
 A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES. V0L. 11.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.
NO. 271.
Yale Locks.

Plains and Estimates
Fire \& Burglar-Proof Work,
aPRDEPOSIT LOCKS \& HoxEs, ETC., ETC., ETC.
shed by the

## YALE LOCK

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Yo. 1 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK, (Works at STAMFORD, Conn) mantfacterers of
Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks, Fine Store Door Locks,
Rim and Mortise Night Latches, Closet, Chest, Desk \& Drawer Locks, Post Office Lock Boxes,

Prison Locks.
CONTRĔCTS UNDERTAKEN
AND WORK
Our recommendations to the SERINTENDED. chasers are-
PIRST. -That as experts and neutral agents be ween bayer and seller it is our effort and interest osee that all work entrusted to us is well done, and that ic is paid for at reasonable rates.
SECOND.-That our experience in all matters per-
taining to tais work, enables us to dete, mine what will best meet the requirements of each case with miliven expenditure. or in what way given require. ments canbe ubtained for the least expenditure. THIRD, - That by the preparation of well-considered plans and specitications, prior to the award-
ing oi contracts, much subsequent trouble and expeose 18 avoided.
FOURTR. - That our corstantinspection of work white it is in progress ensures care and excellence
h construction not otherwise to be had.
PIFTHE, -That our thorough familiarity with the character of the work done by different mainers
gives us advantages not obtainable by ordinary purchasers and enabies us to decide how ond where worl can best be done.
SIXTH.-That our compensation is in the form of conmissions trom the manufacturers, and costs the
purchaser nothing. purcuaser nothing.
Whom the work is to be done beto: Bank Locks of otier manufacturers furnished when
deifred. deaired.
Please address as above.

Southern Bankers.
A. C. Kaufman, BANEER AND BROKER,
OHARHESTON, S.C. Sonthern Securities of every description, viz.: Un.
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Bonds and Coner Bondent Band Coupotes, State, City and Railroad stocks,
Orders sollicited ang boant and sold on commission. Orders solicited and sauistaction guaranteed. Prices
current lisued weekly and exchanged regularly with
Renking Hende current 18sued wee
Banking Houses.
dir, Cocilections of Dividends, Coupons, Notes dec., New York Correspondents:
Howes \& Macy,
Lather Kountze
Henry Clews \& Co.,
J. M. Weith \& Arents.
Qino. In HoLmes
ALEX. MAOBETH.
Hoimes \& Macвeth, STOCK AND BOND BKOKERS,
Hey box 4. OHARLESTON, S.C.

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Land Warrants,
Bought and Sold exclusively on Com: mission.
Particular attention paid to settlement of State and City Taxes.
w. N. HAWES
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Hawks 8z Castleman, Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents COLUMBUS, GEO.
Government Securitles, Gold, Stocks, \&c. Bonds
of every description, bought and sold on commission
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Specisl attention given to consignments of Cotton.
Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic cischange, bought and sold.
Ordects solicited tor the purchase ot sales of Produce
Order and securities. York Correspondents: LawRence Bkos. \&
J. W. Wheatley \& Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, AMIERICUS, GA.
Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased on order. tor 1or.
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VICKSEURG, MIISS.
N. Y. Correspondent:-Bank of the Manhattan Co.
W. D. Reynolds \& Bro.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
Buy Cotton, Grain, \&c., on Commission.
E. E. Burbubs, Pres't. A. K. Walker, Cashier。

First National Bank,
Collections made on all parts of the पnited Staten.

## Southern Bankers. <br> Wm. Fowler. R. H. Sommervilliz. <br> Fowler \& Sommerville, bankers a brokers, <br> > MONTGOMETY, ALA, <br> <br> MONTGOMEITY, ALA, <br> <br> MONTGOMEITY, ALA, <br> Special attention given to purchase of Cotton. <br> Cubbedge \& Hazlehurst, BANKERS AND BROKERS, MACON, GA. <br> Make Collections, and do a General Banking and Brokerage Business. REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK. <br> > G. W. Abert, <br> <br> G. W. Abert, <br> <br> G. W. Abert, <br> COTTON BROKIR COLUMBUS, <br> Mississippi.

H. S. Fulkerson, COTTON BROKER, CORNER MULBERRY AND WASHINGTON STS.

VICISEURG, MISS. Refer to G. M. Klein, Cashier, Mississippi Valley
Raleigh National Bank
of north carolina.
 c. Devwr, Prestent. P. A. in infr, Coshief.

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ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND CLRCULAR Letrers of Credit available and payable in all the
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don, Paris, San Francisco, Havana, \&c. don, Paris, san Francisco, Havana, \&c.
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agreed upon. agreed upon.
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No. 31 Broad street, New York.
Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton shipped to
New York and to our Corsespondents in Liverpool. Bonds, Stoelss and other Securities BOUGET AND SOLD ONLY ON COMMISSION
special attention given to the negotiation of bugi ness paper.

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## Duff \& Tienken,

BANEERSANDEROKERS, 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK، Wm . H. DUFF,
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.
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27 WALLSTREET, NEW YORK. Orders for Purchase and Sale of United States Securities, Stocks, Bonds and American Gold, Promptly executed at the usual Commission. qubject to Sight Draft.

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James T(Sucessors to S. Jones \& co Co.,
Dealers in all kinds of Securities. Special attention given to collections. PITTSEURGH. PA.

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Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, \&c c., bought a.ad sold on Commission. Interestallos on dep.
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NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET, SAINT LOUIS MO.
CitizensBank or Louisiana
Capital and Reserved Fund......... $\$ 2,500,000$, AGENCY
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London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre \& C in sums to point Lonting Duyers of Sterling or Framis

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Charles H. Welling,
(Formerly, Welling, Coflin \& Co., Philadelphia.) Broker in Mercantile Paper, SUNOEY COURT. WALL STREET,
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Morton, Galt \& Co., BANKERS,
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Union and Central Pacific Bonds and Stocks a specialty.
Second National Bank, TEITUSVILLE, PRNN。,
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Agency of the
bANE OREMEATHSH NORTH
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Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in
London and elsewhere bought and sold at London and elsewhere bought and sold at curren Demand Drat s on Scotland and Ireland, also on Carada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bill collected, and other hanking business transacted.
JOHN PATON AOHN PATON

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Blake Brothers \& Co., 52 Wall street. New $y$ th. AND
23 STATE STREET, DUSTON exchange on london. And Sterling Credite, DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPBR. Buy and Sell Massachussetts and New York state
stocks. Stocks
Government Securities Stocks Bonds and $G_{0}$ oought and sold strictly on Commission.

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SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW. Bankersfurnished with Sterling Bills of Exchai
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OF EXCHANGE drawn in sums to suit purchasers also Cable transfers. Couutry Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Ex . change, in large or small amounts, on the principal ADVANGES MADE UPON UON OIGNMENTEMERA, respondents.
Alex. S. Petrie \& Co. London. Liverpool.
Brown Brothers \& $\mathrm{C}_{0}$, NO. 59 WALL STREEET, Issue
Commercial and Travelor Credits Available in all parts of the world
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NO. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Issue Letters of Credit upon London and Paris,
available in all the principal cilies on the Continent. Buy and Sell Exchange on Loudon, Paris; Amster. dam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.
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issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and
West Indies, and South America. h America.
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Morton, Bliss \& Co., -SSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES,
tssued and paid free of Commission) and letter of Credit for
TRAVELEERS,

## ALso,

COMMERECIAL CREDITS,
Available in all parts of the world on MORTON, ROSE \& CO., HONDON.
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## BANEERE.

Issue Létters of Credit.
Draw and Sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Parll and Frankfort and negotiate Loans on same.

September 2, 1870.
THE CHRONICLE.
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Boules 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 sabbeription agents for the Chronicle in Paris.

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STOCKHREERER, STOOK 40 WALL ST., NEW YORK. posers in Governments and Specie. Stocks and ponds bought and sold on Commission, Government mons bought at Market Rates. Collections made coupons bought at Market Rates. a all parts of the accounts solicited and interest allowed on Deposits. accounts solis, Lh. B. MABTIN, w. в. MOTt, Special.
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John Munroe \& Co.,
NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. sene Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all ats or Europe, etc., etc. Exchange on Paris.
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No. 10 Wall Street.
Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other desirable securities, making liberai advances on
same, allow interest on deposits, deal in commercia gasper, furnish to travellers and others Letter.

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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). ernment and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold :: Interest allowed on deposits.
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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, Austradis and America. Exchange and make telegraphic Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegr
transfers of money on Europe and California.

## BANKING HOUSE

or

## Jay Cooke \& Co., <br> Now York, Philadelphia and Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK We Bay, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all scenes ot

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPP RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for par chase and sale of ${ }^{\prime}$

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

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 SELMA, ALABAMA,Special attention to Collections.


## Banking House of

## GPIRTEITMSGOO

## 32 WALL STRREET。

## 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 London, and issue credits available throughout Europe.
We are prepared to take Gold Accounts, on terms the same as for Currency ; to receive Gold on Deposit, bearing interest, and subject to check at sight ; to issue Gold Certificates of Deposit; to make Advances in Gold against Currency and other Collaterals; and to afford Banking Facilities generally upon a Gold Basis.

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Vincent \& Co., bankers d brokers,

7 WALL STREET, N. F .
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on COMMLSSIONONLY, STATES and CANADAS.
Special attention given to

Southern Securities.

## August Belmont \& Co., BANKERS,

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ISSUE LETTERS of CREDIT for TRA FELERS, bailable in all parts of the world, through the

MESSES. DEFOTHSCHILD and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic tran
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WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH \& CO.,

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DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best Current Rates. GOVERNMENT and STATE SECURITIES, GOLD, RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and ADVANCES made upon approved Securities.
COLLECTONS made, and Loans Negotiated.

Financial.
8 Per Cent per Annum

IN GOLD,
free from d. s. government tax,

The balance of the issue of

$\$ \mathrm{I}, 5 \circ \circ, \circ \circ \circ$

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 Donations, and in addition to this the Commany have a Grant from the United States of Superior Lands valued at $\$ 8$,000,000 . The Company is entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly reconmend them, and will furnish Pamphlets, Maps and all information.

PRICE 97\%/and accrued interest in cur bendy.
W. P. CONVERSE \& CO.,

No. 54 Pine street, New York.
TANNER \& CO., No. 49 Wall street, New York.

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Page，Richardson \＆Co．， BBNEERS，
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Bills of Exchange，and Commercial and Travelers
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Circular Notes ard，andre dico．g
Circular Notes avallable for Travelers in all parts of
Everett \＆Co．，
66 State Street，Boston， AGENTS FOR
ATGOSTINEHEARI\＆OD．。 OF CHINA AND JAPAN．
Edvances made on consignments of approved mer chandize．

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Dealers in GOLID，SILVER and all kinds GOVERNMENTE IBONDS．

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

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## California Trust Co．，

 －421 CALIFORNIA STREET，SAN FRANCISCO． HANKERS，Dealers in Exchange，Agents in Financial and Trust INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS， MIONEY TO LOAN，
Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits． $\underset{\text { HENRY L．DAVIS．}}{\underset{\text { President }}{ }} \quad$ D．W．C．THOMPSON

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inger W．B．Cummings，H．L．Davis，C．M．Plum Binger Blackwood，C．S．Hobbs，A．H．Moore，TyleE
Curis． curtis．

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT
First National Bank of New York，
NATIONAL HANE OF THHE STATE

## In St．Louis． ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\＄3，410．30u
This Bank，having reorganjzed 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

## 7 Per Cent Gold Interest

 first mortgageSinking Fund
Land Grant Bonds of tur

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD CO． FOR SALE AT NINETY BY
White，Morris \＆Co．，
Bankers \＆Financial Agents of the Company， NO． 29 WALL STREET．

Financial．
Lake Shore and Michi－ gan Southern

RAILWAYCOMIPANY
Seven Per Cent
consolidated moortager
sinimingund 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 rallroad 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 ofllee 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 QUARTEKLY IN＇LEREST，offer an investment peculiarly desirable．
A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at $97 \% / 2$ ，and accrued interest，upon application to
Robinson，Chase \＆Co．，
No． 18 inroad Street．
M．K．Jesup \＆Company， BANKEIES AND MEPCHANTS， 12 PINE STREET，

\section*{Negotjate：

## Negotjate： <br> egotiate

nd Loans for Hailroad Cos．
Iron or Steel Railg，Locommutives， Cars，etc．
all hingimagucommartefl with $R$ R $\qquad$
R．L．EDWARDS，
HANKEIRANDEIROKER，
NO． 33 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．
Dodge，Kimball \＆Moore BANKEIRS，
STOCK AND GOLD BROKERS， And dealers in
GOVERNMENTEECUIRITIES， P．O．Box 4,203
Samuel A．Gaylord \＆Co
No． 323 N．THHRD STREET， ST．LOUIS，MO．
We give special attention to the Purchase and Sale
Kansas Pacific Rail Road Securities．
North Missouri
Land Warrancs and Agricultural College scrip SADIUEL A

YALE LOCKS．
secunity BESTRCHEAPEST GUGESTRHARWAREAPEST， YALE LOCKMF．G．CO．N：I BARCLAYS：N．

Financial．

## THE

FIRSTMORTGAGEBONDS

## Trunk Railroad

## In New York State paying Seven Per Cent in Gold

## AREOFEERED ATPAR．

THE NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD which will be 400 miles in its tots length from New York to Oswego，includag the pleted and inch，has 150 miles of road already com section，extending trom the city on on Northern Plains，where it intersects the Oswego to Sidney hanns Railroad．Work is being vany and Susque． on other portions of the lis incously pashed tion of portions of the line，and it is the expecta in oprtion 100 milles more

## THE HOCAL BUSINESS

is already large，and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Huason Canal Co or transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation io the northern sections of the State This will add so largely to the business and proftto of that section of the road，already controling 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 lasueis trictly limited to $\$ 20,000$ per mile of finished rosd and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A Paid－up Capital of nearly $\$ \mathbf{\$ 7}, \mathbf{0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
which affords ample guaranty of the financial strength of the Company．

## THE BONDS．

They are issued in denominations of $\$ 1,000$ ，may be either coupen or registered at the option of the pur chaser，bear seven per cent．gold，interest free of in－ come tax，payable on the first ot January and July in ew York city，and have 25 years to run to maturty． The popularity of these bonds，as a perfeclly sale security，bearing the highest rate of interest authoriz ed by the laws of New York，payable in Gald Coln， ree of Government tax，has kept the supply nearly exhausted；but the recent and early future comple． tion of additional sections will for a time furnish \＆ inberal supply，to hich we respectfully invite the attention of investors，in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the warket．
Price par and accrued interest in curreney．Gor ernments and other current securities taken in ex change．

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## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It had been supposed that the heavy payments made by the Treasury last month, and some decrease in the revenue in consequence of the European war, would make much smaller than usual the monthly surplus available for the liquidation of the National debt. This surmise received some confirmation from the prospective falling off in the receipts from Customs. But the elasticity of our Treasury seems to be unbounded. What is short in one direction is somehow made up by compensatory increase elsewhere. Accordingly, the debt schedule, of which our complete tabular exhibit appears elsewhere, gives to the country the gratitying news that our national debt is less to-day than a month ago by thirteen millions of dollars, and that during the seventeen months of Mr. Boutwell's administration we have paid off no less than $\$ 169,511,209$. Thus, almost one-fifteenth of the stupendous mountain of debt which overshadowed us has been cleared away and got rid of forever. It is not the least suggestive among the many gratifying features of this debt. paying achievement, that it has been carried out amidst the turbulent excitation, the financial derangement, the industrial depression, and the commercial languor which, though i turns they succeeded our long intestine war, they are now a
we hope passing swiftly away. Here again, as in such numerous instances before, we find an illustration of Madison's words to Miss Martineau, that "this country seemed set among the nations of the earth to do nany things before held impossible." If this profound remark be true in regard to the permanence and stability, and happy operation of our democratic institutions, and our popular liberty, it is equally true in regard to the financial and fiscal strength whose wonderful development is chronicled in the history both of the earlier and the later struggles of this free country. From the days of Hamilton and before it has always been held that a permanent national debt was not to be fastened on the necks of the American people, but that, when any loan should be contracted, the moment of contracting it should be the moment for setting in operation the machinery whose certain steady action should pay the debt and clear it off within a limited space of years. In obedience to this wise policy, we have twice within the memory of men now living paid off our whole public debt, and we are hurrying on with such rapid, perhaps rash, eagerness in the same good, honest course, that it seems as though some of us who are not very young are still young enough to hope to outlive the war debt, whose frightful dimensions, towering height, and baneful shadow have caused some patriotic statesmen of no mean authority to despair of the future of this vast, rich, growing republic. The fact is, that young Jonathan, like other rich, generous, expansive natures, rises to the level of his work, be it never so heavy. He grows strong in proportion as his strength is tried, and, by an anomaly which offers a curious and suggestive subject of study, his prodigious public debt, instead of impoverishing, seems to have made him in some respects richer than ever.
Such is the spirit and temper of the remarks which most frequently meet us in Wall street as the announcement is repeated that we have paid off another thirteen millions of our debt, and that the Treasury is as rich as ever in its reserve both of currency and of coin. It is only fair, however, to say that there is a growing anxiety among financial thinkers whose experiencs entitles them to respect, and an apprehension that we are pushing this debt-paying policy rather too far and are hurrying it decidedly too fast. They tell us that to relieve the pressure of the taxes and to take off still more of the oppressive imports which still hold industry in fetters, is absolutely needful, or this young nation will become paralyzed in some of its most precious faculties of growth and productive power. As it is good for a farmer to pay off a mortgage, but bad for him to pay for selling his seed corn and working stock, so for a nation it is wisdom to pay off its debt, but madness to pay it by the waste and destruction of productive power. which is ever the result of over-heavy taxation. These ap-
prehensions find a place among the forces which rule at the Stock Exchange, and to them, in part, is due the fact that so many of our people have sold their Government securities during the past year or two, and have replaced them by investments in bonds and securities inferior in intrinsic worth if superior in the rate of annual income promised to the investor. The theory on which these persons act is obviously that Mr. Boutwell will shortly be compelled to curtail his monthly purchases of bonds, and that before such an event prices must decline. It would be easy to refute this infer ence, but as yet there is no need, for the Treasury absorption of bonds will evidently be large for some time to come, and on Thursday began its programme for this morth, which inciudes the purchase of seven millions and the sale of four millions of gold.

As to the last mentioned item-the sales of gold-there are now, as always heretofore, a few persons who think that the gold sales should be heavier than they are, and tbat the gold balance-in the vaults of the government-shonld be small, if indeed the coin surplus could not be almost altogether dispensed with. An opposite party would heap up coin in the Treasury till the hoard swells to the aggregate of several hundred millions. The policy advocated in the Chronicle combines, as is believed, the advantages of both these rival themes and the dangers of neither. We have always contended that a coin reserve should be held in the Treasury sufficient to guarantee the prompt payment of the interest on the public debt and place this payment beyond the reach of the smallest whisreer of doubt or incertitude, in the event of any sudder, falling off of our customs duties through some financial catastrophe or some war embargo on foreign ports. Besides this Mr. Boutwell's coin balance fulfils other important functions in our complicated financial economy. Beyond what is called for by these, all the gold in the Treasury can safely be sold, and if the Secretary of the Treasury is cautiously and slowly strengthening his gold reserve, this policy will perhaps be justified by the proba. bility that the European war is not to be a short fitful spasm but a prolonged series of military convulsions which may spread and bring unlooked-for trouble. That some such prudential anticipations have actually prompted the Treasury accumulation of gold is a sufficient response to the strictures which from some unexpected quarters this policy has evoked.

## THE Waste of war.

The American people have certainly derived no advantage' as yet, from the war in Europe. Whether it is possible for any great nation, as a whole and in the sum of things, to profit by the misfortunes of another, may be reasonably doubted. It was of en said, indeed, when this struggle lay in the future, that the markets for our breadstuffs and manufactures would be enlarged, that we should sell food and clothing at high prices to the contestants, that the emigration of industrious people to our shores would be greatly stimu. lated, and that the credit of our government would be im. proved, among men bent on investing their savings se. curely; by the shock to be given to the credit of some of the governments which bave bitherto been favorite borrowers But none of these things bave occurred. Our manufactures are not exported, our produce brings no higher prices than when the war was declared; emigration is not merely checked, but for the time quite suspended, and is likely to be dimin. ished for a long time by the increased demand for population to fill up the void created by wholesale slaughter. And even our credit is lower than for months before hostilities began, simply because a serious shock to public confidence in any
quarter is felt as a shock to confidence throughout Christen. dom.

Nor are these the extent of our own losses by the war, The protracted stagnation in business under whicj the whole country has suffered of late had already begun to be miti. gated at least, and there was some promise of a decided in. crease in its general industry and trade, when al! was sud. denly unsettled by the beginning of strife. Immediately, the tendency to a revival of activity was stopped. Financial eliv. terprises cannot be started with success when the future is uncertain; and with the utter suspension of international io. lations in one great quarter of the globe, comes, of course, an interruption and hesitation in such relations everywhere. When the value of money in Paris and Frankfort, the price of leading securities in these great markets, and perhaps the very existence of civil order and of industrial prosperity in nations commercially united very closely with our own, all depend from hour to hour on the fortunes of war, Wall street itself is struck with a temporary paralysis. And the financial centres of a country are the springs of its entire commercial activity; so that, while apprebension and uncertainty pree vail in the leading money markets, any revival of general con. fidence is impossible. Every merchant who may have been studying the markets early in July, with a view to a bold and enterprising movement for the autumn, dismissed bis balf formed plans at once, when war was made.

Thus the whole country is now awaiting with anxiety the end of hostrlities thousands of miles away; and its activity and prosperity must needs be less hereafter for every week that the war is prolonged. But these considerations, though important, are but the beginning of the loss which we sustain by this barbarous conflict. We are members of the great family of Christendom, the system of modern civilization which has so bound toyether the commercial nations of the world that every war is now a civil war, and whatever in. jures the wealth and happiness of one people is a blow to all. And it is in this broader view, which loses all smaller interests in those of humanity as a whole, that war ought to be regarded in our day. Looking at it in this light, words are wanting to express the horror with which it will be regarded by thoughtful men.
The statistics of this subject have been so often collected and published, and, in spite of their startling character, seem to have had so little effect, at least in curbing the military passion among the great mass of men that it seems almost a hopeless task to dwell upon them. If we look only to times of peace, and consider the waste done by the warlike spirit, in maintaining armies and navies, and recognizing the possibilities of settling national questions by force, the mind is soon overwhelmed by the study. It is not necessary to follow the inquiry very far before reaching facts which the imagination fails to grasp. For instance, those nations in Western Europe alorie, Great Britain, Fraice and Prussia, spent last year $\$ 300,000,000$ in prer ${ }^{\text {raration }}$ for war, which it was then thought might nev'ar come. During the same period two millions of stror ${ }^{\circ}$ y young men, the very flower of Europe, the world's best strength for productive industry, were withdrawn from peaceful labor and putinto standing armies, with no object before them but to learn how to destroy one anot'ner, Lot us suppose that the sum of three hundred millic ons of dollars annually were employed as a capital for pro duction, and that two millions of able laborers were at work making it pronitable, where is the economist whose mind is powerful enough to estimate the addition that would be raade to the wealth of the world; the comfort added to unnumbered farnilies, the beggary and misery banished from streets, the hovels converted into workshops and hornes, the intelligence spread through districts where
igorance prevails, the stimulus given to the march of the rhole human race, in every path that leads to comfort, boowledge and enjoyment?
Fet this is but an element of the waste of war. To understand the whole we must add to the outlay for army and asyr, year by year, the interest paid upon debts incurred by previous wars. We must add to the loss, by withdrawing lisbor from the service of the community, the greater loss Which results from the destruction of the industrial spirit and of the babits of peace among the large numbers who, having once been thus withdrawn for a time, have returned to their ordinary pursuits. Both in Great Britain and in France the interest on old war debts is greater than the whole expenses of the army and navy in a year of peace, and constitutes, in fact, that part of the public burden which makes taxes really oppressive, and checks the advance of civilization. But the contrast between the nominal or official cost of a military establishment and the actual tax it levies upon the people is nowhere so striking as in Prussia, the nature of whose ariny is $s 0$ much talked of and so little understood.
For instance, it is commonly said that Prussia expends less money upon her army than any other first class power, and yet has a more efficient force; and it is inferred that her military prominence is cheaply bought, and even that her "system might be adopted by other nations, to their great relief from the burdens now laid on them. But it is forgotten that the tax which other nations pay in money is paid by citizens of Prussia in personal service. The young men are imperatively required to join the army, $t$ l learn thoroughly its drill, and to hold themselves in readiness, at a few hours' notice, to take their places for actual war duty in the organization to which they belong. In other words, every citizen is required, in addition to the pursuit by which he earns his support and his families, to learn another business, that of the soldier; and to be ready to leave all else, and practice this at the bidding of his government. Let all be said of the burden of taxation that can be said; let the terrible exactions levied on the manufactures and commerce of France or England or the United States be put in the strongest and most alarming light; and what are they to this tax, which takes from one to five years out of the life of each citizen, out of its most fruitful part? What other nation on earth would submit to this? Who can estimate the hindrances which such a sy:tem imposes on the progress of the arts, on the accumulation of wealth, and on the development of the spirit of peaceful industry, on which all civilized progress depends? Great as Germany is in thought and in aehievement, no traveller has failed to observe that she is, in industrial and commercial ac tivities, far behind countries which do not excel her in resources or in industry; but the fact has not been noticed, as it ought to have been, that her tardiness in these things $\mathrm{i}_{. s}$, in a great measure, the natural consequence of a military system which wastes in mere consumption and in lessons of destruc tion the best years of the best strength of the wh ole nation.
If we consider huw much of the surplus earnings of Europe is represented by the money taxation levied for military and naval expenses and for the inter.est of war debts, and add to this the number of men car able of useful labor, who are diverted from it by the syste $m$ of standing armies, we shal! find that, in times of such : rmed peace as has prevailed in Europe since the Austrif in campaign of 1886, full one fourth of the amount of $w$ ealth which would otherwise have accumulated to enrich the world is wasted, as the direct consequence of the system of settling national disputes by a trial of strength. Or, to $r$ sut the statement in another form, if two great events shou' ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{d}$ suddenly occur, the one the most frightful calamity the mind can conceive, a pestilence, say, or an earthquake, which should sweep away at a blow sev-
enty-five millions of civilized men, or one fourth of the population of Europe, and the other a simple but effectual agreement among all nations that disputes among them shall hereafter be settled by an international tribunal of justice, the former event, in its effects upon the aggregate of civilization, the sum of the world's wealth, would be fully counterbalanced by the latter.

But this is not all; for it will be observed that in this esti ${ }_{\text {s }}$ mate we have considered merely the cost and preparation for war, and not the desolation and ruin which result from the actual conflict. In a purely economical point of view, however, the waste of war itself is appalling, far beyond all that even armies and their contractors know or dream of in time of peace. When hundreds of thousands of men trained and armed with all the resources of genius and of scientifis knowledge to the single work of destruction, go to work to practice this art upon the lives, property and territory of one another, the scene is such an invasion of all the triumphs of civilization as defies all description. The naked figures which express the cost in lives and in dollars of such a struggle as that in the Crimea, or that of the war for the Union, are a mere mockery of our thought; it is only in silent reflection, calling to mind that every dollar represents some poor man's privation, some hours of his labor spent in vain; and that every life lost represents some fireside desolate and some beart broken, that the impression becomes real to us, though it can never be other than inadequate. But we turn with horror from the thought of the battlefield, and wonder if it must go on thus forever.

It cannot be. Not many generations ago, it was common to settle private differences by the ordeal of physical strength and endurance ; and the duel and the trial by jury, the shame and the honor of our civilization, both bad their origin historically in this acknowledged mode of administering justice ${ }^{\circ}$ We are at least far beyond the ordeal now; and the blood \&pilt in a private broil is never likely again to be regarded as other than a stain. But national morality and individual morality flow from the same conceptions of equity; the law of nations and the laws which maintain civil order are more or less imperfect expressions of the same sense of right, which conscience strives to make supreme over governments and their subjects. He would then be a bold man who should doubt that the time will come when any exercise of violence by a community, for the enforcement of its rights, will be thought as infamous as it now would be to substitute it for law in the advocacy of private rights of property. The time is sure to come; but how shall it be brought to us? Only in of thay: only by the farnest demand of the public opinion of the world. The peop!e must see that their interests are tearing down the strength and wasting the rulers, or in neighbors; but in maintaining order and peace throughout the community of Christendom. Seeing this, they must compel their governments to join in establishing tribulals of justice which shall be supreme and final in all questions of internaticnal difference.
That there are difficulties in the way of constituting such tribunals is no secret; there are always difficulties in the way of well doing. They have been Sully considered and discussed by wise men, and no reason has ever been shown for regarding them as insurmountable. The statement of the necessity for the work is enough to prove that it can be done,
for th for the necessity is a controlling one, far beyont any other which are expes upon the nations. The labor ard ingenuity bition has expended in the noblest works that luman amdreams would be employed more promisingly, more fruitfully, in bringing men to act harmoniously in doing away with war,
than in all the achievements of united art and science in many generations. The world is surely ripening for this, the onne greatest step which it is or ever has been possible to make in the advance of civilization, and the day is coming when this magnificent reform will be accomplished, perhaps by means so simple and so rapid that mankind will frst be fully conscious of the elevation in its aims after it has begun to enjoy the glorious results, and to be amazed at the inconceivable development of its prosperity and happiness.

## OUR GREAT STAPLES AND THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The probable effect of the war in Europe upon the great staples of our agricultural districts-the cotton of the South and the breadstuffs of the West-is a question which naturally excites much solicitude. At this stage of the struggle there are few precedents to guide us in our estinate of the future. The conclusion was reached at once, on the declaration of war, that it involved much lower coiton and dearer breadstuffs. The consequence was a panic in the cotton markets and a great advance in flour and wheat; but neither the decline in cotton nor the advance in breadstuffs has been maintained. Cotton has recovered a large part of the decline and breadstuffs lost all of the advance.

The course which operators in these two great staples pursued, immediately after the declaration of war. was dictated by precedent, but in entire blindness to the fact that in neither was the market in a normal condition. Cotton was forced down in the face of the truth, that with the increased production supplies are still below the quantity which the markets of the world would take if the rates were satisfactory; and with-supplies admitted to be deficient, it is manifestly unsafe to count upon extreme low prices, even if one or two important sources of demand have been closed or considerably diminished. The reverse was true of wheat. The price at the outbreak of the war was rather above the average, while the stocks were excessive. Taking, therefore, the usual view of the effect of war upon breadstuffs, there was no good ground for the advance which took place the last of Julyfirmness in prices then ruling was the most that could have been expected.

May we not, then, anticipate unless this struggle be greatly prolonged, and bring complications which no one now seems to look for, that its full effect upon Cotton and Breadstuffs has been realized? As to Cotton, let us even suppose that the world will have an increase of the supply, equal to 500,000 American bales. Stocks are large, the visible supply at leading markets being 225,000 bales in excess of last year, so that the whole of this increased production of half a million bales must be manufactured and disposed of during the year, more than has been used in the year just closed. But has not this view of the question already produced its full effect in the market? The price of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpoo is now $8 \frac{7}{8} d$; one year ago it was $13 \frac{1}{8} d$. Here is a decline of $4 \frac{5}{8} d$, or about thirty-five per cent, to correspond with the increase in the supply. But we are told that, in consequence of the war, the consumption of cotton and cotton goods for the coming year on the Continent of Eurone will be much smaller than during the past year. There is some reason for this conclusion. War is a great destroyer. It impairs the ability of the people to supply themselves with necessaries and comforts. But it also creates a demand in the place of that which it destroys. If great armies are to be kept in the field, their equipment will involve the use of immense quantities of heavy cotton goods, for tents, and clothing, and other purposes. But besides, may not the increased consumption elsewhere, by reason of the lower prices, much more than make good any deficiency in the demand from the Continent. The reduction in goods which attends the decline in the price
of the raw material, materially increases their consumplion, while in remote parts of the world new markets are constant. ly being opened. There would, therefore, appear to be much force in the conclusion that no important further decline in cotton may be looked for at present.
As to breadstuffs, it is evident that the United States are to be relied upon to supply a large proportion of the bread for the great armies of both belligerents, and that much will be destroyed in the advance and retreat of the respective armies. But this, under the circumstances, is, we fear, but a poor reliance for any decided advance in prices. All through the late war in this country, when we had great armies io feed, the price of wheat was lower in gold than nowat this market, and we were constantly shipping largely to Europe. In May, after the surrender of Lee, the average of wheat in English markets was 40s. per quarter; it is now 5ls. At the present time there is no deficiency in the crops anywbere; but the great depressing influence is that the stocks are ex. cessive. In the leading markets of Great Britain, on the 1st of January, there were sixteen million $(16,000,000)$ bushals of wheat in store, and in the States about twelve million ( 12,000000 ) bushels in sight-making a total of twenty-eight million $(28,000,000)$ bushels. This enormous aggregate, although we have another good crop already harvested, has not been reduced one-half-being estimated still at nine million $(9,000,000)$ bushels in Great Britain, and standing, accordding to the figures published in the last Chronicle, at something over seven million $(7,000,000)$ bushels at and between New York and Chicago, not including a large accumulation at Montreal. Unless operators, receivers, and bankers are anxious to repeat the experience of last autumn and winter, they cannot for the present favor any considerable increase of stocks ; and hence whatever increase of demand the European war may create, will it would appear naturally be met by the increased offerings on the market, and therefore all cause for an advance in prices be removed.
It follows, if these conclusions shall prove correct, that this country is not to receive any further serious damage from the present aspect of affairs in Europe. Cotton and breadstuffs are likely to be exported in large quantities, but any such changes in values as to disturb exchanges and cripple trade need not be feared. This view is not favorable to specilation; but in prosperity of legitimate trade the welfare of the country is best assured.

## REVIEW OF THE MONTII.

The chief feature of business in financial circles, duriog Augut, has been extreme dullness. The first flush of excitement growing out of the war in Europe was followed by a steady reaction, which finally settled into a stubborn inactivity in every branch of investment and epeculation. The extreme heat of the weather caused an estensive migration of operators from Wall street to the contry, which also very materially contributed to the prevailing dallne 8 . Money has continued easy. Although the resources of the baabs have been freely drawn upon by the $W \in s t$, and stood at the close of the month lower than a year ago, while the deposits and loans were higher, yet the supply has been abundant on call at $4 @ 6$ per cent and ias per cent on paime commercial paper. In the mero chandise market there has been much less disturbance of confdence arising from tue war than might have been expected. Atter some brief fluctuations in prices of our staple productions and of a few classes of foreign goods at the outbreak of hostilities, values settled down upon a steady basis and business bas proceeded with a fair degree of contidence.
United States bonds have been much steadier than might have been expected from the dangers threatening our foreign exchanges. The amounts returned from Europe have been quite nominal, and after the first panicky effects the foreign bankers were the chief buyers. The London market has shown a decided firmness in our securities, and the steady decline in the Bank of England rate of
rigoont bas helped to sustain confidence in five－twenties boti a fomeand abroad．Another consideration tending to sustain prices and thas been the fact that it is assumed that the Secretary of the Treasury will find it necessary to employ his large currency bal－ hite in focreased purchases of bonds．
The extent of tansactions in Government and other bonds dur－ iog the month is shown in the following statement ：

course of consols and american securities at london．

| Date． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cons } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { mon. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { U.S. } \\ 5-20 \mathrm{~s} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {sh's }} ^{\text {Inl }}$ | Erie | Date． | $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text { Cons } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { mon. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{Am} \\ \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S} . \\ 5-208 \end{gathered}\right.$ | sh＇s． | Erie sh＇s． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monda | 893／8 | 83 | 103 | 151／2 |  | 91\％ | 88\％ | 112 | 171／2 |
| Tnesday．．．．． 2 | 837\％ | 82 | 103 | 15\％／2 | Wednesday ．． 24 | 913 | 87／3／4 | 111 | 17 砳 |
| Wednesday．．． 3 | 8359 | 82\％${ }^{2}$ | 1192 | 15 | Thureday ．．． 25 | 9136 | 813 | 1097／2 | 17 |
| Tharsday．．．．${ }^{4}$ | 885\％ |  | 101 | 143／4／ | ¢riaay ．．．．．．． 26 | 913 | $873 / 1$ | 10976 | ：7 |
| Priday ．．．．．． 5 | $891 / 8$ | 831／2 | 101 | 15 | Saturday．．．．． 27 | 91. | 37\％／4 | 110 | $17 / 2$ |
| Starday ．．．． 6 | 89\％1 | 83\％ | 101 | 15 | Monday．．．．．． 29 | 913 | 873／4 | 110 | 17 |
| Tlouday | 90181 | 86 | 104 | $15 \%$ | Tuesday．．．．． 30 | 913／4 | 1384． | 111 | 1712 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Teesday ．．．．}}$ Fednesday ${ }^{9}$ |  | 86 81 | 105 | 153／4 | Wedcesday．．．31 | 9178 | 88\％ | 111／3／3 | 174 |
| Thednesday ．．10 | $91 \%$ 9078 | 86\％ | 106 | 16\％／8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Priday ．．．．．． 12 | $91 \%$ | 86 | 106\％ | 173／4 | Lowest． | 85 5 ／ | 82 | 101 | 14 |
| Saturday．．．．． 13 | ${ }_{91}^{913}$ | 86 | 106 | 1734 | Highe | 917／6 | $88 \%$ | 111效 | 18 |
| Monday $\ldots . . . .15$ Tnesday $\ldots . .16$ | 915 915 | 87 | $1071 / 2$ | $173 /$ | Range | 3124 | 658 | 10 | $3 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Wednesday．．． 17 | $913 / 8$ | 87 | 109 ， | 173 |  | 91／8 | 88\％ | 111／2 | 17 |
| Thursday ．．． 18 | 91\％／48 | 88 | 109\％／2 | 173／6 |  | 885／8 | 8016 |  |  |
| Priday ．．．．．． 19 | 915\％ | 881／8 | 110\％ | 17\％ | Higest | 94\％ | 91产 | 118 | 223／4 |
| Saturday ．．．．20 | ${ }^{913 / 3}$ | 88\％ | 111 | 17\％ | Range． | 1 | 103／4 | 181／2 |  |
| Monday．．．．．．22 | 913／4 | 88\％ | 112 | 17 | Last | 917／8 | 88\％ | $111 \%$ | 17 |

The stock market has been excessively dull，partly from the absence of operators，but more from the absence of any special in－ ducements to speculation．The leading clique operators are the principal holders of stocks，and as the outbreak of war has beei uffarorable to a speculation for bigher prices，they appear to have been willing to allow the summer to pass without ionugurating any special movement，asd have coufined their efforts to keeping the market steady．
The following table will show the opening，highest，and lows closing prices of all the railway and miscellaneous securities sold at the New York Stock Exchange during the months of July and August， 1870 ：




 New Haven \＆Hartfor

| N Y Cen．\＆H R．C stk． 983 | 1005\％ | $903 / 2$ | $933 \%$ | 929 | 965 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| do certificates．． $943 / 8$ | 9614 | 85\％ | 88\％／8 | 883＇ | $923 / 8$ | $85 \times$ | 893／4 |
| do ．\＆N．Haven． 155 | 155 | 145 | 150 | 144 | 150 | 144 | 150 |
| do do scrip 146 | 146 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 143 | 140 | 143 |
| Norwich \＆Worcester．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio \＆Mississippi．．．．361／3 | 363／2 | 33 | $343 / 8$ | $331 / 4$ | 34\％ | 321／6 | 34 |
| do do pref．．．741／2 | 74／8 | 74 | 74 |  |  |  |  |
| Panama．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $10 \mathrm{E}^{1}$ | 108 | 80 | 85 | 85 | 85\％ | 80 | 83 |
| Pitts．，F．W．\＆Chi．guar 96 | 961／2 | 921／8 | 95 | 941／2 | 95 | 9214 | 94 |
| Reading ．．．．．．．．．．．．1073／8 | 108 | 9314 | 973／8 | $95 \%$ | $973 / 8$ | 945／8 | $961 /$ |
| Rome，W．\＆O ．．．．．．．．43\％ | 487／8 | 45 | 45 | $4{ }_{4}$ | 4 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 41 | 5 |
| Sixth avenue ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stonicgton |  |  |  | 891／2 | 90 | 89\％ | 90 |
| Toledo，Wab．\＆Western 58／2 | 59 | 46 \％ | $493 / 8$ | 483／4 | 523／4 | 47\％ | 511／2 |
| do do dopref． |  |  |  | 783／2 | 781／2 | 78，\％ | $78 \%$ |

Misccllaneous－

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| onsolisated | 30 | 3014 | 263／4 | 263／4 | 261／2 | 26\％ | 26\％ | 26\％ |
| Maryland Coal C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania Co | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |  |  |  |  |
| Wilkesbarre Coa | 68 | 211 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 68 | ， |
| Del．\＆Hud．Cana | 125 | 127 | x 119 | 119 | 118\％ | 1211／2 | 11813 | 1211／3 |
| Atlantic Mail | $301 / 8$ | 3012 | 30 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Mail | 413／8 | 4412． | $373 / 2$ | 40 | 393／6 | 4038 | 36 | 373／4 |
| Boston Water | 153／3 | 15. | $15 \%$ | 151／4 |  |  |  |  |
| Canton ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 681／2 | 70 | 64 | 64 | 62 | 62 | 60 | 62 |
| Brunswick City Land．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| de 1st |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| do pref．．． | 15\％ | 16 | 10 | 101\％ | 101\％ | $103 /$ | 7 | 8\％ |
| do 108 certit | 14 | 49122 | 39 | 44 |  |  |  |  |
| Quicksilver． | $\begin{aligned} & 78 / 2 \\ & 93 \% \end{aligned}$ | 1．2\％ | ${ }_{9}^{42 / 2}$ | 5 | 51／4 | 51／4 | 4／8 | 5 |
| West．Union Telegraph． | 34\％ | ${ }_{35}^{12 / 2}$ | 3312 | 34／4 | $34^{\circ}$ | 343／4 | 335／8 | 323／2 |
| Manhattan．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers \＆Brokers Ass． Express－－ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { American M．Union．．．} & 443 / 4 & 451 / 4 & 425,6 & 425 \% & 43 & 44 & \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adams |  | 69 | 64\％ | 67 | 67 | 69 | 643／4 | 651／2 |
| United States | 461／2 | 4713 | 4318 | 44 | 44 | 4414 | 40 | 413／8 |
| Wells，Forgo \＆Co．．．．${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 16 | 1612 | 133 | 14 | 14 | 145\％ | 123／4 | 13／8 |
| do do scrip． | 23／4 | 27／8 | $23 / 4$ | 27／8 | 23／4 | 23／4 | 23／3 | 23／4 |

The chief interest has been in the gold market，in which there has been considerable speculative movement．＇The price has sym－ pathized closely with the export of spesie．About the middle of August，however，the shipments fell off very miterially，with the result of checking a fonward tendency in the price The Gold Room has very geverally acted upon the assumption that the suc－ cesses of Prussia were lavorable to paace，and hence the course of victory has also aidsd the downward tendency in the premium． Toward the c＇ose of the month，however，the course of the pre mum was less in sympathy with this rule；which possibly may be accounted for on the generolly beli ved supposition that a clique bave been large buyers of gold，with a view to puttiug up the pre－ mium．

| Date． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on } \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ড } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Delta} \\ & \frac{1}{n} \\ & i 0 \\ & i=1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Date． |  | 苞 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monday | 1207／8 | 1207／8 | 121\％ | 1213／8 |  |  | 116 | 1153／4 | 116\％ | 1163／8 |
| Tuesday | 12178 | $121 \%$ | $122^{1 / 8}$ | 121\％ |  | nesdiy．． 24 | 1163／4 | 1163／8 | $1173 / 4$ | $1173 / 8$ |
| Wednesday．． | 1213／8 | 1214 | 121\％ | 1215 |  | rsday．．．． 25 | $117 \%$ | 116\％ | 118 | 117 |
| Tharsday．．．． | 12134 | $1213 / 4$ | ${ }^{1} 22$ | 1213／ | Frid | day...${ }^{26}$ | 116\％ | 1163 | $1167 / 8$ | 116 |
| Fridyy ．．．．．． | $121 / 4$ | 1214 | 121 \％ | 1213／8 | Satu | urday．．．．． 27 | $1163 /$ | $1163 / 8$ | i16 | 116 |
| Saturday．．．．． 6 | 12129 | $1203 / 4$ |  | 1211314 | Mon | day．．．．．． 29 | 11163／8 | 1161／8 | 116 \％ | 11 |
| Monday ．．．．．． 8 |  | 1187 | $1195 \%$ 1185 | 118 | Tued | ed y....${ }^{30}$ | 1116 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 116 | $116 \%$ | 116 |
| Wednesday ． | 188／4 | 117\％ | 1188 |  |  | nesday．． 31 |  | 11618 | $1{ }^{17} / 2$ | 117 |
| Thursday．． 11 | 1：61／4 | $11.7 / 8$ | 117\％ | 116\％／8 |  | 1863 | 136\％ | 1313／8 | $135 \%$ | 133 |
| Friday ．．．．． 12 | 1174 | 117\％ | 118 | 118 |  | 186 | ｜ $451 / 81$ | 143\％ | 150 | 144 |
| Satirday．．．． 13 | 117\％ | $117 \%$ | 117 | $117 \%$ | ＂ |  | 1397\％ | 139\％ | 142 ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| Monday．．．．． 15 | 1173 | 116\％ | 117 | $117 \%$ | ＂6 | 18 | 149 | $146 \%$ | 152\％ | 147 |
| Tuesday ．．．． 16 | 115\％／4 | 1163／4 | 117 | 116\％ | ＂ | 18 | 1441／8 | 1463 | 145\％ | 1443 |
| Weduesday．． 16 | 117\％ | 1171 | 1173 | 117\％ | ＂ | 186 | 255 | 23112 | $261 \%$ | 233 |
| Thursday．．． 18 | $1163 / 4$ | 1163 | 117\％ | 116\％ | ＂ | 1863 | 1293／ | t221／ | 1293／4 | 127／ |
| Friday ．．．．． 19 | 116\％ | 116 | 1163 | 116．4 |  | 1862 | $110{ }^{3}$ | 112\％ | 1161 | 1151／2 |
| $\text { Saturday . . . . } 20$ $\text { Monday ..... } 22$ | 1153／4 | 1143／4 |  | ${ }_{115}^{115}$ | S＇ce |  | $12^{13 / 4}$ |  |  |  |

The following have been the quotations of Foreign Exchange：

| London． cents for | Paris． centimes | Amsterdam． cents for | Bremen． cents for | Hamburg． <br> cents for | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berlin } \\ & \text { centsfor } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Days． 54 pence | for dollar | florin． | rix dale | M．banco． |  | halers． |
| 1．．．109\％＠1093／ | 513340512\％ | 41．8042 | 81 ＠ 31 |  | 76 | ＠ 77 |
| ：2．．．．1095／81093／4 | 513\％＠512\％ | 420421 | 31 ＠ | 371＠38 | 75 | ＠77 |
| 3．．．．109\％＠1093 | 513\％ $0.5121 / 2$ | 42 ＠ 42 | 81 ＠82 | 371938 | 75 | ${ }^{(0) 7 \%}$ |
| 1035＠1033 | 5133＠5121 | $42 \times 42$ | 81 ＠32 | 37\％ 0 \％ 3 | 75 | ＠ 77 |
| 103\％${ }^{\text {c／3109\％}}$ | 513\％＠512\％ | 42 ＠423 | 81 © 82 |  | 75 | © ${ }^{\text {a }} 77$ |
| 6．．．．109\％\％ $109 \%$ | 5133＠ $0513 \%$ | 42 ＠ 421 | 81 ＠8：3 | 37 （1）38 | 75 | ＠ 77 |
| 8．．．．109\％ | 513\％${ }^{\text {a }} 5131 /$ | 42：（0） 12 | 81 ＠${ }^{8}$ | 37 ＠373 | 73 | ＠74 |
| 9．．．109\％ | 513\％＠5131／6 | 42 ＠42 | 81 ＠82 | 37 ＠337 | 73 | （a）74 |
| 1）．．．．109×＠109 | 513\％＠512\％ | 41为＠41 | 81 （a811 | 37 ＠ 31 | 75 | $1{ }^{3} 76$ |
| $11 . . .1095 \% 1093$ | 5193＠512x | 41\％＠41 | 81 ＠81 | 37 abi | 75 | $0^{(076}$ |
| 12．．．．1495／ $01093 / 4$ | 5133＠＠${ }^{\text {a }}$／2／2 | 412＠413／4 | 81 ＠31 | 57 \％${ }^{3}$ | 75 |  |
| 13．．．．1095\％ 0 1093／ | 520 ＠ 515 | 41发＠41员 | 81 ＠31近 | 37 ＠37 | 74 | ＠ 74 |
| 15．．．．1095\％${ }_{\text {＠}}$ | $520 @ 515$ | 411＠41名 | $81{ }^{01} \times 114$ | 37 ＠${ }^{3}$ | 74 | （074 |
| 16．．．．109\％${ }^{(01097}$ | $520 @ 515$ |  | 81 ＠8134 | 37 ＠ | 74 |  |
| 17．．．109\％＠1097／8 | 520 ＠ 515 | 4113041／8 | 81 ＠81年 | 37 ＠37 | 74 | Q7 |
| 1 －．．．1093＠109 | 520 ＠ 515 | 411041\％ | 81 ＠， 81 | 37 ＠3 | 74 | ＠74 |
| 9．．．1093＠1097 | 520 ＠ | 411 | $81 \times 811$ | 37 ＠37 | 74 |  |
| ＠109 | 513\％＠519 | 41＠413 | 80\％＠81 | 36 |  |  |



TIIE DEBT STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1870.
The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of August, 1870.

Debt bearing interest in Coin.

 Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money.. } \$ 59,39500000 \\
& \text { Heht on }
\end{aligned}
$$

70,00000 Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Sillce Maturity.


Aggregate of debt bearning no issue
Recapitulation.
 Dhbt bearing no Interest-
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 35 f, 103,971 \\ 46,054,384 \\ 48 \\ 2,00 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Cotal debt bearing no interest. Total.
 not presented for payment.................................................. $\$ 2,495,561,80586$ amount in the Treastrat-
Coin............................

Currency..
Total.

Decrease $0 f$ debt during the past month.,...
Decrease of debt since March $1,180 \ldots . . .$. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 103,504,705 \\ 37,135,949 \\ 65 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\xlongequal[\$ 139,640,65545]{ }$ $2,355,921,150$
$\$ 2,369,324,476$
00

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies \$8,407,326 76 Payable in Lawiul Money.
Character of Issue. Amount accrued $\begin{gathered}\text { Interest }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Interest } \\ \text { paid by }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Interest } \\ \text { repaid by }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Balance } o \\ \text { int. paid }\end{gathered}$


 Western Pacific........ $\frac{1,970,000}{} 00$
$\quad$ Total issued........ $\$ 64,613,83200$
$\$ 646,188$
32 $\frac{19,700}{\$ 8,515,34549} \frac{131,19736}{\$ 2,234,85578} \frac{\ldots \ldots .}{\$ 6,530,48971}$
cianges in tiie redeeiling agents of national banks
The following are the changes in the Redeeming. Agents of National Banks from August 24 to Sept. 1, 1870. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

| LOCATION. | Name of bank. | REDEEMING AGENT. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iowa | The First National | The Union National Bank of |
| Centreville. | Bank. | approved in addition to the Tenth |

Catest Monetarn and $\mathbb{T}$ ammercial ©falish 2tems fates of exchange at bondon, and on london

| bxchanga at lomdon- |  |  | michangr oń |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ | tras. |  |
| Amiterdam | $\xrightarrow{\text { sharort }}$ |  | Ang: 18. | art |  |
|  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | " | 123.26, |
|  | short | $\underbrace{20.10}$ | , |  |  |
| merin. |  | ${ }^{28}$ | bag: 18. | 8 mos. | 1208 |
| Caiz..... |  |  | Aug. |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { and }}{\substack{90 \mathrm{da} \\ 3 \text { moa }}}$ | * |  | 二 |  |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Jemicar... | - |  | Ang. 18. | 60 asp | 1208 |
| Havena ${ }_{\text {Hen }}$ |  |  |  | day | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  | 21:031 |
|  | Codays. |  | tuly 2 2. |  | coive |
| ceituon | ، |  | Aug. 17. | 6 mos. | 18.117¢d |
| coide |  | -1810\% |  |  |  |

IFrom our own Correspondent.」
Lonion, Saturday, August 20, 1870.
Apart from the news from the seat of war and the desperate battles which have been fought upon the Moselle, one of the leading features of the week is a reduction in the Bank rate to $4 \frac{1}{2}$, or to the estent of 1 per ceut. The money market is now in a more normal state, and has, altogether, a more settled appearance. Four-and-a-half per cent is accepted as nearer a correct price for money, but, even under pres. ent circumstances, the abundance of the supply justifies a still lower quotation. No doubt, however, with so momentous a crisis as exifte in Europe, it is wise on the part of the Dank to be careful in their movements; but, at the same time, bultion is flowing in apace from all quarters-from the United States, India and A ustralia-and there is every prospect that the accumulation of the precious metals will be great. In addition to this, the demand for accommodation is fast subsiding. Trade and genuine enterpripe are at a stand, and are paralyzed; many failures continue to taks place, and in every quarter a disposition is shown to contract, rather than extend, business engagements. During the present week, indeed, there has, perhaps, been a better tone apparent. This is due, however, to the progress made by the German armies, and to the belief that Marshal Bazaine, with the flower of the French arms, will be compelled to eurrender to his victorious opponents. This opinion is not perhaps generally shared, but, at the same time, it is evident that the position of France is critical, and, it might be added, that little short of a miracle can save the downfall of the Empire. Yesterday, as the cable will have inforr ed you, there were $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{t}}$ juicings and ex itement in Paris on the iumors of a victory. The Boulevards resounded with the shon's of "Vive Bazaine" "Vive !a France," " Vive l'armee," but " Vive l'Empereur" is evidently a cry of the past, fur the populace seemed to have forgotten their chiel in this period of adversity. Europe and the world naturally amait with anxiety the result of this unforeseen strugg'e. The Germans, il still further successful, will, in all probability, impose onerone terme; but it is much to be feared there will be no settled peace in Europe, and no confi tence in commercial circles for a long time to come. At the moment at which I write the community is in a state of suspense a waiting the development of the contest.
The Bank returs this week is very favorable, and since it was made up the Bank has gained innreased streng th. Jarge supplies of the precious metals have been received, notwithatanding which there i. no material diminution in the supplies afloat. It is very probable that money will fall to a very low noint, and, assuming that the war should be brought to a close in the course of a month or siz weebs, there is nothing to justify a higher rate, for the shock to confidence will have been so great that the movements of the mercantile body ar likely to be very cautiously conducted for a long time to come. The supply of bullion in the Bank is now about $£ 1,200, \mathrm{C} 00$ less than at thit period last year, while the reserve shows a diminution of aboul $£ 1,000,000$. In advances, however, there is a large increase, the tota for last year being $£ 13,793,000$, while at the present time the total is $£ 20,886,760$. The prices of money are as under:


Phe rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount hooses for deposits are :
joint stock banks ......
biscunt houses at call 7 days notice............

|  |
| :--- | :--- | of Eagland, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, Bank arerage quntation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotlon, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality, compared with the four previous years:-


|  | $$ | $\begin{gathered} 1867 . \\ £ \end{gathered}$ | $1868 .$ | $\underset{ \pm}{1869 .}$ | $\underset{\mathcal{E}}{18 \% 0 .}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cilatio | 24,797,728 | 24,449,800 | 24,756,099 | 24,198,115 | 24,343,380 |
| Pablicdep | 3,411,639 | 6526,514 | 2,866,234 | $3,272,104$ |  |
| Other | 18,763,474 | 19,468,445 | 2, ,172,244 | 18,596, ${ }^{\text {P }}$ 5 5 | 20 442,729 |
| Goterermment | 10,711, 223 | 12,812,373 | 13,790,131 | 14,301,767 | 12.483,861 |
| Other secur | 24,838,158 | 17,052,659 | 16,174,185 | 13,790,738 | 20,386,759 |
| Reserv | -20 | 14,600,771 | 11,439,791 | 12.270,374 | 11,249,953 |
| Coin and | 1,772,220 | 23,532,661 | 20,735,201 | 20,957,809 | 19,785,989 |
| Bank rate | $7 \text { p.c. }$ | $2 \text { p.c. }$ | 2p. | $x_{9} p \cdot c$ | op.c. |
| Consols. | $50 \mathrm{~s} .28 / 4 .$ |  |  |  | $91 \% \mathrm{~d} .$ |
| riid. Upland cot | 133/4d. | 0\%\%d. | $103 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 133/4. |  |
| 40 mule yarn, fair $2 d$ | 18. 9 | 18. 216 d | 18. |  |  |

The principal change in the rates on the continent is at Berlin, where the quotation has been reduced from 8 to 6 per cent. The following are the quotations at the leading cities

| -B'k rate- | -Op. m'kt- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At Paris ..... 2\% 6 | $21 / 4$ | Vienna ... 4 | 6\%. |  |  |
| Berlin..... 4 | 34, 6 | Brussels . 24/3 |  | 214 |  |
| Ham | 31/666\% | St. Peters- |  |  |  |
| Amst'rd'm 31/2 | 31/2 | burg. | 7 | 6 | 6 |

Bills of exchange have been more readily negotiable, and short bills, on Paris have been sold at 25 f . 10c. This quutation would admit of an export of gold to Paris ; but with shat city threatened by the German forces, it could not be expected that supplies of the precious metale would be sent thither.
The silver market has become firmer, and fine bars hive advanced to 08 gid. per ounce. Mexican dollars have improved to 53 年 per ounce. The price of quicksilver has been raised to $£ 88$ s. per bottle.
Business in the Stock Exchange has not been active, but the tone of the various markets cuas been good, and prices are genera'ly better. The markets, however, are in a state of suspense, and no large opera. tions are in progress, the principai business doing being on the part of the investing public. Hence, British railway shares, Indian railway 'securities, and Colonial Government securities, including connle, have steadily improved in value. The victorious progress of the Prussian forces has favorably influenced the market for foreign securities; but the movement of chief importance has been in $5-20$ bonds, in which an important adzance has been established. The following were the highest and lowest prices of consols and of the principal American securities on each day of the week:

|  | Monday. | esday. | Wed'ay. | Thu'ay | Friday. | Sat'day. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cons |  | 913/8-91/6/ |  |  |  |  |
| J. S. 5-20's, 1882.... |  | $87-87 \%$ | 87\% 3 - 87518 | $873 / 8-88$ | 18814-833/4 | 881/8-891/4 |
| $\text { U. 3. } 5-20 \mathrm{~s}, 18$ | 84 | \$4 -86 | 84- 86 |  |  |  |
| 0. S. 5-208, 188 |  | 86\% 2 -86\% | 863/4-87 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 87 & -873 / 8 \end{array}\right.$ | 87/2-89 | 881/3-881/6 |
| 0. $5.5-20 \mathrm{~B}, 18$ | 843/-85. | 85x-86\% | 85, $\frac{1}{4}$-85 | 8614-861/2 | 863/6-871/4 | 87\%/4-87\% |
| U. S. $10-40 \mathrm{~s}, 1904$ |  | 82\% 4 -83) 4 |  |  | 1323/-82\% |  |
| atlantic \& G't West. conisol'd mort.b'ds |  |  |  |  |  | $-2 i$ |
| Brie Shares (\$100).. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}17 & -17 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}\right.$ | $19-182$ | 173/4-18 | 171/2-18 ${ }^{2}$ | 1734-17\% |  |
| lilinois shares ( $\$ 100$ ) | 103-1032/x | 104-105 | 105-105 | 105 | 1051-106 | 07-107 |

Trade is somewhat steadier, and in the cotton trade a better tone exists. There is, however, very little business in progress. The following relates to the trade of Manchester :
There has again been a very steady market here to-day, although only a Tuesday, and prices have gradually been hardening: During the last ten days a large business has been done, and producers have been placed in a stronger position owing to their having cleared out stocks and entered into new engage-
ments and contracts. The first impetus to prices was given by the unexpected snccess of the German arms. Fortune so far has continned to be at least not favorable to the French; and, whether rightly or wrongly, this has led to a feeling both here and in Liverpool that the war will be shorter than was previously anticipated. The panic which arose in Liverpool when the Bank rate of interest was put up to 6 per cent has qulte subsided, and the reduction of the the present week a fair business has been done in almost all departments. Eren the German buyers have done some business, and made some speculative parchases when they were tempted by low prices. The higher prices asked to day have checked business, but, combined with what has been already done, the aggregate amount of sales during the week has been large.
have taken 52,000 bales. This is week amount to 71,000 bales, of which spinners Which they have sold, but the price of cotton has advanced faster than the price of either yarn or cloth, and consumers, looking to their minds the of supply and the present price, seem to have made up under the most favorable of the raw material is not likely to rise much higher under the most favorable circumstances. There is also the probability that, the Germans, public opinion might change, and the present hopes of an early peace be dispelled. For the present, however, the tendency of prices is against buyers, and the advance during the last fortnight has been very considerable.
The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from Setpember 1 to August 18, orapared with the corresponding period in 1868-9:

|  | 1850-70. |  | 1869-9. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. cwt. |
| American. | 1,441,354 | 115,481 | 961.372 | 152,624 |
| Brazilian | 425,234 | 48,902 | Eก2,589 | 84, $\mathrm{i44}$ |
| East Indian | 1,207, 56 | 454,656 | 1.440,781 | 603,929 |
| Egyptian | 167,688 | 4,417 | 175,553 | 9549 |
| miscellaneous. | 130,792 | 13,059 | 152,351 | 20,943 |
|  | 3,372,121 | 686,515 | 3,282,736 | 871,689 |

The harvest has now been safely gathered in, and the condition inwhich the profuce has been stacked is extremely satisfactory. The produce is in the driest possible condition, and is immediately available for market. Our importations being large, and the crop in this country a good one, millers are not dieposed to run into stock, and the trade consequently has been heavy this week at a decline of 2 s . to 3 s . per quarter. During the last two or three days, however, the French have purchased large quantities of barrel flour, and also of provisions, with a view to provisioning Paris for a siege. This circumstance has given rather more tone to the market.

Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of serial procuce into and foow the United Kingdom for the week ending August 18 , and since the commenc.ment of the zeasun, compared with the corresponding periods in 1868-9:

FOR THE WEER ENDING AUCOT 13.


## English Market fieportm-Her Cabie.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been repurted by submaitie telegrapb, as shown in the following summary:
London Money and Stock Market.-The market has been steady throughout the week, prices generally showing an advance.


#### Abstract

Consols for money.... $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{S} .6 \mathrm{~s}$ ( $520^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ) 1862. U. S. $10-186 \%$. U. S. 10-40s. Eliuois Central shares atl. \& G.W. W. (consols).  | Mon. | Tues. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $913 / 2$ | $913 / 2$ |
| $913 / 4$ | 913 |
| $88 \%$ | $883 / 4$ |
| $87 \%$ | $87 \%$ |
| 862 | $86 \%$ |
| $82 \%$ | $82 \%$ |
| 110 | 111 |
| $17 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| 22 | 22 | Wed. $921 / 3$ 9233 883 $87 \%$ 863 83 1113 173 $17 \%$ 28  Fri. $913 / 4$ $913 / 4$ $883 / 4$ 88 $861 / 4$ 83 $111 / 6$ $171 / 4$ $221 / 4$


The daily closing quotations for U.S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort wertEranktort........... $413 / 891 \%$.... 91\% $91 \%$.... 93 @ $93 \%$ Liverpool Cotton. Market.--See special report of cotton
Liverpool Breadsiuffs Market.-The markei for breadstuffs has generally been quiet throughout the werk, the prices of flour, wheat, and oats showing a decline.


| Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Tha. | Fri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s. d. | s. d. | 8. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 250 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 246 |
| 810 | 810 | 810 | 810 | 87 |
| 910 | 910 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 10 ¢ | 106 | $10^{-6}$ | 106 | 103 |
| 30 c | 300 | 300 | 30.0 | 300 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |  |
| 34 | 31 | 3 1 | 31 | 210 |
| 7 | 376 | 376 | 376 | 37 |

Liverpool Provisions Market.-The different articles under this head continue quiet, the prices of beef, bacon, aud lard showing an advance.
 Pork(Etu. pr.mess) D 304 lbs 130
Bacon (Cumb.cul) p. 112 lbs 59 Lard (American) ${ }^{6}$ "i Cheese (fine)


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

Rosin (
do
Fine Pale. Wilm. $). p a r ~$
©
112 lbs do Fine Pale.....
Petroleum (std white).p. 8 lbs. Tallow (America $\quad$....p 112 libs

| Sat. | Mon. | Tueg. | Wed. | Thu. | Frı |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8. d. | s.d. | s. d. | s. d. | 8. d. |  |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 5 |
| 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 14 |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |  | 18 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 136 | 436 | 436 |  | 436 | 43 |

London Produce and Oil Markets.-This market remains quiet, the prices of linseed oil showing a decline.
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Lins'd c' e(obl)p.tn } 1010 & 15 & 0 \\ \text { Linseed (Calcuıta) } & 630\end{array}$ Bngar(No.12Dch $\operatorname{sta}$ )
per 112 in............
sperm oil...........
31 $0_{0}^{6}$ Nperm oil.. $\cdots-\cdots \cdot . .80^{31}{ }_{0}^{0} 0$ Lhaseed oil............ 36100

## COMMERCLAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWA.

Imports and Exports for tee Week. - The imports this week show a large increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to $\$ 8,010,501$ against $\$ 5,377,794$ last week, and $\$ 5,-$ 214,146 the previous week. The exports are $\$ 2,648,7,33$ this week against $\$ 3,095,961$ last week, and $\$ 3,283,748$ ihe previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 1,599 dales, against 1,029 bales last week. The fullowing are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Aug. 26, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 27 :

|  | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dry goods...... | §3,311,311 | \$3,126,200 | \$3,571,587 |
| General merchandise.. | 3,051,279 | 3,012,307 | 3,514,941 |
| Total for the week.. | 16,362,590 | \$6,198,597 | \$7,076, 828 |
| Previously reported.. | 164, $\mathbf{1 5 , 4 6 5}$ | 164,176,815 | $200,210,154$ |
|  | ,058 | 168,375,322 | 207,286,982 |

since Jan. 1....... $\$ 171,178,058$ :168,375,322
The value of exports from this port to differant countries (exclusive of specie) since January 1, compared with the corresponding time of last year, is shown in the following table:
$\quad$ To
Great B
France
Holland
German
Other
Spain
Other
East In
China
Austra
Britisn
Caba..
Hayti.
Other
Mexic
New
Venez
Britis
Bzazil
Juier
All

| Since Jan. 1, | Same time |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1870. | 1869. |
| - $62,278,803$ | \$ $577,265,589$ |
| 6,358,8:2 | 4,913,940 |
| 3,325,541 | 3,64, ${ }^{\text {, }} 11$ |
| 11,077,172 | 12,386,410 |
| 2,937,421 | 3,2 2 9,741 |
| 2,433, $75 \%$ | 1.939,254 |
| 4,01(),230 | 5,187,281 |
| 163,455 | 49,163 |
| 1,174,275 | 1,984,724 |
| 1,157,051 | 1,576,481 |
| 2,493,005 | 2,790,769 |
| 5,636,952 | 3,305,32.3 |
| 1,503,973 | 735,340 |
| 4,171.124 | 5,3it,978 |
| 1,166,609 | , 994.930 |
| 2,773,356 | 1,911,551 |
| 467,751 | 455,700 |
| 685,397 | 910,309 |
| 2,189,760 | 2,060,379 |
| 2,498,419 | 3,144, 543 |
| 753,554 | 1,684,892 |

C 010,501
$0,00,34$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { April } 23 . .342,542,350 & 16,673,000\end{array}$ Ma J Jun June $25 . .342,263.050$
unly
uly
uly $\begin{array}{llll} \\ \text { July } \\ \mathbf{9} . . .342,273,553 & 16,050 & 16\end{array}$ Jaly $16 . .342,028,050$

July $23.342,022,150$ $\begin{array}{lll} & \\ \text { Jaly } 23.342,022,150 & 16,316,500 \\ \text { July } 30 . .342,109,050 & 16,316,500\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jugy } 30 . .342,109,050 & 16,316,500 \\ \text { Aug. } 6 . .342,017,550 & 16,366,500\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Aug. } \\ \text { 13...341, } \\ 3427 ., 450 & 16,364,500\end{array}$ | Aug. 20 | $342,270,300$ | $16,366,500$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $342,305,300$ | $16,366,500$ |  |

National banks curreney issued (weekly and aggregate), in retur for bills destrojed and mutilated bills r
with the amount in circulation at date
Week $\sim$ Notes issued for ret'd. $\rightarrow$ Mutilated notesburned. - Notes in

| Week ending. | Current we | Aggregate. | Current w | Aggregate | Notes in <br> Circulation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr. 2. | - 212,320 | 21.561,320 | 219,850 | 21,786 614 | 299,575,894 |
| pr | 212,860 | 21,774,180 | 213,167 | 21,999,811 | 249,526,603 |
| Apr. | 257,450 | 22,031,630 | 239170 | 22,298,981 | 299,56i,789 |
| Aur. 23 | 245,770 | 22,277,400 | 272.863 | 22,511,846 | 299,546,309 |
| Apr 30 | 230,655 | 22,508,055 | 313,500 | 22,825,346 | 299,467, 363 |
| May | 291,170 | 22,799,225 | 202,000 | 23,027,446 | 2999,543,632 |
| May 14 | 251,520 | 23,050,745 | 289.400 | 23,3 6,816 | 299,512,563 |
| May 21. | 255,500 | 23,306,245 | 305,341 | 23.622, 187 | 299,447,112 |
| Hay | 313,610 | 23.619, 5.5 | 286,490 | 23,908,667 | 299,474,842 |
| June 4. | 279,3 0 | 23,585 255 | 225,930 | 24,134,597 | 299,505,142 |
| Jusel1. | 281,770 | 24,150,855 | $29 \bigcirc 750$ | 24, 224,137 | 299,504,662 |
| June 18 | 24,158 | 24,395,013 | 302,900 | 24,729,247 | 299, 302,982 |
| June 25 | 313,810 | 24,729,685 | 301,32\% | 25,030,573 | 298,467,416 |
| July 2 | 275,010 | 25,044,695 | 473,200 | 25,503,773 | 299, 264,000 |
| , unly 9 | 178,245 | 25,182,940 | 98,365 | 25,602, 138 | 299,3488,886 |
| July 16. | 333,505 | 25,516,445 | 313,150 | 25,915,283 | 209, 369, 21 |
| July 23. | 238,780 | 25,755, 225 | 22700 | 26,152,238 | 299,404,721 |
| Jaly 30 | 229,710 | 25,984,935 | 169,000 | 26,321,288 | 299,53?, 864 |
| Aug. 6 | 238,235 | 26,223,170 | 345,106 | 26,4,66,333 | 299,437.049 |
| Avg 19. | 174,610 | 24, 297,70 | 281,500 | 27.715,400 | 299,406,84 |
| Aug. 29. | 257,495 | 26,650,275 | 3388.250 | 27,256,088 | 2999,390,529 |
| Aug. 27 | 355,410 | 27,605,715 | 247,450 | 27,154,013 | 299,665,403 |

3.--Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U.S Treasurer asd distributed weekly; also the amount destroyed, and legal tendern

In our repcrt of the dry goodsirade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.
The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive ofapecie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 30 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.
Week ending.
April
April
April
April
April
May
May
May
May
June
Junc
Junc
June
July
Juy
July
Juy
July
Ang.
Ang.
Aug.
Ang.
$\begin{array}{r}2 . . \\ 9 . . \\ 16 . . \\ 23 . . \\ 30 . . \\ 7 . . \\ 14 . . \\ 21 . . \\ 23 . \\ 41 . \\ 13 \\ 18 . \\ 25 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 23 . \\ 30 \\ 6 . \\ \hline\end{array}$

418 3:2 York for the week ending Aug. 27. 1870
Aug. 24-Str. Nevada,
Aug. 21-Str bars.
 Previously reported .........22,420,131 108,630,249 142,767,77\% 117,132,280 Since Jan. 1........... $\$ \sqrt{121,975,333} \$ 11,458,100 \quad \$ 126,60: 796 \quad \$ 119,783,953$ The following will show the exports of speciefrom the port of New Aug. 24-Str. Abyssinia, Gold bars.. Bilver bars... Mexican silver.... American gold.
Aug. 25 LiverpoolAmerican gold.


82,960
7,900
16,001
16,001
360,090
American rold
American gold.
Bug. 27-Str. Mevetia,
Aug. 2:-Str. Denmark,
Havre-
Total for the week
Previously reported

## Total since Jan. 1, 1870




$\qquad$ | $31,376,496$ |
| :--- |
| $23,621,617$ | $2,399.427$ 23,6556,637 $13,763,5677$

$17,476,551$
The following shows the imports of specie at this pert during the past week.
Aug. 24-Str. North America, Para-silver...
Total for the week
Previously reported.
Total since Jan. 1, 1870.
150,600
19,650
5~,000

4,000
81,147,162
$\frac{42,490,445}{44,187,607}$ ,187,00 ,296,184

## 1

 ingroa
mi roads and tel
middle men.
With these

With these general remarkz, we propose to pass on to the point showing you the special advantages of Vicksburg as one of the new leading cotton markets deman ed by the necese map of the Southern country. We beg that you will first examine a map of the sounarly States, by which you will see that Vicksburg is situated very nearly. upon the 32 d parallel of latitude north; that she stands nidway tween the mouth of the Arkansas River on the north and of theen River on the south; that between the lines of latitude on which tuse two rivers empty into the Mississippi lies the great cotton belt. of the South, extending from the Atlantic coast to the We:tern borern and southern limits and western limits. Again, p!ease consult the map, and you will see that the great Yazoo Valley-capable, when fully reclaimed, of producing wore cotton than is at present made in all of the South -pours. through the Yazoo river and its many tributaries, all of her rich porion ducts into the lap of Vicksburg. We beg to call your special atteniketo the fact that the immense tract of Valley lands tributary to .iben burg give one distinctive feature to the cottons which she furaise, to-wit: the length of the staple, short staple cotton being compon tively unknown in her market. You cannot avail yourseives of this distiactive feature so entirely ia any other market. No less
a million bales of this Valley land cotton are sold or reshipped at or

National Treabury.-The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House. 1.-Securities held by the U.S. Treasurerin trust for National bank and balance in the Treasury :

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { April } & 9 . .342,274,650 & 16,955,500 & 359,230,150 \\ \text { Apri. } & 16.342,246,350 & 16,950,500 & 359,196,850\end{array}$

Vickshure as a Cotion Market.-A circular has been isbued by the Chamber of Commerce of Vicksburg, from which we make the following extracts, by request

To the Cotton Spinners of Europe and America: As a result of the late war, we ber to call your attention to the following important change in our business. The eystem of large plantatons with few proprietors is being rapidly abandoned, and in its steal we was, certain plantations and mes proprietors-if no soil, who control the crops they make and do their own trading. This change has lec to a largely augmented home trade, and a rapid growth of the interior cities and towns existing before the war, and to the building up of many entirely new ones. The many thus engagec in buying and selling now, unlike the feiv heretofore, greatly prefer to buy and sell at the near instead of the distant markets.:

This disposition has created a demas ifor a greater number of leadgr cotton markets, and the rapid communication promoted by railis and telegraphs has done away with much of the necessity for

| 5eceived. | Distribut | Uestroy' | Distribd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 501,916 | 352,863 | 576,800 |  |
| 485,500 | 1,903,35\% | 437,109 |  |
| 555,500 | 606.588 | 624,000 | 5,439,290 |
| \%52.000 | 402,325 | 785,175 |  |
| 39,000 | 1,8i0,059 | 621,100 | 894,468 |
| 504,000 | 794,539 | 531,2:0 | 1,14,147 |
| 497,500 | 861,803 | 812,700 | 321,631 |
| 604,000 | 155,745 | 7:6,763 | 620.959 |
| 583,500 | 657,760 | 448,8 0 | 1,513,635 |
| 762,500 | 3'75,755 | 585, 900 | 265,000 |
| [45,50] | 952,891 | 6i05,200 | 1,394, 172 |
| 733.000 | 812,5if | 605,373 | 1,631,623 |
| 293,500 | 238,195 |  | 250, 329 |
| 413, 00 | - 552,4913 | 419,500 | 519,430 |
| 557,00 | 292,50; | 612.400 | 359,962 |
| 599,000 | 8:30,41 | 584, 500 | 667.162 |
| 620,100 | 221,348 | 520,000 | 335,330 |
| 767 ,500 | 513,114 | 753,500 | 1,520,591 |
| ,185,500 | 8:18,269 | 599,210 | 2,888,724 |
| 418,000 | 774.5145 | 495,600 | 1,976,153 |

-Specie from Aspinwall by steamer Ocean Queen:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. W. Rotholtz. ............................................... } \$ 8000 \\
& \text { Wells, Fargo \& Co............ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Total............................ $\frac{2,500}{3,500}$
as by Vicksburg seeking a market. A steady demand hore from by woild arrest the whole of it at Vicksburg.
eppinerss would we desire to bring to your notice the fact that we are drirect communication with Clarleston and Sivanaah by railroad-a in direct con 670 mules,-and that lines now in course of consiruction didtance of the distance by about 100 miles. Cuttou can go to the mill lesen Athantic by three routes; to the North by tivo railroad \&oithern Al the Mississippi river to the West or South.
routes, or by thing facilities for the pu chase of all exchange that may
ample be offered at Vicksor shipment.
D. W. Lamrin,

Wirt Adams,
H. © Bowen,
D. N. Moody,
H. S. Fulkerso

Committee
offial Statement of the Transactions of the Government orncial thear Ending Junc 30th, 1870.- The following officia statement is certified by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury:
vet balance in the Tr a asury on June 30, 1s69........... ........... \$155,689, 3+0 Net receipts from customs..............
Net receipts from internal revenue..
Sales of public lands
yiscellaneous sources
Total.
$194,535 \times 374$
181,899,756
234946,514
$\$ 56 \div, 935818$
$155,6 \leq 0,340$
. $411,255,477$
Balance........................................................... over the redenption, From excess in conts, Treasury notes and fractional curency
$\$ 1270,21$
$5 i 88$
2025 $5188,20,03,032$ $53,2,37426$ $57,655,675$
$21,781,292$ $21,781,229$
31748,140 127,70233 $\$ 292,124,052$ $126,579,503$ . $\$ 41 \mathrm{~N}, 703,550$ e 109050,000 $\begin{array}{r}17,529,509 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\overline{\$ 126,579,508}$ $\$ 126,579,508$
$\$ 155,4,8 u, 340$ $149,542,471$ \$6.177,868 $\$ 119,1: 1,435$

Trade of the United States. - Monthly Repoit No. 12 of the Bureau of Statistics, now in the printer's han:ls, contains the accourit of the foreign trade of the United States for .the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870. In advance of a more extended statement of the contents, the following brief abstract has been furnished $\mathrm{b}_{j} \mathrm{Mr}$. Elward Young, Chief of the Bureau:
Importations of Meichandise:
Free of duly
Dutiable....
$\$ 20,159,984$
$415,816,099$
415,816,099 $\$ 485,006,093$
Exports
liom stic pr duct: (;old value)
$\$ 376,633.850$
Foreien poduc.s.
16.55, 250

Excess of import

| ec:e Movem <br> Exports | \$13,882 06.1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Re-exports | 14,2i1, $\times 64$ |
| Total exports | \$58,153,925 |
| Imports. | 26, 43,146 |

Net outyo of specie
31,504,939
$\$ 11,408,974$
Excess of total imports over exports in 18 i0
In the fiscal year 1869 the im iocts were Romestic ex ${ }^{\text {ports. }}$ Re-exports. $\$ 325,925,613$
$25,17,414$

Excess in 1869 of imports over exoorts
$25,17,414$
Sh wing an apparent in , rovement in 187i) of
351,093,057
$86,215,198$
$74,506,224$
WAREIOUSE Statement.
Value of goo?s an boud July 1, $1868 .$.
Value of goods in bond June 30,1869
Valae of goods in bond June $30,1869 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Excisss f t bonded goods at the close of fiscal year, 1869
Yalue of gonds in bond Juity $1,1869$.
Value of goods in bond June : $0,1: 70$

Balance wihdrawn from warehonge and added to consumption for fiscal year 1870..
\$5,565,963
The following $c^{\prime}$ mparative statement of the foreign trade for the respective fiscal years 1869 and 1870 exhibits the true adverse balances:

1869,-Excess of imports over exports.. nt............... | $86,215.198$ |
| :---: |
| $14,731,8 \%$ |

Deduct as per warehouse statement
18i0.-Excess of imports
$\qquad$
Add as per warehouse statement. $\qquad$ $\$ 11,408,974$ \$71.483,328

True adverse ba!ance....
$16,974,937$
True improvement over 1859
$\$ 54, \overline{508,391}$

## The Receipts of the. United States Internal Revenue. -

 A cmparative statement has be n nrepared at the Treasury Depatment showing the receipts of internal revenue, from every source, for the fiscal years ending June 30,1869 and 1870. The following ageregate will serve to show the unifirmity with which the revenues of the Government have increased under the present administration:
## Articles and Occnpations. Spirits............................

Spirits..
Rermented iquioi
Crmess receipts
Ga es..........

## Income <br> \section*{Barks....}

Barks....spe
posits...
goecial tax
quecial taxes, not before named
Legacies and successions.
Stamps, other th in spirits and
Salaries of Government officers

sources...
 To which there remains to bs added, for the year 1870 , various returns from districts not yet received, and estimated to amount altogether to $\$ 615,000$.
Koung Men's Christian Associations.-The Fifth Annual Convention of the Associations of the State of New York will meet at Puughlieepsie ois Tuesday, Spptember 6th, 1870, at 3 o'clock, and close on Thursday evening. Delegations from all the Associations are expected, and the attendance of young neen and others interested in the cause from cities and towns where no such organizations have yet been formed is also urged. Curistian ministers an 1 yourg $m$ in these pleces are requested to consult together and see that representatives are appointed. A cordial Christian welcome is assured to all who come. Delecrates should be provi led with credentials, and lizts should he forwarded as son as posable to R-- E. Lansins, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Arrargements for re luced fare on the principal lines of travel will probably be made.
-By a notice in the last issue of the Chroniole, Messrs. Bowles Brs. \& Ci, bankers in London, Paris and New York, called attention as follows to the fact that they "are now prepared to issue Triple Cur rency Credi!s.
"This is a feature entirely new and origial with this house, and the copyrigit is reserved thereto.
"The cre lit is in the three carrencies of pounds, dollars and franes. in the proportion of one, five and twenty-fiye, and enables the bona fids holder to draw, at any point of the traveling circuit of the world, in the currency most available at that point.

6 During the present continental disturbances these credits will be fo nd particularly useful, as, with them, drafts may be made upon London if desired, where Guld payments will probably continue, notwithstanding their temporary cessation at the Bank of France. The traveller thus becomes much more indepentent of merely local dieturbances, having the choice of London, Baris or New Yort to draw upon.
-The financial agents report that the Burlington, Cedar Rapi ls, and Minnesota Railroad bonds are being rapidiy subscribed for. These bonds are First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund 7 per cent. Gold Bonds. A security paying double the recurn of $5-20$ 's at present prices. Inve tors will do well to ingaire into $t$ e advantages of these bonds as a small balance of this loan remaios unsold, and an advance above the subscription price is looked for on the completion of the negotiation of the issue.
-The Yaie Lock Manufacturing Company, whoss advertise nent appears to-lay on the first paye of the Cmronicle has already obtained so wile a repotation that it is only necesaary for us to direct the attention of bank offiers, ba kers an others to the terma of their card. It will be observed that the business of th 30 mpany extends card. It will be obs on mat they undert te contracts the anderintend the evecution of all that they undertake contracts for and superintend the execution of all linds of fire and burglar proof work. This e mpany also manufactures tie most superior locks for doors, night latches, deska, drawers, \&c., so that a person in any part of the country who wants a first class lock for any such purpose can inquire at his hardware stord for the Yale Lock Company's goods, with the assurance of oblainiog the ; ight articles:
-The card of Messrs. Fowler \& Summerville, Bankers an】Brokers at Montgomery, Alabama, will be found on the first page, to which the attention of our readers having business tiansactions with that 1 art of the country is particularly directed.

- Messrs. Cubbedge \& Hazlehurt, Bankers and Brokers at Macon, Georgia, whose card appears to-lay on the first page of the Chronicle, Georgla, wal ness in that city, and will furnish satisfactory references to parties desiring to op $n$ accounts with them.
-Manufacturers and others desiring to purchase cotton in the vicinity of Columbus, Mississippi, are requested to notice, on another page the card of Mr, G. W. Abert, a Cotton Broker of that city, wh' will execute promptly all orders.
- A circular has been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of VicksDurg, Mise., calling the attention of manufacturers in the United States and abroad to the unusual advantages possessed by their city as a mar ket in which to purchase cotzon. We quote at some length, from the circular, in another column, and in this connection call the artention of buyers to the card of Mr. H. S. Fulkerson, a prominent cotton broker in Vicksburg.
harvey fisk
a. S. Hatch.

Offich of Fisk \& Hatch, Bankers, \&c., \}
No. 5 Nassatu treet, \}
As we originally anld so many millions of Five Twenty Bonds, and as the Government wiil so n be able to pay them off and to issue in their place the new bonds, bearing $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, we are constantly asked: "What had we better do with our Five Twenties?"

We unswer: "Keep them until you find a Security which you are satisfied is just as good ; that is, just as sure to be paid, priucipal and interest-since it would be better to lose the present premium of 10 per cent than to riss the loss of the principal, or failure to get your interest promptly."
We are advising our most intimate frieods to change into the Borns of the Central Pacific Railboad Co., and for the following reasons: ' The main line of the Road is finished, and is no longer an experiment ; it has nnw, in its infancy, a gross income of nearly $\$ 8,000,000$ while its operating expetses are but 50 per cent, and its antual inter est payments are less than $\$ 2,000,000$. Its Bonds are secured by property worth four times their amouni. At their present price (between 80 and 90) they pay seven per cent interest in yold-and because the present difference of 20 to 22 per cent between them and the Five Twenties is a sure profit and so much addition to your capital."

We originally placed these Bonds on the market; the road has proved a triumphant success ; its revenues are large and certain; ite Bonds are as good as the Bonds of the Government, and we feel confident the time will come when they cannot be had except at a pre mium.
The Bonds are all of $\$ 1,000$. Interest, six per cent, payable January and July, which, together with principal, is payable in U. S. coin dollar fur dollar, in New York city.

Fise \& Hatch.
N. B.-We allow interest on Depcsits, make Collections, and do a general Banking business.

## 

## DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been deciared auring the past week.

| Company. | $\underset{\text { Pent. }}{\text { Per }}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\mathrm{P}^{\prime} \text { Wibicne }^{\prime}}$ | books Closed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reailroad Company. } \\ & \text { Erie \& Pittoburgh..... } \end{aligned}$ | 1171. tax | Sept. 10 | Sept. 8 to Sept. 2 |

## friday evening, September 2.

The Money Mariet.-The lank statement for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 27, was again unfavorable, in that it showed a reduction of $\$ 2,487,000$ in the total reserves of the banks against a diminution of only $\$ 3499,000$ in the total liabilities, cousisting of gold, legal tenders, and three per cent certificates. Tre deposits were down $\$ 3,560,000$, the loans being decreased $\$ 1,780,000$, specie $\$ 1,090,000$, and legal tenders $\$ 1,590(00$. This movement resulted in reducing the surplus over legal reserve to the extremely low point of $\$ 9,891,000$, which is a decrease, as compared with last week, of $\$ 1,682,000$. The following statement shows the preseni condilion of the banks, compared with one year ago :
Loans and Discounts.
Specie.................
Aug. $2 \pi, 1870$.
$\$ 273,900,000$
$19,600,000$
$32,900,000$
$201,900,000$

Aug. 28, 1869. et Deposits.

Although the condition of the banke, according to the above statement, is unfavorable, the loan market has been easy throughout the wetk. Borrowers bave had no diffizulty in supplying their requirements at 4 to 6 per cent, though at the close of the week the brokers, as a rule, were not accommodated below 6 per cent. The movement of currency to the West has been unimportant, and indeed the tide of exchange has been turned in this direction, owing to some heavy remittances from the Western cities in payment of merchandise. Discounts are without change. There is a fair supply of paper on the market, which finds ready sale at the following rates:


United States Bonds.-The firmness in bonds noted at the close of lant week has been well maintained, though transactions in the way of investments were nominal. The reduction in the minimum discount rate of the Ban's of England to 31 per cent; together with the advance of 1862 's to 88 , was made the occasion of quite liberal purchases by the German bankers, which advanced prices at the close to the highest point of the week. To-day a sharp upward movement was noted in 1862's, the price advancing
to 1141. This upward turn was due to the fact that a prominen German banking firm suddenly called in a large amont o bouds of this issue, previously lent out, though whether for speca lative purposes or as a basis upon which to settle a large privat contract is not positively known. At one time daring the day there was a difference of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent between cash sale? and transac tions in the regular way.

On Monday, August 30, the Secretary of the Treasury made known the September programme of the Department in regard to gold sales and bond purchases. The following is an cfficial eopg of the same :


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

Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesd'y Thursday, Friday,
Aug. 27. Aug. 29. Aug. 30, Aug. 31.
Sept. 1.
Sept.



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

Purchases by the Government on Thursday, Sept. 1, were $\$, 1,000,000$, the total offered being $\$ 4,719,850$. Details are as follows :

5-k0's of 1862, reg
1862 , cou 1364, reg. 1864, cou. 18655, reg.
1865, cou.
State Bonds g the week under review these securitie features of ion, howes and Nort movement at the close of the week in Louisianas, with sales of Levee sixes at 74 ond Levee eights at 88 . The remainder of the list was dull and neglected.

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

*This is the price bid and asked. no sale was made at the Board.
Railitay and Miscellaneous Stocks.-The absence of tho leading operators and speculators at the various watering places has ben calculated to keep the stock market dull and quiet. Although the volume of business has been restricted, prices during the week have advanced, and closed at the highest point reached. At each successive advance, however, considerable amounts of long st cek were sold to real'za, especially by small bolders. The large holders, however, who are credited with controling the market, have not been able to dispose of important blosks, being apprehensive ot so depressing prices as to defeat their ultimate intention: By timely loans, made at favorable rates and at long dates, they find, however, little difficully in carrying their specialties, even on a stringent money market. The principle dealings were in the Vanderbitt shares, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, St. Paul, Wabash, and Pacific Mail. Express shares were firm on moderate sales.
The following were the highest an 1 lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last weez :
N.Y.Cent\&H.R
do scrilem ........
 2y,
941
892
$82 \%$
$32 \%$
 Tuesday,
Aug. 30.
$9333941 /$
899
$1311 / 2311 / 2$

29 | Wed |
| :---: |
| Au |
| 981 |
| 893 |
| $130 \%$ |
| 29 |

 $94 \%$
90
$182 \%$


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

| Wroek ending- | Government Bonds. | State \& City Bonds. | Company Bonds. | Total amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March10.. | 5.155.450 | 2,326,000 | 922,500 | 8,423,900 |
| 17. | 2,065,000 | 1,961,500 | 940,700 | 5,567,201 |
| 24 | 2,257,050 | 1. 6664,111 | 66:3,500 | 4,580,660 |
| " 31 | 4.413,0.0 | 965, 300 | 5¢6,000 | 5,964,300 |
| April 7 | 3,741,300 | 1,259,510 | 512.500 | 5,513,305 |
|  | 3334.709 | 1,423,500 | 525,500 | 5, 273,700 |
| [ 21 | 2,129,450 | 1,209,030 | 401,500 | 3,739,950 |
| 28 | 6,041,200 | 1,137,000 | 877,300 | 7,835,500 |
| Hay 5 | 3,915,500 | 1,373.400 | 558.010 | 5,846,505 |
| ${ }^{11} 12$ | 3,852,750 | 1,059,510 | 671,515 | 5,531,760 |
| 19. | 2,791,50' | 687,000 | 438.900 | 3,917,40) |
| 20 | 2,376,200 | 903,0 \% | 353,000 | 3,632,200 |
| June 2 | 2,7:5,9,50 | 1,008,50) | 325,0 0 | 4,053,450 |
|  | 3,641,5;0 | 2.44:501 | 446.500 | 6.780,550 |
| 16 | 1,613,000 | 2,117,500 | 497,000 | 4,227,500 |
| " 23 | 1,72,500 | 1,957,500 | 438,210 | 4,188, 200 |
| " 30 | 2,795,200 |  | 247,500 | 4,039,700 |
| Jaly | 2.4.3,00. | 2,171,500 | 226,000 | 4,836,000 |
| " 14 | 2,333,500 | 1,971,000 | 245090 | 4,554.500 |
| 21 | 2,95 9,5100 | 1,356,000 | 232,000 | 4.617,500 |
| 28 | 3,174,800 | 813,500 | 151,50] | 4,139,805 |
|  | 1,817,000 | 369.9 .000 | 149.500 | 2,393,50¢ |
| ${ }^{\prime} 11$ | 2,25 2,500 | 316,000 | 349,503 | 2.918 .000 |
| 18 | 2.229.410 | 544,50r, | 385,00) | 3,155,900 |
| 25 | 1,733,000 | 53, ${ }^{\text {, 000 }}$ | 269,700 | 2,592,700 |

Ter Gold Market.-The gold market during the week has been dull and without special leature, the extreme range being 116 and 117 . The rise to the latter figure was attributed to the minipulations of the combination who recently engineered the price to 118: Subsequently, however, a decline to 116 was noted, ocasiored by reports of continised Prussian successes. It is thooght, bowever, that the premium would have sought a much lower level had it not been for the scarcity of cash gold for delivery. That a pool existed whose object was a sharp advance in the premium is generally credited, but the fact of its existence becoming known so disarrange3 the programme of the combination, that either the scheme wis abandoned or a new plan adopted. Recent indications make the latter the more feasible supposition.
The following table will show the course of the gold premum each day of the past week :


The transactions for the week at the Custom Huase and Sub. Treasury have been as follows:


Paym'ts during week.

Balance Sept. $3 . \ldots \ldots$.... \$87, 194,676 $85 \$ 12,389,72478$
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 27, 1870:

| Banis. |  | Loans and Discounts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Circula- } \\ & \text { tion. } \end{aligned}$ | Net <br> Deposits <br> $\$ 9,157,500$ | Legal <br> Tenders \& 985,900 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manhatt | $2,050,000$ | 6,4377500 | 1,500,50] | 871,000 | 4,537,210 | 981,800 |
| Merchant |  | 6,086,500 | 1,444,300 | 552.845 | 4,451,00] |  |
| echanic | 2,500,000 | 4,600,000 | $40 \mathrm{c}, 00$ | 480,000 | 2,500, C 00 | 500,000 |
| Ame | 3,000,000 | 7,981.622 | 1,474,484 | 1,450 | 6,759.647 | 1,934.018 |
| Phe | 1,800,000 | 3,814,931 | 324.279 | 513,300 | 2, $2,689,9540$ | 638,943 |
| City | 1,000,000 | 8,120,477 | ${ }_{35,03}$ | 7 777886 | 1,65i,199 | 571,806 |
| Ful | 1,600,000 | 2,301,787 | 230,679 |  | 1.737,007 | 479249 |
| Chemic | 300000 | 6,774.000 |  |  | 5.19,000 | 1.232.700 |
| Merchants |  | 3,326,758 | 34.177 206.127 | ${ }_{483.7}$ | ${ }^{2}, 1766,795$ | 297, 368 |
| Nationa | $1.500,000$ | 2,428,100 | 52,400 | 256,300 | 1,719.500 | 470,100 |
|  | 600,000 | 2.012,300 | 28,800 | 195.700 | 1,400.800 | 838,800 |
| Greenwich. |  | 3.005.882 | $258,80 \mathrm{i}$ | 263,956 | 1,887,784 | 1459,930 |
| Leather Manui. National | 600,000 | 1.318,7c0 | 144,576 | 168.284 | 1,889,530 | 212, 5 5 |
| Beventh Ward, | 2,000,000 | 4.413,390 | 616.162 | 482,000 | 3.444,352 | 1.077.938 |
| marican Exch | 5,000,000 | 9,955.100 | 751,600 5989 | ${ }^{9} 964.6000$ | ${ }_{5}^{5} .943,768$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,3050635}$ |
| jomm | 0,000,000 | 7,655.300 | 184,660 | 5,000:00 | 6,690,900 | 1,711,009 |
| Broadw | 1,000,000 | 2,448.7 | 38.926 | 796,950 | 815329 | 234.574 |
| ces | 1000,000 | 3,516,100 | 103,300 | 47:.00 | 2,881.400 | 724.400 |
| Mercan | 1,422,700 | 2.297,000 |  | 4.703 | 1.694 .003 | 258,000 |
| Pacific | 2,000,000 | 5.087,205 | 1,699,229 | 843.306 | 4,744,101 | 630,618 |
| Cha | 2,450,000 | 2,155000 |  |  |  |  |
| People's | 412500 | 2,632300 | ${ }^{7} 7003$ |  | 2, 110.600 | 25i,000 |
| or | 1.000,000 | 2,210.54 | 155,024 | 290.553 | 1.179.666 | 305.287 |
| Hanov | 1,500.000 | 1,844,000 | 31.209 | 139,893 | 1.07,000 | 461.600 |
| ving | $\begin{array}{r} 500.000 \\ 4,000.000 \end{array}$ | 10,855,210 | 966,902 |  |  | 099,429 |
| Metrop | 400,000 | 1,530,956 | 36.103 | 130, ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.2180 .861}$ | - 253,24 |
| Nagazu | 1,000.000 | 2,964,061 | 233,188 | 52,381 | $1,832.288$ | 3 $\times 1.206$ |
|  | 1.000 | 2,534,800 | 100,400 | 750.4100 | 998,200 | 419.200 |
| St. Nicholas | 1,000.000 | 3.558,600 | 621100 | 863,800 | 2,208,500 | 778.300 |
| Shoe and Leather | 1,500,000 | 2,730,700 | 49,460 |  | 1.360 .500 | 140.000 |
| Corn Exchang | 1.000 .000 | 4.388,291 | 170,080 | 573,836 | 2,613,232 | 669,003 |
| Continent | 2,00,000 | 2,554,200 | 77.490 | 241,627 | 2.307.231 | 50,490 |
| mmon | 750 | 1.294,180 | 1,100 | 4,750 | 1,010,900 | 201.300 |
| enta | ${ }^{300} 0000$ | 1.665,210 | 131, c $^{\text {co }}$ | 360.000 | 1,424.500 | 413,550 |
| Marine.................... | 400.000 | 1,0i5.193 | 40,512 | -98.849 | 65, 661 |  |
| , | 1,500,000 | 9,313,200 | 251,200 | 500,355 | 8,983 000 | $2,098.000$ 3.308 .846 |
| Import | 2,000.000 | 16,664,417 | 1,112,97 | ${ }^{884} 8.500$ | 18,419,617 | 3.310 .886 438.800 |
| Mechanics Banking Äss. | 500,000 | - 732,808 | 20,518 | 2,015 | , 695.140 | 239,749 |
| Grocers'................. | 300,000 | 1,100,131 | 24,239 | 15,001 | 981.036 | 213895 |
| North Riv | 400.000 | 1.014.643 | 5.341 | 258,500 | 514.272 | 147.904 |
| East Riv | 350,000 | 1,310.000 | 1,9 | 77 | 911.76 | 148,000 |
| anufa |  | 17,871,800 | 836,700 | 2,935.300 | 14,700.300 | 3.841 .600 |
| Fourth National | 5,000,000 | 10.50380 | 329,994 | 1,8i¢.791 | 9,189.021 | 2,564.029 |
| Central Nationa | 3,000,000 | 1.408.000 |  | 20000 | 1,081,010 | 134,000 |
| cond Nat |  | 5.913.600 | 154,000 | 769,00 | 5,170.000 | 1,257,000 |
| Ninth Nationa | 1,000,000 | 3,700,900 | 229,600 | 378,800 | 3,830, 60 | 781.000 |
| Frrst National | 500,000 | 5,050.000 | 12, 000 | 781.00 | 4,490,00) | 1,250,00 |
| Third National $\ldots$........: | 1,010,000 |  |  |  | 613,605 <br> .416 .300 |  |
| New York N. Exchange |  | 1,927.600 | 34.554 | 225,000 | 1,182,322 | 1,357845 |
| Tenth National. | 1250,000 | 1,143.0:0 | 50.207 | 188,700 | 985,9.0 | 303,800 |
| New York County |  | 1,554, 81 | 5,428 | 6,454 | 1,626,146 |  |
| Bull s Head. | 200,000 | 470,683 | 2,124 |  | 495.869 |  |
| Stuyvesant | -0,000 | 496.855 |  |  | 419,555 | 56.364 |
| leve ith | 200,000 25000 | \%99, 8178 | - 32,166 | 449,5.0 | 72.049 | (190,964 |
| American National | 500,006 | 84.800 | 2,200 |  | 851,600 |  |
| Germania .......... |  | 60,772 |  |  |  | 0 |
| Manufactur s \& Builders |  | 1,327,650 | 30,136 |  | 689,420 | 380,880 |

Total.
$\overline{83,970,200} 273,986,974$
The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows :
 Bperie.........
Olrcalation. $\qquad$ .Inc.

The following are the totals for aseries of weeks past :

|  | Loans. 68,6i34,212 | Specie. <br> 35,893,493 | tion. | Depos | Legal Tenders. 54,065,933 | Aggregate 603,182,501 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12. 268,143,603 | 33,399,135 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19. 270 | 32.014,747 |  |  | 52,774,420 |  |
|  | 26 270,80 | 72,271,252 | 33,674,394 | 208,910,713 | 52,685,063 | 481,253.039 |
|  | 271 | 29,887,183. | 33.676,564 | 206,412,430 | 50,011 |  |
|  | 272.1 | 28,787 | 33,754, | 201,752,434 |  |  |
|  | 16 | 26,879, | 33,6 | 20291 |  |  |
|  | 23. 26990 | ${ }_{2} 25,310,3{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 54 | ${ }_{6} 4$ S4, 51515,116 |
|  | ${ }^{30} .269,5$ | 28,817,596 | ${ }_{33,444,641}^{33,506,393}$ |  |  | -701, 0160,925 |
| May | 14. $2788.383,314$ | 352,453,916 | 33, 2933,980 | 222,442.319 | 57,947, | 659,260,166 |
|  | 21. 280,261 | 34,116,935 | 33,191,64 | 226,652.926 | 59.023,306 |  |
|  | 28. 279,55 | 32,723,035 | 析 |  | 61,618,676 | 576,625,521 |
|  | 279 | 30.9 |  | 226,19 |  |  |
| Junc | 11. 276,4195 | 28,523,819 | $\stackrel{33,142}{ }$ | 2:0,69 |  |  |
|  | 18 | 28,895,971 |  | 211 |  |  |
|  | 25. 277,017 | 28,22 | 33,094,113 | 217,52 | 57,215,525 |  |
|  | 2. 276,406,503 | 31,611,330 | 33,170,365 | 219,083,428 | 56,515,254 | 562.736,4C4 |
|  | 9. 277 | 35,734,434 | 33,:(0, 357 | 219,725 | 0 | +2 |
| J | 16. 28 |  | 82,027 |  | $53,41,341$ <br> $5,978,71$ |  |
|  | 23. $286.0990,798$ | 34,258,612 |  | ${ }^{233}$ |  |  |
|  | 30. $281,939,843$ | ${ }_{26,472}^{30,263}$ | 33,01 | ${ }_{220}^{2} 81$ |  | 446,054, 042 |
| Au | 13. 278,647,619 | 24,104,302 | 32.90 | 215,074,494 |  |  |
|  | 20. 275,722,932 | 733,346 | 32,839,567 | 205,531 | 50,353,286 | 7 |
| Aug. | 273,986,974 | 㖪,3*4 | 32,904,906 | 201,966,700 | 48,459,713 | 419,420,650 |

The following are the latest quolation for bank storebs:


Proloadelphia Banks.-Thefollowing is the average condition $c^{+}$the Philadelnhia Banks for the week preceding. Monday, August 29. 1870

## Banks. Philadelphi

 Philadelpkia....... Commercial...... Mechanics' Bank N. Liberties Southwark. enn Townsnip WesternCapi

Union Webster ... 1,000,000 $\begin{array}{lr}2,392,440 & 126,596 \\ 2,717,759 & 67,459\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{lr}
159,857 <br>
131,207 \& $1,089,071$ <br>
\hline

 

34,51 <br>
\hline \& $649,11^{1}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Yotal. $47,350,000107,106,6442,864,348 \quad 8,385,215 \cdot 35,957,545 \quad-\overline{25,188,616}$ The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows Capital

Loans.

Dec. $1,393,919$ Legal tender notes. $\begin{array}{r}\text {.Irc. } 820,83 \\ \text { Dei, } 1,04,4,957 \\ \hline\end{array}$ -88 075 Cirsalation Dee. $1,04,95$
Dec. 62,055 The following are comparative totals for a series of weeiss cost:

Total.......... 15,755,150 $\overline{52,163,258} \overline{541,676} \overline{12,304,802} \overline{35,160,674} 10,559,755$ The deviatione from last weck's returns are as follow's



The annexed statement shows the condition of the Pliladelphia Banks for a scries of weeks :

| Date. | Loans. | Specie. | Legal T'end. | Deposits. | Oirculation: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr. $4 .$. | 51,848,185 | 1,580,747 | 12,769,911 | 38,771,297 | 10,575, $77{ }^{1}$ |
| Apr. 11. | 5, $2,041,53$ ? | 1,499,429 | 13,152,827 | 38,279,143 | 10,571,74 ${ }^{9}$ |
| Apr. 18. | 51,923,431 | 1,314,1:7 | 18,842,761 | 41,033, 206 | 10,571,794 |
| Apr. 25. | 52,019 535 | 1,0193,741 | 14,827,013 | 41,677,500 | 10,575,120 |
| May 2 | 52,243,057 | 1,347,820 | 15,441,522 | 42,997, 176 | 10,571,535 |
| My | 52,413,398 | 1,222.629 | 15,-51,265 $=$ | 43,429,347 | 10,563,357 |
| May 16. | 52,234,603 | 1,164,012 | 16,244,785 | 44,038,(422 | 10,562,404 |
| May 23. | 52,510,343 | 1,019,94:3 | 16,450,837 | 44, 333,016 | 10,564,075 |
| May 30. | 52,320,224 | 923,948 | 16,789, 112 | 45,117,172 | 10,560,378 |
| Jane 6 | 53,095,5:4 | 8¢9,597 | 16,926,682 | 45,122,720 | 10,561,684 |
| Juue 13. | 53,588,296 | 841,569 | 16,702,115 | 44,957,979 | 10,567,356 |
| June 20. |  | 743,285 | 16,309,340 | 44,398,340 | 10,5t99,859 |
| June 27 | 54,2es, 879 | 7.28, 44 | 15,305,563 | 44,351,747 | 10,562,982 |
| July | 55,037. 866 | 917,270 | 15,401,749 | 44,609,623 | 10,556,277 |
| July 12. | 54,667,170 | 1,324,947 | 17,595,06: | 44,124, 172 | 10,556,160 |
| July 18. | 54,244,723 | 1,266,800 | 14,22', 980 | 43,835,846 | 10,553,981 |
| July 25 | 53, 442,152 | 1,214,046 | 14,007, 749 | 42,639,473 | 10,548,456 |
| Augnet 1 | 53,725,858 | 1,162,567 | 13,472,647 | 41,943,366 | 10,563, 591 |
| August | 53.743 .264 | 1,'64,3\%8 | 13, 113,176 | 41,178,654 | 10,56?,197 |
| August 15 | 53,399,290 | 781,537 | 12,365,681 | 39,4:8,35? | 10,564,548 |
| August 22. | 52.895.850 | 677,934 | 12,082, :08 | 38,762.424 | 10,562, 197 |
| August 29. | 52,163,288 | 541,676 | 12,304,802 | 38,160,674 | 10.5.9,755 |

Boston Banks.-Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returved to the Clearing House, Augus 29. 1870.



SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
Quotations from N. Y. Stock Exchange, and also by J, M Weith \& Arents, 9 New Street, and A.C. Kaufman,

Charleston, South Carolina.


THE OHRONICLE.
QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
The Dally Prices of the Active stocks and Governments are Given on a Previous Page. Quotations'are of the Per Cen Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.


## 

## LS 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 precoding page.
Tabie.
2. No reliable prices of Insurance Stocks can be made.
3. 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 Com-
pany was last published. A star ( ${ }^{(x)}$ ) indicates leased roads ; in the dividend column pany was last pablished.
4. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In hese pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consondated Corporation. The date given in brackets ment of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as ollows : 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. $=$ Quarteriy, beginning with January; Q.-F. $=$ Quarterly, beginning with February. Q. $-M .=$ Quarterly, beginning with
5. The Table of United States and St $\%$. The Tabil on the last. Saturday of the mon 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 citv are given on the same line with the name

Missouri Pacific.- Since the inauguration of the new Directory, strenuous efforts have been directed toward securing a change in their Kansas leases, which would inure more to the profit of the road. The St. Louis Times says for a time it seemed probable that the leases hitherto made with the Missouri River and Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern roads would terminate in the abandonment of the roads by the Pacific ; but after frequent coneultations a new basis of agreement bas been determined upon, which settles ail past disputes, and rants to each of the roads equitable pro-rating terms.
The new arrangement gives to the Pacific road the entire and abso lute control of the Kansas roads, freed entirely from all obligations or concessions to other corporations, the former leases to be treated as nullities, and the latter leases to date from January 1st, 1870, the same as f put in force at that time
A raduction of the rental is also secured, amounting to fully $\$ 40,000$ per annum, or an aggregate during twenty years, the terms of the lease, of $\$ 800,000$. The Missouri River road is now leased for $\$ 50,000$, a reduction of $\$ 17.590$ per annum free from any restrictions, and the ease of the Lavenworth and A tchison road, which involved a payment by tne Missouri Pacific of $\$ 59,000$ for the Girst five years, increasing each succeeding five years to $\$ 60,000, \$ 70,000$ and $\$ 80,000$, is also greatly reduced. The Pacific has also had granted to it absolute control.
-The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has determined to build four large docks at Duluth for the use of its contractors and operators. The docks will cost at least $\$ 200,000$. A Duluth paper says the officials of that road are already prospecting for sites for magnificent
freight and passenger depats, which it is expected will soon be erected.

## The Railroad Gazette has the following items

Winona and St. Peter. - Contractor De Graff has a force bout seven hundred men at work, and is laying track at the rate of a mile a day. On the 13th instant the rails were laid to within eight miles of St. Yeter and within three and one-balf miles of Mankato. It was expected to reach the terminus, St. Peter, to -day. Ay the blanch of this road running to Mankato requires very heavy grading, which will take some time to complete, arrangements have been effected with the St. Paul \& Sioux City Railroad to run trins orer that road from the point of junction to Mankato, until the branch line of the Winona \& St. Peter Railroad is completed.
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston:-Tbis road ${ }_{18}$ noim open from Kausas City to Ottaiva by the completion of the branch ria 0 athe, which occurred on the 22d. This addition of 53 miles is an important one for this road, bringine int.) Kansas City and connecting with lines east from that point, instead of being obligeai to go via the Kaneas Pacific.

West wisconsin. - The grading is jconpleted from Exu Claire, the present terminus, west to Menominee, 15 milee, and cars are to be running to that poi:t before Wi,ter. Grading from Menominee weat to Hudson is to be prosecuted through the Winter, and Lake ist. Cruiz will be bridgel at the same time. A strong effort will be made to complete the lize throurh to St. Panl before the end of next year.

California and Oregon. - This road is now completed for fitty miles murth of Marysville, and is to reach Tehana in a few days. The road will connect at the State line with the Orernn and California Railroad, which is surveyed throughout, and grade 1 from Portland to Salem, fifty miles.

Littie Rock and Fort Smith.-More $t^{\prime}$ 'an one half of the line rom Little Rock to Fort Smith, 161 miles long ( 266 miles by river, is ready for the iron, and track is laid fur 26 miles. It is inten led to run trains to Lewisburg, 50 miles, by the 1 st of October, and to or near
Spadra, 100 miles, by the 1st of January. It is expected that the line Spadra, 100 miles, by the 1st of January. It is expected that the line will be open to Fort Smith early in 1871.
Cairo and Fulton.-Surveys have been completed for this line from Little Kock to the Missoui line, under the direction of A. P. Robinson, chief engineer of this and of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road. Surveys of the live south west of Little Rock are in progre:s, Nearly twenty miles of the line from Little Rock northward is nearly ready for the rails, and this part is to be in operation by the 1st of December.
Memphis and Charleston.-The stockholders have voted to issue a million dollars of mortgage bonds to liquidate the company's indebtedness to Tennessee.
-The earnings of the Suez Canal have not been sufficient to pay he interest coupons due July 1. Although the payment has been de. ferred, the directors state that the coupons will take precedence in the future distribution of the earnings, which it is hoped will, by the growth of the traffic, soon increase rapilly.
-The following is the efficial statement of the earnings and expense of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the month of June:


MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.


RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.


RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLLANEOUS BOND LIST.
subscribers will confer a great favor by giving usimmediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables Pages 3 and 4 of Bonds will be published next week.
COMPANIES, AND CHARAC-
TER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.
For a fule explanation of this
Table see "Railond Monitor,"
on apreceding page.
Railroads:
4labamarailroads: Chattan. (Jan, ro):
 1st Morttage, 1863 .
Albany City
Loan Albany city Loan, 18.
2d Mortyage, 1865.5

 General Mortgage.
1st and 2 d Nortgage



 2 d Mort. (Penn.).
2 d Mort. (N. Y ).
 Scetional Bonds.


 Loan of 1833 .

 Income Bonds or 1865 and 1866):





 Sinking Fund B
Bots. Hart. (ckric
1st Mort.
1st Mort. (new)

 Convertible Bonds
Scrip Certificates...
Mortgage (whart
Mortgage (Whart purchase).
Brunswick \& Albrty :
1st Mort. (go'd) Euai
 1st Mortgage 1st Mortgage.
 Comp. B'ds (Buff. \& Erie RR.).
Buffalo, $N . Y$ \& Erie (Oct. 1, '69):
1st Mortgage ..
2d Mortgage
 1st Mort. (land \& railroad)
Bonds conv.into pref. st' $k$ (2d s
Bonds conv.into pref. st'k (3d s) Income Bds into pref. to com tan . 3 s s
Inck
 1st M. Land \& RR conv, tax. free 1st Mort. (gold)........., 76 ): Doilar Loan for $\$ 800,000$. Dollar Loan for $\$ 1,760000$
Dollar Loan for
$\$ 2,500,000$ Dollar Loan for $\$ 2,500,000, \ldots, 0$
Consol. Mort. Loan for $\$ 5,000,000$
Sterling Loan, $£ 313650$ Sterling Loan, (new) $\$ 369,200 .$.
Sollar Loan (new) Dollar Loan (new) .............
Cainden \& Atlantic (Jan.
: 1st Mortgage
 1st Mort. (for $\$ 350,000)$..........
Catawisisa (Nov. 1, 69 .
Cedar Fallsc Minneso. (Jan.1,70): 1st Mort.:C.F.to Waverly,14m.
1st Mort:(W.to Minn.Line,62m.)
Cedar Rap. ${ }^{\text {Hissou.R.(Jan.1,70) }}$
 2d Mort: (U. S. Ioan) ..........
Central of Georgia (Feb., 880 ): Central of Geor
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Central of Iovo $\because . . . . . . . .$.
Central or New Jer
1st Mortgage...
2d Mortgage.
$\qquad$
 1st Mort. (gold) Subord. Lien Calif. St. aid (g'd
Conv. ${ }^{\text {de }}$ (conv. into U.S.b'ds)
2d Mort. (N.S. Ioan).......... Charlest. © Savannah (Oct.1, 199 )

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standing $\square$

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| London. | 18 |
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RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.
subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immadiate notice of any error


## 

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Fridat, p. m., September 2.
General trade has been fairly active the past 'week, and the markets are gradually assuming position without much refer ence to the progress of the war in Europe. The time has arrived for business with the interior to become active, and this fact is not without its inflence upon foreign merchandize $e$
Cotton has been active and firmer. Breadstuffs at some decline close active. Groceries in good demand and firm. Tobacco active for Kentucky but otherwise quiet.
Hides and Leather have been active, with prices tending slightly upward.
In tallow we notice a brisk export, closing at 9 ged for prime.
Petroleum has further improved, closing firm though not áctive, sellers being well uñer contracts for the current month. Oils of all kinds have ruled quiet. Naval stores have been quite firm, but without much activity.
Hops continue nominal ; the market awaits supplies of the new crop. Hay is quite firm. Whiskey declined to $92 \frac{1}{2}$ c., under sales for acsount of Western bankers, but has recovered to 94 c . Timothy seed advanced to $\$ 6$. Building materials are dull at low prices. Foreign fruits are dull; Layer Raisins bave declined to $\$ 4$ per box. Fish ars firmer.

Metals show considerable activity in Scotch Pig Iron and old Rails, but at considerably lower prices. I'in has delined, and other metals are quiet.
In East India goods we notice a continued good demand for Calcutta linseed, with a late sale of an invoice to arrive at $\$ 2$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ gold.
Provisions have latterly shown more activity in pork and lard, but at decidedly lower prices. Mess pork declined to $\$ 2775$, prime mess to $\$ 30$, and prime steam lard to $16 \frac{1}{4}$, the latter selling for the future at 16 c . for October or $143_{4} \mathrm{c}$. for December. Beef has shown little cbange. Butter is rather depressed, especially lots which were marketed dur ing the late hot weather. Cheese is in comparatively light supply and rules firm.
Freights have been active, especially in the slipment of grain and petroleum, and rates have slightly advauced. The arrivals of tonnage have been liberal, and at the close rates are not quite so strong. Wheat was done largely to-day for Liverpool by steam at $6 \frac{3}{4} @ 7$ d.

## R celpt of Domentic Produce for the Week and since

 Jan. 1.'Che receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1 and for the same time in 1869, have been as follows:


Exports or Leading Articles from New York The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shon the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of Nen York since January 1, 1870, to all the principal foreign coun!ries, and also the total export of the same articles for the last week and since January 1.

|  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
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Imports of Leading Article日．
The following table，compiled from Custom House returns，shows theforsign Importsof certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week，siace Jan．1，1870，and for the corresponding period in 1869：
in 1869：
［The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified．］

|  | For week． |  | Same time 1869. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { the } \\ \text { week. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } 1, \\ 1870 . \end{gathered}$ | Same 1869. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d |  |  |  | M |  |  |  |
| Ohina，Glass and |  |  | 5，888 | Cutlery ${ }_{\text {Hardware }}$ | 151 | 3.031 5,019 | 2， 2 266 |
| china． | ${ }_{669} 25$ | 3：2，293 | 33，322 | Iron，RK゙ ${ }^{\text {arars．}}$ | 13，761 | 508，6\％72 |  |
| Earthenwar | 502 | 267，448 | 228，219 | Lead，pigs．．．．． |  | 370，8：6 | 278，185 |
| ${ }^{\text {Glas8 }}$ | 327 | 11，129 | 19，229 | Spelter |  | 4，924，155 | 4，20i，201 |
| Glassware．．．．．．． | 87 | 6，384 | 4.689 | Steel | 3，512 | ．91．396 | 166，102 |
| － 01888 p plate．．．．．． | 173 | $3 \uparrow 21$ |  | Tin，boxes | 3，348 | 640，031 | 612．501 |
| 隹ton．．．． | 4，799 | 42，733 | 45，901 | Tin slabs， | 21,41 3 1 |  | ．561．432 |
| cocos， cos，bags．．．．．．．．． |  | 22，205 | $\begin{gathered} 13,943 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Rag8 | 3，150 | 60，50i | 33，368 |
| Cocoa，${ }_{\text {cosee，bags．．．．．．．}}$ | 21，539 | 601，351 | $754,877$ | Sugar，hhds，tcs | 8，138 | 357，161 | 66 |
| cotton bole |  |  |  | 2ugars， |  |  |  |
|  | 973 | 10，294 | 8，236 | bags． | 22.104 | 535，600 | 484，154 |
| Brizes | 124 | 12，346 | 20，724 | Tea | 28,365 3,121 | 767,39 27,315 | － |
| Brimstone，tons | 910 | 5，${ }^{12,2,5}$ | 4，292 | Waste． |  | 2，0＜3 | 720 |
| cochineal．．．．．． |  | 2，341 | 1，009 | Wines， |  |  |  |
| Cream |  | 13，875 | 12， 1003 | Champag＇e，bks | 1，790 | 91，724 | 57，833 |
| Gams，crude | 106 | ${ }^{3} 846$ | 1.965 | Wine | － | 193，569 |  |
| Gam，Arabic | 58 | 4,503 | ${ }_{3}^{1,173}$ | articles rep |  |  | ，688 |
| Indig $0 .$. | 40 | 1，303 | 7，771 | by value－ |  |  |  |
| Mradar |  |  |  | Cigars | \＄42，572 | \＄956，937 | \＄369，709 |
| Oil，Olive． |  | 24，684 | 31，958 | Corks |  | ， 73,688 | ${ }^{142,662}$ |
| Oplun！ | 2685 |  | －80，839 | Fish | 2， 2,55 | 252，870 | 243，792 |
| Sods，bl－car | 1，20 | 30，358 | 31，893 | Fruits， |  |  |  |
| Sodg， 82 | 563 | 23，607 | 25，842 | Lemons． | 42，8：0 | 511，744 | 282，015 |
| 80da，ash | 10 | 1，339 | 1，110 | Oranges | 180 | 791，68 | 517，350 |
| Pars．．．． | 274 | 3.114 | 4， 212 | Nuts． | 4，455 | 381 | 452，167 |
| Gonny cloth． | 912 |  |  | Rides undressed | 113，724 | 6，3113，455 | ＋8300，2\％ |
| $\underline{\text { luir }}$ | 8，101 | 70，402 | 94，453 | Rice． | 46，451 | 428，95s | 714，997 |
| gides，\＆c－ |  |  |  | Spices，\＆ |  |  |  |
| Bristles | 42 |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{6} \mathbf{6 4}$ | Cassia． | 349 | 24， 143 | 11 |
| Hidee，dressed． | 492 | 21，2， | 20，891 | Peppe | 4，28！ | 154，270 | ＋4．846 |
| padiar ruabe |  | 4，013 | 1，139 | Salt pet |  | 226，809 | 6，2b0 |
| Jemeiery， |  |  |  | Woods－ |  |  |  |
| Jewer |  |  |  |  | 8，2\％ | ¢ 4.836 | 10с，$\times 3.36$ |
|  | 22，568 | 345，994 | 305，050 | Logwood－0．0．0． | 6，159 | 211.564 | 178869 |
| Holasees．， | 1，386 | 126，726 | 161，729 | Mahogany |  | ，893 | 69，319 |

## COTTON．

Fridar，P．M．，Sept．2． 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， September 2．From the figures thus obtained it appears that the ntal receipts for the seven davs have reached 6,868 bales against 5,454 bales last week， 5,287 bales the previous week，and 5,517 bales three weeks．The details of the receipts for this week（as per telegraph）and the corresponding week of 1869 are as fol－ lown：


The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 8,702 bales，of which 7,182 were to Great Britain and 1,519 bales to the Continent，while the stocks at all the ports，as made up this evening，are now 64,355 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：

| Fiselk ending Sept． 2. | Exported to－ |  | Total this week． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Same w'k } \\ & 1869 . \end{aligned}$ | Stock．＇ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G．Brit | Contin＇t |  |  | 1870. | 1869. |
| Vew Orleans Moblle．．．． | 4，875 | 1，494 | 6.369 | $\cdots$ | 19,399 10,013 | － 1,266 |
| Charleston．．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．．．． | $10,2!8$ | － 5 |
| 8spannah． | ．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 2，833 | 867 |
| Texas．．． |  |  |  |  | 4，895 | 280 |
| New York． Other ports． | 2，308 |  | 2，388 | ？，091 | 18,000 8,000 | 3，1：00 |
| Omer ports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }_{\text {Tala }}$ | 7，183 | 1，519 | 8，702 | 2，094 | 64,355 $\ldots \ldots$. | 10,575 $\ldots .$. |

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that，compared with the corresponding week of last season，there is an increase in the ex－ ports this week of 6,608 bales，while the stocks to night are $53, \% 80$ ales more than they were at this time a year ago．We omit uur usual table of Receipts，Exports，\＆c．，as we are now preparing or annual crop report．
The market the past week for cotton on the spot has been with－ out any special feature．Spinners have been in want of stock，and have found it necessary to make purchases．Lines suitable for their use are scarce，and they have，therefore，in some cases been compelled to pay higher rates．Low grades，however，are still has been done but A small export business in these descriptions has been done，but at prices below quotations．To－day，with con－ adierably better Liverpool accounts，there is an improved feeling in niis side，and the close was firm，without any material change rates．There is a growing impression here，we think，that Whatever may be the course of the war or the extent of the crop， the effect of it has all been pretty fully discounted，and hence there is rather more confidence in the maintenance of prices for the present at least．In cotton for future delivery the market has been excited on account of a corner for August delivery，settle－ aents for that month having been made as high as $191 @ 19 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ c．， athough the price for goods on the spot was only $18 \frac{7}{8} c$ ．For the other months prices have not materially changed Total sales of
this description reach 11,650 bales（all low middling，or on the basis of low middling），of which 4,150 bales were for August－ 100 at $18 \frac{7}{5}, 100$ at $1815-16,600$ at $19,1,750$ at $19 \frac{1}{8}, 1,500$ at $19 \frac{1}{4}, 50$ at 19용，and 60 at 191 $; 1,300$ bales for Septe－ 1,700 at $17 \frac{1}{2}, 100$ at $18 \frac{1}{3}$ ， 300 at $17 \frac{5}{8}, 900$ at $17 \frac{9}{4}, 300$ at $17 \frac{7}{8}$ ，and 500 at $18 ; 1,100$ bales for October－ 100 at $16 \frac{1}{2}, 600$ at $16 \frac{8}{4}, 100$ at $16 \frac{7}{8}$ ，and 300 at $16 \frac{5}{3} ; 1,600$ bales for November－ 1,300 at $16 \frac{8}{8}, 20016 \frac{1}{2}$ ，and 100 at $16 \frac{5}{3} ; 600$ bales for December－200 at 16ㄹ， 400 at 164 ；also， 400 bales for Octo－ ber and November－200 at $16 \frac{1}{2}$ and 200 ，one－half each month， at 16 g．The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 5,946 bales，including 433 bales to arrive，of which 4,900 bales were taken by spinners， 714 bales for export，and 332 bales on speculation，and the following are the closing quotations：

|  | Upland and | Mobile． | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Orleans. } \end{gathered}$ | Texas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1414 @ . . . \\ & 1612(2) . . . \end{aligned}$ | 1436．．． | 14\％ 1 |
| Midaw Middling．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | cis 18. | 193\％．．． |  | 19\％＠．．． |
| Good Middiling．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21多＠．．．．． | 22 ＠ | 2！tam．．．． | 22 $2 \times$ ce．．． |

at this market eacb day of the past week ：

|  | Total sales． | Ordinary． | Good Oruinary． | Low <br> Middling． | Middung． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday | 264 | 14 ＠．．．． | 164．9．．． | 183／019 | 193＠20 |
| Monday． | ＋5\％7 | 14 ＠．．．． | 161／9．．．． | 18\％＠19 | 193＠．．． |
| Wednesday | ${ }_{547}$ | $14{ }_{14}^{14 . . .}$ | 16189\％．．．． | 18766．．． | 1918．．．． |
| Thursday ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.317 | 14 14．．．． |  | 18，36．．．． | 1936\％．．． |
| Friday．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.275 | 14 ＠．．．． | 161／4＠．．．． | 181／9＠．．．． | 19\％（9．．．． |

The Crop．－Our advices with regard to the growing crop con－ tinue in the main favorable．There are of course from all sections some unsatisfactory reports of divers kinds，but in most cases they are of only limited application，and incidental to the growth of every season．From a few points，however，in Alabama，Missis sippi，and Tennessee，moins．Still after discoumed，the result these adverse statements，we are inclined to believe that as much cotton in every State has been brought up to the first of September as the South can pick．Of course，a portion of the States have not yet passed the point of danger from the caterpillar．With that exception，however，we would say that the result of the year＇s labor must now depend upon our picking capacity，and that again depends，first，upon the weather and length of the autumn，and second，upon the＂evenness＂with which the cotton opens．As our readers well know this latter point is very important－if the cotton opens＂even，＂a given number of hands can pick one－third more in a day than if it opens＂scattering．＂Our information in this particular is not as full as we could wish，but so far as it goes it is satisfactory．In one respect the present development of the of the plant，especially along the Atlantic States，differs materially from last year，and that is that the bottom crop is not as full，but the middle crop is much better－last season，in that section of country，the middle crop being almost an entire failure．
Gunny Bags，Bagging，\＆c．－There has been through the weok a moderate jobbing demand for cloth at continued steady rates， and since our last report some sales of importance have been made， but have had no effect on prices．The demand is less than at this time in former years，and dealers are expecting a rush of orders daily，as the stock at Southern ports is so small．Sales since our last are 250 bales here at $30 \frac{1}{2} @ 31 \mathrm{c}$. ； 250 bales，a late arrival，to ar rive in Boston， 17 c ．，gold，and 100 bales on spot，in Boston，at 30c． Shipments during the month of August to the South，from New York and Boston，are about 2，000 bales．Bags continue quiet，and rates favor buyers．We hear of no sales．Quotations are nomi－ nally $20 @ 21 \mathrm{c}$. ，currency，duty paid，on spot，and 12c．，gold，in bond，to arrive．Jute and jute butts are dull，and quotations are nominally $506 \mathrm{c} .$, gold，for the former，and 4＠44c．，currency，for the latter．The following is an extract from the circular of Messrs．J．C．Rogers \＆Co．，showing the movement of cloth，\＆c．， since Jan．1，and stocks the first of this month ：

|  |  |  |  | Sept． | 1870－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | Bls． | Bls． | Bls | Bls | Bls． |
| cloth | bags． | butts． | cloth． | bags． | Btts |
| 3，829 | 1，330 | 16，564 | 3，60 | 4，600 | 2，100 |
| 3，196 | 2，262 | 2，, 950 | 4，800 | 4，000 | 5，600 |
| ，025 | 2，712 | 46，514 | 8，450 | 8，600 | 7.700 |
| 8，110 | 1，750 | 43，200 | 17，406 | 16，800 | 7，300 |
| 10，843 | 7，342 |  | 29.800 | 26，300 |  |
|  |  |  | －Loa | ng at | cutta， |
| －On wa | from | alcutta |  | July 16 | 870 |
| 2，512 | 3，691 | 4，1：9 | 1，000 | ．．．． | 1，700 |
| 7，918 | 4150 | 7，663 | 500 |  |  |
| 10，430 | 7，841 | 11，842 | 1，500 |  | 1，700 |
| 1，28j |  | 5，400 | 175 |  | 250 |
| 1，454 | 2，248 |  | 400 | 100 |  | Total Sept．1， 1869

Norfolk Cotton Movement for Year Ending September 1，1869．－We are indebted to Messrs．W．D．Reynolds \＆Brothers， of Norfolk，Va．，for the following copy of their report，which they are about to issue in circular form，of the receipts and exports of cotton at and from Norfolk，Va．，for the year ending Sept．1，1870：

| Receipts，during | N ．and P ． | S ．and R ． Railroad． | Canal and ther sources． | Total No． bales． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September， 1869. | 2，145 | 5，495 | 326 | 7，966 |
| October，1869．．． | 11，665 | 16，806 | 1，778 | 30，249 |
| November， 1869. | 9，933 | 13，727 | 3，190 | 26，840 |
| December， 1869. | 11，213 | 14，349 | 4，392 | 29，954 |
| January， 1870 | 13，961 | 11，738 | 3，455 | 29，154 |
| February， 1870 | 7，933 | 8，922 | 2，348 | 19，203 |
| March， 1870 | 4，835 | 4，004 | 517 | 9，356 |
| April， 1870. | 3，720 | 5，059 | 819 | 9，588 |


| Receipts, during | $N$. and $P$. | S. and R. | Canal and | otal No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May, 1870 | 3,492 | Ra,335 | 631 | 8,458 |
| June 1870 | 695 | 1,076 | 356 | 2,127 |
| July, 1870 | 1,042 | 985 | 288 | 2,315 |
| August, 1870 | 638 | 1,069 | 137 | 1,844 |
| Total receipts, | 71,262 | 87,565 | 18,23'7 | 177,064 |

raported by telegraph, and published in the Ceronicle last $\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ day, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports fo two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifes only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Bolow we give a list of the vessels in which these ollip ments from s:1ports, both North and South, have been madn: New York-To Liverpool, per steamers Abysenia, $853 \ldots$ Ne...Netal bales
$\qquad$
to Memphis, bringing mostly cotton from the West and Nouth west, consigned to the North.

Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, connecting at Weldon with the $R_{k}$ and Gaston and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads, bringing cotton from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The bulk of the cotton consigned to Norfolk merchants is by this road.
Total receipts as above.

## Of which was shi <br> ped-

To Liverpool direct
9,660
To Liverpool, via New York. 4,519
To Boston 47.371

To New York... .78,322
To Philadelphia 12,155
To Baitimore. .24,263
To Wilmington, Del 24, 175
To Richmond V 114-176,579
Stock on hand this day, September $1,1870$. $\qquad$ 114-176,579

Total receipts bales. $\qquad$
Stocks of Cotton at Interior Towns.-Below we give the Gigures received to-night, showing the stocks of cotton at the interion ports at the close of business to day, and add those for last week and the corresponding periods of last year for comparison :

|  | - 1870 |  | Sept. ${ }^{1869 .}$ Aug. 26. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Augusta, Ga. | 1,444 | 2,144 | 124 | 116 |
| Columbus, Ga | 1,573 | 1,800 | 125 | 15 |
| Macon, Ga. . | 2,201 | 2,810 | 265 | 90 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 1,580 | 2,340 | 50 | 70 |
| Selma, Ala. | 1,310 | 1,490 | 60 | 75 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 4,330 | 4,151 | 94 | 56 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 2,191 | 2,991 |  |  |
| Total. | 14.629 | 16.726 | 718 | 422 |

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have decreased during the waek 3,097 bales, and that they are now 13,911 bales in excess of the same period of last year.

Visible Supply of Cotron.-The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

|  | $18 \% 0$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stock in Liverpool. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bales. | 494,000 |
| Stock in London. | 25,023 |
| Stock in Glasgow | 2,000 |
| Stock in Havre. | 154,990 |
| Stock in Marseilles | 13,009 |
| Stock in Bremen | 19,100 |
| Stock rest of Continent | 30,000 |
| Afloat for Great. Britain (American). | 26,000 |
| Afloat, for France (American and Brazil)... | 22,322 |
| Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe. . . . | 462,770 |
| Stock in United States ports. | 64,355 |
| Stock in inland towns... | 14,629 |

Total 1,328,189
1869.
$418,000$.

28,151

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to right of,178,416 bales compared with the same date of 1869 .

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 1,599 bales, against 1,029 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last fou: weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869 ; and in the last colump the total for the same period of the previcus year:
Reports of Cotton (bales) from New Yorksince Sept. 1, 1869

| EXPORTED TO | WEEK ENDING |  |  |  | Total to date | Same time year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. $9 .$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 10 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 23 . \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 30. |  |  |
| Liverpool. | 2,214 | 1,300 | 1,009 | 1,599 | 325,212 1,537 | $\begin{array}{r} 243,214 \\ 3,070 \end{array}$ |
| Other Eritish Ports | .... | .... |  |  | $1,537$ | $3,010$ |
| Total to Gt. Hritain. | 2,214 | 1,300 | 1,009 | 1,599 | 326,749 | 240,284 |
| Havre. | .... |  | .... | $\ldots$ | 17,734 | 21,433 |
| Other French ports............ | ... | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | .... |
| Total Fre | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17,73\% | 20,681 |
| Bremen and Hanover | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | 36,773 | 83,399 |
| Hamburg...................... | -... | .... | $\ldots$ | .. | 19,141 | 20,308 |
| Other ports...................... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5,578 | 1,375 |
| Total to N . Europe. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 61,492 | 55,082 |
| Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar \&c <br> Allothers. | 17 | $\ldots$ | 20 | $\ldots$ | 2,446 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,498 \\ & 2,541 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total Spain, etc. | 17 |  |  |  | 2,446 | 5,039 |
| Grand Total | 2,231 | 1,360 | 1,029 | 1,593 | 108,424 | 327,838 |

Shipping News.-The exports of cotton from the United States the pant week, ar per latest mail returns, have reached 2,327 bales. 0

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

has fluctuat weet between 116 and $117 \frac{1}{8}$, and the close to-day was $116 \frac{1}{2}$. Foreign E clange is dull and steady to-day. The following were the last avo tions: London bankere, long, 109 星@1097\%; short, $110 \frac{1}{2} @ 110 \frac{7}{8}$; and com mercial, 108 星 109 . Freights closed at td. by steam and $7-32 \mathrm{~d}$ by sail to Liverpool
By Telegraph from Liverpool. -
Liverrool, Sep. 2d-5 P. M.-The market has ruled firm to-day with sale4 reaching 15,ut: bales, including 3,000 bales for export and specalation The sales of the week h. ye been 63,000 bales, of which 9,010 bales were taken for export, and 4,000 on epeculation, 4 he stock in port is estimated at
494,600 bales, of which 195.00 bales are American. The stact afloat bound to this port, is $44 i, 000$ bales, of which: 6,000 ba'es are Ef efition

Total salcs..
Sales for expo
Shes on speculation.
Total atock
Stock of American.
American aflos

| Ang. 12. | Aug. 19. | 6...Sept. 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 97,000 |  | 65,000 |

American afloa
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}97,000 & 71,000\end{array}$ week
Price Midd. Uplds ..

European and Indian Ootton Markets.-Ioreference to these markets, our correspondent in Londor, writing under the date of August 20 states:
Liverpool, Aug. 29.-The following are the pices of American Cotton ccmpared with those of last $y \in a r$
 Sea Islaud. Stained..
Upland
Mobile.... $\qquad$
The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1867:


Since the commencement of the year the transactions on specula. tion and for export have been

| -Taken O | spec. to | adatem | othe | tports date | exp'tfrom U.K. in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870, | 1869, | 1868, | 1870. | 1869. | 1869 |
| bales. | bales. | bales. | bales. | bales. | bales. |
| American......145,360 | 161,990 | 233,610 | 67,704 | 83,125 | 183,300 |
| Brazilian... ... 10,280 | 31,660 | 49,850 | 25,393 | 33,695 | 61,800 |
| Ezptian. \&.c.. 4,990 | 18:50 | 37,910 | 4,079 | 8,470 | 11,060 |
| West Indian... 810 | 1,850 | 4,100 | 4,298 | 6,126 | 11,540 |
| East Indian .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \%,800 | 214,579 | 98,770 | 119,983 | 165,917 | 534,100 |
| Total.... 2:39,240 | 429,050 | 423,241) | 221.397 | 297,363 | 791,550 |

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:



## TOBACCO.

Friday. P. M., Sept. 2, 1870.
There is a decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week the total from all the ports reaching 1,982 hbds., 273 cases and 372 bales, against 5,480 hhds., 568 cases, 65 bales aud 100 hhds. stems for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, $1,668 \mathrm{hbds}$., 235 cases and 370 bales were from New York; 311 hhds. and 1 cass from Baltimore; 37 cases and 2 bales from Boston, and 2 Huds. from New Orleans. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: I'o Liverpool, 723; to London, 32; to Glasgow, 104: to Tries!e, 600; to Rotterdam, 300; to Gibraltar, 182 and the balanre to different ports. During the same peiiod the exports of manfactured tobacco reached $112,309 \mathrm{lbs}$., of which 65,787 lbs. mere to Liverpool. The fuli particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows :

| Exp'd this week from | Hhds. | ases. |  |  |  | Man'd |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nee York., ............. | 1,668 | 235 | 370 |  |  |  | 97,827 |
| Ballimore | 311 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 14,482 |
| Boston |  | 37 | 2 |  |  | 84 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Phiadelphia }}$ Ne...... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 8 san Prancisc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 273 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total last wee | 5,489 | 568 | 65 |  | 100 | 108 | 1121,283 |
| Total previous week. | 2,103 | 213 | 145 | 91 |  | 140 | 3,624 |

The reccipts of tobaceo at New York this week, and since Nov1, have bien as follows :


The market for Tobacco, the past week, has shown some irregu-
larity, baving been more active for Kentucky, but otherwise dull.
In Kentucky leaf; at the decline noted in our last, there has been more doing for export, mainly to France and the Mediterranean. The French contractor bought a considerable line to-day. The bome trade seems to have supplied its immediate wants last week, and bas taken but 100 hids. The following are revised quotations :


The stock of Kentucky Tobacco to-day has increased to 26,312 blds, and is now larger than at this date last year.
Seed leaf is very cull and quotations wholly unsettled. The sales for the past week are only 901 cases Ohio, part at $16 @ 20 c$ c.
Spanish Tobacco is dull, and we have only to notice sales of 150 biles Havana at $85 \times 102 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$, and 50 b : les Yara on private terms. Manufactured Tobacco is dull, and prices rather favor buyers. The following are the exports of tobacco from New York for the past week:


From Baltimore-To Rio Janeiro, $1,118 \mathrm{lbs} .$. To Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, $11,492 \mathrm{lbs} . .$. To Rotterdam, 300 hids...To Demerara, 11 hhds From Boston- 10 St Frnm Boston- 7 o St. Hierre, Miq. 87 cases, 2 bales, and 17 boxes....To other British Provinces, 12 casks, 31 boxes; and 24 half do.
From New Orleans....To Belize, Honduras, 2 hbds.
From Philadelphia-To Barbadoes, 1 hhd.
Baltimose.-The Baltimore Price Current says that there was more activity the past week for Maryland and Ohis from shippers for England and Holland. We report a firmer market for Maryland, with sales of $300 @ 400$ hhds., and about 240 hhds. Ohio, included were a few hhds. for home manufacture. Virginia is dult; so also is Ken-tucky-no sales of either. Shipments of the former are being made for England. Inspections this week 625 hhds. Maryland and 624 Ohio-tutal 1,249 hbds. Cleared $2: 11$ hhds. Md., 69 hbds. Ky. to Rotterdam ; 11 bhds. to West Indies. The following is a statement of our tobacco movement since Jan. 1:
 Hhds. 5,718
1,249 Inspected previously. 29,289

Exported Total.. 38,067
3,100
Coastwise and on shipoard not clagred and öh
Stock in warehouses this day. hhds. 14,289
The market for manufactured tobacco has been quiet the past week. Fine bright is scarce and firmer, with tendeucy to advance, but black gonds are rather weaker.

## BREADSTUFFS

Fridit. P. M. September 2, 1870.
The market for Breadstuffs the past week has been irregular and unsetiled.
The receipts of flour were large until yesterday, when they fell off materially. The large rectipts early in the week were on August contracts. There has been an increasing pressure to sell, and shopping extras are rully 50c. per bbl. lower, while the decline on the better grades average still more. The sales for the week embrace 1,000 bbls double extra prime winter wheat at $\$ 650$ for London. The same brand sold to the trade early in August at \$8, and there are now none but fancy brands of st. Louis, \&c., that will bring more than $\$ 7$. At to-day's market good lines of shipping extras sold at $\$ 550 @ 560$, and superine at $\$ 5 @ 510$. Unsound extras are very irregular.

Wheat has declined fully 5c. per bushel. The demand from the Continent, with considerable freight engagements early in the week, gave some strength to the market, especially lor amber winter ; but this demand has subsided, and prime may be quoted at $\$ \mathrm{l} 40$, against $\$ 144$ on 'luesday last. Spring wheats were ne glected until to-day, when, at 5 c . declive from the prices of early in the week, there was a brisk business for Liverpool, some 75,000 busbels old No. 2 spring being sold, mainly at $\$ 115 @ 118$ for fair to good; No. 3 at $\$ 105$; No. 1 at $\$ 125$. New spring may be quoted at $\$ 125$ for No. 2 and $\$ 132$ for No. 1 . It is probable that the pressure to sell both flour and wheat is due in part to the action of bankers and others having advances vut, and cailing for increased margins.
Corn having declined to 84 c . for good boat loads of Western mixed bas latterly shown some speculative strength, and recovered one cent per bushel. The receipts at the West stow a large falling off as compared with last year, when prices were much higher, while the demand, especiaily for the Eastern States, is quite brisk, and we learn from Chicago that considerable shipments are made thence into Oanada. Oats have shown no decided change. Rye is dull and lower, small parcels of Western having sold at $85 \mathrm{c} @ 90 \mathrm{c}$. Barley is nominal as yet. Barley malt more freely offered and lower. Canada Peas nominal.
The following are closing quotations:


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


The followiug tables, prepared for the Caromicur by Mr. E. H Walker, of the NEW York Produce Exchange, show the gra
beorifte at lage ports for the weeg ending august $27,1870$.

$\underset{\text { Chicago. }}{\text { At }}$
Milwaukee.
Toledo..

Totals
Previous week. ....... 77,531 1,087,617
 '67. 12i,761 108,844 1,547,312

| Corn. (56 lbs.) | Oats 32 lbs. | $\begin{gathered} \text { bus } \\ 48 \mathrm{lbs} \end{gathered}$ | hash. lbs.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 418,650 | 574,120 | 190.870 | 42.7:6 |
| 2.165 | 3,580 | 17,9 | 1,964 |
| 50,032 | 239,608 |  | 9,421 |
| 3,142 | 6,769 | 2.664 |  |
| 3,080 | 32,550 | 1,200 |  |
| 477,069 | 856.627 | 212,713 | 54.141 |
| 546,115 | 789,196 | 116,701 | 46,816 |
| 1,190,876 | 365, 264 | 29,545 | 30,593 |
| 1,183,999 | 1,191,244 | 116,870 | 180,225 |

Compabative Receipts at the same porta, for four years, from Jan. 1
to August 27 :

| Floar, bbls. | $\begin{gathered} 1870 . \\ 2,456,193 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1869 . \\ 3,112,833 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1868 . \\ 2,074,869 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1867 \\ 1,740,823 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat, bush | 20,393,238 | 23,304,827 | $12,491.378$ | 9,208,042 |
| Corn, bush |  | 21,181,099 | 29,275,552 | 21,719,371 |
| Dats, bush | 7,600,529 | \%,311,260 | 8,493,390 | 6,215,703 |
| Barley, bus | 1,268, 02 | 693,951 | 594,933 | 695,470 |
| Rye, bush... | 652,722 | 632,154 | 619.80 | 818,021 |

Total grain, bush. . ...... 50,741,819 52,935,291 46,975,133 $38,656,577$ And from August 1st, to and including Augusi 27, for four years:

| Flour | $\begin{array}{r} 1870 . \\ 293,566 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 275.506 \end{gathered}$ | $1868 .$ $346,253$ | $\begin{gathered} 1867 \text { } \\ 326.698 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wneat | 4,579,438 | 4,750,384 | 4, 29,104 | 3,691,598 |
| Corn | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,593,236}$ | cole |  | 3,445 782 |
| Sarley | 391,580 | 88,284 | 181,103 | 157,086 |
| .ye. | 191,680 | 87,973 | 389,581 | 254,203 |

Total grain, bushels... $\overline{10,971.763} \quad \overline{9,915,503} \quad \overline{12,497.909} \cdot \overline{10,160,972}$ shipments from same pobts for week ending august 27.

Flour, Wheat,
Week ending Augnst 27.. S8,214 $1,017,454$ eek ending Algust 20.. $87,2961,317.533$

Comparative Shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Zhicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to August 27 inclusive, for two years:

| Flour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bbls. | $\begin{array}{r} 1870 \\ 2,425,863 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{1869 .}{3,001,187}$ | 1868. | 1867. ... |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat...............bush. | 21,454,290 | 20.178,840 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Corn........... ........... | 33,966,826 | 14,8316,615 | .. . |  |
| Dats. | 6,303.8396 | 5,443,259 |  |  |
| Barley. | 618,561 | 24,875 | - |  |
| Rye | 1,009,384 | 5:0.777 | .... |  |
| Total... ..... ..... .. | 43,352,957 | 41,245,366 |  |  |

Grain "in bight," adgust 27,1870 .

*Estimated.

## GROCERIES.

Friday Evening. September 2, 1870. In two or three instances we record this weets an increased activity, and on the goods most sought after values were well snstained. No important advance in prices, however, has taken place in any instance, and the markets have lacked that "snap" and animation indicating a return of confidence among buyero, none of whom can as jet be induced to change from the policy of operating simply for immediate resale or to beep up an crdinary assortment to meet a ligh distributive trade. Still the business in these small parcels during the past two or three weeks has on many of the
leading goods considerably exceeded the arrivals, and stocks begin to fall off somewhat, which acts as an influence to partially conid. teract the natural depression of a dull market. The statistical position, if anything, is rather favorable to the selling interest, and a demand of any magnitude would, with few exceptions, considera. bly increase values.
Imports this week have been comparatively small, including only about 2,945 bags Maracaibo, and about 106 bags of sundry other kinds of coffee. Receipts of sugar and molasses have also been small.
The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports aince Jan. 1, are as follows :

Tea..(indirect import).........ipgs.


| Stocks in New York at date. |  | Imports at leading ports since January 1 . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| ... |  | 36,009,562 | 38,707,888 |
| 6. $\because 9.9$ | 9907 | 48.418 | 19,42 |
| 49.792 | 31,056 | 281,314 | \% |
| 113.754 | 136,027 | 329,128 | 414, $\times 2$ |
| 88,531 | 119,852 | 491,999 | 480.611 |
| 505,4:5 | 179,833 | 559.938 | 459,282 |
| 26,899 | 16,619 | 274,060 | 255,280 |
| TEA |  |  |  |

Importers have experienced a rather more satisfactory market since the appearance of our last report and seem to feel hopeful of a comparatively stedid movement of goods for some time to come, now that buyers have again made their appearance. A pretty steady gold premium from day to day has helped trade somewhat, but the increased demand can. be traced pretty closely tos most decided scarcity in supplies in the hands of many of the leading jobbers most decided scarcity in supplies in the hands of many of the leading jobberis
who are now obliged to stock up in order to meet a good line business. With the exception of some nnimportant concessions on a few odd parcels of unde sirable goods prices generally have been quite steady, while choice greens show great firmness, the available supply of these proving very small. The nem crop Ping Suey green to arrive continues to meet with attention, and we note further sales of 4,400 boxes; in addition to which the business embraces 9,300 pkgs. greens, $8,0: 5 \mathrm{pkgs}$. Oolongs, and $3,000 \mathrm{pkgs}$. Japans.
There have been no further receipts this week.
The following table shows the comparative shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1870, to July 6, compared with the same time in the previous year; and importations into the United States (nol including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1870 and 1869:


The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspin wall, have been $48,418 \mathrm{pkgs}$ since January 1, against 19,432 last year.

## COFFEE.

The position of the market for Brazils has not greatly varied, the sales made from first hands showing a very fair aggregate, but business taking such an irregular uncertain form as to give general dissotisfaction to all concerned, and render values somewhat uncertain on everything except prime and choice qualities. These have in all cases realized full figures and sold very well, though even here we find that buyers were not by any means anxious operators, owing to the expected arrival of an extra steamer with an unusually large cargo of desirable quality. The stock of Rio in first hands along the whole sea board is not only much below the corresponding period for previous years but in reality does not amount to one month's average consumption, yet were ain attempt to realize made at the moment, a further break in values would be the nevitable result. Java is reported by jobbers as selling very fally, terled figures at which many parcels can be procured attracting buyers to the negle of other grades. In a wholesale way, however, the market is dull and some
what nominal, though a little attention is being given to the recent arrivals at what nominal, though a little attention is being given to the recent arrivals
Boston. West India qualities have moved moderately, a portion of the tran sactions being merely the re-adjustment of contracts previously rejected, and aside from a continued irregularity and apparent weakness on values than nothing of public interest to advise. The sales for the week inclade 12, , bags Rio and Santos, 1,200 bags Maracaibo, 3,500 bags Laguayra, 200 bags Coa Rica, 400 bags Ceara, and 150 bage Java
Imports this week have included 2,594 bags Maracaibo, per "Marie and Sophie," and about 106 bags of sundry other kinds.
The stock of Rio, Sept. 1, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:
In Bags.
Stock- date 1869
New
York. Phila- Balti- New Shia. more.
Orleans. Mobile. veston.
600 Same date 1869.
Imports. in 10.0.0. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ $1,250$.
12,060
88,602

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


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


## SUGAR.

A very fair amourt of Raws has been disposed of during the weok, the bill at about the figures current at the date of our last review, and a steady tor was preservéd without much difficulty. The representation of buyers incladed a fair proportion of the trade, though refiners as usual ware the principal op ators. All grades of West India Sugar have sold to some extent,
good reflning, with a considerable sale also of Molasses Sugars both in hhds . redints samples. At no time, however, have buyers been unable to procure a unply, and thongh landing parcels were disposed of first whenever possible the accumulation in store has been drawn upon to a fair extent to meet the ontlet. Refined Sugars have sold about as fast as made, particularly Coffee gradee, but the production was not very heavy and business in reality only fair. prices fuctuated but little, closing, however, with rather an upward turn. The eneral market closes strong and businesa active. Sales of 6,608 hhds. Cuba ${ }_{2,260}$ hhds. Porto Rico; 400 hhds. Demerara; 550 hhds. Martinique; 100 St. Crix, and 3,453 boxes Havana
trpports at New York, and stock in ficst hands, Sept. 1, were as follows:
Cuba,
bxs.
*hba,
*hds.


Hatana, Aug. £6.-The Weekly Report says: Sugar.-Clayed.-We have oimprovement to report. the market continuing very quiet, with only a limted number of buyers. Holders, however, have remained firm in their former retensions, inasmuch as really good, strong qualities for the United States no Northile fine or Derosne's sugars have to be paid at times at fancy prices bneedy shippers, owing to the small stock of them remaining. The sales which have been reported during the week amou boses of all classes, against 7,500 last week.
slipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

## -Rec'ts this w'k $\neg \overbrace \text { To U. S. } \quad$-To all Ports. $\neg$ <br> 

## MOLASSES.

There has been some little call from the trade and two or three parcels taken lor bolling, relieving the market to a moderate extent of the previous tone of excessive dullness. Still there is no great improvement in the general position, athe sales taking place at very low figures and owners of the liberal stocks continuing to look in vain for buyers who will operate to an extent calculated tobring the accumulation down to more manageable proportions. We have modifed quotations in some instances, but even at the reduced rates current the feeling is heavy and figures must be looked upon as merely nominal. Sales d 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado ; 50 hhds. Cuba clayed ; 1,250 hhds. Porto Rico; 200 mhds. Barbadoes, and 150 hhds. Demerara, etc.
The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 1, were as follows:
Imports
*hhds. *hico, Demerara, other N. Nhds.
luports this week. 589
$.77,817$
$.86,302$
$23, \dddot{4,46}$
19,440

| *hhds. | *hhds. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 94 | 499 |
| 4,404 | 13,021 |
| 7,457 | 14,636 |

$9,12 i$
14,19

8tock in first hands.
ame time ${ }_{69}{ }^{17} \begin{gathered}17.079 \\ 9,914\end{gathered}$
6,550
4,934
4,645
3,270
1,751
1,520
Imports of Sugar \& Molassets at leading ports since Jan. 1
The imports of sugar (including Mclado), and of Molasses at the leading ports rom January 1 to date, have been as follows:


## SPICES

We hear of nothing offering from first hands and the invoice business is at a oaplete stand. In a jobbing way there has, however, been more activity, and, bough it is useless to quote sales from second hands, we may say that parcels of tearly all styles have moved to a greater or less extent and supplies are womewhat reduced. The current accumulation continues well under control ads held with confidence, though we do not find much buoyancy, and now and then an unimportant concession is made in favor of desirable customers.

## FRUITS.

The Foreign Dried market has shown no activity since our last in any kind acopt sardines, in which there has been a pretty fair business done, and rates medecidedly in the sellers favor; there are some sardines in market of a very large ize which are offered below the prices quoted. Layer raisins are weak and ther, the decline is probably caused by the near arrival of the new crop snd the low prices at which they are offered. 6,000 boxes new layers sold to dre (reported at $\$ 32$ gold). Prunes on the spot are firmly held and have at 14c., but to arrive by next steamer are offered at $13 \%$ c. Fire crackers rindemand from the South, and with a small stock on hand the tendency is to higher rates. Nuts are quiet; as usual this season of the year, and quotadongare merely nominal.
Foielgh Green are quiet for Lemons and prices are lower ; the offerings at weanction rooms have been only moderate, but as jobbers have had but little wade they bought sparingly and lower prices are cursent. The market is
bare of West India fruit. A cargo of Aspinwall Bananas came in last Monday part of which sold from vessel at $\$ 150 @ 250$ per bunch. Menton Lemon repacked from store sell at $\$ 650 @ 700$ per box and Palermo do at $\$ 650$ per box Carthagena Cocoanuts are jobbing at $\$ 6500$ per M. At the auction sale yesterday 300 boxes Palermo Lemons sold at $\$ 66630$ per box
In Domestic Dried Fruits, Apples are in good supply, and meet with only"a moderate sale at a slight decline, since our last, on the better grades-206 bags of fair quarters sold at 4 © $\mathbf{7 c}$. per lb., as to quality. Blackberries have been in active demand from the West, and prices have taken a sharp advance; sale has been made of 250 bbls ., beginning at $10 \% \mathrm{c}$., and selling np at 12 c ., and some sales are reported at even higher rates, but we cannot trace them. Prime pitted Cherries are in request at firm prices. Sales have been made at $23 \% \mathrm{c}$ Peaches are inactive and merely nominal. Other descriptions are also inactive. Peanuts are in better request for Virginias, which, as well as Wilmingtens, are held at firm prices.
Domestic grcen are still in large supply and only a few kinds meet with a ready sale. Peaches have been the chief article in which trade has been done, although plums have, during the latter part of the week, sold pretty well. Apples, pears (excepting fancy) and melons are dull and very cheap. Peaches have sold at $75 c @ \$ 125$ per basket for prime and $50 @ 75 \mathrm{c}$ for good Plums sell at $\$ 350 @ 450$ per bbl. for common and $\$ 6 @ 750$ per bbl. for Egg and Guages. Pears sell at $\$ 2 @ 250$ per bbl for common and $\$ 450 @ 650$ for Bartlett and Duchess. Apples sell at $\$ 2 \$ 350$ per bbl. for good to best, and Melons at about any price offered, say Watermelons $\$ 5 @ 1525$ per C, and Muskmelons 25 (a) 50c per bbl.

## PRICES CURRENT.

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


Coffee.


## Sugar.



Molasses.




Rice.
Railgoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 @ 33/8 | Carolina .......................... $8 \frac{1}{2}$. $91 / 4$

## Spices.



## Fruits and Nuts.



Grocers' Druge and Sundries.
Alum.
Borax ${ }^{\text {Sal.......... }}$
Salphar..
Copperas.
Campror. in bibis.
Epsom Salts..
$\qquad$ .........
...oid.
..gold.
and
gold.
sizes.
e......... 15 @
$11 . @$
15
20
213
213
175

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

## Fridat, P.M., September 2, 1870.

There has been increased animation in all departments of the dry goods market during the past week. The fall trade may be considered to have now fairly opened, and the present condition of the market, as well as the prospects of the trade for the next few months, are subjects of immediate consideration. The extent of the cotton crop for the past year is now so nearly known as to give a pretty correct idea of the quantity which has gone into home use, showing a considerable increase in the amount manufactured this year by our spinners. But the demand for goods has also been larger, and hence the increased supply of goods at the lower prices ruling have gone into consumption, so that even now the supply is below the actual wants, and stocks of all the leading kinds of domestic goods are comparatively light, while many of the mills are reported running only part time, owing to the scarcity of water. This strengthens holders, and the tendency of prices is to a higher figure, while somə goods have already been advanced this week.
Domestic Cotron Goods are firmer, and very active for the leading grades, while lower grades are already considerably advanced from last week. Medium grades are steady, but not higher. Prints are advanced to 12 cents, with a probability of still higher figures ruling at an early day.
To-day there was a fair business?doing in the domestic market, though there was apparently wather less activity than yesterday We revise our quotations on several brands of prints to-day, further advances of $1 @ \frac{1}{3} c$. having been made. The market in first hands is but poorly supplied with desirable goods. The agents for one or two of the most prominent brands of standard goods still adhere to the old prices-though doubtless at a dead loss-believing such a course to be for the best interests of the trade. Some of our principal jobbers are offering important "jobs" in prints, at somewhat less thin the old prices. Bleached cottons are very firm, and several brands of low priced goods have been advanced.

Woolen Goods are still very active, and the market has been cleared of all desirable goods, and agents are selling ahead at firm prices. The advance of wool and short supply of fine fleece in the hands of dealers here lead to the probability that prices of staple woolens will of necessity rule bigher during the Fall and Winter especially as the importations from France and Germany will materially be inteirupted by the war now raging.

Foretan Goods are not yet as active in proportion as domestic goods, but there is an increased inquiry, and while the prospects were that German mills were to be interrupted, it is now quite probable that manufacturing in France will be seriously interfered with, if not entirely stopped for some time to come. In silks prices are very firm, while woolen goods are also held higher, but -with no active advance, but parties are quietly picking up whatever they can find of staple articles at former prices.
To-day there was only a moderate trade doing with either importers or jobhers. Until to-day the week has been very active, and a satisfactory trade has been done in all staple goods, and the principal jobbing houses have been employed until late at right in preparing goods for shipment. The quantity of goods thrown upon the market has been considerably larger than during last week, and the fact that stocks are generally much broken, indicates that heavy shipments have been made.
The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1,18\%0, and the total for the same time in several previous years are shown in the following table:


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 $3618 \frac{1}{2}$ do B 36 18, Atlantic A 36 14, do D 12, do H 131 2 , Appleton A 36 131, Augusta 36 12, do 30 10, Bedford $\mathrm{R} 308 \frac{1}{2}$, Boott 034 11, Commonwealth 0 27 8, Grafton A $277 \frac{1}{2}$, Graniteville AA 36 16, Great Falls M $3611 \frac{8}{4}$, do S $8310 \frac{1}{2}$, Indian Head 3614 , do 30 12, Indian Orchard A. 40

181, do 036 12, Laconia $0: 89$ 121 , do B 3713 Lawrence A 30 118, Lyman © 36 ds E 36 14, Massachusetts E 33 11, Medford 3613 Nashua fine 33 12, do $3613 \frac{1}{2}$, do E 40 15 $\frac{1}{4}$, Newmarket A $11 \frac{1}{2}$, Pacif extra 36 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, do H 36 181 , Pepperell $7-427 \frac{1}{2}$, do 8.4 30, do 9.482 do 10-4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 11-450, Pepperell E fine 39 13t, do R $3612 \frac{1}{3}, P_{0}$ casset F 30 8尔, Saranac fine 033 12, do R 36 131 $\frac{1}{2}$. Stark A 3618 Swift River 36 11, Tiger 27812

Bleaceed Sheetings and Shirtings continue as heretofore, active for consumption and stocks bave betn kept small. Prices are very firmly held. Amoskeag 46 18, do 42 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, do A $3615 \frac{1}{2}$ American A $36 \quad 12 \frac{1}{3}$, Androscoggin L $36 \quad 16 \frac{1}{2}$. Arkwright WT 3616 , Ballou \& Son 36 131, Bartletts 36 15, do 33.14 , Bates XX $36 \quad 19$, Blackstone $36 \quad 14 \frac{1}{3}$, Boott B 3614 , do $0 \quad 3011$, do R 2s 9, Clarks 36 19, $\boldsymbol{D}$ wight 40 18, Ellerton $10-4$ 891-45 Forestdale 36 151 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fruit of the Loom 3617 , Globe 27 8, Gold Medal 36 131, Great Falis Q 36 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 3614 James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket 03613 , New York Milis 36 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pepperell 6-4 $27 \frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 45, Tuscarora 3619 Utica $5-427 \frac{1}{2}$, do $6-4{ }_{2}^{2} 2 \frac{1}{2}$, do $9-451 \frac{1}{2}$, do $10.456 \frac{1}{2}$, Waltham X $3811 \frac{1}{4}$ do 42 17, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 35, do 10-4 40, Wameutta 36 $21 \frac{1}{2}$.
Peints have increased in importance during the week, owing to the higher price of print cloths, and the price of all kinds has been advan ed half a cent. All leading desirable makes are active io agent's hands. American 12, Albion solid 11, Albion 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Allens 11 do pinks 121 , purples 12, Arnolds 912, Atlantic 6, Dúnnell's 12, Hamil ton-, London mourning 10, Mallory 11, Manchester 11k, Merrimac D 13 , do pink and purple $13 \frac{1}{2}$, do W 12, Oriental 12, Pacific 18 Richmond's $11 \frac{1}{2}$, Simpson Mourning $10 \frac{1}{2}$, Sprague's pink 121, do blue and White $11 \frac{1}{3}$, do shirtings 11, Wamsutta $7 \frac{8}{4}$ @8.
Print Cloths have advanced here in sympathy with higher prices at Fall River and Providence, and are now hel 1 at $7 \frac{8}{4} @ 7 \frac{7}{8}$ cente.
Otaer Cotron 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
Checess.-Caledonia 70 25, do 5025 , do $1226 \frac{1}{2}$, do 1022 t, do 818 do $1122 \frac{1}{2}$, do $1527 \frac{1}{3}$, Cumberland 15, Jos Greers, $5516 \frac{1}{2}$, do 65187 Kennebeck 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lanark, No. 2,10. Medford 13, Mech's No. A 129,
Denims.-Amoskeag 28, Bedford 142, Beaver Cr. 23,-Columbian heavy 26, Haymaker Bro. 15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do B3 21 Corset Jeans. - Amoskeag $11 \frac{1}{2}$, Androscoggin 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bates 10, Everells 15衣, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia $11 \frac{1}{2}$. Newmarket $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
Cotron Bags.-Ontario A $\$ 4000$, do B $\$ 4600$, do $\mathrm{C} \$ 5200$, Ameri can $\$ 37$ 50, Androscogein $\$ 3750$, Arkwright A $\$ 37$ 50, Great Falle A $\$ 3750$, Lewrston $\$ 4000$, Stark A $\$ 4250$.
Brown Drills and Duck.-Atlantic 15, Appleton 1E1, Ameskeag 15, Auyusta 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Graniteville D 16, Pacific 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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., 31 c .
Stripes.--Albany 10, Algoden $16 \frac{1}{3}$, American 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hamilton 20-21, Haymaker 15, Sheridan A $11 \ddagger$ do G 12, Uncasville A 13-14, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 22 j .
Tickings.-Albany 9 9 , American 14 $\frac{1}{3}$, Amoskeag A C A 82, do A 25, do B 21, do C 20, do D 17, Blackstone River 147, Conestoga extra 32 24, do do 36 28, Cordis AAA 25, do BB 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hamilton 22 , Swift River 131, Thorndike A 15 $\frac{1}{3}$, Whittendon A 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Yors 3024 Gingiams-Olyde, 11 ; Earleton, extra, 18 ; Glasgow, 16, Gloucester 13 ; Hadley, 14 ; Hampden, 15 ; Hartford, $12 \frac{1}{2}$; Lancaster, 1 shire, 15 ; Pequa, $12 \frac{1}{2}$; Paris Mills, 14 : Quaker City, 14.

Carpers.-Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at $\$ 1$ for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent.. i0 days; $\$ 115$ for extra super, and $\$ 142 \frac{1}{2}$ for three-ply ; Hartford Company's $\$ 1$ for medium super fine; $\$ 112 \frac{1}{2}$ for superfine; $\$ 142 \frac{1}{2}$ for Imperial three-ply, and $\$ 150$ for extra three-ply; Brussels $\$ 180$ for 3 fr., $\$ 190$ for 4 fr., and 8210 for 5 fr .

## IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORR.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept 1,1870 , and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1868 , have been al follows:

ENTERED FOR CONGUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING BEPT. 1,180

|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufactures of wool Pkga. | Value. | $\underset{1,479}{\text { Pkgs }}$ | Value |
| do cotton.. ${ }^{\text {r }} 79$ | 218,542 | -972 | 279,397 |
| do silk.... 683 | 531,508 | 696 | 529,858 |
| do flax..... 837 | 220,502 | 2,2:2 | 247,532 |
| Miscellaneous dry gooas. 332 | 148,170 | 675 | 189,297 |
| Total........ .......4,171 | 1,726,737 | 6,044 | ,835, |

\#ITHDEAW, ..........4,171 $\$ 1,726,737$ THE GAMTEROWN

$\begin{array}{lr}3 & \$ 593,881 \\ 60,312\end{array}$

Adư ent'd for conour t 'n4, 171 1,726,737
Totalth'wn 10on m'rk't 7,160 $\quad 8,717,221$


Tntal..................1,704 \$635,963
Total entaned at the port $\overline{5,875} \stackrel{82,362,700}{ }$
$\qquad$

 durine the gamb | RINE | THE |
| ---: | ---: |
| 3415 | $\$ 131,044$ |
| 141 | 37,615 |
| 53 | 70,064 |
| 71 | 18,904 |
| 204 | 22,793 |
| 7. | 8230,420 |
| 6,044 | $1,835,985$ |
| 6,858 | $\$ 2 ; 116,405$ |

Texas Cards

## H. M. Moore,

COTTON BROKER \& BANKING, BRYAN, TEXAS.
Alfred Muckle,
rotton Factor, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Hberal advances made on Consignments of Cotton

## Samuel K. Labatt,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TCEXAS, RXCHANGE BROKER \& INSURANCE AGENT. Desier in all kinds ot Stocks.
f.ivgnize C. R. Johns \& Co., timas land agency, BANKING \& EXCHANGE,
 Purchase and sell real estate, pay taxes and adjust
Titus, prosecute Land and money claims againns the
Sitae and Federal Governments; make collections. Situes, prosecute tal Governments; ma
sitae and Feral
Recive deposits and execuce Trusts.
J. L. Leonard \& Co., BANKEIRS,
bBad Of houston \& TEXAS CENTHAL R.\&.., Calvert, Texas.

## Adams \& Hearne,

 bankers,TrRMINUS HOUSTON \& TEXAS CENTRAL R.R., Calvert, Texas.
Draw on National Park Bank, New York.
 Hut
Fort \& Jackson, wato,
 Mand: First National Bank, Merchants National Bank.
Pet Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheless \& Pratt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahan \& Co.


## Harde \& Co.,

abgeiving, formarding, And
ouskeal commsssoos merrcanarts, columbes, texas.

Financial.
J. M. Weith.
J.M. Weith \& Arents, Late J. M. Weith \& Co.,
GRALERS IN SOU'HEERN ANID MIS-
CELLANEDUS SECER, No. 9 NEW ST'REET.
Loans Negotiated.

## Corne \& James, STOCK BROKERES,

OOVRNMENT BROAD STREET.
AULD and all issues of the ONION and CENTBAL Aoifio Railroads
Bought and Sold on Commission.

## $D_{\text {avis }} \&$ Freret $^{\text {, }}$

RRALESTATE ERTEXERS, 85 ST. CHARLES STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Prompt attention given to buying, selling and leas-
ar of palantations and other real estate, paying of

## Life Insurance.

## EQUITABLE

 OF THE UNI'TED STATES, $116,118,120,122 \& 124$ BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Assets over = = - $=\mathbf{\$ 1 2 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
income $=000,000$ WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.

GHORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
JAMES W. ALEXAN'SER, Secretary.
SAMUEL BORROWE, City Manager.
Bantere and Brobers.
James Robb, King \& Co., BANKERE,
56 WALL STREET,
Issue Circular Lretters of Credit for rravellers,
Available in all parts of Europe and America, \&c
Draw bILLS in sums to SUIT on

## HOTRINNGUEIR \& CD., Paris.

The City bank, Robt. Benson \& Co., London. The British Lingn Co. Bank, en: its various ranches, scotiand.
ADVANCES nade on consignments, \&c. ock Exchange.
Gibson, Beadleston \& Co, ABANKERES
No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN' EXCHANGE Gid GOLD bought and sold on the moat ravorable terms. or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks. COLLECTIIONS made at all points of the UNION
and BRITISH PKOVINCES.
borge Otpyke, Francis Opdyke. A. Strphens
BANIEING HIOUSE OP
Geo. Opdyke \& Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET, (Corner of Cedar street.)

DAPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at CEETTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FoUR per cent Interest, p'yable on demand, or after COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the
United Stateg, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Counpons also collected, and all most promptly giccounted for. ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and
sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities, on commission.
NFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made tor lnvestors.
GOTfAT1ONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange
eftected. eftected.

## Lockwood \& Co., BANKERS, <br> 94 BROADWAY.

Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Governmint and state Bondm. Railroad Stocks and Honds, and other securities, on commission.

## HITCHEPELD, DANA \& STHMISON,

 BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 Wiliiam St.Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on commission. Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited and
interest allowed on deposits. interest allowed on deposits
WM. B. Litcheield,
CHARLEB H. Dana,
Wewis A. Stimson,
E. B. Litgerirld, Special

## William Heath \& Co.,

## BANKERS AND BROKERS

13 BROAD STIREET, NEW YORE.
Gold Stock and Bonds bought and sold on Commis-

Transportation.
GPEAT
Southern Mail Route то

## NEW ORLEANS, MEMPIHIS, AND

 IMOBILE-ALL RAIL.

At 8.40 A.M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast, At 9, o P.M. from foot of Cortlandt stret, via New
ERK and Philadelphia line. by GREAT SOUTHERN MALL ROUTE TRALN, for Richmond, New
Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashyille
Atlanta, Macon, and intermediat poin Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

| STATIONS. Miles. | GO'G south. Time. | GO'G NORTE. Time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YORK........ 0 | Lv. 9.0 p.m. | Ar. $6.19 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| GORDONSVILLEE... ${ }^{\text {a }} 324$ | " ${ }^{6} 12.55 \mathrm{l}$ a.m. | ${ }_{12.00}^{9.00} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| BRISTOL............. 610 | " $6.00{ }_{\mathrm{a}}$. | " 7.28 p |
| K_OXVIL | " 1.14 p . | " 1115 a |
| * CLEVELA D..... .1883 | " 5.55 p | " $6.27 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| +CHATTANOOGA ... 850 | " 8.c0 p.m | " 4.45 a. |
| NASHVIL | Ar. 5.40 a.m | 6.00 |
|  | "11.52 a | " ${ }^{5} .8$ |
| MEMPHIS............. 1159 | Ar. 2.55 p . | " $12.15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| *JACKSUN...........13. 9 | Lv.14.45 p.m. | "6 $4.37 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| ATLANTA............9992 | ${ }_{6}^{\text {Ar. }} 3.35 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ | "6 7.25 p.m. |
| MACON. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | "\% $140 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ | " $7.55 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| MONTGOMERY......1127 | " $8.00 \mathrm{p.m}$ | " $5.45 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ |
| MOBLLE ${ }_{\text {NE }}$ | $8.00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | 5.00 p.m. |
| Q ORLE | 10.10 a.m | 7.00 a.m. |
|  |  |  |
| Selma, West Point, Eurauia, Mobile, Savannah, an intermediate points. |  |  |
| Mobile via M. O O.S. R-All |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Change cars for Memphis. |  |
| J. B. YATES, <br> General Eastern Passenger Agen |  |  |

PACIFIC MaIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY S THEROUGH LINE

## To California \& China, 27 ${ }^{\text {Tonchingat mextcan Porto }}$

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
On the 5th and 21 st of Each Month. Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canai street fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding saturday), for ASPIN WALL, connecting vIa Panama Railway With one ot the Company's steamships trom 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. Haggage-masters accompany baggare through, and
attend to ladies and children without tors. Baggage received on the wock the day before sailing, trom steamboats. railroads, and passengers
who prefer to send them down early An experienced who prefer to send them down early. An experinced
surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance tree For passage ticl Medicine and attendance iree. the Company's ty iket outhice, on the wharf, 100 of of
Canal street, North River, New York.
F.R. HABY, Agent.

##  (Via Queenstowng)

CARrying the united states mails.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM C"MPA I Y will dispatch one of their first-
class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as Iolnws:
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams..... Sept. 7, at 8 P.M. MINNESOTA, Captain Whineray..Sept. 21 , at $83 / 2 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}^{\circ}$ IDAHO, Captain Price................ept.28, at 9 A.M.
NEVADA, Catain Green.........t. 4 , at 8 F M .
COLORADO. Cadtain Freeman. Cabin passage, $\$ 80$ gold.
Steerage passage, (Oflice No. 29 Broadway) 850 cur-
rency. rency
For freight or cabin passage apply to
R. T. Wilson \& Co.,

LATE
WHLSON, CALLAWAY \& CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,

$$
\text { No. } 44 \text { BROAD STREET, NEW YORK }
$$

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on the most liberal terms Bankers and others allowed 4 per $\epsilon$ ent on The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobbacco Messrs. K GILLIASL CO., Liverpon correspondent;

## Insuranoe.

## OTFIOE OF THE

## ATLANTIC

## Mutual Insurance Co.,

IETW YORK, Jenuery 28,1870
The Truatees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, aubmit the following Statament of its afralr the the December, 1869

Premiume recetved on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1860, to 81st Decomber, 1869.86,090,657 5 Framtarn on) Poifcies not marked ofl 1st
Jenuary, 1869.................
Total amount of Marine Preminms......88,623,639 06

EO Polficies have been issued apon Life
Elak, nor upon Fire Riake disconnected with Marine Riakn,
Premiums marked or from 18 January,
1899, to 81st December, 1889................. 86, 17x,015 a
Lones paid during the same
period...

## 22,503,215 46

Returns of Preminme
and Expenses...... $81,287,03049$

The Company has the following Aeseta, Fises United Stater and State of New York Stock,
City, Bank and other Stock.................87,856,280 00 Loans seeured by Stocke and otherwise... 8,148,400 00 Heal Kstate and Bonds and Mortgagea,.... 210,000 00 Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due the Company, estimated at................... 207,508 EL
 Ceah in Bankon.o....................on............... E88,787 ES

Total amount of Ameth......................814,400808 \&
str per cent interest on the outstanding corticeates ot profte will be puld to the holders thereof, or their legal representativen, on and after ruceday, the First of February next.
The ortatanding certifcales of the inaus of 1 wow will e redeemed and pald to the holders thereof, or theis legal represantatives, ca and after Tuesday, the First of Febraary mext, from whilh date all interest chereon will cease. The ourtilcates to be produced at the time of pajment and cancelled. Upon cortsicates which were leaged (lin red eertp) for cold promilums, auch permont $\propto$ interent and redemption will be th cold.
Adivilend of Fonty Fer Oent is declared on the sot earaed promium of the Company, for the yeer anding fire Decomber, 1800, for which certh caten will
 Ey coder of the moarl.

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TRUSTEES:
J. D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore Henry Coit, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Low ell Holbrook, R. Warren Weston, Hoyal Phelps, Caleb Bar tow A.P. Piliot, William E. Dodge, David Lane, James Byrce, Daniel S Miller, Wm. Sturgis, Henry K. Bogert Dennis erkins,

Joseph Gailliard, Jr C. A. Hand Jsmes Low B. J. Howland. Benj. Babcock, Robt. B. Minturn, Gordon W. Burnham Frederick Chauneey R. L. Taylor, Geo. S. Stephenson, William H. Webb, Sheppard Gandy,
Francis Skiddy, Francis Skiddy, Charles P. Burdett, Robt. C. Fergusson, William E, Bunker, Samuel L. Mitchill, James G. DeForest, Robert L. Stuart.

[^0]
## Insurance.

Fire Insurance Agency, NO. 62 WALI STREEFT. NEW YORK.
Ætna Insurance Comp'y, HARTEORD. CONN INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital ................. \$3,000,000 00

## Springrield

FIRE \& MARINE INSURANCE CO. SPRINGFIELD, MASS
INCORPORATED 1849.
Cash Capital. $\qquad$ ........8936,8006665
Providence Washington INSURANCE COMPANY,
of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1799.
Cash Capital. $\qquad$ ….... 82000,000 00

## American

IGSURANCE COMPRNY, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I. ORGANIZED 1831.
Cash Capital $\qquad$ \$20,9,000 00 JAE. A.AHEXANDER, Agent

## Financial.

Samuel A.Gaylord \& Co. STOCK \& BOND BROKERS,

$$
\text { NO. } 323 \text { N. THIRD STREET, }
$$

## SAINT LOUIS, MIO.

BUY AND SELL WESTERN RAILROAD, BANK, Stocks ard bonds. Towns, and school dis tricts, located in Missouri. We erave a varied assortment of these bonds that
will yied the purchaser Eleven (11) to Fourteen (14) per cent on the investment, and insure a safe and
marketatle security. Full information given on marketable security. Full information given on
application.
McKim, Brothers \& Co.,
No. 47 Wall street, New York,
HANEERSANEHIRKERSg DEALERS IN GOVELNMENT SECURITIES Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively
on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit AO on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Ao-
Storer, Taylor \& Co., BANKEIRS.
21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. Sifht and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN PAARIS, BREMEN,
IIAMBIJRG, BERLIN, FRANKFOKT-DN-THE: MAIN, VIENNA, etc.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

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Advances made on approved securities.
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Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.
S. G. \& G. C. Ward, AGENTS FOR
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62 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, \#8 STATE STREEMT, BOSTON./

Iron and Railroad Materials JOHN B. KENNEDY. HENRY M. BARER. JOHN B. BARMR J. S. Kennedy \& Co.,

41 CEDAR ST., COR. OF WILLIAM $8 T$., GENEIEAL RALLDAY AGENTS ANO MIERCHANTS.
Buy and sell Railway $\begin{gathered}\text { Bonds and Negociate Loans to } \\ \text { Railways. }\end{gathered}$ IMPO
HMPORTERS OF
Iron Hails, Steel Railg, old Railg, Bessemer Pig Iron, Scrap Steel Tyres, boiler plates, \& AGENTS FOR
The Bowling Iron Company, Bradford England. The ton England. Supply ail Railway Equipment and undertake all
Railway business generally.

BALIDWIN. LOCONIOTIVE UORES,
M. Baird \& Co., PHIHADELPHIA.
All work accurately fitted to gauges and thorone Finish-and Efticiency fully quaranteed, Workmansilp, M. Baird,
Geo. Burnham. Edas M. Parry, Willians. Ed. P. Henzee, JNO.F.TANNER. H.H. WALEER. JNO. MCANERMEY,R TANNER, WALKER \& MCANERNEI, 63 BROADWAT, NEW YORK, dealers in
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Securities of all kinds negotiated on favorable term
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supply roads with their monthly or yearly requiremenders for Foreign Rails, will be taken for transmis. Orders for Foreign Rails, will be taken
sion by Mail or throngh the cable to our

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S. W. Hopkins \& Co., NO. 71 EROADWAY.

Gilead A. Smith, Bartholomew House, opposite Bank If England.
Railroad Iron, Old Rails,
Bessemer Rails, \&cc.
U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECDRITIES NEGOTIATED.
Correspondents in America:
essrs. Jay Cookr \& Co., New York, Messrs. Jas Cooke \& Co., Washington, Mersrs E. W. Clarris \& Co., Philadelphia, Mr. J. Edgar Thombon, Phila deiphia

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PRICES OURRENT．

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faustic sod
Carrawzy
Carraway seed．





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 SPICES，See speciai report．
SPIRITS－
SPIRITS－
Brandy－


Otard，Dupuy \＆© Co．

 Gin，difierent brands．．．
Domestic liquors
 Whiskey
STEEL－



## Calivatta，light\＆h＇vy，p．c． 21 （a） 23 GUNNY CLOTH－ Calcuttastandard．．．．yard 31 （6） $311 / 2$



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| San Juan | 17 （a）18 ${ }^{18}$ |
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| Vera Cruz | 181／2＠．19\％ |
| Tampico | 19 ＠191／2 |
| Maracaibo． | 15 |
| Bogota | 191／8 $201 / 2$ |
| Truxillo |  |
| Rio Hache | 14 （15） |
| Curacoa | $1212 \times 14$ |
| Bahia | 1612＠ 1816 |
| Texas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．cur． | $19{ }^{(120}$ |
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| Burgundy port．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．id ${ }^{\text {Pom＠}}$ |
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| Sicily，Madeira．．．．．．． 100125 |
| Red，Span．\＆Sicily ．．．${ }^{\text {Marselles Madeira }}$ ， $90 \times 100$ |
| Marseilles port．．．．．．．．＂ $80 \times 1 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Malaga，dry ．．．．．．．．．．．＂．95＠ 100 |
| Malaga，sweet ．．．．．．．．＂1 1 ט0e9 105 |
| Claret．．．．．．．．．${ }^{4}$ cask＂ $3500 @ 6040$ |
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| XXX．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\％ib．＠⿴囗 53＠55 |
| X ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．15＠48 $51 @ 53$ |
| No．1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．40＠42 ${ }_{\text {45＠48 }}$ |
| No．2．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．40＠40 42＠45 |
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| Combing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．48＠50 50＠55 |
| Combing，unwashed．．．．${ }^{55 @ 40}$ |
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| Nos．3\＆ 4 ＂$\quad \cdots \cdots \cdots$ |
| Cape，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．28＠ 82 |
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| Texas，fine．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
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the premium at several fitate fairs.

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This is for the planter, the compress and the ship ; the be it and most convenient Tie manufactured. it afcer a thorough livestigation as to the merits of the various ties in use. Theyare made ot the best quality of Enylish iron, nicely painted, put up in bu udies of
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