713,994
June 18.....	342,273,050	16,434,000	358,707,050	.....	.....
June 25.....	342,268,050	16,434,000	358,702,050	112,133,056	21,974,626
July 2.....	342,273,553	16,402,500	358,676,053	.....	.....
July 9.....	342,323,050	16,391,500	358,714,550	118,735,843	35,197,343
July 16.....	342,023,050	16,341,500	358,364,550	113,009,000	31,000,000
July 23.....	342,022,050	16,316,500	358,338,550	105,600,000	30,500,000
July 30.....	342,109,050	16,316,500	358,425,550	.....	.....
Aug. 6.....	342,017,550	16,366,500	358,384,050	105,000,000	39,103,662
Aug. 13.....	341,970,450	16,364,500	358,334,950	.....	.....
Aug. 20.....	342,270,300	16,366,500	358,636,800	120,395,920	37,897,596

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

Week ending.	Notes issued for ret'd.		Mutilated notes burned.		Notes in Circulation
	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	
Mar. 5.....	219,820	20,602,200	240,600	20,788,799	299,657,349
Mar. 12.....	279,320	20,881,520	231,790	21,020,589	299,692,949
Mar. 19.....	179,640	21,061,160	256,905	21,277,394	299,615,784
Mar. 26.....	237,840	21,349,000	289,400	21,566,794	299,614,224
Apr. 2.....	212,320	21,561,320	219,850	21,786,644	299,575,894
Apr. 9.....	212,860	21,774,160	213,167	21,999,811	299,526,603
Apr. 16.....	257,450	22,031,630	239,170	22,238,981	299,567,788
Apr. 23.....	245,770	22,277,400	272,863	22,511,846	299,546,308
Apr. 30.....	230,655	22,508,055	313,500	22,825,346	299,467,363
May 7.....	291,170	22,799,225	202,000	23,027,446	299,543,632
May 14.....	251,520	23,050,745	239,400	23,316,846	299,512,553
May 21.....	255,500	23,306,245	305,341	23,622,187	299,447,712
May 28.....	313,610	23,619,855	286,480	23,908,667	299,474,842
June 4.....	279,000	23,888,855	225,930	24,134,597	299,505,042
June 11.....	281,770	24,150,855	297,750	24,424,437	299,504,062
June 18.....	241,158	24,395,013	309,900	24,729,247	299,302,982
June 25.....	313,810	24,729,685	301,326	25,030,573	298,467,446
July 2.....	275,010	25,004,695	473,200	25,508,773	299,269,006
July 9.....	178,245	25,182,940	98,365	25,602,138	299,348,826
July 16.....	333,505	25,516,445	313,150	25,915,283	299,369,241
July 23.....	238,780	25,755,225	327,000	26,152,283	299,404,721
July 30.....	229,710	25,984,935	169,000	26,321,283	299,537,864
Aug. 6.....	238,235	26,223,170	345,006	26,666,333	299,437,049
Aug. 13.....	174,610	26,397,780	231,500	27,715,400	299,406,884
Aug. 20.....	257,495	26,650,275	338,250	27,286,088	299,390,529

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

Week ending.	Fractional Currency.			Leg. Ten Distrib'd
	Received.	Distributed.	Destroy'd	
March 5.....	531,600	444,582	677,600	.....
March 12.....	490,100	329,206	635,600	.....
March 19.....	463,100	859,093	522,400	.....
March 26.....	539,700	454,933	487,159	.....
April 2.....	526,200	196,505	60,800	.....
April 9.....	501,916	352,863	576,800	.....
April 16.....	435,500	1,908,382	437,100	.....
April 23.....	555,500	606,588	624,000	5,439,290
April 30.....	752,000	492,325	785,175	.....
May 7.....	39,000	1,810,059	621,100	894,468
May 14.....	504,000	796,539	531,200	1,814,047
May 21.....	497,500	861,803	812,700	329,631
May 28.....	604,000	156,745	726,763	620,959
June 4.....	583,500	657,760	448,800	1,513,636
June 11.....	762,500	378,755	585,900	265,000
June 18.....	745,500	952,891	605,200	1,334,072
June 25.....	733,000	812,516	605,373	1,631,629
July 2.....	298,500	238,195	.....	250,529
July 9.....	413,000	552,493	419,500	519,430
July 16.....	557,000	292,503	612,400	359,962
July 23.....	599,000	830,141	584,500	667,162
July 30.....	620,000	221,348	520,000	335,338
Aug. 6.....	767,500	513,114	753,500	1,520,591
Aug. 13.....	1,085,500	898,269	599,200	2,888,724
Aug. 20.....	418,000	779,506	495,600	1,976,153

Central Railroad of New Jersey.—We published several months ago the brief statement of the business of this road for the year 1869, as returned to the Legislature of New Jersey, but the following details from the annual report now issued will be found of interest.

A comparison of the passenger business of the year 1869 with the year 1868 gives the following results:

	1869.	1868.
Number of passengers.....	2,296,864	1,441,992
Miles traveled by pass.....	32,177,945	30,475,705
Equal to through pass.....	429,039	406,347

A comparison of the merchandise business of the two years, gives the following results:

	1869.	1868.
Number of tons carried.....	705,611	659,171
Tons carried one mile.....	43,257,860	39,412,970
Equal to through tonnage.....	577,239	525,800

A comparison of the coal business of the two years gives the following results, the through tonnage being calculated from Easton to Port Johnston:

	1869.	1868.
Number of tons carried.....	1,506,052	1,618,845
Tons carried one mile.....	86,509,284	90,327,012
Equal to through tonnage.....	1,272,195	1,328,338

There was a decrease in Lehigh coal of 32,172 tons and in Lackawanna coal of 30,621 tons.

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

The following is a statement of the ordinary receipts and expenses for the year 1869 compared with 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Passengers.....	\$957,757 91	\$869,313 39
Merchandise.....	1,180,598 73	1,115,799 64
Coal.....	1,737,991 66	1,598,025 19
Mails.....	15,772 40	15,772 40
Express.....	50,279 60	50,432 31
Rents.....	41,377 91	49,517 37
Miscellaneous.....	26,343 52	30,552 26
Total receipts.....	\$4,010,121 73	\$3,729,412 56
Expenses:		
Running expenses.....	\$742,458 61	\$598,261 66
Wood consumed.....	75,848 64	97,268 53
Coal consumed.....	289,240 79	234,619 65

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1870.

Railroad.....	\$7,659,576 09
Jersey City station.....	960,000 00
Port Johnston coal station.....	964,076 01
Elizabethport station.....	302,088 52
Station-houses, shops and water stations.....	511,666 29
Ferry interest and boats.....	683,250 00
Engines.....	1,000,000 00
Passenger and baggage cars.....	345,000 00
Freight cars.....	265,000 00
Coal cars.....	565,000 00
Land, docks, machinery, miscellaneous property, &c.....	3,257,601 05
American Dock and Improvement Co. stock.....	1,600,000 00
Newark and New York R. R. Co.....	1,655,205 48
Chairs, spikes, iron rails and ties on hand.....	37,008 59
Materials and fuel on hand.....	157,806 77
Cash and accounts receivable.....	463,843 50
	\$20,006,120 30
Capital stock.....	\$15,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds, due 1870.....	\$900,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, due 1875.....	600,000 00
Mortgage bonds of 1890.....	1,900,000 00
	3,400,000 00
Interest on bonds, accrued not yet due.....	88,666 67
Accounts payable.....	1,517,453 68
	\$20,006,120 30

**Mutilated Currency.**—Under the rules of the United States Treasury, all mutilated bank notes are redeemed according to the degree of mutilation. A note with a certain portion of its superficial surface torn off is never redeemed at its full value, but in proportion to the quantity of superficial surface presented for redemption. Since greenbacks were introduced, the redemption division of the Treasury has been constantly engaged in redeeming this mutilated currency, and an account of the discount has been kept, which shows an aggregate, up to the present date, of \$186,698, which the Government has thus saved, all of which has, of course, come out of the pockets of the holders.

**Western Maryland Railroad.**—A circular has recently been issued by the President and Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad Company to its bondholders, asking their indulgence in the postponement of the payment of its coupons now matured, or which shall mature up to January 1st, 1873. In the meantime a proposition is made to give each bondholder a certificate agreeing to pay eight per cent. interest on the coupon, or interest of the bond in which the coupons shall be identified, and placed by holders thereof with the Citizens' National Bank, together with a copy of his or their certificates as the evidence of terms on which the deposit is made.

The object of the company in making this proposition is to gain time so that they can apply the entire appropriation recently made by Baltimore, of \$1,400,000, to the immediate completion of the road from Baltimore to Williamsport, and its thorough equipment, enabling it the sooner to earn means whereby to meet all its obligations.

The actual effect of this arrangement is a proposition from the company to the bondholders, whereby they may fund the matured coupons and those which will mature up to January 1st, 1873, inclusive, in a certificate, bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. It seems to us such a certificate must, undoubtedly, be good security, especially when the fourteen hundred thousand dollars shall have been expended in the meantime upon the road, adding so much more to its substantial value.

We are gratified to learn that bondholders are generally assenting to the arrangement above noticed, and that the company are anxious it should be entirely effected by the 20th instant, so that contractors may commence work at that time. If there should be any inclined to pursue a different course, an overwhelming majority, as we learn, agreeing thereto, their efforts can only eventuate disadvantageously to themselves. We feel confident it would prove beneficial to the road and all interested to promptly acquiesce in this proposition.—*Balt. Am.*

This railroad extends from Relay House, seven miles north of Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railway, in a westerly direction to York Road, 44 miles. It is now being extended to Williamsport on the Potomac, about 40 miles further west. Messrs. McGucken & Co. have the contract to construct seven miles of the line from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and ten miles between Baltimore and Owing's Mills.

**The Suez Canal.**—The London *Economist* says: We have now the particulars of traffic of the Suez Canal for the period ending the 30th of June. There have passed through the Canal 363 ships, and deducting 130 which passed through during the four days of inauguration, there remain 233, representing 195,428 tons, which have passed through and paid dues. Besides these, small craft have passed through, representing 6,498 tons, so that 201,926 tons altogether have paid dues. This large tonnage was distributed among various nationalities as follows:

	Ships.	Tonnage.
	No.	
British.....	163	134,712
French.....	85	38,804
Egyptian.....	19	12,760
Austrian.....	9	5,948
Italian.....	7	3,717
Turkish.....	4	2,548
Spanish.....	8	732
Russian.....	1	480
Indian.....	1	686
Chinese.....	1	37
Total.....	233	195,428

That this is a very different rate of traffic from what the promoters of the canal anticipated, even from the first, we need hardly say. We have ourselves been accused of a malevolent disposition towards the enterprise, for mildly hinting that the Canal would do very well if a million tons of shipping passed through it the first year. In the first half year only a fifth of that amount has passed through. The total receipts to the 30th of June were £129,784—a very small sum to meet the working expenses and the interest on the obligations of the company—the latter alone amounting to £200,000 in the half year.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau street,  
NEW YORK, August 15, 1870.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having 26 years to run, are to-day selling at 86.25. At the rate of 88.10 they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly \$3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and \$727,800 for July, being an increase of \$800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are \$1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here.

THE U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—principal and interest payable in lawful money—with an average of 26 years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with 34 years to run (it is not probable this issue will be called in till maturity, as a portion of the bonds authorized by the Funding Bill bear 5 per cent), at 104½, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4½ per cent. gold.

SIXES of 1881, having 11 years to run, at the current rate, 114.50, pay only 4½ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for 5 years, at 109, pay but 4 per cent. gold per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on Deposits, make Collections, and do a general Banking business.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Railroad Company.</b>			
Chicago & Alton, pref. and com.....	5	Sept. 1.	Aug. 16 to Sept. 2

FRIDAY EVENING, August 26.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The last bank statement exhibited some important changes. The deposits showed a decline of \$9,500,000, which was in part accounted for by the withdrawal of \$2,900,000 for the liquidation of loans, by the loss of \$3,370,000 in specie partly by exportation and partly by payment of customs duties and by the withdrawal of \$1,000,000 legal tenders by the country banks. As the result of this movement, the surplus over legal reserve was reduced to the unusually low point of \$11,500,000, which is \$6,500,000 below the supplies at the corresponding period of last year. The following statement shows the present condition of the banks compared with one year ago:

	Aug. 20, 1870.	Aug. 21, 1869.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$275,800,000	\$262,700,000
Specie.....	20,700,000	21,600,000
Circulation.....	32,800,000	34,000,000
Net Deposits.....	205,500,000	192,000,000
Legal Tenders.....	50,300,000	53,000,000

Notwithstanding this unfavorable banking movement, the loan market has this week been comparatively easy. The banks find no difficulty in supplying the wants of call borrowers, and the rate on such loans still rules at 5@6 per cent. This easy feeling is due partly to the very general expectation that next month the Secretary of the Treasury will distribute a considerable amount of his ample currency balance in the purchase of bonds, a course which he recently publicly expressed his purpose of adopting. The expectation that the Comptroller of the Currency will forthwith commence the substitution of 3 per cent certificates by greenbacks, also encourages an easy feeling, the supposition being that the banks will work upon a narrower reserve when the certificates are withdrawn.

In discounts there is no change. There is no large amount of paper offering, and banks and private lenders readily take prime names at late rates. We quote;



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

Table with columns: Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts (Gold, Currency), Sub-Treasury Payments (Gold, Currency). Rows include dates from Aug 20 to 26, and a Total row.

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 August 20, 1870:

Table titled 'AVERAGE AMOUNT OF' with columns: BANKS, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders. Lists various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

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

Table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, and Circulation with columns for Dec. and values.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Shows weekly data from Mar 5 to Aug 20.

The following are the latest quotations for bank stock:

Table with columns: Bid, Askd. Lists various bank stocks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday August 22, 1870:

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

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

Table showing deviations for Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data for Philadelphia banks from Apr 4 to Aug 22.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, August 22, 1870.

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



QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Daily Prices of the Active Stocks and Governments 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 4 main columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and another column for each section. Sections include U. S. Governments, State Bonds, City Bonds, Railroad Bonds, Railroad Stocks, Canal Stocks, Petroleum Stocks, Mining Stocks, and Miscellaneous Stocks. Each entry lists a security name and its corresponding bid and ask prices.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" ante; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Quotations of Southern Securities are given in a separate Table.

3. No reliable prices of Insurance Stocks can be made.

4. 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 (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (\*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column s=stock or scrip.

5. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December. Q.-J.=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.-F.=Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.-M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

6. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

7. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.

Railroad Earnings for the First Week in August.

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, North Missouri, Toledo, Wabash and Western.

Freight and Passenger Rates Advanced.—The trunk railway war has ended, and the following tariff of prices for first-class freight has been adopted by the three trunk lines—New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central:

Table showing rates from New York to various cities: Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Evansville, Louisville, Ky, St. Louis, Mo, Quincy, Ill, St. Joseph, Mo, Chicago, Ill.

The following are the rates by steam by way of the lakes:

Table showing rates to Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, and to Chicago and Milwaukee.

The price of a car-load of cattle between Buffalo and New York is increased from the nominal price of \$1 to \$1 40, and higher prices are expected in October.

The Erie and New York Central Companies are going to close their contracts with the United States and American Express Companies, for the purpose of doing the express business themselves.

It is also contemplated to make a division of the live stock and heavy business, to be shipped chiefly by the Erie road, and through passengers by the Central. Passenger rates have also been advanced.

The Kansas Pacific Railway.—On last Monday, the 15th inst., the last rail was laid on the Kansas Pacific Railway, completing that line from Kansas City and Leavenworth on the Missouri to Denver, Colorado, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 639 miles. It has close connections with the Denver Pacific Railroad, which for some months past has been in operation from Denver north to Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific, a distance of 106 miles. The two roads are substantially under one management, and will be operated, we believe, as a single line. The Leavenworth Branch, from Leavenworth to Lawrence, is 33 miles long, so we have here added to the trans-Missouri railroads 778 miles in Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

A year ago the Kansas Pacific terminated at Sheridan, in the desert near the western boundary of Kansas, 234 miles east of Denver. At the same time the Denver Pacific was partly graded, but had no iron down. Since that time the 340 miles of road have been constructed, much of it through a most desolate country, where it is necessary to transport all material and supplies great distances.

This railroad was originally intended to be a branch of the Union Pacific, connecting at or near the 100th meridian, and having its eastern terminus at the mouth of the Kansas River (Kansas City). For this road it was to receive Government bonds to the amount of \$16,000 per mile. It was afterwards determined to look to the South instead of the North for an outlet to the Pacific, and the line was continued directly west instead of northwest, and it was hoped that by means of Government aid the line could be extended southwest to the Rio Grande, and eventually to the Pacific. But it became apparent that Congress would not grant the required subsidy, and then a combination was made with the Denver Pacific Company, a land grant obtained for an extension westward to Denver, and that extension, as we see, has been made with great rapidity, and is at last completed.

During the present season the rapidity of track-laying has been remarkable, and scarcely exceeded by the Union and Central Pacific Companies when they were running a race for the Government subsidies. Since the completion of the Denver Pacific, the work has progressed from both ends of the line, and on the last day 10 1/2 miles of track were laid by the two parties by 2:30 P. M., one party completing its half two hours earlier.—Railroad Gazette.

Virginia Valley Railroad.—This, the Shenandoah Valley line of the Baltimore and Ohio, received a vote of \$1,000,000 aid from Baltimore, on condition that the country on the line should vote \$1,200,000. The town of Stanton voted \$100,000, counties on the line \$800,000, and Augusta county, in which Stanton is situated, was called upon to make up the amount by voting \$300,000. But this proposition failed to obtain the required majority.

—SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Central Pacific, California and Oregon, Oakland and Alameda, and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Companies have consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table showing monthly earnings for various railroads from 1868 to 1870. Includes Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Clev. Col. Cin. & I., Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, North Missouri, Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific of Mo., Iron Mt., St. L. Alton & T. Haute., Toledo, Wab. & Western, 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.

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous. Includes columns for Companies, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid), and various stock details. Includes a vertical note: 'The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.'

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS.

Table for N. Y. & Brooklyn City Passenger Railroads. Columns: NAME OF ROAD, PAR, STOCK, LAST DIVIDENDS PAID. Includes a note: 'Quotations by Geo. K. Sistare, Broker in City Securities, 24 Nassau Street.'

NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITIES.

Table with columns: DENOMINATION, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST Rate, Payable, Principal Due. Includes National (Aug. 1, 1870), Baring Coin Interest, and various state securities like ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

The bonds held by the Treasury, to the amount of about \$129,000,000, were cancelled previous to the debt statement of August 1.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST Rate, Payable, Principal Due. Includes Loan, funding Public Debt, Back Bay Lands Loan, Union Fund Loan, and various state securities like MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, NEVADA, etc.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes sections for Railroads and various bond issuances.

Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

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Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 23.

The uncertain character of the reports received, and the various opinions which prevail respecting the progress and probable duration of the war in Europe, continue to be the leading influence in our markets for merchandise, and keep them in a very unsettled state.

Cotton was firmer early in the week, but has since lost a portion of the advance. Breadstuffs are subject to frequent fluctuations and close unsettled. Groceries generally drooping. Tobacco drooping.

Hides and leather have been in fair request at very full prices; in fact, doing rather better; but skins are quiet. Tallow has been active, but at prices favoring the buyer.

Naval stores have been in very good demand, and firm. Rosins showing a slight advance, but without any considerable activity. Oils have been without important movement or change in prices, except a slight decline in sperm. Petroleum has experienced a decided advance with a large business, but the close is quiet and prices weak.

East India goods of all kinds have ruled quiet. Metals have been without important movement, though the demand is generally better.

Provisions have been very irregular. Mess pork, notwithstanding the large advance in prime mess abroad, has declined fully one dollar a barrel; there is very little prime mess in market; transactions are not reported; while in bacon, hams, &c., there is scarcely enough doing to fix prices; but lard has advanced on something of a "corner" against operators, who had sold for August delivery. Beef has been more active for export and prices are better. Butter and cheese are somewhat irregular, but generally firm.

Wool has been firm, with rather more demand; manufacturers do not appear to have supplied their wants direct from the growers so fully as in former seasons, and are consequently compelled to seek this market.

Whisky having declined to 93c., recovered to-day to 95c. In other minor branches of merchandise there is nothing new to note.

Freights show considerable decline in rates. Petroleum charters have been much less active, and scarcely anything bulky has offered, except breadstuffs. The Liverpool steamers have accepted as low as 5½d. for wheat, but to day 55,000 bushels were shipped at 4d. by sail and 6d. @ 6½d. by steam, and 25,000 bushels to Antwerp, by sail, 9½d. There have been large shipments of flour to London by sail at 2s. 7½d.

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.	91	5,443	6,382			
Breadstuffs—						
Flour, bbls.	111,673	2,210,263	1,725,768	602	57,496	71,503
Wheat, bus.	4,676,767	11,870,060	10,988,500	100	3,679	4,600
Corn, .....	419,039	5,023,411	5,998,892	349	59,161	60,278
Oats, .....	492,979	4,256,009	3,514,318			
Rye, .....	14,480	312,759	255,934			
Barley, &c.	46,855	1,113,222	889,321			
Grass seed	632	30,061	7,714			
Beans, .....		61,512	76,146			
Peas, .....	7,153	177,453	35,199			
C. meal, bbls	614	147,252	161,921			
Cotton, bales	6,748	438,755	370,421			
Hemp, .....	44	2,134	2,812			
Hides, .....	6,217	268,463	288,111			
Hops, .....	328	30,177	50,170			
Leather, sides	35,081	1,556,903	1,807,300			
Molasses, bbls.		12,804	19,101			
Naval Stores—						
Cr. turp. bbl.	27	5,397	11,717			
Spirits turp.	1,479	43,884	45,894			
Rosin, .....	9,144	369,215	366,595			
Tar, .....	114	43,597	57,792			
Pitch, .....	50	2,192	8,918			
Oil cake, pkgs.				602	57,496	71,503
Oil, lard, .....				100	3,679	4,600
Peanuts, bags, ..				349	59,161	60,278
Provisions—						
Butter, pkgs, ..	8,662	284,099	393,940			
Cheese, .....	25,782	695,930	667,978			
Cutmeats, .....	457	76,642	69,058			
Eggs, .....	1,986	205,572	239,494			
Pork, .....	1,797	87,032	67,100			
Beef, pkgs, .....	435	56,540	49,526			
Lard, pkgs, .....	99	54,194	57,131			
Lard, kegs, .....	270	16,093	8,398			
Rice, pkgs, .....	62	13,365	14,226			
Starch, .....	3,261	170,074	158,908			
Stearine, .....		7,617	7,143			
Sugar, hhds, &c.		353	2,255			
Tallow, pkgs, ..	106	11,950	6,942			
Tobacco, pkgs, ..	4,488	108,105	77,944			
Tobacco, hhds, ..	636	56,442	65,339			
Whiskey, bbls, ..	5,045	139,083	110,457			
Wool, bales, .....	2,762	91,548	81,670			
Dressed hogs No.		65,476	54,591			
Rice, rough busa						

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 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
	Other W. Indies.	Other S. America.	
Breadstuffs—			
Flour, bbls.	180,651	33,889	214,540
Wheat, bus.	43,807	1,172,557	1,216,364
Corn, .....	120	51,963	52,183
Oats, .....	9	1,549	1,558
Rye, .....		424,159	424,159
Barley, &c.		11,154,572	11,154,572
Grass seed		10,414,816	10,414,816
Beans, .....		65,734	65,734
Peas, .....		9	9
C. meal, bbls		200	200
Cotton, bales	8,846	13,499	22,345
Hemp, .....	40,909	18,660	59,569
Hides, .....	33,911	268,650	302,561
Hops, .....	15,779	134,474	150,253
Leather, sides	22	26,043	26,065
Molasses, bbls.	76	26,757	26,823
Naval Stores—			
Cr. turp. bbl.	8	1,927	1,935
Spirits turp.	138	13,754	13,892
Rosin, .....		30,657	30,657
Tar, .....		490	490
Pitch, .....		1,029	1,029
Oil cake, pkgs.	505	251,103	251,608
Oil, lard, .....	1,552	174,996	176,548
Peanuts, bags, ..	4	12,003	12,007
Provisions—			
Butter, pkgs, ..	21	81,342	81,363
Cheese, .....	2	31,342	31,344
Cutmeats, .....	19	19,116	19,135
Eggs, .....	78	14,787	14,865
Pork, .....	95	308,889	309,084
Beef, pkgs, .....	85	14,787	14,915
Lard, pkgs, .....	87	308,889	309,084
Lard, kegs, .....		847,334	847,334
Rice, pkgs, .....		13,669	13,669
Starch, .....		558,597	558,597
Stearine, .....		123,200	123,200
Sugar, hhds, &c.		40,971	40,971
Tallow, pkgs, ..		103,528	103,528
Tobacco, pkgs, ..		820	820
Tobacco, hhds, ..		390,124	390,124
Whiskey, bbls, ..		498	498
Wool, bales, .....		15,328	15,328
Dressed hogs No.		62,138	62,138
Rice, rough busa		478	478
		56,808	56,808
		64,161	64,161
		214,712	214,712
		387,363	387,363
		7,899	7,899
		10,423	10,423
		376,944	376,944
		388,196	388,196
		268,467	268,467
		99,778	99,778
		11,786	11,786
		151,888	151,888
		2,760	2,760
		138,973	138,973
		151,888	151,888
		34,853	34,853
		89,007	89,007
		24,924	24,924
		29,487	29,487
		4,531,521	4,531,521
		300,760	300,760

**Imports of Leading Articles.**

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 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	354	7,440	7,902	Metals, &c—			
China	223	31,624	89,232	Cutlery	92	2,880	2,735
Earthenware	5	266,941	855,708	Hardware	175	4,833	3,228
Glass	185	10,802	11,883	Iron, RR bars	3,904	494,911	582,305
Glassware	131	6,297	6,220	Lead, pigs	10,795	370,816	362,004
Glass plate	136	8,548	4,059	Spelter		4,924,153	8,489,062
Buttons	4,694	33,009	74,190	Steel	2,530	87,884	104,328
Coal, tons	608	22,205	14,929	Tin, boxes	12,068	606,943	830,575
Cocoa, bags	13,934	580,812	740,557	Tin slabs, lbs.	236,712	3,972,049	2,494,579
Coffee, bags		7,166	2,048	Rags	596	57,757	74,900
Cotton bales				Sugar, hnds, lbs & bbls	3,560	349,023	315,300
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	30,372	513,496	558,913
Bark, Peruvian	169	9,316	13,859	Tea	15,265	739,092	718,488
Blea powders		12,222	20,104	Tobacco	314	24,224	21,173
Brimstone, tons		11,853	12,293	Waste	2	1,023	1,649
Cochineal	116	4,776	4,852	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	10	2,346	1,393	Champagne, bks	3,145	92,937	75,855
Gambier	1,006	13,875	23,311	Wines	256	172,597	135,698
Gums, crude	16	280	555	Wool, bales	172	18,955	37,192
Gum, Arabic	100	2,792	1,913	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo	35	3,989	4,524	Cigars	\$29,466	\$3914,365	\$537,118
Madder		1,263	8,216	Corks		73,682	98,505
Oils, essence	2	256	215	Fancy goods	66,661	1,423,382	1,303,643
Oil, Olive	5	24,684	39,691	Fish	5,983	250,323	464,251
Opium	2,200	58,517	61,288	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	440	29,108	24,328	Lemons	48,392	468,874	375,639
Soda, sal.	135	23,044	26,012	Oranges		791,509	686,869
Soda, ash	24	1,329	1,870	Nuts	6,808	377,128	545,022
Flax	203	2,840	4,245	Raisins		529,310	668,527
Furs		3,700	3,844	Hides undressed	138,144	6,189,731	7,025,957
Gunny cloth	9	4,441	6,339	Rice	11,278	381,977	203,624
Hemp, bales	2,393	62,301	67,874	Spices, &c—			
Hides, &c—				Cassia	3,302	174,268	177,950
Bristles	1	992	1,125	Ginger	231	23,994	28,383
Hides, dressed	275	22,108	12,605	Pepper	14,438	149,989	200,523
India rubber	83	20,713	26,267	Saltpetre		226,809	147,356
Ivory		3,936	1,856	Woods—			
Jewelry, &c—				Cork		77,190	140,788
Jewelry	97	2,487	1,579	Fustic		42,614	61,310
Watches	35	827	704	Logwood	6,281	205,405	316,822
Unseed	9,500	323,426	400,326	Mahogany	2,600	94,893	73,544
Molasses	1,165	124,840	140,437				

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, P.M., Aug. 26, 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 August 26. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 5,454 bales (against 5,287 bales last week, 5,517 bales the previous week, and 5,740 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate since September 1, 1869, up to this date, 2,898,109 bales, against 2,121,910 bales for the same period in 1868-9, being an increase this season over last season of 776,199 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.			RECEIPTS.		
Rec'd this week at—	1870.	1869.	Rec'd this week at—	1870.	1869.
New Orleans, bales	662	355	Florida.....bales	13	...
Mobile.....	247	90	North Carolina.....	196	51
Charleston.....	1,183	170	Virginia.....	587	331
Savannah.....	924	241	Total receipts.....	5,454	1,818
Texas.....	164	24	Increase this year.....	3,636	...
Tennessee, &c.....	1,478	566			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 2,977 bales, of which 2,977 were to Great Britain and — bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 77,635 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 Aug. 26.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1870.	1869.
New Orleans.....	703	....	703	....	29,544	797
Mobile.....	....	....	....	....	9,014	1,108
Charleston.....	....	....	....	....	1,108	54
Savannah.....	....	....	....	....	649	319
Texas.....	....	....	....	....	5,320	142
New York.....	2,274	....	2,274	1,276	23,500	5,142
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	8,500	6,000
Total.....	2,977	....	2,977	1,276	77,635	13,562
Since Sept. 1.....	1,470,034	697,289	2,167,323	1,443,114	....	....

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 1,701 bales, while the stocks to-night are 64,073 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 August 19, 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.....	1,140,386	795,201	544,925	259,223	196,704	999,952	171,626	32,687
Mobile.....	303,326	227,672	165,654	15,910	18,939	200,503	46,127	9,341
Charleston.....	241,859	200,065	87,208	1,825	7,997	97,080	149,731	1,809
Savannah.....	479,971	357,357	204,570	43,796	17,265	265,631	219,555	1,440
Texas.....	244,378	144,653	122,106	7,939	21,282	151,327	71,789	5,504
New York.....	134,699	104,584	325,150	17,737	63,918	406,905	....	26,000
Florida.....	22,667	15,805	....	....	....	....	7,540	....
North Carolina.....	57,671	35,950	50	....	....	50	57,407	214
Virginia.....	201,068	153,536	9,689	....	....	9,689	190,854	525
Other ports.....	66,630	80,269	8,605	....	24,754	33,359	....	9,000
Total this year..	2,892,655	....	1,467,057	346,430	350,859	2,164,346	914,629	85,520
Total last year..	....	2,120,092	988,081	223,206	230,441	1,441,678	863,567	14,451

The market the past week has been variable in tone, but without much variation in price. For the better grades there has been a steady spinning demand, which has about equalled the offerings; at all events, holders have not pressed sales in view of the scarcity of good, serviceable cotton. For the lower descriptions there has been but little demand, and prices have been almost nominal. The improvement in tone and price at Liverpool, up to Monday night (the close there on Monday being 9½d for middling uplands), imparted a better feeling here, and an advance of about ¼c. was established in the better grades on Saturday, and a further advance of ¼c. on Monday; but the downward turn which Liverpool has since taken has been followed by a loss of tone here and a return to the figures of Saturday, showing, however, ¼c. improvement on the week for the better grades. The close to-night was quiet but steady, with fair sales during the day to spinners and for export. Holders continue to offer only sufficient supply to meet the demand, and no pressure to realize is apparent. For forward delivery there has been considerable doing and prices for Aug., Sept. and Oct. show a further improvement, which has been sustained, notwithstanding the dull accounts and lower prices reported for spot cotton at Liverpool. For October the movement was especially active to cover shorts, the close to-night being 19c. against 18½c. for present delivery. Total sales this week of futures reach 16,900 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling), of which 7,800 bales were for August—100 at 18½, 700 at 18½, 1,900 at 18½, 800 at 18 9-16, 1,600 at 18½, 1,700 at 18½, 200 at 18½, 300 at 18½, and 500 at 19; 350 bales for September—100 at 17, 1,200 at 17½, 600 at 17½, 1,200 at 17½, 300 at 17½, and 100 at 17½; 2,500 bales for October—600 at 16½, 500 at 17, 500 at 16½, 100 at 16½, 700 at 16½, and 100 at 16; 1,550 bales for Nov.—300 at 16½, 300 at 16½, 150 at 16½, 500 at 17, 200 at 16½, and 100 at 16½; 750 bales for December—500 at 16½, 50 at 16½, and 200 at 16½; also, 200 bales for September and October, half each month, at 17½; 200 bales for November and December, half each month, at 16½; 400 bales for October and November, half each month, 200 at 16½ and 200 at 16½. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 7,357 bales, including 173 bales to arrive, of which 5,593 bales were taken by spinners and 650 bales on speculation, and 1,114 bales for export, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary.....per lb.	14½@....	14½@....	14½@....	14½@....
Good Ordinary.....	16½@....	16½@....	16½@....	17 @....
Low Middling.....	18½@....	19 @....	19½@....	19½@....
Middling.....	19½@....	20 @....	20½@....	20½@....
Good Middling.....	21½@....	22 @....	2¼@....	22½@....

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.....	1,268	14½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Monday.....	2,088	14½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Tuesday.....	965	14½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Wednesday.....	800	14½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Thursday.....	967	14½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Friday.....	1,267	14½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....

INDIA CROP.—Now that our own cotton has been brought forward to the beginning of the picking season, the extent of the planting for the next India crop is again becoming the important question. We had supposed that the lower prices current and the partial failure of the crop in some of the India districts would result this year in a decrease of lands under cotton in those districts. But present indications do not encourage this belief. Our Bombay mail dates are now down to the middle of July and from them it would appear that the progress thus far made is more satisfactory than for the same period last season. In the Berars and Central Provinces, which usually furnish nearly a fourth of the Bombay exports, it is believed that the planting will at least equal (and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. report that it will exceed) that of last season, while the reports of the progress made are all favorable. For instance from Oomrawuttee it is stated that the plants in the first sown fields are two inches high and look very well. As to the Guzarat and other districts, it is too early to state what is or is to be the extent of lands under cotton, but in the former (that is in Broach particularly) the ploughing is nearly completed and the sowing is making very favorable progress. The above facts are merely present indications of the probable result. It is not impossible that the war panic and the still lower rates for cotton it has produced, may materially discourage and curtail planting operations. A few weeks more will enable us to judge better of this.

TOTAL CROP.—With this number we complete our weekly record of the cotton movement for the year 1869-70. It is not likely that our crop report will be ready under about three weeks, but the main items in it cannot materially differ from what we now present. The principal change will probably be in the overland movement, for as yet we can only give an estimate of it; but taking that movement at the same figure as last year the following would be the total crop:

	Year ending Sept. 1, 1870.	1869.
Receipts at the shipping ports....bales	2,898,109	*2,100,428
Add overland direct to manufacturers..	258,711	258,611
Manufactured in the South.....	100,000	80,000
Total crop for year.....	3,256,720	2,439,039

\*We have deducted 20,000 bales consumed in Virginia, and added the same to Southern consumption.

The total exports will reach about 2,170,000 bales, the movement to Great Britain being about 1,465,000 bales. These results

show that our statement of about six months ago, that of this crop the total exports would be over 2,100,000 bales, and that "England could have nearly 1,500,000 bales," was substantially correct.

**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.	
	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.
Augusta, Ga.....	2,144	2,470	116	200
Columbus, Ga.....	1,800	2,200	15	200
Macon, Ga.....	2,810	3,203	90	72
Montgomery, Ala.....	2,340	2,385	70	100
Selma, Ala.....	1,490	1,500	75	100
Memphis, Tenn.....	4,151	4,200	56	28
Nashville, Tenn.....	2,991	3,146	....	18
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,726</b>	<b>19,104</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>718</b>

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have decreased during the week 1,378 bales, and that they are now 17,304 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.	524,000	248,000
Stock in London.....	25,763	33,120
Stock in Glasgow.....	800	500
Stock in Havre.....	155,610	41,760
Stock in Marseilles.....	12,800	2,950
Stock in Bremen.....	20,000	6,100
Stock rest of Continent.....	35,000	12,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	50,000	20,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	11,284	9,821
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	469,226	786,823
Stock in United States ports.....	77,635	13,562
Stock in inland towns.....	17,726	422
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,399,844</b>	<b>1,175,058</b>

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 224,786 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

**GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, ETC.**—There is a quiet market for all articles in this line; consumers of cloth are not buying in any quantity, and there is nothing doing by speculators. Bags also remain without movement, at nominally steady prices, as last quoted. Jute is steady; some sales are rumored, but cannot be traced, and we are therefore unable to report any actual transactions. Jute Butts still remain inactive, with a downward tendency.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 1,029 bales, against 1,800 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.
	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.		
Liverpool.....	2,608	2,214	1,300	1,009	323,613	241,958
Other British Ports.....	39	....	....	....	1,537	3,070
<b>Total to Gt. Britain.</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>325,150</b>	<b>245,028</b>
Havre.....	....	....	....	....	17,734	21,433
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	3	....
<b>Total French.....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>17,737</b>	<b>20,681</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	....	....	....	....	36,773	33,399
Hamburg.....	....	....	....	....	19,141	20,305
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	5,578	1,375
<b>Total to N. Europe.....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>61,492</b>	<b>55,082</b>
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All others.....	600	17	....	20	2,446	2,541
<b>Total Spain, etc.....</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>5,039</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>406,825</b>	<b>326,582</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.						
New Orleans.....	2,322	105,693	....	51,054	745	5,172	....	84
Texas.....	22	51,969	....	10,910	....	722	....	....
Savannah.....	519	161,465	....	23,446	....	19,130	....	13,930
Mobile.....	....	17,942	....	13,796	333	383	....	....
Florida.....	....	6,996	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	1,435	118,251	....	5,045	104	7,975	194	15,124
North Carolina.....	107	46,042	....	152	8	1,339	....	2,784
Virginia.....	72	96,418	34	40,693	....	92	233	33,78
North'n Ports.....	....	8,357	622	65,356	....	5	233	3,36
Tennessee, &c.....	642	134,532	243	22,159	949	19,486	362	25,66
Foreign.....	....	659	....	228	....	....	....	....
<b>Total this year.....</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>748,417</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>238,939</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>54,359</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>94,75</b>
<b>Total last year.....</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>659,900</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>246,493</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>57,834</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>82,261</b>

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 6,582 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:

NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Brussels, 234.....	Total bales.	775
To Mexico, per....., 20.....	Idaho,	1,009
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Guardian, 3,448.....	Webano,	93
1,082.....		
GALVESTON—To Liverpool, per....., 1,023.....		4,530
		1,023
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>6,582</b>

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

	Liverpool.	Total.
New York.....	1,029	1,029
New Orleans.....	4,530	4,530
Galveston.....	1,023	1,023
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,582</b>	<b>6,582</b>

**GOLD EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 116½ and 117½, and the close to-day was 116½. Foreign Exchange continues dull, but the market has a firm tone. The following were the last quotations: London bankers, long, 109½@109½; short 109½@110½, and commercial, 109@109½. Freights closed at ½d by steam and 7-32d by sail to Liverpool.

**BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.**

**LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26: h-5 P. M.**—The market has ruled dull to-day with a declining tendency. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 524,000 bales, of which 221,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton afloat bound to this port, is 414,000 bales, of which 50,000 bales are American.

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.
Total sales.....	65,000	97,000	71,000	65,000
Sales for export.....	8,000	21,000	14,000	11,000
Sales on speculation.....	7,000	10,000	5,000	4,000
Total stock.....	568,000	568,000	529,000	524,000
Stock of American.....	287,600	272,000	246,000	221,000
Total afloat.....	493,000	471,000	463,000	414,000
American afloat.....	50,000	35,000	34,000	50,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.....	9½@..	9½@..	9½@..	9@9½	9@..	8½@9
" " Orleans.....	9½@..	9½@..	9½@..	9½@9½	9½@..	9½@9½
" " U. D. to arrive.....	@..	@..	@..	@..	@..	@..

**TRADE REPORT.**—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull.

**EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.**—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of August 13 states:

**LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.**—The following are the prices of American Cotton:

Description.	—Ord. & Mid—		—Fair &—		—G'd &—		—Same date 1869—	
	Ord.	G. Ord.	L. Mid.	Mid.	G'd Mid.	Mid. F.	Fair.	Good
Sea Island.....	14	15	18	20	26	48	26	23
Stained.....	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	16
Upland.....	7½	8	8½	8½	9½	9½	13	....
Mobile.....	7½	8½	8½	9	9½	9½	13	....
N. O. & Texas.....	7½	8½	8½	9½	9½	10	13½	....

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 17	22	26d.	15d.				
Upland.....	10½	10	13	8½	Egyptian.....	9½	7½	10½
Mobile.....	11	10	13	9	Brochant.....	6½	6	9½
Orleans.....	11½	10½	13½	9½	Dhollerah.....	6½	6	9½

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. in 1869
	1870.	1869.	1868.	1870.	1869.	1868.	
American.....	143,500	145,630	229,680	64,363	79,789	133,300	3,290
Brazilian.....	8,540	29,860	47,800	24,593	33,695	61,800	8,290
Egyptian, &c.....	4,990	16,470	37,380	4,047	7,999	11,050	4,140
West Indian.....	810	1,620	3,740	4,228	6,100	11,540	1,650
East Indian.....	76,800	205,000	91,070	114,866	158,933	574,160	15,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>231,640</b>	<b>293,580</b>	<b>409,670</b>	<b>212,107</b>	<b>296,516</b>	<b>791,550</b>	<b>29,370</b>

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	Stocks		
	Sales this week.		Ex- Specula-				Total	Same
	Trade.	port.	tion.	Total.				
American.....	34,200	8,460	6,490	49,150	272,230	123,270		
Brazilian.....	13,010	6,090	820	19,920	81,270	39,430		
Egyptian.....	2,850	340	....	3,190	37,740	28,470		
West Indian.....	1,200	240	....	1,440	19,580	6,960		
East Indian.....	14,590	7,280	2,250	24,120	157,900	52,170		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>65,850</b>	<b>21,410</b>	<b>9,560</b>	<b>96,820</b>	<b>568,720</b>	<b>250,300</b>		
	To this date		To this date		Total.	This		
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.			day.	Dec. 31.
American.....	21,802	1,176,060	771,369	1,039,118	272,230	123,270		
Brazilian.....	12,632	248,752	323,312	499,251	81,270	39,430		
Egyptian.....	890	127,771	151,648	226,540	37,740	28,470		
West Indian.....	1,665	37,514	56,923	89,027	19,580	6,960		
East Indian.....	37,426	412,639	425,605	1,141,343	157,900	52,170		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>74,415</b>	<b>2,002,746</b>	<b>1,728,857</b>	<b>2,995,279</b>	<b>568,720</b>	<b>250,300</b>		

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 47.75 per cent is American, against 49 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 27.75 per cent, against 20.75 per cent.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There has been a better demand for cotton this week, and prices have risen ¼d. to ½d. per lb. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 11.....	Bales. 103,093	155,670	83,082
Deliveries.....	155,788	263,743	179,563
Stocks, Aug. 11.....	51,847	33,118	25,763

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—The following particulars are from Messrs. Siegfried & Co's Circular, and extend from January 1 to Aug. 5:

	IMPORTS.			DELIVERIES.			STOCKS.		AT SEA.	
	For week.	For the Year.	Same period 1869.	Week.	For the Year.	Same period 1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
American.....	274	183	181,753	5,600	196,053	150,358	106,120	29,400	18,614	9,821
Brazilian.....	1,125	35,746	42,352	125	27,986	45,052	10,410	600	4,355	9,821
Indian.....	540	58,891	75,832	1,560	60,181	79,332	26,710	18,500	34,807	108,897
Miscellaneous.....	36	10,713	26,411	56	9,268	25,141	5,110	2,020	.....	.....
Total.....	1,721	379,533	275,853	7,141	293,483	299,583	149,360	50,520	52,776	113,518

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—The shipments of cotton since November 1 have been:

From	Gt. Britain, bales.	Continent, bales.	Total bales.
Nov. 1, 1869 to 1870.....	147,609	41,664	189,273
Same period, 1868-9.....	156,173	45,706	201,879
" 1867-8.....	165,990	43,496	209,486
" 1866-7.....	158,730	33,504	192,234
" 1865-6.....	138,969	23,445	167,414
" 1864-5.....	256,686	52,192	308,878

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 26, 1870.

There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 5,480 hhds., 568 cases, 65 bales and 100 hhds. stems, against 2,103 hhds., 213 cases, 145 bales and 91 tcs. for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week 2,331 hhds., 304 cases and 52 bales were from New York; 2,200 hhds. and 100 do. stems from Baltimore; 4 hhds., 256 cases, and 13 bales from Boston; 945 hhds. and 6 cases from New Orleans, and 2 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Liverpool, 1,198; to London, 599; to Glasgow, 197; to Bordeaux, 527; to Amsterdam, 1,092; to Rotterdam, 773, and 100 do. stems; to Alicante, 500; to Civita Vecchia, 445, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 101,280 lbs., of which 65,939 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.	Ceroons.	Hhds.	Man'd lbs.
New York.....	2,331	304	52	.....	100	101,112
Baltimore.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	100	168
Boston.....	4	256	13	.....	3	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	945	6	.....	.....	5	.....
San Francisco.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,480	568	65	.....	108	101,280
Total last week.....	2,103	213	145	91	140	3,624
Total previous week.....	1,943	73	904	.....	.....	202,615

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.
Virenia.....	30	5,393	1,879	95,458	1,909	104,851
Baltimore.....	289	124	1,261	1,069	1,500	1,193
New Orleans.....	7	.....	1,040	412	1,047	412
Ohio, &c.....	1,869	448	49,617	5,337	50,986	5,785
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	448
Total.....	1,645	5,965	53,797	102,724	55,442	108,639

The market for Tobacco has been fairly active the past week, but very irregular in tone and prices.

Of Kentucky Leaf the sales of the week foot up about 700 hhds., including 300 hhds. for home consumption, several of the leading manufacturers being purchasers of considerable parcels. The other 400 hhds. were for export, about equally divided between the Mediterranean and the north of Europe. Prices have been drooping, and stocks begin to show some accumulation, although receipts are much smaller than last year; the prices paid range from 6½c. to 13c.

Seed Leaf has been quiet. The line of 500 cases State noticed in the sales of last week, was broken up and distributed among dealers at prices ranging from 25@30c. Besides this, the business has been limited: 50 cases Connecticut seconds and fillers, on private terms; 75 cases Ohio, 15c, and 15 cases of various growths Ohio, Connecticut, &c., in parcels, at prices ranging from 15@45c. Spanish Tobacco was quiet at 85@102½c for Havana.

Manufactured Tobacco in demand at full prices.

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tierces.	Pkgs.	Manuf'd lbs.
Liverpool.....	866	50	.....	.....	.....	65,939
London.....	599	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,912
Glasgow.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bordeaux.....	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	92	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
British N. A. Colonies.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	778
British Guiana.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,879
French West Indies.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Granada.....	.....	160	52	.....	.....	1,800
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635
Cisplatine Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,669
Total.....	2,331	304	52	.....	100	101,112

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

From Baltimore—To Amsterdam, 1,092.... To Liverpool, 332 hhds.... To Rotterdam, 773 hhds. and 100 do. stems.... To West Indies, 3 hhds.... To San Andreas, 168 lbs.  
From Boston—To Calcutta, 255 cases.... To Surinam, 4 hhds.... To Hayti, 25 half bales.... To British Provinces, 1 case, 3 boxes.  
From New Orleans—To Alicante, 500 hhds., 6 cases.... To Civita Vecchia 445 hhds. and 5 pkgs.  
From San Francisco—To Honolulu, 2 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 26, 1870.

The market for Breadstuffs has been fairly active during the past week, but fluctuations have been frequent, and the tone feverish and unsettled.

The receipts of flour have been rather less liberal, while the export demand has been active, part for French account, upon which prices have advanced fully 25c. per bbl. for the favorite brands of shipping. Several thousand barrels have been sold daily at \$4 50 @5 50 for poor and rejected, and \$5 75@6 15 for sound shipping extras, closing with very little desirable to be had under \$6. Trade and family flours have been dull, with prices barely supported. To-day an advance in ocean freights checked business.

Wheat has been quite active, and with receipts smaller, some reduction has been effected in stocks on hand and prices show a slight improvement. Receipts at the Western markets are also much smaller than last year, and the opinion gains ground that the war in Europe may be prolonged far into the fall, and perhaps to a second campaign; circumstances which are favorable to higher prices, and cause holders to offer very sparingly. To-day an advance demanded for ocean freights, and the failure of the North River tows to come through, caused a quiet market, but prices ruled very firm. The business was mainly at \$1 22@1 24 for fair old No. 2 and \$1 41@1 42 for new Amber Ohio. Samples of the new spring have come to hand and are superior in quality and condition; the new No. 2 may be quoted at \$1 28@1 30 and No. 1 \$1 35@1 37.

Corn has been active for mixed, mainly at 86½@87c. for good boat-loads, at which the market closes with yellow in better supply and depressed but white still scarce.

Rye is in better supply with some sales of new Western at 90@95c. There is some inquiry for rye from the continent. Barley for the new crop is yet unsettled; a handsome sample of new Western sold at \$1 30. Barley malt quiet. Canada peas nominal.

Oats have been active, but the efforts to establish an advance in prices have not been successful. The business to-day was mainly in prime Western at 52c., choice white Ohio would bring 56@57c., they are quite scarce.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	\$1 00@ 1 33
Superfine.....	Red Winter.....	1 35@ 1 38
Extra State.....	Amber do.....	1 40@ 1 43
Extra Western, com-	White.....	1 50@ 1 70
mon to good.....	White California.....	1 75@ 1 80
Double Extra Western	Corn, Western Mix'd,....	85@ 88
and St. Louis.....	Yellow, new.....	95@ 1 03
Southern supers.....	White, new.....	1 06@ 1 12
Southern, extra and	Rye.....	90@ 1 00
family.....	Oats.....	50@ 57
California.....	Barley.....	80@ 1 00
Rye Flour, super & extra	Malt.....	1 20@ 1 40
Corn Meal.....	Peas, Canada.....	1 12@ 1 25

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1870.	Same	1870.	1870.	1869.	Since
Flour, bbls.	111,673	2,210,262	1,725,768	33,829	1,173,557	44,517
C. meal, bls.	614	147,252	161,921	1,549	51,969	2,896
Wheat, bush.	466,767	11,870,060	10,988,500	424,159	11,154,572	548,530
Corn, bush..	419,098	5,023,411	5,998,892	18,660	268,650	3,203
Rye, bush..	14,480	312,759	255,934	.....	65,734	16,951
Barley, bush.	46,855	113,222	389,321	.....	9	75
Oats, bush..	492,974	4,256,009	3,544,848	200	18,499	260

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;



that purchases should be postponed to the latest moment, and figured down to the smallest possible amounts, in order to secure the benefit of any further decline that may take place.

The stock of Rio, Aug. 25, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:

Table with columns: In Bags, Stock, Same date 1869, Imports, and sub-columns for New York, Phila., Balt., New Orleans, Savan. & Gal., Total.

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Aug. 25, and the imports at the several ports since January 1 were as follows:

Table with columns: In bags, Same time, 1869, and sub-columns for New York, Boston, Philadel., Balt., N. Orleans, Total imports.

Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 36,469 mats.

SUGAR.

For a day or two following our last the market for raws was at an almost complete standstill, with business so light as to scarcely afford a basis for quotations.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Aug. 25, were as follows:

Table with columns: Cuba, P. Rico, Other, Brazil, Manila, Melado, and sub-columns for hhd. and bbl.

MOLASSES.

The open demand from day to day has again been confined almost exclusively to the small job lots wanted by the trade to keep up assortments for a very light distributive outlet.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Aug. 25, were as follows:

Table with columns: Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O., and sub-columns for hhd. and bbl.

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1 to date, have been as follows:

Table with columns: Sugar (Boxes, Hhds., Bags) and Molasses (Hhds.) for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Total.

SPICES.

A further sale of 100 bags Singapore pepper embraces about all the business reported for the week and it is therefore almost useless to add that the whole-

sale market remains most decidedly dull. There is not much stock at the best in first hands, and what there is offers few attractions to buyers.

FRUITS.

The reports concerning the damages done to the growing crop, noticed in our report last week, though partially confirmed, have had no effect in stimulating the demand, which has for most kinds been light.

The market is pretty well supplied with Lemons, and with only a fair consumptive trade, dealers have not bought so readily from the auction rooms, and consequently a scale of lower prices has been established.

Domestic dried fruits continue dull for apples. New are coming in quite freely but are not wanted. Pared peaches are still nominal a few are on the market but dealers differ in their views as to their value.

Trade in domestic green is comparatively light in all kinds except peaches, which have come in freely and met with a pretty steady good demand from our city and near by towns.

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands. On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

Table for Tea with columns: New Crop, Duty paid, and sub-columns for Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunp. & Imp., Hyson Sk. & Tw.

Table for Coffee with columns: Rio Prime, do good, do fair, do ordinary, do Java, and sub-columns for Native Ceylon, Maracaibo, Lagnayra, St. Domingo, Jamaica.

Table for Sugar with columns: Cuba, do fair to good refining, do prime, do fair to good grocery, do pr. to choice grocery, do centrifugal, do Melado, do mo'asses, Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15, do do do 16 to 18, do do do 19 to 20, and sub-columns for Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil, Manila, White Sugars, do do B., do do extra C., Yellow sugars, Crushed and granulated, Powdered, Clarified, different refineries.

Table for Molasses with columns: New Orleans (new), Porto Rico (new), Cuba Muscovado (new), Cuba Clayed (new), and sub-columns for Cuba centrifugal, Old Crop Cuba, English Islands (new).

Rice.

Table for Rice with columns: Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond, Carolina.

Table for Spices with columns: Cassia Batavia, Cassia, in mats, do, Ginger, Race and Af (gold), Mace, Nutmegs, casks, do cases Penang, and sub-columns for Pepper, in bond, Pepper, Singapore, do Sumatra, Pimento, Jamaica, do in bond, do, Cloves.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table for Fruits and Nuts with columns: Raisins, Seedless, new, mat, do Laver, old, box, do Laver, new, box, do Valencia, do London Layer, Currants, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, old, Prunes, Turkish, new, Prunelles, Dates, Figs, Smyrna, Cherries German, and sub-columns for Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, do Barcelona, African Peanuts, Walnuts, Bordeaux, Macaroni, Italian, Fire Crack, beat No 1 box, DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, Apples, State, do Western, do Southern, do new, do sliced.

Canton Ginger.....@ 10%	Peaches, pared..... 16 @ 17
Almonds, Languedoc..... 22 @	do unpared, qrs & hlvs 5 @ 7
do Provence..... none @	Blackberries..... 10 1/2 @ 11
do Ivica..... 21 @ 22	Cherries pitted..... 19 @ 21
do Sicily, soft shell.. 18 @ 19	Pecan Nuts..... 13 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish. 34 @ 35	Hickory Nuts..... 10 @ 11
do paper shell..... @ 45	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fancy do 2 00 @ 2 75
Sardines..... 87 @	do com. to fair do 1 25 @ 1 50
Sardines..... 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2	do Wil. g'd to best do 1 50 @ 3 00

**Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.**

Alum..... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Sic. Licorice..... 15 @ 16
Bl-Carb, Soda..... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Calabra Imitation..... @ 21
Borax..... 81 @ 82	Madder..... gold. 11 @ 12 1/2
Sal Soda, Cask..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	Indigo, Madras..... gold. 1 15 @ 1 20
Sulphur..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	do Manilla..... gold. 80 @ 1 15
Saltpetre..... 10 @ 17	Cordage, Manilla, 1/2 and 3/4. 2 1/2 @ 2 2
Copperas..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	do do Large sizes. 21 @ 21 1/2
Camphor, in bbls..... 74 @ 76	Sisal..... @ 19
Castile Soaps..... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do Bed Cords..... 1 75 @ 2 50
Epsom Salts..... 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Jute do..... 1 50 @ 2 50

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P.M., August 26, 1870.

The dry goods trade has shown some continuation of the increase of trade and the fall buyers are evidently beginning to operate to a fair extent. In staple goods from first hands, a liberal trade has continued for the past two weeks, which was accelerated somewhat by the probability of an advance in freights by the leading railroad lines to the West. This advance has taken place and rates are now about one hundred per cent. higher than before. The jobbing houses have less of business, but they are well stocked up and are doing a steady trade with prospects of a material increase from day to day. As trade becomes more active prices will probably strengthen and some advance is expected; this leads to a disposition to make more liberal purchases than would otherwise be the case.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS are strengthening and increasing in activity from day to day, especially for the more staple and standard makes. The mills have been compelled to shorten time in the New England States to a considerable extent, and should an active demand occur, the supply would be short. In prints there has been an advance of half a cent a yard on a few makes, with prospect of others the coming week. Print cloths have advanced to 7 1/2 @ 7 1/4 cents, and the supply is short. Upon a portion of the operatives resuming work at Fall River on Wednesday, they were set upon, and a considerable riot occurred. The military were called out to protect the operatives, and a part of the mills have again commenced to work.

WOOLEN GOODS continue to improve in activity and the character of the new styles of winter goods shown by the leading manufacturers shows that American mills have succeeded in their efforts to produce goods which will compete with foreign. Little anxiety is, therefore, felt as to any interruption of the mills in France and Germany, as domestic makes can take the place of foreign goods. The only evil manufacturers have to contend with is the fact that the clip of domestic wools has been decreasing, while the importations are only half that of the past year, leaving a small supply of raw material at higher prices.

FOREIGN GOODS are only moderately active for any kind; the prospect seems to be in favor of larger importations of goods from England than would have been the case had there been no war, while France and Germany are wanting money more than goods at this time and it is expected that their exports will be all that this market will take. The steady advance of the Prussian armies toward Paris leads to the belief that the war will be of short duration. The leading importers are displaying many very attractive styles for the fall trade, but jobbers and retailers await the coming of the actual consumptive demand before purchasing extensively.

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

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.
Total for week...	1,332	\$111,743	112	\$29,546
Since Jan. 1, 1870...	12,172	1,408,903	2,264	788,426
same time 1869.....	16,031	1,746,183	3,231	616,885
" " 1868.....	15,075	509,819	3,213	1,069,857
" " 1867.....	6,870	944,530	3,669	835,349
" " 1866.....	3,305	540,503	2,354	730,072
" " 1860.....	70,661	.....	.....	29,774

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 been more active, and although we can quote no actual advance in standards the tendency is to higher prices as the fall trade opens. Amoskeag A 36 13 1/2 do B 36 13, Atlantic A 36 14, do D 12, do H 13 1/2, Appleton A 36 13 1/2, Augusta 36 12, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8 1/2, Boot H 27 —, do O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7 1/2, Graniteville AA 36 16, Great Falls M 36 11 1/2, do S 38 11, Indian Head 36 14, do 30 12, Indian

Orchard A 40 13 1/2, do C 36 12, Laconia O 39 12 1/2, do B 37 13 Lawrence A 36 11 1/2, do C 36 —, Lyman O 36 13 do E 36 14, Massachusetts E 33 11 1/2, Medford 36 13, Nashua fine 33 12, do 36 13 1/2, do E 40 15 1/2, Newmarket A 11 1/2, Pacific extra 36 13 1/2, do H 36 13 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 27 1/2, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, do 11-4 50, Pepperell E fine 39 13 1/2, do R 36 12 1/2, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 12, do R 36 13 1/2, Stark A 36 15 1/2, Swift River 36 11, Tiger 27 8 1/2.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS continue as heretofore, active, for consumption and stocks have been kept small. Prices are very firmly held. Amoskeag 46 18, do 42 16 1/2, do A 36 15 1/2, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 17 1/2, Ballou & Son 36 13 1/2, Bartletts 36 15, do 33 14, Bates XX 36 17, Blackstone 36 14 1/2, Boot B 36 14, do O 30 11, do R 23 9, Clarks 36 19, Dwight 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 39 1/2-45, Forestdale 36 15 1/2, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8, Gold Medal 36 13 1/2, Great Falls Q 36 16 1/2, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lawrence B 36 —, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 13 1/2, New York Mills 36 22 1/2, Pepperell 6-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 45, Tuscarora 36 19, Utica 5-4 27 1/2, do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 51 1/2, do 10-4 56 1/2, Waltham X 33 11 1/2, do 42 17, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 35, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 21 1/2.

PRINTS have increased in importance during the week, owing to the higher price of print cloths, and the price of a few kinds has been advanced half a cent. All leading desirable makes are active in agent's hands. American 11 1/2, Albion solid 11, Albion 11 1/2, Allens 11 1/2, do pinks 12, purples 11 1/2, Arnolds 9, Atlantic 6 1/2, Dunnell's 11 1/2, Hamilton 11 1/2, Hope 7, Lancaster 11 1/2, London mourning 10, Mallory 11, Manchester 11 1/2, Merrimac D 11 1/2, do pink and purple 13 1/2, do W 12 1/2, Oriental 11 1/2, Pacific 11 1/2, Richmond's 11 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 12 1/2, do blue and White 11 1/2, do shirtings 11, Wamsutta 7 @ 7 1/2.

PRINT CLOTHS have advanced here in sympathy with higher prices at Fall River and Providence, and are now held at 7 1/2 @ 7 1/4 cents.

OTHER COTTON GOODS show relatively less change and activity, and excepting for a few kinds at irregular times, have moved rather slowly. We quote the leading styles as follows:

COTTON DRILLS.—Amoskeag 15, Augusta 15 1/2, Graniteville D 16, Hamilton 15 1/2, Laconia 15, Pepperell 15, Stark A 15, do H 14.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 25, do 50 25, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 22 1/2, do 8 18, do 11 22 1/2, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 15, Jos Greers, 55 16 1/2, do 65 18 1/2, Kennebeck 22 1/2, Lanark, No. 2, 10, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 28, Bedford 19, Beaver Cr. CC.—Columbian, heavy 26, Haymaker Bro. 15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 21 1/2.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 12 1/2, Androscoggin 13 1/2, Bates 10, Everetts 15 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11 1/2, Newmarket 11 1/2.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$42 50, do B \$46 00, do C \$52 00, American \$37 50, Androscoggin \$40 00, Arkwright A \$40 00, Great Falls A \$40 00, Lewiston \$40 00, Stark A \$42 50.

BROWN DRILLS AND DUCK.—Atlantic 15, Appleton 15 1/2, Amoskeag 15, Augusta 15 1/2, Graniteville D 16, Pacific 14 1/2, Pepperell 15, Stark A 15, Bear Duck, 8 oz., 23, do., 9 oz., 26, Ontario, 8 oz., 25, do., 9 oz., 28, do., 10 oz., 31c.

STRIPES.—Albany 10, Algoden 16 1/2, American 13 1/2, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12 1/2, Hamilton 20-21, Haymaker 15, Sheridan A 12 1/2, do G 13, Uncasville A 13-14, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 22 1/2.

TICKINGS.—Albany 10 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag A C A 32, do A 25, do B 21, do C 20, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 24, do do 36 28, Cordis AAA 25, do BB 15 1/2, Hamilton 22 1/2, Swift River 14, Thorndike A 16, Whittendon A 22 1/2, York 30 24.

GINGHAMS—Glyde, 11; Earlston, extra, 18; Glasgow, 15, Gloucester, 13; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12 1/2; Lancaster, 17; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42 1/2 for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium super-fine; \$1 12 1/2 for superfine; \$1 42 1/2 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 10 for 5 fr.

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

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 25, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1868, have been as follows:

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2,206	\$867,488	1,423	\$640,795	2,011	\$794,943
do cotton...	1,497	409,353	1,063	329,146	1,384	367,844
do silk....	719	614,736	853	645,970	764	659,658
do flax....	1,068	272,919	659	173,184	1,348	310,306
Miscellaneous dry goods.	651	205,880	538	183,022	775	256,331
Total.....	6,141	\$2,370,326	4,536	\$1,972,117	6,132	\$2,899,083

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

Manufactures of wool...	1,641	\$591,236	1,669	\$627,828	1,136	\$442,186
do cotton..	170	44,623	440	176,723	285	87,750
do silk....	139	156,452	216	246,658	122	175,160
do flax....	617	145,051	603	158,476	835	152,547
Miscellaneous dry goods.	90	30,623	447	21,513	36	13,476
Total.....	2,657	\$967,985	3,375	\$1,171,208	2,414	\$871,069
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	6,141	2,370,326	4,536	1,972,117	6,132	2,899,083
Total withdrawn upon m'rk't	8,798	\$3,338,311	7,911	\$3,143,320	8,546	\$3,270,151

**ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.**

Manufactures of wool...	919	\$350,966	2,065	\$738,503	1,555	\$593,350
do cotton..	346	89,054	802	239,946	342	94,445
do silk....	112	144,217	304	376,992	232	301,597
do flax....	532	140,433	26,994	203,345	920	163,100
Miscellaneous dry goods.	65	31,204	2,052	40,934	1,287	37,641
Total.....	1,964	\$755,874	32,217	\$1,599,770	4,336	\$1,196,318
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	6,141	2,370,326	4,536	1,972,117	6,132	2,899,083
Total entered at the port	8,105	\$3,126,200	36,753	\$3,571,887	10,468	\$3,565,396

**Texas Cards**

**H. M. MOORE,**  
COTTON BROKER & BANKING,  
BRYAN, TEXAS.

**ALFRED MUCKLE,**  
Cotton Factor, Commission, Receiving  
and Forwarding Merchant,  
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Liberal advances made on Consignments of Cotton  
and other Produce in hand or Bill Lading therefor.

**SAMUEL K. LABATT,**  
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS,  
EXCHANGE BROKER & INSURANCE AGENT.  
Dealer in all kinds of Stocks.

**C. R. JOHNS & Co.,**  
TEXAS LAND AGENCY,  
BANKING & EXCHANGE,  
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Purchase and sell real estate, pay taxes and adjust  
titles, prosecute Land and money claims against the  
State and Federal Governments; make collections.  
Receive deposits and execute Trusts.

**J. L. Leonard & Co.,**  
BANKERS,  
HEAD OF HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R.F.,  
Calvert, Texas.

**Adams & Hearne,**  
BANKERS,  
TERMINUS HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R.R.,  
Calvert, Texas.  
Draw on National Park Bank, New York.

**FORT & JACKSON,**  
BANKERS,  
WACO, TEXAS.  
REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENCE:—New York:  
Winslow, Lanier & Co., David Dows & Co. Cincinnati:  
First National Bank, Merchants National Bank.  
New Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheelock &  
Pett, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahon & Co.

**HARDE & Co.,**  
RECEIVING, FORWARDING,  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
COLUMBUS, TEXAS.

**Financial.**  
J. M. WEITH. GEO ARENTS  
**J. M. Weith & Arents,**  
Late J. M. Weith & Co.,  
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MIS-  
CELLANEOUS SECURITIES,  
No. 9 NEW STREET.  
Loans Negotiated.

**CORNE & JAMES,**  
STOCK BROKERS,  
NO. 88 BROAD STREET.  
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS,  
GOLD and all issues of the UNION and CENTRAL  
PACIFIC Railroads  
Bought and Sold on Commission.

**DAVIS & FRERET,**  
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,  
85 ST. CHARLES STREET,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.  
Prompt attention given to buying, selling and leasing  
of plantations and other real estate, paying of  
taxes collecting rents, etc.

**Life Insurance.**

**EQUITABLE**  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
116, 118, 120, 122 & 124 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Assets over - - - - \$12,000,000  
Income - - - - - 6,000,000

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.  
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.  
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.  
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.  
SAMUEL BORROW, City Manager.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

**JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,**  
BANKERS,  
56 WALL STREET,  
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for  
Travellers,

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

**HOTTINGUER & CO., Paris.**  
THE CITY BANK, ROBT. BENSON & Co., London.  
THE BRITISH LINEN CO. BANK, and its various  
ranches, Scotland.  
ADVANCES made on consignments, &c.  
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at New York  
Stock Exchange.

**Gibson, Beadleston & Co,**  
BANKERS,  
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.  
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold  
on the most favorable terms.  
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency  
or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with  
the City Banks.  
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.  
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest  
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION  
and BRITISH PROVINCES.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS  
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.  
**BANKING HOUSE OF**  
**GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,**  
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,  
(Corner of Cedar street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks  
Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at  
sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per  
cent per annum.  
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR  
per cent interest, payable on demand, or after  
fixed dates.  
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the  
United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends  
and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly  
accounted for.  
ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and  
sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities,  
on commission.  
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or ex-  
changes of Securities made for Investors.  
NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange  
effected.

**LOCKWOOD & Co.,**  
BANKERS,  
94 BROADWAY.  
Transact a General Banking business,  
including the purchase and sale  
of Government and State Bonds. Rail-  
road Stocks and Bonds, and other  
securities, on commission.

**LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,**  
BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
No. 18 William St.  
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold  
bought and sold on commission.  
Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited and  
interest allowed on deposits.  
WM. B. LITCHFIELD, LEWIS A. STIMSON,  
CHARLES H. DANA, WALTER E. COLTON,  
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Special

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

**Transportation.**

**GREAT**  
**SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE**  
TO  
**NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND**  
**MOBILE--ALL RAIL.**



**Leave New York**

At 8.40 A.M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast,  
At 9.0 P.M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New  
York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTHERN  
MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New  
Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville  
Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

STATIONS.	Miles.	GO'G SOUTH.		GO'G NORTH.	
		Time.	Time.	Time.	Time.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 9:0 p.m.	Ar. 6:19 a.m.		
WASHINGTON.....	228	" 6:55 a.m.	" 9:00 p.m.		
GORDONSVILLE.....	324	" 12:55 p.m.	" 12:45 p.m.		
BRISTOL.....	610	" 6:00 a.m.	" 7:28 p.m.		
KNOXVILLE.....	741	" 1:11 p.m.	" 11:15 a.m.		
*CLEVELAND.....	828	" 5:55 p.m.	" 6:27 a.m.		
†CHATTANOOGA.....	850	" 8:10 p.m.	" 4:45 a.m.		
NASHVILLE.....	1001	Ar. 5:10 a.m.	" 6:00 p.m.		
†CORINTH.....	066	Lv. 9:00 a.m.	" 5:44 p.m.		
‡GRAND JUNCT. ON.....	1107	" 11:52 a.m.	" 3:30 p.m.		
MEMPHIS.....	1159	Ar. 2:55 p.m.	" 12:15 p.m.		
**JACKSON.....	139	Lv. 11:45 p.m.	" 4:37 p.m.		
ATLANTA.....	92	Ar. 3:35 a.m.	" 7:25 p.m.		
MACON.....	1055	" 1:40 p.m.	" 7:55 a.m.		
MONTGOMERY.....	1127	" 8:00 p.m.	" 5:45 a.m.		
MOBILE.....	1352	" 8:00 a.m.	" 5:30 p.m.		
NEW ORLEANS.....	1502	" 10:10 a.m.	" 7:00 a.m.		

\* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery,  
Selma, West Point, Eufaula, Mobile, Savannah, and  
intermediate points.  
† Change cars for Nashville and New Orleans. No  
change from this point to New Orleans.  
‡ Change cars for Mobile, via M. & O. R. R.—All Ra  
§ Change cars for Memphis.  
\*\* Change cars for Vicksburg.

**J. B. YATES,**  
General Eastern Passenger Agent

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

**To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,**  
Touching at Mexican Ports  
AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 5th and 21st of Each Month.

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

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult  
Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and  
attend to ladies and children without male protec-  
tors. Baggage received on the dock the day before  
sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers  
who prefer to send them down early. An experienced  
surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.  
For passage tickets or further information apply  
the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of  
Canal street, North River, New York.

**F. R. BABY, Agent**

**For LIVERPOOL,**  
(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN  
STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-  
class full-power iron screw steamships from  
PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY  
as follows:

COLORADO, Captain Freeman.... Aug. 31, at 9 P.M.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams..... Sept. 7, at 8 P.M.  
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth... Sept. 14, at 8 1/2 A.M.  
MINNESOTA, Captain Whineray... Sept. 21, at 8 P.M.  
IDAHO, Captain Price..... Sept. 28, at 9 A.M.  
NEVADA, Captain Green..... Oct. 4, at 8 P.M.

Cabin passage, \$80 gold.  
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$80 cur-  
rency.  
For freight or cabin passage apply to  
WILLIAMS & GUNION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**R. T. WILSON & Co.,**  
LATE

**WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,**

**Bankers and Commission Merchants,**  
No. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold  
bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchant  
Bankers and others allowed 1 per cent on deposits.  
The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco  
&c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondents  
Messrs. K GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool

**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 88  
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st  
January, 1869..... 2,538,001 23  
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$8,628,639 05

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..... \$3,802,245 48

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... 8,148,400 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..... 2,513,453 00  
Cash in Bank..... 533,792 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 1856 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 Gailliard, Jr.
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore,	James Low,
Henry Coit,	B. J. Howland,
Wm. Q. Pickersgill,	Benj. Babcock,
Lewis Curtis,	Robt. B. Minturn,
Charles H. Russell,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Lowell Holbrook,	Frederick Chauncey,
R. Warren Weston,	R. L. Taylor,
Royal Phelps,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
Caleb Barstow,	William H. Webb,
A. P. Elliot,	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. Mitchell,
Henry K. Bogert,	James G. DeForest,
Dennis Perkins,	Robert L. Stuart.

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

**Insurance.**

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

**Ætna 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**  
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PRICES CURRENT.

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Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BRICKS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COCOA, COFFEE, COPPER, CORKS, COTTON, DRUGS AND DYES, FISH, FLOUR, FRUITS, GUNNY BAGS, GUNPOWDER, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, IRON, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and ZINC.

Table listing various commodities such as Mustard seed, Nutgalls, Oil anis, Oil cassia, Oil bergamot, Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, Oil vitriol, Opium, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Quinine, Rhubarb, Sago, Sal ammoniac, Sal soda, Sarsaparilla, Seneka root, Senna, Shell Lac, Soda ash, Sugar lead, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, Tapioca, Verdigris, Vitriol, DUCK, RAVENS, SCOTCH, COTTON, DYE WOODS, CAMWOOD, FUSTIC, LOGWOOD, LUMBER, STAVES, SOUTHERN PINE, WHITE PINE, CLEAR PINE, CHERRY BOARDS, OAK AND ASH, MAPLE AND BIRCH, SLACKWALNUT, 1/2-INCH SYCAMORE, SPRUCE BOARDS, HEMLOCK BOARDS, EXTRA HEAVY PIPE STAVES, HEAVY DO DO, LIGHT DO DO, EXTRA HEAVY HHD DO, HEAVY DO DO, LIGHT DO DO, EXTRA HEAVY BBL DO, HEAVY DO DO, LIGHT DO DO, MOLASSES SHOOLS, RUM DO DO, SUGAR DO DO, NAILS, CUT, CLINCH, HORSE SHOE, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, ZINC, NAVAL STORES, TURPENTINE, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, OLIVE, PALM, LINSEED, COTTON SEED, WHALE, SPERM, LARD, RED OIL, STRAITS, NEATS FEET, PAINTS, LEAD, ZINC, VERMILLION, CHALK, BARYTES, PETROLEUM, CRUDE, REFINED, Refined prime, white, Refined S.W., Naptha, Residuum, PROVISIONS, PORK, BEEF, BACON, HAMS, LARD, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, ZINC.

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, STOREPRIORS, LEAD, LIME, LUMBER, STAVES, SOUTHERN PINE, WHITE PINE, CLEAR PINE, CHERRY BOARDS, OAK AND ASH, MAPLE AND BIRCH, SLACKWALNUT, 1/2-INCH SYCAMORE, SPRUCE BOARDS, HEMLOCK BOARDS, EXTRA HEAVY PIPE STAVES, HEAVY DO DO, LIGHT DO DO, EXTRA HEAVY HHD DO, HEAVY DO DO, LIGHT DO DO, EXTRA HEAVY BBL DO, HEAVY DO DO, LIGHT DO DO, MOLASSES SHOOLS, RUM DO DO, SUGAR DO DO, NAILS, CUT, CLINCH, HORSE SHOE, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, ZINC, NAVAL STORES, TURPENTINE, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, OLIVE, PALM, LINSEED, COTTON SEED, WHALE, SPERM, LARD, RED OIL, STRAITS, NEATS FEET, PAINTS, LEAD, ZINC, VERMILLION, CHALK, BARYTES, PETROLEUM, CRUDE, REFINED, Refined prime, white, Refined S.W., Naptha, Residuum, PROVISIONS, PORK, BEEF, BACON, HAMS, LARD, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, ZINC.

Table listing various commodities such as Pork, prime, Pork, prime mess, Beef, plain mess, Beef, extra mess, Beef hams, Hams, Bacon, Lard, RICE, Carolina, Rangoon, In bond, SALT, Turks Islands, Cadiz, Liv'p'l, Higgins, Liv'p'l fine, Worthing's, Liv'p'l fine, Ashton's, SALT PETRE, Refined, pure, Crude, Nitrate soda, SEED, Clover, Timothy, Hemp, foreign, Linseed, Amer'n rough, Lins'd Cal. in N.Y., Lins'd Cal. (bags) in Boston, SILK, Tsatlee, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, Tsatlee, re-reeled, Taysaams, No. 1 & 2, Taysaams, Nos. 3 and 4, Taysaams, re-reeled, Haineen, Canton, re-rid, No. 1 to exdo, Japan, common to super'r, SPELTER, Plates, for'n, Plates, domestic, SPICES, Special report, SPIRITS, Brandy, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., Maret & Co., Leger Freres, Other foreign brands, Rum-Jam, 4th proof, St. Croix, 3d proof, Gin, different brands, Domestic liquors-Cash, Alcohol (88 per ct), Brandy, gin & pure sp'ts in bl, Rum, pure, Whiskey, STEEL, English, cast, English, spring, English blister, English machinery, English German, American blister, American cast, American spring, American machinery, American special report, SUGAR, American, prime, country and city, TALLOW, American, TEAS, Special report, TIN, Banca, Straits, English, Plates, char. I. C., Plates, I. C. coke, Plates, Terne coke, Plates, Terne charcoal, TOBACCO, Special report, WINES, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Burgundy port, Lisbon, Sicily, Madeira, Red, Span. & Sicily, Marselles Madeira, Marselles port, Malaga, dry, Malaga, sweet, Claret, Claret, WOOL, N. Y. & O., Pa., West. & Va., XXX, XX, X, No. 1, No. 2, Coarse, Combing, unwashed, Extra, pulled, Super, California-clip, Fall, A2 or X2 to A P or XXX, B or X3, S or X4, Bu'nos Ayres Merino, unwashed, Mestiza, No. 1, unwashed, No. 2, Nos. 3 & 4, Cape, washed, unwashed, Mexican, Texas, fine, Texas, medium, Texas, coarse, ZINC, Sheet, FREIGHTS, STEAM, SAIL, To LIVERPOOL: s. d. s. d. s. d. Cotton, Flour, H. goods, Oil, C'n, b & b, Wheat, l. b. & b, Beef, Pork, To HAVRE: by sail, Cotton, Tallow, Lard, Tobacco, Woods, Petroleum, To MELBOURNE, foot, To SAN FRANCISCO, by Clipper, Measurement goods, Heavy goods, Nails, Petroleum, R'road iron, Coal.

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