

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

VOL. 11.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

NO. 271.

## Yale Locks.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES  
FOR  
Fire & Burglar-Proof  
Work,

SAFE-DEPOSIT LOCKS & BOXES,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Furnished by the

**YALE LOCK**

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
No. 1 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK,  
(Works at STAMFORD, Conn.)

MANUFACTURERS 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.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN  
AND WORK SUPERINTENDED.

Our recommendations to the confidence of purchasers are—

**FIRST.**—That as experts and neutral agents between buyer and seller it is our effort and interest to see that all work entrusted to us is well done, and that it is paid for at reasonable rates.

**SECOND.**—That our experience in all matters pertaining to this work, enables us to determine what will best meet the requirements of each case with a given expenditure, or in what way given requirements can be obtained for the least expenditure.

**THIRD.**—That by the preparation of well-considered plans and specifications, prior to the awarding of contracts, much subsequent trouble and expense is avoided.

**FOURTH.**—That our constant inspection of work while it is in progress ensures care and excellence in construction not otherwise to be had.

**FIFTH.**—That our thorough familiarity with the character of the work done by different makers gives us advantages not obtainable by ordinary purchasers and enables us to decide how and where work can best be done.

**SIXTH.**—That our compensation is in the form of commissions from the manufacturers, and costs the purchaser nothing.

When necessary we visit personally the parties for whom the work is to be done before preparing plans. Bank Locks of other manufacturers furnished when desired.  
Please address as above.

## Southern Bankers.

**A. C. KAUFMAN,**

BANKER AND BROKER,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un-  
current Bank Notes, State, City and Railroad Stocks,  
Bonds and Coupons bought and sold on commission.  
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices  
current issued weekly and exchanged regularly with  
Banking Houses.

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

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:

Howes & Macy,  
Luther Kountze

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

GEO. L. HOLMES.

ALEX. MACBETH.

**HOLMES & MACBETH,**

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Key box 4.

## Southern Bankers.

**LANCASTER & Co.,**

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EX-  
CHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

**BROWN, LANCASTER & Co.,**

No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

**LANCASTER, BROWN & Co.,**

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**J. L. & E. H. LEVY,**  
BROKERS,

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

Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-  
mission.

Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and  
City Taxes.

W. N. HAWKS

H. CASTLEMAN

**Hawks & Castleman,**

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents  
COLUMBUS, GEO.

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

**Edward C. Anderson, Jr.**

BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

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

**J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

AMERICUS, GA.

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

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

**Mississippi Valley Bank,**

A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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

**W. D. Reynolds & Bro.**

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

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

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

**First National Bank,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

## Southern Bankers.

WM. FOWLER.

R. H. SOMMERVILLE.

**Fowler & Sommerville,**

BANKERS & BROKERS,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

**Cubbedge & Hazlehurst,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

MACON, GA.

Make Collections, and do a General Banking and  
Brokerage Business.

REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

**G. W. ABERT,**

COTTON BROKER

COLUMBUS,

Mississippi.

**H. S. FULKERSON,**

COTTON BROKER,

CORNER MULBERRY AND WASHINGTON STS.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Refer to G. M. KLEIN, Cashier, Mississippi Valley  
Bank, Vicksburg.

**Raleigh National Bank**

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED  
STATES AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

C. DEWEY, President.

P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

## Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES T. BATES.

J. MUNRO BROWN.

**BATES & BROWN,**

BANKERS & BROKERS,

11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,**

No. 11 Nassau St., New York City,

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

Telegraphic Transfers of Money to and from Lon-  
don, Paris, San Francisco, Havana, &c.

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

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

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 31 Broad Street, New York.

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

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

Special attention given to the negotiation of busi-  
ness paper.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

WM. E. UTLEY, GEO. W. DOUGHERTY.  
**UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,**  
**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
 NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK  
 Governments, Gold, and all classes of Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Orders promptly and carefully executed.

HENRY C. HARDY,  
 Member N. Y. Stock & Gold Exchange.  
 FREDERICK HARDY,  
 Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.  
**H. C. HARDY & SON,**  
**BANKERS & BROKERS,**  
 NO. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

**Duff & Tienken,**  
**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
 WM. H. DUFF, JOHN H. TIENKEN,  
 Members of the N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges.

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

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

**BANKING HOUSE OF**  
**LUTHER KOUNTZF,**  
 52 Wall Street, New York.

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

**CALDWELL & Co.,**  
**BANKERS,**

27 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
 Orders for Purchase and Sale of United States Securities, Stocks, Bonds and American Gold, Promptly executed at the usual Commission.  
 Interest, Four Per Cent, allowed on Deposits, subject to Sight Draft.

**James C. King & Co.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
 NO. 56 BROADWAY,

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Foreign Exchange.  
 Issue Certificates of Deposit.  
 Interest allowed on current daily balances.  
 Collections made on all parts of the United States and Europe.

**BANKING HOUSE OF**  
**James T. Brady & Co.,**  
 (Successors to S. JONES & CO  
**Dealers in all kinds of Securities.**  
 Special attention given to collections.  
**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

**THEODORE BERDELL,**  
**BANKER & STOCK BROKER,**  
 EXCHANGE COURT, EXCHANGE PLACE,  
 New York.

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

**Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.**  
**Stock and Bond Brokers,**  
 NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET,  
 SAINT LOUIS MO.

**Citizens Bank of Louisiana**  
 Capital and Reserved Fund.....\$2,500,000,  
 AGENCY

**A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St. N. Y**  
 DRAW ON  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre & C  
 Baring, Brothers & Co, Fould & Co,  
 LONDON, PARIS  
 In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France,

**Bankers and Brokers.**

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

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

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

**W. N. WORTHINGTON,**  
 MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,  
**BANKER AND BROKER,**  
 18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale **Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange,**  
 DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT  
 And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily Balances.  
**Southern Securities have especial attention.**  
 Collections made on all Southern Points.

**Manning & DeForest,**  
**6 BROAD STREET.**  
 Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Southern Securities.

**TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,**  
 BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
 No. 32 Broad Street, New York.  
 Buy and Sell at Market Rates

**ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES,**  
 Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.  
**Make collections on favorable terms,** and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of  
**Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.**

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 DANIEL DREW, } Special Partner.  
**Kenyon Cox & Co.,**  
**BANKERS & BROKERS,**  
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 Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

**JOHN PONDIR,**  
 BROKER,  
**In Government Bonds, Exchange, Gold and Stocks,**  
 No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE,  
 Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other Corporate Loans.  
 Union and Central Pacific Bonds and Stocks a specialty.

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

**Foreign Bills.**

**AGENCY OF THE**  
**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,**  
 17 NASSAU STREET.  
 Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates, also cable Transfers.  
 Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bill collected, and other banking business transacted.  
 JOHN PATON, ARCH. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

**Foreign Bills.**

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

**RIDER & CORTIS,**  
**73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK**  
 Successors to  
 SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW.  
 Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange, and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts of the United States  
 Sight Drafts on A. S. Petrie & Co., London, Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin; Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool. Also on Germany, France and Sweden.

**WILLIAMS & GUION,**  
 63 Wall Street, New York.  
**TRAVELLERS and COMMERCIAL CREDITS** ISSUED, available in all parts of Europe, &c. **BILLS OF EXCHANGE** drawn in sums to suit purchasers, also Cable transfers.  
 Country Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Exchange, in large or small amounts, on the principal cities of Europe, also with Tickets for Passage from, or to, Europe, by the GUION LINE of Mail Steamers.  
**ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF COITON,** and other Produce to Ourselves or Correspondents.  
**Alex. S. Petrie & Co., Guion & Co.,**  
 London. Liverpool.

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

**James G. King's Sons,**  
**BANKERS,**  
 NO. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.  
 Issue Letters of Credit upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent.  
 Buy and Sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

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

**MORTON, BLISS & Co.,**  
 ISSUE  
**CIRCULAR NOTES,**  
 issued and paid free of Commission) and (letters of Credit for  
**TRAVELLERS,**  
 ALSO,  
**COMMERCIAL CREDITS.**  
 Available in all parts of the world on  
 MORTON, ROSE & CO.,  
 LONDON.

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

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

**Bankers and Brokers.**

**Bowles Brothers & Co.,**  
 PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,  
 19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.,  
 ISSUE

Credits for Travelers in Europe,  
 Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in  
 sums to suit.  
 Subscription agents for the CHRONICLE in Paris.

**MARTIN & RUNYON,**  
 Successors to

**W. B. Mott & Co.,**

**STOCK BROKERS,**  
 40 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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

L. F. B. MARTIN, ENOS RUNYON.  
 W. B. MOTT, Special.

**Evans, Wharton & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

5 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly  
 made. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold on  
 Commission.

**MUNROE & Co.,**

AMERICAN BANKERS.

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

W. B. LEONARD. W. C. SHELDON. W. H. FOSTER.

**Leonard, Sheldon & Foster**

BANKERS,

No. 10 Wall Street.

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

**HENRY MEIGS,**

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,

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

**J. & W. Seligman & Co.,**

BANKERS,

NO. 59 EXCHANGE PLACE, COR. BROAD ST., N. Y.,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers,

Payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia  
 and America.  
 Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic  
 transfers of money on Europe and California.

**BANKING HOUSE**

OF

**JAY COOKE & Co.,**

New York, Philadelphia and  
 Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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

**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

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

**Stocks, Bonds and Gold.**

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

JAY COOKE & CO.

**Financial.**

STATE OF ALABAMA.

**THE CITY BANK  
 OF SELMA.**

Capital - - - - - \$100,000

JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.

WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.  
 JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.

N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National  
 Bank.

**THOS. K. FERCUSSON,**

BANKER,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

Special attention to Collections.

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

Banking House of

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.**

32 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

**CONOVER,**

**VINCENT & Co.,**

BANKERS & BROKERS,

7 WALL STREET, N. Y.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on  
 COMMISSION ONLY.  
 COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED  
 STATES and CANADAS.  
 Special attention given to

**Southern Securities.**

**August Belmont & Co.,**

BANKERS,

50 Wall Street.

ISSUE LETTERS of CREDIT for TRAVELERS,  
 available in all parts of the world, through the  
**MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD**

and their correspondents.  
 Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on Cali-  
 fornia, Europe and Havana.

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,**

BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

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

**Financial.**

8 Per Cent per Annum

IN GOLD,

FREE FROM U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The balance of the issue of

\$1,500,000

OF THE

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

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30 Year Sinking Fund  
 Bond, issued only upon a completed  
 road, and bear Eight per cent interest in  
 gold, payable on the 15th August and  
 15th February, in New York, London,  
 or Frankfort, and are free from tax.

These bonds are in denominations of  
 \$1,000 and \$500 coupons or registered,  
 and secured by an absolute and only  
 mortgage upon the entire line, including  
 all descriptions of Rolling Stock and  
 Equipments. This road is 111 miles in  
 length, the largest portion of which is  
 completed and successfully operated in  
 the daily running of regular trains, the  
 earnings of which are now in excess of  
 the interest liabilities on this issue of  
 bonds. Over

\$1,500,000

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

PRICE 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CUR-  
 RENCY.

**W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,**  
 No. 54 Pine Street, New York.

**TANNER & CO.,**  
 No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

**Boston Bankers.**

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

**EVERETT & Co.,**

66 State Street, Boston,  
 AGENTS FOR  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,**  
 OF CHINA AND JAPAN.  
 Advances made on consignments of approved mer  
 chandize.

**Western Bankers.**

**GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,**

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,  
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
 Dealers in **GOLD, SILVER** and all kinds  
**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

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

**CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS**  
 FOR SALE

**California Trust Co.,**

421 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.  
**BANKERS,**  
 Dealers in Exchange, Agents in Financial and Trust  
 Business  
**INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,**  
**MONEY TO LOAN,**  
**Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits.**  
 President. Cashier.  
 HENRY L. DAVIS. | D. W. C. THOMPSON.

**Trustees:**  
 H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp, J. C.  
 Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barrol-  
 let, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Eldridge, S.  
 Heydenfeldt, H. J. Booth, C. J. Deering, F. S. Wen-  
 singer, W. B. Cummings, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum,  
 Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, A. D. Moore, Tyler  
 Curtis.  
 NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:  
**First National Bank of New York.**

**NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE**  
**OF MISSOURI.**

**In St. Louis.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1837.

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

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank  
 is now prepared to do a general banking business.  
 Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion  
 bought and sold at current rates. Special attention  
 given to collections throughout the West.  
 JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICK ON  
 EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

**7 Per Cent Gold Interest**

**FIRST MORTGAGE**

**SINKING FUND**  
**LAND GRANT BONDS**

OF THE  
**WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD CO.**  
 FOR SALE AT NINETY BY

**White, Morris & Co.,**  
 Bankers & Financial Agents of the  
 Company,  
 NO. 29 WALL STREET.

**Financial.**

**Lake Shore and Michi-  
 gan Southern**

**RAILWAY COMPANY**  
**SEVEN PER CENT**  
 CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE  
**SINKING FUND BONDS.**

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway  
 Company, for the purpose of providing for the pay-  
 ment of its several mortgage debts as they become  
 due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust  
 Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole  
 of its railroad and branches, payable on the first day  
 of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

**COUPON BONDS** of \$1,000 each will be issued, with  
 interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable  
 semi-annually, on the first day of January and July,  
 in each year, and **REGISTERED BONDS** of \$1,000,  
 \$5,000, and \$10,000 each, without coupons, with inter-  
 est at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarter-  
 ly, on the first day of January, April, July, and Octo-  
 ber, in each year, principal and interest payable at  
 the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this  
 class of **REGISTERED BONDS**, which, on account of  
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# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

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## CONTENTS.

### THE CHRONICLE.

The Public Debt.....	293	Changes in the Redeeming	
The Waste of War.....	294	Agents of National Banks....	298
Our Great Staples and the War		Latest Monetary & Commercial	
in Europe.....	296	English News.....	298
Review of the Month.....	296	Commercial and Miscellaneous	
The Debt Statement for Septem-		News.....	300
ber.....	298		

### THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.

Money Market, Railway Stocks,		Quotations of Stocks and Bonds	305
U. S. Securities, Gold Market,		Railway News.....	306
Foreign Exchange, New York		Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.	307
City Banks, Philadelphia Banks		Railroad, Canal and Miscellane-	
National Banks, etc.....	302	ous Bond List.....	308-9
Southern Securities.....	304		

### THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Commercial Epitome.....	310	Groceries.....	314
Cotton.....	311	Dry Goods.....	316
Tobacco.....	313	Prices Current.....	319
Breadstuffs.....	313		

## The Chronicle.

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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 gratifying 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 in turns they succeeded our long intestine war, they are now as

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 many 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 experience 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 it by 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-

preceptions 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 inference, 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 month, which includes 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 that the gold balance—in the vaults of the government—should 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 whisper of doubt or incertitude, in the event of any sudden 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 probability 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 often 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 stimulated, and that the credit of our government would be improved, among men bent on investing their savings securely, by the shock to be given to the credit of some of the governments which have hitherto been favorite borrowers. But none of these things have 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 diminished 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 Christendom.

Nor are these the extent of our own losses by the war. The protracted stagnation in business under which the whole country has suffered of late had already begun to be mitigated at least, and there was some promise of a decided increase in its general industry and trade, when all was suddenly unsettled by the beginning of strife. Immediately, the tendency to a revival of activity was stopped. Financial enterprises cannot be started with success when the future is uncertain; and with the utter suspension of international relations 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 apprehension and uncertainty prevail in the leading money markets, any revival of general confidence 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 his half formed plans at once, when war was made.

Thus the whole country is now awaiting with anxiety the end of hostilities 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 together the commercial nations of the world that every war is now a civil war, and whatever injures 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 alone, Great Britain, France and Prussia, spent last year \$300,000,000 in preparation for war, which it was then thought might never come. During the same period two millions of strong young men, the very flower of Europe, the world's best strength for productive industry, were withdrawn from peaceful labor and put into standing armies, with no object before them but to learn how to destroy one another. Let us suppose that the sum of three hundred millions of dollars annually were employed as a capital for production, and that two millions of able laborers were at work, making it profitable, where is the economist whose mind is powerful enough to estimate the addition that would be made to the wealth of the world; the comfort added to unnumbered families, the beggary and misery banished from streets, the hovels converted into workshops and homes, the intelligence, spread through districts where

ignorance prevails, the stimulus given to the march of the whole human race, in every path that leads to comfort, knowledge and enjoyment?

Yet this is but an element of the waste of war. To understand the whole we must add to the outlay for army and navy, year by year, the interest paid upon debts incurred by previous wars. We must add to the loss, by withdrawing labor from the service of the community, the greater loss which results from the destruction of the industrial spirit and of the habits 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 army is so 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, to 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 system 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 achievement, no traveller has failed to observe that she is, in industrial and commercial activities, 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 is, in a great measure, the natural consequence of a military system which wastes in mere consumption and in lessons of destruction the best years of the best strength of the whole nation.

If we consider how much of the surplus earnings of Europe is represented by the money taxation levied for military and naval expenses and for the interest of war debts, and add to this the number of men capable of useful labor, who are diverted from it by the system of standing armies, we shall find that, in times of such armed peace as has prevailed in Europe since the Austrian campaign of 1866, full one fourth of the amount of wealth 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 put the statement in another form, if two great events should 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 estimate 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 scientific 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 heart 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 had their origin historically in this acknowledged mode of administering justice. We are at least far beyond the ordeal now; and the blood spilt 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 one way: only by the earnest demand of the public opinion of the world. The people must see that their interests are not found in serving the passions of ambitious rulers, or in tearing down the strength and wasting the wealth of their neighbors; but in maintaining order and peace throughout the community of Christendom. Seeing this, they must compel their governments to join in establishing tribunals of justice which shall be supreme and final in all questions of international 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 fully 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 the necessity is a controlling one, far beyond any other that now presses upon the nations. The labor and ingenuity which are expended in the noblest works that human ambition has ever marked out as the objects of its brightest dreams 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 one 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 first 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 estimate of the future. The conclusion was reached at once, on the declaration of war, that it involved much lower cotton 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 July—firmness 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 Liverpool is now 8½d; one year ago it was 13½d. Here is a decline of 4½d, 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 Europe 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 consumption, while in remote parts of the world new markets are constantly 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 to feed, the price of wheat was lower in gold than now at 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 51s. At the present time there is no deficiency in the crops anywhere; but the great depressing influence is that the stocks are excessive. In the leading markets of Great Britain, on the 1st of January, there were sixteen million (16,000,000) bushels of wheat in store, and in the States about twelve million (12,000,000) 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, according 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 speculation; but in prosperity of legitimate trade the welfare of the country is best assured.

#### REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The chief feature of business in financial circles, during August, 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 speculation. The extreme heat of the weather caused an extensive migration of operators from Wall street to the country, which also very materially contributed to the prevailing dullness. Money has continued easy. Although the resources of the banks have been freely drawn upon by the West, 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 7@8 per cent on prime commercial paper. In the merchandise market there has been much less disturbance of confidence arising from the war than might have been expected. After 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 has proceeded with a fair degree of confidence.

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



discount has helped to sustain confidence in five-twenties both a home and abroad. Another consideration tending to sustain prices at home has been the fact that it is assumed that the Secretary of the Treasury will find it necessary to employ his large currency balance in increased purchases of bonds.

The extent of transactions in Government and other bonds during the month is shown in the following statement :

BONDS SOLD AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD.

Table with columns: Classes, 1869, 1870, Inc., Dec. Rows include U.S. bonds, State & city bonds, Company bonds, Total—July, Since January 1, 1870.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Day of month, 6's c'pn, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, New, 1867, 1868, 10-40 c'pns, 6's cur'cy. Rows 1-31, Opening, Highest, Lowest, Closing.

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Table with columns: Date, Cons for mon, Am. securities U.S. 5-20s, Ill.C. sh's, Erie sh's. Rows Monday to Monday, Lowest, Highest, Range, Last.

The stock market has been excessively dull, partly from the absence of operators, but more from the absence of any special inducements to speculation. The leading clique operators are the principal holders of stocks, and as the outbreak of war has been unfavorable to a speculation for higher prices, they appear to have been willing to allow the summer to pass without inaugurating any special movement, and have confined their efforts to keeping the market steady.

The following table will show the opening, highest, and lowest closing prices of all the railway and miscellaneous securities sold at the New York Stock Exchange during the months of July and August, 1870 :

Table with columns: Railroad Stocks, July (Open, High, Low, Close), August (Open, High, Low, Close). Rows include Alton & Terre Haute, Boston, Hartford & Erie, Chicago & Alton, etc.

Table of various securities and bonds including Long Island Railroad, Lake Sho. & Mich. South, Mar. & Cincin., Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Morris & Essex, New Jersey, New Haven & Hartford, N Y Cen. & H R C stk, Norwich & Worcester, Ohio & Mississippi, Panama, Pitts., F. W. & Chi. guar, Reading, Rome, W. & O, St. Louis & Iron Moun., Sixth avenue, Stonington, Toledo, Wab. & Western, Miscellaneous (Cumberland Coal, Consolidated Coal, Maryland Coal Co., etc.), Express (American M. Union, Adams, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co.).

The chief interest has been in the gold market, in which there has been considerable speculative movement. The price has sympathized closely with the export of specie. About the middle of August, however, the shipments fell off very materially, with the result of checking a forward tendency in the price. The Gold Room has very generally acted upon the assumption that the successes of Prussia were favorable to peace, and hence the course of victory has also aided the downward tendency in the premium. Toward the close of the month, however, the course of the premium was less in sympathy with this rule; which possibly may be accounted for on the generally believed supposition that a clique have been large buyers of gold, with a view to putting up the premium.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Date, Open'g, Lowest, High'st, Closing. Rows Monday to Monday, Aug. 1870, 1869, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, Since Jan 1, 1870.

The following have been the quotations of Foreign Exchange:

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS) AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin. Rows Days 1-20, showing exchange rates for various locations.

Table with financial data and percentages, including values for August 1870 and August 1869.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

Table of exchange rates at London and on London for August 19. Includes columns for location, time, rate, and latest date.

THE 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.

Table of debt bearing interest in coin, detailing character of issue, when payable, registered amount, coupon, and total interest.

Summary table for debt bearing interest in coin, showing aggregate of debt, interest due and unpaid, and total interest.

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Table of debt bearing interest in lawful money, including certificates and Navy pension fund.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money.. \$59,395,000 00

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Table of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, listing various bonds and notes.

Agg. of debt on which int. has ceased since mat'y.... \$3,505,127 35

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Table of debt bearing no interest, including authorized acts and certificates for gold deposits.

Aggregate of debt bearing no issue..... \$424,573,675 48

Recapitulation.

Summary table recapitulating debt bearing interest in coin, lawful money, ceased since maturity, and no interest.

Total..... \$2,457,625,852 83 \$37,935,953 08

Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment..... \$2,495,561,805 86

AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY— Coin..... \$102,504,705 80

Debt, less amount in the Treasury..... 2,355,921,150 41

Decrease of debt during the past month..... \$13,403,325 59

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Table of bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, showing character of issue and amount.

Total issued..... \$64,615,832 00 \$646,188 32 \$8,515,345 49 \$2,234,855 78 \$6,530,489 71

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING 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.

Table showing changes in redeeming agents of national banks, listing location, name of bank, and redeeming agent.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 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 1/2, or to the extent of 1 per cent. 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 present circumstances, the abundance of the supply justifies a still lower quotation. No doubt, however, with so momentous a crisis as exists in Europe, it is wise on the part of the Bank to be careful in their movements; but, at the same time, bullion is flowing in apace from all quarters—from the United States, India and Australia—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 enterprise are at a stand, and are paralyzed; many failures continue to take 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 army, will be compelled to surrender 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 informed you, there were rejoicings and exultation in Paris on the rumors of a victory. The Boulevards resounded with the shouts of "Vive Bazaine," "Vive la France," "Vive l'Armee," but "Vive l'Empereur" is evidently a cry of the past, for the populace seemed to have forgotten their chief in this period of adversity. Europe and the world naturally await with anxiety the result of this unforeseen struggle. The Germans, if still further successful, will, in all probability, impose onerous terms; but it is much to be feared there will be no settled peace in Europe, and no confidence in commercial circles for a long time to come. At the moment at which I write the community is in a state of suspense awaiting the development of the contest.

The Bank return this week is very favorable, and since it was made up the Bank has gained increased strength. Large supplies of the precious metals have been received, notwithstanding which there is no material diminution in the supplies afloat. It is very probable that money will fall to a very low point, and, assuming that the war should be brought to a close in the course of a month or six weeks, 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 are likely to be very cautiously conducted for a long time to come. The supply of bullion in the Bank is now about £1,200,000 less than at this period last year, while the reserve shows a diminution of about £1,000,000. In advances, however, there is a large increase, the total for last year being £13,790,000, while at the present time the total is £20,886,760. The prices of money are as under:

Table of money rates for 1869 and 1870, listing bank minimum, open-market rates, and trade bills.



COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE 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 \$2,648,703 this week against \$3,095,961 last week, and \$3,283,748 the previous week.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 4 columns: 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870. Rows include Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, and Previously reported.

Since Jan. 1.....\$171,178,058 \$168,375,322 \$207,286,982 \$198,014,245

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

Table with 3 columns: To, Since Jan. 1, 1870, Same time 1869. Rows list various countries like Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 30:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 4 columns: 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870. Rows include For the week, Previously reported, and Since Jan. 1.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 27, 1870:

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., Str. Nevada, London) and Amount. Rows list various locations and their respective specie exports.

Total for the week.....\$1,257,162 Previously reported.....42,990,445

Table with 2 columns: Total since Jan. 1, 1870 and Same time in. Rows list years from 1869 to 1861.

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

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., Str. North America, Para-silver) and Amount. Rows list various locations and their specie imports.

Specie from Aspinwall by steamer Ocean Queen:

Table with 2 columns: Name (A. W. Rotholtz, Wells, Fargo & Co.) and Amount (\$800, 2,700).

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

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

Table with 4 columns: For Circulation, For U. S. Deposits, Total, and Coin certificates. Rows list dates from April 2 to April 16.

Table with 6 columns showing weekly data for various months from April to August, including values for different categories.

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

Table with 5 columns: Week ending, Current week, Aggregate, Mutilated notes burned, and Notes in circulation. Rows list dates from April 2 to August 27.

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

Table with 5 columns: Week ending, Received, Distributed, Destroy'd, and Leg. Ten Distrib'd. Rows list dates from April 2 to August 27.

Vicksburg as a Cotton Market.—A circular has been issued 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 beg to call your attention to the following important change in our business. The system of large plantations with few proprietors is being rapidly abandoned, and in its stead we have smaller plantations and more proprietors—if not more proprietors, certainly a vastly increased number of cultivators of the soil, who control the crops they make and do their own trading.

This disposition has created a demand for a greater number of leading cotton markets, and the rapid communication promoted by railroads and telegraphs has done away with much of the necessity for middle men.

With these general remarks, we propose to pass on to the point of showing you the special advantages of Vicksburg as one of the new leading cotton markets demanded by the necessities and wishes of the country. We beg that you will first examine a map of the Southern States, by which you will see that Vicksburg is situated very nearly upon the 32d parallel of latitude north; that she stands midway between the mouth of the Arkansas River on the north and of Red River on the south; that between the lines of latitude on which these two rivers empty into the Mississippi lies the great cotton belt of the South, extending from the Atlantic coast to the Western border of Texas; that Vicksburg is not only midway between the northern and southern limits of the belt, but is also midway between the eastern and western limits. Again, please consult the map, and you will see that the great Yazoo Valley—capable, when fully reclaimed, of producing more cotton than is at present made in all of the South—pours through the Yazoo river and its many tributaries, all of her rich products into the lap of Vicksburg. We beg to call your special attention to the fact that the immense tract of Valley lands tributary to Vicksburg give one distinctive feature to the cottons which she furnishes, to-wit: the length of the staple, short staple cotton being comparatively unknown in her market. You cannot avail yourselves of this distinctive feature so entirely in any other market. No less than half a million bales of this Valley land cotton are sold or reshipped at, or

pass by Vicksburg seeking a market. A steady demand here from spinners would arrest the whole of it at Vicksburg.

In conclusion, we desire to bring to your notice the fact that we are in direct communication with Charleston and Savannah by railroad—a distance of 670 miles,—and that lines now in course of construction will lessen the distance by about 100 miles. Cotton can go to the Southern Atlantic by three routes; to the North by two railroad routes, or by the Mississippi river to the West or South.

Ample banking facilities for the purchase of all exchange that may be offered at Vicksburg are constantly at hand. Also a compress for preparing cotton for shipment.

D. W. LAMKIN,  
WIRT ADAMS,  
H. S. BOWEN,  
D. N. MOODY,  
H. S. FULKERSON,  
Committee.

**Official Statement of the Transactions of the Government for the Year Ending June 30th, 1870.**—The following official statement is certified by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury :

Net balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1869.....	\$175,680,340
Net receipts from customs.....	194,538,374
Net receipts from internal revenue.....	181,899,758
Sales of public lands.....	3,350,481
Miscellaneous sources.....	28,496,864
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$563,935,818</b>
Less in the Treasury.....	155,680,340
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>\$411,255,477</b>
From excess in conversion, &c., over the redemption, &c., of bonds, Treasury notes and fractional currency.....	\$1,270,213
Total net receipts for 1870.....	568,206,032
Net expenditures for civil and miscellaneous.....	53,237,668
War Department.....	57,655,675
Navy Department.....	21,780,229
Indians and Pensions.....	31,748,140
Interest on Public Debt.....	127,702,338
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$292,124,052</b>
Purchase of Bonds for Sinking Fund.....	126,579,508
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$418,703,560</b>
Net balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1870.....	\$149,502,471
The above statement shows the amount of bonds purchased for the Sinking Fund, at par value, to be.....	\$109,050,000
Amount of premium and accrued interest.....	17,529,508
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$126,579,508</b>
Net balance in the Treasury June 30, 1869.....	\$155,680,340
Net balance in the Treasury June 30, 1870.....	149,502,471
Difference.....	\$6,177,868
& actual gain in 1870.....	\$119,131,435

**Trade of the United States.**—Monthly Report No. 12 of the Bureau of Statistics, now in the printer's hands, contains the account 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 by Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau :

<b>Imports of Merchandise :</b>	
Free of duty.....	\$20,159,964
Dutiable.....	415,846,099
	<b>\$436,006,063</b>
<b>Exports :</b>	
Domestic products (gold value).....	\$276,635,890
Foreign products.....	16,153,290
	<b>392,792,150</b>
Excess of imports of merchandise over exports.....	<b>\$43,213,913</b>
<b>Specie Movement :</b>	
Exports.....	\$43,882,061
Re-exports.....	14,271,864
Total exports.....	\$58,153,925
Imports.....	26,343,963
Net outgo of specie.....	<b>31,809,930</b>
Excess of total imports over exports in 1870.....	<b>\$11,408,974</b>
In the fiscal year 1869 the imports were.....	437,314,255
Domestic exports.....	\$325,925,613
Re-exports.....	25,173,414
	<b>351,099,057</b>
Excess in 1869 of imports over exports.....	86,215,198
Showing an apparent improvement in 1870 of.....	74,806,224

**WAREHOUSE STATEMENT.**

Value of goods on bond July 1, 1868.....	\$47,725,566
Value of goods on bond June 30, 1869.....	64,457,436
Excess of bonded goods at the close of fiscal year, 1869.....	<b>\$14,371,870</b>
Value of goods on bond July 1, 1869.....	\$62,457,436
Value of goods on bond June 30, 1870.....	56,891,473
Balance withdrawn from warehouse and added to consumption for fiscal year 1870.....	<b>\$5,565,963</b>

The following comparative statement of the foreign trade for the respective fiscal years 1869 and 1870 exhibits the true adverse balances :

1869.—Excess of imports over exports.....	\$86,215,198
Deduct as per warehouse statement.....	14,731,870
	<b>\$71,483,328</b>
1870.—Excess of imports.....	\$11,408,974
Add as per warehouse statement.....	5,565,963
True adverse balance.....	<b>16,974,937</b>
True improvement over 1869.....	<b>\$54,508,391</b>

**The Receipts of the United States Internal Revenue.**—A comparative statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department showing the receipts of internal revenue, from every source, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870. The following aggregate will serve to show the uniformity with which the revenues of the Government have increased under the present administration :

Articles and Occupations.....	1869.	1870.
Spirits.....	\$45,026,401	\$55,531,354
Tobacco.....	23,430,707	31,318,588
Fermented liquors.....	6,099,579	6,260,728
Gross receipts.....	6,300,998	6,884,098
Sales.....	8,206,839	8,830,212
Income.....	34,239,593	36,243,345
Banks—special tax on capital, circulation and deposits.....	3,335,516	4,409,035
Special taxes, not before named.....	8,891,454	9,556,508
Legacies and successions.....	2,403,598	3,038,775
Gas.....	2,116,005	2,311,203
Stamps, other than spirits and tobacco.....	15,505,492	15,611,004
Salaries of Government officers.....	561,962	1,109,526
Schedule A, passport penalties and unenumerated sources.....	5,704,379	2,469,491
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>\$159,124,126</b>	<b>\$183,634,832</b>

To which there remains to be added, for the year 1870, various returns from districts not yet received, and estimated to amount altogether to \$615,000.

**Young Men's Christian Associations.**—The Fifth Annual Convention of the Associations of the State of New York will meet at Poughkeepsie on Tuesday, September 6th, 1870, at 3 o'clock, and close on Thursday evening. Delegations from all the Associations are expected, and the attendance of young men and others interested in the cause from cities and towns where no such organizations have yet been formed is also urged. Christian ministers and young men in these places are requested to consult together and see that representatives are appointed. A cordial Christian welcome is assured to all who come. Delegates should be provided with credentials, and lists should be forwarded as soon as possible to R. E. Lansing, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Arrangements for reduced fare on the principal lines of travel will probably be made.

—By a notice in the last issue of the CHRONICLE, Messrs. Bowles Bros. & Co., bankers in London, Paris and New York, called attention as follows to the fact that they "are now prepared to issue Triple Currency Credits.

"This is a feature entirely new and original with this house, and the copyright is reserved thereto.

"The credit is in the three currencies of pounds, dollars and francs, in the proportion of one, five and twenty-five, and enables the bona fide holder to draw, at any point of the traveling circuit of the world, in the currency most available at that point.

"During the present continental disturbances these credits will be found particularly useful, as, with them, drafts may be made upon London if desired, where Gold payments will probably continue, notwithstanding their temporary cessation at the Bank of France. The traveller thus becomes much more independent of merely local disturbances, having the choice of London, Paris or New York to draw upon.

"Nothing could better illustrate the value of these credits."

—The financial agents report that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad bonds are being rapidly subscribed for. These bonds are First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund 7 per cent. Gold Bonds. A security paying double the return of 5-20's at present prices. Investors will do well to inquire into the advantages of these bonds as a small balance of this loan remains unsold, and an advance above the subscription price is looked for on the completion of the negotiation of the issue.

—The Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, whose advertisement appears to-day on the first page of the CHRONICLE has already obtained so wide a reputation that it is only necessary for us to direct the attention of bank officers, bankers and others to the terms of their card. It will be observed that the business of the company extends much beyond the comparatively limited operation of lock making, and that they undertake contracts for and superintend the execution of all kinds of fire and burglar proof work. This company also manufactures the most superior locks for doors, night latches, desks, 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 store for the Yale Lock Company's goods, with the assurance of obtaining the right articles.

—The card of Messrs. Fowler & Sommerville, Bankers and Brokers at Montgomery, Alabama, will be found on the first page, to which the attention of our readers having business transactions with that part of the country is particularly directed.

—Messrs. Cubbage & Hazlehurst, Bankers and Brokers at Macon, Georgia, whose card appears to-day on the first page of the CHRONICLE, are prepared to make collections and transact a general banking business in that city, and will furnish satisfactory references to parties desiring to open 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, who will execute promptly all orders.

—A circular has been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Vicksburg, Miss., calling the attention of manufacturers in the United States and abroad to the unusual advantages possessed by their city as a market in which to purchase cotton. We quote at some length, from the circular, in another column, and in this connection call the attention of buyers to the card of Mr. H. S. Fulkerson, a prominent cotton broker in Vicksburg.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.  
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., }  
No. 5 Nassau street, }

As we originally sold so many millions of FIVE TWENTY BONDS, and as the Government will soon be able to pay them off and to issue in their place the new bonds, bearing 4½ per cent interest, we are constantly asked: "What had we better do with our Five Twenties?"

We answer: "Keep them until you find a Security which you are satisfied is just as good; that is, just as sure to be paid, principal and interest—since it would be better to lose the present premium of 10 per cent than to risk the loss of the principal, or failure to get your interest promptly."

We are advising our most intimate friends to change into the BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., and for the following reasons: 'The main line of the Road is finished, and is no longer an experiment; it has now, in its infancy, a gross income of nearly \$8,000,000, while its operating expenses are but 50 per cent, and its annual interest payments are less than \$2,000,000. Its Bonds are secured by property worth four times their amount. At their present price (between 80 and 90) they pay seven per cent interest in gold—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; its 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 premium.

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 for dollar, in New York city.

FISK & HATCH.

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

## The Bankers' Gazette.

### DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Railroad Company.</b>			
Erie & Pittsburgh.....	1 1/2 %	tax	Sept. 10   Sept. 8 to Sept. 2

FRIDAY EVENING, September 2.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The bank 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 \$3,499,000 in the total liabilities, consisting of gold, legal tenders, and three per cent certificates. The deposits were down \$3,560,000, the loans being decreased \$1,780,000, specie \$1,090,000, and legal tenders \$1,390,000. 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 present condition of the banks, compared with one year ago:

	Aug. 27, 1870.	Aug. 28, 1869.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$273,900,000	\$261,000,000
Specie.....	19,600,000	19,400,000
Circulation.....	32,900,000	34,000,000
Net Deposits.....	201,900,000	188,700,000
Legal tenders.....	48,900,000	52,700,000

Although the condition of the banks, according to the above statement, is unfavorable, the loan market has been easy throughout the week. Borrowers have had no difficulty 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:

	60 days	4 mos.	6 mos.	single names	60 days	4 to 6 mos.	60 days
Commercial, first class endorsed.....	0	7 to 8 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	7 to 8	7 to 8	8 to 12	0 to 7
Bankers, first class Foreign.....							7 to 10.
Domestic.....							

**UNITED STATES BONDS.**—The firmness in bonds noted at the close of last week has been well maintained, though transactions in the way of investments were nominal. The reduction in the minimum discount rate of the Bank of England to 3 1/2 per cent, together with the advance of 1862's to 88 1/2, 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 114 1/2. This upward turn was due to the fact that a prominent German banking firm suddenly called in a large amount of bonds of this issue, previously lent out, though whether for speculative purposes or as a basis upon which to settle a large private contract is not positively known. At one time during the day there was a difference of 1/2 per cent between cash sale and transactions 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 official copy of the same:

GOLD SALES.		
Wednesday, September 7.....	14.....	\$1,000,000
" " 21.....	21.....	1,000,000
" " 28.....	28.....	1,000,000
Total.....		\$4,000,000

BOND PURCHASES.		
Thursday, September 1.....	8.....	\$1,000,000
" " 15.....	15.....	2,000,000
" " 22.....	22.....	1,000,000
" " 29.....	29.....	2,000,000
Total.....		\$7,000,000

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

	Saturday, Aug. 27.	Monday, Aug. 29.	Tuesday, Aug. 30.	Wednesday, Aug. 31.	Thursday, Sept. 1.	Friday, Sept. 2.
6's, 1881 coup.....	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 3/4	114 3/4	114 3/4	114 3/4
5-20's, 1862 coup.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/4
5-20's, 1864 ".....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
5-20's, 1865 ".....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
5-20's, 1865 n.....	109 1/2	110	110	110	110 1/2	112 1/2
5-20 s, 1867 ".....	110	109 1/2	110	110	110 1/2	110 1/2
5-20's, 1868 ".....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
10-40's, ".....	108 1/2	108 3/4	109 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Currency 6's.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	114 1/2

\* 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:

	Purchased Sept. 1		Purchased Sept. 1
5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$135,700	5-20's of 1865, new, r.....	\$194,550
1862, cou.....	1,000	1865, new, c.....	363,350
1864, reg.....	39,700	1867, reg.....	12,000
1864, cou.....	17,000	1867, cou.....	154,300
1865, reg.....	38,000	1868, reg.....	2,000
1865, cou.....	14,000	1868, cou.....	27,500

**STATE BONDS.**—During the week under review these securities have sympathised in the general dullness of the street. The main features of speculation, however, were the Tennessees and North Carolinas, which have been generally firm. There was a small movement at the close of the week in Louisianas, with sales of Levee sixes at 74 and Levee eights at 88. The remainder of the list was dull and neglected.

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

	Saturday, Aug. 27.	Monday, Aug. 29.	Tuesday, Aug. 30.	Wednesday, Aug. 31.	Thursday, Sept. 1.	Friday, Sept. 2.
6s Tenn. x.c.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	62	62	62 1/2	62 1/2
6s Tenn. new.....	59 1/2	60	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
6s N. Car. old.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
6s N. Car., new.....	30 3/4	32	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
6s Virg. x.c.....	65	65	65 1/2	66	67 1/2	67 1/2
8s La., levee.....	86	88	88	88	88	88
6s Missouri.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

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

**RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.**—The absence of the leading operators and speculators at the various watering places has been 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 stock were sold to realize, especially by small holders. The large holders, however, who are credited with controlling the market, have not been able to dispose of important blocks, being apprehensive of so depressing prices as to defeat their ultimate intention. By timely loans, made at favorable rates and at long dates, they find, however, little difficulty in carrying their specialties, even on a stringent money market. The principle dealings were in the Vanderbilt shares, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, St. Paul, Wash, and Pacific Mail. Express shares were firm on moderate sales.

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

	Saturday, Aug. 27.	Monday, Aug. 29.	Tuesday, Aug. 30.	Wednesday, Aug. 31.	Thursday, Sept. 1.	Friday, Sept. 2.
N.Y. Cent & H.R.....	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
do scrip.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
Harlem.....	132 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Eri.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2

Table of market prices for various commodities including Reading, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pittsburg, North-west, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Ohio, Central of N.J., Chic. & Alton, do. pref., do. scrip., Panama, Cleve. C. & I., Col. Chic. & I.C., Del. Lack. & W., Hann. St. Jos., do. pref., Illinois Centr'l, Mich. Central, Morris & Essex, B. Hart. & Erie, West. Un. Tel., Mariposa pref., do. Trust. cert., Quicksilver, do. pref., Pacific Mail, Atlantic Mail, Adams Express, Am. Merch. Un., United States, Wells, Fargo., Cumberland Coal, Consolid Coal, Canton Co.

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

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

Table showing weekly sales of Government Bonds, State & City Bonds, Company Bonds, and Total amount from March 10 to August 25.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The gold market during the week has been dull and without special feature, the extreme range being 116 and 117 1/2. The rise to the latter figure was attributed to the manipulations of the combination who recently engineered the price to 118: Subsequently, however, a decline to 116 was noted, occasioned by reports of continued Prussian successes. It is thought, however, 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 disarranged the programme of the combination, that either the scheme was 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 premium each day of the past week:

Table showing gold premium quotations (Open, Low, High, Close) and Balances (Clearings, Gold, Currency) for the week of August 27 to September 2, 1870.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Foreign exchange, especially sterling, has been somewhat unsettled during the week. The large amounts sold by the Canada banks at concessions on regular rates had a tendency to weaken quotations, and the market closed at the following current rates:

Table of foreign exchange rates for London bankers, Paris (bankers), Antwerp, Swis, Amsterdam, Hamourg, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Prussian thalers, showing 60 Days and 3 Days rates.

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

Table of transactions at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, showing Receipts (Gold, Currency) and Payments (Gold, Currency) for August and September.

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:

Table showing the condition of New York City banks, including Capital, Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Legal Tenders for various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants', etc.

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

Table showing deviations from previous week for Loans, Deposits, Specie, and Legal Tenders.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings from March to August.

The following are the latest quotations for bank stocks:

Table with columns Bid. Askd. and rows for various banks and financial institutions like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, August 29, 1870 :

Table showing financial data for Philadelphia Banks including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, and Circulation.

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

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

Table showing weekly financial data for Philadelphia Banks from April to August 1870.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, August 29, 1870.

Table showing financial data for Boston National Banks including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Table with columns Union, Webster, Total, and various financial figures.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows : Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Deposits, Circulation.

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

Table showing comparative totals for a series of weeks past, including months from April to August.

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.

Large table listing various securities such as State Securities, City Securities, Railroad Securities, and Virginia securities with their respective bid and ask prices.



QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Daily Prices of the Active Stocks and Governments are Given on a Previous Page. Quotations are of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Sub-sections include U. S. Governments, State Bonds, City Bonds, Railroad Bonds, Railroad Stocks, Canal Stocks, Petroleum Stocks, Mining Stocks, and Miscellaneous Stocks. Each entry lists a security name and its corresponding bid and ask prices.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

- 1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" ante; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.
2. Quotations of Southern Securities are given in a separate Table.
3. No reliable prices of Insurance Stocks can be made.
4. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations).
5. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number.
6. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.
7. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month.

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 consultations a new basis of agreement has been determined upon, which settles all past disputes, and grants to each of the roads equitable pro-rating terms.

The new arrangement gives to the Pacific road the entire and absolute 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 if put in force at that time.

A reduction of the rental is also secured, amounting to fully \$40,000 per annum, or an aggregate during twenty years, the term of the lease, of \$800,000. The Missouri River road is now leased for \$50,000, a reduction of \$17,500 per annum free from any restrictions, and the lease of the Leavenworth and Atchison road, which involved a payment by the Missouri Pacific of \$59,000 for the first 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 depots, 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 of about 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. Peter and within three and one-half miles of Mankato. It was expected to reach the terminus, St. Peter, to-day. As the branch 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 trains over 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.—This road is now open from Kansas City to Ottawa by the completion of the branch via Oathe, which occurred on the 22d. This addition of 53 miles is an important one for this road, bringing into Kansas City and connecting with lines east from that point, instead of being obliged to go via the Kansas Pacific.

West Wisconsin.—The grading is completed from Eau Claire, the present terminus, west to Menominee, 15 miles, and cars are to be running to that point before Winter. Grading from Menominee west to Hudson is to be prosecuted through the Winter, and Lake St. Croix will be bridged at the same time. A strong effort will be made to complete the line through to St. Paul before the end of next year.

California and Oregon.—This road is now completed for fifty miles north of Marysville, and is to reach Tehama in a few days. The road will connect at the State line with the Oregon and California Railroad, which is surveyed throughout, and graded from Portland to Salem, fifty miles.

Little Rock and Fort Smith.—More than one half of the line from Little Rock to Fort Smith, 160 miles long (266 miles by river), is ready for the iron, and track is laid for 26 miles. It is intended to run trains to Lewisburg, 50 miles, by the 1st of October, and to or near 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 Rock to the Missouri line, under the direction of A. P. Robinson, chief engineer of this and of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road. Surveys of the line southwest of Little Rock are in progress. 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 the interest coupons due July 1. Although the payment has been deferred, 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 rapidly.

The following is the official statement of the earnings and expenses of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the month of June:

Table with 3 columns: Receipts, Expenses, Net profit. Rows for 1869, 1870, and Increase.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns for different railroads (Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, etc.) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and yearly totals for 1868, 1869, and 1870.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

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

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

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS. Quotations by Geo. K. Sistare, Broker in City Securities, 24 Nassau Street.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, and a second set of columns for the right-hand side of the table. Includes sections for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous Bonds.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Railroads, Des Moines Valley, and various state bonds.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Ironton, Jack, Lans. & Saginaw, and various other bonds.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, P. M., September 2.

General trade has been fairly active the past week, and the markets are gradually assuming position without much reference to the progress of the war in Europe.

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 3/4c. for prime.

Petroleum has further improved, closing firm though not active, sellers being well under 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 1/2c., under sales for account of Western bankers, but has recovered to 94c. Timothy seed advanced to \$6. Building materials are dull at low prices. Foreign fruits are dull; Layer Raisins have declined to \$4 per box. Fish are firmer.

Metals show considerable activity in Scotch Pig Iron and old Rails, but at considerably lower prices. Tin 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 1/2 gold.

Provisions have latterly shown more activity in pork and lard, but at decidedly lower prices. Mess pork declined to \$27 75, prime mess to \$30, and prime steam lard to 16 1/4, the latter selling for the future at 16c. for October or 14 3/4c. for December. Beef has shown little change. Butter is rather depressed, especially lots which were marketed during the late hot weather. Cheese is in comparatively light supply and rules firm.

Freights have been active, especially in the shipment of grain and petroleum, and rates have slightly advanced. 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 3/4@7d.

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

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

Table with 7 columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '69, and three unlabeled columns. Rows include Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass seed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, Dotton, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Molasses, Naval Stores, Cr. turp., Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Oil cake, Oil, Peanuts, Provisions, Butter, Cheese, Cutmeats, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Lard, Rice, Starch, Sugar, Tallow, Tobacco, Whiskey, Wool, Dressed hogs.

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

Large table with 15 columns: ARTICLES, Great Britain, France, Holland, Ger. & Belg., Other N. Europe, Spain, Other S. Europe, China & Japan, Aus. Br. N.A. Colonies, Cuba, Hayti, India, Mex. W. Indies, New Granada, Vene. Guana, British Guana, Other S. Amer'n, Other S. Amer'n, Total Total since Same time January 1, 1870, 1869. Rows include Breadstuffs, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic, Drugs, Hops, Naval stores, Rosin, Tar, Oil cake, Oils, Petroleum, Spermaceti, Whale oil, Lard, Provisions, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, Whiskey, Wool, Dressed hogs.









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

Table showing Receipts at New York and Exports from New York for the week ending August 27, 1870, compared with previous weeks and years.

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27, 1870.

Table showing receipts at lake ports for flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AT THE SAME PORTS, FOR FOUR YEARS, FROM JAN. 1 TO AUGUST 27 :

Table comparing receipts of flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye at various ports from 1870 to 1867.

And from August 1st, to and including August 27, for four years :

Table comparing receipts from August 1st to August 27 for four years (1870-1867).

SHIPMENTS FROM SAME PORTS FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

Table showing shipments from the same ports for the week ending August 27.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to August 27 inclusive, for two years :

Table comparing shipments of flour and grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland for 1870 and 1869.

GRAIN "IN SIGHT," AUGUST 27, 1870.

Table showing grain in sight at various locations including New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, and St. Louis.

\*Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 2, 1870.

In two or three instances we record this week an increased activity, and on the goods most sought after values were well sustained. No important advance in prices, however, has taken place...

leading goods considerably exceeded the arrivals, and stocks begin to fall off somewhat, which acts as an influence to partially counteract 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, considerably 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 since Jan. 1, are as follows :

Table showing stocks in New York at date and imports at leading ports since January 1, 1870, compared with 1869.

TEA.

Importers have experienced a rather more satisfactory market since the appearance of our last report and seem to feel hopeful of a comparatively steady 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 to a most decided scarcity in supplies in the hands of many of the leading jobbers...

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 (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1870 and 1869:

Table showing comparative shipments of tea from China and Japan to the United States from 1870 to 1869.

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 48,418 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 dissatisfaction 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...

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:

Table showing the stock of Rio, Sept. 1, and imports since January 1 for 1870 and 1869.

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

Table showing stock and imports of other sorts at New York, Sept. 1, and imports since January 1 for 1870 and 1869.

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

SUGAR.

A very fair amount of Raws has been disposed of during the week, the bulk at about the figures current at the date of our last review, and a steady tone was preserved without much difficulty. The representation of buyers included a fair proportion of the trade, though refiners as usual were the principal operators. All grades of West India Sugar have sold to some extent, though the quality attracting a large share of attention was a medium between fair and...

good refining, with a considerable sale also of Molasses Sugars both in hhd's and boxes. The arrivals have been moderate and the stock suffered some reduction, adding to the confidence of holders, many of whom still refuse to exhibit samples. At no time, however, have buyers been unable to procure a supply, and though landing parcels were disposed of first whenever possible, the accumulation in store has been drawn upon to a fair extent to meet the outlet. Refined Sugars have sold about as fast as made, particularly Coffee grades, but the production was not very heavy and business in reality only fair. Prices fluctuated but little, closing, however, with rather an upward turn. The general market closes strong and business active. Sales of 6,608 hhd's. Cuba; 2,360 hhd's. Porto Rico; 400 hhd's. Demerara; 550 hhd's. Martinique; 100 St. Croix, and 3,453 boxes Havana

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 1, were as follows: Table with columns for Cuba, P. Rico, Other, Brazil, Manila, Melado and stock in first hands for 1869 and 1868.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The Weekly Report says: Sugar.—Clayed.—We have no improvement to report, the market continuing very quiet, with only a limited number of buyers. Holders, however, have remained firm in their former pretensions, inasmuch as really good, strong qualities for the United States and North of Europe cannot be had at anything less than 9 1/4 rs. arroba basis No. 12, while fine or Derosne's sugars have to be paid at times at fancy prices by needy shippers, owing to the small stock of them remaining. The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 7,000 boxes of all classes, against 7,500 last week.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

Table showing shipments to New York, Baltimore, Boston, and New Orleans, including boxes and hhd's.

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Table showing exports since January 1 to U.S. and to all ports, along with stock at date.

MOLASSES.

There has been some little call from the trade and two or three parcels taken for boiling, relieving the market to a moderate extent of the previous tone of excessive dullness. Still there is no great improvement in the general position, all the 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 to bring the accumulation down to more manageable proportions. We have modified 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 of 100 hhd's. Cuba Muscovado; 50 hhd's. Cuba clayed; 1,250 hhd's. Porto Rico; 200 hhd's. Barbadoes, and 150 hhd's. Demerara, etc.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 1, were as follows:

Table showing imports and stock in first hands for Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, and N. O.

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

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

Table showing imports of sugar and molasses by port (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans) from 1870 and 1869.

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd's.

SPICES.

We hear of nothing offering from first hands and the invoice business is at a complete stand. In a jobbing way there has, however, been more activity, and, though it is useless to quote sales from second hands, we may say that parcels of nearly all styles have moved to a greater or less extent and supplies are somewhat reduced. The current accumulation continues well under control and is 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 except sardines, in which there has been a pretty fair business done, and rates are decidedly in the sellers favor; there are some sardines in market of a very large size which are offered below the prices quoted. Layer raisins are weak and lower, the decline is probably caused by the near arrival of the new crop and the low prices at which they are offered. 6,000 boxes new layers sold to arrive (reported at \$3 25 gold). Prunes on the spot are firmly held and have old at 14c., but to arrive by next steamer are offered at 13 1/2c. Fire crackers are in demand 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 quotations are merely nominal.

Foreign Green are quiet for Lemons and prices are lower; the offerings at the auction rooms have been only moderate, but as jobbers have had but little trade they bought sparingly and lower prices are current. The market is

bare of West India fruit. A cargo of Aspinwall Bananas came in last Monday, part of which sold from vessel at \$1 50@2 50 per bunch. Menton Lemons repacked from store sell at \$6 50@7 00 per box and Palermo do at \$6 50 per box. Carthagea Cocoanuts are jobbing at \$65 00 per M. At the auction sale yesterday 300 boxes Palermo Lemons sold at \$6@6 30 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@7c. 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 bbl's., beginning at 10 1/2c., and selling up at 12c., 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 1/2c. Peaches are inactive and merely nominal. Other descriptions are also inactive. Peanuts are in better request for Virginias, which, as well as Wilmingtons, are held at firm prices.

Domestic green 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 75c@\$1 25 per basket for prime and 50@75c for good. Plums sell at \$3 50@4 50 per bbl. for common and \$6@7 50 per bbl. for Egg and Guages. Pears sell at \$2@2 50 per bbl for common and \$4 50@6 50 for Bartlett and Duchess. Apples sell at \$2@3 50 per bbl. for good to best, and Melons at about any price offered, say Watermelons \$5@5 25 per C, and Muskmelons 25@50c per bbl.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.

Table of tea prices including New Crop and Duty paid for various types like Hyson, Gunp. & Imp., and Oolong.

Coffee.

Table of coffee prices including Rio Prime, Java, and various Ceylon and Maracaibo grades.

Sugar.

Table of sugar prices including Cuba, Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil, and various refined and unrefined grades.

Molasses.

Table of molasses prices including New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, and Cuba Clayed.

Rice.

Table of rice prices including Radgoon and Carolina.

Spices.

Table of spice prices including Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, and Pepper.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table of fruit and nut prices including Raisins, Citron, Prunes, Apples, Peaches, Blackberries, and Pecan Nuts.

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Table of grocery and sundry prices including Alum, Bi-Carb, Borax, Sal Soda, Sulphur, Camphor, and Epsom Salts.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, 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.

DOMESTIC COTTON 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.

To-day there was a fair business doing in the domestic market, though there was apparently rather less activity than yesterday. We revise our quotations on several brands of prints to-day, further advances of 1/4 @ 1/2 c. having been made.

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 woollens will of necessity rule higher during the Fall and Winter.

FOREIGN 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.

To-day there was only a moderate trade doing with either importers or jobbers. 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 night in preparing goods for shipment.

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

Table with columns: FROM NEW YORK, FROM BOSTON. Rows: Total for week, Since Jan. 1, 1870, same time 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1860.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been more active, and although we can quote no actual advance in standards the tendency is to higher prices as the fall trade opens. Amoskeag A 36 13 1/2 do B 36 13, Atlantic A 36 14, do D 12, do H 13 1/2, Appleton A 36 13 1/2, Augusta 36 12, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8 1/2, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7 1/2, Graniteville AA 36 16, Great Falls M 36 11 1/2, do S 33 10 1/2, Indian Head 36 14, do 30 12, Indian Orchard A 40

13 1/2, do C 36 12, Laconia O 29 12 1/2, do B 37 13 Lawrence A 36 11 1/2, Lyman C 36 do E 36 14, Massachusetts E 33 11, Medford 36 13, Nashua fine 33 12, do 36 13 1/2, do E 40 15 1/2, Newmarket A 11 1/2, Pacific extra 36 13 1/2, do H 36 18 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 27 1/2, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, do 11-4 50, Pepperell E fine 39 13 1/2, do R 36 12 1/2, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 12, do R 36 13 1/2, Stark A 36 13 Swift River 36 11, Tiger 27 8 1/2.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS continue as heretofore, active, for consumption and stocks have been kept small. Prices are very firmly held. Amoskeag 46 18, do 42 16 1/2, do A 36 15 1/2, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 1/2, Arkwright WT 36 16, Ballou & Son 36 13 1/2, Bartletts 36 15, do 33 14, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone 36 14 1/2, Boott B 36 14, do O 30 11, do R 28 9, Clarks 36 19, Dwight 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 39 1/2-45, Forestdale 36 15 1/2, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8, Gold Medal 36 13 1/2, Great Falls Q 36 16 1/2, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 13 1/2, New York Mills 36 22 1/2, Pepperell 6-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 45, Tuscarora 36 19, Utica 5-4 27 1/2, do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 51 1/2, do 10-4 56 1/2, Waltham X 33 11 1/2, do 42 17, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 35, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 21 1/2.

PRINTS have increased in importance during the week, owing to the higher price of print cloths, and the price of all kinds has been advanced half a cent. All leading desirable makes are active in agent's hands. American 12, Albion solid 11, Albion 11 1/2, Allens 11 1/2, do pinks 12 1/2, purples 12, Arnolds 9 1/2, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 12, Hamilton—, London mourning 10, Mallory 11, Manchester 11 1/2, Merrimac D 13, do pink and purple 13 1/2, do W 12, Oriental 12, Pacific 12, Richmond's 11 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 12 1/2, do blue and White 11 1/2, do shirtings 11, Wamsutta 7 1/2 @ 8.

PRINT CLOTHS have advanced here in sympathy with higher prices at Fall River and Providence, and are now held at 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 cents.

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

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

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 28, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. 23,—Columbian, heavy 26, Haymaker Bro. 15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 21 1/2.

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

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

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

STRIPES.—Albany 10, Algoden 16 1/2, American 13 1/2, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12 1/2, Hamilton 20-21, Haymaker 15, Sheridan A 11 1/2, do G 12, Uncasville A 13-14, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 22 1/2.

TICKINGS.—Albany 9 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag A C A 32, do A 25, do B 21, do C 20, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 24, do do 36 28, Cordis AAA 25, do BB 15 1/2, Hamilton 22 1/2, Swift River 13 1/2, Thorndike A 15 1/2, Whittendon A 22 1/2, York 30 24.

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

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

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

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

Table with columns: ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1, 1870. Rows: Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, Miscellaneous dry goods, Total. Includes columns for 1868, 1869, and 1870 with Pkgs. and Value.

Table with columns: WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD. Rows: Manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax, Miscellaneous dry goods, Total. Includes columns for 1868, 1869, and 1870 with Pkgs. and Value.

**Texas Cards**

**H. M. MOORE,**

**COTTON BROKER & BANKING,**  
BRYAN, TEXAS.

**ALFRED MUCKLE,**

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

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

**SAMUEL K. LABATT,**

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

C. R. JOHNS, J. C. KIRBY,  
F. EVERETT, W. VON ROSENBERG

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

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

**J. L. Leonard & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**  
HEAD OF HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R.R.,  
Calvert, Texas.

**Adams & Hearne,**

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

Wm. A. FORT, GEORGE W. JACKSON,  
Late Fort & Trice. Late Cashier 1st Nat. Bank  
Gallipolis, O.

**FORT & JACKSON,**

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

T. HARDE, A. M. MCKINNON,  
Columbus, Colorado Co. Lyons, Fayette Co.

**HARDE & Co.,**

**RECEIVING, FORWARDING,**  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
COLUMBUS, TEXAS.

**Financial.**

J. M. WEITH, GEO. ARENTS

**J. M. Weith & Arents,**

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,  
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,  
No. 9 NEW STREET.  
Loans Negotiated.

**CORNE & JAMES,**

**STOCK BROKERS,**  
NO. 38 BROAD STREET.  
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and all issues of the UNION and CENTRAL PACIFIC Railroads  
Bought and Sold on Commission.

**DAVIS & FRERET,**

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

**Life Insurance.**

**EQUITABLE**

**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
116, 118, 120, 122 & 124 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets over - - - - \$12,000,000  
Income - - - - - 6,000,000

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

**Bankers and Brokers.**

**JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**  
56 WALL STREET,  
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers,

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

**HOTTINGUER & Co., Paris.**

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

**Gibson, Beadleston & Co,**

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

GEORGE OPDYKE, WM. A. STEPHENS  
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

**BANKING HOUSE OF**  
**GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,**

NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,  
(Corner of Cedar street.)

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

**LOCKWOOD & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**  
94 BROADWAY.

Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other securities, on commission.

**LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,**  
BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
No. 18 William St.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.  
Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited and interest allowed on deposits.  
WM. B. LITCHFIELD, LEWIS A. STIMSON,  
CHARLES H. DANA, WALTER E. COLTON.  
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Special

**William Heath & Co.,**

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

**Transportation.**

**GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE**

TO  
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND MOBILE--ALL RAIL.



**Leave New York**

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

STATIONS.	GO'G SOUTH.		GO'G NORTH.
	Miles.	Time.	Time.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 9.10 p.m.	Ar. 6.19 a.m.
WASHINGTON.....	228	" 6.55 a.m.	" 9.00 p.m.
GORDONSVILLE... ..	324	" 12.55 p.m.	" 12.45 p.m.
BRISTOL.....	610	" 6.00 a.m.	" 7.28 p.m.
KNOXVILLE.....	741	" 1.14 p.m.	" 11.15 a.m.
*CLEVELAND.....	823	" 5.55 p.m.	" 6.27 a.m.
†CHATTANOOGA... ..	850	" 8.00 p.m.	" 4.45 a.m.
NASHVILLE.....	1001	Ar. 5.00 a.m.	" 6.00 p.m.
†CORINTH.....	066	Lv. 9.00 a.m.	" 5.44 p.m.
‡GRAND JUNCT. ON.....	1107	" 11.52 a.m.	" 8.30 p.m.
MEMPHIS.....	1159	Ar. 2.55 p.m.	" 12.15 p.m.
**JACKSON.....	139	Lv. 11.45 p.m.	" 4.37 p.m.
ATLANTA.....	932	Ar. 3.35 a.m.	" 7.25 p.m.
MACON.....	1055	" 1.40 p.m.	" 7.55 a.m.
MONTGOMERY.....	1127	" 8.00 p.m.	" 5.45 a.m.
MOBILE.....	1352	" 8.00 a.m.	" 5.30 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS.....	1502	" 10.10 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.

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

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

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

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

AND  
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.  
On the 5th and 21st of Each Month.

Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at MANZANILLO, Also, connecting at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.  
One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send them down early. An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.  
For passage tickets or further information apply to the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

**F. R. BABY, Agent.**

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

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

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

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

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams..... Sept. 7, at 3 P.M.  
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth..... Sept. 14, at 8 1/2 A.M.  
MINNESOTA, Captain Whineray..... Sept. 21, at 3 P.M.  
IDAHO, Captain Price..... Sept. 28, at 9 A.M.  
NEVADA, Captain Green..... Oct. 4, at 3 P.M.  
COLORADO, Captain Freeman..... Oct. 11, at 2 1/2 P.M.

Cabin passage, \$80 gold.  
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 currency.  
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 63 Wall-st.

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

LATE  
**WILSON, CALLAWAY & Co.,**  
Bankers and Commission Merchants,  
No. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

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

**Insurance.**

**OFFICE OF THE  
ATLANTIC  
Mutual Insurance Co.,**

NEW YORK, January 24, 1870.

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from  
1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869. \$6,090,637 88  
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st  
January, 1869..... 2,538,001 23  
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$8,628,639 05

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869..... \$6,472,918 41

Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,802,245 46

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

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:  
United States and State of New York Stock,  
City, Bank and other Stock..... \$7,856,290 00  
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise... 3,148,400 00  
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,.... 210,000 00  
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due  
the Company, estimated at..... 207,548 81  
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,519,453 00  
Cash in Bank..... 533,797 83

Total amount of Assets..... \$14,469,508 84

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

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

**J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.**

**TRUSTEES:**

J. D. Jones,	Joseph Gailliard, Jr.
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore,	James Low,
Henry Coit,	B. J. Howland,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Benj. Babcock,
Lewis Curtis,	Robt. B. Minturn,
Charles H. Russell,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Lowell Holbrook,	Frederick Chauncey,
R. Warren Weston,	R. L. Taylor,
Royal Phelps,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
Caleb Barstow,	William H. Webb,
A. P. Pillot,	Sheppard Gandy,
William E. Dodge,	Francis Skiddy,
David Lane,	Charles P. Burdett,
James Byrce,	Robt. C. Fergusson,
Daniel S. Miller,	William E. Bunker,
Wm. Sturgis,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
Henry K. Bogert,	James G. DeForest,
Dennis Erkins,	Robert L. Stuart.

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

**Insurance.**

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

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

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

**SPRINGFIELD**

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

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00  
Assets.....\$936,216 65

**Providence Washington  
INSURANCE COMPANY,**

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
ORGANIZED 1799.

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

**AMERICAN**

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

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

**JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent**

**Financial.**

**Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.**

**STOCK & BOND BROKERS,**  
NO. 323 N. THIRD STREET,  
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

**BUY AND SELL WESTERN RAILROAD, BANK,  
Insurance, Street Railway, and Miscellaneous,  
Stocks and Bonds.**  
Special attention given to Bonds of Counties, Towns, and school districts, located in Missouri.  
We have a varied assortment of these bonds that will yield the purchaser eleven (11) to Fourteen (14) per cent on the investment, and insure a safe and marketable security. Full information given on application.

**McKim, Brothers & Co.,**

No. 47 Wall Street, New York,  
**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES  
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts.

**STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,**

**BANKERS.**  
21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, etc.  
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.  
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

**SOUTTER & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**  
No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.  
Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.  
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.  
Advances made on approved securities.  
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper.  
Collects on both inland and foreign promptly made.  
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

**PARKER & COBB,**

**BANKERS,** 36 DEVONSHIRE STREET,  
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Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.

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Table listing various commodities such as Mustard seed, Nutgalls, Oil anis, Oil cassia, Oil bergamot, Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, Oil vitriol, Opium, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Quinine, Rhubarb, Sago, Salaperatus, Sal ammoniac, Sal soda, Sarsaparilla, Seneka root, Senna, Shell Lac, Soda ash, Sugar lead, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, Taploca, Verdigris, Vitriol, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GROCERIES, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL, with their respective prices.

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