

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 10, 1870.

NO. 272.

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,
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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.

Surveys and examinations made of vaults, &c., already in use, and reports rendered thereon. 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:

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Luther Kountze

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

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,

NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET.

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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.

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OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED
STATES AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

C. DEWEY, President.

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Bankers and Brokers.

Dodge, Kimball & Moore

BANKERS,

STOCK AND GOLD BROKERS,

And dealers in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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P. O. Box 4,203.

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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.,

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

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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.

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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,
5 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.

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

JAUNCEY COURT, NEW YORK.

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

Reference—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

MORTON, GALT & Co.,
BANKERS,

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

W. M. F. HEWSON,

STOCK BROKER,

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

W. N. WORTHINGTON,

MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

BANKER AND BROKER

18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale
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,

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TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.

Make collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of

Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

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

Kenyon Cox & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

31 WALL STREET.

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

JOHN PONDIR,

BROKER,

In Government Bonds, Exchange, Gold and Stocks,

No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE,

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

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$200,000

Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation and Deposits 500,000.

C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE Pres't.

Foreign Bills.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

17 NASSAU STREET.

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

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

JOHN PATON, } Agents,
ARCH. MCKINLAY, }

Foreign Bills.

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

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AND

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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.

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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.

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63 Wall Street, New York.

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

Country Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Exchange, in large or small amounts, on the principal cities of Europe, also with Tickets for Passage from, or to, Europe, by the GUION LINE of Mail Steamers. ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Correspondents.

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ISSUE

Commercial and Travelers Credits

Available in all parts of the world

James G. King's Sons,

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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.

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COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON, } Agents
ARCH'D MCKINLAY, }

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES.

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

TRAVELLERS,

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

Available in all parts of the world on

MORTON, ROSE & CO

LONDON.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Advances made on consignments. Orders for Government Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

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52 Wall Street,

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

Rue Scribe, Paris, 7

BANKERS.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

MARTIN & RUNYON,

Successors to

W. B. Mott & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,
40 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Dealers in Governments and Specie. Stocks and
Bonds bought and sold on Commission, Government
Coupons bought at Market Rates. Collections made
in all parts of the United States and Canadas.
Accounts solicited and interest allowed on Deposits.
A. F. E. MARTIN, W. B. MOTT, Special. ENOS RUNYON.

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.

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JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

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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 Cre
dit 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.

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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
kinds of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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

JAY COOKE & CO.

Financial.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

**THE CITY BANK
OF SELMA.**

Capital - - - - - \$100,000

JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.

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

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

THOS. K. FERGUSSON,

BANKER,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

Special attention to Collections.

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

Banking House of

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

32 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

**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. DICKSON
EDWARD F. CURTIS Cashier

Miscellaneous.

THE CITY BANK,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855.

HEAD OFFICE (Corner of Finch Lane), Thread-
needle Street
BRANCH (No. 34, Old Bond Street
OFFICES. (Nos. 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Road
(No. 25, Ludgate Hill

Subscribed Capital - - - £1,000,000
(50,000 Shares of £20 each).

Paid-up Capital - - - - 500,000
Reserved Fund - - - - 95,000

DIRECTORS:

John Jones, Esq., Chairman.
John Campbell, Esq., Wm. McNaughton, Esq.,
Henry Vigurs East, Esq., William Simpson, Esq.,
John Hackblock, Esq., Jonathan Thorp, Esq.,
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., James E. Vanner, Esq.,
Robert Lloyd, Esq., George Young, Esq.,
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P.

MANAGERS:

John Woolmore Duncan | Alfred George Kennedy.

SECRETARY—C. J. Worth,

Accounts opened with approved American and other
Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of
Commission as shall be considered consistent with
sound mutual advantage. The Interest upon such
accounts is calculated at current rates on daily bal
ances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st De
cember in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honored against
approved previous or simultaneous Remittances.
Credits opened against First-class Securities negotia
ble in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are
issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading
Commercial City.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

Encashed when issued by clients. Every description
of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers
and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose
the transactions of any of its Customers.

Ninth National Bank

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL - - \$1,500,000

Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway.

Invites the accounts of Merchants and Bankers.

Particular attention paid to collections.

THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICAN

Fire Insurance Company

OFFICE 192 BROADWAY.

Branch Offices,

2 Cooper Institute & 1429 Broadway.

INCORPORATED 1823.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - \$500,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - 295,237 93
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1, 1869,
\$795,237 93.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at
usual rates.
Policies issued and Losses paid at the Office of the
Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal
cities in the United States.

R. W. BLEECKER, President,

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Vice-Pres't,

F. H. CARTER Secretary,
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

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.

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.
Munro & 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-
 chandise.

PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS, 36 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON,
 Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
 ty bonds.

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 Murray, W. H. Sharp, J. C.
 Johnson, Samuel C. W. Hathaway, H. Barrol-
 let, J. S. Aldred, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Aldridge, S.
 Heygenfeldt, H. J. Booth, C. J. Deering, F. S. Pen-
 sler, W. B. Cummings, H. L. Davis, C. W. Plum,
 Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, A. L. Moore, Tyler
 Curtis.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:

First National Bank of New York.

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.

Gelston & Bussing,

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

Financial.

**Lake Shore and Michi-
 gan Southern**

RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS.

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

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

We call the attention of investors especially to this
 class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of
 the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY
 ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE AND THE
 PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an
 investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased
 at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & Co.,

No. 18 Broad Street.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
 12 PINE STREET,

Negotiate:
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
 Contract for
Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,
Cars, etc.
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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

Mr. Boutwell gave, on Thursday, another illustration of the judicious policy which has conferred so much honor on his administration of the Treasury. His currency balance was heavy, and afforded him an opportunity to make an extra purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund. The tenders were large, amounting to nearly nine millions. Of these the Secretary accepted three millions instead of two millions, the amount he had advertised to buy. The Treasury thus loses part of its useless balance of idle currency, which is set free into the channels of business, where it is now wanted. The significance of this fact and its bearing on the movements of the money market in the immediate future are very obvious.

It is notorious that the want of elasticity in our currency machinery is the chief cause of the spasms and stringency which often involve the money market in the Fall and at the commencement of other busy seasons of the year. Almost the only way left to us for correcting this evil, and for imparting to our monetary system some of that elasticity which is the safeguard of business, is to allow currency to accumulate in the Sub-Treasury during the dull months of Summer, and to let out that currency by degrees as soon as the demands of business indicate the need of it. This is just what Mr. Boutwell has done, and it is because the bond pur-

chases of Thursday added another to the numerous instances of this wise policy that the public approval has been so strongly expressed. It is regarded as a pledge for the future and an indication that so far as the Treasury is concerned the money market and its movements will be exempt from derangement, and will be made as easy as possible. This assurance just now is the more gratifying, as there have been occasional indications of stringency for some weeks past, and Wall street abounds with people who, finding that a tight money market offers a rich harvest always, are ready to combine together to develop stringency or to exaggerate it at every favorable opportunity. Whether it be from their interested efforts and influence, or whether the troubled state of Europe, the expectation of a long and perhaps widespread war, and the large exports of gold from this side are chargeable with the result, it is certain that the apprehensions of coming trouble in the money market have grown, and that there is less of general financial confidence than prevailed a week or two ago.

Nor is this temporary depression to be altogether regretted. Its influence is conservative, and it offers a salutary preventive of much feverish, wild speculation which otherwise might do harm. It was well for this country during the war period of the paper money era that the frightful consequences of inordinate speculation were in this way kept within bounds. And now, as then, it is safe to be cautious and watchful. Still, we have to do with things as they are, and we are bound to say that there do not appear to be any immediate causes for anxiety as to early monetary stringency. The reasons for this are many. First, there is an abundance of capital in all our great financial centres seeking safe employment. Moreover, the English money market is so easy that probably we shall have a large importation of foreign capital. Few of our bonds have come back from Europe, and if more should return the absorption of capital from this cause will doubtless be far more than compensated by the other capital from abroad which our high rates of interest and other inducements can hardly fail to attract this way. Apart, however, from the capital from abroad, we have a large and augmenting amount of loanable funds concentrated here which in a rich young country like ours is multiplying itself faster than the means for safely investing it. Having thus so large an aggregate of capital in the money market, with public confidence unimpaired by any serious interruption, with the volume of our currency in process of enlargement by the prospective issue of seventy-nine millions of new national bank notes, and finally with the influence and efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to preclude any sudden spasm from the locking up of greenbacks, it is quite within the bounds of prudence to look for a steady money market, free from spasmodic stringency and marked by a sufficient degree of ease.

For the wants of legitimate business and the satisfaction of sound borrowers, this may be enough. But it is well known that a large amount of capital is in demand for new railroads and other similar enterprises whose securities have been forced too freely into Wall street, or are soon coming thither. Of this class of investments capital is beginning to be rather shy. So much money has been sunk in this direction during the past four years that we cannot wonder if there be a check to its free outflow for a time. But really sound investments are as largely sought now as ever. And the cautious discrimination of which some projectors are noisy to complain, leaves not only a wider scope for those investments which are fortunate enough to command more popularity, but clears the loan market of a multitude of accumulating securities which would burden and depress it. On the whole, then, we may infer that to good borrowers and to the development of sound industrial progress the loan market will be propitious for some time to come, but that those enterprises over whose credit and prospects some doubt is supposed to hang will be less in favor than they have been for the past two or three years.

THE NEW GOLD BANK NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that under the currency bill of July 8, 1870, the new gold bank notes are not to be received for duties or paid out of the Treasury for interest on the public debt. This decision is in strict accordance both with the law and with the functions of the new currency as explained in the CHRONICLE. These functions are not intended to interfere with those of the gold certificates of the Treasury on the one side, nor on the other side to suspend the proper use of coin in the payments of the government. The new bank notes are to supply a currency for the people in the ordinary transaction of their gold business; and as the volume of this business is increasing, the currency of the banks is enlarged and modified to provide new and needful facilities. This being so we do not see much ground for the disapproval which, in some quarters, the decision of the Department has elicited.

The issue of these gold notes must at present be regarded simply as an experiment. The people did not demand it. The present wants of business did not enforce it. The contingencies with a view to which it is provided are to a large extent prospective. And the notes are confined to a local circulation by defective arrangements for their redemption. Still the new gold bank machinery if well worked, is capable of rendering some important service to the country in its march along the perilous path toward specie payments. And as the business these institutions will attract promises to be lucrative we need not be surprised if the number of applications for such banks should be considerable both from New York and from other cities. The inducements to the creation of such banks have force enough without any factitious influence from needless currency privileges. In every point of view then—both the public interests, the convenience of the Treasury, and the real prosperity of the banks will be promoted if these new gold institutions give themselves to the development of the legitimate business of banking, and let their circulation grow into familiar use as it undoubtedly will soon do if the banks are so managed as to command the confidence of the public. This done the path will be cleared for a further extension of the currency privileges of the banks, and the question will come up whether the gold certificates which are so popular shall be called in, that their place may be supplied by the bank gold notes. This might become a wise policy when two antecedent conditions have been fulfilled. First the banks must have firmly established themselves in the

public favor; and secondly the most satisfactory arrangements must be made for the redemption in New York of all gold notes wherever issued. Even then, however, we doubt whether before resumption, it would be either safe or popular or consistent with a sound policy to make the new bank notes, as is now proposed, a national legal tender for gold debts and coin payments.

But there will be a sufficient field for these notes to occupy in any event. A government paper currency—even if left at par with gold—is not likely to be perpetuated in this country. The gold certificates must give place to some other currency. Sooner or later their place will be supplied either by bank notes or some other medium of circulation. The certificates have done indeed a good work and though they enjoy but little circulation except in paying duties, in disbursing the interest on the public debt, and in carrying on the gold business of the city of New York; still, more than 370 millions of them have been issued. The amount outstanding at the beginning of the present fiscal year was \$50,392,180, and notwithstanding our heavy exports of gold caused by the European war, the amount of gold certificates now out amounts to over 27 millions, which is the average circulation they have enjoyed since their first issue, some five years ago. Amply protected as are these certificates, first by the credit of our Government and then by the reserve of 83 per cent required by law to be held against them in the Treasury, there is no wonder that they have obtained such popularity and have reached so large an aggregate. Considering the fact that we are compelled to do on a gold basis not only the whole trade of our Pacific States and Territories, and our foreign commerce from all exporting and importing centres, but also an increasing volume of the interior business of the country, it is a little singular that having no other gold currency but the certificates we should have contrived to carry on our business with so small an average circulation as 27 millions. From obvious causes the demand for the gold currency will go on augmenting, and while the new bank notes will thus find an appropriate field to expand in, we shall gradually be building up a new system of gold currency which will be ready to occupy the whole field of the gold circulation whenever the time is ripe for the withdrawal of the existing system, and the gold certificates shall have fulfilled their appointed work.

This work some of our financial authorities would prolong much beyond the time which we have been proposing. Their plan is advocated by men whose experience and sagacity are entitled to respect, and contemplates an issue of gold certificates under the law of March 3, 1863, which shall be permanent, redeemable at the Treasury in coin, and elastic enough to meet all the wants of the country before and after the resumption of specie payments. Two changes are proposed in the existing system: First, that the certificates be made payable to the bearer instead of being, as most of them are, payable to the cashier of the Assistant Treasurer at New York and indorsed by him when issued. If made payable to the bearer the certificates would be so popular and so widely in request that their circulation would rapidly run up, and would constitute a loan without interest from the people to the Government to a large and accumulating amount. The second change proposed is to issue a larger number of small notes. Heretofore nearly one-half of the certificates have been issued of the denomination of \$5,000, and of the \$20 notes no more than \$800,000 have been put out since their first issue in 1865. Now it is proposed to issue a large number of the smaller notes, and as the only notes now issued are of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000, other denominations are proposed to be added, especially

those for \$25 and \$50. Such is the plan, so far as it can be carried out without further legislation; and the further suggestion is made that the Secretary shall receive coin or bullion in exchange for these notes at the Mint and its branches, at every Government Assay Office, and at every National bank that voluntarily may become an agent for this purpose. There are other features of the plan to which we will not in this place advert, as it is at present incompatible with the financial policy which Congress has adopted. The best way will be for the gold certificates to retain their present circulation, which consists almost entirely of large notes. The small note circulation as it grows up will naturally develop itself in connection with the new gold banks, which should receive the benefit of it. For the present, then, we say the banks should issue none but small notes; and when Congress meets, the redemption of these gold notes in New York should be positively enforced by law.

A FAST AGE.

It has been a favorite speculation of metaphysical thinkers that our ideas of time, as well as of space, have no absolute value, but only a comparative one; that just as we measure distance by comparing it with some other distance, so we measure duration by comparing it with some other duration. If everything in the world which occupies space were suddenly increased or diminished in size, but all in the same proportion, the human eye or mind would never suspect the change, for it would have no standard of measurement by which all magnitudes would not appear just the same as before. In the same way, they tell us, if everything which occurs were suddenly accelerated in the same degree, so that a year, a month, a day, a second, a pulse-beat, the fall of a heavy body, the vibration of a pendulum, and the revolutions of all the spheres, should take each just one-half, or one-tenth, or one-thousandth, as long as now, no one would perceive the change, since there would be as many seconds in a minute, hours in a day, days in a month or year, and pulse-beats or pendulum strokes in any of these periods, as there are now. Nothing would be changed to human perception. This speculation has been carried out to great lengths by philosophers bent on proving that time and space are mere ideas of our own minds, and have no existence outside of us; but we need not say that it is not in this point of view that they are referred to here. But the times we live in sometimes seem to an observer to be gathering and concentrating all the forces of history into such a wonderful series of events, following with inconceivable rapidity upon one another, as to recall the puzzling dreams of the philosophers and almost persuade us that the element of time is already undergoing annihilation.

In a former generation it was much more common for persons of intelligence to go through "a course of reading" in history than it is now. Then, it was only possible to understand something of the great movement we call civilization, by studying it in the varying aspects which it had assumed in successive ages; as the leading power in universal history had from time to time happened to be an Eastern tyranny, as Assyria: a loose collection of commonwealths, as Greece: a military adventurer, as Macedonia: a soldiery with a passion for law and organization, as Rome: a fanatical champion of the church, as Spain: or of liberty and glory, as the France of the revolution: or an economist and manufacturer, as England. But now there is no longer a dominant aspect of civilization; no longer any one nation which seems to bear the burden of the age as a whole, to teach its crowning lessons, and for the time to represent the human race. Instead

of this, we have every form of social organization existing side by side; five or six nations, with widely different governments and laws, literature, modes of thought and standards of greatness; each of them claiming to be the true model on which the golden age of the future must be framed, and each of them struggling to outstrip every other in that, at least, which it most values for itself.

The result of this fierce rivalry, and of the wonderful development of both material and moral wealth which has given occasion to it, is a prodigious activity throughout christendom in the pursuit of the recognized objects of desire among men. The nations work as they never wrought before, and their work is made effective by an amount and kind of organization and instruments such as bewilder the imagination. Each age of past history finds its parallel in the present, and it seems as if the whole antecedent life of the world were crowded together into one generation. Even during the few years to which a young man's memory now extends, there has been an astounding acceleration in the march of events, so that a month is enough now to bring to pass changes which history has never before thrown into a single lifetime. It took years for Alexander's empire to break up hopelessly, even after his death; and that of Rome lingered on for ages, by virtue of its strong organization, after it was decayed at the centre; but in our days an empire better organized and more powerful than either is swept from the face of the earth in a week, and not a vestige of it can be found. The man who could fully comprehend the history of the years in which we live might fairly be said to have acquired every lesson that history has to teach.

We have but to look back ten years, and although, on the whole, in any nation taken singly, the period has been one of prevailing peace and productive industry, yet it would be impossible to find in the annals of mankind ten years in which such momentous changes have taken place. In 1860, most men doubtless looked forward to a long period of quiet among civilized men, and of growth in wealth by the regular movements of industry and trade. Except the check recently given to Russia in the Crimea, and the great and sudden union of most of Italy under the House of Savoy, there had been nothing for many years to bring home to the leading nations the possibility that their growth might be interfered with by war or revolution; and both of these events were regarded as only new guaranties of the peace of Europe. Every nation seemed strong—every nation orderly, and the whole prospect assuring; while the monarchs of Austria and Denmark were as far from fearing the loss of their provinces as Napoleon, then in the very height both of popularity at home and of influence abroad, was from fearing the overthrow of his throne.

Yet from that time until now the world, as a whole, has had but brief intervals of general peace, and these have been spent in apprehension of terrible struggles, and in preparing for them. It is true that while war has been raging in one land, the order of events in others has not been visibly disturbed; and that, for instance, the present war in Europe causes even less trouble and uneasiness in this country than the rebellion here did in Western Europe. But all nations are bound closely together, not by the material ties of commerce alone, but more closely by moral ties, by sympathy and a community of thought and culture; and every great war is, for the time, the centre of observation for the whole world, which, in a measure, suspends its ordinary work to gaze upon the combatants. The writer of universal history will have to depict at greater length the war for the union of these States, the French invasion of Mexico, the short campaign of Prussia in Bohemia, with the changes which followed the British expedition to Abyssinia, and, finally, the immense struggle of 1870 for leadership in Europe, than all the other

events of the period together. Historians are perhaps justly blamed sometimes for giving their pages too exclusively to courts and camps, and forgetting the common life of the citizen in the events of the battle-field. But the reproach is often uttered too hastily; and it is certain that so long as military strength is recognized by the nations as a measure of greatness, battles will be the leading events in human history—will attract a degree of attention when they are fought which nothing else can command, and will take a place in men's memories such as nothing else can rival. For they are the occasions, and the only ones, which put the interests and destinies of millions on the hazard of an hour; and whole nations gaze upon every step made in preparing for them, and upon the entire development of their consequences, with an intensity of interest, all of which is concentrated in an unspeakable suspense in the supreme moment when the forces of nations are face to face, and the supremacy of one is to be obtained by the humiliation of another.

In these ten years, then, the results which have been obtained by war alone have no parallel in modern history; and if we look beyond the mere areas of the territory overrun, and the numbers of subjects nominally transferred from one ruler to another, and consider the real interests involved, they have no precedent with which they can be compared, either in the magic triumphs of Eastern conquerors or in the foundations of empire laid by Cæsar or Charlemagne, nor do they concern the kingdom or people only, but the world. The United States have suddenly become, in this time, recognized as precisely that which no statesman dreamed they could be, one of the first military powers in the world. They were then the principal slaveholding nation on earth; now no man can tread their soil but he is at once and by the fact a freeman. They were then without a debt, almost without taxation, and in possession of a great part of the ocean commerce of the world. But while all this is changed, perhaps the greatest change of all is one not visible at a glance or capable of expression in a formula; one by which a large number of communities, differing widely in social organizations, customs, laws, industry, and public standards of right and honor, have practically been welded into one community, one great nation, with a common name and a common history, sources of patriotic feeling and of practical union which make all divisions impossible for perhaps ages to come. In Europe the changes are no less striking. Spain, then a bigoted tyranny, is given back to the Spaniards; Italy, then divided under three sovereignties, at Vienna, Florence and Rome, is given back to the Italians; France, then seemingly the permanent home of an imperial dynasty, is given back to the French; and each of the three great Latin nations begins a new era, in which the people of each will shape their own destiny for themselves. Austria, then the imperial representative to the world of German power and ambition, has been stripped of much of her territory and of all her military strength and glory; and has been driven, for self-preservation, to abandon absolutism, and establish a constitutional monarchy, in which, as events show more clearly every year, the will of the people is the great power behind the throne. Prussia, then a power scarcely above the second class, and with little more than her wonderful military organization, the unequalled intelligence of her people, and the splendid genius of her rulers, as her resources for a career, has used them so well that she has swallowed up all her North German neighbors, destroyed the military power of what were then the two foremost empires in Europe, and practically consolidated the German race under her own leadership. To these things must be added the sweeping changes which have been made among less civilized nations, as the consequences of former wars, but consequences only brought to pass

within this brief period: the reorganization of Algiers under a European government, the abolition of serfdom throughout the great Russian Empire, and the opening to the dense myriads of people in China and Japan of active intercourse and freer trade with the whole of Christendom. Any one, even the least of these changes, under the old-fashioned march of time with which history once had to deal, would be matter for many volumes of records, and the wonder of the generation that might witness it; and here are our boys yet at school, with life all before them, who yet distinctly remember every event, and have understood them as they occurred.

It is a fast age, then; one in which the forces men evoke from nature and direct for their own work transcend all the dreams of the most earnest and aspiring past; and in which the movements of time seem to have been quickened, until the slow old clock of the solar system no longer furnishes a fit measure for the swift march of humanity. But fast movements are not always the surest and the most correct, and the question remains, whether in this bewildering hurry that all the world is making, it is advancing towards its best goal. Do we gain or lose by the unparalleled activities of the age? Are the terrible forces thus brought to bear directed to a useful end? And is this accelerating career of mankind to come out at last upon an era of universal peace and diffused happiness, or upon the river of civilization itself, by the conflict and the clash of these prodigious and unmanageable powers? These are questions which cannot be answered without apprehension, but also not without hope. When mankind finds itself capable of such single forward steps as some which have been made of late, it becomes us to despair of nothing. When four millions of hereditary slaves can be made men and citizens of a free nation almost in a day; when a million and a half of soldiers can be sent back from the camp to peaceful industry in a short summer, and no social disorder be so much as feared; when an Empire that has stood on bayonets for twenty years can be dissolved in an hour, without firing a gun, and a new republic organized in a day, amid the acclamations of a whole nation; when the army of nearly a million men can on a sudden call be taken from all classes of society among a people and in two weeks move upon a hostile country with the speediness of veteran soldiers and the moderation of heroes; when, throughout a fierce struggle in which the map of Europe and all its future history are supposed to be at stake, the great powers not parties to it at the first can watch the fortunes of the struggle with a real impartiality, and sincerely, and in the interests of humanity at large, seek only for an opportunity to stop bloodshed and restore peace; when these things take place together, they show that mankind now possesses all the great qualities which make the glories of its past records, and something beyond all these, a more perfect organization of society, a more intimate and genuine community of interest, a broader and nobler public opinion than it ever had before. And if these things can be done while the great forces of the world are in a state so chaotic as they are now, what might not be done were these forces guided by the world's best thought and its best impulses? The same Europe which can make war on that sublime scale of both moral and material force on which it is waged to-day, can it not do away with war forever? The same Christendom whose public opinion to-day, with all its irregularities, still tends on the whole, as never before, to be just, broad and Christian, is it not capable of perfecting this public opinion by finding for it a general and final expression, and then elevating it into a tribunal of last appeal in all the disputes of nations? To the fastest movements of a fast age, if this be the goal to which it tends, every wise man will wish a hearty God speed!

COTTON MOVEMENT AND CROP FOR 1869-70.

We give below our annual statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 1, 1870. Our returns are, we think, more complete than have ever before been presented. Especially would we call the attention of our friends to the details of the overland movement for the year. They show how our railroad system, and its more perfect development in the South, is again changing the course of the Western movement of cotton. Immediately after the war the product of those States sought the Northern mills through the railroads north of the Ohio, and hence the amount direct to manufacturers was then large; now, however, an increasingly large portion is seeking the market through Charleston, and especially Norfolk, and the direct overland movement is smaller again. But we refer our readers to a subsequent part of our report for a full explanation of the course of these shipments. It will be seen from the following tables that the total crop this year reaches 3,154,946 bales, while the exports have been 2,178,917 bales, and the home consumption 907,369 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 59,747 bales. The stock of cotton at the interior towns, September 1, 1870, not included in the receipts, is 14,629 bales, against 718 bales last season.

We now bring forward our tables showing the whole movement for the year. The first table indicates the stock at each port, September 1 of 1870 and 1869, the receipts at the ports for each of the last two years, and the export movement for the past year (1869-70) in detail, and the totals for 1868-69.

Ports.	Receipts, year ending		Exports, year ending September 1, 1870, to				Stock.	
	Sept. 1, 1870.	Sept. 1, 1869.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.	Sept. 1, 1870.	Sept. 1, 1869.
New Orleans..	1,142,097	794,205	519,603	259,223	196,704	1,005,530	20,696	770
Alabama.....	306,061	230,621	165,989	15,910	18,939	200,838	9,743	1,064
S. Carolina....	246,500	199,072	87,237	1,825	7,997	97,109	1,399	250
Georgia.....	488,204	357,253	204,570	43,796	17,265	265,631	2,833	363
Texas.....	246,281	147,817	122,106	7,939	22,514	152,559	4,795	202
Florida.....	22,874	13,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	18
Nor. Carolina..	59,612	35,908	50	.....	.....	50	125	.....
Virginia.....	202,593	140,971	9,660	.....	.....	9,660	591	111
New York*....	135,876*	104,584*	336,749	17,757	69,195	413,701	12,984	7,367
Boston*.....	21,316*	35,033*	1,157	.....	490	1,677	4,668	1,756
Philadelphia..	12,500*	20,114*	.....	.....	.....	.....	885	160
Baltimore*....	26,274*	19,467*	7,494	.....	24,668	32,162	1,017	253
Portland*....	616*	1,991*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot'l this year	2,911,121	2,100,428	1,474,695	316,450	357,772	2,178,917	59,747	12,344
Tot'l last year	2,100,428	989,677	224,527	233,816	1,448,020	.....	.....	12,344

* These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrive overland from Tennessee, &c. The total receipts at New York, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia, for the year ending August 31, 1870, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

By the above it will be seen that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf Shipping ports this year has been 2,911,121 bales, against 2,100,428 bales last year. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:

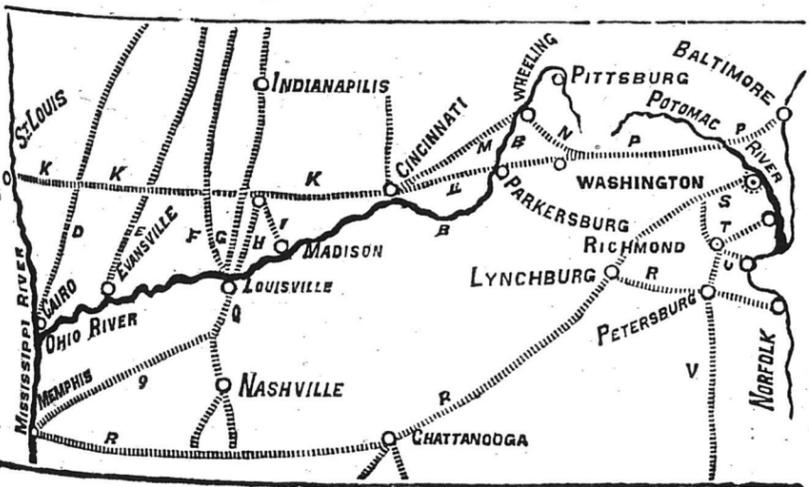
	—Year ending Sept. 1—	
	1869-70.	1868-69.
Receipts at the shipping ports.....bales.	2,911,121	2,100,428
Add shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to manufacturers.....	153,825	258,611
Total.....	3,064,946	2,359,039
Manufactured South, not included in above	90,000	80,000

Total cotton crop for the year, bales..3,154,946 2,439,039

The result of these figures is a total of 3,154,946 bales as the crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1869, against 2,439,039 bales as the crop for the previous year.

Overland Movement.

The point in crop reports, upon which the public has always desired light, has been in the overland movement. Ever since we first issued an annual statement it has been our effort to make up these figures from railroad returns. This year, however, we not only follow the same system, but, in order that proof of the correctness of these figures may be in the possession of our readers, we give by request the details upon which our conclusion is based. To make the point clearer we have prepared the following diagram showing the Mississippi, Ohio, Potomac rivers, and the various railroads running north and northeast.



EXPLANATION OF PRECEDING DIAGRAM.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| B Ohio River. | I Madison Br. of Jeff. M. & I. RR. | Q Memphis & Louisv. RR |
| D Illinois Central RR. | K Ohio & Miss. RR. | R Great through Route |
| E Evansville & Crawfordsville RR. | L Marietta & Cinn. RR. | S Norfolk to Memphis. |
| F Louisv., New Albany & Chic. RR. | M Balt. & Ohio Connect'n | T Orange & Alexand. RR. |
| G Jeffersonv., Madison & Indianap. RR. | N Balt. & Ohio RR., Wheeling Branch. | U Richmond to Wash'g'n via Acquia Creek. |
| H Ohio & Miss. B'nch RR | O Balt. & Ohio RR., Parkersburg Branch. | V Richmond & York River RR. |
| | P Balt. & Ohio RR. | |

It will of course be at once admitted that no cotton can come overland to the North from the South except by crossing or passing up the Ohio, Mississippi or Potomac River. Hence, if we obtain returns which show each bale received on the Mississippi north of Cairo, and on the entire north side of the Ohio for the West, and on the north side of the Potomac for the East, we must have reached every part of this movement. Pursuing this plan, and beginning at the Mississippi, we find first that the receipts for the year at St. Louis have been 18,298 bales. This cotton passes to the north over railroads centering at that point, and is all that is taken from the Mississippi by those roads. Other than this no cotton (not including local consumption) passes up the Mississippi except what reaches the Illinois Central Railroad. A full return from that railroad shows that it has taken from Cairo and Southern Illinois, and carried north, 21,567 bales during the year. Following up the north bank of the Ohio, the first point of departure we find to be at Evansville, and a detailed return made to us of the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad shows that they have taken from Evansville for the North during the period in question 40,371 bales. Passing on to the next lines of railroad, which are opposite Louisville, we have first the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. This road has carried no cotton. Next is the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, including the Madison branch. The returns of that corporation give 106,506 bales transported. The Ohio and Mississippi branch (opened in May) reports that it has carried none. From Louisville to Cincinnati there is no railroad running north from the river which has carried any cotton except the branch of the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis road to Madison, included above. At the City of Cincinnati receipts for the year not otherwise counted are 146,424 bales. As to the quantity of cotton shipped to places above Cincinnati without touching at the latter city, it is not possible to give an exact statement; but from much information in our possession in regard to that particular movement we are enabled to make an estimate which must necessarily be very close to the truth. The amount shipped in this manner is at best but a very small proportion of the Ohio river movement, as nearly all cotton for points high up on the river is re-shipped at Cincinnati and included in the receipts at that port. For instance, a prominent mill at Pittsburgh informs us that they purchased during the year 2,438 bales at Memphis of which only 63 bales were shipped through direct to Pittsburgh by boat, and the balance was reshipped at Cincinnati. On the basis of this and the other returns we have received, we estimate the total shipments from points below Cincinnati direct to points above that city on the Ohio river, together with the consumption of such mills as are located near the river and use cotton landed directly at their wharves, at 17,250 bales. Turning now to the east of the Alleghanies, it will be found that there is no cotton transported overland—it is all reported at the Virginia ports. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the only through line connecting both with the South and Southwest, reports that not a bale of cotton has passed over their road; and the less important road from Richmond to Washington, via Acquia creek, makes a similar report. A summary, then, of the figures given above produces the following result:

Receipts for the year at St. Louis.....	18,298
Carried north over Illinois Central Railroad.....	21,567
“ “ Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad.....	40,371
“ “ Jeffersonville, Mad. & Indianapolis Railroad.....	106,506
Receipts at Cincinnati not otherwise counted.....	146,424
Shipped to points above Cincinnati without touching at Cincinnati, and consumed by mills adjacent to the river, &c.....	17,250
Total overland movement.....	350,416
Deduct amount received overland at N. York, Boston and Philadelphia, &c	196,591
Total direct to mills.....bales.	153,825

It may be asked why this movement direct to the mills is so much less than last year. A moment's examination will explain it. First, the movement by railroad to New York is 31,292 bales more than in 1868-9. Second, the movement to the South from Memphis alone is over 17,000 bales more. Third, and chiefly, because Western cotton is seeking the market more and more through Norfolk and Charleston, the movement in that direction being largely in excess of the previous season. For these reasons our returns show a smaller movement direct to the mills than was generally expected. With these explanations we give below the details of the crop for the two years:

Louisiana.

Exported from New Orleans:			
To foreign ports	1,005,550	1869-70	619,534
To coastwise ports	179,520		222,871
Burnt and manufactured	2,857		
Stock at close of year	20,696	1,208,103	770
Deduct:			
Received from Mobile	49,890		36,515
Received from Montgomery			2,373
Received from Florida	8,477		747
Received from Texas	11,869		7,376
Stock beginning of year	770	66,006	1,959
Total product for year		1,142,097	794,205

Alabama.

Exported from Mobile:			
To foreign ports	200,838		163,154
To coastwise ports	97,685		81,821
To New Orleans from Montgomery			2,373
Stock at close of year	9,743	308,266	1,064
Deduct:			
Receipts from New Orleans	1,141		15,630
Stock at beginning of year	1,064	2,205	2,161
Total product for year		306,061	230,621

Texas.

Exported from Galveston, &c.:			
To foreign ports	152,559		83,376
To coastwise ports	89,132		64,505
Stock at close of year	4,795	246,436	202
Deduct:			
Received from New Orleans			100
Stock at beginning of year	202	202	166
Total product for year		246,234	147,817

Florida.

Exported from Fernandina, St. Marks, &c.:			
To foreign ports			810
To coastwise ports	22,881		12,564
Stock at close of year	11	22,892	18
Deduct stock at beginning of year		18	
Total product for year		22,874	13,392

Georgia.

Exported from Savannah:			
To foreign ports—Uplands	259,102		161,516
Sea Islands	6,529		6,021
To coastwise ports—Uplands	214,188		189,989
Sea Islands	9,606		5,174
Burnt	540		
Stock at Savannah at close of year	2,833	492,798	313
Deduct:			
Received from Beaufort, S. C.	317		
Received from Florida—Uplands	3,724		240
Sea Islands	240		4,824
Stock at beginning of year	313	4,594	696
Total product for year		488,204	357,253

South Carolina.

Exported from Charleston:			
To foreign ports—Uplands	89,851		52,814
Sea Islands	7,258		3,995
To coastwise ports—Uplands	146,760		142,024
Sea Islands	5,686		3,313
Exported from Georgetown	379		477
Exported from Beaufort to Savannah	317		
Stock at Charleston—Uplands	1,161		268
Sea Islands	233	251,650	42
Deduct:			
Received from Florida—Uplands	160		156
Sea Islands	4,740		1,700
Stock at Charleston beginning year—Uplands	208		1,849
Sea Islands	42	5,150	96
Total product for year		246,500	199,072

North Carolina.

Exported:			
To foreign ports	50		
To coastwise ports	59,437		35,908
Stock at the end of year	125	59,612	
Total product for year		59,612	35,908

Virginia.

Exported:			
To foreign ports	9,660		6,253
To domestic ports	192,788		134,747
Stock at end of year at Norfolk, &c.	591	203,039	141
Deduct stock beginning of year	141	141	170
Total product for the year		202,898	160,971

Tennessee, &c.

Shipments:			
From Memphis	286,551		247,651
From Nashville	58,363		65,825
From other places in Tenn., Kentucky, &c.	123,784		194,172
Stock in Mem., his & Nashville end of year	6,471	475,069	94
Deduct:			
Shipped to New Orleans	42,039		30,767
Shipped to Charleston and Norfolk	82,520		35,666
Shipped direct to manufacturers	153,825		258,611
Received from New Orleans			1,402
Stock in Memphis and Nashville beginning of year	94	278,478	107
Total shipments to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Portland		196,591	181,189
Add shipments to manufacturers, as above		153,825	258,611
Total product for the year, from Tenn., &c*		350,416	439,800

Total product detailed above by States for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	3,064,946
Consumed in the South not included	90,000

Total crop in the United States for year ending Sept. 1, 1870. 3,154,946

Below we give the total crop each year since 1822:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1869-70	3,154,946	1851-52	3,015,029	1836-37	1,422,930
1868-69	2,439,039	1850-51	2,355,257	1835-36	1,360,752
1867-68	2,593,993	1849-50	2,096,706	1834-35	1,254,328
1866-67	2,019,774	1848-49	2,728,596	1833-34	1,205,324
1865-66	2,193,987	1847-48	2,347,634	1832-33	1,070,438
1861-65	no record	1846-47	1,778,651	1831-32	987,487
1860-61	3,656,086	1845-46	2,100,537	1830-31	1,038,848
1859-60	4,669,770	1844-45	2,394,503	1829-30	976,845
1858-59	3,851,481	1843-44	2,030,409	1828-29	870,415
1857-58	3,113,962	1842-43	2,378,875	1827-28	727,593
1856-57	2,939,519	1841-42	1,688,574	1826-27	957,281
1855-56	3,527,845	1840-41	1,634,945	1825-26	720,027
1854-55	2,847,339	1839-40	2,177,835	1824-25	569,249
1853-54	2,930,027	1838-39	1,360,532	1823-24	509,158
1852-53	3,262,882	1837-38	1,801,497	1822-23	495,000

* Except the shipments to New Orleans, Norfolk and Charleston, which are included in the New Orleans, Virginia and South Carolina crop.

The crop of Sea Island the past year has been as follows: Florida, 9,948 bales; Georgia, 9,225 bales; South Carolina, 7,334 bales—total, 26,507 bales, the particulars of which are set out below:

FLORIDA—Receipts at Savannah, bales	6,377
Receipts at Charleston, "	3,438
Receipts at New York, "	103
Receipts at New Orleans, "	30
Total Sea Island crop of Florida	9,948
GEORGIA—Receipts at Savannah, bales	16,241
Deduct received from Florida	6,377
Deduct received from Charleston	322
Deduct received from Beaufort	317
Total Sea Island crop of Georgia	9,225
SOUTH CAROLINA—Receipts at Charleston	13,140
Receipts at Savannah from Beaufort	317
Deduct received from Florida	3,438
Deduct received from Savannah	2,635
Total Sea Island crop of South Carolina	7,334
Total Sea Island crop of the United States, 1869-'70	26,507
Total Sea Island crop of the United States, 1863-'69	18,682

The crop of Sea Island during former years has been as follows:

1855-56	bales. 44,512	1859-60	bales. 46,649	1877-63	bales. 21,275
1856-57	45,314	1860-66	No record.	1863-69	18,682
1857-58	40,566	1866-67	32,233	1869-70	26,507
1858-59	47,592				

Consumption.

The takings of the Northern mills from this crop have been less during the past year than during the previous year. This is due to the belief which prevails among our spinners that the next crop is likely to be marketed at a lower range of prices; this belief having induced them to run down a considerable portion of the large stock they carried over last September. Hence, notwithstanding they have taken less from the crop, their actual consumption has increased, as is more fully explained below. Our usual summary, showing the result for the year, North and South, is as follows:

Total crop of the United States as above stated	bales. 3,154,946
Stock on hand commencement of year (September 1, 1869):	
At Northern ports	9,536
At Southern ports	2,807
Total supply during year ending September 1, 1870	3,167,289
Of this supply there has been	
Exported to foreign ports during the year	2,173,917
Sent to Canada by railroad direct from the West	27,563
Burnt North and South	4,172
Now on hand (September 1, 1870):	
At Northern ports	19,554
At Southern ports	40,193
Total consumption in United States year ending Sept. 1, 1870	896,860
Consumption in Southern States included in above total	90,000
Leaving taken from the crop by Northern mills	806,860

The foregoing statement indicates that the Northern mills have taken from this crop 806,860 bales. Since these figures were prepared we have received a preliminary report (more fully given in our weekly cotton report of to day) of the actual consumption of the mills during the year. The report referred to is made up from returns received from 76 per cent. of the Northern mills, and the result reached is that the North has used 807,662 bales during the twelve months, but has only taken from this crop 777,662 bales, the balance, 30,000 bales, being the amount of old stock consumed. This difference of about 30,000 bales between our own conclusion and the mill returns may possibly be lessened when the complete figures are received. If, however, this should not prove to be so, a part of it perhaps may be put down to "consumption other than the mills," while a part is undoubtedly the amount now in transit overland (in excess of last year), and in increased stocks at the interior ports such as St. Louis, Cincinnati, Providence, Portland, &c., which of course cannot be shown in our tables.

Exports.

In the first table given in this report will be found the foreign exports the past year from each port to Great Britain, France and other ports, stated separately, as well as the total to all the ports. In the following we give the total foreign exports for six years for comparison:

Total Exports of Cotton to Foreign Ports for Six Years.

From	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
New Orleans	1,783,673	516,183	618,940	581,477	619,311	1,053,900	1,053,900
Mobile	456,121	270,934	153,424	236,511	163,151	200,835	200,835
South Carolina	214,388	54,824	80,896	103,813	56,809	97,109	97,109
Georgia	302,187	92,905	114,101	259,604	167,537	256,681	256,681
Texas	6,209	61,388	76,908	68,595	83,376	152,559	152,559
Florida	28,073	37,977	3,009		810		
North Carolina	195	21	534				
Virginia	810		13,011	8,283	6,253	9,660	9,660
New York	248,044	495,462	46,668	374,634	327,808	413,701	413,701
Boston	23,225	12,014	17,014	1,441	1,491	1,677	1,677
Philadelphia	3,793	2,035	3,155	1,440	99		
Baltimore	3,545	6,709	7,975	16,309	19,212	32,162	32,162
Portland, Maine			103	2,807	1,907		
San Francisco			33	1			
Total from the U. S.	3,127,568	1,552,457	1,553,787	1,657,015	1,448,020	2,178,971	2,178,971

Below we give a detailed statement of the year's exports from each port, showing the direction which these shipments have taken:

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, August 27, 1870.

	New Orleans	Mo-bile	Gal-les-ton	Char-les-ton	Sav-an-nah	New York	Balti-m're	Oth-er* ports	Total
Liverpool	545,252	162,414	122,106	87,287	204,570	325,212	7,469	10,897	1,465,207
London		105				280	25		410
Glasgow						1,257			1,257
Queenstown & Cork	4,251	3,470							7,721
Havre	259,223	15,910	7,939	1,825	43,796	17,754			346,447
Marseilles	7,858	2,219				1,902	290		12,269
Amsterdam	70,661	5,796	14,059	1,338	6,197	36,773	23,840		158,644
Bremen	630		2,933			1,532		160	5,255
Antwerp	17,103	2,398				19,141			35,642
Hamburg						1,192	558		1,750
Rotterdam	46,159	5,759		6,659	1,187	2,000		14	61,778
Barcelona, &c.	200								200
Santander	4,576								4,576
Malaga	1,231								1,231
San Sebastian	10,177	1,888			1,609	730			14,404
Genoa		879			5,143	1,524			7,546
Salerno	600								600
Gottenburg	8,281								8,281
St. Petersburg	1,932					1,332			3,264
Helsingfors	16,984				3,129	2,877			22,990
Cronstadt								316	316
B. N. A. Provinces	8,410		5,522			192			14,124
Mexico	1,912								1,912
Havana									
Total	1,005,530	200,833	152,559	97,109	265,631	413,701	32,162	11,387	2,178,917

*Other ports includes 9,660 bales to Liverpool from Norfolk, 50 bales to Liverpool from Wilmington, N. C., and the balance from Boston.

The following are the total gross receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for each of the last two years ending September 1:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADEL'A.		BALTIMORE.	
	1868-9.	1869-70.	1868-9.	1869-70.	1868-9.	1869-70.	1868-9.	1869-70.
New Orleans	125,807	116,991	73,008	53,612	6,929	5,188	1,594	184
Texas	41,191	54,873	19,669	10,910			29	
Savannah	145,364	161,362	2,656	23,446	16,781	19,514	15,754	14,185
Mobile	17,610	18,608	6,919	17,657	333	232	50	
Florida	7,465	6,996						
South Carolina	106,500	121,830	6,089	5,789	10,341	10,930	19,221	15,410
North Carolina	27,814	46,012	152	178	1,313	1,378	2,347	2,789
Virginia	70,774	97,316	25,713	57,101			23,490	34,275
Northern Ports	12,640	8,357	76,263	65,856		2,902	136	3,773
Tennessee, &c.	104,534	135,876	35,033	21,316	20,114	12,509	19,467	26,274
Foreign	3,031	11,786	981	228			28	6
Total this year	662,780	780,017	246,433	254,993	55,811	56,653	82,425	96,922

To complete our record, we give below a table showing the price of middling uplands at New York and Liverpool on Friday of each week during the last two years:

Prices of Cotton at New York and Liverpool two Years.

1869-70.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1868-69.	
New York.	Liverpool.	New York.	Liverpool.	New York.	Liverpool.	New York.	Liverpool.
Sept. 8. 35	13%	Sept. 4. 29	10%	Mar. 4. 22	11%	Mar. 5. 29	12
" 10. 34	13%	" 11. 26	10%	" 11. 21	10%	" 12. 28	12
" 17. 30	13	" 18. 26	10%	" 18. 23	11	" 19. 28	12
" 24. 29	12	" 25. 25	9%	" 25. 22	11	" 26. 28	12
Oct. 1. 27	12	Oct. 2. 26	10%	April 1. 22	10%	April 2. 24	12
" 8. 27	12	" 9. 26	10%	" 8. 23	11	" 9. 28	12
" 15. 26	12	" 16. 25	10%	" 15. 23	11	" 16. 28	12
" 22. 26	12	" 23. 25	10%	" 22. 23	11	" 23. 28	12
" 29. 26	12	" 30. 25	11	" 29. 23	11	" 30. 28	12
Nov. 5. 25	12	Nov. 6. 25	11	May 6. 22	10%	May 7. 28	11
" 12. 25	11	" 13. 24	10	" 13. 23	11	" 14. 28	11
" 19. 25	11	" 20. 24	10	" 20. 23	10	" 21. 28	11
" 26. 25	11	" 27. 25	11	" 27. 22	10	" 28. 28	11
Dec. 3. 25	12	Dec. 4. 24	11	June 3. 22	10%	June 4. 30	11
" 10. 25	11	" 11. 25	10	" 10. 21	10	" 11. 31	11
" 17. 25	11	" 18. 25	10	" 17. 21	10	" 18. 33	12
" 24. 25	11	" 24. 25	10	" 24. 21	10	" 25. 33	12
" 31. 25	11	" 31. 26	10	July 1. 20	9%	July 2. 34	12
1870.		1869.		" 8. 20	9%	" 9. 34	12
Jan. 7. 25	11	Jan. 8. 23	11	" 15. 20	9%	" 16. 31	12
" 14. 25	11	" 15. 29	11	" 22. 20	8%	" 23. 34	12
" 21. 25	11	" 22. 29	11	" 29. 20	7%	" 30. 34	12
" 28. 25	11	" 29. 29	11	Aug. 5. 19	7%	Aug. 6. 33	12
Feb. 4. 25	11	Feb. 5. 30	12	" 12. 19	8%	" 13. 33	13
" 11. 25	11	" 12. 30	12	" 19. 19	8%	" 20. 35	13
" 18. 24	11	" 19. 28	11	" 26. 19	8%	" 27. 34	13
" 25. 23	11	" 26. 29	11				

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—AUGUST 26.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11.18% @ 11.19%	Aug. 25.	short.	11 39% @ —
Antwerp	3 months.	25.65 @ 25.75	"	"	25.10 @ —
Hamburg	"	13.11% @ 13.12%	"	"	13. 9 @ —
Paris	"	25.60 @ 25.90	"	"	25.09 @ —
Vienna	short.	25. 0 @ 25.15			
Berlin	3 months.	12.90 @ 13. 0	Aug. 25.	3 mos.	12.52% @ —
Frankfurt	"	6.27% @ 6.28	"	"	6.32 @ —
Odiz	"	121	"	short.	118 @ —
Lisbon	"	48% @ 48%	Aug. 16.	90 days.	49.60
Milan	90 days.	51% @ 52			
Genoa	3 months.	27.50 @ 27.60			
Naples	"	"			
New York	"	"	Aug. 26.	60 days	109%
Jamaica	"	"			
Havana	"	"	Aug. 25.	60 days.	10%
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Aug. 6.	90 days.	21% @ 22%
Bahia	"	"	Aug. 8.	"	21 @ 21%
Valparaiso	"	"			
Pernambuco	"	"	Aug. 10.	90 days.	20%
Singapore	60 days.	4s. 5d.	Aug. 12.	"	4s. 3% d.
Hong Kong	"	4s. 5d.	Aug. 4.	"	4s. 5% d.
Ceylon	"	2 p. c dis.	July 23.	"	3% p. c. pm.
Bombay	"	1s 10% - 1s 10%	Aug. 25.	"	1s 11-16d
Madras	"	1s 10% - 1s 10%	July 25.	"	1s. 11d
Calcutta	"	1s 10% - 1s 10%	Aug. 22.	"	1s 11-16d
Sydney	30 days.	% dis.	July 2.	"	% dis. to % pm.

The reduction in the Bank rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent was by no means unexpected. The supplies of money have circulated so rapidly of late, and the prospective increase is likely, if not certain, to be so considerable that a reduction, sooner or later, was inevitable. Money is now perhaps at a point at which it may be expected to remain for a short period. That it is quoted high enough taking into consideration the abundant supply, and the limited demand for its employment, is very certain, but it is about 2 per cent dearer on the continent than it is here, it is thought that the bank authorities will be averse to initiating a further downward movement. The high rates on the continent as compared with the rates ruling here, ought, however, to have no influence in withdrawing the precious metals from this side. It is evident that in the existing state of insecurity in Paris whence most of our supplies of gold are sent, there can be no disposition to send gold to France. On the contrary, the precious metals are far more likely to be sent here for safety, and hence it will be manifest that the discount market will have no influence whatever on the bullion movements. It is true, indeed, that a small parcel of sovereigns has been sent to Paris this week, and it is not improbable that similar amounts will be sent away to pay for a portion of the many articles of dress and articles of vertu which are now procurable in France at ruinous prices to the seller. But at the same time, the French are buying very largely in this market, and, naturally, for cash, provisions American flour, and it is said, rifled ordnance, in order to prepare Paris if possible, for a state of siege. The purchases made, therefore, in one direction, may very probably be balanced by those effected in the other. So far as Germany is concerned, notwithstanding that the rate of discount in Berlin is 6 per cent, the movements of the precious metals have now ceased. The demand for silver has entirely subsided, and owing to the success which has attended the Prussian, or rather German forces, American securities are not pressed for sale.

The position of the Bank of England is not so strong as it was at this period last year. The reserve shows a diminution of about £1,000,000, and the stock of bullion of about the same amount, while the circulation of notes is about £400,000 greater than in 1869. A large addition, however, will be made to the stock of bullion during the next few weeks, and the position of the Bank will then be equally as satisfactory as at this period last year. Wheat also is cheap, and is only one shilling and twopence per quarter dearer, while cotton shows a reduction of about 4½d per lb. These facts, coupled with the general stagnation of business are clearly in favor of cheap living. It may also be noticed that the war has shut out the holiday seekers from visiting the Continent, and that the large sum of money which they would in the aggregate spend, will remain here. This is evident from the very crowded state of our watering places, where lodging accommodation is scarcely to be had.

The depression in our money market became very apparent on Wednesday, on which day money declined in the open market to 3½ to 3¼ or ¼ per cent beneath the official minimum. Since the reduction announced by the Bank, the position of the open market has not materially altered the above figures by the rate charged for three-months bills. The quotations are as follows:

	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum	2½ @	2 @	4 months, ba'k bills	2½ @ 2½ 3% @ 3%
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	2% @ 2% 3% @ 4
30 and 60 days' bills	2% @	3% @ 3%	4 and 6 trade bills	2% @ 3 4 @ 4%
3 months, bills	2% @	3% @ 3%		

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

	1869.	1870.
Joint stock banks	1%	3
Discount houses at call	1%	3
Discount houses with 7 days' notice	1%	3½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice	1%	3½

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality, compared with the four previous years:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	24,502,436	24,215,800	24,458,583	23,753,872	24,146,041
Public deposits	4,137,048	7,350,218	2,579,410	3,766,406	5,264,643
Other deposits	18,473,050	18,870,130	19,838,830	18,703,156	20,429,795
Government securities	10,711,723	12,812,373	13,790,131	14,3 9,928	12,483,861
Other securities	23,467,484	16,976,828	15,597,078	13,801,523	19,950,086
Reserve	6,933,510	14,880,916	11,818,471	12,764,437	11,747,341
Coin and bullion	15,832,020	23,574,726	20,774,101	21,032,677	19,993,646
Bank rate	6 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c	4 p. c.
Consols	89%	94%	93%	93%	91% d.
Price of wheat	50s. 10d.	68s. 2d.	57s. 1d.	53s. 1d.	54s. 7d.
Mid. Upland cotton	13% d.	10% d.	11d.	13 11-16d.	9d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality	1s. 8d.	1s. 2½d.	1s. 2½d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 1% d.

On the Continent the rates of discount are almost nominal, but so far as Germany is concerned the quotations tend downward. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

B'k rate		Op. m'kt		B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
1869. 1870.		1869. 1870.		1869. 1870.		1869. 1870.	
At Paris	2 1/2	6	2 1/2	6	Vienna	4	6 1/2
Berlin	4	6	3 1/2	6	Brussels	2 1/2	7
Hamburg	—	—	3 1/2	5@6	St. Petersburg	6	7
Amst'rd'm	3 1/2	6	3 1/2	6			

Bills on Paris have been in less demand this week, and for short bills the quotation is now 25f. to 25f. 15c. There has been a good demand for bills on Italy.

There have been large arrivals of bullion this week from Australia the West Indies, and the United States, amounting to about £1,400,000. Some portion has already been sent into the Bank, but as the greater portion only arrived yesterday, the chief operations will be deferred until next week. There is scarcely any demand for gold for export. Silver is dull, but there is a fair demand for Mexican dollars for China on Government account. The following quotations for bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

GOLD			
	s.	d.	
Bar Gold	77	9	@—
do fine	77	9	@—
do Refinable	77	11	@—
Spanish Doubloons	—	—	@—
South American Doubloons	—	—	@—
United States gold coin	76	3	@—

SILVER.			
	s.	d.	
Bar Silver Fine	5	0 1/2	@ 5 0 1/2
do do containing 5 grs. gold	5	0 1/2	@ 5 0 1/2
Fine Cake Silver	—	—	@—
Mexican Dollars	4	10 1/2	@—
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	—	—	none here
Five franc pieces	—	—	none here

Quicksilver, £8 8s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

Business has been at a standstill in the Stock Exchange this week. The markets are in a state of suspense, owing to the war and to the scanty news which has been received both from France and Germany since Saturday last. It is evident, however, that Germany is collecting her forces for a grand march to Paris, and momentous news is therefore expected in the course of the next ten days. The tone of the markets has been dull, and Turkish securities have been pressed for sale. There has, however, been considerable firmness in the market for American Government bonds, more especially during the closing days of the week. The slackness of business, however, must not be attributed entirely to the war. At the present time town is deserted, and the watering places are crowded, and until the wet season sets in many will avoid business. The highest and lowest prices of consols and of the principal American securities on each day of the week are shown in the following statement:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'ay	Thu'ay	Friday	Sat'day
Consols	91 1/2-92	91 1/2-91 1/2	91 1/2-91 1/2	91 -91 1/2	91 1/2-91 1/2	91 1/2-91 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1882	88 1/2-89	88 1/2-88 1/2	87 1/2-88	86 1/2-87	87 1/2-88	87 1/2-87 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1884	86 -88	86 -88	86 -88	86 -88	86 -88	86 -88
U. S. 5-20's, 1885	86 1/2-86 1/2	87 1/2-88	86 1/2-87 1/2	85 1/2-86 1/2	86 1/2-87	87 -87 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1887	86 1/2-87 1/2	86 1/2-87	86 1/2-86 1/2	83 1/2-85 1/2	85 1/2-86	85 1/2-86
U. S. 10-40's, 1904	83 -83 1/2	83 1/2-84	*82 1/2-82 1/2	*82 -82 1/2	*82 1/2-82 1/2	*82 1/2-82 1/2
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	23 -23 1/2	23 -24	22 1/2-23 1/2	22 1/2-23 1/2	21 1/2-22 1/2	23 -23 1/2
Erie Shares (\$100)	17 1/2-17 1/2	17 1/2-17 1/2	17 -17 1/2	16 1/2-17 1/2	17 1/2-17 1/2	17 1/2-17 1/2
Illinois shares (\$100)	107 1/2-108	107 1/2-108 1/2	107 1/2-107 1/2	105 -105 1/2	106 -106 1/2	105 1/2-105 1/2

* Ex-div.

Much indisposition has been shown to operate commercially, except as has been mentioned before, in the purchase in France of goods at depreciated values. In all branches of business much caution is shown. A slight improvement has, however, been established in the value of cotton. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

One of those sudden changes of opinion which, although constantly occurring, are difficult to account for, in commercial affairs has come over this market since Monday. Last week business was active, large transactions took place, and prices kept advancing. The advance was nearly as rapid as the previous decline had been, and surprised many. Quotations continue tolerably steady, owing to the engagements which spinners and manufacturers have on hand; but those who missed selling, and are desirous of doing so, are now obliged to submit to a decline on the prices obtainable a week since. The large business of last week was stimulated by a renewal of confidence that this country would not be required to take part in the war now raging, and the reports received of successive German victories achieved on French soil led to a prevailing belief here, but more particularly in Liverpool, that an early peace was possible, if not probable. The unexpected failure of the French arms so far was the origin of these expectations. The sudden and at least partial collapse was quite unexpected, and conclusions which gave a stimulus to prices, first of cotton and then of manufactures, were hastily arrived at that the present campaign, if not the war itself, would soon be at an end. The enormous efforts, however, which the French are making, the exasperated spirit of the nation, acting, for the present at least, in unity, and the deadly and destructive blows which the army inflicts upon its powerful adversary, even in the hour of defeat have given rise to a belief that peace may be further off than was generally anticipated a short time since. Moreover, merchants had done such a large business that almost under any circumstances a cessation from buying might reasonably have been looked for. As usual also, after a rapid advance, several parcels of cloth and yarn were offered for re-sale at a trifle under the prices asked by first hands. This had a quieting effect, and a sudden and decided fall has only been prevented by the engagements of producers.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from September 1 to August 25, compared with the corresponding period in 1868-'9:

	1859-70.		1868-9.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American	1,450,311	120,414	964,593	158,776
Brazilian	431,001	53,336	511,069	87,758
East Indian	1,247,076	460,622	1,483,041	613,690
Egyptian	169,040	4,552	177,009	9,861
Miscellaneous	137,317	13,179	156,369	20,965
Total	3,434,745	653,103	3,292,031	891,050

The French continue to make large purchases of barrel flour, and that

gives more support to the wheat trade. The fluctuations in the prices of breadstuffs during the week have been unimportant, but considering the large quantities of breadstuffs which are now being destroyed about Paris, and the great waste occasioned by the war, there would seem to be some probability of wheat becoming somewhat dearer.

Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of serial produce into and from the United Kingdom for the week ending August 20, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1868-'9:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20.

	1869-70		1868-69	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat	457,169	6,410	1,119,396	960
Barley	153,490	65	61,906	—
Oats	240,253	58,273	95,609	222
Peas	58,092	171	21,670	221
Beans	30,206	—	15,013	—
Indian corn	497,990	—	462,562	—
Flour	96,541	33,698	190,392	137

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

	cwt.	1869-70	1868-69
Wheat	37,845,441	971,322	27,770,461
Barley	7,687,150	101,260	8,861,317
Oats	11,328,618	811,843	5,871,102
Peas	2,012,454	14,582	1,163,336
Beans	1,738,966	3,161	2,279,098
Indian corn	17,622,999	16,450	13,494,125
Flour	5,246,759	135,965	3,875,242

The hop crop promises to be one of the most abundant on record. The weather is magnificent, and picking will be pretty general in the course of a few days.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—The market has been steady throughout the week, 10-40s and Atlantic & Great Western shares showing an advance, while the other prices have not materially changed.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92	92
“ for account	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 6s (5 20's) 1862	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	89 1/2
“ “ “ old 1865	88 1/2	88	88	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
“ “ “ 1867	87 1/2	87	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
U. S. 10-40s	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84	84	84
Illinois Central shares	112	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Erie Railway shares	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Atl. & G. W. (consols)	22 1/2	23	23	24	24	24

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfurt were—
Frankfort..... 93 1/2 @ 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 93 1/2 @

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of Cotton

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs closed nominal generally, prices showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour (Western)	21 6	24 3	24 0	23 9	23 9	23 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. cbl	5 5	5 5	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 0
“ Red Winter	9 7	9 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 3
“ (California white)	10 3	10 2	10 1	10 0	10 0	9 10
Corn (W. mx d) p. 480 lbs n'w	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	28 0
Barley (Canadian), per bush	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Peas (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	36 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The different articles under this head continue quiet, the prices of beef, pork and bacon, showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 364 lbs	126 0	123 6	123 6	121 0	121 0	121 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	120 0	127 6	127 6	125 0	125 0	125 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	59 0	58 6	58 6	58 0	53 0	58 0
Lard (American)	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0
Cheese (fine)	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market remains quiet, the price of common rosin showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 9	4 9
do Fine Pale	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 9 lbs	1 6 1/2	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 6 1/2
“ spirit ... per 8 lbs	12	12	12	12	12	12
Tallow (America) ... p 112 lbs	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—This market closes dull, the prices of Calcutta linseed and sperm oil showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl) p. tn £10	15 0	£10 15 0	£10 15 0	£10 15 0	£10 15 0	£10 15 0
Linseed (Calcutta)	63 0	63 0	63 0	62 6	62 0	62 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)						
per 112 lb	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6
Sperm oil	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	79 0 0
Whale oil	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0
Linseed oil	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 15 0	31 10 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show slight decrease in dry goods and a considerable decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,633,970 against \$8,010,501 last week, and \$5,377,794 the previous week. The exports are \$3,012,487 this week against \$2,648,703 last week, and \$3,095

961 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 2,476 bales, against 1,599 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Sept. 2 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 3:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods.....	\$2,213,065	\$2,362,700	\$2,116,405	\$3,532,797
General merchandise..	3,195,211	2,222,071	3,495,072	4,101,173
Total for the week....	\$5,408,276	\$4,584,771	\$5,611,477	\$7,633,970
Previously reported...	171,173,058	168,375,322	\$207,286,982	193,014,245
Since Jan. 1.....	\$176,586,334	\$172,960,093	\$212,309,059	\$205,648,215

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

To	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
Great Britain.....	\$63,945,666	\$59,475,703
France.....	6,534,847	5,266,477
Holland and Belgium..	3,692,733	3,905,797
Germany.....	11,192,702	13,587,569
Other Northern Europe..	3,018,021	3,259,741
Spain.....	2,531,220	2,062,053
Other Southern Europe..	4,156,431	5,333,740
East Indies.....	103,455	66,029
China and Japan.....	1,174,275	2,038,029
Australia.....	1,187,051	1,653,150
British N A Colonies....	2,533,512	2,909,588
Cuba.....	5,872,851	3,467,871
Haiti.....	1,511,039	759,385
Other West Indies.....	4,300,280	5,500,711
Mexico.....	1,166,609	1,051,702
New Granada.....	2,773,356	2,023,081
Venezuela.....	467,751	455,700
British Guiana.....	685,397	979,216
Brazil.....	2,199,630	2,214,059
Other S. American ports..	2,498,419	3,179,980
All other ports.....	778,139	1,702,398

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 6:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.....	\$1,789,059	\$3,074,642	\$4,393,793	\$3,012,487
Previously reported.....	124,978,938	111,458,100	126,602,796	119,780,983
Since Jan. 1.....	\$123,767,997	\$114,532,742	\$130,996,579	\$122,793,470

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 3, 1870:

Aug. 31—Str. Scotia, Liverpool—	Sept. 3—Str. Percire, Havre—
Gold bars..... \$83,000	Mexican silver.... \$14,000
Silver bars..... 11,000	French gold..... 6,900
American silver... 142,500	Sept. 3—Str. City of Paris, Liverpool—
American gold.... 93,000	American gold.... 229,550
Sept. 1—Brig Spring Bird, Maracaibo—	Silver bars..... 41,890
American gold.... 25,000	Gold bars..... 47,827
Sept. 1—Str. Batavia, Liverpool—	Spanish gold.... 25,000
American gold.... 265,000	Mexican silver.... 26,500
Sept. 2—Brig T. & W. Armstrong, Arceibo, P. R.—	British silver.... 1,936
American silver... 8,000	Sept. 3—Str. Columbia, Havana—
	Spanish gold.... 17,742
Total for the week.....	\$1,038,845
Previously reported.....	44,727,607
Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....	\$45,226,452

Same time in 1869.	Same time in 1860.
1869..... \$24,832,445	1860..... \$35,598,450
1868..... 61,379,144	1859..... 49,593,460
1867..... 39,975,963	1858..... 17,811,257
1866..... 53,186,360	1857..... 32,263,996
1865..... 20,300,922	1856..... 23,735,407
1864..... 32,230,451	1855..... 22,543,171
1863..... 29,301,832	1854..... 24,696,021
1862..... 39,761,420	1853..... 13,767,185
1861..... 3,264,058	1852..... 18,531,311

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

Aug. 29—Str. Ocean Queen, Aspinwall—	Havana—
Silver..... \$1,730	Silver..... \$160
Gold..... 1,770	Sept. 1—Str. Missouri, Havana—
Aug. 29—Brig Curacoa, Curacoa—	Silver..... 432
Silver..... 230	Gold..... 48,500
Gold..... 18,874	Sept. 2—City of Cork, Halifax—
Aug. 31—Str. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—	Gold..... 7,200
Silver..... 2,320	Sept. 2—City of Port au Prince, Port au Prince—
Gold..... 79,800	Gold..... 287
Sept. 1—Str. Magnolia, Total for the week.....	\$159,301
Previously reported.....	7,522,732
Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....	\$7,182,033
Same time 1869.....	9,847,241
Same time 1868.....	5,529,784
Same time, 1867.....	2,226,175

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

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

For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	(Bal. in Treas.) Coin.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
Apr 2 342,294,650	16,989,500	359,284,150		
Apr 9 342,274,650	16,955,500	359,230,150		
Apr 16 342,246,350	16,951,500	359,197,850		
Apr 23 342,542,350	16,673,000	359,215,350	113,514,000	19,250,000
Apr 30 342,251,350	16,663,000	358,914,350		
May 7 342,273,550	16,510,000	358,783,550	110,724,000	10,000,000
May 14 342,269,550	16,410,000	358,679,550	105,783,000	11,555,000

May 21 342,262,550	16,340,000	358,702,550	107,285,000	9,357,000	26,755,500
May 28 342,299,750	16,284,000	358,583,750	107,549,560	13,271,704	36,208,000
June 4 342,227,750	16,284,000	358,511,750	103,126,523	20,471,337	35,451,300
June 11 342,224,550	16,334,000	358,558,550	103,284,421	20,713,994	34,671,000
June 18 342,273,050	16,434,000	358,707,050			
June 25 342,268,050	16,434,000	358,702,050	112,133,056	21,971,000	31,923,500
July 2 342,273,553	16,402,500	358,676,053			
July 9 342,323,050	16,391,500	358,714,550	118,735,848	35,197,843	36,253,500
July 16 342,023,050	16,341,500	358,364,550	113,000,900	31,000,000	40,700,300
July 23 342,022,050	16,316,500	358,338,550	103,600,000	30,500,000	43,700,000
July 30 342,109,050	16,316,500	358,425,550			
Aug. 6 342,017,550	16,366,500	358,384,050	103,000,000	39,103,662	38,249,000
Aug. 13 341,970,450	16,364,500	358,334,950			
Aug. 20 342,270,300	16,366,500	358,636,800	120,395,920	37,897,596	33,813,500
Aug. 27 342,705,300	16,366,500	369,071,800	103,384,531	34,249,704	7,612,480
Sept. 3 342,648,300	16,341,500	358,989,800	99,768,335	37,615,824	28,424,820

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

Week ending.	Notes issued for ret'd. Current week.	Aggregate.	Mutilated notes burned. Current week.	Aggregate.	Notes in Circulation.
Apr. 2.....	212,320	21,561,320	219,850	21,786,644	299,575,894
Apr. 9.....	212,860	21,774,180	213,167	21,999,811	299,526,603
Apr. 16.....	257,450	22,031,630	239,170	22,238,981	299,567,788
Apr. 23.....	245,770	22,277,400	272,863	22,511,846	299,546,308
Apr. 30.....	230,655	22,508,055	313,500	22,825,346	299,467,303
May 7.....	291,170	22,799,225	202,000	23,027,446	299,543,632
May 14.....	251,520	23,050,745	289,400	23,316,846	299,512,553
May 21.....	255,500	23,306,245	305,341	23,622,187	299,447,712
May 28.....	313,610	23,619,855	286,480	23,908,667	299,474,842
June 4.....	279,000	23,888,855	225,930	24,134,597	299,505,042
June 11.....	281,770	24,150,625	294,750	24,429,347	299,504,062
June 18.....	241,158	24,391,013	302,900	24,729,247	299,302,982
June 25.....	313,810	24,704,823	301,326	25,030,573	299,467,446
July 2.....	275,010	25,004,695	473,200	25,503,773	299,209,006
July 9.....	178,245	25,182,940	98,365	25,602,138	299,348,886
July 16.....	333,505	25,516,445	313,150	25,915,288	299,359,241
July 23.....	238,780	25,755,225	270,000	26,185,288	299,404,721
July 30.....	229,710	25,984,935	169,000	26,321,288	299,537,864
Aug. 6.....	233,235	26,223,170	345,006	26,666,333	299,437,049
Aug. 13.....	174,610	26,397,780	281,500	27,115,400	299,406,184
Aug. 20.....	257,495	26,655,275	338,250	27,453,655	299,390,529
Aug. 27.....	355,440	27,005,715	247,950	27,701,605	299,655,409
Sept. 3.....	241,200	27,246,915	769,560	28,303,578	299,390,064

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

Week ending.	Fractional Currency Received.	Distributed.	Destroy'd.	Leg. Ten Distrib'd.
April 2.....	516,200	196,505	660,800	
April 9.....	501,916	352,863	576,800	
April 16.....	435,500	1,903,382	437,100	
April 23.....	555,500	606,588	624,000	5,439,290
April 30.....	752,000	492,325	785,175	
May 7.....	39,000	1,810,059	621,100	894,468
May 14.....	504,000	706,539	531,200	1,814,047
May 21.....	497,500	861,803	512,700	829,631
May 28.....	604,000	156,745	726,763	620,959
June 4.....	583,500	657,760	448,800	1,513,636
June 11.....	762,500	378,755	585,900	265,000
June 18.....	745,500	952,891	605,200	1,334,072
June 25.....	733,000	812,516	605,373	1,634,629
July 2.....	298,500	233,195		250,529
July 9.....	413,000	552,493	419,500	519,430
July 16.....	557,000	292,503	612,400	359,962
July 23.....	599,000	830,141	584,500	667,161
July 30.....	620,000	221,348	120,000	335,333
Aug. 6.....	767,500	513,114	753,500	1,520,591
Aug. 13.....	1,085,500	898,269	599,200	2,388,724
Aug. 20.....	418,000	779,506	495,600	1,976,153
Aug. 27.....	482,000	471,922	588,800	602,158
Sept. 3.....	458,008	430,215	729,900	3,284,989

—The effect of the opening of the Pacific Railroad upon the traffic between Europe and the far East is shown by the statistics of the Australian mails. When the line of steamers was established between Australia and San Francisco, the mail from Australia for Europe was sent by that route, thence across the United States, and by steamer to England. Mr. George S. Bangs, of the Post Office Department, arranged matters for the speedy transfer of these mails. On the 3d of August, 1869, the monthly mail from Australia, which passed over the new route, was about equal in bulk to three pecks. The mail for June, 1870, weighed four tons. The increase was regular. This route is a saving of about two week's time. We understand that, a few days ago, a party of English gentlemen passed through Chicago on their way to Australia, and that this route across the American continent is rapidly growing in favor among the business men of the Old World.—Chicago Tribune.

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 4 1/2 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 88 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. gold 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.

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.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Connecticut— Bridgeport.....	The First National Bank.....	The First National Bank of New York approved in place of the Tenth National Bank of New York.
Minnesota— Mankato.....	The First National Bank.....	The National Bank of Commerce, of Chicago, approved in place of the First National Bank of Chicago

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 9.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The bank statement for the week ending Saturday, September 3d, was somewhat less unfavorable than its immediate predecessors, reflecting in the increase in the legal tender item the check of the outflow of currency to the West. The deposits were down \$1,275,000, loans being decreased \$2,072,000, and the specie \$1,353,000. This movement occasioned only a slight reduction in the surplus over legal reserve, as compared with last week, the decrease being only \$221,800, the amount of lawful money now held by the banks in excess of legal requirements being \$9,659,000. The following statement shows the present condition of the banks compared with one year ago:

	Sept. 3, 1870.	Sept. 4, 1869
Loans and Discounts.....	\$271,914,000	\$262,549,000
Specie.....	18,285,000	17,461,000
Circulation.....	32,736,000	33,960,000
Net Deposits.....	200,691,000	191,101,000
Legal Tenders.....	49,730,000	55,829,000

This shows a decrease in deposits of \$9,590,000, in specie of \$824,000, and in loans of \$9,365,000, the circulation being increased \$1,224,000 and the legal tenders \$6,099,000. The condition of the banks, according to the above statement, shows no very important change, when the whole items are considered. The loan market during the week has gradually gravitated toward higher quotations, and on call rates have ranged at 5 and 6 per cent on pledge of acceptable collateral, with some exceptions to the stock brokers at 7. The demand from the West has been unimportant and the outflow of currency has been nominal. The activity has been occasioned entirely by the increased volume of business at the Stock Exchange. To-day the market has been perceptibly easier with a return to the rates of last week. This was the result of the action of the Treasury yesterday, in accepting \$3,000,000 of five-twenties at the bond purchase, instead of \$2,000,000, the amount advertised for. This was regarded as significant of the intention of Secretary Boutwell to keep the money market easy during the movement of the fall crops, by reducing the unusually large currency balance now on hand, through the medium of extra bond purchases. This will have the effect of averting an artificial stringency in money, by intimidating speculators from a resort to the "locking up" process, a scheme of too frequent occurrence in Wall street of late years. Discounts are without change. There has been a moderate supply of paper offering, which has moved at the following current rates:

Commercial, first class endorsed.....	60 days	0 p. c. to 7
" " " ".....	4 mos.	7 to 8 1/2
" " " ".....	6 mos.	7 1/2 to 10
" " " ".....	60 days	7 to 8
" " " ".....	4 to 6 mos.	8 to 12
Bankers, first class Foreign.....	60 days	0 to 7
" " " ".....	3 to 4 mos.	7 to 10.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—In Government Bonds there has been a steady movement throughout the week. The firmness noted at the close of last week has been generally maintained, owing to the advance of bonds in London, consequent upon the continued successes of the Prussian armies, although the full effect of the advance has

perhaps been neutralized by the lower range of gold. The largeness of the bond offerings yesterday, in response to the proposals of the Government to buy \$2,000,000 for the special fund, had the effect of temporarily depressing prices a fraction, from which, however, they speedily recovered, when it transpired that the Secretary of the Treasury had accepted \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount called for by the advertisement. There has been, however, but very little movement either in the way of investments or speculation.

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

	Saturday, Sept. 3.	Monday, Sept. 5.	Tuesday, Sept. 6.	Wednesday, Sept. 7.	Thursday, Sept. 8.	Friday, Sept. 9.
6's, 1881 coup.....	114 1/2 114 1/2	114 1/2 114 1/2	114 1/2 114 1/2	114 1/2 114 1/2	114 1/2 114 1/2	114 1/2 114 1/2
5-20's, 1862 coup.....	113 1/2 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113	112 1/2 112 1/2	112 1/2 112 1/2	112 1/2 112 1/2
5-20's, 1864 ".....	*111 1/2 111 1/2	111 1/2 111 1/2	111 1/2 111 1/2	*111 1/2 111 1/2	*111 1/2 111 1/2	*111 1/2 111 1/2
5-20's, 1865 ".....	112 1/2 112 1/2	*111 1/2 111 1/2	111 1/2 111 1/2	111 1/2 111 1/2	*111 1/2 111 1/2	*111 1/2 111 1/2
5-20's, 1865 n.....	110 1/2 110 1/2	110 1/2 110 1/2	110 1/2 110 1/2	*110 1/2 110 1/2	*110 1/2 110 1/2	*110 1/2 110 1/2
5-20's, 1867 ".....	110 1/2 110 1/2	110 1/2 110 1/2	110 1/2 110 1/2	110 1/2 110 1/2	110 1/2 110 1/2	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	*110 1/2 110 1/2	*110 1/2 110 1/2	*110 1/2 110 1/2
10-40's.....	106 1/2 106 1/2	106 1/2 106 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2	*105 1/2 106	*105 1/2 106	106 1/2 106
Currency 6's.....	111 1/2 111 1/2	112 112 1/2	*111 1/2 112	*111 1/2 111 1/2	111 1/2 111 1/2	111 1/2 111 1/2

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

Purchases by the Government on Thursday, Sept. 8, were \$3,000,000, the total offered being \$8,807,050. Details are as follows:

	Purchase Sept. 8		Purchased Sept. 1
5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$ 49,000	5-20's of 1865, new, r.....	\$ 86,200
1862, cou.....	7,030	1865, rew, c.....	1,861,506
1864, reg.....	3,000	1867, reg.....	168,100
1864, cou.....	97,550	1867, cou.....	1,023,400
1865, reg.....	425,000	1868, reg.....	.....
1865, cou.....	6,750	1868, cou.....	22,500

STATE BONDS.—In this class of securities the transactions have been nominal, except in Tennessee and North Carolinas. In the first named there was generally a firm feeling, though the latter bonds were quite freely pressed for sale, and declined 1 to 3 per cent. The new South Carolinas (January and July) were heavy, and declined to 68 1/2, though reacting a fraction at the close. The rest of the list was 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, Sept. 3.	Monday, Sept. 5.	Tuesday, Sept. 6.	Wednesday, Sept. 7.	Thursday, Sept. 8.	Friday, Sept. 9.
6s Tenn. x.c.....	62 1/2 62 1/2	62 1/2 62 1/2	62 1/2 62 1/2	*62 1/2 62 1/2	62 1/2 62 1/2	*62 1/2 62 1/2
6s Tenn. new.....	*60 1/2 60 1/2	60 1/2 60 1/2	60 1/2 60 1/2	60 1/2 60 1/2	60 1/2 60 1/2	*60 1/2 60 1/2
6s N. Car., old.....	52 1/2 52 1/2	*52 1/2 52 1/2	52 1/2 52 1/2	51 1/2 51 1/2	51 1/2 51 1/2	*50 1/2 51 1/2
6s N. Car., new.....	32 32	31 31 1/2	*30 31	28 1/2 29	*28 1/2 29	28 1/2 29
6s Virg. x.c.....	*66 1/2 70	*66 1/2 70	*67 1/2 70	*68 1/2 70	*67 1/2 68	67 67
8s La., levee.....	*55 57	*86 1/2 87	*87 1/2 88	*87 1/2 88 1/2	*87 1/2 88 1/2	87 1/2 87 1/2
6s Missouri.....	90 1/2 90 1/2	*90 1/2 90 1/2	90 1/2 90 1/2	90 1/2 90 1/2	*90 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.—There has been during the week under review a more active volume of business in stocks than has been recorded for a long time, although not up to the standard of transaction in ordinary times. The returns of many of the leading operators and speculators from the various watering places has not been heralded by that speculative impetus which had been so confidently predicted for many weeks. This has been mainly the result of the unsettled condition of affairs in France resulting from the dismemberment of the Napoleonic dynasty and the substitution in its place of a Republican form of government. The movements of the cliques, who are credited with controlling the more active shares, have completely befogged the street, and small operators have held aloof awaiting further developments both of the clique leaders and of affairs on the Continent. Prices, however, have generally advanced throughout the week, and closed to-night on an average of 1 1/2 per cent above those current one week ago. There have been indications in the market of late, of the operations of another clique, entirely disconnected from old combinations, whose movements have been so adroitly concealed as to completely mystify not only the street, but the old cliques themselves. Their movements have not as yet been fully developed. The principal dealings have been in New York Central stock and scrip, Lake Shore, Reading, Ohio and Mississippi, Erie, North West Preferred, Wabash, and St. Pauls. At a meeting of the the board of direction of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company held to-day, a dividend of four per cent, on both stock and scrip was declared, payable on the 15th proximo. In the miscellaneous list there was a sharp upward movement developed in Pacific Mail which carried up the price 2 per cent. Express stocks were dull and neglected.

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, Sept. 3.	Monday, Sept. 5.	Tuesday, Sept. 6.	Wednesday, Sept. 7.	Thursday, Sept. 8.	Friday, Sept. 9.
N.Y. Cent & H.R.....	95 1/2 96 1/2	95 1/2 96 1/2	95 1/2 96 1/2	95 1/2 96 1/2	95 1/2 96 1/2	96 1/2 96 1/2
do scrip.....	90 1/2 92	91 1/2 92 1/2	91 1/2 92 1/2	91 1/2 92 1/2	91 1/2 92 1/2	91 1/2 92 1/2
Harlem.....	*132 1/2 133	133 134	134 134	*133 1/2 134	134 134	*133 1/2 135
Erie.....	22 1/2 23	23 23 1/2	23 1/2 23 1/2	23 23 1/2	23 23 1/2	23 23 1/2

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various market items like Reading, Lake Shore, Wabash, etc., with corresponding prices.

Table for Paris (bankers), Antwerp, Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Prussian thalers, showing exchange rates.

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

Table showing Custom House Receipts and Sub-Treasury Receipts and Payments for Gold and Currency.

Total, \$3,670,000 00 \$4,276,916 78 \$4,521,239 29 \$6,149,899 19 \$6,144,718 75

Balance Sept. 2..... 67,194,676 85 12,333,724 73

Paym'ts during week.. \$71,471,523 61 \$16,910,914 02

Balance Sept. 9..... \$65,321,624 44 \$10,763,245 27

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 Sept. 3, 1870:

Large table titled 'AVERAGE AMOUNT OF' showing Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Net Legal Tenders for various banks.

Total.. 83,970,200 271,914,145 18,285,629 32,736,625 200,691,558 49,730,772

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

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

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

Table showing totals for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings over several weeks.

The following are the latest quotations for bank stocks:

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

gold at Stock Exchange for the past and several previous weeks:

Table showing Government Bonds, State & City Bonds, Company Bonds, and Total amount for various weeks from March to September.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The absorbing feature of the street has been the gold market, which has been subjected to a decline from 116 1/2 to 113 1/2, these being the extreme figures of the week.

This result has been brought about by the collapse of the French empire and the defeat and surrender of the army under General McMahon and of Napoleon himself. While the foreign bankers have acted upon the theory that the war is practically over, peace is by no means yet attained, although a report comes to us to-day that a Peace Congress will meet in Vienna to-morrow.

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

Table showing Quotations (Open, Low, High, Close) and Balances (Total, Clearings, Gold, Currency) for each day of the week.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions in foreign exchange have been limited, and rates for to-morrow's steamer close firm.

There has been considerable business done, however, in the way of foreign bills, which have been sold at concessions on regular rates, and the gold thus obtained, either sold or lent out, which has occasioned a limited export demand for specie.

The following are the closing rates:

Table showing London bankers' and commercial rates for 60 Days and 3 Days.

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

Table with columns: Security, Union, Webster, and various financial figures.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Table showing Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Deposits, and Circulation with their respective values.

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

Table with columns: Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept and rows for Loans, Specie, Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Sept. 5, 1870 :

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend, Deposits, and Circulation for various Philadelphia banks.

Total..... 15,755,150 52,088,429 511,243 12,305,142 38,085,227 10,556,353

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 with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend, Deposits, and Circulation for Philadelphia banks from April to September.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Sept. 5, 1870.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation for various Boston banks.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations from N. Y. Stock Exchange, and also by J. M. Welch & Arents, 9 New Street, and A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, South Carolina.

Large table listing various securities including State Securities, City Securities, Railroad Securities, and Virginia securities with 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, Railroad Bonds, Railroad Stocks, Canal Stocks, Petroleum Stocks, Mining Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks. Includes various financial instruments like American Gold Coin, U.S. Governments, State Bonds, City Bonds, and various railroad and canal stocks.

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.

New York and New Haven and Hartford and New Haven Railroads.—A lease of the Shore Line of Connecticut to the New York and New Haven and Hartford and New Haven companies has just been made. The lease is for 99 years at the rate of \$100,000 per year, or 8 1-3 per cent on the capital stock of \$1,200,000.

Wells, Fargo & Co.—The Evening Post says: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company on September 1, it was voted to reduce the capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$5,000,000, the reduction to be made by exchanging three shares of the old for one of the new stock.

Obituary.—Thomas H. Callaway, of Tennessee, President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, died on Monday, the 29th ult. He was a man of large influence in the State of Tennessee and one of the early promoters of the road of which he was President.

—The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company offer to the stockholders, \$400,000 of stock at par payable in full, on or before the 15th of September; shares \$50. This stock represents money earned and put in the Nauticook Coal and Iron Company. All allotments not accepted in writing before the 10th of September will

be forfeited, and held subject to the disposal of the Company. The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th of September.

—The Wheeling Register says work on the Baltimore and Ohio bridge at Bellaire is being pushed forward with rapidity. The Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, have got the timbers ready for the entire bridge, and are already putting the iron superstructure on some of the piers. It looks as if the bridge would be ready for the passage of the trains by Christmas.

—The Railroad Gazette has the following items:

The New Dayton and Cincinnati Line.—It is reported that an arrangement has been made between the Vanderbilt companies and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Company, by which the former will connect the proposed new line from Dayton with the Cincinnati depot of the latter company.

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.—Mr. Joy has ordered a survey and estimate of the cost of construction to be made from Columbus, on the Missouri river, Fort Scott and Gulf Road, to Cheyenne, which is about twenty miles southwest and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road. The Cheyenne Advance says: "Messrs. Crichton & Hibbets have returned from Detroit with Mr. Joy's written assurance that 'so soon as we shall perfect our sureties, he will, without any reasonable doubt, construct the road.' The amount, in bonds, offered by Cheyenne for the extension of the road is \$75,000."

Lebanon and Fort Scott.—Proposals for clearing, grading and masonry of 40 miles of the line from Buffalo, Mo. (30 miles west of Lebanon), westward will be received up to the 15th inst. The work will be comparatively light, it is said, with little or no rock. At the same time, probably, proposals will be received for ties and tracklaying and rolling stock for the whole line, beginning this fall with the 30 miles between Lebanon and Buffalo, which will be ready within 30 days. If possible this part of the line will be open for business before winter.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati.—This road was completed on the 27th ultimo. For some time there has been an unfinished gap south of Bluffton. It extends from Fort Wayne in a southerly direction through Bluffton, Hartford, Muncie, Newcastle and Cambridge City to Connersville, on the Whitewater Valley line of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad, 67 miles northwest of Cincinnati. Its length is 109 miles, and it furnishes a route from Fort Wayne to Cincinnati, 176 miles long. It has been leased by the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad Company for 99 years, and is operated by that corporation. It is said that it will be operated in close connection with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, which in a few weeks will have a line in operation extending 200 miles north of Fort Wayne. This will give Cincinnati access to a territory from which heretofore it has been quite isolated.

Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw.—This road will be completed to Fort Wayne next week. It was completed from Jackson, Mich., southwest to Angola, Ind., 56 miles, last season. The entire line to Jackson is 95 miles long, and is to form a close connection with the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, forming a line from Fort Wayne northeastward to Wenona, fifteen miles beyond Saginaw, 211 miles long. It is one of the "Joy" roads, and its bonds are guaranteed by the Michigan Central Company.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Table with multiple columns for different railroads (Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Clev. Col. Cin. & I., Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, North Missouri, Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific of Mo., Iron Mt., St. L. Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. Western, Union Pacific) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and Yearly totals, showing earnings in dollars and cents.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), and PAR. Includes Railroads section with entries like Allegheny Valley, Atlantic and Gulf, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), and PAR. Includes Canal, Miscellaneous, and N. Y. & Brooklyn City Passenger Railroads sections.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

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Table titled 'N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS' with columns: NAME OF ROAD, PAR, STOCK, and LAST DIVIDENDS PAID.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

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

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, P. M., September 2.

The markets are unsettled by the uncertainty which exists respecting the future of European politics. The impression prevails that, while active hostilities are likely now to cease, it may be many months before the disturbing questions which have risen, can be definitely settled.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of foreign and domestic merchandise at dates given :

Table with columns for 1869, 1870 (Sept. 1, Aug. 1, Sept. 1), and various commodity names like Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Hides have been fairly active and firm, but Leather has become quiet. Skins are dull. Tallow, at some decline, closes more active.

Naval stores have shown some improvement, especially in Rosins and Spirits Turpentine, but the close is dull and weak.

Oils have been without change or important feature, except a sale early in the week of 900 bbls. Crude Sperm at \$1 30, which is a small decline.

Petroleum has been active, and a very large quantity is now in process of shipment to European ports, but the prices early in the week have not been sustained, and at to day's market the tendency was downward.

East India goods have not been active; we notice, however, a good business in Calcutta Linseed and Gunny Cloth at full prices.

Metals have been without change in prices, and no important transactions are reported, except in railroad iron.

Hops are still not fairly opened for the raw crop. Whiskey has been pressed for sale for account of Western bankers, and closed at 89c., tax paid.

In Provisions the most important features are the decline of Mess Pork to \$26, and of prime steam Lard to 16c. At the decline Pork met with a brisk trade demand, with a slight recovery. Lard has sold for December at 14c. Butter is dull and drooping. Cheese is held with much firmness, and quiet.

Wool is in good demand and firm.

In freights the principal feature has been large shipments of Flour and Wheat to Great Britain; those to the Continent appear to have ceased. Rates have advanced to 2s. for Flour and 8 1/2 d. for Wheat to Liverpool, by steam; 3s. 3d. for Flour and 9 1/2 d. by steam to Glasgow; 3s. for Flour by sail, and 10d. for Wheat by steam to London.

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

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

Table with columns for This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '69, and various commodity names like Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, etc.

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 columns for various countries (Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.) and various commodity names (Flour, Wheat, etc.), showing export values.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1870, and for the corresponding period in 1869: [The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
China, Glass and Earthenware—	210	7,909	8,217	Metals, &c—			
China	551	32,341	42,036	Cutlery.....	159	3,190	2,960
Earthenware	5 9	267,962	371,584	Hardware.....	165	5,184	2,584
Glass	613	11,742	14,207	Iron, r & b bars.....	19,004	529,676	651,542
Glassware.....	101	6,485	6,561	Lead, pigs.....	17,953	385,769	386,381
Class plate.....	160	3 851	4,325	Spelter.....		1,924,153	8,979,306
Buttons.....	5,457	48,195	86,539	Steel.....	2,338	93,931	112,670
Coal, tons.....		22,205	15,273	Tin, boxes.....	24,433	664,464	862,734
Cocoa, bags.....	20,746	622,091	760,533	Tin slabs, lbs.....	611,781	3,705,254	2,506,166
Coffee, bags.....		7,147	2,043	Rags.....	1,661	62 538	78,130
Cotton bales.....				Sugar, hnds, tcs & bbis.....	7,339	364,500	323,682
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags.....	19,293	555,393	605,560
Bark, Peruvian.....	484	10,778	14,906	Tea.....	225	767,622	752,969
Blea powders.....	915	12,261	21,037	Tobacco.....	241	27,586	25,447
Brimstone, tons.....	110	12,903	12,806	Waste.....	15	1,088	1,770
Cochineal.....	77	5,104	4,977	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar.....		2,345	1,433	Champagne, bks.....	5,960	100,687	81,956
Gambier.....		13,875	25,311	Wines.....	1,661	177,310	141,254
Gums, crude.....	17	403	607	Wool, bales.....	370	19,736	39,776
Gum, Arable.....	75	2,900	2,003	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo.....	19	4,392	4,783	Cigars.....	\$5,501	\$962,438	\$568,955
Ladder.....	46	1,349	8,531	Corks.....	2,461	70,143	103,609
Oils, essence.....		256	219	Fancy goods.....	67,701	1,561,668	1,410,355
Oil, Olive.....	252	24,936	39,884	Fish.....	5,377	258,252	495,209
Opium.....	44	1,066	438	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.....	3,000	63,517	61,288	Lemons.....	11,303	523,047	408,928
Soda, sal.....	1,084	31,442	24,365	Oranges.....		791,689	686,869
Soda, ash.....	657	24,264	27,830	Nuts.....	10,067	391,650	549,921
Flax.....	24	1,363	1,444	Raisins.....	4,697	545,129	668,537
Furs.....	218	3,332	4,516	Hides undressed.....	245,446	6,518,900	7,479,210
Gunny cloth.....	430	5,042	4,394	Rice.....	24,276	453,334	216,732
Hair.....	172	4,787	6,019	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales.....	8,336	78,728	79,845	Cassia.....		175,504	177,950
Hides, &c—				Ginger.....		24,343	31,723
Bristles.....	17	51	1,164	Pepper.....	21,271	175,541	202,928
Hides, dressed.....	440	22,967	13,255	Saltpetre.....	14,417	211,226	152,003
India rubber.....	482	21,687	27,102	Woods—			
Ivory.....		4,623	1,894	Cork.....	11,751	97,168	144,170
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic.....	1,558	46 491	63,657
Jewelry.....	105	2,716	1,671	Logwood.....	4,682	216,246	348 124
Watches.....	29	888	750	Mahogany.....	2,811	97,714	77,474
Linseed.....	15,186	361,180	430,547				
Molasses.....	1,9 2	128,578	142,881				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P.M., Sept. 9, 1870.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, September 9. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 11,104 bales against 6,868 bales last week, 5,454 bales the previous week, and 5,287 bales three weeks since. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1870.	1869.	RECEIPTS.	1870.	1869.
Rec'd this week at—			Rec'd this week at—		
New Orleans, bales.....	2,101	2,315	Florida.....bales.....		3
Mobile.....	605	976	North Carolina.....	199	103
Charleston.....	2,286	1,778	Virginia.....	861	193
Savannah.....	3,412	6,481	Total receipts.....	11,104	12,351
Texas.....	347	591	Decrease this year.....	1,247	
Tennessee, &c.....	1,293	273			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 3,704 bales, of which 3,704 were to Great Britain and — bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 54,723 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Sept. 9	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contint			1870.	1869.
New Orleans.....	1,323		1,323		17,566	2,860
Mobile.....					9,614	1,377
Charleston.....					900	520
Savannah.....					3,761	2,658
Texas.....					4,905	537
New York.....	2,376		2,376	419	11,877	1,64
Other ports.....				75	6,000	4,000
Total.....	3,701		3,701	491	54,723	13,906
Total since Sept. 1.....						

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 3,211 bales, while the stocks to-night are 41,817 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. We expect to insert our usual table of Receipts, Exports, &c., again next week.

The market the past week opened with a decidedly better feeling, owing to the improvement at Liverpool under the belief that the Franco-Prussian war would soon be brought to a close. Later advices from the Continent not being interpreted so favorably, the strong, buoyant tone previously observable was lost, and prices gradually returned to very near the point ruling last Saturday. Offerings have also during the past few days been increased, the appearance of the new crop leading holders to sell out. Still sales have not been pressed, but there is now a fair assortment of stock on the market of all descriptions. The close to-night was quiet but steady, the offerings being less abundant and yet holders are inclined to accept any fair offer. For forward delivery there has been a good business doing at about the prices of last week. Total sales of this description reach 14,700 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), of which 4,200 bales were for September—300 at 18, 1,300 at 18½, 1,000 at 18¾, 300 at 18¾, 200 at 18 5-16, 900 at 17¾, and 200 at 17¾; 6,100 bales for October—200 at 16¾, 1,200 at 17, 1,300 at 17½, 400 at 17½, 300 at 17¾, and 200 at 17 1-16, 1,700 at 16¾, 200 at 16 11-16, 500 at 16¾ and 100 at 16¾; 1,900 bales

for November—300 at 16 11-16, 200 at 16¾, 300 at 17½, 400 at 16¾, 100 16¾, and 300 at 16¾; 2,000 bales for December—100 at 16¾, 200 at 16¾, 400 at 16 7-16, 100 at 16¾, 400 at 16¾, 300 at 16¾, 500 at 16¾; also 200 bales for October and November at 16 9-16, and 200 same month at 16¾, and 200 same month, one-half each month, at 16¾. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 7,779 bales, including 888 bales to arrive, of which 6,513 bales were taken by spinners, 427 bales on speculation, 839 for export, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary.....per lb.	13¼@....	14 @....	11¼@....	14¼@....
Good Ordinary.....	16¼@....	16¼@....	16¼@....	17 @....
Low Middling.....	18¼@....	19¼@....	19¼@....	19¼@....
Middling.....	19¼@....	20¼@....	20¼@....	20¼@....
Good Middling.....	21¼@....	22 @....	22¼@....	22¼@....

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	1,611	14 @....	16¼@....	19 @19¼	20 @20¼
Monday.....	691	14 @....	16¼@....	19 @....	20 @....
Tuesday.....	1,813	14 @....	16¼@....	19¼@....	20¼@....
Wednesday.....	1,735	13¼@....	16¼@....	19 @....	20 @....
Thursday.....	654	13¼@....	16¼@....	18¼@....	19¼@....
Friday.....	1,275	13¼@....	16¼@....	18¼@....	19¼@....

ANNUAL COTTON CROP STATEMENT.—We would call the attention of our readers to our annual cotton crop statement which will be found on a previous page of this number of the CHRONICLE. It has also been issued in circular form which can be obtained either with or without business cards inserted.

CONSUMPTION OF OUR MILLS.—We have received to-day through the kindness of B. F. Nourse, of Boston, the mill returns obtained up to this date, as to cotton used by them during the year. It seems that 76 per cent of the Northern Mills have been heard from and 70 per cent Southern spindles, and from these data a summary of results has been reached by comparing returns of the same corporations last year. In these mills North the number of spindles is increased 2¼ per cent, but in the South there is an increase of only 453 spindles. Upon these spindles the consumption North was reduced 1.7 per cent for spindles, but increased 1.02 per cent in aggregate quantity; South increased 6½ per cent spindles and 7 per cent in aggregate average. No. of yarn produced, North 29 (last year 28½), South 12¾ (last year 12.33), consumption per spindle, North 49.68 pounds (last year 50.54), South 127.96 (last year 119.01). Number of spindles, North 4,665,806 (same mills last year 4,539,653), South 137,127 (last year 137,583). The Northern Mills reporting on 4,665,806 spindles show an actual consumption of 231,810,250 pounds cotton. Now apply to these spindles the spinner's rule for computation on No. 29 yarn, 4¼ skeins per day to each spindle. They usually reckon 300 working days in the year of 11 hours each, leaving out 65 days for Sundays, holidays and bad days; but this year owing to the six or eight weeks strike suspending work at Fall River on about 600,000 spindles (indorsed in the returns), and the short work enforced in the last two months by low water at nearly all the large mills, we have to take off 15 days (or 5 per cent) more, and count but 285 working days. On cotton worked in No. 29 yarn (average) we reckon waste 19 per cent (gross) of cotton on 16 per cent of the yarn product. Thus 4,665,806 spindles x 4¼ skeins x 285 days, gives in the year 5,651,457,375 skeins. Divide by No. 29 (skeins to the pound)=194,877,840 pounds yarn x 37,026,790 pounds waste (or 19 per cent of the weight of yarn), and the result is 231,904,630 pounds cotton used. The reports say it was actually 231,810,250 pounds. This is one of the practical tests applied to the mill returns, to learn if they are consistent in their several parts and in aggregate results.

Satisfied with the correctness of the data, and that these give a fair average rate of comparison for all the spindles in each section, we make these deductions for this year taking the average weight of bales at 465.72

Northern Consumption.....	Bales. 777,662
Southern Consumption.....	79,843

Taken from this crop.....	856,505
Add decrease stock in mills.....	30,000

1869'70 Home Consumption..... 886,505

These figures may of course need some slight revision when full returns come in.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, ETC.—There has been a good, steady jobbing demand for bagging ever since our last, and although no large sales have been made, transactions for the week foot up 900 bales native in this market at 30½c. cash, and 2,000 rolls domestic at 31@32c. The demand is entirely from the South, speculators not buying anything. Holders generally talk of higher prices, and a continued active demand, based upon the expected short supply. In Boston a sale has been made of 200 bales for the South at 30@30½c. for Calcutta Standard. Bags remain inactive, and though weak, are nominally quoted at 20@21c. currency and 12c. gold in bond to arrive. Jute also continues without movement, and our prices are merely nominal. We quote 5@6c. gold. Jute Butts have been more active, with sales of 2,000 bales at 4@4½c. currency.

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

	1870.		1870.	
	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.
Augusta, Ga.....	1,330	1,444	825	124
Columbus, Ga.....	1,242	1,573	625	125
Macon, Ga.....	1,760	2,201	940	265
Montgomery, Ala.....	1,665	1,580	710	50
Selma, Ala.....	1,525	1,310	30	60
Memphis, Tenn.....	4,042	4,330	102	94
Nashville, Tenn.....	2,100	2,191	3	....
Total.....	13,664	14,629	3,235	718

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have decreased during the week 965 bales, and that they are now 10,429 bales in excess of the same period of last year.

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

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	494,000	449,000
Stock in London.....	26,821	23,359
Stock in Glasgow.....	2,000	350
Stock in Havre.....	155,300	44,100
Stock in Marseilles.....	13,000	3,250
Stock in Bremen.....	18,850	5,200
Stock rest of Continent.....	30,000	12,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	16,000	6,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	22,322	15,907
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	458,000	591,000
Stock in United States ports.....	54,723	12,906
Stock in inland towns.....	13,664	3,235
Total.....	1,304,680	1,166,807

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 138,373 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 2,476 bales, against 1,599 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	Aug. 10.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.		
Liverpool.....	1,300	1,009	1,599	2,476	2,476	1,382
Other British Ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to Gt. Britain.	1,300	1,009	1,599	2,476	2,476	1,382
Havre.....	....	....	....	....	....	765
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total French.....	....	....	....	....	....	765
Bremen and Hanover.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamburg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to N. Europe.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar & All others.....	....	20	....	....	....	....
Total Spain, etc. ....	....	20	....	....	....	....
Grand Total.....	1,300	1,029	1,599	2,476	2,476	2,148

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	3,515	5,310	980	980	....	....	....	....
Texas.....	243	814	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	1,528	2,983	776	776	115	115	....	....
Mobile.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	1,302	2,844	....	....	20	20	....	....
North Carolina.....	31	115	10	10	3	3	....	....
Virginia.....	176	343	100	100	....	....	46	46
North'mn Ports.....	22	22	1,594	1,594	....	....	23	23
Tennessee, &c.....	900	1,270	240	240	130	130	....	....
Foreign.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total this year	7,517	14,791	3,700	3,700	263	263	69	69
Total last year	2,615	2,615	878	878	154	154	207	204

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 3,346 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifest only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Scotia, 300... Colorado, 109... City of Limerick, 500... Holland, 500... City of Paris, 1,007... 2,476	2,476
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ship Young Eagle, 2,064... per bark Iron Age, 1,549... per brig J. W. Hunt, 1,262... 4,875	4,875
To Havre, per bark Halcyon, 1,494... 1,494	1,494
BOSTON—To British Provinces, per —, 1... 1	1
Total.....	8,846

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Brit. Prov.	Total.
New York.....	2,476	....	....	2,476
New Orleans.....	4,875	1,494	....	6,369
Boston.....	....	....	1	1
Total.....	7,351	1,494	1	8,846

GOLD EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 113½ and 115½, and the close to-day was 114½. Foreign Exchange is quiet, and rates unchanged from yesterday. The following were the last quotations: London bankers, long, 109½; short, 110½; and commercial, 109@109½. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 7-32d by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—**LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—5 P. M.**—The market opened dull, but closed easier, with sales reaching 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were taken for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 494,000 bales, of which 195,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton afloat, bound to this port, is 418,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales are American.

	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.
Total sales.....	71,000	65,000	63,000	71,000
Sales for export.....	14,000	11,000	9,000	12,000
Sales on speculation.....	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total stock.....	529,000	521,000	491,000	494,000
Stock of American.....	246,000	221,000	195,000	186,000
Total afloat.....	463,000	414,000	441,000	418,000
American afloat.....	34,000	50,000	26,000	16,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thn.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.....	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@
" " Orleans.....	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@
" " U. S. to arrive.....	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, and causes a dullness in the cotton market.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of August 27 states :

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—The following are the prices of American Cotton compared with those of last year :

Description.	—Ord. & Mid—		—Far &—		—G'd &—		—Same date 1869—	
	Ord.	Mid.	g'd fair	fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good	
Sea Island.....	13	15	18	-20	26	-48	26	28 33
Stained.....	8	9	10	-11	12	-13	12	13½ 16
Upland.....	7½	8½	8½	9	9½	9½	13 11-16	....
Mobile.....	7½	8½	8½	9½	9½	9½	13½	....
N. O. & Texas.....	7½	8½	8½	9½	9½	10	13½	....

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1867 :

Mid. Sea Isl'd	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Mid. Pernamb	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	16½	23	26d.	15d.		9½	10½	13½	d. 8½
Upland.....	10½	11	13 11-16	9	Egyptian.....	8½	8½	11½	7½
Mobile.....	10½	11	13½	9½	Broach.....	6½	7	9½	6
Orleans.....	10½	11½	13½	9½	Dholerah.....	6½	7	9½	6

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—			—Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date—		Actual exp't from U. K. in 1869
	1870, bales.	1869, bales.	1868, bales.	1870, bales.	1869, bales.	
American.....	147,680	164,810	237,420	73,160	89,378	133,300
Brazilian.....	10,980	32,190	51,170	25,942	37,021	61,800
Egyptian, &c.....	5,190	19,700	3,400	4,129	8,980	11,050
West Indian.....	810	1,920	5,050	4,528	6,137	11,540
East Indian.....	78,910	216,600	105,840	126,792	171,498	574,160
Total.....	243,570	435,220	457,880	234,571	313,014	791,850

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.					
	—Sales this week.—			Total this year.	Same period weekly sales. 1869.	Average 1870, 1869.
	Trade.	Ex-Specula-	tion.			
American..bales.	27,980	3,820	2,300	34,120	1,121,750	29,680
Brazilian.....	6,150	570	700	7,420	236,470	5,410
Egyptian.....	3,090	100	200	3,480	117,820	3,530
West Indian.....	1,030	270	....	1,300	30,620	660
East Indian... ..	10,510	6,720	1,110	18,340	636,710	11,070
Total.....	48,760	11,570	4,330	64,650	2,143,370	49,350

	—Imports—			—Stocks—		
	This week.	To this date 1870.	To this date 1869.	This date 1870.	Same date 1869.	Dec. 31, 1869.
American.....	8,801	1,188,956	777,902	1,039,118	221,570	95,430
Brazilian.....	5,269	202,104	335,405	499,251	77,470	31,200
Egyptian.....	1,554	129,490	154,930	226,540	33,320	21,510
West Indian.....	6,394	41,582	62,751	89,027	24,310	8,740
East Indian... ..	35,331	456,538	496,142	1,141,343	167,640	87,650
Total.....	57,289	2,081,670	1,827,130	2,995,279	524,310	247,630

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 42 per cent is American, against 38.50 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 32 per cent, against 35.50 per cent.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The market closes at the prices of last week, the advance established in the earlier part of the week having since been lost. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks :

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.....Bales.	113,720	156,151	87,635
Deliveries.....	165,106	273,983	183,058
Stocks, Aug. 25.....	52,651	23,359	26,829

HAVRE, Aug. 25.—The following particulars, extending from January to August 19, are from the Circular of Messrs. Siegfried & Co. :

	—IMPORTS.—			—DELIVERIES.—			—STOCKS.—		—AT SEA.—	
	For week.	For the Year.	Same period 1869.	Week.	For the Year.	Same period 1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
American.....	1,481	279,154	132,958	2,781	200,734	155,458	106,420	25,500	13,239	....
Brazilian.....	....	38,681	45,659	100	28,681	47,259	12,650	1,700	9,833	15,967
Indian.....	30	63,532	81,864	750	62,642	90,464	28,890	13,900	33,120	100,999
Miscellaneous... ..	1,529	12,694	26,812	29	9,324	26,268	7,030	1,380	....	....
Total.....	3,040	394,061	287,293	3,660	301,381	319,449	151,990	42,480	55,452	116,966

ALEXANDRIA, August 18.—The shipments of cotton have been as follows:

From	Gt. Britain, bales.	Continent, bales.	Total bales.
Nov. 1, 1869 to Aug. 13, 1870.....	149,829	41,745	191,574
Same period, 1868-9.....	158,427	46,856	204,783
" 1867-8.....	166,726	43,621	210,377
" 1866-7.....	160,146	33,780	193,926
" 1865-6.....	141,742	23,445	170,187
" 1864-5.....	266,781	57,087	323,868

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 9, 1870.

There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week the total from all the ports reaching 4,508 hhds., 57 cases and 381 bales, against 1,982 hhds., 273 cases, and 372 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 3,073 hhds., 38 cases and 381 bales were from New York; 236 hhds. from Baltimore; 5 hhds. and 2 cases from Boston; 1,194 hhds. and 10 cases from New Orleans and 7 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Liverpool, 676; to London, 745; to Glasgow, 92; to Antwerp, 1,155; to Havre, 61; to Corrunna, 300; to Gibraltar, 1,110, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 76,875 lbs., of which 28,270 lbs. were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Ceroons.	Hhds. & Trces.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
New York.....	3,073	38	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,041
Baltimore.....	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,834
Boston.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	1,194	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,508	57	381	.....	.....	.....	19	76,875
Total last week.....	1,982	273	372	.....	100	.....	84	112,309
Total previous week.....	5,483	568	65	.....	.....	.....	108	101,283

The market for tobacco the past week has been quite active, and prices more steady and regular owing partly to anticipations of early peace in Europe.

In Kentucky Leaf, the sales foot up 2,000 hhds., of which 500 hhds. to manufacturers and dealers, and 1,500 hhds. for export. Of the latter about 700 hhds. were taken by the French contractor, and the balance for a very general export. Prices remain as last quoted, varying from 6½@13c.

The business in Seed Leaf has also been good, but almost entirely for the home trade. The sales embrace 711 cases Ohio at 16c, 168 cases Ohio at 10c., 14c. and 17c., 331 cases Ohio on private terms; 23 cases State wrappers at 38c; 50 cases Pennsylvania do., 25@50c.

Spanish Tobacco has met with rather more demand, and the sales include 300 bales Havana at 85c@\$1 02½, and 30 bales Yara, on private terms.

For manufactured tobacco, prices are unchanged, and we have no important feature to report.

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.						Manuf'd lbs.
	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tierces.	Pkgs.	
Liverpool.....	653	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,370
London.....	510	.....	240	.....	.....	24,500
Glasgow.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corrunna.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp.....	1,155	38	.....	.....	.....	6,274
Sydney.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,654
Danish West Indies.....	3	3	27	.....	.....	.....
British N. A. Colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,803
British West Indies.....	15	.....	77	.....	.....	1,625
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,815
Africa.....	26	2	37	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,073	38	381	.....	.....	73,041

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

From Baltimore—To London, 235 hhds....To Nassau, 1 hhd, 5 pkgs, 1,671 lbs... To St. Johns, 2,163 lbs.
From New Orleans—To Liverpool, 23 hhds....To Havre, 61 hhds... To Gibraltar, 1,110 lbs, 10 cases.
From San Francisco—To Panama, 7 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., September 9, 1870.

Flour and wheat show a material decline during the past week, and corn and oats show some depression.

The receipts of flour have been liberal. This is disappointing to many, who expected that when the contracts for August had been filled there would be a diminution of supplies; an expectation has been only partially realized, and as prices have weakened, the pressure to sell has increased through the importunities of bankers and others who have made advances. The medium brands suitable to

local trade have suffered severely. The demand has been mainly for extra State for export, in which there has been a large business at \$5@5 40 for rejected to prime qualities. At to-day's market trade was dull and prices drooping, owing to a decline of 9d. in Liverpool, and shipping extras declined to \$4 85@5 15, at which fair sales were made, but the close was dull. Southern flours at the decline closed fairly active. Rye flour and corn meal are lower.

Wheat shows a further marked decline, especially in common qualities of old Spring; receipts have been liberal; gold and the Liverpool market have declined; ocean freights have advanced, and bankers have compelled holders to sell. The consequence has been large sales of "steamer" wheats at 90c@\$1 15 for rejected to No. 1. Sound old Spring wheats are scarce, and, when in condition to go forward by sail, have brought extreme prices; thus, choice old No. 2 Milwaukee brought \$1 12 yesterday, while "soft" went at \$1 01. In Winter wheats there has been some speculation, but not sufficient to check the decline. At to-day's market the decline in gold and in the Liverpool market caused a very unsettled market, buyers demanding a material concession, which holders were unwilling to concede, and consequently there was but little done. The sales were mainly at \$1 15@1 18 for No. 1 Spring, old and new, and \$1 28½@1 29 for Amber Winter.

Corn has experienced a material decline; good boat loads in store sold yesterday at 76½@77c., but each decline has brought forward speculative buyers, and there is some re-action towards the close—selling at 78c. in store. White corn has been more plenty and is much lower. Yellow nearly nominal.

Rye is scarce, but weak. Barley and barley malt nearly nominal. Canada peas unsettled.

Oats have been active at about 2c. decline, closing firm at 48c. for prime Chicago, and 50c. for prime Toledo.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	4 60@ 4 85	Wheat, Spring, old, bush.	\$0 90@ 1 18
	Extra State.....	5 00@ 5 25	Red Winter.....	1 22@ 1 25
	Extra Western, com-	4 85@ 5 30	Amber do.....	1 28@ 1 30
	mon to good.....	.....	White.....	1 35@ 1 60
	Double Extra Western	5 50@ 7 75	White California.....	1 60@ 1 65
	and St. Louis.....	.....	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	78@ 80
	Southern supers.....	.....	Yellow, new.....	85@ 85
	Southern, extra and	5 25@ 8 50	White, new.....	85@ 1 00
	family.....	.....	Rye.....	85@ 95
	California.....	.....	Oats.....	47@ 52
	Rye Flour, super & extra	4 25@ 5 85	Barley.....	80@ 1 00
	Corn Meal.....	4 75@ 5 50	Malt.....	1 10@ 1 35
			Peas, Canada.....	1 05@ 1 20

IN STORE IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES.

	1870. Sept. 3.	1870. Aug. 27.	1869. Sept. 4.	1868. Sept. 5.
Wheat, bush.....	1,387,487	1,429,114	745,121	246,549
Corn, bush.....	761,894	684,367	1,27,736	2,143,590
Oats, bush.....	1,053,079	881,102	83,920	256,427
Barley, bush.....	107,474	107,974	5,948	16,990
Rye, bush.....	50,869	44,220	56,081	.....
Peas, bush.....	21,921	24,231	14,113	34,193
Malt, bush.....	130,589	141,081	134,870	97,094
Total grain, bush.....	3,513,613	3,312,089	1,167,689	2,794,843

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1870. For the week.	1870. Since Jan. 1.	Same time Jan. 1, 1869.	1870. For the week.	1870. Since Jan. 1.	1869. For the week.
Flour, bbls.	116,605	2,443,652	2,137,612	58,730	1,287,871	42,489
C. meal, bls.	233	150,289	164,348	1,902	54,559	2,683
Wheat, bush.	879,921	13,209,670	12,509,747	403,264	11,894,196	697,330
Corn, bush.	347,669	5,741,312	6,390,359	580	293,695	7,272
Rye, bush.	13,341	334,574	253,590	.....	65,734	.....
Barley, bush.	46,782	1,196,473	382,864	.....	9	.....
Oats, bush.	472,623	4,950,471	3,958,596	.....	13,679	1,530

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:

At	RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3, 1870.					
	Flour, bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat, bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn, bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats, bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley, bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye, bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	30,194	454,247	431,215	534,623	273,782	57,923
Milwaukee.....	16,476	460,307	7,594	4,112	33,837	1,474
Toledo.....	27,741	244,734	80,502	219,985	3,600	6,450
Detroit.....	18,868	39,717	6,810	8,882	6,399	.....
Cleveland.....	5,560	51,150	7,390	18,200	1,690	300
Totals.....	98,839	1,250,155	533,511	785,802	319,308	66,175
Previous week.....	77,531	1,087,617	477,069	856,627	212,713	54,141
Correspond'g week, 69.	79,339	1,135,274	1,237,972	397,482	40,208	33,504
" 68.	158,766	1,614,181	1,054,014	972,594	1,682,224	160,472
" 67.	119,714	1,115,287	788,432	532,617	247,733	92,459

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 3 inclusive, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.....	2,235,032	3,192,192	2,233,635	1,860,537
Wheat, bush.....	25,643,393	24,440,101	14,105,559	10,363,349
Corn, bush.....	17,360,769	22,419,071	25,329,566	21,719,371
Oats, bush.....	3,386,331	7,703,742	9,965,934	22,507,808
Barley, bush.....	1,587,410	525,159	763,157	953,153
Rye, bush.....	718,897	681,658	780,351	910,510
Total grain, bush.....	53,636,800	55,784,731	50,944,183	41,483,135

And from August 1st, to and including Sept. 3, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour	392,405	354,845	505,019	416,412
Wheat.....bushels.	5,823,653	5,885,658	5,643,285	4,806,885
Corn.....	3,126,747	5,007,786	5,330,488	4,234,214
Oats.....	4,001,571	1,646,530	4,594,241	3,144,920
Barley.....	710,888	178,492	1,863,327	414,819
Rye.....	257,855	126,477	550,653	346,692
Total grain, bushels....	13,926,714	12,844,943	17,981,294	12,947,530

SHIPMENTS FROM SAME PORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Sept. 3.....	73,787	895,354	627,260	709,700	176,087	34,420
Week ending August 27..	88,214	1,017,454	729,234	743,895	130,713	81,089
Week ending Sept. 4, '69.	49,949	1,110,698	1,166,109	164,237	1,000	7,100

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 3, inclusive, for two years :

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour	2,507,150	3,049,136	....	....
Wheat.....bush.	22,349,654	21,239,538	....	....
Corn.....	14,594,085	16,002,724	....	....
Oats.....	7,013,596	5,607,496	....	....
Barley.....	794,648	206,875	....	....
Rye.....	1,043,804	537,877	....	....
Total.....	45,775,788	43,694,510	....	....

GRAIN "IN SIGHT," SEPT. 3, 1870.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	1,387,437	761,894	1,053,079	107,474
In store at Buffalo.....	549,500	561,100	485,800	101,300
In store at Chicago*.....	1,214,396	1,153,043	1,055,686	157,100
In store at Milwaukee.....	1,004,420	21,077	103,831	18,832
In store at Toledo.....	764,808	203,246	105,896	....
In store at Detroit.....	80,141	4,841	12,279	5,405
In store at Oswego*.....	425,000	65,000	56,000	56,000
In store at St. Louis.....	111,244	33,588	102,317	1,266
A float on lakes for Buffalo and Oswego.	566,111	271,461	543,803	117,296
A float on New York Canals for tide water.	1,065,769	392,992	675,309	....
Rail shipments for week.....	116,803	72,749	133,799	43,853
Total in store and in transit Sept. 3.	7,325,679	3,520,991	4,327,799	638,526
cor. week, '69.....	4,408,008	3,589,136	1,046,547	....
Aug. 27, '70.....	7,213,632	4,058,893	3,752,410	563,173
Aug. 20.....	7,256,655	4,269,369	3,324,391	350,717
Aug. 13.....	6,660,584	4,797,589	3,088,585	246,123
Aug. 6.....	6,467,240	2,639,533	2,609,063	220,746
July 30.....	6,759,769	4,038,928	2,001,321	211,129
July 23.....	6,753,887	4,361,100	1,905,684	202,288
July 16.....	7,870,771	4,648,005	2,291,949	207,896
July 9.....	8,142,050	4,464,377	2,373,953	198,461
July 2.....	8,297,272	4,519,066	2,381,955	184,283

* Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 9, 1870.

In the reviews of the various markets given below there will be found very little that is really new or particularly interesting. In some cases where stocks are reduced prices have a hardening tendency, but the actual advantage gained by holders is very small as yet, and goods are moving in a slow uncertain manner. Buyers are not complaining to any extent of the cost of the offerings now on the market, the main cause of their inactivity being the continued small outlet to consumers, and though some time must yet elapse before the benefit of the reduced duties can be obtained, the disposition is evidently to work along on as small stocks as possible for the balance of the year, leaving the expense of carrying entirely with importers. Holders generally are confident and no pressure to realize is developed, but really full offers are seldom refused.

Imports this week have included two cargoes of Japan tea, 5,500 bags Rio, and about 4,475 bags of other kinds of coffee. Receipts of sugar and molasses have been small.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, are as follows :

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Tea.....lbs.	....	....	37,175,215	40,029,255
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	....	....	48,418	19,432
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	51,891	98,981	895,806	849,621
Coffee, other.....bags.	47,977	31,568	232,583	276,563
Sugar.....boxes.	119,525	125,771	334,149	478,063
Sugar.....hhds.	82,699	114,312	499,063	486,460
Sugar.....bags.	505,227	160,737	565,175	480,531
Molasses.....hhds.	23,335	17,706	277,057	286,402

TEA.

There has on the whole been a very fair business transacted, but the promises of a steady outlet for goods noted last week were not fully realized and the market does not appear to possess quite so much general strength. Some grades of Oolong and most Japans show weakness, and only upon really good to choice greens can actual firmness be found, the latter being in small supply, both present and prospective. The fluctuations in gold have of course unsettled currency values, but even when at the lowest point the line trade appeared to fall off instead of increasing, and with the distribution so small, jobbers are determined to keep themselves lightly stocked until after the new tariff takes effect. Sales of 3,650 pkgs. green; 2,600 pkgs. Oolong; 1,200 pkgs. Souchong; 4,350 pkgs. Japan, and 2,400 pcks. new Ping Suey green to arrive.

Imports this week have included the following cargo: "Brave," from Yokohama, with 465,653 lbs. Japans, and "C. C. Leary," from same port, with 446,952 lbs.

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:

	SHIPMENTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN FROM JUNE 1 TO JULY 6.		IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO THE U. S. SINCE JAN. 1.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Black, lbs.....	34,464	63,596	13,232,458	12,871,181
Green, lbs.....	....	63,866	15,495,684	17,312,878
Japan, lbs.....	262,385	....	3,447,073	9,844,703
Total.....	296,849	127,462	37,175,215	40,029,762

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.

Though not selling with ease or freedom enough, Brazils have gone out from day to day in small odd lots to jobbers, to materially reduce the accumulation in first hands and with quite a light stock now available, we find the market in a much stronger and healthier position than for several weeks. Prices have as yet made no positive advance, but the tendency is that way and extends to all grades, the common lots now attracting fully as much attention as the upper qualities. Recent mail advices from Rio Janeiro are favorable for holders, new coffee coming in slowly and the amount afloat for the United States not amounting to enough to cause any alarm. Still, in the face of all this, jobbers continue to report a very slow business with consumers, and until supplies are distributed with greater rapidity cargoes will not be wanted to any extent. Java from all accounts is most decidedly dull both in first and second hands, and the market void of any striking features of interest. The supply is certainly offered cheap enough as compared with other coffees, but buyers fail to be tempted and holders are quietly and calmly "waiting for something to turn up." West India descriptions also meet with a continued moderate demand, and though quoted nominally as before, prices are weak, and it is evident that sellers are not inclined to allow a good customer to depart unsatisfied, even though the bid be somewhat reduced. Sales of 15,561 bags Rio and Santos; 1,150 bags Maracaibo; 1,000 do Laguayra; 700 do Costa Rica; 1,300 Manila; 214 St. Domingo, and 2,200 of the latter shipped to Antwerp from first hands.

Imports this week have included the following cargo of Rio: "Nuova Fama," 5,500 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 3,206 bags Laguayra per T. Dallett, 1,160 bags St. Domingo, per str. "City of Port-au-Prince," and about 109 bags of sundry other kinds.

The stock of Rio, Sept. 8, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:

	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. Mobile.	Gal. veston.	Total.
In Bags.....	51,891	....	25,300	500	....	2,000	79,691
Stock.....	28,991	....	27,000	11,000	2,000	....	138,981
Same date 1869.....	449,214	....	325,476	38,602	20,892	11,712	885,896
Imports.....	585,379	8,200	209,508	71,068	19,666	2,900	849,621

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Sept. 8, and the imports at the several ports since January 1 were as follows:

	(New York) stock.	(New York) import.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orle's import.	Total imports at all the ports.
In bags.....	7,505	46,099	52,359	1,500	3,118	....	104,581
Java and Singapore.....	9,426	20,407	....	500	....	....	20,333
Ceylon.....	28,415	30,960	....	....	....	....	59,375
Maracaibo.....	1,652	10,427	....	3,052	....	....	15,131
Laguayra.....	1,500	33,392	7,556	....	....	....	42,448
St. Domingo.....	6,479	20,673	267	400	991	1,646	29,856
Other.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	47,977	211,958	60,068	5,452	4,109	996	282,583
Same time, 1869.....	31,568	212,744	40,440	21,125	1,008	1,216	278,563

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

SUGAR.

The very sudden drop in the gold premium immediately following our last report greatly retarded the movement in raws, buyers withdrawing in anticipation of a corresponding modification in the cost of sugars. In this, however, they were to a great extent disappointed, holders failing to grant any important concession and values generally showing merely the variation natural between an active and a dull market. All demands therefore have since been strictly on a basis of actual wants, and the amount of business foots up much smaller than last week. The trade finds the distributive movement so small as to require the carrying of only light supplies, while refiners are disposing of less of their product than usual during the fruit-preserving season, and are cautious not to buy more goods than they can work up to early advantage. Holders in most cases continue to exhibit few samples and appear as confident as heretofore, the diminishing supply being considered as an encouraging feature. But we find a few who are willing to realize on full offers at current rates on the ground that the stock of hhds. and boxes, as compared with an average year, is still quite large, while of bags the accumulation is simply immense, and the latter, though not very desirable in quality, have a decided effect, particularly as it is understood that owners are willing to part with them quite low. Refined sugars have again been well sold up to the rather moderate production and realized full figures, closing steady on all grades. The general market closes moderately active and steady. Sales of 3,475 hhds. Cuba; 725 hhds. Porto Rico; 325 hhds. Demerara; 50 hhds. Barbadoes; 75 hhds. St. Croix, and 2,654 boxes Havana.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 8, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	Brazil, bags.	Manilla, bags.	Melado, hhds.
Imports this week.....	4,638	1,631	509	325	66,594	277,183	17,685
since Jan. 1.....	212,881	209,092	33,304	26,020	66,594	277,183	17,685
same time, '69.....	313,835	235,313	31,851	26,760	119,142	182,606	....
Stock in first hands.....	119,525	....	82,699	....	505,227	....	96
Same time 1869.....	125,771	....	114,312	....	160,737	....	....
" " 1868.....	59,962	....	87,757	....	95,637	....	....

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—The Weekly Report says: Sugar.—Clayed.—The advance of prices in London reported per cable on the 26th has imparted a better tone to our market, but on the whole there has been little doing. The sales effected were mostly on the basis of 9@9½rs. arroba No. 12, common train, although really good strong sugars of said process cannot be had at anything less than the outside figure, whilst fine, special or bright sorts for Spain and other South European markets continue to be held at 9½rs. No. 12. The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 10,000 boxes of all classes, against 7,000 last week.

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

To	Boxes.	Hhds.	To	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York.....	2,651	157	New Orleans.....	518	....
Total export of the week to all countries.....	16,976	....	....	....	....

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Exports since January 1.							
	Rec'ts this w'k		To U. S.		To all Ports.		Stock at date.	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.
1870.....	1,699	231	343,873	116,213	1,418,853	148,648	229,060	2,543
1869.....	7,528	482	459,153	79,699	1,368,950	112,230	253,256	5,002
1868.....	8,691	88	353,561	81,096	1,409,727	103,501	275,799	3,308

MOLASSES.

Business continues in a very sluggish condition, and there appears to be scarcely an encouraging feature for the selling interest. The accumulation is commencing to assume very liberal proportions, is fairly assorted and offered on even easier terms than last week; but nothing seems to tempt buyers to operate with any freedom, and the movement is confined to small irregular parcels on all grades. Refiners and the trade are in many instances in possession of a little stock, the former receiving a few direct importations, and this they are working up or distributing slowly to consumers, making fresh purchases only a matter of occasional necessity, and when they are forced into the market nothing is taken likely to exceed the most positive wants. We revise quotations to conform as near as may be to current values, but all figures for the present are simply nominal. Sales of 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado; 75 hhds. Cuba clayed; 275 hhds. Porto Rico, and 100 hhds. English Island, etc., in small lots.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 8, were as follows:

	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Demerara, *hhds.	Other, *hhds.	N. O. bbls
Imports this week..	135	204	75	13,021	9,121
" since Jan. 1.....	77,952	23,650	4,479	13,021	9,121
" same time 1869.....	86,593	19,560	7,457	14,969	14,194
Stock in first hands.....	15,710	4,571	3,054	.....	.....
" same time '69.....	9,953	5,413	2,340	.....	.....
" same time '68.....	19,952	4,589	894	.....	.....

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:

	Sugar.				Molasses.			
	Boxes.	*Hhds.	Bags.	*Hhds.	Boxes.	*Hhds.	Bags.	*Hhds.
New York.....	212,884	318,834	277,676	292,830	363,256	356,396	119,202	128,290
Boston.....	20,503	29,703	79,390	58,563	145,239	65,031	51,867	41,440
Philadelphia.....	23,855	32,061	58,885	68,870	34,704	48,149	77,750	84,514
Baltimore.....	43,806	33,214	73,577	56,682	21,976	10,955	20,933	20,437
New Orleans.....	33,101	69,251	5,035	9,515	.....	.....	7,305	11,721
Total.....	334,149	478,063	499,063	486,460	565,175	480,331	277,057	286,402

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

Importers still have little, if anything, particularly attractive to offer, and for the time being we may be considered as almost without a wholesale market for all kinds of spices. The stock in second hands, however, is fair both as to quantity and quality, and meeting with a comparatively good distributive call, though most orders are small and bear evidence of close calculation to the actual wants of buyers. With everything desirable well under control, holders are enabled to preserve considerable uniformity in the market, and values generally are sustained.

FRUITS.

The Foreign Dried market is quiet. The first cargo of new fruit is expected about the last of this month. This fact, together with the low price at which they are offered, makes holders of old anxious to sell; and as the stock of Raisins is pretty large, lots have been forced at a decided decline in prices, and the market may be considered somewhat unsettled and weak. New Layers are offered at \$3 15, gold, and sales are rumored at a lower price since our last; we note 2,500 boxes sold at the above price. Currants are without much change, and quiet. Turkish Prunes are easier. Sardines have been moderately active, and prices have further advanced for quarters. All kinds of Nuts are quiet, and Almonds are generally easier. Fire Crackers have not shown any particular movement since our last.

The jobbing demand, though improving slightly for lemons, continues quiet for all kinds of foreign green. At auction the offerings have been light, but a lower scale of prices has been accepted. At the sale yesterday 249 boxes Messina lemons brought \$3 50 per box. West India are entirely out of market. Carthagena coconuts sell in a jobbing way at \$65 per M. Repacked lemons sell from store at \$5@6 per box for Palermo and \$6@7 for Menton. Ginger sells at \$13 per lb.

Domestic Dried Apples are selling, but at very low prices, and only to a few of our city trade, who buy whenever a bargain is offered. Pared Peaches rule quiet; Unpared are not plenty enough to be settled in price. Blackberries are in light request, but the views of buyers and sellers are apart. Pitted Cherries are in demand and firm, with sales at an outside quotation. Raspberries are wanted. Whortleberries are in market, but meet with slow sale..

For most kinds of domestic green fruits there is a better demand than at the date of our last; apples may be excepted, of which there are free offerings, small inquiry and low prices. Grapes are still plenty but sell better at a slight improvement in prices. Peaches during the first part of the week were abundant and cheap, but later the supply has diminished and prices have advanced; good selling to-day at \$2 per basket, with receipts only 26 car-loads against 86 car-loads last Friday. Pears do not move very freely excepting choice Bartlett, which are worth more money. Watermelons are in small request. Muskmelons are doing better; there are some very fine in market. We quote apples, good \$1 75@3 per bbl.; fair \$1@1 50; peaches, whites \$1 75@2 25 per basket; yellow \$1 50@2 per basket; grapes, Isabella 4@5c., and Concord 7@8c. per lb.; pears, various kinds, \$4 50@6 per bbl.; choice Bartlett \$7@8 50 per bbl.; watermelons, Jersey \$10@25 per C, and muskmelons \$1@1 25 per bbl. A lot of 200 boxes California Sieckel Pears came in this week to Messrs. Miller, Luther & Co., Dey street. This was the first lot of this kind ever received. They were very fine, about twice as large as any grown in this part of the country. They were mostly sold at \$5 per crate.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

		Duty paid			Duty paid
Hyson, Common to fair.....	65	@ 75	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to finest	71	@ 75
do Superior to fine.....	85	@ 95	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..	75	@ 80
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 05	@ 1 30	do Sup'r to fine.....	32	@ 90
Young Hyson, Com. to fair..	55	@ 65	do Ex. f. to finest.....	95	@ 1 15
do Super. to fine.....	90	@ 1 03	Oolong, Common to fair....	60	@ 70
do Ex. fine to finest.....	20	@ 1 50	do Superior to fine.....	75	@ 95
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair..	75	@ 90	do Ex fine to finest.....	1 00	@ 1 40
do Sup. to fine.....	1 00	@ 1 30	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair.	60	@ 70
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 40	@ 1 75	do Sup'r to fine.....	75	@ 90
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair..	55	@ 60	do Ex. f. to finest.....	1 00	@ 1 30
do do Sup. to fine.....	65	@ 70			

Coffee.

Rto Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 17 1/2 @ 19
do good.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2	Maracaibo.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 19
do fair.....	gold. 14 1/2 @ 15	Laguayra.....	gold. 16 1/2 @ 18
do ordinary.....	gold. 14 @ 14 1/2	St. Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 8 1/2 @ 9
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 19 1/2 @ 22	Jamaica.....	gold. 15 @ 17

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Havana, Box, white.....	12 1/2 @ 13
do fair to good refining....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do prime.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do do grocery grades....	9 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do fair to good grocery....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Brazil, bags.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Manila, bags.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.	9 @ 11 1/2	White Sugars, A.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do Melado.....	5 @ 8	do do B.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do molasses.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do do extra C.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9..	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Yellow sugars.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Crushed and granulated....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Powdered.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Clarified, different refineries.. @
do do do 19 to 20.....	12 1/2 @ 13		

Molasses.

New Orleans (new).....	\$0 @ 100	Cuba centrifugal.....	20 @ 27
Porto Rico (new).....	35 @ 60	Old Crop Cuba.....	2 1/2 @ 27
Cuba Muscovado (new).....	27 @ 40	English Islands (new).....	30 @ 50
Cuba Clayed (new).....	25 @ 35		

Rice.

Raigoon, dressed, gold in bond	3 @ 3 1/2	Carolina.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
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Spices.

Cassia Batavia.....	gold \$ D. 46 @ 46 1/2	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold) 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cassia, in mats.....	do 46 @ 46 1/2	Pepper, Singapore.....	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Ginger, Rac. and Af (gold)	11 1/2 @ 12	do Sumatra.....	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Mace.....	do 1 22 @ 1 28	Pimento, Jamaica.....	(gold) 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Nutmegs, casks.....	1 08 @ 1 05	do in bond.....	do @ 3 1/2
do cases Penang.....	1 05 @ 1 07 1/2	Cloves.....	do 25 1/2 @ 25 1/2

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new # mat	7 75 @	Brazil Nuts.....	..... @ 8 1/2
do Layer, 1869, # box	3 20 @	Filberts, Sicily.....	..... @ 14 1/2
do Layer, 1869, # box	3 65 @	do Barcelona.....	..... @ 13 1/2
do Valencia, # D.....	13 @	African Peanuts.....	2 25 @
do London Layer.....	3 75 @	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Currants.....	# D. 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Macaroni, Italian.....	13 @ 15
Citron, Lephorn.....	45 @	Fire Crack, best No 1 # box	8 25 @ 3 50
Prunes, Turkish, old.....	10 @ 10 1/2	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, Turkish, new.....	13 @ 13 1/2	Apples, State.....	# D. 6 @ 6 1/2
Prunelles.....	@ 20	do Western.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Dates.....	@ 7 1/2	do Southern, common	3 @ 4
Figs, Smyrna.....	# D. 13 1/2 @ 22	do prime.....	6 @ 7
Cherries German.....	9 @	do sliced.....	7 @ 9
Canton Ginger.....	@ 10 00	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 19
Almonds, Languedoc.....	21 @ 22	do unpared, qrs & hlvs	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
do Provence.....	none @	Blackberries.....	11 1/2 @ 12
do Ivica.....	21 @ 22	Cherries, pitted.....	24 @
do Sicily, soft shell.....	16 1/2 @ 19	Pecan Nuts.....	# D. 13 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish.....	34 @ 35	Hickory Nuts.....	# bush. @
do paper shell.....	@ 43	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fncy do	2 00 @ 2 75
Sardines.....	# hf. box. 36 @	do com. to fair do	1 25 @ 1 50
Sardines.....	# qr. box. 19 1/2 @	do Wil. g'd to best do	1 50 @ 2 75

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	15 @ 16
Bi-Carb, Soda.....	5 @ 5 1/2	Calabra Imitation.....	@ 21
Borax.....	31 @ 32	Madder.....	gold. 11 @ 12 1/2
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	Indigo, Madras.....	gold. 10 @ 15
Sulphur.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	do Manilla.....	gold. 80 @ 15
Saltpetre.....	10 @ 17	Cordage, Manilla, 1/2 and 3/4.	21 1/2 @ 22
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @	do do Large sizes.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Camphor, in bbls.....	74 @ 76	Sisal.....	@ 19
Castile Soaps.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do Bed Cords.....	1 75 @ 2 50
Epsom Salts.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Jute do.....	1 50 @ 2 50

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P.M., September 9, 1870.

A fairly active business has continued during the week in all departments of the dry goods market. Some complaint is made of the lightness of the demand from the Southwest, and it cannot be wholly accounted for on any peculiarities of the crops or of business generally. From all other directions the trade is all that was expected thus early in the season, and the prospects are of a steady healthy trade during the fall months. The opening has been characterized by none of the irregularity and "drives" to attract attention which were so numerous at the opening of the spring season. Stocks of all kinds of goods are felt to be rather short and prices tend to higher figures. The prices of cotton and wool keep up, especially wool, with no prospect of its decline. Cotton is higher than a month ago, and with the increased firmness prices of cotton goods are tending upward. The crop for the year ending Sept. 1st foots up nearly 3,200,000 bales, but seems to be no more than the markets of the world require.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS are, perhaps, the most active of any kind at the time. The stocks of all but a few heavy makes are light and prices tend strongly upward. The production seems to have been relatively lighter, while the demand through the summer is reported as being much above previous seasons. In prints the market has been firm but no higher, although cloths are quoted at 7½@8 cents, with a short supply. The difficulties at Fall River have not been settled yet. In agents' hands a trifle less of activity is reported in some goods which were quite active during the close of last month, but jobbing houses are doing an increased trade.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN goods are still in active demand, and the extra efforts of manufacturers to meet the wants of the trade have been fully rewarded. The occurrence of the war in Europe has prevented any glutting of the market with foreign goods and enabled home manufacturers to find a market for all new and handsome goods as soon as opened. In dress goods some handsome plaids made by the Washington Mills are in unusually active demand, being of exquisite taste and a very successful attempt to match those of foreign manufacture. In mousseline de laines the market is active and, the leading makes of Pacific, Manchester and Hamilton Mills are higher than at the opening. The new styles of woolen shawls and fringed suitings have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the manufacturers, and the demand is greater than the supply. Overcoatings and cloths are only fairly active; fine fancy cassimeres are active and higher. The demand exceeds the present supply.

FOREIGN GOODS are more active and stocks are reported light, which somewhat restricts trade and turns attention to goods of domestic make. The auction sales have not been especially attractive as yet and give but little criterion of the condition of the market. On Wednesday Messrs. Townsend & Montant had a special sale of French goods, dress silks, satins and mantilla velvets. It was the first large public offering and attracted a good deal of attention. The competition among bidders was more spirited than has been witnessed for even these justly popular fabrics during many previous years. The catalogue included nearly twelve hundred lots, a less number of which were passed than at any former sale, and most of which were freely duplicated at prices averaging above the recent private asking rates. Veil barege brought from 27c. to 46c. per yard, and the different qualities were largely duplicated. Bombazines were freely duplicated at the following prices, viz: D quality 92½ cents; C do. 96; B do. \$1 01; O do. \$1 10; A a. o. do. \$1 19; A a. do. \$1 28; A do. \$1 32; do. extra extra do. \$1 36; do. super do. \$1 47½; do. extra super do. \$1 60, do. sublime do. \$1 68; fine black Parisienne 81½@82½; extra do. 90: 40-inch black Mousseline de Laines from fine to sublime quality 69@79, No. 1 48-inch do. 59; do., from extra fine to sublime do. 62@88; do., assortment A, B and C 25½; do., do., D and E 25; do. fine assortment A 26; do., do., do. B and C 26½, do. still finer assortment A, 30; do do. B, 31½; do. do. O, 30½, do. do. assorted colors, 33½; 40-inch assorted cachmere cloth, 61½; finer do. do averaged about 66½c. for a long line; popeline empress cloth, assortments A, B and C 44; do. finer and wider do., 48@49; 30-inch do. do. do., 53@54½; 30-inch eping'line cloth, assortment A, 67½; do. do. B and C, 69; do. do. assorted colors, 74, 40-inch assorted colors Blarritz, \$1 26; printed mousseline de laines, 26; all wool Paris plaid poplins were freely taken at 45c. mantilla velvets were in good demand at \$4 50@12 50 per yard, according to width and quality.

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

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.
Total for week....	34	\$4,084	4	\$544
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	12,237	1,417,108	2,296	795,384
Same time 1869.....	16,450	1,814,859	3,327	630,755
" " 1868.....	15,501	557,031	3,338	1,098,295
" " 1867.....	7,746	1,032,306	4,230	897,146
" " 1866.....	3,572	586,007	2,579	810,013
" " 1860.....	71,784	.....	.....	28,775

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are active, and some medium goods are higher. Amoskeag A 36 13½ do B 36 18, Atlantic A 36 14, do D 12, do H 13½, Appleton A 36 13½, Augusta 36 12, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 9, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7½, Graniteville AA 36 16, Great Falls M 36 11½, do S 33 10½, Indian Head 36 14, do 30 12, Indian Orchard A 40 18½, do O 36 12, Laconia O 29 12½, do B 37-18 Lawrence A 36 11½, Lyman O 36 12½, do E 36 14, Massachusetts E 35, Medford 36 15,

Nashua fine 33 12, do 36 13½, do E 40 15½, Newmarket A 11½, Pacific extra 36 13½, do H 36 13½, Pepperell 7-4 27½, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 32½, do 10-4 37½, do 11-4 50, Pepperell E fine 39 13½, do R 36 12½, Pocasset F 30 8½, Saranac fine O 33 12, do R 36 13½, Stark A 36 13, Swift River 36 11, Tiger 27 8½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have not been so much more active than other goods as heretofore, but a good trade is doing. Prices are firmly held. Amoskeag 46 18, do 42 16½, do A 36 15½, American A 36 12½, Androscoggin L 36 16½ Arkwright WT 36 16, Ballou & Son 36 13½, Bartletts 36 15, do 33 14, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone 36 14½, Boott B 36 14, do O 30 11, do R 28 9, Clarks 36 19, Dwight 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 39½-45, Forestdale 36 15½, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8, Gold Medal 36 13½, Great Falls Q 36 16½, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 13½, New York Mills 36 22½ Pepperell 6-4 27½, do 10-4 45, Tuscarora 36 19, Utica 5-4 27½, do 6-4 32½, do 9-4 51½, do 10-4 56½, Waltham X 33 11½, do 42 17, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 35, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 21½.

PRINTS are active, but no further advance is reported. American 12, Albion solid 11, Albion 11½, Allens 11½, do pinks 12½, purples 12, Arnolds 9½, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 12, Hamilton —, London mourning 10, Mallory 11, Manchester 11½, Merrimac D 13, do pink and purple 13½, do W 12, Oriental 12, Pacific 12, Richmond's 11½, Simpson Mourning 10½, Sprague's pink 12½, do blue and White 11½, do shirtings 11, Wamsutta 7½@8.

PRINT CLOTHS have advanced here in sympathy with higher prices at Fall River and Providence, and are now held at 7½@8 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 26½, do 10 22½, do 8 18, do 11 22½, do 15 27½, Cumberland 15, Jos Greers, 55 16½, do 65 18½, Kennebeck 22½, Lanark, No. 2, 10, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 129.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 28, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. 23,—Columbian, heavy 26, Haymaker Bro. 15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 21½.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11½, Androscoggin 13½, Bates 10, Everetts 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11½ Newmarket 11½.

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 15½, Amoskeag 15, Augusta 15½, Graniteville D 16, Pacific 14½, 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 16½, American 13½, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12½, Hamilton 20-21, Haymaker 15, Sheridan A 11½, do G 12, Uncasville A 13-14, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 22½.

TICKINGS.—Albany 9½, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 32, do A 25, do B 21, do C 20, do D 17, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 24, do do 36 28, Cordis A A 25, do BB 15½, Hamilton 22½, Swift River 13½, Thorndike A 15½, Whittendon A 22½, York 30 24.

GINGHAMS—Clyde, 11; Earlston, extra, 18; Glasgow, 12; Gloucester, 13; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12½; Lancaster, 17; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12½; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

MOUSSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific, Manchester, and Hamilton Delaines 18@20, Hamilton scarlet do 20, do reps 27½, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 27½, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21 do do corded do 22½, 6-4 do do do 24 and 26, 7-4 do do merino 32½, 37½ and 42½, Manchester printed brilliants 18, do serges 20, do alpacas 20, do reps 27½ and 30, do plain brilliants 18, do 5-4 do 25, do stripe lustres 20.

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 42½ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 12½ for superfine; \$1 42½ 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. 9, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1868, have been as follows:

	—1868.—		—1869.—		—1870.—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,393	\$497,351	1,379	\$564,288	2,001	\$770,945
do cotton...	700	203,646	938	259,847	814	241,497
do silk...	571	445,605	640	528,675	452	402,422
do flax.....	716	169,030	1,979	219,371	1,058	233,950
Miscellaneous dry goods.	317	107,487	608	193,844	461	185,166
Total.....	3,597	\$1,422,569	5,545	\$1,766,025	4,786	\$1,833,980

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

Manufactures of wool...	1,301	\$511,290	1,180	\$422,613	1,032	\$346,092
do cotton..	333	91,634	291	91,921	239	68,996
do silk.....	99	136,267	87	116,773	140	148,419
do flax.....	428	112,688	1,109	82,643	487	108,361
Miscellaneous drygoods.	535	29,757	61	20,340	41	14,732
Total.....	2,696	\$881,636	2,728	\$734,290	1,939	\$786,598
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	3,597	1,422,569	5,545	1,766,025	4,786	1,833,980
Totalth'wn upon m'rk't	6,293	\$2,304,205	8,273	\$2,500,315	6,725	\$2,620,578

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	609	\$203,776	1,592	\$581,667	584	\$194,774
do cotton..	246	59,469	692	200,992	143	36,551
do silk.....	74	80,140	222	319,230	44	62,657
do flax.....	282	71,706	749	195,393	325	67,408
Miscellaneous dry goods.	28	19,653	379	36,000	58	6,494
Total.....	1,239	\$434,744	3,634	\$1,339,282	1,154	\$367,800
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	3,597	1,422,569	5,545	1,766,025	4,786	1,833,980
Total entered at the port	4,836	\$1,857,313	9,179	\$3,105,307	5,940	\$2,201,680

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,
F. EVERETT,
J. C. KIRBY,
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.E.,
Calvert, Texas.

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

WM. A. FORT,
Late Fort & Trice.
GEORGE W. JACKSON,
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, Wheelless &
Pratt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahon & Co.

T. HARDE,
Columbus, Colorado Co.
A. M. MCKINNON,
Lyons, Fayette Co.
HARDE & Co.,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COLUMBUS, TEXAS.

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

CORNE & JAMES,
STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 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
axes collecting rents, etc.

Life Insurance.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
116, 118, 120, 122 & 124 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Assets over - - - - \$12,000,000
Income - - - - - 6,000,000
WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
SAMUEL BORROW, City Manager.

Baners 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
and London 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Transportation.

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



Leave New York
At 8:40 A.M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast.
At 9:00 P.M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New
York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTH-
ERN MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New
Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville,
Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

STATIONS.	Miles.	GO'G SOUTH.		GO'G NORTH.	
		Time.	Time.	Time.	Time.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 9 0 p.m.	Ar. 6.19 a.m.		
WASHINGTON.....	228	" 6.55 a.m.	" 9.00 p.m.		
GORDONSVILLE.....	324	" 12.55 p.m.	" 12.45 p.m.		
BRISTOL.....	610	" 6.00 a.m.	" 7.28 p.m.		
KNOXVILLE.....	741	" 1.11 p.m.	" 11 15 a.m.		
*CLEVELAND.....	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.	" 3.30 p.m.		
MEMPHIS.....	1159	Ar. 2.55 p.m.	" 12.15 p.m.		
**JACKSON.....	13 9	Lv. 1.45 p.m.	" 4.37 p.m.		
ATLANTA.....	9 2	Ar. 3.35 a.m.	" 7.25 p.m.		
MACON.....	1055	" 1 40 p.m.	" 5.44 p.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, Montgomer
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 4th and 20th of Each Month.

Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street
at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates
fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday),
for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway
with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama
for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at MANZANILLO,
Also, connecting at Panama with steamers for
SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN
PORTS.
One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult.
Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and
attend to ladies and children without male protec-
tors. Baggage received on the dock the day before
sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers
who prefer to send them down early. An experienced
surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply 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:
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth..Sept.14, at 8 1/2 A.M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Whineray..Sept.21, at 8 P.M.
IDAHO, Captain Price.....Sept.28, at 9 A.M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.....Oct. 4, at 8 P.M.
COLORADO, Captain Freeman.....Oct. 11, at 2 1/2 P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Oct. 18, at 1 1/2 P.M.
Cabin passage, \$80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 cur-
rency.
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 correspondents;
Messrs. K. GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, January 26, 1870.

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869. \$6,090,637 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1869..... 2,533,001 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$8,623,639 05

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

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869..... \$6,472,915 41

Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,502,245 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..... \$7,356,290 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise... 3,148,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.... 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 207,568 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,513,453 00
Cash in Bank..... 633,797 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 1866 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

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

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	Joseph 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. Mitchell,
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. P. 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..... \$5,519,564 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.

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 California, Europe and Havana.

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. Collect on both inland and foreign promptly made. Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Iron and Railroad Materials

JOHN S. KENNEDY. HENRY M. BAKER. JOHN S. BARNES

J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,

41 CEDAR ST., COR. OF WILLIAM ST.,
GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.

Buy and sell Railway Bonds and Negotiate Loans to Railways.

IMPORTERS OF

Iron Rails, Steel Rails, Old Rails, Bessemer Pig Iron, Scrap, Steel Tyres, boiler plates, &c.

AGENTS FOR

The Bowling Iron Company, Bradford England.
The West Cumberland Hematite Iron Co., Workington England.
Supply all Railway Equipment and undertake all Railway business generally.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

M. BAIRD & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

All work accurately fitted to gauges and thoroughly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship, Finish and Efficiency fully guaranteed.
M. Baird, Chas. T. Parry, Wm. P. Henzey,
Geo. Burnham, Edw. H. Williams, Ed. Longstreth.

JNO. F. TANNER. H. H. WALKER. JNO. MCANERNEY, JR

TANNER, WALKER & McANERNEY,

63 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

Railway Supplies.

Securities of all kinds negotiated on favorable terms.

To Railroad COMPANIES.

We beg to call the attention of Managers of Railways and Contractors throughout the United States and Canada to our superior facilities for executing orders at manufacturers prices, for all descriptions of both AMERICAN and FOREIGN

Railroad Iron.

We are always in a position to furnish all sizes, patterns and weight of rail for both steam and horse roads, and in any quantities desired either for IMMEDIATE OR REMOTE delivery, at any port in the United States or Canada and always at the very lowest current market prices. Contracts will be made payable in United States currency for American, and in either currency or gold (at the option of the buyer) for Foreign, and when desired, we will contract to supply roads with their monthly or yearly requirements.

Orders for Foreign Rails, will be taken for transmission by Mail or through the cable to our

LONDON HOUSE,

58 OLD BROAD STREET,

for execution at a fixed price in Sterling or on commission at the current market price abroad when the order is received in London; shipments to be made at stated periods to ports in America and at the lowest possible rates of freights. Address

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,

NO. 71 BROADWAY.

GILEAD A. SMITH,

Bartholomew House, opposite Bank of England,
LONDON, E. C.

Railroad Iron,
Old Rails,
Bessemer Rails, &c.

U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES NEGOTIATED.

Correspondents in America:

essrs. JAY COOKE & Co., New York; Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Washington, Messrs. E. W. CLARK & Co., Philadelphia, Mr. J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS.

New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,
BROAD ST. AND 85 BRUHL.

DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
available in all parts of Europe.

PRICES CURRENT.

The Duties on Foreign Imports were published in the CHRONICLE of August 14, 1869

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BEEHIVES, BREADSTUFFS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COCOA, COFFEE, COPPER, CORES, COTTON SEED, DRUGS AND DYES, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LIME, LUMBER, NAILS, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, and PROVISIONS.

Table listing various commodities such as Mustard seed, Nutgalls, Oil anis, Oil bergamot, Oil cassia, Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, Oil vitriol, Opium, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Quinine, Rhubarb, Sago, Salacratas, Sal ammoniac, Sal soda, Sarsaparilla, Seneca root, Senna, Shell Lac, Soda ash, Sugar lead, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, Tapioca, Verdigris, Vitriol, Ravens, Pickled scale, Pickled cod, Mackerel, Mac'el, Salmon, Herring, FLAX, FRUITS, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAY, HEMP, MANILA, Sisal, Tampico, Jute, HIDES, Dry Salted Hides, Wet Salted Hides, Upper Leather Stock, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LIME, LUMBER, NAILS, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, and PROVISIONS.

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LIME, LUMBER, NAILS, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, and PROVISIONS.

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

Cotton.

COTTON GINS,

Of the Eagle, Emery, Carver, and other patterns.

COTTON PRESSES,

Of Bullock's Ingersoll's and Dederick's patents, together with every variety of

Motive Powers,

SUCH AS

Portable Steam Engines, Windmills, Horse-Powers, Waterwheels, &c.

THE LARGEST LINE OF

Agricultural Implements

AND

Industrial Machinery,

every variety for the domestic and foreign shipping and commission trade.

COTTON SEED,

BOTH UPLAND (short staple) AND SEA ISLAND (long staple), from the best selected stock.

R. H. ALLEN & CO.,

189 and 191 Water-street, New York.

COTTON.

1,000 Tons Arrow Ties for baling Cotton.

For Sale by

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO., AGENTS,

P. O. Box 5,724. 80 Beaver street, N. Y.

These Ties have been used more extensively than any others, and last year for more than one-half of all the cotton baled in the United States, and received the premium at several State fairs.

VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,

AND

CHARLES G. JOHNSON,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON TIES,

ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS SELF-FASTENING BUCKLE TIE.

This is for the planter, the compress and the ship; the best and most convenient Tie manufactured. It is recommended by all of the dealers in New Orleans after a thorough investigation as to the merits of the various ties in use. They are made of the best quality of English iron, nicely painted, put up in bundles of uniform weight and are sold under a guaranty to have entire satisfaction.

WILLIAMS, BIRNIE & CO.,

65 Beaver street, New York.

Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. For sale by dealers throughout the country.

WALL ST., 89 BEAVER ST. Post Office Box 3102.

J. C. Rogers & Co.,

NEW YORK,

COMMERCIAL BROKERS,

INDIA & DOMESTIC GUNNY CLOTH,

Gunny Bags, Linseed, Jute Butts, Sugar.

Joseph B. Glover & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1842. 30 Central Street, Boston.

GUNNY CLOTH,

BORNEO CLOTH,

DOMESTIC BAGGING,

BALE ROPE,

IRON TIES AND TWINES.

On hand and for sale by

J. B. CARTER & CO.,

144 WATER STREET.

EDWARD NALLE.

E. G. CAMMACK.

NALLE & CAMMACK,

COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
158 Common Street, New Orleans.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Miscellaneous.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

SEARS BROTHERS,

STEAM PRINTERS, STATIONERS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE ACCOUNT BOOKS

FOR THE USE OF

Banks, Stock and Gold Brokers,

Merchants, and incorporated

Companies.

NO. 45 WILLIAM STREET,

One door north of Wall-st., New York.

Having recently added to our business an entirely NEW STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, our facilities in this line are unequalled.

Bankers' and Brokers' Account Books of all kinds on hand, and made to order, of best material.

New firms organizing will find at this establishment everything necessary for Counting House and Office use at as low prices as good material can be furnished.

WRIGHT & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Represented in the United States by our House,

Wright, Brown & Co.,

No. 69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

John C. Graham & Co.,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

BUYERS OF COTTON

For a Commission.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

192 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,

SUPER CARB. SODA, & C.,

No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

Brinckerhoff, Turner & Polhemus,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONSAILDUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVERING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES & C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

United States Bunting Company.

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock.
13 & 15 Lispenard Street.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD,
EMERSON FOOTE,

ALEX. P. FISKE
EDWARD FOOTE

Vibbard, Foote & Co.,

40 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Steel Rails,

Iron Rails,

Old Rails,

AND

RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.

JOHN J. ROBERTS,

ENGLISH & AMERICAN IRON

AND STEEL RAILS,

RAILROAD SUPPLIES,

STREET RAILS & CARS,

OLD RAILS & METALS.

218 PEARL STREET,

OPPOSITE PLATT.

BENTLEY D. HASELL,

ARTHUR PARKER.

B. D. HASELL & Co.,

GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS,

And dealers in Railway Iron, Equipment and Supplies.

Special attention to negotiating Railway, State and County securities.

317 BROADWAY Entrance on Thomas Street.

NAYLOR & CO.,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,

99 John street. 80 State street. 203 So. 4th street

CAST STEEL RAILS,

CAST STEEL TYRES,

Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for Railway Use.

HOUSE IN LONDON:

NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,

34 Old Broad Street,

who give special attention to orders for

Railroad Iron,

as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded

Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street

Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,

Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.

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