

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 17, 1870.

NO. 273

Yale Locks.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES
FOR
Fire & Burglar-Proof
Work,

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

Furnished by the

YALE LOCK

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks,
Fine Store Door Locks,
Rim and Mortise Night Latches,
Closet, Chest, Desk & Drawer Locks,
Post Office Lock Boxes,
Prison Locks.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
AND WORK SUPERINTENDED.

Our recommendations to the confidence of purchasers are—

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

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

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

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

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

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

When necessary we visit personally the parties for whom the work is to be done before preparing plans.

Bank Locks of other manufacturers furnished when desired.

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

Please address as above.

Southern Bankers.

A. C. KAUFMAN,

BANKER AND BROKER,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

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

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:

Howes & Macy, Luther Kountze

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

GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH.

HOLMES & MACBETH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Key box 4.

Southern Bankers.

LANCASTER & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EX-
CHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

BROWN, LANCASTER & CO.,
No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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

NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET.

New Orleans, La.

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

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

First National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

Raleigh National Bank
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED
STATES AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

C. DEWEY, President. P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

Dodge, Kimball & Moore

BANKERS,

STOCK AND GOLD BROKERS,

And dealers in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

14 WALL STREET, N. Y.

P. O. Box 4,203.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

No. 11 Nassau St., New York City,

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

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

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

John S. Barry & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 31 Broad Street, New York.

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

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

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

Citizens Bank of Louisiana

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

A. D. SELLECK, One St. N. Y.

DRAW ON

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.

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

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

Duff & Tienken,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
 WM. H. DUFF, JOHN H. TIENKEN,
 Members of the N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges.
 Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold.
 Foreign Gold and Silver Coin, and fine Gold and Silver Bars, constantly on hand.
 Interest allowed on Deposits.

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

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

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

CALDWELL & Co.,
BANKERS,

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

James C. King & Co.,
BANKERS,

NO. 56 BROADWAY,
 Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Foreign Exchange.
 Issue Certificates of Deposit.
 Interest allowed on current daily balances.
 Collections made on all parts of the United States and Europe.

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

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

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, &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.

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.

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kenyon Cox & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
 31 WALL STREET.
 Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

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

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

Foreign Bills.

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

Foreign Bills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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 Merchandize executed.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

MARTIN & RUNYON,
Successors to

W. B. Mott & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS,
40 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Dealers in Governments and Specie. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission, Government Coupons bought at Market Rates. Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Accounts solicited and interest allowed on Deposits.
A. F. B. MARTIN, ENOS RUNYON.
W. B. MOTT, Special.

Evans, Wharton & Co.,

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

MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS.

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster

BANKERS,

No. 10 Wall Street.

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

HENRY MEIGS,

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,

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

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers,

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

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
We Buy, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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

JAY COOKE & CO.

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 London, and issue credits available throughout Europe.

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

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

In St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in \$3,410,300

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

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.

Gelston & Bussing,

27 Wall Street.

Stocks, Governments and Gold bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF THE
Pacific Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,
New York, January 13, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1869.....\$104,463 46
Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1869, inclusive 611,290 80

Total amount of Marine Premiums.....\$715,751 26
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

No Risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums worked off as Earned, during the period as above.....\$608,830 22
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period..... 324,344 50
Return Premiums..... 36,697 03

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank.....\$86,015 51
United States and other Stocks.... 583,009 90
Loans on Stocks Drawing interest. 196,700 00

Premium Notes & Bills Receivable.....\$865,725 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums..... 234,561 05

Reinsurance and other Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 46,000 00

Total Assets..... 20,142 47

Total Assets..... \$1,166,129 23

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February.

The whole of the OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1865, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February, from which date interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A Dividend in Scrip of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, free of Government Tax, is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1869, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers,
A. C. Richards,
G. L. H. Gillespie,
C. E. Milnor,
Martin Bates,
Moses A. Hoppock,
B. W. Bull,
Horace B. Clafin,
W. M. Richards,
A. S. Barnes,
Egbert Starr,
A. Wesson,
John A. Bartow,
Oliver K. King,
Alex. M. Earle,
John K. Waller.

William Leconey,
Wm. T. Blodgett,
H. C. Southwick,
Wm. Hegeman,
James K. Taylor,
Adam T. Bruce,
Albert B. Strange,
A. Augustus Low,
Dean K. Fenner,
Emil Heineman,
Jehial Read,
William A. Hall,
Francis Moran,
Theo. W. Morris,
Robert Slimmon,
Stephen C. Southmayd

JOHN K. MYERS, President,
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

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.

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,

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

BANKERS,
70 State Street, Boston.
Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers
Credits issued on

The City Bank, } LONDON.
AND }
Robert Benson & Co., }
Munroe & Co. }
AND }
Marcuard, Andre & Co., } PARIS.
Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of
Europe and the East.

EVERETT & Co.,

66 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved mer-
chandize.

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
BusinessINTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
MONEY TO LOAN,

Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits.

President. Cashier.
HENRY L. DAVIS. D. W. C. THOMPSON.

Trustees:

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

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:

First National Bank of New York.

STATE OF ARKANSAS

7 PER CENT BONDS, ENDORSED BY THE
MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK RR. CO.

For Sale at 70 and accrued interest, by

Swenson, Perkins & Co.,

80 BEAVER STREET.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS issues its Bonds in aid
of Railroads—ten thousand dollars per mile, for the
payment thereof a special tax is collected annually
for interest and sinking fund.THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD
133 miles long, is completed and in running order 120
miles. The unfinished section will be completed in
December next.R. C. BRINKLEY, Pres't.
Memphis and Little Rock RR.

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.

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
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RAILROAD which will be 400 miles in its total
length from New York to Oswego, including the
Auburn branch, has nearly 200 miles of road
already completed and in profitable
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ing Southerly from the city of Oswego and inter-
secting the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at
Sidney Plains. Work is being vigorously pushed
on other portions of the line; and it is the expecta-
tion of the Company to have at least 100 miles more
in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

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

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is
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and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A Paid-up Capital of nearly \$7,000,000

which affords ample guaranty of the financial strength
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They are issued in denominations of \$1,000, may be
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The popularity of these bonds, as a perfectly safe
security, bearing the highest rate of interest authoriz-
ed by the laws of New York, payable in Gold Coin,
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exhausted; but the recent and early future comple-
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Price par and accrued interest in currency. Gov-
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THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

NO. 273.

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The Chronicle.

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

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THE MONETARY SITUATION.

It seldom happens that gradual changes in the Bank of England rate of discount project any very decided impulse here. Its reduction on Thursday to 3 per cent was, however, followed by an accession of confidence in our money market, with a responsive movement among the speculative securities, which have been languidly expectant of some troubling in the over-still waters of our Stock Exchange. The general apprehension of tight money which prevailed here a short time ago is losing its force, and the timely effects of this last movement on the part of the Bank of England are likely to tend to its more rapid disappearance. There are several reasons which make this expectation plausible. First, the foreign capital which is here, and is earning such lucrative returns, will be likely to stay here, and its volume will perhaps be swelled by the continued flow this way of the unemployed surplus of the plethoric and over-supplied British loan market. Secondly, the foreign bankers and agents, through whom chiefly this British capital flows hither, will be encouraged to carry on in our financial centres that vigorous manipulation of their credit in the loan market by which a lively influence is developed and a large supply of loanable funds provided, especially at critical times like the present. As an example of the ingenious and effective way in which

this is done, we may advert to one of the methods by which foreign credit is just now supplying our money market with loanable funds. The plan is as follows. A foreign exchange firm of undoubted credit draws its bills at 60 days for one million, and sells these bills for gold. The gold thus obtained will amount at the current rates to \$1,095,000. To make the speculation profitable, the broker lends out this coin for 60 days for the consideration of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, the borrowers paying him the value in currency. The currency thus paid into the coffers of the foreign banker he again lends out at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. It will be seen that this shrewd capitalist has no need to provide a dollar of his own money till his bills mature. Thus for 60 days he has the use of one million of other people's money free of cost to himself, and by lending out first the coin and then the currency into which he has converted his bills, he contrives to secure profits at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the whole aggregate of the bills he draws in this way. We do not intend in this place to expound the evils or to exaggerate the dangers which attend this system. Our simple object is to regard it as one among a multitude of influences which are at work upon the loan market, and which pour into it at this moment a readier and more full supply of floating capital from foreign sources. It is needless to add that these foreign streams of loanable funds, however actively they may pour themselves into Wall street, fall far below the demands for new capital which are developed by our rapidly growing industrial interests, by our multiplying population, by our prodigious territorial expansion, by our enthusiastic construction, since the war, of new telegraphs and railroads, and by our vigorous development of the amazing productive powers which constitute the present glory and the future hope and strength of this free country. It is to our own great productions, our teeming harvests, our overflowing wealth of material increase that we must chiefly look for the funds which are needful to us both in Wall street and elsewhere. This fundamental principle of practical finance is sometimes rather vaguely expressed by the adage that it is only the "savings" of any country that find their way into the loan market of that country. Properly speaking, the new capital in the loan market derives itself the new increase of wealth, whether that increase be obtained by saving or by rapid growth. Moreover, what the loan market receives is not the whole of the augmenting value of material wealth which the country is realizing, but only such part of that augmentation of capital as can convert itself into a floating form. And it is in this connection that the value of foreign capital is largely exhibited in the loan market of a new country where the volume of fixed capital is growing in a more rapid ratio than the volume of domestic floating capital. These obvious principles it is unnecessary to cite further than as they show what

a valuable temporary aid may be given to our loan market by the tide of foreign capital which is setting forth this way, and how this capital will really be of the most important use, besides giving a new illustration of the compensative arrangements by which Transatlantic war has so often conferred, and will usually confer, material benefits on this country so long as we keep clear of entangling alliances with the greater or lesser powers of Europe.

In regarding the monetary situation, however, there are other points which tend to give a tone of confidence and health to the present movements of the loan market. Prominent among these is the ascertained policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. During the critical contingencies of the money market in former years the Treasury has done much harm. It has poured out large amounts from its currency hoard when the amount of the circulation was already full to overflowing. A stimulus was thus given to speculation, and a few weeks afterwards when the outpouring from the currency hoard would have done good, a contrary movement too often took place. Hence Mr. McCulloch, perhaps unconsciously and without corrupt intent, was the means of alternately producing mischievous stringency and mischievous ease in the money market, and this by manipulations which did good to nobody but a clique of speculators. Now all this is changed. In Wall Street the old fear and dread of the Treasury is almost a matter of tradition and the confidence generally prevails that nothing will be done by the Treasury calculated to produce stringency and that everything will be done to develop ease.

Such then are the two chief features of the loan market. We have abundance of capital from domestic sources and foreign lenders are filling up the channels of our circulating capital from the large idle surplus which is vainly seeking other employment in the English money market. Secondly we are exempt from the fear of most of those causes of stringency which through the Treasury and from other quarters have sometimes given us a spasmodic or tight money market in the fall. Still a large number of good borrowers who are in the highest credit, are providing themselves with long time loans, and there is abundant reason for caution on the part of such of our manufacturers, merchants and industrial firms as may find that they have failed to circumscribe their enterprises and operations within the bounds of their assured means. It is a healthy symptom and a cause for congratulation that this class of borrowers as we are assured is smaller in this city than it has heretofore been.

A STEP TOWARDS SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Ever since the passage of the legal-tender law and the inauguration of our paper money era, a large number of our soundest bankers and most experienced financial men have been urging the duty of redeeming the greenbacks in coin, and have pointed out this redemption as the true path to specie payments. For reasons which we have often set forth, we have been compelled to withhold complete approval from the various schemes which have been contrived for this purpose, although we give our hearty endorsement to the great principles from which those redemption schemes professed to take their origin. We should be glad to see the greenbacks redeemable in coin at the Treasury, but in view of the new issues of irredeemable paper authorized by the last session of Congress such redemption can scarcely be regarded as very near. It may, however, be a source of gratification to us that by the side of the irredeemable paper currency a new and sounder currency is growing up which is destined in time to become the permanent circulating money of the country. This circulation of gold notes consists of two parts—the currency of the new gold banks for local purposes and the

gold certificates of the Government for general use, and especially for the reserve of the banks. The chief merits and demerits of the system of gold-bank notes were recently pointed out in the CHRONICLE. We proceed now to the other part of the gold note circulation, namely: the gold certificates.

In September, 1865, eighteen months after the passage of the law authorizing these gold certificates, Mr. McCulloch was waited upon by a deputation of influential bankers, including Mr. Henry D. Cooke, of Washington, Mr. John Thompson and Mr. James H. Cowing, of New York. These gentlemen represented to the Secretary of the Treasury that the time had arrived for putting the law in force. A monopoly was growing up, they said, in New York which threatened to throw the gold business into a few hands, to the injury of business and the derangement of the open market for the precious metals. Gold notes at that time were issued by the Bank of New York, representing deposits of gold placed by its dealers in its vaults, and held by the bank in consideration of \$1,000 a year, paid by each of these dealers for the accommodation. These notes were demanded by the Gold Room as the only delivery under gold contracts. Practically, therefore, no persons were allowed to deal in gold but such as kept a gold account in the Bank of New York, or possessed its gold notes. To the representations of the deputation Mr. McCulloch gave a favorable hearing. He issued his coin certificates, in accordance with the law, and the monopoly gave way very soon before the popularity of the Government coin notes.

Previously to this Mr. Chase had issued a small amount of coin notes. They were simply gold cheques receivable for duties and payable on account of interest on the public debt. They never found their way into the general circulation. They were issued for a specific purpose, and were not intended to pass from hand to hand as money. Mr. McCulloch's issue, however, had a different design. They were intended to form the nucleus of a new coin currency whose notes should be redeemable in coin at the Treasury, and which should supplant the greenback system whenever the time was ripe for a change. These notes were of six denominations, the highest being \$10,000, and the lowest, \$20. The most full and elaborate account of the issue was given by Mr. Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, in his annual report for 1869. The highest outstanding circulation which they have ever reached was \$50,392,180 on the 1st July, 1870. The average amount of this circulation is 27 millions, which is very nearly the present aggregate outstanding. From the voluminous tables of Mr. Spinner we have compiled the following table, which gives at a glance a summary of the amount of each description of notes, showing how many had been printed, how many issued and destroyed, and how many remained in the hands of the people. The following is the table:

GOLD CERTIFICATES—ISSUED, REDEEMED AND ON HAND, JUNE 30, 1869.

	Printed.	Destroyed.	On hand.	In circulation
Twenty dollars.....	\$2,000,000	\$663,800	\$1,207,060	\$129,140
One hundred dollars...	14,800,000	9,063,400	4,457,100	1,279,500
Five hundred dollars...	39,000,000	4,861,500	32,901,000	1,237,500
One thousand dollars...	117,000,000	47,330,000	64,508,000	5,162,000
Five thousand dollars...	470,000,000	262,385,000	178,565,000	29,050,000
Ten thousand dollars..	25,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	.....
Total.....	\$667,800,000	\$329,303,700	\$301,638,160	\$36,868,140

A very cursory examination of these figures suffices to show that the chief use to which the coin certificates have been put is in connection with the gold business of this city. Still, a large and increasing volume of transactions are doing on a gold basis all over the country. To meet the new exigencies, the new gold currency will be valuable. And perhaps an adequate issue of this currency, when placed within easy reach of the people in every section of the country, will attract more and more business to that basis, until at length in the fullness of time, the whole of our commerce, interna-

and external, will be established on that firm and solid rock of coin payments.

Such is the expectation of the more sanguine friends of the new gold currency. They tell us, however, that much delay would be needful to prepare for the harmonious and successful realization of so great a change. In this last position we may unhesitatingly agree with them. And in any case, whether their anticipations be true or not, Congress has adopted their scheme. It is in operation in part, and we should give it a fair trial, as it comes into more full and complete operation.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR AUGUST, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1.

The results which we ventured to anticipate in our last article upon railroad earnings, published August 13th, have been fully realized so far as regards the increase of traffic during that month. All the prominent roads report earnings for August, which show an increase, more or less important, over the same month of 1869. The Chicago and Northwestern road shows an improvement of \$208,240, while the same road during previous months of this year has shown a material falling off in traffic, or rather in gross receipts, from causes which are adverted to in the annual report of the Company, published to-day on another page. Milwaukee and St. Paul shows an increase of \$135,473, of which \$95,304 was gained in the last week of the month; Rock Island an increase of \$75,172; Illinois Central, \$19,994; Toledo, Wabash and Western, \$16,185; Ohio and Mississippi, \$25,750; Central Pacific, \$294,186 on its increased mileage, and with the change from gold to currency standard in its figures for this year. Other roads show various differences, as may be seen in the table below:

EARNINGS FOR AUGUST.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific.....	\$806,040	\$511,854	\$294,186	\$
Chicago and Alton.....	501,019	493,231	7,818	.....
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,248,213	1,037,973	208,240	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	556,100	480,928	75,172	.....
Cleveland, Columbus, Cinn. & Ind'p's	319,012	339,611	..	20,599
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	209,453	234,448	35,005	.....
Des Moines Valley.....	83,271	63,042	20,228	.....
Illinois Central.....	861,377	841,383	19,994	.....
Indianapol's, Cinn. & Lafayette.....	177,705	189,759	..	12,054
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	118,407	129,388	..	10,981
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	661,026	525,547	135,473	.....
North Missouri.....	229,099	155,536	73,513	.....
Ohio & Mississippi.....	300,971	275,220	25,750	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	343,194	262,515	80,679	.....
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	122,000	69,967	52,032	.....
St. Louis, Aton & Terre Haute.....	167,305	165,662	1,645	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	466,431	450,246	16,185	.....
Total.....	\$7,228,633	\$6,226,340	\$1,045,918	\$43,634

Earnings for the first week in September, so far as they have yet come to hand, are generally favorable, and indicate on many of the roads a fair improvement over the same month of last year. They are as follows:

FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

	1870.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chicago and Alton.....	\$123,425	\$125,139	..	\$1,714
Chicago and Northwestern.....	233,733	283,050	\$10,683	.....
Chicago and Rock Island.....	151,300	142,543	8,757	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	159,237	112,511	46,816	.....
North Missouri.....	77,598	63,189	14,409	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	89,154	87,653	1,511	.....
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	32,845	20,360	12,484	.....
Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	112,328	103,976	8,352	.....

For the purpose of showing what the earnings of a few principal roads have been in the month of September for two years past, thus presenting the figures with which the earnings of the current month must be compared, the following table is given:

EARNINGS IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1869 AND 1868.

	Sept. 1869.	Sept. 1868.
Chicago and Alton.....	\$506,623	\$486,196
Chicago and Northwestern.....	1,305,672	1,507,479
Chicago and Rock Island.....	736,664	558,386
Illinois Central.....	979,400	839,966
Michigan Central.....	473,546	456,974
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	724,514	1,024,045
Ohio and Mississippi.....	292,802	307,122
Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	476,720	450,203

Eight months of the year 1870 having now elapsed, and the course of railroad traffic having been pretty well devel-

oped, it may be considered a source of congratulation to parties interested in railroad property that the earnings of all the leading Western lines have been so well sustained. It was apparent, after the large traffic of 1869, and the completion in that year of a great number of new roads, that it would indicate decided soundness and prosperity should there be no material decline in earnings during the year 1870 from those of 1869. The figures of last year, however, have thus far not only been equalled, but in many cases materially exceeded, as the table following will show. It may probably be concluded that expenses this year have been below, or certainly not above, those of 1869; and such being the case, the confidence in railroad stocks (assuming always that the management of the roads is honest and judicious), would seem to be fully warranted by the condition and income of the several properties.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific.....	\$5,309,295	\$3,476,803	1,832,492	.....
Chicago & Alton.....	3,023,386	2,964,937	61,449	.....
Chicago & Northwestern.....	7,906,827	8,692,146	..	785,319
Chicago & Rock Island.....	3,697,655	3,768,568	..	70,913
Cleveland, Columbus, Cinn. & Ind'p's	2,012,864	1,966,365	46,499	.....
Illinois Central.....	5,521,515	5,416,903	104,612	.....
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	846,941	876,832	..	29,891
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	4,383,024	4,086,135	296,889	.....
North Missouri.....	1,811,275	1,105,246	706,029	.....
Ohio & Mississippi.....	1,947,466	1,741,775	205,690	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	2,185,890	1,934,510	251,380	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	2,661,353	2,601,537	59,766	.....
Total.....	\$41,310,491	\$38,681,807	\$3,564,806	\$86,123

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

There is no doubt that both in this country and in Germany there is a very bitter feeling in some quarters against the British Government and people; founded on the supposed extreme selfishness and want of principle exhibited by them during the late civil war here, and the present war in Europe. Our people have their feelings, outraged by the Trent and Alabama affairs, keenly revived by the complaints of the Germans, that the English, while professing to sympathize with them in the war, are constantly giving material aid to their enemies. The questions involved are of vast importance in themselves, apart from the fact that the real position of the British people is not generally understood.

Sixty years ago the United States had a diplomatic dispute with Great Britain, which soon after resulted in war. At that time this country was the owner of a great part of the ocean carrying trade; its mercantile marine having grown up rapidly under its neutral flag during the long wars of the French revolution. Great Britain, then as now, was the first naval power in the world; and she was then continually at war. In all the long series of struggles against Napoleon, made by successive coalitions among the European powers, British statesmen were the diplomatic organizers of the political opposition to the "great adventurer," just as British commanders were their chief executive heads in almost every battlefield. Pitt, Nelson and Wellington were the three men to whom, more than to all others, Napoleon owed his decline and destruction. This England was then not only a belligerent, but she was the one nation that was always a belligerent; and to her the value of the law of nations lay in the extent to which it could be used for pressing the rights of belligerents against those of neutrals. As the representative of naval powers likely to be often involved in war, she claimed against this country, which was, then as now, bent on peace at all hazards, so far as any European "balance of power" was concerned, the right of searching our vessels for men who might owe her service.

Now all this is changed. The war of 1859 was so short that no serious questions of duty came before Great Britain as a neutral power. In 1861, when civil war broke out in the United States, British statesmen for the first time found themselves at peace, while a great war was raging in Christ-

edom, under circumstances which made it certain that both belligerents would eagerly strive to secure the aid of their nation as an ally, or at least as a storehouse and workshop for them; and were compelled to decide whether they would continue, as of old, to support extreme views of the rights of belligerents. It was soon evident that a great change had taken place in British habits of thought. Whenever a question arose in which we expected that Great Britain would show consideration for belligerent rights, even against her own temporary interest, in view of the probability that she would herself often enjoy the benefit of such liberal interpretations hereafter, we were disappointed. Both the government and the people of the gallant island threw themselves with such energy into the declaration and defence of the rights and immunities of neutrals as to show that they were thoroughly in earnest; and that henceforth their interests and sympathies were identified with the prevailing policy of peace.

It was strange to see, in the Trent affair, that the same nation which had fought us in 1812 for the privilege of searching through our whole mercantile marine for stray sailors of her own, would now fight us for the perfect immunity of a vessel under her flag, even when known to carry emissaries of the rebellion, sent to Europe to obtain alliances against us. Nor was it less strange to see her defending, in the case of the *Alabama*, a course which, if pursued by us towards her during the Napoleonic wars, would have made the United States as much the objects of a "Holy Alliance" under Pitts management as Bonaparte's Empire itself. Americans were quick to perceive the immense change in the position of the English on these questions; and often ascribed it to a want of principle; assuming that they espoused the cause of neutrals or of belligerents, on all the doubtful ground of international law, according to the accident of their own temporary interests. But the real explanation lies much deeper than this. It lies in a real change in the public opinion and character of the British people. At the beginning of the century, they were warlike; they found the highest glory of their nation in its military and naval successes; the ambition of their statesmen was to manage the military system of Europe at large, and that of their very peasants was to add new names to the magnificent list of British victories, which already stretched from Crecy and Agincourt to Blenheim and Malplaquet, to St. Vincent and Aboukir Bay. This spirit was directly fostered by the most intelligent men in the nation, as a public duty. They were fully convinced that the industrial and political welfare of the people depended upon it; that unless, by the skill and power of Britain, a certain balance of power among the various states of the continent should be maintained, they would sooner or later themselves become the prey of some overgrown Empire. This theory was intimately associated in men's minds with the old and false economical doctrines known as "the Commercial system." The central point of both beliefs was the same: that whatever the nation gains in wealth or power, its neighbors lose; that it is impossible to prosper except at the cost of others. But after the peace of 1815 a new system, both of politics and of public economy, gradually gained ground in England, until, more than twenty years ago, it became permanent in the formation and guidance of public opinion. This system rests on the broad truth, a recognition of which is the true distinction between civilization and barbarism, that the prosperity of every nation is a branch and part of the prosperity of every other, and that whatever is a real gain to one is a gain to all. In nearly a generation the tone of thought among British public men has been governed by this idea; and all her growth has been in the direction of peace, and in forms which tend more and

more to substitute the industrial for the military spirit throughout the national mind.

After all, the main characteristic of the British character is its *thoroughness*. Whatever it undertakes to do, it does with a patient zeal and solid completeness such as most other nations can only imitate. When the sympathies and interest of the English people were with belligerents in war, they could see no other side to questions of international law than their own; but now that they are transformed into a nation resolutely at peace with all the world, they can see only the neutral side. We may rest assured that their conversion is a desirable one, and that henceforth all British influence will be directed to the settlement of the still disputed questions of the rights and duties of neutral nations in the way most desirable for the peacefully disposed. Now it is evident that this is the way in which both the interests of civilization in general and those of this country in particular require that they shall be settled. We may regard Great Britain as our strong ally in the great effort which the United States have already begun to make, to secure immunities and privileges for neutrals additional to those already generally acknowledged. There is no one of these improvements in international law which so deeply concerns us as the universal acceptance of the doctrine that private property shall be inviolate upon unarmed vessels as upon land; and the drift of public opinion is already so strong in Great Britain towards everything which promises in any degree to mitigate the horrors of war, that it cannot be long before she formally joins the United States and Germany in adherence to this important proposition.

With regard to the practical questions which have actually arisen for discussion between Great Britain as a neutral and other nations as belligerents, during the last few years, it is sufficient to remark that there has been a steady progress in the official action of her government towards the more liberal views which public opinion has adopted. For example, in the *Alabama* case the English diplomatists appeared as the defenders of neutral rights in the most odious form in which they can be pressed: that of promoters of the war, and mercantile or industrial allies of the belligerents themselves, in their destructive efforts. But the English people have become less and less satisfied with the view then adopted by their rulers; and, as soon as the war between France and Germany broke out, Parliament, although just on the point of adjournment, found time to pass a law making future *Alabama* questions impossible, by providing that the Executive shall have full power to prevent, at all hazards, any attempt to furnish a belligerent with vessels of war from British ports, and even to seize and detain ships on suspicion. It will be remembered that the absence of any such power was the very pretext on which the government hesitated in the *Alabama* case, and delayed the seizure until that vessel escaped.

In the matter of the manufacture of arms in British factories, for use by a belligerent government, an entirely different question arises. It has long been held that a neutral must prevent armed expeditions from leaving its coasts to attack another power; more recently it has been insisted that the supply of a vessel for war purposes from a neutral port is a breach of neutrality, which it is the duty of a government to prevent; but it has never been supposed that the manufacture and export of arms could be prohibited, or, at least, that such prohibition could be demanded of a neutral nation by one belligerent, in order to cut off the supplies of another. During the present war considerable numbers of small arms have been exported from England to France, and many more have been ordered by the French Government, to be manufactured there. All this is

greatly to the advantage of the French in the war; the more so, as the Germans, being inferior on the sea, cannot enjoy the same privilege of purchase. They have naturally remonstrated; and not only in the public journals, but, if rumor may be trusted, officially and through diplomatic agents, they have demanded that such supplies to France be stopped at once. But it must be admitted that there is no foundation for such a demand in any hitherto recognized principle of international law. If the German demand is intelligible at all, it is an attempt to obtain the recognition of a new doctrine; and the new doctrine can scarcely be other than this, that whatever goods are acknowledged to be contraband of war cannot be supplied to a belligerent nation without a breach of neutrality. Or, to state the proposed change of doctrine in these words, while now one belligerent is held entitled to prevent the shipment to its enemy of certain classes of goods, such as arms and munitions of war, even in neutral ships, it is to be held that every neutral nation must itself prevent the manufacture of such goods for a belligerent within its territory, and the shipment of them from its ports, on penalty of compensation for a breach of its neutrality. Now it must be acknowledged that no such rule exists, and that great difficulties lie in the way of adopting it. But the very fact that something approximately like this, which seems to find place in the German mind and is the basis of its complaints against British neutrality, is not hooted at and ridiculed in England as mere bravado, but actually finds a serious hearing there, and is discussed by more than one journal as perhaps forming a valuable suggestion towards the revision of the international code, is enough to show that a wonderful progress has taken place of late in British public opinion upon such questions.

In short, it may safely be asserted concerning British neutrality in general that it is genuine, honest, thorough; full, like everything else that is British, of homely prejudices and a very stubborn sort of justice; yet precisely that neutrality which, being founded upon the depths of national character, upon a determined peacefulness of disposition, strengthened by an intelligent perception of the great interests which are associated with peace, is likely to form one of the best securities, in the future, for the peace of the world. Every year shows more and more plainly how nearly allied the interests of the United States are with those of Great Britain in everything; in nothing more than in the wise settlement of all disputed questions of public law, and especially in the extension of the exemptions of neutrals from the consequences of wars, and in the precise definition of their responsibilities towards belligerents, as determined by the claims of humanity and the interests of peace. It is earnestly to be hoped that a speedy and harmonious adjustment of the differences now at issue between the two nations may make way for a close union between them, which shall throw their joint influence in favor of wise and beneficial improvements in this great and obscure province of international law.

The possibility of this is not affected in any way by another question, now constantly debated both in Great Britain and elsewhere; whether the island which has been so long in the front rank of moral and material power in Europe has now permanently withdrawn from that position, and is no longer to be reckoned as a great political force in the European system. Were it not that some of the English journals themselves answer this question in the affirmative, it would be impossible to refer to it seriously. The foundation for their fears is that the standing army of Great Britain is neglected, and is very small as compared with that of Russia, France or Germany. They have no other foundation whatever; and this want of a standing army amounts to nothing. Great Britain to-day bears a larger proportion to the other great

powers of Europe in the number of her citizens able to bear arms than she did in 1815; and in wealth a proportion three-fold larger. In other words, although in a day or a month, or even in six months, she could not put in the field a force equal to that of any of the foremost Continental powers, yet her ability to raise, equip and maintain army after army, year after year, and to carry on a long and exhausting war, is not only greater than it ever was, but greater than that of any equal number of people on the globe. Let an American ask himself whether the voice of this country among the nations is devoid of influence for want of a standing army to support it. In this respect England is much like the United States. Instead of spending hundreds of millions every year in maintaining armed forces in time of peace, she devotes all her resources to the production and accumulation of wealth; and, if modern history has one peculiar lesson to teach, it is that this is the true way to prepare for war. The surplus production of France for the last twenty years has gone to build up and maintain the vast army which has now been broken in pieces, but that of England has gone to enrich her people. The destruction of her own grand army is the military overthrow of France; but it would only be the military awakening of Great Britain. Her power steadily accumulates; and it is so well known to all Europe now that, in spite of her strong and almost invincible passion for peace, her diplomacy is made patent by the mighty force felt to lie behind it, and her voice is to-day more influential in European politics than that of any other neutral nation. With the first fleet in the world for all purposes, with indefinite capacities for resistance on her own soil, and with revenues which, however slow to be brought out, would yet become formidable for aggression everywhere, she will not lightly be attacked by any power on earth. And we have reason to rejoice in her greatness, as of kindred with ours, not only in the common ancestry we claim, but still more in the fact that its influence, on the whole, and in the great sum of history, is an influence for the advancement of civilization and the good of mankind.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Sept. 15, 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.
Ohio— Ravenna	The First National Bank	The Central Nat'l Bank of New York approved in place of the Ocean National Bank of New York.
Illinois— Virginia	The Farmers' Nat'l Bank of Virginia	The Ninth Nat'l Bank of New York approved in place of the American Exchange Nat'l Bank of New York.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— SEPT. 2.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.18 @11.18%	Sept. 1.	short.	11.90% @ —
Antwerp	3 months.	25.55 @25.65	"	"	25.12% @ —
Hamburg	"	13.10% @13.11%	"	"	13.6% @ —
Paris	"	25.50 @25.60	"	"	25.05 @ —
Paris	short.	25.0 @25.15	—	—	—
Vienna	3 months.	12.95 @13.0	Sept. 1.	3 mos.	12.47% @ —
Berlin	"	6.27 @ 6.27%	"	"	6.22% @ —
Frankfort	"	120% @120%	"	"	11.8% @ —
Cadiz	"	48% @48%	Aug. 25.	30 days.	49 65
Lisbon	90 days.	51% @52%	—	—	—
Milan	3 months.	27.50 @27.60	—	—	—
Genoa	"	"	—	—	—
Naples	"	"	—	—	—
New York	"	"	Sept. 1.	30 days	109%
Jamaica	"	"	—	—	—
Havana	"	"	Aug. 25.	30 days.	19%
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Aug. 6.	"	21% @22%
Bahia	"	"	Aug. 8.	"	21 @21%
Valparaiso	"	"	—	—	—
Pernambuco	"	"	Aug. 10.	30 days.	20%
Singapore	60 days.	4s. 5d.	Aug. 21.	6 mos.	4s. 3 1/2d-4s. 3 1/2d.
Hong Kong	"	4s. 5d.	Aug. 11.	"	4s. 4d.
Ceylon	"	2 p. c. dis.	July 29.	"	1s. 11d.
Bombay	"	1s 10 1/2-1s 10 3/4	Sept. 1.	"	1s. 10 1/2d.
Madras	"	1s 10 1/2-1s 10 3/4	July 29.	"	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	"	1s 10 1/2-1s 10 3/4	Sept. 1.	"	1s. 10 1/2d.
Sydney	30 days.	1/2 dis.	June 26.	"	Par.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, September 3, 1870.

A further reduction of one-half per cent has taken place in the official value of money, and there is every reason to believe that the Bank authorities might have ventured upon a reduction of one per cent without prejudicing their position, which, indeed, gains strength daily. Bullion continues to accumulate rapidly, and a very large amount has yet to arrive, more especially from the East Indies and Australia, and as there is no export demand, nearly the whole will be retained here. In fact, so long as the war lasts and England remains at peace, bullion is certain to be sent here for safety; but the return of peace would soon lead to a different result. The war, however rages with great fury, and no one can predict what the result will be. There is, and appears to be, a momentous future before Europe, and it is very greatly feared that a peace humiliating to France would not be permanent. Should Prussia insist on aggrandizing herself at the expense of France, it is apprehended that Europe will be in a restless state for years to come, and that France will some day endeavor to regain what she has lost. The French army, as recent events clearly show, is not wanting in bravery; but there has evidently been a deficiency of plan in the whole campaign, which is largely attributed to the vacillation of the Emperor. It is thought by many that the termination of the war is not far distant. The positions of Bazine and MacMahon, and the difficulties they will have to encounter in extricating themselves from them, assuming that that were possible, point to that conclusion; for even in the event of a successful retreat, their armies would be so disorganized as to require much time to again fit them for the field. The Prussians, elated with success and strong in men and equipments, would still be able to effect great havoc among what was only a few weeks past the grand army of the Rhine. It is hoped by some that Prussia would make a magnanimous peace, and insist on the payment only of the expenses of the war. France would then have no cause to be vindictive, and the other powers could only be jealous of the many victories Germany has secured over the greatest military power in Europe. France will thus have been taught a lesson not to interfere in the internal concerns of others; and perhaps by giving more attention to home affairs, by exciting a desire for government by the people, by the extension of education, and by a wholesome liberty of the press, she will become much more prosperous and much more contented. France is now in want of a man to lead her, and it is not improbable that the crisis may terminate in the arbitrary rule of a military dictator.

The position of continental Europe naturally affects trade to a very great extent. Cheap money gives a certain degree of confidence, but confidence from such a source was not wanted, for it existed before the war commenced. The future was never more uncertain than it is at the present time, and so long as such is the case no merchant is desirous of entering into large transactions. In all departments of business the dealings are very limited. The demand for money, therefore, is restricted, and there is no expectation of the present rates being maintained. Annexed is a comparison of the present quotations for money with those of last year:

	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum....	2½@	3@3½	4 months' ba'k bills	2½@2¾ 3¾@3¾
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	2½@2¾ 3¾@3¾
30 and 60 days' bills	2½@2¾ 3¾@3¾	3¾@3¾	4 and 6 trade bills..	2½@3 3¾@4
3 months' bills.....	2½@2¾ 3¾@3¾	3¾@3¾		

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

	1869.	1870.
Joint stock banks	1½	2½
Discount houses at call.....	1½	2½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	1½	2½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	1½	2½

On the Continent money is almost nominal in value. There is very little disposition to lend, and trade being at a standstill, equally little inclination to borrow for commercial purposes. The tendency, however, is downwards, and at Hamburg especially the rates are much easier. 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	2½ 6	2½ 6	Vienna ...	5 6½	5 6½
Berlin.....	4 6	3 6	Brussels...	2½ 7	2½ 7
Hamburg ..	— —	4 3½	St. Peters-		
Amst'rd'm	3½ 5½	3½ 5½	burg.....	5 7	4½ 7

There has been rather more business doing in the market for foreign bills, but there is naturally much distrust in this department. The fall in the New York exchange to 109½ has excited some attention, and it is now expected that as the cotton and corn bills will be rapidly augmented, the supplies thence of bullion will now cease. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	GOLD	S. D.	S. D.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard.	77 9	@ —
do fine.....	do	77 9	@ —
do Refinable.....	do	77 11	@ —

Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	—	—	@ —
South American Doubloons...	do	—	—	@ —
United States gold coin.....	do	76	8	@ —
SILVER.				
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5	0½	@ —
do do containing 5 grs. gold....	per oz. standard.	5	0½	@ —
Fine Cake Silver	per oz. standard.	5	0½	@ —
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.	4	10½	@ —
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....	per oz.	—	—	none here.
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.	—	—	none here.

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

In the stock markets business has been very contracted. Many of the leading operators are still absent from town; but even if they were present they would be unwilling to undertake the responsibility of large operations. Abundant money gives, however, some tone to the market, and a moderate amount of investment business is in progress. On the whole, prices have somewhat improved during the week. The following are the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	91½-91¾	91½-91¾	91½-91¾	91½-92¼	91½-91¾	91½-92¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	87½-88	88-88½	88½-89	88½-88	88½-89	89½-89¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1884....	86-88	86-88	86-88	86-88	86-88	87-89
U. S. 5-20s, 1885....	87½-88	87½-88	87½-88	88¾-88	88¾-88	88¾-89
U. S. 5-20s, 1887....	86-88	86½-86¾	86½-86¾	86½-86¾	86½-86¾	86½-87¼
U. S. 10-40s, 1904....	82-83	83-83	82½-83½	83-83½	82½-83½	84-84
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	22½-23	21½-22½	22½-23	22-22½	22-23	22½-23
Erie Shares (\$100)...	17½-17¾	17½-17¾	17-17½	17½-17¾	17-17½	17½-17¾
Illinois shares (\$100)	105½-107	107½-108	107-108	107-107½	107½-108	107½-107¾

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.....	24,866,818	24,623,574	24,860,132	24,103,001	24,220,303
Public deposits.....	4,778,487	7,673,107	3,274,415	3,909,825	5,581,193
Other deposits	17,462,300	18,866,324	19,577,730	18,412,679	19,936,903
Government securities	11,227,023	12,845,272	13,790,131	14,339,928	12,483,861
Other securities.....	23,225,787	17,456,518	16,239,930	14,355,909	19,833,314
Reserve	6,973,967	15,009,342	11,539,548	12,378,146	12,280,283
Coin and bullion	16,195,212	24,072,282	20,846,653	20,961,928	20,636,733
Bank rate	5 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.	3½ p. c.
Consols.....	89¾	94	94¾	93	92¾
Price of wheat.....	49s. 7d.	66s. 7d.	56s. 11d.	54s. 2d.	51s. 3d.
Mid. Upland cotton...	13d.	10d.	10¾d.	13 11-16d.	9d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	1s. 8d.	1s. 2½d.	1s. 2½d.	1s. 4¾d.	1s. 1¾d.

The trade for wheat has been very dull during the week, and much less has been heard of the purchases of barreled flour and provisions for Paris. Millers have shown no disposition to run into stock, and prices are generally weaker. The decline which has taken place during the week is about 2s. per quarter. The crops are still being gathered in in the extreme north of England and in Scotland, but the whole result of the harvest is by no means unsatisfactory. A moderate quantity of rain is falling in various parts of the country, and the pastures continue to recover from the effects of the drought. The condition of the root crops has also improved materially.

Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of serial produce into and from the United Kingdom for the week ending August 27, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1868-9:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

	1869-70		1868-69	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	501,317	15,031	1,092,592	322
Barley.....	118,363	375	40,573	...
Oats.....	316,657	148,010	1,96,160	163
Peas.....	23,955	457	7,841	401
Beans.....	22,160	...	17,373	5
Indian corn.....	472,363	90	385,176	1,290
Flour.....	59,365	42,930	100,812	347

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

Wheat.....	cwt.	38,346,758	986,353	28,363,053	164,987
Barley.....		7,805,513	101,635	8,901,890	103,293
Oats.....		11,645,275	959,853	6,007,222	123,094
Peas.....		2,036,409	15,039	1,176,177	26,774
Beans.....		1,761,126	3,161	2,296,971	4,699
Indian corn.....		18,095,362	16,540	13,882,301	5,802
Flour.....		5,906,124	178,895	3,976,154	33,162

The above statement brings the imports nearly up to the close of the season. It will be noticed therefore that the increase in our receipts of cereal produce over last season has been very considerable. Of wheat, it is as much as 10,000,000 cwt.; of oats, 5,600,000 cwt.; of peas, 860,000 cwt.; of Indian corn, 4,200,000 cwt.; and of flour, 2,000,000 cwt. On the other hand there is a decrease of 1,100,000 cwt. in barley, and 535,000 cwt. in beans.

Cotton has been rather inactive, but, on the whole, prices are steady. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

This market has been gradually hardening since Tuesday, and to-day in several departments both spinners and manufacturers have been enabled to establish a small advance in prices. There seems to be a general feeling of confidence that something like the present level of prices is tolerably safe, and the lowering of the Bank rate of interest encourages merchants to go on buying. The demand for the great Eastern markets accordingly remains good, and a large business has been done, sufficient to place producers under heavy contracts. Owing to the continued successes of the German armies, there is also an undercurrent of feeling at present that the war will not last long, and that the French may be obliged to succumb from sheer necessity. The precarious state of the Emperor of the French's health also fosters the same idea, and the tremendous

Losses which the Prussians have suffered induce people to believe that they may be reconciled to make peace upon terms not too exacting. The fortunes of war may possibly dissipate these ideas, but undoubtedly the markets are at present influenced by them, and considerable purchases have been made in anticipation of the present struggle coming to an end sooner than was at first anticipated. On the other hand, the prospects of the supply of cotton are at present so favorable, particularly from America, that prices are kept in check from a conviction that there will be an abundant supply of the raw material for next season to keep up the present rate of consumption. It is, however, much too early to anticipate the extent of next season's crop, although undoubtedly we have so far had fewer adverse accounts than usual.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from September 1 to August 27, compared with the corresponding period in 1868-'9 :

	1869-70.		1868-9.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American..... bales	1,457,804	125,035	975,145	162,038
Brazilian.....	433,223	54,993	517,059	90,919
East Indian.....	1,267,935	468,791	1,681,988	621,810
Egyptian.....	170,923	4,635	178,671	9,994
Miscellaneous.....	140,118	13,844	160,476	22,176
Total.....	3,475,003	667,398	3,513,339	906,987

The Board of Trade returns for July, and the seven months ending July, 31 have been issued this week. They show that the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in the month amounted to £17,346,764, against £17,394,951; and in the seven months to £114,455,872, against £108,830,216 in 1869. The computed real value of our imports in the first six months of the year was £118,754,135, against £107,062,638 in 1869. The following particulars relate to cotton :

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Import in July, cwt.....	719,793	757,654	985,229
Import in 7 months, cwt.....	6,785,301	5,646,306	6,880,345
Export in July, cwt.....	150,805	240,684	96,585
Export in 7 months, cwt.....	1,332,205	1,294,710	962,737
Exports of			
Cotton yarn in July, lbs.....	12,223,392	14,791,142	15,169,038
Ditto in 7 months, lbs.....	99,703,175	97,355,452	104,948,470
Piece goods in July, yds.....	251,214,453	245,345,003	286,725,518
Ditto in 7 months, yds.....	1,624,976,867	1,640,950,067	1,811,351,160
Cotton thread in July, lbs.....	525,270	581,626	589,003
Ditto in 7 months, lbs.....	3,744,292	3,837,741	3,822,456

The exports of railroad iron in July amounted to 106,892 tons, against 103,938 tons; and in the 7 months to 669,601 tons, against 519,722 tons last year.

The defeat of the French army and the surrender of the Emperor have produced much excitement to-day. It is hoped that the war will now be speedily terminated, and that, in spite of the fact that France must be humiliated, a lasting peace will be secured. No doubt one of the conditions of peace will be that the standing army of France shall be a small one, and this, it is argued, will be a guarantee for the future peace of Europe. News from Paris is awaited with anxiety, but it is hoped that the occupation of the capital by the Prussian forces will be a check to any revolutionary movements. The stock markets are generally firmer. Consols have risen to 92½@92¾. Foreign stocks have improved 1½, and British railway shares 1 per cent.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—The market has been steady throughout the week, prices, with the exception of Eries, showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" for account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5 20's) 1862..	89½	89½	90	90	90½	90
" " old 1865..	86	89½	89½	89	89½	89½
" " 1867..	88	88½	88½	88	88½	88½
U. S. 10-40s.....	84	85	85	84	85	85
Illinois Central shares.	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Erie Railway shares ..	18½	17½	18	18	18	18
Atl. & G. W. (consols).	23½	23½	23½	23	23½	23½

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—
Frankfort..... 93½@93¾ 93¾

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs closed generally quiet, prices of red Western wheat, corn, oats and peas showing a decline, while the other prices have not materially changed.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	8 3	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2
" Red Winter.....	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 5	9 5
" (California white) ..	9 6	9 6	9 9	9 9	9 11	9 11
Corn (W. m. x d. p. 480 lbs n'w)	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	28 9	28 9
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 9	2 9	2 9	2 9
Peas.. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	36 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	121 0	121 0	121 0	121 0	121 0	118 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	120 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	53 0	53 0	53 0	57 0	57 0	57 0
Lard (American) ..	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0
Cheese (fine) ..	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 0	61 0	61 0

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	5 0
do Fine Pale.....	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½
" 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 quiet, the prices of Calcutta linseed and linseed cake showing a decline, while the prices of linseed oil show an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl) p. tn £10 10 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	61 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	61 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dchstd) per 112 lb.....	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6
Sperm oil.....	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 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... per ton.....	32 0 0	32 5 0	32 5 0	32 5 0	32 10 0	32 10 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a large decrease both in dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,817,267 against \$7,633,970 last week; and \$8,010,501 the previous week. The exports are \$4,480,966 this week against \$3,012,487 last week, and \$2,648,703 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 1,738 bales, against 2,476 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Sept. 9 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 10 :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods.....	\$2,096,297	\$1,857,313	\$3,105,307	\$2,201,960
General merchandise..	2,487,819	2,364,942	3,892,566	3,615,407
Total for the week....	\$4,583,556	\$4,222,255	\$6,997,873	\$5,817,267
Previously reported... ..	176,586,334	172,960,093	212,809,059	205,648,215
Since Jan. 1.....	\$181,169,890	\$177,182,348	\$219,806,932	\$211,465,482

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.....	\$65,894,579	\$71,553,415
France.....	6,552,266	5,453,250
Holland and Belgium..	3,899,279	3,905,797
Germany.....	11,301,799	13,983,117
Other Northern Europe.....	3,096,664	3,273,917
Spain.....	2,690,513	2,062,053
Other Southern Europe.....	4,236,911	5,454,123
East Indies.....	103,455	66,020
China and Japan.....	1,177,865	2,008,029
Australia.....	1,395,943	1,653,159
British N. A. Colonies ..	2,949,790	2,944,650
Cuba.....	6,263,679	3,574,687
Haiti.....	1,522,084	759,287
Other West Indies.....	4,423,663	5,620,215
Mexico.....	1,211,413	1,051,703
New Granada.....	2,871,930	2,028,082
Venezuela.....	467,751	455,701
British Guiana.....	705,620	979,240
Brazil.....	2,815,663	2,214,056
Other S. American ports.....	2,890,344	3,179,989
All other ports.....	778,139	1,716,767

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. 13 :

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.....	\$3,378,820	\$3,163,024	\$3,124,362	\$4,430,966
Previously reported	126,767,997	114,532,742	130,996,579	123,793,470
Since Jan. 1.....	\$130,146,817	\$117,695,766	\$134,120,941	\$127,224,436

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 10, 1870 :

Sept. 6—Str. City of Cork, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	136,000
American gold.....	Silver bars.....	70,000
Sept. 7—Str. Java, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	56,910
American gold.....	Gold bars.....	282,319
Silver bars.....	British gold.....	24,400
Sept. 8—Str. Missouri, Havana—	American gold.....	400,000
Spanish gold.....	Sept. 10—Str. France, Liverpool—	
Sept. 8—Str. Calabria, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	34,108
	Silver bars.....	19,868

Total for the week..... \$1,332,487
Previously reported..... 45,226,452

Total since Jan. 1, 1870..... \$46,608,939

Same time in	1869.....	1860.....
1869.....	\$25,217,628	\$36,823,908
1868.....	65,022,531	51,956,845
1867.....	40,989,922	18,039,237
1866.....	53,343,422	32,451,183
1865.....	20,723,124	24,511,408
1864.....	32,716,905	23,408,704
1863.....	29,611,631	26,152,591
1862.....	40,312,517	14,184,141
1861.....	3,264,658	18,775,311

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

Sept. 5—Str. Missouri, Havana— Gold..... \$145	Havana— Gold..... 52,720
Sept. 5—Brig Angostura, Cuida Bolivar— Silver bars..... 600 Gold bars..... 2,081 Gold..... 13,414	Sept. 8—Str. Tillie, St. Domingo— Gold..... 354
Sept. 8—Str. Morro Castle, Total for the week..... \$69,620 Previously reported..... 7,682,033	Sept. 9—Bark Thos. Dallett— Porto Cabello— Gold..... 106
Total since Jan. 1, 1870..... \$7,751,658 Same time 1869..... 9,875,312 Same time 1868..... 5,642,991 Same time, 1867..... 2,263,965	

The following is the treasure list per steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall:

M. Perez & Obarrio..... \$31,350	Jas. McNider..... \$800
T. Hermann & Co..... 23,335	S. L. Isaacs & Co..... 300
F. Probst & Co..... 11,900	Boosey & Co..... 200
Ribon & Munoz..... 870	
Marnal & Co..... 850	Total..... \$69,605

Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the years ending March 31, 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers.....	\$173,323 12	\$179,425 95
From freight.....	326,795 85	309,845 22
From mails.....	18,900 01	10,168 49
From express.....	5,000 01	6,250 00
From miscellaneous.....	545 31	833 50
Total.....	\$524,564 30	\$506,523 16

Expenditures, viz.:

Maintenance of way.....	\$151,102 85	\$173,426 61
Maintenance of motive power.....	103,184 67	108,429 16
Cost of working road.....	103,733 49	103,308 31
Cost of management.....	10,404 87	11,984 16
Miscellaneous.....	20,874 98	23,683 06
Total.....	\$389,300 86	\$425,831 30

Net balance..... \$135,263 44

Balance, March 31, 1869.....	241,126 03
Interest received during the year.....	6,740 92
In hands of superintendent less than last year.....	2,187 74
Total.....	\$330,746 55

Appropriated as follows:

Paid coupons, back coupons, interest on over-due bonds, etc.....	\$59,764 73
Paid preferred stock dividends.....	48,534 00
Wood, oil and stock on hand more than last year.....	3,049 21
Engineer department more than last year.....	6,757 32
Paid trustees of sinking fund.....	12,500 00
Paid sundry expenses.....	3,120 32
Bonds and cash on hand.....	197,020 97
Total, as above.....	\$330,746 55

It was thought by some that it would be advisable to pass the dividends until the loss sustained by the freshets was made up. This, the directors considered, would be unfair to the preferred stockholders, as they had already been waiting about ten years without receiving their interest.

We, therefore, have deemed it proper to pay them, and will continue to do so regularly.

The usual payment of \$12,500 has been made to the Sinking Fund, which, with its accumulation, amounts to \$253,750.

The bonds of the road, known as Convertible Mortgage Bonds, amounting to \$350,000, viz.: \$200,000 seven per cent. bonds and \$150,000 six per cent. bonds become due on the 1st day of July next, and are to be provided for. The directors propose to extend the time of payment for five years, and to attach new sets of coupons, at the same rates of interest for that time.

As this is now the first mortgage on the road, there can be no question as to the security, it being a first class one in every respect.

The holders of over one half the amount of bonds have signified their acceptance of the proposal.

TRIAL BALANCE, MARCH 31, 1870.

Construction.....	\$2,850,000 00
Wood, oil, &c., on hand.....	22,821 19
Stock, &c., on hand for repairs.....	29,382 47
1870 bonds on hand (C. M.).....	600 00
Trustees of sinking fund.....	164,900 00
Pemigewasset house.....	16,000 00
Joseph A. Dodge, supt.....	24,837 17
Cash on hand for coupons unpaid.....	1,825 00
“ “ dividends unpaid.....	10,080 00
Sinking fund and mortgage bonds on hand.....	146,500 00
Cash.....	58,615 97
Total.....	\$3,824,861 79
Stock (old dividends, &c.).....	459,600 00
“ preferred.....	800,000 00
“ new.....	540,400 00
Total.....	\$1,800,000 00
Bonds due in 1865.....	\$130,000 00
“ “ 1870.....	350,000 00
“ “ 1889.....	570,000 00
Total.....	\$1,050,000 00
Coupons due and unpaid.....	1,825 00
Dividends “.....	1,448 89
“ not yet payable.....	28,125 00
“ due since May 20, 1867, and unpaid.....	10,080 00
Profit and loss.....	433,382 90
Total.....	\$3,324,861 79

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Report for the Year ending May 31st, 1870.

LINE OF ROAD OWNED, LEASED AND OPERATED MAY 31ST, 1870.

Chicago to Clinton, Iowa.....	Miles. 138.1
Clinton to Missouri River (opposite Omaha).....	Miles. 352.9
Total.....	491.0
(Double track from Chicago to Junction, 30 miles.)	
Junction to Freeport.....	91.0
Elgin to Richmond.....	33.0

Belvidere to Madison.....	67.6
Kenosha to Rockford.....	72.4
Chicago to Milwaukee.....	85.0
Chicago to Fort Howard.....	242.2
Escanaba to Lake Angeline Mine.....	67.9
Branches and Extensions to Mines.....	5.9
Total.....	738.8
Total length of road.....	1,156.0

The gross earnings realized from all sources were:

From passengers.....	\$3,799,257
“ freight.....	8,187,597
“ express.....	256,877
“ mails.....	173,906
“ miscellaneous.....	118,589
Total.....	\$12,536,438

The operating expenses and taxes for the year were as follows:

Operating expenses (60 68-100 per cent of earnings).....	\$7,606,631
United States, State, county and town taxes (3 25-100 per cent of earnings).....	406,685
Total.....	8,013,317

Amount of earnings, less operating expenses and taxes, were \$4,522,110

Deduct the following items chargeable to the year's business, viz:

Interest on funded debt.....	\$1,111,995
Interest and exchange.....	5,747
Sinking funds on bonds.....	45,120
Dividends on Chicago and Milwaukee railway stock.....	1,698
Rent of leased roads in Iowa.....	1,043,692
Total.....	2,208,252

Leaving net income for the year..... \$2,313,857

The disposition of this amount is shown in the following statement of accounts:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Amount to credit of income account, May 31st, 1869.....	\$1,914,635
Net earnings for year ending May 31st, 1870.....	2,313,857
Total.....	\$4,228,492

From which deduct dividends as follows:

Dividend of 5 per cent, free of tax, on Preferred Stock, paid June, 1869.....	\$900,510
Dividend of 5 per cent, free of tax, on Common Stock, paid June, 1869.....	732,445
Dividend of 5 per cent, less tax, on Preferred Stock, paid Dec., 1869.....	930,458
Dividend of 4 per cent, less tax, on Common Stock, paid Dec., 1869.....	556,700
Government tax on dividends.....	180,266
Total.....	\$3,300,379

Also, dividend of 2 per cent, less tax, on Preferred Stock, for the half year ending May 31, 1870..... 386,708

Balance to the credit of income account, May 31, 1870..... \$541,424

The dividends declared from the earnings of the year will be seen to amount to 7 per cent on the Preferred and four per cent on the Common Stock, leaving a surplus of \$541,424 29 at the close of the year, as represented in the general balance sheet published herewith.

FUNDED DEBT.

There has been a reduction in the various classes of bonded debt amounting to the sum of \$2,142,500.

Total amount of bonded debt, May 31, 1869.....	\$17,390,400
“ “ May 31, 1870.....	15,147,900
Difference.....	\$2,142,500

The whole amount of bonds retired during the year was \$3,059,500 and the amount of bonds issued, \$917,000, as follows:

BONDS RETIRED.

Amount of 10 per cent Equipment Bonds, paid and cancelled.....	\$550,000
“ of 3d Mortgage Chicago and Milwaukee R.R. Bonds, paid and retired.....	81,500
“ of Gen. 1st Mtg. C. & N. W. Railway Bonds, “ “.....	2,000
“ of Gal. and Chi. U. 1st Mortgage Bonds, “ “.....	112,000
“ “ “ “ “ “.....	44,000
“ of Elgin and State Line R. R.....	51,000
“ of Beloit and Madison R. R.....	9,000
“ of Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, retired by conversion into Preferred Stock.....	2,105,000
“ of Peninsula Bonds converted into Preferred and Common Stock.....	155,000
Total retired.....	\$3,059,500

Less amount of bonds issued as follows:

Amount of Chicago and Milwaukee Consolidated Bonds issued for account of other C. and M. Bonds, paid off and retired.....	\$31,000
Amount of Consolidated Bonds issued in pursuance of the Deed of Trust for other classes of bonds that have been paid, retired and cancelled.....	886,000
Total.....	917,000

Balance, being reduction of funded debt..... \$2,142,500

CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock of both classes, on the 31st of May, 1870, was \$35,046,922 82, including the amount of \$1,500,000 of Preferred Stock authorized to be issued by the Board of Directors of the preceding year, to wit, on the 26th of May, 1869, as stated and explained in the last annual report.

The account of common stock stands at.....	\$14,676,689
“ “ Preferred “ “.....	20,370,233
Total, May 31, 1870.....	\$35,046,922 82
Total, May 31, 1869.....	31,249,238
Increase.....	\$3,797,685

Which is accounted for as follows:

Preferred Stock issued (as above stated) July 1st, 1869, pursuant to resolution of the Board of May 26th, 1869.....	\$1,500,000
Preferred Stock issued for Consolidated Bonds converted.....	2,105,000
“ “ “ “ Peninsula “ “.....	77,500
“ “ “ “ Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Stock, exchanged.....	12,500
“ “ “ “ Settlement of old claims.....	16,500

Common Stock issued for Beloit and Madison Stock, exchanged..	2,360
" " " " Peninsula Bonds, converted.....	77,500
" " " " Settlements and adjustments of old accounts.....	6,463
	\$3,197,663

The total of bonds and stock outstanding is as follows, viz.:

Amount of bonds.....	\$15,692,110
Common stock.....	14,676,629
Preferred stock.....	2,370,293
	\$50,739,032

The convertible privilege attached to the consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds was largely availed of up to the first of May last, at which time it expired, by its own limitation, on all outstanding bonds of this issue.

Payments were made during the year of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, to the extent of \$550,000, leaving a balance of \$825,000 of these bonds to be retired at maturity in three equal semi-annual payments, expiring November 1st, 1871.

The effect of these payments is to release from the operation of the Equipment Mortgage a large and valuable equipment of engines and cars, which have been fully maintained, now held under the Trust Deed, costing \$2,750,000, and to re-vest the same under the lien of other existing mortgages, thereby adding to their value, and especially enhancing the security of the consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.

The decrease in net earnings from those of the previous year amounted to \$1,252,213 02, a large share of which was immediately due to the unexpected falling off in business which attended and followed the period of the harvest of 1869. During the months of August, September and October of that year, the decrease amounted to \$614,053 68, or to nearly one half of the entire net losses of the fiscal year.

The decline in the prices of grain induced the company to encourage shipments by accepting lower rates for freight, and as a consequence received less revenue from the same amount of business than accrued from the business of a corresponding period in the preceding year.

A review of the various sources of revenue shows that a large item of decrease in earnings is to be referred to through transportation between Chicago and Omaha, and is accounted for chiefly by the fact that the shipments of construction material for the Union Pacific Road (which had been a large item of our earnings for some years past, and amounted to nearly a million of dollars for the year 1868-9) entirely ceased with the close of that year.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

The operating expenses are 63 93-100 per cent of the gross earnings, and with taxes amount to \$8,013,317 84.

The following important items, exhibiting some of the improvements and repairs during the past year, have been charged to operating expenses:

Repairs engines.....	\$237,590 84
" cars.....	127,168 99
" buildings.....	107,832 50
" bridges.....	131,971 03
" tracks.....	656,516 21
Insurance.....	22,721 50

Amounting in all to.....\$1,233,801 07
Or 16 2-100 per cent of the gross operating expenses.

CONSTRUCTION.

The following amounts, expended for Permanent Improvements, have been charged during the year to construction:

For iron rails, purchased to supply the deficiency between the old 45 lb. and 60 lb. rail, now being laid in Iowa.....	\$419,351 22
For 313 tons steel rails.....	45,791 86
	\$465,143 08
For right of way and increased station facilities, including \$104,100 for depot grounds.....	122,871 33
For construction of new buildings, &c.....	413,372 00
Total amount charged to construction.....	\$1,030,386 70

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Amount charged to equipment.....\$241,451 02

The earnings of the different divisions of the road were as follows:

Wisconsin Division, 314 6-10 miles.....	\$2,846,585 90
Earnings per mile of road.....	9,048 27
The operating expenses and taxes were 72 74-100 per cent of earnings.	
Galena Division, 261 miles.....	\$4,238,403 08
Earnings per mile of road.....	16,239 09
The operating expenses and taxes were 53 36-100 per cent of gross earnings.	
Iowa Division, 354 miles.....	\$3,419,086 90
Earnings per mile of road.....	9,658 44
The operating expenses were 74 19-100 per cent of gross earnings.	
Madison Division, 67 6-10 miles.....	\$217,714 93
Earnings per mile of road.....	3,220 64
The operating expenses were 72 37-100 per cent of gross earnings.	
Peninsula Division, 73 8-10 miles.....	\$723,306 07
Earnings per mile of road.....	9,800 90
The operating expenses were 57 34-100 per cent of gross earnings.	
Milwaukee Division, 85 miles.....	\$1,090,331 93
Earnings per mile of road.....	12,827 43
The operating expenses were 52 47-100 per cent of gross earnings.	

An account of the several issues of funded debt, and of the gross earnings for each month of the year will be found in the regular tables of the CHRONICLE.

St. Joseph & Denver.—The directors met at St. Joseph on the 1st of September and made final arrangements for the construction of the western division of the road, Marysville to Fort Kearney, 150 miles. The contract was made with Messrs. A. M. Saxton, A. Beattie, Abram Nave, Dudley M. Steele and R. E. Turner, to build the road from Marysville to Fort Kearney, within eighteen months after its completion to the former place, and also to put on the necessary rolling stock, in consideration of \$2,500,000 in stock and \$5,500,000 in bonds of the Company, the latter to be secured by lien on the 1,700,000 acres of land donated to the Company by act of Congress in 1868. The contractors also agreed to furnish money to pay off the floating debt of the Company and to advance \$150,000 to complete the eastern division, Marysville to St. Joseph, 110 miles.

About seventy miles of the eastern division is now completed and the grading is finished nearly to Marysville. The contract for grading the first fifty miles west of Marysville has been let.—*Railroad Gazette.*

—The securities of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have been placed upon the official list of the New York Stock Exchange. Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. have been appointed Transfer Agents in New York, and the United States Trust Co. Registrars of the Stock. The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities report as follows:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is finished and in operation from Omaha, Nebraska, to a point five miles beyond Ogden, Utah Territory, 1,038.63 miles.

First mortgage six per cent bonds, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in gold coin of the United States. (Denomination \$1,000)	\$27,237,000
The United States subsidy bonds amount to.....	27,236,512
Land grant seven per cent bonds, interest payable Apr 1 and Oct. 1, in United States currency; they are a first mortgage on about 12,000,000 acres of land. (Denomination \$1,000.) Amount issued	9,856,000
Income bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1869; mature Sept. 1, 1874, with privilege of payment at the option of the Company after two years from date. (Denomination \$1,000.) Whole issue.....	10,000,000
Amount of capital stock issued, 367,450 shares, at \$100.....	36,745,000

Total amount of capital stock and bonds issued.....\$111,074,512

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 15.—The bridge recently burned on the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railroad, and which delayed trains for three days, has been replaced, and trains are now passing as usual.

—**CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Sept. 14.**—The track of the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad is laid to the terminus. The first locomotive is being welcomed by a salute, ringing of bells, and a display of bunting.

Interest Payments in Gold.—The following corporations will pay the interest upon the debt issued previous to Feb. 26, 1862, in gold, pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States: City of Gardener, Me.; City of Portland, Me.; City of Portsmouth, N. H.; City of Chicago, Ill.; City of Fall River, Mass.; Cook County, Ill.; County of Fairfield, Ohio; Eastern Railroad, and Boston and Maine Railroad. It is said the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad will pay the November coupons in gold, though no official announcement has been made.

The New York and Oswego Midland Railroad.—This road has been completed to a point about 200 miles distant from Oswego, and 60 miles further south than its intersection with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains. The course of this road is through the rich central counties of New York State, from which it derives a large local traffic; and this, added to a heavy movement in coal freights and the through business between New York and Oswego, promise to give the road a large income from the time it is first opened. The issue of bonds being limited to \$20,000 on each mile of completed road, the financial agents, Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., are now enabled to offer a few more of its seven per cent first mortgage gold bonds, in consequence of the further completion of the road as above stated. A point of much importance to be considered in estimating the value of these bonds is the large amount of paid capital, including the subscription of towns, counties, &c., amounting to nearly \$7,000,000, which is just so much added to the security of the mortgage bonds. An advertisement of the loan, giving some further details in regard to it, will be found on a previous page.

Statement of the Export of Rails from Great Britain compiled from Official Returns and furnished by Messrs. S. W. HOPKINS & Co., 71 BROADWAY.

Countries.	—Mth. end'g July 31.—			—7 mos. end'g July 31.—		
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
AMERICA—						
United States.....	16,936	35,249	41,495	165,480	203,597	238,540
British.....	2,135	1,648	6,763	10,803	19,258	22,412
Cuba.....	326	.....	4	1,999	319	2,342
Brazil.....	28	311	282	1,962	822	2,600
Chili.....	957	85	689	1,393	2,626	10,884
Peru.....	153	3,315	176	923	14,624	8,978
EUROPE—						
Russia.....	7,886	35,731	26,094	28,100	122,517	140,518
Sweden.....	389	241	75	1,428	3,139	1,118
Prussia.....	123	2,428	9,685	4,099	6,973	36,826
Illyria, Croatia & Dalmatia.....	1,030	2,729	4,842	4,340	19,457	24,029
France.....	16	279	8	96	3,283	197
Holland.....	2,561	1,391	1,496	19,243	7,757	13,380
Spain and Canaries.....	443	910	427	4,893	7,603	9,457
ASIA—						
British India.....	1,532	8,833	11,000	51,226	46,032	113,564
Australia.....	223	1,845	221	5,749	14,141	5,296
AFRICA—						
Egypt.....	.....	1,615	.....	10,512	5,355	1,564
Other countries.....	2,779	7,325	3,675	21,412	42,170	38,666
Total.....	37,516	103,838	106,892	374,058	519,722	669,611
Old iron to all countries.....	7,838	8,933	10,528	42,587	57,399	67,927
Pig iron to United States.....	9,307	10,897	8,760	49,646	75,909	62,864

—Attention is called to the advertisement, on page 4, of the 7 per cent bonds of the State of Arkansas, endorsed by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, which are offered for sale at the low price of 70 by Messrs. Swenson, Perkins & Co., 80 Beaver street. This loan merits the attention of investors, who should make full inquiries in regard to it from the agents above named.

HARVEY FISK. OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad, and all its Branches, No. 5 Nassau street, New York, Sept. 13, 1870.

THE EARNINGS OF THE MAIN LINE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD since January 1 are as follows:

January.....	\$413,104 41
February.....	394,176 47
March.....	483,332 91
April.....	633,758 06
May.....	768,719 77
June.....	729,274 46
July.....	783,099 64
August.....	806,040 00

Table of market rates for various commodities and locations including Reading, Lake Shore, Wash., etc., with columns for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Table of exchange rates for Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Prussian thalers.

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

Summary table of Custom House Receipts and Sub-Treasury Receipts and Payments for the week ending Sept. 16, 1870.

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. 10, 1870:

Large table showing the condition of New York City banks, including columns for Capital, Loans and Discounts, Average Amount of Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

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 the amount of Government bonds, State & City Bonds, and Company Bonds sold at Stock Exchange from March 10 to Sept 15, 1870.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The gold market has been devoid of excitement, and has ranged on extreme quotations from 113 1/2 to 114 1/2, the final price to-night being 114 1/2.

The total amount of gold and silver bullion which passed eastwardly over the Union Pacific Railroad during the month of August was \$2,369,000, as officially stated by the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.

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

Table showing gold premium quotations (Open, Low, High, Close) and balances (Total, Clearings, Gold, Currency) from Sept 10 to 16, 1870.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Foreign exchange has been heavy and declined during the week.

The special considerations affecting rates were the reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England to 3 per cent, and the fact that the Canadian banks have been liberal drawers, thus transferring their money from London, where the rate is very low.

Table of closing rates for London bankers, Paris (bankers), and Antwerp, with columns for 60 Days and 3 Days.

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

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

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

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

The following are the latest quotations for bank stocks

Table with columns: Bid, Askd, Bank Name, Bid, Askd, Bank Name, Bid, Askd. Includes entries for New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, City, Phenix, North River, Tradesmen's, Fulton, Greenwiche, Butchers & Drov, Mechanics & Tr., National, Merchants' Ex., Leather Manuf., Seventh Ward, State of N. York, Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday Sept. 12, 1870 :

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend, Deposits, Circulat'n. Includes entries for Philadelphia, North America, Farmers' & Mech., Commercial, Mechanics, Bank N. Liberties, Southwark, Kensington, Penn Township, Western, Manufacturers', B'k of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic.

Total 15,755,150 52,031,198 498,506 12,116,563 37,468,821 10,559,441

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

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, Decrease, Increase. Values include \$188,579, \$57,231, \$12,737, 6,406, 8,083.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data from May 2 to Sept. 12.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Sept. 12, 1870.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circula. Includes entries for Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, Columbian, Continental, Eliot, Everett, Faneuil Hall, Freeman's, Globe, Hamilton, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, Maverick, Merchants, Mount Vernon, New England, North, Old Boston, Shawmut, Shoe & Leather, State, Suffolk, Traders, Tremont, Washington, First, Second (Granite), Third, B'k of Commerce, B'k of N. Amer., B'k of Redemp'n, B'k of the Repub., City, Eagle, Exchange, Hide & Leather, Revere, Security.

Table with columns: Union, Webster, Total. Values include 1,000,000, 2,295,943, 141,446, 156,885, 751,363, 542,416, 1,530,000, 2,970,096, 55,404, 178,543, 1,250,218, 490,911, 47,350,000, 106,855,812, 2,409,122, 9,653,013, 36,360,263, 25,037,943.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows :

Table with columns: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Deposits, Circulation, Inc., Dec. Values include \$7,473, \$217,209, 269,097, 110,252, 16,094.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data from May 2 to Sept. 12.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

(Many quotations are necessarily nominal.)

Large table with columns: Bid, Askd, Security Name, Bid, Askd. Includes sections for State Securities (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia), City Securities (Alexandria, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, Fredricksburg, Lynchburg, Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, Nashville, New Orleans), Railroad Securities (Alabama, Georgia), and Virginia.

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. Sections include U. S. Governments, State Bonds, City Bonds, Railroad Bonds, Railroad Stocks, Canal Stocks, Petroleum Stocks, Mining Stocks, and Miscellaneous 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.

Railroad Earnings for the First Week in September are published in the article upon earnings on a previous page.

Maine Central Railroad.—BANGOR, Me., Sept. 14.—Chief Justice Appleton to-day denied the application for an injunction upon the Maine Central Railroad Company to restrain them from altering the gauge of the road from a broad to a narrow gauge, as asked for by John Ware, the Court holding the proposed change of gauge would not necessarily be an act of waste or injury to property such as to call for the interference of the Court by an injunction.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Stockholders.—BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad meeting, adjourned from yesterday afternoon, was called to order at 12 noon to-day, President Eldridge in the chair. The stock vote ordered yesterday on the question of accepting the amendment making the number of directors fifteen was announced by George Ellis, the chairman of the committee to count the votes, as follows: Whole number of votes, 71,423; necessary for a choice, 35,712; for the amendment, 56,159; against the amendment, 15,264.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway.—The annual report of this Company is published on a previous page. The Railroad Gazette of Chicago comments upon the report as follows: "Comparing the earnings of the different divisions with those of the previous year, we find that there was a decrease of nearly \$300,000, or 9 per cent, on the Wisconsin Division; a decrease of about \$384,000, or 18 1/2 per cent, on the Galena Division; a decrease of \$860,000, or more than 20 per cent, on the Iowa Division; a decrease of \$10,000, or 4 1/2 per cent, on the Madison Division; an increase of \$189,070 or 37 per cent, on the Peninsula Division; and a decrease of nearly \$32,000, not quite 3 per cent, on the Milwaukee Division.

Below we give a comparative statement of the percentages of expenses to earnings on the different divisions for the three years last reported:

Table with 4 columns: Division, 1867-8, 1868-9, 1869-70. Rows include Wisconsin, Galena, Iowa, Madison, Peninsula, Milwaukee, and Entire line.

Southside Railroad of Long Island.—The bonds of the first mortgage (sinking fund) of the Southside Railroad of Long Island have been admitted to dealings at the New York Stock Exchange Board. The entire mortgage is for \$2,250,000, before the expenditure of which from three and a half to four million of dollars will have been expended on the construction and equipment of this active and prosperous suburban line.

—MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The old Board of Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railway were elected yesterday.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with 12 columns representing 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. Each column shows monthly earnings from Jan to Dec for the years 1869 and 1870.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

COMPANIES.	Stock Out-standing.	DIVIDEND.		
		Periods.	Last paid.	
			Date.	Rate.
Railroads.				
Allegany Valley, No. 251.....	50	Jan. & July.	.....	....
Atlantic and Gulf.....	100	Mar. & Sep.	Mar., '70	2
Atlan. & St. Lawrence* No. 225.....	100	Jan. & July.	July, '70	3 1/2
Atlanta and West Point, No. 221.....	100	June & Dec.	June, '70	4
Augusta and Savannah*.....	100	April & Oct.	Apr., '70	5
Baltimore and Ohio, No. 250.....	100	Quarterly.	July, '70	1 1/2
Washington Branch*.....	100	Jan. & July.	July, '70	5
Parkersburg Branch.....	50	May & Nov.	May, '70	3
Berkshire, No. 247.....	100	Jan. & July.	July, '70	4
Boston and Albany, No. 247.....	100	Jan. & July.	July, '70	5
Boston, Con. & Montreal, pref. 100	100	Jan. & July.	July, '70	5
Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247.....	100	June & Dec.	June, '70	3 1/2
Boston and Lowell, No. 247.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Boston and Maine, No. 236.....	100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70	5
Boston and Providence, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, New York and Erie*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Burlington and Missouri River, 100	100	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Camden and Amboy No. 250.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do scrip of Joint Co.'s '69 & '70	70	.....	.....	.....
Camden and Atlantic, No. 251.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do preferred.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Cape Cod.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Catawissa, * No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do preferred.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids and Missouri*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Cent. Georgia & Bank. Co. No. 243.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Central of New Jersey, No. 270.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Central Ohio.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do preferred.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte, Col. & Aug., No. 257.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Cheshire, preferred.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Alton, No. 248.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do preferred.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Chic. Burling. & Quincy, No. 268.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and North-west, No. 273.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. No. 263.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton No. 263.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Cin., Richm. & Chicago* No. 263.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Cinclin., Sand. & Clev., No. 247.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 246.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind. No. 253.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Mahoning, * No. 247.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburg, No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Colum., Chic. & In. Cen.* No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Columbus and Xenia*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Concord.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut & Passumpsic, pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut River, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Valley, No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Dayton and Michigan* No. 263.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Delaware*.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Delaware, Lack. & West, No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque and Sioux City*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Eastern (Mass.), No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
East Pennsylvania, No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
East Tenn. Georgia, No. 224.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Elmira & Williamsport, * No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
Erie, No. 252.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do preferred.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Erie and Pittsburg, No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, No. 259.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Joseph No. 241.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Hartford & N. Haven, No. 225.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do scrip.....	190	.....	.....	.....
Housatonic, preferred.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon and Broad Top*.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central, No. 248.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Jeffersonville, Mad. & In. No. 227.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Lake Sho. & Mich. South, No. 255.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh and Susquehanna.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley, No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Little Miami, No. 247.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Little Schuylkill, * No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Long Island, No. 252.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Louisv., Cin. & Lex., prf No. 220.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do common.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Louisville and Nashville No. 245.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, New Alb. & Chicago.....	00	.....	.....	.....
Macon and Western.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Maine Central.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Marietta & Cin., 1st prf. No. 250.....	150	.....	.....	.....
do do 2d prf. 150	150	.....	.....	.....
do do common.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Manchester & Lawrence, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Memphis and Charleston, No. 242.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central, No. 267.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul, No. 258.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Mine Hill & Sch Haven* No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi Central*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Mobile & Montg. pref No. 216.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Mobile and Ohio, No. 259.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery and West Point.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Morris and Essex, * No. 250.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Nashua and Lowell, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Nashv. & Chattanooga No. 220.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Naugatuck, No. 195.....	100	.....	.....	.....
New Bed. & Taunton, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
New Hav. & Northamp., No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey, No. 250.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do scrip.....	493,900	.....	.....	.....
New London Northern No. 243.....	100	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson R. No. 252.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do certificates.....	44,600,000	.....	.....	.....
New York and Harlem, No. 197.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
New York & New Haven, No. 255.....	100	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Prov. and Boston No. 229.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk and Petersburg, pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
do do guar. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
do do ordinary.....	1,361,300	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina, No. 267.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Northern of N. H. Hampshire, No. 257.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Northern Central, No. 249.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Northeast. (S. Carolina), No. 201.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do 8 p. c., pret. 100	155,000	.....	.....	.....
North Missouri, No. 259.....	100	.....	.....	.....
North Pennsylvania.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Norwich & Worcester * No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Ogdens. & L. Champ. * No. 252.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 100	1,994,900	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi, No. 195.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 100	3,810,705	.....	.....	.....
Jill Creek and Allegheny River, 100	4,259,450	.....	.....	.....
Old Colony & Newport, No. 7, 100	4,943,420	.....	.....	.....

COMPANIES.	Stock Out-standing.	DIVIDEND.		
		Periods.	Last paid.	
			Date.	Rate.
Railroads.				
Orange, Alexan. & Manass.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Oswego and Syracuse, * No. 252.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Pacific (of Missouri) No. 256.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Panama.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, No. 244.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia and Erie, * No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia and Read, No. 242.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Philadel., & Trenton, * No. 255.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Phila., Ger. & Norris, * No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Pittsb. & Connellsville, No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do do pref. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar. * No. 249.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Portland & Kennebec, No. 253*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do Yarmouth stock certifi. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Saco & Ports No. 221.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Providence & Worcester, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer & Saratoga, No. 252.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Richmond and Danville No. 235.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Richmond & Petersburg No. 235.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Rome, Watert. & Ogd., No. 245.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Rutland, No. 248.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do preferred.....	100	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Jacksonv. & Chicago*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Sandusky, Mansf'd & Newark*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Schuylkill Valley, * No. 255.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Shamokin Valley & Pottsville*.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Shore Line Railway.....	100	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina No. 243.....	50	.....	.....	.....
South Side (P. & L.).....	100	.....	.....	.....
South West, Georgia, * No. 220.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, Bingham & N. Y., No. 252.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do E. D., 1st pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
do do W. D., 2d pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Wabash & West, No. 255.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Union Pacific.....	36,745,000	.....	.....	.....
Utica and Black River, No. 252.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Vermont and Canada*.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Vermont & Massachusetts, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Virginia and Tennessee.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do do do pref. 100	100	.....	.....	.....
Western (N. Carolina).....	100	.....	.....	.....
West Jersey, No. 250.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Worcester and Nashua, No. 247.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Canal.				
Chesapeake and Delaware.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Division*.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Delaware and Hudson.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Delaware and Raritan.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh Coal and Nav., No. 256.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Monongahela Navigation Co. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
Morris (consolidated) No. 254.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do preferred.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Schuylkill Navigat'n (consol.).....	50	.....	.....	.....
do do pref. 50	50	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna & Tide-Water.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Union, preferred.....	50	.....	.....	.....
West Branch and Susquehanna.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Coal.—American.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Ashburton.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Butler.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Cameron.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Central.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Consolidation Md.	100	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Coal & Iron.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Spring Mountain.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Spruce Hill.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Valley.....	100	.....	.....	.....

CITY BOND LIST.

Table with columns for City Name, Amount outstanding, Interest (Per Cent, When paid, where paid), and Principal due. Includes entries for Alexandria, Augusta, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Brooklyn, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Columbus, Detroit, Jersey, Leavenworth, Louisville, and various other cities with their respective bond details.

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

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Main table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes sections for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous Bonds.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, P. M., September 16.

Trade is generally good, but prices are not generally supported. Very few of the leading staples can be quoted firmer, and the impression gains ground that the condition of political affairs in Europe will not, for some time to come, permit an active revival of general trade.

Cotton has declined for immediate delivery. Breadstuffs have materially advanced. Groceries are unsettled. Tobacco active and very firm.

Hides and Leather have been rather slow of sale and prices weak, although supplies are by no means liberal. Skins rule dull, and Tallow has favored buyers.

Naval Stores have not been active, and at the close prices are weak. Oils have been more active, but at lower prices, Crude Sperm having sold to the extent of 100,000 bbls. at \$1 25. Petroleum, at some decline, closes with the demand stimulated by the raising of the blockade of the Elbe.

In East India Goods we notice a fair business in Hemp, Gunny Cloth and Calcutta Linseed, but at prices favoring buyers.

Metals have been without activity, and tin is lower.

Foreign Fruits show lower prices for Raisins, but Sardines are higher. Domestic Dried Fruits are in large supply, and prices weak. Fish are firm, but quiet.

Hops, of the new crop, arrive freely, and prices are weak and unsettled. Hay is very irregular. Whiskey has materially declined, but closes firm. Domestic Seeds are steady.

Wool is steady, and the auction sale of yesterday passed off with very fair spirit.

Provisions have been variable and close unsettled; holders are anxious to realize, but do not readily accept lower prices for either products of swine or neat cattle. Butter is firm; the drought is greatly reducing production, but this is offset by a greatly reduced call upon our dealers. Cheese is firm; the supply of this article is also likely to be affected by the drought, but there is an increased territory devoted to cheese making, and this restores the balance.

Freights have been active, but not always at full rates. The business to day included 125,000 bush. wheat to Liverpool, by steam, at 8 1/2 d, and Petroleum charters at 4s 3d to Antwerp, and at 4s 9d to Bremen.

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 3 columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '69. Rows include Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass seed, Beans, Peas, C. meal, Cotton, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Molasses, Naval Stores, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Oil cake, Oil, Peanuts, Provisions, Rutter, Cheese, Cutmeats, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Lard, Rice, Starch, Stearine, Sugar, Tobacco, Whiskey, Wool, Dressed hogs.

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

Large table with columns: Articles, Total since Same, Alloth. this week, 1870, 1869, and various country-specific columns (Mexico, W. Indies, Hayti, Cuba, Colonies, S. China, Japan, Europe, Spain, Ger. many, Holland, Belg., France, Britain, Breadstuffs, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic, Drugs, Hops, Naval stores, Oil oaks, Oils, Sperm oil, Lard oil, Provisions, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Rice, Tallow, Tea, Tobacco, Whalbecane).

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—	963	7,872	8,747	Metals, &c—			
China	2,916	35,760	43,463	Cutlery	125	3,315	3,075
Earthenware	599	263,561	387,690	Hardware	135	5,919	3,743
Glass	671	12,413	13,968	Iron, in R bars	53,917	581,593	698,583
Glassware	204	6,639	6,735	Lead, pigs	9,732	395,501	406,909
Glass plate	94	3,975	4,518	Spelter	311,622	5,235,777	9,180,724
Buttons	9,893	53,688	90,689	Steel	3,095	97,029	117,232
Coal, tons	632	22,837	15,945	Tin, boxes	25,198	689,662	878,693
Cocoa, bags	9,717	631,814	777,917	Tin slabs, lbs.	11,347	3,716,601	2,594,867
Coffee, bags	167	7,314	2,018	Rags	6,192	67,760	78,848
Cotton bales				Sugar, hhds, tes & bbls.	3,518	363,018	329,019
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	3,509	558,902	625,809
Bark, Peruvian	430	12,691	21,271	Tea		767,622	753,258
Blea powders	980	13,783	13,214	Tobacco	903	28,389	26,817
Brimstone, tons	322	5,426	5,391	Waste	40	1,078	1,782
Cochineal	69	2,415	1,502	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar		13,375	23,311	Champagne, bks	735	101,422	84,036
Gambier	23	426	608	Wines	22,608	199,913	149,612
Gums, crude	78	2,998	2,097	Wool, bales	58	19,794	40,104
Gum, Arabic	72	4,664	4,818	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo	61	1,410	8,637	Cigars	\$28,933	\$991,371	\$594,773
Madder	24	280	225	Corks	3,608	79,746	114,059
Oil, essence	2,633	27,569	42,872	Fancy goods	6,982	1,577,650	1,478,843
Oil, Olive	7	1,073	519	Fish	3,568	261,320	505,233
Opium	6,835	70,322	61,288	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	5,630	37,072	24,866	Lemons	22,992	546,039	410,939
Soda, sal.	1,010	25,274	27,893	Oranges		791,689	687,085
Soda, ash	229	1,591	1,479	Nuts	5,992	397,642	556,124
Flax	94	3,426	4,692	Raisins	12,075	557,204	668,527
Furs	50	5,092	4,794	Hides undressed	91,792	6,640,693	7,685,207
Gunny cloth	1,167	1,167	6,711	Rice		453,234	216,732
Hair	875	79,613	84,118	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales				Cassia	7,106	182,610	177,950
Hides, &c—				Ginger		24,348	33,308
Bristles	7	958	1,181	Pepper		175,541	202,928
Hides, dressed	180	23,147	13,596	Saltpetre		24,226	152,008
India rubber	287	21,974	23,093	Woods—			
Ivory	1	4,014	1,938	Cork	1,266	98,434	149,904
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic	1,283	47,777	64,246
Jewelry	82	2,798	1,763	Logwood	6,004	222,250	392,351
Watches	19	907	794	Mahogany		97,714	81,439
Linseed	1,300	362,480	457,686				
Molasses	1,357	130,035	145,027				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P.M., Sept. 16, 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 16. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 17,980 bales against 11,104 bales last week, 6,868 bales the previous week, and 5,454 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	3,740	6,619	Florida, bales	12	7
Mobile	1,407	3,452	North Carolina	436	604
Charleston	4,146	4,812	Virginia	997	595
Savannah	6,215	8,751	Total receipts	17,980	26,799
Texas	626	1,896	Decrease this year	8,819	....
Tennessee, &c.	401	63			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 3,840 bales, all of which were to Great Britain, and none to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 55,253 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. 16.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	Contin't			1870.	1869.
New Orleans	....	....	....	....	17,564	7,901
Mobile	....	....	....	....	9,965	3,952
Charleston	....	....	....	....	1,589	2,547
Savannah	....	....	....	....	4,695	5,682
Texas	....	....	....	....	4,440	1,628
New York	3,813	....	3,813	2,007	11,000	4,681
Other ports	37	....	37	....	6,000	4,300
Total	3,840	....	3,840	2,007	55,253	30,691
Total since Sept. 1.	9,409	1,494	10,903	2,501	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 1,833 bales, while the stocks to-night are 24,562 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Sept. 9, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO				SHIP-M'TS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK.
	1869.	1868.	Great Britain.	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	2,492	2,760	1,328	1,494	....	2,822	3,295	17,866
Mobile	866	1,162	....	....	....	....	328	9,614
Charleston	2,562	1,893	....	....	....	....	2,292	900
Savannah	6,245	6,504	....	....	....	....	2,480	3,761
Texas	501	664	....	....	....	....	876	4,905
New York	1,370	43	4,214	....	....	4,214	....	11,877
Florida	21	298	....	....	....	....	80	....
North Carolina	253	1,016	....	....	....	....	701	173
Virginia	1,199	1,956	....	....	....	....	....	498
Other ports	393	171	27	....	....	27	....	5,500
Total this year..	15,902	....	5,569	1,494	....	7,063	10,052	55,094
Total last year..	....	16,467	1,874	1,537	130	3,541	12,671	26,844

The tendency of the market the past week has been downward though the changes in the quotations are not very material. There has been, however, all the week a disposition among holders to meet the views of buyers, and with considerable lots offering under the market, which are to arrive within a few days, prices of cotton on the spot have been depressed, and have gradually given way, middling uplands closing to-night quiet and heavy at 19½c., against 19¾c. last Friday, and ordinary at 13½c. against 13¾c. a week ago. This disposition to sell has not, however, resulted in any forcing of cotton on the market, but a general disposition among holders to let their old stock go, as well as parcels which arrive, the latter being under orders to the consignees, to be disposed of as soon as practicable. For future delivery there has been considerable activity, and prices have advanced somewhat. The total sales of this description reach 18,450 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), of which 4,600 bales were for September—100 at 17½, 1,400 at 17¼, 400 at 17½, 1,100 at 18, 1,300 at 18½, and 300 at 18¼; 6,900 bales for October—300 at 16½, 1,600 at 17, 1,700 at 17½, 700 at 17 3-16, 1,500 at 17¼, 900 at 17½, 100 at 17½ b. o., and 100 at 16¾; 3,900 bales for November—850 at 16½, 200 at 16¾, 1,450 at 16¾, 1,200 at 17, and 200 at 16½; 2,650 bales for December—200 at 16¼, 1,350 at 16½, 200 at 16¾, and 900 at 16¾; 500 bales for January—200 at 16½, and 300 at 16½, and 100 December and January (one contract) at 16½c. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 8,986 bales, including 1,312 bales to arrive, of which 5,947 bales were taken by spinners, 1,027 bales on speculation, 1,685 bales for export, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary.....per lb.	18½@....	13½@....	14½@....	14½@....
Good Ordinary.....	16½@....	16½@....	17 @....	17 @....
Low Middling.....	18½@....	18½@....	19½@....	19½@....
Middling.....	19½@....	19½@....	20 @....	20½@....
Good Middling.....	21½@....	21½@....	21½@....	22 @....

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	605	18½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Monday	1,251	13½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Tuesday	1,493	13½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Wednesday	1,977	13½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Thursday	2,291	13½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....
Friday	1,365	13½@....	16½@....	18½@....	19½@....

OUR CROP.—Our reports during the past week are not in all respects as favorable as we have been receiving of late. We do not, however, for obvious reasons, place much reliance on the statements made with regard to the appearance and ravages of the caterpillar; but we fear that too much rain is falling in some quarters for the good of the maturing crop. Then, again, the receipts are not coming in as freely as last year. Some may think this is the result of the lower prices, but to our mind it indicates that the crop is later, and if this be so, the picking season is to that extent shortened, and it becomes the more necessary that the Autumn be favorable. The election excitement also is beginning to work among the freedmen, and complaints are being received of their leaving their work on account of it. We have no doubt that these reports are exaggerated—more the result of fears than of what has yet happened—and still there is, under the circumstances, sufficient in them to make one cautious, for to secure a full crop this year we shall need to have the surroundings all favorable.

INDIA CROP.—The reports from the India crop continue favorable. Our mail dates are now down to the early part of August. In the Berars, Central Provinces, and Guzerat Districts the rains had been very abundant, but had moderated at latest accounts—a much needed change. In Oomrawuttee, up to the 30th of August, Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. state that the fall of rain had been 26 inches and 94 cents., or about an inch over what fell during the whole monsoon of 1869. These districts together furnish about one-third of the Bombay exports, and we hear nothing opposed to the conclusion we reached two weeks since, that the planting in those districts would not be less than last year. From Dharwar, however (furnishing usually nearly 200,000 bales of the Bombay shipments), it is stated that less land is to be devoted to cotton and more to wheat. On the other hand, Messrs. Fleming & Co. of Kurachee claim that Sind and the Punjab will give an increased crop (usually about 50,000 bales) if there is sufficient rain, as "there is now a greater extent of land under cotton than there ever was before." So far as our present advices go, therefore, we cannot see this year any very material change in the quantity of land under cotton in India.

WEEKLY CROP TELEGRAMS.—We are now making arrangements to receive hereafter, from twelve or fifteen different points in the South, a telegram each Friday night, giving the condition of the crop, the nature of the weather, and the average of the thermometer during the week at each point. This, we think, will make a very useful record; and as our correspondents, who have been selected with great care, will report facts, not opinions, we believe the trade will find this information just what they need to enable them to form the best possible judgment as to the immediate prospects of the crop and its probable future.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The demand for cloth immediately after our last fell off, and since there has not been any business done worth mentioning. Still, holders have shown no signs of

weakness, and many apparently are more certain than they were last week of a further advance in prices very soon. Domestic cloth in the West has heretofore been 1c. lower than in this market, but during the past few weeks there has been such a constant drain on the stock there, that it has been reduced to a low point, and prices have advanced 1c. per yard. The only sales we learn of in this market are 100 bales Native at 30c. and 100 rolls Domestic on private terms. Bags still remain quiet. There was one sale of 30,000 Linseed bags reported at 25c., cash. We quote nominally at 20@22c., gold. Jute and Jute Butts are in good consumptive demand, and we note the sale of 1,700 bales of Butts at 3½c., cash, from vessel, and 1,500 bales Jute at 6c., gold, and 6½c., currency, 30 days' time. We quote Butts at 4c., currency, and Jute 5½@6c., gold.

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

	1870		1869	
	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Augusta, Ga.....	1,335	1,330	1,470	825
Columbus, Ga.....	1,585	1,242	1,575	625
Macon, Ga.....	1,940	1,760	2,013	940
Montgomery, Ala.....	1,485	1,665	1,430	710
Selma, Ala.....	2,116	1,525	70	30
Memphis, Tenn.....	2,810	4,042	271	102
Nashville, Tenn.....	1,997	2,100	8	3
Total.....	13,268	13,664	6,837	3,235

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have decreased during the week 966 bales, and that they are now 6,431 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.	490,000	460,000
Stock in London.....	28,157	24,588
Stock in Glasgow.....	350	250
Stock in Havre.....	172,580	34,380
Stock in Marseilles.....	13,100	3,100
Stock in Bremen.....	18,000	6,300
Stock rest of Continent.....	35,000	12,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	17,000	6,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	15,003	18,008
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	447,000	583,000
Stock in United States ports.....	55,253	30,691
Stock in inland towns.....	13,268	6,837
Total.....	1,306,711	1,185,154

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 121,557 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 1,738 bales, against 2,476 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. 23.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.		
Liverpool.....	1,009	1,599	2,476	1,738	4,214	1,861
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to Gt. Britain.	1,009	1,599	2,476	1,738	4,214	1,861
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	766
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	766
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to N. Europe.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. in. Oporto and Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
And others.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Spain, etc.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	1,029	1,599	2,476	1,738	4,214	2,627

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.....	3,222	9,532	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	499	1,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	2,543	5,525	.....	776	383	498	61	61
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	2,236	5,080	.....	.....	152	172	293	293
North Carolina.....	255	370	10	10	.....	3	.....	.....
Virginia.....	236	579	179	279	.....	.....	232	279
North'n Ports.....	33	55	610	2,204	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	801	1,671	265	505	21	151	45	63
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	9,325	24,126	1,054	4,754	556	824	632	701
Total last year.	6,128	8,741	691	1,569	305	459	529	786

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 3,093 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 City of Cork, 82....	82
342....Java, 73....City of London, 536....France, 200....per ship	.....
Bauian, 5.....	.....
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per bark Countess of Fife, 916....per	1,738
C. V. Minott, 2 bags and 412 bales.....	.....
Boston—To Liverpool, per steamer Siberia, 27.....	1,330
.....	27
Total.....	3,095

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

	Liverpool.	Total.
New York.....	1,738	1,738
New Orleans.....	1,330	1,330
Boston.....	27	27
Total.....	3,095	3,095

GOLD EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 113½ and 114½, and the close to-day was 114½. Foreign Exchange is dull and weak to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers, long, 109½@109¾; short, 110½@110¾, and commercial, 109@109½. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 7-32@3-16d by sail to Liverpool.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—5 P. M.—The market opened firm, but closed quiet, with sales reaching 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 77,003 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export, and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 490,000 bales, of which 163,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton afloat, bound to this port, is 386,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales are American.

	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.
Total sales.....	65,000	63,000	71,000	77,000
Sales for export.....	11,000	9,000	12,000	8,000
Sales on speculation.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	7,000
Total stock.....	524,000	494,000	494,000	490,000
Stock of American.....	221,000	195,000	186,000	163,000
Total afloat.....	414,000	441,000	418,000	386,000
American afloat.....	50,000	26,000	16,000	17,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.....	9½@..	9½@9¾	9½@..	9½@..	9½@..	9½@..
" " Orleans.....	9½@..	9½@9¾	9½@..	9½@..	9½@..	9½@..
" " U. D. to arrive.....	@..	@..	@..	@..	@..	@..

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Sept. 3, states:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—The Cotton market was dull on Friday and Saturday, and rather lower prices were submitted to, but on Monday the demand revived, with more firmness on the part of holders, and the business has since been considerable, the week closing with the quotations of last Thursday for most descriptions fully supported. For Sea Island there has been an unusually good inquiry, at last week's rates. American continues in good demand, and after declining fully ½d per lb has rallied, and closes at the rates of last week. In Brazil there has been an increased business, and former quotations are fully maintained. Egyptian has been in good request, and the current qualities are slightly dearer. For East Indian the demand has been moderate; prices, after giving away ½d per lb, have partially recovered, and close at an average decline of about ½d per lb. Fair Bengal is quoted ½d per lb higher. The sales of the week, including Forwarded, amount to 63,250 bales, of which 4,210 are on Speculation, and 9,020 declared for Export, leaving 50,020 bales to the Trade. The following are the prices of American Cotton:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & g'd fair		G'd & fine.		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	10	10	11	12	12	13½	16
	Ord.	G. Ord.	L. Mid.	Mid.	G'd Mid.	Mid. F.		
Upland.....	7½	8½	8½	9	9½	9½	13 11-16	....
Mobile.....	7½	8½	8½	9½	9½	9½	13 11-16	....
N. O. & Texas....	7½	8½	8½	9½	9½	10	13 13-16	....

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

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Mid. Sea Isl'd 16	24	23d.	15d.	.....	Mid. Pernamb	9½	10½	13½d. 8½
Upland.. 10	10½	13 11-16	9	.....	Egyptian.. 8½	9	11	7½
Mobile.. 10½	10½	13 11-16	9½	.....	Broach... 6½	7	9	5½
Orleans. 10½	11½	13 13-16	9½	.....	Dhollerah 6	7	9	5½

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. & I.
	1870.	1869.	1868.	1870.	1869.	1868.	
American.....	149,680	165,780	233,380	77,949	92,750	123,900	123,900
Brazilian.....	11,280	32,890	52,440	30,385	37,939	61,600	61,600
Egyptian, &c... 5,240	19,700	33,610	4,371	4,371	9,450	11,650	11,650
West Indian... 910	1,920	5,050	4,550	4,550	6,306	11,540	11,540
East Indian... 80,670	229,670	108,410	122,670	122,670	177,638	574,160	574,160
Total.....	247,780	449,960	443,040	249,925	323,683	791,850	791,850

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
	Sales this week.			Total this year.	Same period 1869.	Average weekly sales.			
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.			1870.	1870.	1869.	
American..	28,590	2,980	2,000	33,570	1,155,320	950,540	29,690	19,580	
Brazilian.....	8,570	1,360	300	10,230	246,700	371,740	5,490	8,220	
Egyptian.....	2,970	220	50	3,240	121,000	170,780	3,520	4,460	
West Indian.....	1,800		100	1,900	32,500	67,120	690	1,550	
East Indian.....	8,060	4,460	1,760	14,280	650,990	982,230	10,980	18,770	
Total.....	50,020	9,020	4,210	63,250	2,206,620	2,542,140	49,370	47,580	

	Imports			Total.	Stocks		
	To this week.	To this date 1870.	To this date 1869.		This day.	Same date 1869.	Dec. 31, 1869.
American.....	6,835	1,195,791	788,349	1,039,118	195,420	93,870	76,900
Brazilian.....	6,048	268,152	341,495	499,251	70,500	32,000	24,370
Egyptian.....	1,930	131,420	156,921	226,540	32,050	24,580	26,560
West Indian.....	1,830	46,412	66,084	89,027	24,300	10,880	6,120
East Indian.....	18,323	474,861	688,418	1,141,343	172,080	258,050	203,800
Total.....	34,965	2,116,636	2,041,267	2,995,279	494,350	419,380	337,760

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, nearly 40 per cent is American, against 22.25 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 35 per cent, against 61.50 per cent.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Prices have undergone no material change, but the market is somewhat steadier. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.....	Bales. 117,621	160,951	90,795
Deliveries.....	170,626	277,584	184,822
Stocks, Sept. 1.....	51,032	24,558	28,157

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 16, 1870.

There is a decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 1,551 hhds., 256 cases, 458 bales and 60 tierces against 4,508 hhds., 57 cases, and 381 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 1,228 hhds., 218 cases 168 bales and 60 tierces were from New York; 314 hhds. from Baltimore; 9 hhds. and 290 bales from Boston and 36 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Liverpool, 276; to London, 150; to Glasgow, 131; to Alicante, 346; to Bristol, 34; to Civita Vecchia, 325; to Gibraltar, 226, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 190, 463 lbs., of which 117,578 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. & T'rces.	Hhds. Stems.	Man'd Pkgs.	lbs.
New York.....	1,223	218	168	60	.....	.....	18,605
Baltimore.....	314	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,412
Boston.....	9	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,551	256	458	60	.....	.....	190,463
Total last week.....	4,508	57	381	.....	.....	19	76,875
Total previous week.....	1,982	273	372	.....	100	84	112,309

The receipts of tobacco at New York this week, and since Nov 1, have been as follows:

From	This week		Previously		T'ls in Nov. 1-	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	118	8,735	1,955	106,892	2,073	114,127
Baltimore.....	3	105	1,572	1,292	1,575	1,397
New Orleans.....	25	.....	1,401	412	1,426	412
Ohio, &c.....	1,181	903	51,574	7,891	52,755	8,794
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	448
Total.....	1,327	9,743	56,502	116,435	57,829	125,178

The market for all descriptions of crude Tobacco has been quite active the past week, and very full prices have been paid.

In Kentucky leaf the transactions of the week amount to about 1,200 hhds., of which 400 hhds. for are home use, and the remaining 800 hhds. for export. Of the business for export, about one half, or 400 hhds., were to the French contractor, and the other 400 hhds. were generally distributed. Prices have ruled very firm, ranging from 6½ to 17c. The reports from the growing crops are generally favorable.

Seed leaf has had a large movement. The stock is said to have been found much smaller than the estimates. The demand has been, consequently, to some extent from speculative dealers, but principally from dealers and manufacturers, who have added to their stocks with more freedom than previously. The sales have been 1,400 cases Ohio, crop of 1869, at 10c. for fillers, and 15@24c. for average lots; 66 cases Connecticut wrappers, crop of 1868, at 50c, and sundry lots of new Connecticut to the extent of 250 cases, at the range of 15 to 60c. for fillers and wrappers:

Spanish Tobacco also shows an increased movement, and prices are firmer. The sales are 150 bales Yara, III cut, private terms; 100 do. do., II and III cut, \$1 05@1 10; and 30 bales new Yara, on private terms; also 600 bales Havana, in lots, at 85@170½c. Manufactured Tobacco is in brisk demand and firmer.

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

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tierces.	Pkgs.	Manuf'd lbs.
Liverpool.....	276	20	.....	.....	.....	117,587
London.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,502
Glasgow.....	131	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alicante.....	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,104
Melbourne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civita Vecchia.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,758
Dutch West Indies.....	1	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
British N. A. Colonies.....	22	18	.....	.....	.....	2,300
British West Indies.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Cuba.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
New Granada.....	.....	28	130	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,228	218	168	60	.....	186,050

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

From Baltimore—To Rio Janeiro, 2 cases ... To Demerara, 7 hhds., 4,412 manufactured lbs ... To London, 105 hhds. ... To Gibraltar, 202 hhds.
 From Boston—To Port au Prince, 275 bales. ... To other foreign ports, 9 hhds. and 30 half bales.
 From San Francisco—To Callao, 15 cases ... To China, 12 cases. ... To Japan, 9 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., September 16, 1870.

There has been a decided advance in flour and wheat this week, on a brisk speculative and export demand, while corn and oats have slightly improved.

The receipts of flour are still liberal, though showing some falling off, and the demand has been good for export, with a better inquiry from the home trade. A still further falling off in receipts is expected, and many holders look for a decided further advance. The business early in the week in shipping extras was at \$5@5 20 for fair to good brands, but to-day the range at the close was \$5 20 @ \$5 50. Southern flours show more activity and strength, new California has arrived and sold at \$8@8 25. Rye flour is unsettled. Corn meal dull.

Wheat shows an advance of 5@7c. per bushel, closing with a further advance asked. There has been a good export demand and some speculation. The sales for the past three days have been about half a million bushels. The export demand appears to be fully equal to the receipts at the lake ports, so that a considerable reduction has been effected in stocks on hand. This and the relatively low prices current, have stimulated speculation. And yet the advance has been most decided in new wheats; old No. 2 Spring has been pressed for sale, and prices, though variable, are but little higher than a week ago. The business to-day embraced large lines at \$1 08@1 14, with single cargoes of No. 1 at \$1 20 for old and \$1 25 for new, with new No. 2 quoted at \$1 18@1 20. Amber winter, which sold at \$1 27 last Tuesday, brought \$1 34 to-day, with a brisk demand.

Corn is firmer; receipts and the quantity to come forward from the West are small, but stocks are liberal, and the regular demand moderate from various causes, while the drought is rapidly ripening and getting into condition the new crop. Rye is unsettled and dull. Barley and Barley Malt are nominal are nominal at present. Oats have been advanced by speculative influences until several cargoes of No. 1 Toledo sold to-day at 53c., against 50c. early in the week, although the regular demand is not large, and receipts and stocks large.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	5 bbl. \$4 80@5 20	Wheat, Spring, old, bush. \$0 97@1 30	
	Extra State.....	5 30@5 50	Red Winter.....	1 30@1 35
	Extra Western, com-	5 15@5 40	Amber do.....	1 34@1 37
	mon to good.....	5 15@5 40	White.....	1 40@1 65
	Double Extra Western	5 65@8 00	White California.....	1 75@1 90
	and St. Louis.....	5 65@8 00	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	84@86
	Southern supers.....	.....@.....	Yellow, new.....	90@92
	Southern, extra and	.....@.....	White, new.....	85@1 00
	family.....	5 40@8 50	Rye.....	85@95
	California.....	.....@.....	Oats.....	50@57
	Rye Flour, super & extra	4 00@5 75	Barley.....@.....
	Corn Meal.....	4 50@5 25	Malt.....	1 60@1 90
			Peas, Canada.....	1 05@1 20

SUGAR.

The wants of refiners have compelled them to operate with some little freedom, and the aggregate of business is rather larger than last week, with a considerable proportion of the sales at a higher range of values, and the whole of the market stronger and more uniform. Buyers are not willing to de-

Table with columns: Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time '69, Stock in first hands, Same time 1869, Same time 1868. Rows: Cuba, P. Rico, Other, Brazil, Manila, Melado.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The Weekly Report says: Sugar.—Clayed.—There has been more animation in the demand this week, which however does not continue at the close, in spite of the late advance in cable quotations from London being apparently well established.

Table with columns: To, Boxes, Hhds., To, Boxes, Hhds. Rows: New York, Philadelphia, Total export of the week to all countries.

Table with columns: Rec'ts this w'k, To U. S., To all Ports., Stock at date. Rows: 1870, 1869, 1868.

MOLASSES.

The accumulation in first hands has been reduced somewhat, the necessities of refiners sending them into the market for a little stock, but no improvement has taken place in the general position; indeed, if anything, prices are a trifle easier on common grades.

Table with columns: Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1869, Stock in first hands, same time '69, same time '68. Rows: Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O.

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

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

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

SPICES.

There has been a very good jobbing trade of a general character during the past week, and the market exhibited quite a healthy tone, with a little more strength on Cassia, Nutmegs, and Ginger. From first hands there was a few sales made, but importers have had little to offer, nearly all the recent arrivals having been previously disposed of either to jobbers or to manufacturers for consumption.

FRUITS.

Since our last report the market for foreign dried has tended downward, though no great decline can be noted; and at the close the feeling is not steady. Sardines may be excepted, of which free sales have been made at full and advancing rates, and at the close sales have been made at 17c. gold to arrive, and 17 1/2 c. is asked.

Of Foreign Green there is nothing in market, excepting Lemons and Ginger. The supply of Lemons offered at the auction rooms has been sufficient to meet all the demands from jobbers, which have been rather better this week than the previous week; former prices are sustained.

In Domestic Dried fruits, Apples continue to sell, but at low prices, the demand is fair but not equal to receipts. Peaches are in fair demand and one lot of 15,000 lbs. Wilmington and Eastern Shore (pared) sold at 15@19c. per lb.

Domestic Green are in only fair demand. Apples show no improvement. The crop in all sections is reported unprecedentedly large, and low prices may be expected to rule throughout the season. Peaches are less plenty than at the date of our last, but the demand is not urgent and prices rule about the same as last week.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table with columns: Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Spices. Rows: Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunp. & Imp., Ilyson Sk. & Tw. C., Rio Prime, do good, do fair, do ordinary, Java, Cuba, Hav'a, Porto Rico, Brazil, Manila, White Sugars, do do B., do do extra C., Yellow sugars, Crushed and granulated, Powdered, New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, Cuba Clayed, Radgoon, Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table with columns: Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Prunelles, Dates, Figs, Cherries, Canton Ginger, Almonds, do Tarragona, do Ivica, do Sicily, soft shell, do Shelled, Spanish, do paper shell, Sardines, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, do Barcelona, African Peanuts, Walnuts, Bordeaux, Macaroni, Italian, Fire Crack, best No 1, DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, Apples, State, do Western, do Southern, common, do prime, do sliced, Peaches, pared, do unpared, qrs & hlvs, Blackberries, Cherries, pitted, Pecan Nuts, Hickory Nuts, Peanuts, Va, g'd to fancy, do com. to fair, do Wil. g'd to best.

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Table with columns: Alum, Bi-Carb, Soda, Borax, Sal Soda, Cask, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Copperas, Camphor, in bbls., Castile Soaps, Epsom Salts, Sic. Licorice, Calabra Imitation, Madder, Indigo, Madras, do Manilla, Cordage, Manilla, 1/2 and 3/4, do Large sizes, Sisal, do Bed Cords, Jute do.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P.M., September 16, 1870.

The Dry Goods trade has settled down to a condition of comparative quietness and, although holders are very firm, there is less disposition to stock up beyond actual wants than was apparent last week. Stocks of all kinds of goods are believed to be in relatively smaller supply than during previous seasons, while some few kinds are quite out of market and are only sold on orders for future delivery. This shortness causes greater firmness in other grades, which are taken up to supply the want, and in some medium goods prices have been advanced a trifle during the week. We hear no reports of further stoppages among the mills, while those that have abundance of water are increasing production as fast as possible. No complaints are made of difficulties of collecting, and altogether there appears to be a steady, healthy business doing in the trade here and in the larger inland cities. Some disappointment is reported in reference to the trade of the larger cities of the Southwest, while there is but a light demand for export from this market.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS, as reported last week, are rather less active, the interior towns seem to have supplied their immediate wants and are buying sparingly. Prices are very firm, and the stocks in the hands of agents are reported much reduced, while the mills only produce lightly on account of scarcity of water and the interruption from strikes. Prices of medium grades of some cottons are advanced and prices still tend upward, with a prospect that there will be a scarcity of desirable goods in the market at an early day. To-day it is reported that the strike at Fall River is ended, and it is probable that there will be an increased production of Prints. Prices were advanced on a few goods to-day, and the firmness of holders has had the effect to stop trade to a considerable extent, and the market wears a rather quiet appearance. The shortness of stocks is the excuse made by agents for advancing prices, and with the short time of the mills there is no probability of improvement at present.

DOMESTIC WOOLLEN GOODS continue active, and the makes of leading goods are reported below the wants of buyers at the present time. The production is also less than was expected, owing to the want of water in many of the streams; in fact, few mills have water sufficient to run steadily. This delays the delivery of goods and causes increased firmness on other less desirable kinds, which are taken to some extent to supply the deficiency. The wool market is still firm, and the recent advance does not seem to have induced any increased shipments from the interior. Manufacturers express a determination to postpone purchases of wool, as far as possible, until the coming of the Fall clip of California wools, which are expected to be in the market in a few days at much lower prices, relatively, than are now asked for Eastern fleece.

FOREIGN GOODS are increasing in activity, as the season is approaching for heavier dress goods, and the recent cool weather has prompted larger purchases. The prospects of peace in Europe seem as far off as ever, while Germany is blockaded and the mills in France much interrupted by the Prussian invasion. Paris is also surrounded, and the transportation of goods from that centre of fashion is stopped, for the present at least. The doubt attending the importations of goods from that locality causes increased firmness on the part of holders of desirable fancy and staple articles. The scarcity of Scotch plaids is particularly noticeable, while domestic production is not yet sufficiently near perfection to supply the want. The demand at the auction rooms is such, however, as to tempt liberal offerings, and prices often rule higher there than asked by importers at their counters.

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....	227	\$25,817	38	\$10,369
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	12,461	1,442,925	2,334	805,753
Same time 1869....	16,461	1,816,083	3,352	642,445
" " 1868....	15,653	572,042	3,368	1,110,381
" " 1867....	3,183	1,083,005	4,424	934,476
" " 1866....	3,572	586,007	2,579	810,013
" " 1860....	71,980	.....	.....	30,514

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 firm, but only moderately active for the season. Medium goods are higher and in more demand. Amoskeag A 36 14 do B 36 13, Atlantic A 36 14-14½, do D 12, do H 13½-14, Appleton A 36 14, Augusta 86 12½, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 9, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7½, Graniteville AA 36 —, Great Falls M 36 11½, do S 33 10½, Indian Head 36 14, do 30 12, Indian Orchard A 40

13½, do O 36 12½, Laconia O 39 12½, do B 37 12½, Lawrence A 36 12, Lyman O 36 11½, do E 36 14, Massachusetts E 33 —, Medford 36 13, Nashua fine 33 12½, do 36 13½-14, do E 40 16, Newmarket A 36½, Pacific extra 36 13½-14, do H 36 13½-14, 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 12½, do R 36 13½-14, Stark A 36 13½, Swift River 36 10, Tiger 27 7½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in reduced supply for leading makes and are very firm, some lower grades are in increased demand. Amoskeag 46 18, do 42 16½, do A 36 15½, American A 36 12½, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 14, Bartletts 36 15, do 33 13½, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone 36 15, Boott B 36 14, do O 30 11, do R 28 9½, Clarks 36 19, Dwight 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15½, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 7, 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, Tuscaraora 36 19, Utica 5-4 27½, do 6-4 32½, do 9-4 51½, do 10-4 56½, Waltham X 33 11½, do 42 16½, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 35, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 21½.

PRINTS are higher for leading makes, and, owing to the continued strike at Fall River, stocks are light and manufacturers are very independent. Some medium goods have shown increased activity during the week. American 12, Albion solid 11, Albion Ruby 11½, Allens 12, do pinks 12½, purples 12, Arnolds 9½, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 12, Hamilton —, London mourning 10, Mallory 12, Manchester 12, Merrimac D 12, do pink and purple 13½, do W 12½, Oriental 12, Pacific 12, Richmond's 12, Simpson Mourning 10½, Sprague's pink 11-12½, do blue and White 11½, do shirtings 11, Wamsutta 8.

PRINT CLOTHS are very firm, but stocks here are light. 64x64 cloth is held at 8 cents.

OTHER COTTON GOODS are steady for all kinds, with some slight advance on a few makes of stripes and ticks. 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 15½, do 65 18, Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 129.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 28, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian, heavy 26, Haymaker Bro. 15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 25, do BB 22½.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11½@12½, Androscoggin 13½, Bates 10, Everett 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 12½, Newmarket 10@11½.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$40 00, American \$3750, Androscoggin \$37 50, Arkwright A \$37 50, Great Falls A \$37 50, Lewiston \$37 50, Stark A \$42 50.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 15, Appleton 15, Amoskeag 15, Augusta 15½, Pacific 14½, Pepperell 15, Stark A 15.

STRIPES.—Albany 9½, Algoden 16½, American 12@13, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 8, Hamilton 20-21, Haymaker 13½-14, Sheridan A 11½, do G 11 12, Uncasville A 13-14, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 22½.

TICKINGS.—Albany 9½, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 52, do A 25, do B 22, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 24, do do 36 28, Cordis AAA 25, do BB 15½, Hamilton 22½, Swift River 13½, Thorndike A 15½, Whittenton A 22½, York 30 24.

GINGHAMS—Clyde, 11½; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 15; Gloucester, 13; Hawley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12½; Lancaster, 17; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12½; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

MOUSSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18@20, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tycoon reps 27½, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 27½, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22½, 6-4 do do Merino A 32½, AA 37½ AAA 42½.

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. 15, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1868, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15, 1870.					
	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,754	\$612,922	1,273	\$563,837	2,204	\$930,173
do cotton...	701	217,957	904	275,185	1,521	433,371
do silk....	765	625,982	724	532,659	980	827,739
do flax....	1,231	265,364	1,105	223,999	1,575	272,176
Miscellaneous dry goods.	326	125,862	493	192,310	613	232,110
Total.....	4,777	\$1,848,527	4,499	\$1,727,990	6,893	\$2,660,599

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1868.	1869.	1870.			
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,250	\$446,082	1,850	\$641,590	1,297	\$74,657
do cotton...	255	72,725	455	131,389	419	111,626
do silk....	107	131,215	166	221,525	156	162,142
do flax....	319	86,437	581	132,040	719	138,990
Miscellaneous drygoods.	102	24,225	212	26,209	319	16,059
Total.....	2,163	\$760,720	3,264	\$1,152,753	2,910	\$1,003,368
Add end'd for consump't'n.	4,777	1,848,527	4,499	1,727,990	6,893	2,660,599
Total withdrawn upon market	6,940	\$2,609,247	7,763	\$2,880,743	9,803	\$3,663,967

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1868.	1869.	1870.			
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	691	\$237,442	891	\$307,258	701	\$239,497
do cotton...	259	59,509	339	105,421	314	79,210
do silk....	44	58,355	163	203,955	195	108,254
do flax....	326	76,435	524	132,263	564	110,493
Miscellaneous dry goods.	45	18,672	1,538	42,842	38	27,365
Total.....	1,365	\$450,413	2,453	\$791,839	1,812	\$559,819
Add end'd for consump't'n.	4,777	1,848,527	4,499	1,727,990	6,893	2,660,599
Total entered at the port	6,145	\$2,298,940	7,902	\$2,519,829	8,705	\$3,220,418

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: Winalow, Lanier & Co., David Dows & Co. Cincinnati: First National Bank, Merchants National Bank. New Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheelless & Pratt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahan & Co.

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

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

Financial.

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

CORNE & JAMES,
STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 33 BROAD STREET.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS,
GOLD and all issues of the UNION and CENTRAL
PACIFIC Railroads
Bought and Sold on Commission.

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

Life Insurance.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 WALL STREET,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for
Travellers,
Available in all parts of Europe and America, &c
Draw BILLS in sums to SUIT on
HOTTINGUER & Co., Paris.
THE CITY BANK, ROBT. BENSON & Co., London.
THE BRITISH LINEN CO. BANK, and its various
ranches, Scotland.
ADVANCES made on consignments, &c.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at New York
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.

BORGE OPDYKE, Wm. A. STEPHENS
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,
(Corner of Cedar street.)

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

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

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

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 William St.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited and
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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 9:20 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. 9:20 p.m.	Ar. 6:19 a.m.		
WASHINGTON.....	228	" 6:55 a.m.	" 9:00 p.m.		
GORDONSVILLE... ..	324	" 12:55 p.m.	" 12:45 p.m.		
BRISTOL.....	610	" 6:00 a.m.	" 7:28 p.m.		
KNOXVILLE.....	741	" 1:14 p.m.	" 11:15 a.m.		
*CLEVELAND.....	823	" 5:55 p.m.	" 6:27 a.m.		
†CHATTANOOGA... ..	850	" 8:00 p.m.	" 4:45 a.m.		
NASHVILLE.....	1001	Ar. 5:00 a.m.	" 6:00 p.m.		
‡CORINTH.....	066	Lv. 9:00 a.m.	" 5:44 p.m.		
§GRAND JUNCT.ON1107		" 11:52 a.m.	" 3:30 p.m.		
MACON.....	1159	Ar. 2:55 p.m.	" 12:15 p.m.		
**JACKSON.....	13.9	Lv.11:45 p.m.	" 4:37 p.m.		
ATLANTA.....	932	Ar. 3:35 a.m.	" 7:25 p.m.		
MONTGOMERY.....	1055	" 1:40 p.m.	" 7:55 a.m.		
MOBILE.....	1127	" 8:00 p.m.	" 5:45 a.m.		
NEW ORLEANS.....	1502	" 8:00 a.m.	" 5:30 p.m.		
		" 10:10 a.m.	" 7:00 a.m.		

* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomer
Selma, West Point, Eufaula, Mobile, Savannah, an
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 Agen

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:
MINNESOTA, Captain Whineray..Sept.21, at 3 P.M.
IDAHO, Captain Price.....Sept.28, at 9 A.M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.....Oct. 5, at 3 P.M.
COLORADO, Captain Freeman.....Oct. 12, at 2½ P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Oct. 19, at 1½ P.M.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth..Oct. 25, at 8¼ A.M.
Cabin passage, \$80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 cur-
rency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GILSON, No. 63 Wall-st.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE

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

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchant
Bankers and others allowed 4 per cent on deposits.
The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco
&c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondent:
Messrs. K. GILLIA & 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 23
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1869..... 2,538,001 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$8,628,639 05

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

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

Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,302,245 46

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

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock,
City, Bank and other Stock..... \$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise... 3,148,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,.... 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due
the Company, estimated at..... 207,563 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,513,452 00
Cash in Bank..... 533,797 83
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,469,508 04

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

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

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	Joseph Gailliard, Jr.
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore,	James Low,
Henry Coit,	B. J. Howland,
Wm. 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. WLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Insurance.

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

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

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

SPRINGFIELD

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

Cash Capital..... \$500,000 00
Assets..... \$936,246 65

**Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,**

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED 1799.

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

AMERICAN

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

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.
Collections both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

S. G. & G. C. W

AGENTS FOR

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52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Iron and Railroad Materials

JOHN S. KENNEDY. HENRY M. BAKER. JOHN S. BAENES
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. CLARKE & Co., Philadelphia, Mr. J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS,

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

3d Duties on Foreign Imports were published in the CHRONICLE of August 14, 1869

ASHES—Pot. 1st sort... 100 lb 6 25 @ 6 75

BRICKS—N. Riv. common hard... 7 00 @ 9 00

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter—State firkins, prime... 34 @ 88

CHEESE—Factory prime... 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2

ANDLES—Sperin... 30 @ 33

EMENT—Rosendale... 1 90 @

COAL—Newcastle gas... 9 50 @

COCOA—Caracas... 15 @ 16

COFFEE—See special report

COPPER—Sheathing, new... 30 @

CORKS—1st regular, quarts... 55 @ 70

COTTON—See special report

COTTON SEED—Cotton s'd, Up'd... 18 00 @ 20 00

DRUGS AND DYES—Alcohol... 1 80 @ 1 85

Alcohol... 1 80 @ 1 85

Mustard seed, Trieste... 20 @

Nutgalls, blue, Aluppo... 28 @

Oil anis... currency 2 87 @

Oil cassia... 2 @ 2 62 1/2

Oil bergamot... 4 50 @

Oil lemon... 2 90 @ 3 08

Oil peppermint, pure... 3 25 @ 3 50

Oil vitriol (60 to 68 degs)... 2 @

Opium, Turkey... gold. 9 27 1/2 @ 9 50

Oxalic acid... gold. 62 @ 64

Phosphorus... gold. 62 @ 64

Prussiate potash, Amer... 30 @

Quicksilver... 65 @ 67

Quinine, American... 2 35 @ 2 40

Rhubarb, China... 1 18 @ 2 00

Sago, pearled... 6 1/2 @

Salaerat... 20 @

Sal ammoniac, ref. gold... 10 1/2 @

Sal soda, Newcastle, g'd 1... 70 @

Sarsaparilla, H. g'd, in b'd... 10 @ 30

Sarsaparilla, Mex... 10 @

Seneca root... 42 @

Senna, Alexandria... 23 @ 25

Senna, East India... 14 @ 16

IRON—Pig, American, No. 1... 32 00 @ 31 00

Pig, American, No. 2... 30 00 @ 31 00

Pig, American Forge... 27 00 @ 29 00

Pig, Scotch, No. 1... 31 00 @ 35 00

Bar, refined, Eng. & Amer... 75 00 @

Bar, Swedes, ordin. sizes... 110 00 @

Bar, Eng. & Amer., refined... 80 00 @ 85 00

Bar, Eng. & Amer., com'n... 75 00 @ 80 00

Scroll... 97 50 @ 130 00

Ovals and half round... 100 00 @ 125 00

Band... 15 00 @

Horse shoe... 95 00 @

Rods, 3/16 inch... 85 00 @ 120 00

Hoop... 105 00 @ 150 00

Nail, rod... 7 @ 7 1/2

Sheet, Russia... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Sheet, sing., doub. & treb... 5 @ 6

Rails, Eng. (gold)... 57 00 @ 59 00

Rails, American... 70 00 @ 71 00

LEAD—Galena... 100 lb @

Spanish... gold. 6 32 1/2 @ 6 37 1/2

German... 6 20 @ 6 37 1/2

English... 6 37 1/2 @ 6 62 1/2

Bar... net. 8 25 @ 8 50

Pork, prime... 22 00 @ 24 00

Pork, prime mess... 30 00 @

Beef, plain mess... 12 00 @ 16 00

Beef, extra mess... 16 00 @ 19 00

Beef hams... 35 00 @ 37 00

Hams... 19 @ 20

Bacon... 15 @ 16 1/2

Lard... 15 @

RICE—Carolina... 100 lb 8 75 @ 9 25

Rangoon, dressed... cur. 7 25 @ 7 50

In bond... gold 3 25 @ 3 50

SALT—Turks Islands... bush. 40 @

Cadiz... 40 @

Liv'p'l, Higgins... sack 2 50 @

Liv'p'l fine, Worthing's... 2 25 @ 2 30

Liv'p'l fine, Ashton's, g'd... 3 10 @ 3 25

SALTPETRE—Refined, pure... 16 @

Crude... 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Nitrate soda... gold 5 @ 5 1/2

SEED—Clover... bush. 14 @ 14 1/2

Timothy... bush. 5 75 @ 6 00

Hemp, foreign... 2 40 @

Lins'd, Amer'n rough... 2 80 @

Lins'd Cal. in N.Y. bgs... 2 22 1/2 @

Linseed, Cal. (bags) (in Boston)... gold @ 2 22 1/2

SILK—Tsatlee, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5... 9 00 @ 10 25

Tsatlee, re-reeled... 9 50 @ 10 60

Taysaams... No. 1 & 2... 8 25 @ 8 75

Taysaam, Nos. 3 and 4... 7 25 @ 7 50

Taysaams, re-reeled... @

Haineen... @

Canton, re-rid, No 1 to exdo... 6 50 @ 7 00

Japan, common to super'r... 8 00 @ 10 50

SPELTER—Plates, for'n... 100 lb gold 6 37 1/2 @ 6 35

Plates, domestic... 8 1/2 @ 11 1/2

SPICES—See special report.

SPIRITS—Brandy... gall.

Hennessy... gold 5 50 @ 18 00

Otard, Dupuy & Co... 5 50 @ 13 00

Pinet, Castillon & Co... 5 50 @ 17 00

Marett & Co... 5 50 @ 10 00

Leger Freres... 5 50 @ 10 00

Other foreign brands... 4 00 @ 18 00

Rum—Jam., 4th proof... 4 50 @ 4 75

St. Croix, 3d proof... 3 50 @ 3 75

Gin, different brands... 3 00 @ 5 25

Domestic liquors—Cash.

Alcohol (88 per ct)... 1 87 1/2 @ 1 60

Brandy, gin & pure sp'ts in bl... 1 05 @ 1 10

Rum, pure... 1 05 @ 1 10

Whiskey... 93 1/2 @ 94

STEEL—English, cast... 15 @ 18

English, spring... 7 @ 10

English blister... 10 @ 17

English machinery... 11 1/2 @ 14

English German... 13 @ 15

American blister... 12 @

American cast... Tool. 18 @

American spring... 9 @ 11

American machinery... 12 @

American German... 9 @ 12

SUGAR—See special report.

TALLOW—American, prime, country and city... 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

TEAS—See special report.

TIN—Banca... gold 37 @

Straits... 36 @ 36 1/2

English... 32 1/2 @ 32 1/2

Plates, char. I. C. box... 8 75 @ 9 00

Plates, I. C. coke... 7 50 @ 8 00

Plates, Terne coke... 6 00 @ 6 75

Plates, Terne charcoal... 7 75 @ 8 00

TOBACCO—See special report.

WINES—Madeira... ga 3 50 @ 7 00

Sherry... 5 @ 9 00

Port... 2 00 @ 3 50

Burgundy port... gold 75 @ 1 25

Lisbon... 2 20 @ 3 50

Sicily, Madeira... 1 00 @ 1 25

Red, Span. & Sicily... 90 @ 1 00

Marseilles Madeira... 70 @ 85

Marseilles port... 80 @ 1 60

Malaga, dry... 95 @ 1 00

Malaga, sweet... 1 00 @ 1 50

Claret... 35 00 @ 60 00

Claret... 2 40 @ 9 00

WOOL—N. Y. & O., Pa. West. & Va.

XXX... 53 @ 55

XX... 45 @ 48

X... 42 @ 45

No. 1... 40 @ 42

No. 2... 40 @ 42

Coarse... 38 @ 40

Combing... 48 @ 50

Combing, unwashed... 35 @ 40

Extra, pulled... 33 @ 40

Super... 35 @ 42

California—Spring clip... 30 @ 33

A2 or X2 to A P or XXX... 30 @ 33

B or X3... 25 @ 28

S or X4... 20 @ 23

Buenos Ayres Merino, unwashed... 25 @ 28

Mestiza, No 1, unwashed... 22 @ 24

No. 2... 19 @ 22

Nos. 3 & 4... 17 @ 20

Cape... 28 @ 32

Syrian, washed... 26 @ 30

unwashed... 17 @ 19

Mexican... 15 @ 17

Texas, fine... 33 @ 35

Texas, medium... 33 @ 35

Texas, coarse... 20 @ 22

ZINC—Sheet... 10 @ 10 1/2

FREIGHTS—STEAM—SAIL—To LIVERPOOL: s. d. s. d. s. d.

Cotton... @ @ @

Flour... 2 0 @ 2 0

H. goods... 25 0 @ 30 0

Oil... 40 0 @

C'n, b & b... @

Wheat... 8 @

Beef... 5 0 @

Pork... 3 6 @

To HAVRE: by sail. \$ c. \$ c.

Cotton... @ @

Tallow... @

Lard... @

Tobacco... 8 00 @ 10 00

Woods... 8 00 @ 10 00

Petroleum... 5 @ 5 06

To MELBOURNE, foot... @ 40

To SAN FRANCISCO, by Clipper

Measurement goods... 15 @ 35

Heavy goods... 10 @ 14 00

Nails... 45 @ 50

Petroleum... 50 @ 60

Road iron... 20 @

Coal... 9 00 @ 10 00

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 ship-plug 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

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144 WATER STREET.

EDWARD NALLE.

R. O. 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

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Merchants, and incorporated
Companies.

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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.

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COTTON BROKER,

CORNER MULBERRY AND WASHINGTON STS.
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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

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

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For a Commission.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

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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

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COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

Brinckerhoff, Turner & Polhemus,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONSAILDUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER-
ING, 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,
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Iron and Railroad Materials.

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EMERSON FOOTE.

ALEX. P. FISKE
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Steel Rails,

Iron Rails,

Old Rails,

AND

RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.

JOHN J. ROBERTS,

ENGLISH & AMERICAN IRON
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RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
STREET RAILS & CARS,
OLD RAILS & METALS.

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