

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, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

NO. 275.

Western Bankers.

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.

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.

**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

MORTON, GALT & Co.,
BANKERS,
130 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.

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

HOLMES & MACBETH,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Key box 4.
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.

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, State and City Notes,
Insurance Scrip, State and City Warrants,
Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds,
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Mutilated Currency,
Land Warrants, Commercial Paper,
**Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-
mission.**
Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and
City Taxes.

W. N. HAWES 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 or sales of Produce
and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. &

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
AMERICUS, GA.
Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased
on order. Collections made and promptly remitted
for.
New York Correspondents—Messrs. Wm. Bryce
& Co.

JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. 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. A. WILEY, Cashier.

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.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 WALL STREET,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers,
Available in all parts of Europe, etc.,
THROUGH THE
CITY BANK, LONDON,
OR

Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co., of Paris
Also COMMERCIAL CREDITS and DRAFTS on
LONDON, PARIS, and SCOTLAND.
ADVANCES made on Consignments. STOCKS and
BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana
Capital and Reserved Fund.....\$2,500,000,
AGENCY
A. D. SELLECK, Fine 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

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.

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

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,
 Member N. Y. Stock & Gold Exchange.

FREDERICK HARDY,
 Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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

Duff & Tienken,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

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

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUTHER KOUNTZF,

52 Wall Street, New York.

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at FOUR PER CENT per annum.

Collections made throughout the United States, the British Provinces and Europe.
 Governments Securities bought and sold.

CALDWELL & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

James C. King & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO 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.

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.

CORNE & JAMES,

STOCK BROKERS,

NO. 3 BROAD STREET.
 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS,
 GOLD and all issues of the UNION and CENTRAL PACIFIC Railroads

Bought and Sold on Commission.

William Heath & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

13 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Gold Stock and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Orders executed in Boston and London.

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.

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.

W. N. WORTHINGTON,

MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

BANKER AND BROKER,

18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of **Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange,** DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily Balances.

Southern Securities have especial attention.

Collections made on all Southern Points.

Manning & DeForest,

6 BROAD STREET.

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

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

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

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

Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

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

Kenyon Cox & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

31 WALL STREET.

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

JOHN PONDIR,

BROKER,

In Government Bonds, Exchange, Gold and Stocks,

No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE,

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

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY.

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

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 William St.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
 Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited and interest allowed on deposits.

WM. B. LITCHFIELD, LEWIS A. STIMSON,
 CHARLES H. DANA, WALTER E. COLTON,
 E. B. LITCHFIELD, Special

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

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

And Sterling Credits,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy and Sell Massachusetts and New York State Stocks.

Government Securities Stocks Bonds and Gold bought and sold strictly on Commission.

RIDER & CORTIS,

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW.

Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts of the United States

Sight Drafts on A. S. Petrie & Co., London, Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin; Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool. Also on Germany France and Sweden.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

63 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

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

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

Brown Brothers & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE

Commercial and Travelers Credits

Available in all parts of the world

James G. King's Sons,

BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, 17 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

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

JOHN PATON, } Agents
 ARCH'D MCKINLAY, }

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES,

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

TRAVELLERS,

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Available in all parts of the world on

MORTON, ROSE & CO

LONDON.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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

Tucker, Andrews & Co.

52 Wall Street,

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

Rue Scribe, Paris.

BANKERS.

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

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

MARTIN & RUNYON,

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

Evans, Wharton & Co.,

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

MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS.
 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 kinds 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.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
 OF A

Trunk Railroad
In New York State
 PAYING
SEVEN PER CENT IN GOLD
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND 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 operation on the Northern section, extending Southerly from the city of Oswego and intersecting the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

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

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to \$20,000 per mile of finished road and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

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

which affords ample guaranty of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of \$1,000, may be either coupon or registered at the option of the purchaser, bear Seven per cent. gold, interest free of income tax, payable on the first of January and July in New York city, and have 25 years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds, as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New York, payable in Gold Coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

Price par and accrued interest in currency. Governments and other current securities taken in exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, 25 NASSAU-ST

R. L. EDWARDS,

BANKER AND BROKER,
 NO. 33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
P. O. Box 3,328.

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

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.
 Especial 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.

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.....\$715,754 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..... 86,697 03

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank.....	\$86,015 51
United States and other Stocks....	533,009 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
	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,	William Leconey,
A. C. Richards,	Wm. T. Blodgett,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	H. C. Southwick,
C. E. Milnor,	Wm. Hegeman,
Martin Bates,	James K. Taylor,
Moses A. Hoppock,	Adam T. Bruce,
B. W. Bull,	Albert B. Strange,
Horace B. Claffin,	A. Augustus Low,
W. M. Richards,	Dean K. Fenner,
A. S. Barnes,	Emil Heineman,
Egbert Starr,	Jehal Read,
A. Wesson,	William A. Hall,
John A. Bartow,	Francis Moran,
Oliver K. King,	Theo. W. Morris,
Alex. M. Earle,	Robert Slimmon,
John K. Waller,	Stephen C. Southmayd

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

Lake Shore and Michigan 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 payment 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 interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

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

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

ROBINSON, CHASE & Co.,

No. 18 Broad Street,

Boston Bankers.

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

The City Bank,
 AND
Robert Benson & Co., } LONDON.
 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 merchandise.

PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS, 36 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON,
 Buy and sell Western City and County 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

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.

Stock and Bond Brokers,
 NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET,
 SAINT LOUIS MO.

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.

California Trust Co.,

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

Trustees:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp, J. C.
 Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barro-
 het, 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.

OFFICE OF

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co
 No. 323 N. THIRD STREET,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.
 We give special attention to the Purchase and Sale
 of the
 Kansas Pacific Rail Road Securities.
 Missouri " " " "
 North Missouri " " " "
 Land Warrants and Agricultural College Scrip
 bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.

Financial.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
 12 PINE STREET,
 Negotiate
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
 Contractor
Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,
Cars, etc.
 and undertake
all business connected with R ways

JAMES T. BATES. J. MUNRO BROWN.

BATES & BROWN,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BK JAMISON & Co.

BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
 Transact a general Banking and Exchange business
 including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold
 etc., on Commission.

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.

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.

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.

Financial.

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
 183 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.

New-Jersey 7 per Cent
TOWN BONDS,

Authorized by act of the Legislature,
 and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed
 valuation of the real estate of the following towns:
NEW PROVIDENCE, UNION COUNTY,
BEDMINSTER, SOMERSET COUNTY,
BERNARD, SOMERSET COUNTY,
 In \$100s, \$500 and \$1,000 at 85 and interest.
 Interest payable semi-annually, January and July,
 at the American Exchange Bank, New York, free of
 tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL STREET

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 pur-
 chasers are—

FIRST.—That as experts and neutral agents be-
 tween 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 per-
 taining 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 require-
 ments can be obtained for the least expenditure.

THIRD.—That by the preparation of well-con-
 sidered plans and specifications, prior to the award-
 ing of contracts, much subsequent trouble and ex-
 pense 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., al-
 ready in use, and reports rendered thereof.
 Please address as above.



See advertisement above 3rd column.

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, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

NO. 275.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Boutwell and the Loan Market	421	Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks	425
Government Bonds and Monetary Corporations	422	Latest Monetary & Commercial English News	425
The Attitude of Russia	423	Commercial and Miscellaneous News	427
The New Internal Revenue Law	425		

THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks National Banks, etc.	430	Quotations of Stocks and Bonds Railway News	433
Southern Securities	432	Railway, Canal, etc. Stock List. Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List	434 435 436-7

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Commercial Epitome	433	Groceries	442
Cotton	439	Dry Goods	444
Tobacco	441	Prices Current	447
Breadstuffs	441		

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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage),
 For One Year

Remittances should invariably be made by drafts or Post Office Money Orders.

NOTICE.

Our Subscribers and Advertisers are hereby notified that an agent (E. P. O'Sullivan by name) who formerly solicited Financial Advertisements for the CHRONICLE has no longer any connection with the paper, and all persons are cautioned against paying him money or transacting business with him on our account.

MR. BOUTWELL AND THE LOAN MARKET.

Mr. Boutwell has every reason to be gratified with the success of his efforts to give ease to the money market. And his plans have been favored by exterior circumstances to an unusual degree. The reduction on Thursday of the Bank of England rate of discount to 2½ per cent has had a little more than the usual influence here, on account of the reported presence in New York of the confidential agents of some prominent English capitalists, who have been making investigations relative to our leading trunk lines of railroads. The theory is held that several of these great national highways have so established their claims to investments as to command a larger absorption than heretofore of foreign capital. And to this view the present and prospective condition of the English money market is certainly not unfavorable. The effect of the European war has been to shut up many of the outlets into which the floating capital of Lombard street has

usually flowed, and there is now so great an accumulation of such capital that it will probably seek safe investment in this country more than at any time since the outbreak of our civil war. This, at least, is the general expectation. Whether it be verified or not, there is no doubt that our market for Foreign Exchange continues to develop symptoms of the continued influx of money from British sources. The superabundant supply of bills arising out of the sales of the Canadian banks, and the large amount of loanable funds seeking investment, all tend to prove that, so far as floating capital is concerned, the supply is ample for all our probable wants, and that the expectations of an easy money market during the Fall business are not likely to fail through any defect in this regard. Such a state of things is very satisfactory. For if we escape a spasmodic disturbance of the money market this Fall, it will be the first season of exemption since our war was commenced and the paper money era inaugurated. It will also be of much advantage to our business development, which is in such an unsettled, languid state, and has suffered so long from monetary spasms and incertitude, that a period of repose from such troubles has become an indispensable condition of resuscitation. In this point of view the Franco-Prussian war is not unlikely to be productive of some compensation good on this side of the ocean, and the fearful horrors which it is spreading over Europe will be counterpoised, as so often has happened before, by no small responsive benefit on this far-off Continent.

Among these benefits we may, perhaps, at no very distant day, be permitted to reckon the practical carrying out of a funding operation embracing the greater part of our public debt, and the consolidation thereof into a long bond at a rate of interest more commensurate than the rate we are now paying with the improved credit, stupendous resources, established permanence, and vast productive power of the United States. However this may be, we are well assured that such of our railroad enterprises as have established in Wall street a valid claim to consideration will attract all the purchasers they want for their bonds. The present state of the public confidence is setting so strongly toward our railroads that the danger is that unworthy enterprises may get undue patronage rather than that any really sound, valuable securities should fail of the public favor.

There is, however, one trouble in the money market which Mr. Boutwell has as yet failed to relieve, although it were an easy matter to deal with, and involves no problems of special delicacy and danger. We refer to the short supply of gold in the market. During the month of September Mr. Boutwell has received 18 millions of coin and has sold but 5 millions. Hence he holds some 82 millions, and has no interest to pay out for a month to come. Meanwhile gold is so scarce on the street that borrowers of it are paying from 7 to 24 per

cent a year for its use. The Canadian banks are said to hold about 8 millions here, which they are lending out at from one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent a day. This scarcity of coin is greatly embarrassing our merchants and importers who have duties to pay at the Custom House in coin. These important classes of the community look to the Treasury for relief. Mr. Boutwell, with 82 millions of government gold in his coffers, will no doubt see the propriety of granting some fit relief, either by selling more gold during the month of October, or by anticipating the payment of the 30 millions of coin interest due next month, or in some other efficient way. The able and judicious methods by which he has in other departments of the loan market so managed the Treasury policy as to give ease and prevent trouble, encourage the hope that in dealing with this scarcity of coin for delivery, his policy will be both decisive and beneficial. Mr. Boutwell was perfectly justified, as we have often shown, in locking up gold and increasing his coin balance during the first weeks of the Prussian war when no human foresight could discern how far this terrible scourge was likely to affect our financial position. But now that the effects of the war are pronounced and developed this necessity for strengthening the coin balance of the Treasury has ceased to exist, and Mr. Boutwell would do a popular act if he should at once adapt his course to the new situation. It has been said that the present Treasury balance of coin is no larger than that kept by Mr. Boutwell's predecessors. But it must be remembered that Mr. Chase was compelled by the pressure of the war and its prodigious irregular claims to keep a heavy coin balance, while Mr. McCulloch was similarly compelled by the contingencies arising out of his funding of the 800 millions of Seven-Thirties. From all such pressure Mr. Boutwell is exempt. He has an overflowing treasury. He has paid for and bought up and cancelled United States bonds to the amount of \$148,802,650 during his brief term of office. This month he is prepared to carry on the same policy of extinguishing the National Debt. Now, two things are wanted: First, that he shall continue to give ease to the loan market, where he has already done so by the manipulation of his currency balances; and, secondly, that in those other departments which we have indicated he shall give relief by applying the same principle to his coin balance, and cease for the present to hoard gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND MONETARY CORPORATIONS.

As was anticipated by the CHRONICLE last week, Mr. Boutwell, on Thursday, purchased once more an extra million of Government bonds, but the quotations were at a lower rate than those of last week, showing that certain depressing forces continue active to which we have several times directed attention. Considering the heavy amounts of Government bonds which have been taken off the market by the weekly purchases of the Treasury, it has been deemed singular that the offerings continue so large, and that the prices at the Stock Exchange, in face of an easy money market, show so little strength. One obvious explanation of this anomaly is suggested in the return of our securities from abroad, and in the large amounts of bonds which, during the panic incident to the outbreak of the Prussian war, were bought up by speculators here and elsewhere who are now selling out as fast as their necessities and the receptivity of the market allows them. There is reason to believe, however, that this cause of depression has almost, if not quite, expended its force on the market; and some other causes have been sought capable of accounting for the want of elasticity in the quotations.

Among these a prominent place has been given to the exchanging of Government bonds for other securities by investors and monetary institutions that are selling five-

twenties and supplying their places with other bonds yielding larger returns, costing less money, and having a longer time to run. Whatever we may think of the influence of this movement in swelling the supply of Government bonds now offering, and in adding to the weight of the influences which depress quotations, it is certain that one of the most suggestive points in the market for Government bonds is connected with this increasing disposition of investors to exchange their five-twenties for cheaper securities. It is well remembered as one of Mr. Chase's favorite axioms when Secretary of the Treasury that "controllability" was one of the most indispensable qualities to be imparted to our National debt. In his first annual report of the Treasury, and in several of his earlier communications to Congress, he insisted that full "control" over the debt should be retained by the Treasury. The Government, he said, should not give up the power to redeem at par all its obligations at an early period, and as the policy of this country had always been hostile to a permanent debt, the bonds representing the war obligations should be made redeemable at the option of the Government in five or ten years. In vain it was argued that to give the Government bonds a permanent, firm hold on the market it was of the very highest importance to have no uncertainty about the time during which they were to run. Mr. Chase was resolute. He believed that in five years he would be able to redeem the debt, and either extinguish it altogether or fund it here or abroad at a lower rate of interest. It was replied that if the debt assumed its proposed form of five-twenties it would soon consist very largely of bonds on which the option of redemption had either expired or would shortly expire, so that the Government might at any time redeem the bonds and terminate the investment. This contingency would reduce the earlier issues of bonds to a condition almost resembling that of a call loan, which the borrower can pay off at will, while the lender cannot demand his money for several years to come. Bonds so circumstanced, it was said, would not and could not be favorites with investors. Another argument was that the political animosities incident to a heavy National debt in a republic like ours would be likely to have more influence in deranging the market value of the Government bonds at the Stock Exchange if the proposed uncertainty were allowed as to whether the bonds should run five years, or ten years, or twenty years or more.

Such were the arguments used against Mr. Chase's proposition. But he carried his point with his usual success; and it is only fair to say that, up to this time, few of the evils which were anticipated have caused serious trouble. Contrary to the predictions so confidently offered, our Government bonds have always been more steady than any other securities in the monetary panics that have devastated Wall street during the past eight years. Even the funding schemes which have been up in Congress, proposing to compel the holders of five twenties to accept a lower rate of interest, have failed to impair very seriously the value of United States securities at home or abroad. For so ample have been the revenues which our taxes have poured into the public Treasury, and so large has been the surplus available for the purchase of bonds, that the credit of our national securities has been kept on a high level, and the quotations at the Stock Exchange have been as well sustained, perhaps, as they could have been if a permanent long bond had been issued instead of our present terminable five-twenties. Among the reasons in support of this opinion we are pointed to the long sixes of 1881, which, though free from the contingency of early redemption, have failed to command a greater degree of discrimination in their favor than is easily accounted for by their comparative scarcity and by other obvious circumstances.

There is no small force in these arguments; and although we cannot concede that the five-twenties command so high a price in the market as would a strict twenty-year bond, still it is certain that, so far, very little inconvenience has resulted from the five-twenty policy. And the fact has been admitted that there were few other securities which in point of safety, general currency and lucrative returns could compare with our government bonds. If, however, this is conceded in regard to the past, there is a growing conviction that in the future, and especially as the amount of five-twenties increases on which the five years' option has expired, there will be some practicable scheme adopted by Congress and the Treasury for the putting of the optional redemption into actual force. This conviction has been gradually at work among our financial institutions, and some of them wisely took advantage of the opportunity when Government bonds were selling at 120 and above to dispose of a part of their five-twenties, and to add by this means 20 or 30 per cent to their capital by buying railroad bonds or some other thoroughly sound and approved securities. We have often suggested the proper limits within which such conversions are allowable in financial institutions, and we intend to discuss them more at large hereafter. We will only say here that where safety is sacrificed, and a weak, inferior class of bonds is substituted in the place of Government bonds, the manoeuvre is open to the gravest reprehension; and if any directors of savings banks, insurance societies, trust companies, national banks, or other financial corporations acquiesce in the substitution of unmarketable bonds for Government securities, they put in jeopardy not only the stability of their own institution and the efficiency of our financial system, but are doing so by an unhappy selection among a multitude of securities, many of which are free from these dangers.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Almost every daily journal that appears has some new rumor from Europe concerning the actions or the purposes of the Czar of Russia, with reference to the present war. Within the last week it has been reported, "on the best authority," now that an alliance had been concluded between St. Petersburg and Berlin to divide, substantially, the empire of Europe between them; now that the Czar Alexander had determined to intervene in behalf of France, to prevent her dismemberment by Prussia; and again that Russia, while maintaining a strict neutrality between the active belligerents is making immense preparations for an immediate advance upon Constantinople. The journey of M. Thiers, who has been visiting several European capitals as the representative of the French provisional government, has given occasion to many new rumors of this sort, the last and most startling of which is that France proposes an alliance with Russia by which Prussia shall be fully satisfied at the expense of Austria and the smaller South German States, but whose main object shall be to secure Constantinople to the Czar and Belgium to France. In short, while the general news received by the press of New York from Europe during the present war has been singularly full, accurate and satisfactory, all that relates to Russia has been meagre, contradictory and unworthy of credit.

The main reason of this is not the distance of St. Petersburg from us; for the telegraph can bring news in an hour from that city to New York; nor is it any peculiar mystery which hangs about the condition and course of the Russian government, which is an important part of the European system, and is guided by the same motives of interest which control the foreign policy of other nations. But it arises chiefly from the fact that the Russian Empire is itself so little studied or understood by foreigners. It is not often visited by travellers: its people are not active enough in intellectual

movements to force their ideas and views upon the knowledge of the world; its statesmen have no important part in the questions of international law which constantly bring the nations of Western Europe and the United States of America into discussion and intercourse with one another; and the general views taken by even intelligent men upon the subject of the Russian people and policy are dim and indefinite in the extreme. Yet that this great Empire is sure to take such a place in the world's history as will make it necessary for all nations to study and understand it is the confident belief of its own people, and of many able men beyond its boundaries. And, in order to read understandingly the news of every day in these stirring times, it is necessary to be acquainted with some of the leading facts of the Russian position, which seem to be but little known.

The present interests and foreign relations of Russia are extremely complicated. By her internal constitution the nation is an absolute despotism. The Czar is a dictator, against whose decrees no man in the Empire dares to lift up his voice. The imperial order boldly made by the present Czar for the abolition of serfdom effected a revolution in the agricultural provinces, and in the material resources of the proprietary nobility not less complete than the abolition of slavery has wrought in corresponding interests here. The only check upon the absolute power of the Czar is public opinion; and, until within a very few years, there has been no public opinion in Russia of weight enough to do the work. But a rapid change is now going on. The great cities, and St. Petersburg more than all, are in a constant political ferment; parties are formed or forming for the advocacy of well marked policies, and the people of Russia every day assert their own existence and position with more firmness and vigor. Under previous reigns the personal interest or inclination of the ruler has determined the public actions of the Government; but under Alexander the Emancipator there is growing up constantly, on the one hand, a disposition among the people to force and press their own opinions, and on the other a willingness in the Emperor to consult them and to be influenced by them.

Among the most active parties which promise themselves the control of the future destinies of Russia is what may be called the party of Young Russia, or the Pan Slavists. These men believe that the future greatness of their nation and their Church depends on the bold claim of the Czar to be the head of all Slavonic peoples everywhere, and that he ought to put himself in the front of a movement to secure the unity and supremacy of the whole race. Austria, Turkey, and even Prussia, are inhabited, to a certain extent, by Slaves, and the identification of the Czardom with a Pan-Slavonic Empire would threaten the disintegration of each of these monarchies. But the leaders of the movement believe that the race idea has power enough to meet any coalition that may be formed against it, and regard this Pan-Slavonic idea as the secret of the future of Eastern Europe.

In partial opposition to this is the idea of pan-Russianism, which seems to be most strongly favored by the present Court. This idea is that of the greatness and growth of the Russian Empire as it stands. Disregarding to a considerable extent the affinities of race, on which alone no nation can permanently stand, it considers the facts as they are. Russia is a country with definite boundaries, with a fixed government, but with a great variety of races, speaking different languages and practising different customs and religions. The patriots, as they would call themselves, would have the policy of the Court entirely shaped by the necessity of consolidating these peoples into one nation. They would spread over the whole extent of country ruled by the Czar, the Russian language, the Greek Church, the most absolute and centralized institutions;

and then watch every opportunity for extending the supremacy of the central power by oppression and conquest. They look to Constantinople as the future seat of the Czars, with the same certainty with which they look back upon it as the final resting place in history of their prototype, the Roman, or rather the Eastern Empire. The interval since the Turkish invasion is to them but a temporary interruption in the regular order of succession upon the Bosphorus, from Constantine to Alexander II.

It is this party which has of late years had the strongest influence upon the court. For a number of years the government has constituted itself a fierce propaganda of the Russian language and customs and of the Greek religion. There is nothing in the history of Jesuitism itself more persistent and relentless than the efforts of Russia to crush out within her boundaries whatever traces of another civilization interfere with her prospects of a homogeneous future. The pressure of this policy has been felt in many provinces; but most severely, of course, where it has been most resisted, in Poland and in the so-called "Baltic provinces." The Poles have kept up a sort of nationality of their own. The old aristocracy has tried, with some success, to win over the peasantry, formerly held by them in subjection, and to outbid for their favor the Russian offers of emancipation; and Poland has thus been kept restless and in disorder. So lately as six years ago, an insurrection there was only suppressed by a prodigious effort; and its suppression was followed by cruelties rarely equalled in modern warfare. At that time, the most intense sympathy with the Poles prevailed in France; the government was driven to remonstrate with the Czar, and so bitter was the hostility of the French people towards Russia that, in 1867, when Alexander visited Paris, he was insulted by the mob in the streets of Paris. An attempt to assassinate him there was followed with marked leniency towards the assassin, and the Czar went home in rage. From that time until now, the relations between France and Russia have been unfriendly; and just as in 1866, nothing prevented Napoleon from declaring war in behalf of Poland but the fear that this would afford Prussia her opportunity to unite Germany, so ever since the victory of Prussia at Sadowa, the friendly attitude of Russia towards her has been one of the chief causes of hesitation on his part to attack the Germans.

Meanwhile, although the Prussian Court has been in intimate relations of friendship with St. Petersburg and Alexander has shown every courtesy to his uncle William at Berlin, Russia has constantly pursued a policy in the Baltic provinces which has irritated the German people. These provinces, covering the whole eastern shore of the Baltic sea, were settled centuries ago by industrious and adventurous Germans, who at once showed the same superiority over the several local races as the white settlers in this country over the aborigines. They prospered wonderfully, and by good policy obtained the favor of the peasantry, introduced civilization, and built up a new Germany. These provinces, after successive wars and conquests, were finally ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1702, under a treaty which guaranteed forever to the inhabitants the enjoyment of their own languages and religious freedom. The people have since enjoyed a degree of independence, in all local matters, elsewhere unknown in the Czar's dominions. The German University of Dufat, though nearer to St. Petersburg itself than to any city of Germany, has been a famous seat of learning, in which the German language and the sciences of Western Europe have been cultivated with eminent success. But of late the Russians have made a vigorous effort to change all this. They have introduced their own language into the University, and tried to exclude all but their own people from local affairs of trust. They have prescribed Protestants and Germans

alike, and in many ways violated the ancient treaty which interests Sweden no longer. The Germans in these provinces have complained to their own race everywhere, and the result has been a growing disposition in the press of Germany to denounce Russian despotism, and to look forward to a struggle with the Northern Empire for the protection of the race and its civilization. Hitherto this pressure has not appeared to shake the personal understanding between the monarchs; but when thousands of loud voices in Germany are crying that, after French arrogance is chastised, Russian arrogance must next be checked, it is not surprising that even the allied and kindred courts are themselves conscious of a shadow between them. There are not wanting enthusiasts for the race idea in Germany who would sacrifice even Prussian Poland to their principles, and reconstitute the Polish Kingdom on their Eastern Frontier, while demanding the German settlements on the east of the Baltic as colonies of a united Germany.

Again, the famous saying that Europe must become either Cossack or Republican points to a real opposition which has weight in national policy. Russia hated Napoleon much, but hates democracy more. It was the instinct of despotism, not love for Austria, that led her to crush Hungarian liberty in 1848; and the same instinct will prevent her from any alliance with France so long as the Government there is one of the people. All talk of armed intervention by Russia to save France from dismemberment is wholly idle. If Russia were strong and prepared for war, the utmost she could hope would be to obtain from Germany a freedom from interference in her own affairs, on the Baltic and the Danube, as the price of her neutrality. At present she is in no condition to exact even this, unless it was already agreed on when the war began; for her army is in far worse condition than that of France has ever been, both in organization and in supplies, including arms. So long as Germany will permit the Czar to go on "Russianizing" his provinces without an active remonstrance, she may be sure of his passive acquiescence in her dealings with the Western Powers. War between Russia and Germany is regarded by many statesmen as certain at no distant day; but it will never come if shrewd diplomacy on the part of the Russians can prevent it; nor can they be induced to begin it now unless satisfied that it cannot be avoided, and that no better opportunity for it will occur hereafter. It does not seem reasonable to suppose, as yet, that Alexander has abandoned his hope of a lasting alliance with the Prussian monarchy; and if he had done so it would take him long to prepare for an attack upon such a power, even were it possible for him to form an alliance with a Republic, the very existence of which he has not seen fit to recognize.

The relations of Russia to France and Germany then although complicated, and in some points critical, are such as seem to exclude her from taking any part in the war now raging, unless some entire revolution takes place in the condition of affairs. But war between other powers has always been regarded by the Czars as the opportunity for their schemes of aggrandizement; and this war, which has come suddenly and as a surprise to Alexander, is not an exception. He has begun to arm vigorously, so as to be ready to push his advantage to the utmost, when occasion offers. What his precise plans may be must remain for the present a matter of conjecture. But that European statesmen regard them in the light of the facts we have stated above is evident, since the alarm that is felt at the Russian armament is not at Berlin but in London. Hitherto, for generations, the ambition of the Czars to set up their throne at Constantinople has been a bugbear of British diplomacy, and the assistance given by France in checking the progress of Russia toward

the Golden Horn was the price of the favor which the French empire has had from English statesmen. Now France is helpless, and Russia, if she will, and if Germany will let her, may again threaten the communications of London with India, and even advance upon the very key to the great British-Indian Empire. The British government is bewildered; and, while striving earnestly to unite Russia and other powers in an act of mediation, in the interest of peace, still apprehends that the Czar, at least, may prefer to have this war go on, and may even have designs which will compel Britain to fight him, perhaps single-handed.

The Austrian government is that to which all sides of this many sided controversy now look for an important step. Austria is weak just now in a military sense, but her great resources and her situation give her almost a controlling position in the Eastern question of the day. Russia is bidding eagerly for her favor; and if she wins it, will be bolder on the Danube, at least, if not on the Baltic. She can afford to bid high; for if Turkey is to be dismembered, rich provinces may be given to Francis Joseph without in any way affecting the commanding position acquired by the revised Eastern empire. Austria has old grudges against Prussia, too, which would find some gratification in so strong an alliance, able to shape its policy independently of North Germany. But fortunately for peace and civilization, the last twenty years have wrought a wonderful change in Austria. The people now have a will in shaping her policy, and are no longer mere pawns in the hands of a master gamster; and the intelligent sympathies of the people are not likely to be defied by the Kaiser. These sympathies point more strongly than ever to a cordial alliance with civilized and constitutional powers, and not with barbarous dispositions; and it is very doubtful now whether any imperial bribe could bring the Germans of Vienna to war with the Germans of Berlin, or the Hungarian people to face death for the aggrandizement of a Russian war. It is more probable that any advance towards Constantinople would lead to a closer union between Austria, Italy and England; and that North Germany herself would rather abate something of her demands upon France than either enter upon a general European war, or surrender to Russia the control of the whole future intercourse between Europe and Asia. If so, Czar Alexander will never bring into active warfare the troops he is now arming.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The act of Congress of July 13, 1870, repeals, on and after to-day, October 1, all the several taxes on sales imposed by former laws, except those paid by stamps, and those levied on tobacco, cigars, wines, and spirits; it also repeals, from the same day, the special taxes on boats, barges, and flats, the tax on legacies and successions, that on passports and that on gross receipts.

As to the other special taxes repealed by the act of 1870, the repeal takes effect only on May 1, 1871. The language of the law does not expressly specify, in either list, the monthly tax on wholesale dealers' sales; and there was a disposition for a time in the Internal Revenue Office to assume that this duty is of the nature of a special tax, rather than of a tax on sales; and is to be continued, therefore, until next May. But more mature consideration has satisfied Commissioner Delano that the intent of Congress ought to be regarded in a case of this kind, and ought not to be defeated by a desire to take advantage of ambiguous language in the law, against the taxpayer. He has therefore reversed the first decision of his subordinates, and has decided that this tax, like the others levied on sales, must cease to-day. The decision is just, and will be welcomed throughout the country as an indication that mere technicalities will hereafter be less

respected in the office of Internal Revenue than the manifest and liberal purpose of the representatives of the people.

The repeal of the tax on gross receipts, including that upon the fares of City Railway cars, carries with it the privilege they have enjoyed of charging a full cent to the passengers for each fraction of a cent levied upon them by the Government. These companies, therefore, must hereafter carry passengers at five cents each, as the State laws require most of them to do; and this change is of more practical importance to workmen in large cities than perhaps any other in the new law.

At the same time, certain changes in the stamp act take effect. No stamp is required to-day and hereafter upon promissory notes for less than one hundred dollars, nor upon receipts for any sum of money whatever, nor upon packages of canned or preserved fish. Every assignment of a mortgage, when the instrument itself or the bond secured by it is properly stamped, will itself be exempt, and larger commissions are allowed hereafter to the proprietors of patent medicines and all similar preparations who furnish their own dies for printing stamps by the quantity.

These are the only changes which go into effect to-day. The new tariff schedule begins on December 1; the "special taxes," levied upon the year, disappear from the next annual list; and the reduced income tax is to be levied next May upon the incomes of the year 1870. These important changes, as a whole, give very important relief to the business of the country, and will add to its activity in each succeeding year in a degree which will surprise those who have not learned by previous instances how the burden of all taxes on trade is multiplied in its effect upon a nation's industrial prosperity before they are finally collected from the consumer.

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. 29, 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.
Minnesota— St. Paul.....	Second National Bank.....	The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, approved in place of the First Nat'l Bank of Milwaukee, Wis.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— SEPT. 16.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.18½ @ 11.19½	Sept. 15.	short.	11 89½ @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.60 @ 25.70	"	"	25.17½ @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.10½ @ 13.10%	"	"	13. 5½ @ —
Paris.....	"	25.80 @ 26. 0	"	"	—
Paris.....	short.	Nominal.	"	"	—
Vienna.....	3 months.	12 80 @ 12.85	Sept. 15.	3 mos.	122.75
Berlin.....	"	6.27½ @ 6.27%	"	"	6.23½ @ —
Frankfort....	"	120½ @ 120½	"	short.	11. 8½ @ —
Cadiz.....	"	48½ @ 48½	Sept. 5.	90 days.	50.10
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 @ 52½	"	"	—
Milan.....	3 months.	27.40 @ 27.50	"	"	—
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	—
New York....	"	"	Sept. 16.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	—
Havana.....	"	"	Sept. 12.	60 days.	21 p. c.
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Aug. 6.	90 days.	21½ @ 22½
Bahia.....	"	"	Aug. 8.	"	21 @ 21½
Valparaiso...	"	"	"	"	—
Pernambuco..	"	"	Aug. 10.	90 days.	20%
Singapore....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	Sept. 2.	6 mos.	4s. 4½d.
Hong Kong...	"	4s. 5d.	Aug. 24.	"	4s. 4½d.
Ceylon.....	"	2 p. c. dis.	Aug. 12.	"	3½ p. c. prem.
Bombay.....	"	1s 10 -1s 10½	Sept. 15.	"	1s. 10½d.
Madras.....	"	1s 10 -1s 10½	Aug. 12.	"	1s. 10½d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s 10 -1s 10½	Sept. 15.	"	1s. 10½d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ dis.	July 16.	30 days.	Par.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, September 17, 1870.

In financial circles the principal feature during the present week is a decline in the official minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent, being the price at which it stood before the present war. There has been a rise, therefore, from 3 to 6 per cent, and a fall back again from 6 to 3 per cent in the course of about two months. It is now expected that money will remain at its present point for some weeks, if not months.

to come. The position of the market is such, indeed, that were any alteration to take place it would be downwards rather than upwards, for the supply of idle money here is so great, and there is such depression in trade, that there is no likelihood of any inquiry springing up which might be calculated to improve the position of the market. At one period this week it was thought that no alteration could be made. This was due to the circumstance that M. Thiers had arrived in this country, on, it was thought, a mission from the French Provisional Government with the object of terminating the present struggle on terms as honorable as possible to France. It appears, however, that M. Thiers had no mission at all, besides which the Parisians have assumed such an attitude that it is not likely that Germany, after so many successes in the field, are willing to accept a peace except on terms which shall preclude the possibility of France becoming an aggressor for many years to come. Germany is no doubt bent on severing Alsace and Lorraine as one of the conditions of peace, but neutrals are of the opinion that a dismemberment of France now would but sow the seeds of a future war, which, perhaps, another generation would conduct. The neutral powers are quite of the opinion that France ought and must pay heavily for the injuries she has inflicted upon Germany, but I think they desire that France should remain intact, and that the fortresses of Strasbourg, Metz, and others on the line of the Vosges should be dismantled and razed for ever. At present, however, there has been nothing official as to what Germany will accept, and what penalty France is willing to pay, and in the meantime the invading armies approach Paris, and one of the greatest sieges of modern times is undertaken. We are now in a state of suspense as to what resistance Paris is willing to make or can make.

It was thought by some that in the event of peace being concluded, money would almost immediately begin to rise in price. That such would be the effect is, however, by no means clear. It is not to be expected, for instance, that with the conclusion of peace confidence is to be immediately restored. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, and before it can begin to return, it becomes necessary to ascertain what effect the war has had upon the commerce of each country, and to what extent the commercial interests have suffered. The suddenness of the present war caught many large firms, who expected that the peace of Europe was assured, with large transactions on hand, and these must have suffered to a serious extent. It is, perhaps, scarcely possible to distinguish a branch of business in which the war has not been very prejudicial, and this effect is not only confined to England and Europe, but the United States, India, and Australia begin to complain of the decline of confidence, the falling off in business operations, and the unanticipated reduction in prices, with such widespread misfortunes, it cannot be expected, therefore, that with the prospect of peace, or even with the conclusion of it, business is to augment at such a rate as to cause such an increase in the demand for money as to influence its value. Before money can become dearer there must be more confidence; there must be a better disposition for capitalists to lend, in which case the mercantile classes will be more willing to extend their operations.

Money is still somewhat lower out of doors than in the open market. The following are the quotations:

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

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

	1869.	1870.
Joint stock banks	1½	2
Discount houses at call.....	1½	2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	1½	2½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	1½	2½

The following return 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.....	23,932,216	24,237,770	24,235,659	23,790,479	23,957,376
Public deposits.....	5,551,717	7,974,897	3,975,728	4,949,239	6,065,552
Other deposits.....	16,921,755	19,165,910	19,309,767	17,568,245	19,546,144
Government securities	11,711,723	12,895,272	13,790,131	14,339,928	12,483,399
Other securities.....	22,123,554	17,216,262	16,124,020	14,801,827	18,762,395
Reserve.....	7,906,816	15,792,022	12,130,537	12,138,085	18,483,352
Coin and bullion.....	16,223,516	24,498,447	20,775,992	20,405,220	21,547,952
Bank rate.....	5 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	89	94½	94	92½	92½ d.
Price of wheat.....	47s. 9d.	61s. 3d.	55s. 5d.	49s. 10d.	48s. 1d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	13½ d.	9½ d.	10½ d.	13d.	*9½ d.
0 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	1s. 7½ d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 2½ d.	1s. 3d.	*1s. 1½ d.

*Price September 8.

Money on the Continent is almost of nominal value. The continental money markets attract very little attention, and an event of some importance is that the Bank of France return has been published

this week. In Germany the rates of discount tend downward. Annexed 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	6 6½
Berlin.....	4 6	3½ 6	Brussels... 2½	7	2½ 6½
Hamburg.. —	—	4 3½	St. Peters-		2½ 6½
Amst'rd'm 3½	5½	3½ 5@5½	burg.... 5	7	4½ 7

There has been a fair demand for bills of exchange, but French bills are very scarce. There is also an inquiry for German paper. As regards the bullion market, there is no feature of importance, except that large quantities of gold continue to be deposited at the Bank of England. The silver market is dull, and prices have had a downward tendency. The following quotations for bullion are from Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake's circular:

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.			
		s. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5 0½	—
do do containing 5 grs. gold....	per oz. standard.	5 0½	—
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz. no price.	—	—
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.	4 10½	—
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....	per oz.	—	—
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.	—	—

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

The stock markets have been rather firm, but there has been a great want of business, large operations being of rare occurrence. One of the most interesting features is that American Government stocks are still in demand for investment, and as in about six weeks a coupon will be paid, they are expected to attract increased attention. All sound securities are steadily absorbed by the investing public, and also, no doubt, on foreign account. The following shows the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay.	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	91½-92½	92½-....	91½-92½	92 -92½	92½-92½	92½-92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	89½-90	89½-90½	89½-90½	90 -90½	89½-90½	90 -90½
U. S. 5-20s, 1884....	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89
U. S. 5-20s, 1885....	89 -89½	89 -89½	89 -89½	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-....
U. S. 5-20s, 1887....	88 -88½	88 -88½	88½-88½	88 -88½	88½-88½	88½-....
U. S. 10-40s, 1904....	84½-84½	84½-....	84½-85½	85 -85½	84½-85½	84½-....
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	23½-23½	22½-22½	23½-....	23 -24	23½-24	23 -24
Erie Shares (\$100)...	17½-....	18 -18½	17½-18	18 -....	18 -18½	18½-....
Illinois shares (\$100)	108½-....	108½-108½	108-108½	108½-....	108½-....	109 -....

Business has been very quiet in every department. Atlantic trade is perhaps being pushed into other quarters, but any great movement in this respect cannot be expected to take place at present. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

Since last Friday this market has gradually been hardening in tone until to-day. There has only been a moderate business going on during the week, and certainly not more than, if even as much as, the week's production has been sold. The increasing dearth of cotton, and the large sales which have been going on daily, have compelled spinners to advance their prices, although they have found it difficult to keep pace with cotton, and manufacturers have had still greater difficulty in selling cloth at prices commensurate with the advance in cotton and yarn. To-day prices have remained firm, but the market has not improved, and the general feeling has been inanimate. There has been no brisk demand or even inquiry sufficient to encourage sellers to hold on for extreme prices if they are desirous of selling.

It would be difficult to give a good reason for the recent advance in the price of cotton. Spinners have only bought 58,000 bales out of sales of 76,000 bales during the week. Cotton, which had been falling rapidly from the middle of May, when middling Orleans was 11 7-16d. per pound, until July 15, when it was quoted 9½d., immediately before war was declared, and when the bank rate of interest was 3 per cent, has now returned to about the same price as it was immediately before the war, after having been quoted as low officially as 8d. per pound, but in reality much lower. This last rise has left manufacturers in a much worse position at present. Fortunately they have hitherto kept themselves well engaged, but as contracts approach a termination, selling at remunerative prices is an impossibility. Probably the cheapness of money, which has returned to its old value before war was declared, has given strength to holders of cotton and encouraged speculative buying. The fear, also, that this country might become involved in the war has, for the present at least, been entirely dismissed. Any uneasiness on that score has nearly disappeared, and the rapid progress of the German arms leads many people to expect that peace may be brought about before severe winter sets in. Unfortunately the causes, whatever they are, which have influenced the cotton market upwards, have not had a similar influence upon prices here, and producers are worse off than they were some weeks since. Merchants are losing money on most of their shipments abroad, and are not in a humor for buying at advancing prices.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from September 1 to September 15, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1870.		1869.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....	26,004	5,092	6,420	5,408
Brazilian.....	11,692	2,958	33,767	3,511
East Indian.....	90,184	18,377	96,789	26,336
Egyptian.....	1,753	144	2,742	455
Miscellaneous.....	16,395	523	6,750	165
Total.....	146,028	27,094	146,418	34,875

In the wheat trade there is no important feature, but as the country markets exhibit a slight increase of firmness the tone here for all good wheat is steady. The Spring corn trade is quiet, but prices rule firm. A letter from Germany states that about one-third of the barley crop was secured in fine condition, one-third was harvested in fair condition, while the remainder was damaged by rain. The yield is large, and the quality very varied. There will, however, be a good supply of

useful malting produce. The prices asked are 38s. to 41s. per 448 lbs., f. o. b. In Holstein the crop is good, and superior to last year's. Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of serial produce into and from the United Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 10, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869:

Table with columns for -1870- and -1869- showing Imports and Exports for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian corn, and Flour.

Table titled 'SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 29)' showing cumulative imports and exports for various crops.

Messrs. John Rhodes & Sons write respecting this year's growth of hops:

- 1st. That the English crop is large, and is equivalent to a duty of over £320,000, reaching perhaps 650,000 cwt.
2d. That the continental crop is about an average of quality, equivalent to three-fourths of a full crop.
3d. That in America the crop is below an average, and it is foreseen that a portion of the continental growth will thus gravitate to the United States.
4th. That the hop-picking, like that of last year, has been accompanied by high winds, by reason of which some color will be sacrificed whilst the unavoidably long time over which picking must extend makes it more difficult to meet the effect of rough weather.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—The market has been steady throughout the week, prices generally show a decline.

Table showing daily closing quotations for U.S. 6's (1862) at Frankfurt from Saturday to Friday.

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfurt were: Frankfurt..... 94 94 94 94 94

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs closed generally quiet, without any material change of prices.

Table showing daily closing quotations for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, and Peas from Saturday to Friday.

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

Table showing daily closing quotations for various provisions like Beef, Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Cheese from Saturday to Friday.

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market remains quiet, the prices of common rosin showing an advance, while the prices of tallow show a decline.

Table showing daily closing quotations for various produce items like Rosin, Petroleum, and Tallow from Saturday to Friday.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—This market closes quiet, the prices of linseed oil showing an advance.

Table showing daily closing quotations for Linseed oil from Saturday to Friday.

Table showing prices for Sugar, Sperm oil, Whale oil, and Linseed oil per ton.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods and an increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,631,063 against \$6,353,999 last week, and \$5,817,267 the previous week.

Table titled 'FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK' showing values for 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870 for Dry goods and General merchandise.

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

Table showing the value of exports from New York to various countries like Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, etc., for 1870 and 1869.

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 27:

Table titled 'EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK' showing values for 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870 for the week and previously reported.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 24, 1870:

Table showing exports of specie from New York for the week ending Sept. 24, 1870, listing items like Foreign silver, Gold bars, American gold, etc.

Total for the week..... \$1,345,480 Previously reported..... 47,419,404

Table titled 'Total since Jan. 1, 1870' showing cumulative exports of specie for 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, and 1861.

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

Table showing imports of specie at New York for the week ending Sept. 24, 1870, listing items like Str. City of Merida, Str. Cuba, Str. Tripoli, etc.

Total for the week..... \$156,998 Previously reported..... 7,900,432 Total since Jan. 1, 1870..... \$8,057,480

Same time 1869.....	11,091,436
Same time 1868.....	5,789,270
Same time 1867.....	2,481,220
Same time 1866.....	6,987,075

Specie from Aspinwall per Ocean Queen, \$1,218 for Wells, Fargo & Co.

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

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

Week ending	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	—Bal. in Treas.— Coin.	Currency.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
April 2..	342,294,650	16,989,500	359,284,150	.....	.....	.....
April 9..	342,274,650	16,955,500	359,230,150	.....	.....	.....
April 16..	342,246,350	16,950,500	359,196,850	.....	.....	.....
April 23..	342,542,350	16,673,000	359,215,350	113,514,000	19,250,000	35,620,000
April 30..	342,251,350	16,663,000	358,914,350	.....	.....	.....
May 7..	341,273,550	16,510,000	357,783,550	110,724,000	10,000,000	34,019,000
May 14..	342,269,550	16,410,300	358,679,850	105,783,000	11,555,000	35,436,500
May 21..	342,262,550	16,340,000	358,602,550	107,285,000	9,337,000	36,755,500
May 28..	342,299,750	16,281,000	358,580,750	107,549,500	13,271,704	36,208,000
June 4..	342,227,750	16,281,000	358,508,750	108,126,523	20,471,337	35,451,300
June 11..	342,224,550	16,334,000	358,558,550	108,284,421	20,713,994	34,671,000
June 18..	342,273,050	16,434,000	358,707,050	.....	.....	.....
June 25..	342,268,050	16,434,000	358,702,050	112,133,056	21,974,626	34,323,500
July 2..	342,278,553	16,402,500	358,681,053	.....	.....	.....
July 9..	342,328,050	16,391,500	358,719,550	118,785,843	35,197,843	36,283,500
July 16..	342,028,050	16,341,500	358,369,550	113,000,000	31,000,000	40,700,000
July 23..	342,022,050	16,316,500	358,338,550	105,600,000	30,500,000	40,700,000
July 30..	342,109,050	16,316,500	358,425,550	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 6..	342,017,550	16,366,500	358,384,050	105,000,000	39,103,662	38,249,000
Aug. 13..	341,970,450	16,364,500	358,334,950	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 20..	342,270,300	16,366,500	358,636,800	120,395,920	37,897,596	33,813,500
Aug. 27..	342,705,300	16,366,500	359,071,800	103,384,551	34,249,704	7,612,480
Sept. 3..	342,648,300	16,341,500	358,989,800	99,768,335	37,615,824	28,424,820
Sept. 10..	342,044,850	16,311,500	358,356,350	95,498,178	35,576,449	24,342,820
Sept. 17..	341,919,850	16,341,500	358,261,350	99,281,082	34,274,821	21,317,000
Sept. 24..	342,381,250	16,261,500	358,642,750	97,290,420	30,855,940	16,798,000

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

Week ending.	Notes issued for ret'd.—		Mutilated notes burned.—		Notes in Circulation
	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	
Apr. 2.....	212,320	21,561,320	219,850	21,786,644	299,575,894
Apr. 9.....	212,860	21,774,150	213,167	21,999,811	299,526,603
Apr. 16.....	257,450	22,031,630	239,170	22,238,981	299,567,788
Apr. 23.....	245,770	22,277,400	272,863	22,511,846	299,546,308
Apr. 30.....	230,655	22,508,055	313,500	22,825,346	299,467,363
May 7.....	291,170	22,799,225	202,000	23,027,446	299,543,632
May 14.....	251,520	23,050,745	289,400	23,316,846	299,512,553
May 21.....	255,500	23,306,245	305,341	23,622,187	299,447,712
May 28.....	313,610	23,619,855	286,480	23,908,667	299,474,842
June 4.....	279,300	23,583,255	225,930	24,134,597	299,505,042
June 11.....	281,770	24,150,855	297,750	24,224,437	299,504,062
June 18.....	241,158	24,395,013	302,900	24,729,247	299,302,982
June 25.....	313,810	24,729,685	301,326	25,030,573	298,467,446
July 2.....	275,010	25,004,695	473,200	25,503,773	299,269,006
July 9.....	178,245	25,182,940	98,365	25,602,138	299,348,886
July 16.....	333,505	25,516,445	313,150	25,915,283	299,389,241
July 23.....	238,780	25,755,225	227,000	26,152,288	299,404,721
July 30.....	229,710	25,984,935	169,000	26,321,288	299,537,864
Aug. 6.....	233,235	26,223,170	345,006	26,666,333	299,437,049
Aug. 13.....	174,610	26,397,780	281,500	27,115,400	299,406,84
Aug. 20.....	257,495	26,650,275	338,250	27,256,088	299,390,529
Aug. 27.....	355,440	27,005,715	247,950	7,154,018	299,625,409
Sept. 3.....	241,200	27,246,915	769,500	28,393,578	299,390,164
Sept. 10.....	398,460	27,645,575	360,000	28,662,518	299,435,629
Sept. 17.....	365,380	28,010,735	320,650	28,983,168	299,538,229
Sept. 24.....	338,420	28,349,145	423,200	29,406,368	299,560,146

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

Week ending.	Fractional Currency.			Leg. Ten Distrib'd
	Received.	Distributed.	Destroy'd	
April 2.....	526,200	196,500	560,800	.....
April 9.....	501,916	352,863	576,800	.....
April 16.....	435,500	1,903,382	437,100	.....
April 23.....	555,500	606,588	624,000	5,439,290
April 30.....	752,000	492,325	785,175	.....
May 7.....	39,000	1,810,059	621,100	894,468
May 14.....	504,000	796,539	531,200	1,814,047
May 21.....	497,500	861,803	812,700	324,631
May 28.....	604,000	156,745	726,763	620,959
June 4.....	583,500	657,760	448,800	1,513,636
June 11.....	762,500	378,755	585,900	265,000
June 18.....	745,500	952,891	605,200	1,334,072
June 25.....	733,000	812,516	605,373	1,631,629
July 2.....	298,500	238,195	.....	250,529
July 9.....	413,000	552,493	419,500	519,430
July 16.....	557,000	292,503	612,400	359,962
July 23.....	599,000	830,141	584,500	667,161
July 30.....	620,000	221,348	520,000	335,333
Aug. 6.....	767,500	513,114	753,500	1,520,599
Aug. 13.....	1,085,500	898,269	599,200	2,388,724
Aug. 20.....	418,000	779,506	495,600	1,976,153
Aug. 27.....	482,000	471,922	588,800	602,158
Sept. 3.....	458,008	430,215	729,900	3,284,989
Sept. 10.....	420,000	719,590	493,100	1,804,859
Sept. 17.....	419,500	262,293	664,300	1,092,128
Sept. 24.....	409,000	806,015	500,000	1,475,773

BOSTON SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.—Compiled for the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE by Joseph G. Martin, Commission Stock Broker, Boston. The following table presents the capital of each bank, together with the last two semi-annual dividends, and the amount payable on Saturday, Oct. 1. Also the market value of each stock, dividend on April 1, 1870, and at the present time. The banks of Boston come very near uniform dividends, as compared with last April, the only change being an increase from 5 to 6 per cent by the old Boston. The People's pays its usual 6 per cent against 4 in April, but the latter was for three months, in order to change the time of payment from January and July to April and October. Of the forty-nine banks two pay 7 per cent, nine 6 per cent, twenty-five 5 per cent, one 4½ per cent, and twelve 4 per cent, averaging 5.01 per cent. It is more than probable that the next change of any importance will be a decrease in the dividends, though it may not come for a year or more. Many of the banks are rich enough to keep up present rates, even if the net earnings should fall short a little.

BOSTON BANKS.	Capital Oct. 1870.	Dividends.		Am't Oct. 1870.	Stock, Div. on	
		April, 1870.	Oct., 1870.		April, 1870.	Sept. 27, 1870.
Atlantic, National.....	\$750,000	5	5	\$37,500	131	133
Atlas, National.....	1,500,000	5	5	75,000	120	122
Blackstone, National..	1,500,000	6	6	90,000	138	140
Blue Hill National....	200,000	5	5	10,000	120	125
Boston, National.....	1,000,000	4	4	40,000	114	113
Old Bos'n Nat., par \$50	900,000	5	6	54,000	67	70
Boylston, National....	500,000	7	7	35,000	157	155
Broadway, National....	200,000	5	5	10,000	123	125
City (National).....	1,000,000	4	4	40,000	110	112
Columbian, National..	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	125	129
Commerce (Nat. B'k of)	2,000,000	5	5	100,000	126½	128
Continental National..	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	118	122
Eagle (National).....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	123	125
Eliot, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	120	120
Everett, National....	200,000	4	4	8,000	115	110
Exchange (National)..	1,000,000	6	6	60,000	160	165
Faneuil Hall, National.	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	135	133
First National.....	1,000,000	6	6	60,000	180	180
Freeman's, National...	600,000	6	6	36,000	135	140
Globe, National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	128	131
Hamilton, National....	750,000	5	5	37,500	125	125
Hide & Leather (Nat.)..	1,500,000	4	4	60,000	117	121½
Howard, National.....	1,000,000	4	4	40,000	108	110
Market, National.....	800,000	5	5	40,000	116½	118
Mass. Nat., par \$250..	800,000	5	5	40,000	125	125
Maverick, National....	400,000	4	4	16,000	120	118
Mechanics' National...	250,000	5	5	12,500	125	125
Merchants' National...	3,000,000	5	5	150,000	126	130
Mount Vernon, Nat'l..	200,000	5	5	10,000	125	130
Nat'l Bk Redemption..	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	135½	140
National Security.....	200,000	4	4	8,000	107½	110
New England National.	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	135	137
North National.....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	123	121
N America (Nat B'k of)	1,000,000	4½	4½	45,000	113	113
People's National....	300,000	4*	6	18,000	147	150
Republic, Nat. B. of the	1,500,000	5	5	75,000	130	130
Lever (National).....	2,000,000	4	4	80,000	122	122
Rockland (National)..	300,000	7	7	21,000	155	155
Second National....	1,600,000	6	6	96,000	143½	149
Shawmut, National....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	123½	124
Shoe & Leather, Nat'l.	1,000,000	6	6	60,000	143	141
State, National.....	2,000,000	4	4	80,000	112	110
Suffolk, National.....	1,500,000	5	5	75,000	126	130
Third National.....	300,000	4	4	12,000	123	140
Traders' National....	600,000	4	4	24,000	108	110
Tremont, National....	2,000,000	5	5	100,000	127	129
Union (National).....	1,000,000	5	5	50,000	147	141
Washington (National).	750,000	6	6	45,000	142	144
Webster (Nationa)....	1,500,000	4	4	60,000	108½	111
Total, October, 1870...	\$48,600,000</					

1	Massachusetts 5s, 1873-4, gold.	275,000	2½	2½	6,875
1	Do. (Tray & Green'd) 5s, '90.	1,166,500	2½	2½	29,163
1	Malden & Melrose RR. 6s.	74,000	3	3	2,250
1	McKay Sewing Machine.	50,000	12*	12*	100,000
15	Middlesex (Horse) RR. stock.	400,000	3	3	.....
1	Michigan Cent. RR. bonds, '82	2,500,000	4	4	100,000
1	Narragansett Steamship 7s	1,000,000	3½	3½	35,000
17	Nat. Dock Co. bonds (E. Bos.).	300,000	3	3	9,000
1	New England Glass Co.	500,000	4	4	20,000
1	Northern (N. H.) RR. 6s, '74.	115,000	3	3	3,450
1	New Bedford 5s, 1877-80.	77,000	2½	2½	1,925
1	Ogd'g & Lake Champ RR. pref	2,000,000	4	4	80,000
1	Old Colony & Newport 6s, '75.	453,000	3	3	13,740
1	Old Colony City 6s.	Int. abt.	3	3	15,000
1	Portland W. Works 6s, gold.	550,000	3	3	16,500
1	Pescott F. & M. Ins. Co.	200,000	5	5	10,000
1	Rhode Island 6s, 1883.	Int. abt.	3	3	5,000
1	Shoe & Leather F. & M. Ins.	200,000	10	10	20,000
1	South Boston Railroad	400,000	*2	*2½	10,000
1	South Shore Railroad 6s, 1880.	150,000	3	3	4,500
1	Union Pacific R Land Grant.	\$5,000,000	3½	3½	175,000
1	Western RR. 6s, 1875, gold.	728,000	3	3	21,840
1	Wilmington RR. 6s, 1871.	370,000	3	3	11,100
1	Wilmington RR. 6s, 1876.	172,000	3	3	5,160
1	Wilmington RR. 6s, 1887.	406,000	3	3	14,580
					\$1,586,834

* Quarterly.
 † Berkshire, Cambridge and Chelsea Railroads, less State and Government taxes in October, and Government only in April.
 ‡ The Wilmington Railroad bonds are given as the amounts registered here, the balance being payable in Philadelphia
 § Union Pacific Land Grants—amount issued \$9,856,000. Interest on balance payable in New York.
 ¶ Middlesex Railroad not declared.

Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad.—The Directors of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company present to the Stockholders their Fifth Annual report, being for the year ending March 31, 1870:

Gross Earnings for eleven months ending February 28, 1870.	\$1,025,021 95
Expenses for same period.	\$633,372 98
Paid for wharf property at Ogdensburg.	15,346 19
Paid for building warehouse at Ogdensburg.	21,000 00
	669,919 17
Net earnings for eleven months.	\$355,302 78
Received of the Trustees and Managers of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Roads, instalment for March under the contract hereinafter referred to.	32,051 66
Net earnings for twelve months, ending March 31, 1870.	\$367,354 44
Balance of net earnings on hand, April 1, 1869.	\$208,922 55
Received for premium on sale of equipment bonds and preferred stock.	7,092 09
	216,014 64
	\$603,369 08

From which has been paid:
 One dividend of three per cent. on common stock and tax. \$96,925 00
 Two dividends of four per cent. on preferred stock and tax. 168,339 60
 Interest on bonds and tax. 57,353 03
 Profit and loss. 9,501 84

Net earnings on hand, April 1, 1870. \$271,239 11
 Which consists of the following items:
 Cash and available assets. \$288,524 31
 Real estate and other assets. 83,779 25
 \$372,303 56

From which is to be deducted:
 Bills payable and other liabilities. 106,064 45
 \$271,239 11

From this amount has since been paid the dividend on the first of April, on preferred stock. 80,000 00
 Balance. \$191,239 11
 So that the financial condition of the company on the first of April, was as follows:

Cash and available assets.	\$288,524 31
Deduct notes and liabilities.	\$106,064 45
Dividend, April 1st.	80,000 00
Unsettled claims, estimated.	10,000 00
	196,064 45
Balance of cash assets on hand, April 1st.	\$92,459 86

The gross earnings as will appear from the foregoing statement for eleven months, ending Feb. 28, 1870, were \$1,025,021 95
 The gross earnings for March, which were received by the Trustees and Managers of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroad were 54,343 07

Gross earnings for twelve months, ending March 31, 1870.	\$1,079,365 02
Expenses for same period, exclusive of the cost of wharf property and warehouse.	668,064 44
Net.	\$411,300 58
The gross earnings for twelve months, ending March 31, 1869, were.	\$1,045,221 70
Expenses for same period.	688,332 46
Net.	\$356,889 24
Showing a gain in gross earnings of.	\$34,143 32
And a reduction in expenses of.	20,318 02
Net gain.	\$54,461 34

There is included in the item of expenses for the past year the cost of building 27 freight cars, one locomotive and one passenger car. The equipment of the road has been maintained and kept in good repair.

The proceeds of the sale of \$200,000 of equipment bonds, issued a year ago, has been expended in the purchase and building of 100 platform, 148 box and 1 passenger cars, and 1 locomotive. Our equipment at the present time consists of 340 platform, 744 box, 19 passenger and 7 baggage cars, and 33 locomotives.

During the past year 2,000 tons of new iron have been put in the track, and 60,000 ties, besides 50 miles of repaired iron, so that at the present time the track is in most excellent condition. \$4,600 of first mortgage bonds are yet outstanding, and will be paid on presentation.

\$25,200 of second mortgage bonds are yet outstanding, and will be converted into common stock of the company on presentation.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York have affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit *versus* parties interested in the old Corporation: that decision declared that the parties had no standing in Court.

On the 24th of February last the Directors entered into a contract with the trustees and managers of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads, by which the management of the road and all its property was transferred to them for twenty years, this company receiving as a compensation therefor, in monthly instalments, a sum equivalent to the interest on the equipment bonds, dividend on preferred stock, and 6 per cent for three years, 7 per cent for three years, and 8 per cent for fourteen years, on the common stock, free of government tax; this contract contains, also, proper stipulations for keeping the track, buildings and equipment in good order and repair, and the addition of such equipment from time to time as may be necessary therefor.

At the same time, the trustees and managers of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads, entering into a contract with the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, the Concord, the Lowell and Nashua and Boston and Lowell Roads, by which these last-named parties agree to hold their share of the gross earnings of all the business coming from our road as security for the performance of all the stipulations in our contract, and agree to reserve for the same a sum sufficient to pay the monthly instalments, and our treasurer is authorized to draw for the same, on the first day of every month, on the manager of the Boston and Lowell Railroad; this last-named contract has been assigned to us.

The contract was deemed eminently advantageous to our stockholders, and not less so to the parties with whom the contract was made.

TRIAL BALANCE, MARCH 31, 1870.

Cost of road.	\$5,077,000 00
Equipment purchased by loans of 1869.	500,000 00
Real estate for sale, not wanted for railroad purposes, and other assets not available as cash.	88,779 25
Cash and balances due from other roads and individuals.	288,524 31
	\$5,954,303 56
Capital stock.	\$3,051,800 00
Preferred stock.	2,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds.	4,600 00
Second mortgage bonds.	25,000 00
Equipment bonds of 1868.	300,000 00
Equipment bonds of 1869.	200,000 00
Bills payable.	90,000 00
Unpaid dividends, coupons and vouchers.	11,464 45
Net earnings.	271,239 11
	\$5,954,303 56

Sale of Tennessee Railroads.—The following is a correct report of the number of State Bonds of \$1,000 each, issued to Tennessee railroads before and since the war, and up to date:

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston.	1,373
Edgefield and Kentucky, and Louisville and Nashville.	211
Southern Central.	534
East Tennessee and Georgia.	1,412
Edgefield and Kentucky.	1,140
East Tennessee and Virginia.	2,202
Knoxville and Kentucky.	2,350
Louisville and Nashville.	455
Mississippi and Tennessee.	898
Mississippi Central.	1,114
Mobile and Ohio.	1,296
Memphis and Charleston.	1,695
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville.	1,582
Memphis and Ohio.	1,999
McMinnville and Manchester.	742
Nashville and Chattanooga.	395
Nashville and Northwestern.	222
Rogersville and Jeffersonville.	335
Tennessee and Alabama.	760
Winchester and Alabama.	1,289
Knoxville and Charleston.	560
Evansville, Henderson and Nashville.	50
Nashville and Decatur.	250
East Tennessee and North Carolina.	400
Tennessee Pacific.	1,186
Mineral Home.	100
Southwestern.	578
Total indebtedness.	27,678

The following are the delinquent roads to be sold:
 Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad.
 Southern, or Central Southern Railroad.
 Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad.
 Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.
 Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad.
 McMinnville and Manchester Railroad.
 Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.
 Rogersville and Jeffersonville Railroad.
 Winchester and Alabama Railroad.
 Knoxville and Charleston Railroad.
 Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad.
 East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad.
 Mineral Home Railroad.

The total amount of bonds issued to the above roads is \$13,727,000. On these bonds none of the interest has ever been paid.

Much speculation has been indulged as to whether the delinquent roads will bring, at public sale, the amount of their indebtedness. But there seems to be no just grounds for any fear on that score, as the roads in question form some of our most important connections, and, under proper management, will prove invaluable to the purchasers. They ought to sell for a greater amount than their indebtedness, when it is considered that bonds are to be the consideration. We understand that companies have already purchased a very large number of Tennessee railroad bonds at 50 and 60 cents on the dollar, with a view of buying Tennessee railroads when offered for sale. Interested parties can well afford to pay \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 for roads, which cost the State from \$114,000,000 to \$116,000,000. It is reported that the

Div. on—
 Sept. 27,
 1870,
 133
 129
 140
 125
 112
 70
 155
 125
 112
 129
 128
 122
 125
 120
 110
 165
 133
 150
 140
 131
 125
 121½
 110
 118
 125
 118
 125
 130
 140
 110
 127
 121
 113
 150
 130
 122
 155
 149
 124
 141
 110
 139
 140
 110
 129
 141
 144
 111
 July to
 ey to be
 his city.
 Tip, and
 on, early
 the Boyl-
 Suffolk
 exchange
 numbers,
 xt month
 Railroad—
 al 1½ per
 January.
 00,000, of
 ber, and
 e passes.
 end half
 n the 1st
 ber Five-
 as usual,
 amount to
 ilroad 6's
 its 5 and
 ue Oct. 1,
 Amount
 October,
 1870,
 \$30,000
 10,000
 15,000
 12,000
 6,000
 80,000
 1,500
 200,000
 30,000
 6,000
 15,000
 40,000
 125,000
 32,751
 4,400
 10,000
 4,500
 15,000
 30,000
 30,000
 60,000
 20,000
 40,000
 63,000
 in N. York
 6,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad has \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 in bonds, and that it will use them in purchasing Tennessee roads.

There will be no difficulty in finding bidders on the 3rd of November, at which time they are advertised to be sold.

Old Tennessee bonds rose one cent in New York yesterday, on the strength of the proposed sale of the roads, and it is believed that both new and old will go up as soon as the particulars of the proposed sale shall become generally known, notwithstanding an opinion extant that most all the bonds have been bought up with a view of buying the roads.

The following roads have paid part and some of them all of their interest and bonded indebtedness: East Tennessee and Georgia, East Tennessee and Virginia, Louisville and Nashville, Mississippi and Tennessee, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Memphis and Charleston, Memphis and Ohio, Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville and Decatur, and Tennessee and Pacific.

For the bid, the Commissioners will receive in payment and satisfaction, any of the legally issued bonds of the State of Tennessee, with accrued interest. The ultimate option to accept or reject bids rests with the Legislature.—*Nashville Banner.*

—BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., 32 WALL ST., N. Y.—

Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin subject to check without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances at current market rates. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money and issue credits available in all parts of Europe.

We issue Certificates of Deposit payable on demand or at fixed date bearing interest and available at all money centers.

Collections made in any part of the world.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co., 5 Lothbury, London.

HARVEY FISK,

A. S. HATCH,

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central
Pacific Railroad, and all its Branches,
No. 5 Nassau street,
New York, Sept. 17, 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.....	488,332 91
April.....	633,758 06
May.....	768,719 77
June.....	729,274 46
July.....	784,099 64
August.....	806,040 00

The total amount of its First Mortgage Bonds is \$28,620,000, upon which the annual interest payments are \$1,717,200; its gross receipts for the current fiscal year will be over \$8,000,000 of which one-half will be profits. The cash value of its property is over ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS; its princely earnings, in its first year—its economical and careful management—its entire freedom from floating debt—its sinking fund out of its surplus earnings, which will be invested in its own bonds—the fact that it is a finished road and fully equipped, all combine to make its bonds fully equal in intrinsic value to the bonds of the Government itself. We do not hesitate to recommend our friends to change their Five-Twenties and other governments for these bonds, and thus secure the difference of twenty to twenty-two per cent, thereby increasing their income from four and a half to SEVEN PER CENT; and we firmly believe the time is not far distant when these bonds will be scarce at par and above.

The Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the same as Government bonds; the market price to-day is 89½ to 90; they are all of \$1,000, interest at six per cent, January and July, principal and interest both payable in United States gold coin, dollar for dollar, in the city of New York.

FISK & HATCH.

We receive deposits and allow interest thereon, make collections, and do a general banking business.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	4	Oct. 17.	Oct. 8 to Nov. 2
Lowell & Lawrence.....	3	Oct. 3.	
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain.....	4	Oct. 1.	
Banks.			
Bull's Head.....	5	Oct. 1.	

FRIDAY EVENING, September 30.

THE MONEY MARKET--Notwithstanding the movement at the West is at its height, the money market still rules with remarkable ease, and the demand from the interior has been unimportant. Call loans during the week have ranged at 5 and 6 per cent, though in some in-

stances first-class borrowers have been accommodated at 4. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in purchasing bonds in excess of the amount advertised for, has been in favor of continued ease in money, so that the feeling among bank officers concerning the future course of money, is one of the utmost confidence. The larger holders of stocks were not, as a rule, borrowers, having supplied themselves on long loans through the medium of borrowed bills of exchange, drawn by the Canadian banks, who are desirous of transferring their London bonds to this centre, the extreme ease in the former market being reflected in the reduction on Thursday of the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England to 2½ per cent. The last bank statement reflected a steady movement in legal tenders, though the heavy customs payments created a large decrease in specie. The loss in deposits was small, and less than the decrease in the legal reserve, and the banks have gained a small amount of national currency. As a result of the movement the net reserve of the banks has been reduced \$883,000, the banks now holding \$8,138,000, in excess of legal requirements.

The following statement shows the condition of the New York banks at the date of the last statement, as compared with one year ago:

	Sept. 24, 1870.	Sept. 25, 1869.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$267,000,000	\$263,400,000
Specie.....	14,800,000	13,900,000
Circulation.....	32,700,000	33,900,000
Net Deposits.....	191,000,000	180,300,000
Legal Tenders.....	49,400,000	50,025,000

It will be noticed that the only important change in these items, is the increase of eleven millions in deposits, and money on call at that time commanded a commission in addition to the full legal rate. In discounts there have been less active applications at banks, while in the outside market, transactions have been less pressing. Rates have been firm however on the following basis:

Commercial, first class endorsed.....	60 days	0 p. c. to 7
“ “ “.....	4 mos.	7 to 8½
“ “ “.....	6 mos.	7½ to 10
“ “ single names.....	60 days	7 to 8
“ “ “.....	4 to 6 mos.	8 to 12
Bankers, first class Foreign.....	60 days	0 to 7
“ “ Domestic.....	3 to 4 mos.	7 to 10.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The bond market has been inactive, and though prices during the earlier part of the week were well maintained in view of the expected Treasury purchase, there was little disposition to speculate. The foreign financial markets have as a rule been firm, the various war news concerning the movements of the armies in France; and the menacing attitude of Russia having caused but trifling fluctuations. Yesterday the home market became heavy and lower, Sixty-sevens declining to 110½, as against 111, the highest point reached. This depression was occasioned by the large offerings of bonds to the government, (\$8,500,000,) but when it transpired that the Secretary had accepted \$2,000,000, instead of the \$1,000,000 advertised for, the market reacted a fraction, closing steady on the basis of 110½@110½ for Sixty-sevens.

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

	Saturday, Sept. 24.	Monday, Sept. 26.	Tuesday, Sept. 27.	Wednesday, Sept. 28.	Thursday, Sept. 29.	Friday, Sept. 30.
6's, 1881 coup.....	*114 114½	113½ 114	114 114	114 114½	113½ 114½	.....
5-20's, 1862 coup.....	112½ 112½	112½ 112½	*112½ 112½	*112½ 112½	*112½ 112½	.....
5-20's, 1864 “.....	111½ 111½	111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	.....
5-20's, 1865 “.....	111½ 111½	111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	.....
5-20's, 1865 n “.....	110½ 110½	110½ 110½	110½ 110½	110½ 110½	110½ 110½	.....
5-20's, 1867 “.....	110½ 110½	110½ 110½	110½ 110½	110½ 110½	110½ 110½	.....
5-20's, 1868 “.....	*110½ 110½	110½ 110½	*110½ 110½	*110½ 110½	*110½ 110½	.....
10-40's, “.....	*106½ 106½	106½ 106½	*106½ 106½	*106½ 106½	*106½ 106½	.....
Currency 6's.....	111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	*111½ 111½	*111 111½	.....

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

Purchases by the Government on Thursday, Sept. 29, were \$2,000,000, the total offered being \$8,556,000. Details are as follows:

	Purchased Sept. 29.	Purchased Sept. 29.
5-20's of 1862, reg.....	\$166,400	1865, new, r..... \$74,400
1862, cou.....		1865, new, c..... 762,950
1864, reg.....	63,350	1867, reg..... 9,000
1864, cou.....	152,700	1867, cou..... 712,700
1865, reg.....	57,000	1868, reg..... 1,500
1865, cou.....		1868, cou.....

STATE BONDS.—In these securities there has been a more active business reported, especially in the Tennessees, the buying movement being stimulated by the announcement of the State officials, that the interest of the State in defaulting railroads, would be sold at public auction on the 3rd day of November, at Nashville. This action was regarded as strengthening the credit of the State. The North Carolinas were steady on all the issues, except the old which were weak. The South Carolinas were firmer, the new

issues having made an advance of 1/2 to 1 per cent. There was a well distributed business in Louisianas, though in the remainder of the ist there was little doing.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various bond types (Tenn. x.c., N. Car., etc.) with their respective bid and asked prices.

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

RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The speculation in rail- ways has been devoid of special interest. The movement noted last week to depress prices seems to have been abandoned without pro- ducing any important results. The traffic on the leading roads shows an increase over last year, in addition to which we learn that the roads themselves are managed on a more economical basis. The ease with which stocks can be carried, together with anticipations of abundant money, has imparted confidence to holders, although stimulating but little outside demand at present. The active stocks were New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, North West, Ohio and Mississippi, St. Pauls, and Rock Island. At a meeting of the directors of the last named company on Tuesday, 27th inst., a cash dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, payable 17th proximo. It was also voted to authorize the issue of \$1,000,000 new stock, to be distributed in the following ratio; each holder of sixteen shares to be entitled to one share of the new stock at par. North West common has been in active borrowing demand during week, and as high as 1/2 of 1 per cent. has been paid for its use over night. In the miscellaneous list, Western Union Telegraph was the fea- ture, which made a sharp advance of 3 per cent. The rise was predicted upon a report that the company would shortly resume the payment of dividends. Express shares were dull and without feature.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various stock types (N.Y. Cent. & H.R., Erie, Reading, etc.) with their respective bid and asked prices.

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

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

Table with columns for Week ending, Government Bonds, State & City Bonds, Company Bonds, and Total amount.

THE GOLD MARKET.—In the gold market there has been more activity recorded than for several weeks, and the price has advanced from 112 1/2 to 114 1/2, with closing sales at 114. The weakness in foreign exchange; the expectation of early peace; and the hope that Secretary Boutwell would increase his gold sales, were neu- tralized by the heavy drain of gold into the Treasury, in payment of customs, and the consequent scarcity of available coin for the ordinary daily transactions. The stock on hand therefore has become extremely scarce, 1/2 per cent having been paid for its use per day. The large importers are the principal borrowers, and were naturally anxious that the Secretary should increase his sales.

To-day no business of importance has been transacted in the street. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room adjourned over from last night until to-morrow, out of respect to the memory of Admi- ral Farragut, whose funeral obsequies were observed to-day.

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

Table with columns for days of the week, Open-Ing, Low-est, High-est, Clos-Ing, Total Clearings, Gold, and Currency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The foreign exchange market has been weak and lower. Drawers have pressed their bills for sale at con- cessions on regular rates for the purpose of obtaining the gold for the same, being attracted by the high rates prevalent in the Gold Room. The following are the closing rates :

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

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

Table with columns for Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts, and Payments, with Gold and Currency values.

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. 24, 1870 :

Table with columns for Banks, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circula- tion, Net Deposits, and Legal Tender's.

Vertical text on the left margin, partially cut off, containing various words and numbers.

Small handwritten mark or signature in the top right corner.

Table with columns for bank names and financial figures (Capital, Loans, Specie, Deposits, etc.).

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows

Summary table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

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

Table showing weekly totals for Loans, Specie, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings from May to Sept.

The following are the latest quotations for bank stocks:

Table listing bank stock quotations with columns for Bid, Ask, and bank names.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Sept. 26, 1870:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, and Circulation.

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

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

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Sept. 26, 1870.

Table showing the statement of Boston National Banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Table with multiple columns listing various banks and their financial figures.

The deviations from last weeks returns are as follows:

Summary table showing deviations for Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal tender notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

Large table listing various securities (State, City, Railroad) with columns for Bid, Ask, and security names.

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.

Vertical list of numbers on the far left margin, likely a page or index reference.

Main table containing financial data for various categories: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, U. S. Governments, State Bonds, City Bonds, Railroad Bonds, Railroad Stocks, Canal Stocks, Petroleum Stocks, Mining Stocks, and Miscellaneous Stocks. Each entry includes a description of the security and its corresponding bid and ask prices.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

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

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

4. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

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

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

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

Railroad Earnings for the Latest Week Reported—

Road.	Week.	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific.....	1st and 2d Sept.	423,335	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton.....	31 Sept.	126,152	136,642	.....	10,490
Chicago and Northwestern.....	3d Sept.	296,723	294,802	1,921	.....
Chicago and Rock Island.....	2d Sept.	168,000	167,788	212	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	2d Sept.	60,621	49,899	10,721	.....
Indianapolis, Circin. and Laf... 2d Sept.	47,857	52,940	.....	5,083	
Michigan Central.....	2d Sept.	82,649	72,886	9,763	.....
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	3d Sept.	184,660	168,649	16,011	.....
North Missouri.....	3d Sept.	64,874	43,030	21,844	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	3d Sept.	83,895	87,650	.....	3,755
St. Louis Iron Mountain.....	2d Sept.	36,145	20,858	15,286	.....
Toledo, Wabash and Western....	2d Sept.	103,739	101,411	2,328	.....
Union Pacific.....	1st and 2d Sept.	332,123	.....	.....	.....

The Panama Railroad.—The following concerning the Panama Railroad is taken from a circular of the president of the company, issued on the 24th instant:

The gross earnings of the road for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1870, were—Collected \$955,218 92
Parts of Aug. and Sept., for which returns are not received—Estimated 150,000 00
\$1,105,218 92

From which we deduct—
Subsidy to Columbian Government.....\$187,500 00
Interest on bonds.....162,828 74
Working expenses*.....338,870 66
Office expenses.....25,138 67
764,358 07
Net for nine months.....\$340,860 85

The present condition of the company is as follows:

Cost of the railroads, including payments for extended contract...\$9,500,000 00
Cash assets, viz.:
Amount in bank and loans on demand.....\$455,583 92
United States 6's, 1881, at par 100,000 00
In hands of bankers and agents..... 191,905 00

Four steamers in the Central American trade, and amount paid on an additional one now building \$747,468 92
Steam tugs and iron launches in the Bay of Panama, sailing vessels, &c 550,000 00
Real estate in the city of Panama, and one-half ownership of islands in the bay, at cost 250,000 00
Vacant lands on the Isthmus, amounting to about 300,000 acres, the value of which it is difficult to estimate. 73,140 00

The capital stock is \$7,000,000.
There is no floating debt.

The bonded indebtedness of the company is as follows:
Payable in 1872.....£152,775 at \$4 85 \$740,958 75
" 1875..... 19,350 " 93,847 59
" 1897..... 597,800 " 2,899,330 00
£769,925 \$3,734,136 25

To meet this a sinking fund has been provided, which is invested as follows:

\$100,000 U. S. 6's, 1865, at 112..... \$112,000
\$100,000 " 1867, at 110 50..... 110,500
\$200,000 Consolidated Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., at 87 1/2..... 175,000
1500 shares Panama Railroad Co., at 77 1/2..... 116,250
Loans on Col'aterals—Cash in Trust Company and Accrued Interest, 675,654
\$1,189,404

Which, with accumulations, will retire the bonds at maturity.

* Corresponding period of 1869—\$784,071.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.—The executive committee of the directors met Tuesday and formally declared a dividend of four per cent cash, payable on the 17th of October. The committee, moreover, decided to issue a million of new stock, in accordance with the request of the stockholders, as voted last June and as authorized by the organization, which fix the capital stock at \$18,000,000. The present capital is \$16,000,000. The new stock will be issued at the rate of one share to sixteen to present holders, and the privilege of subscribing at par will be kept open until November 1, when subscribers will be given scrip negotiable for the new stock on and after December 1. The announcement was a dampner to the "bulls," who expected a very large cash and scrip dividend, but at the same time was not so well relished by the "bears," who thought the dividend would be only 3 1/2 per cent., as six months ago. As it was the shares fell off to 116 on the disappointment of the "bulls," but here halted, to the second sober thought that the division was equal to about five per cent. cash.

—The grants by Congress to the following named railroads in Arkansas, foot up as follows: Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, 265,589 acres of the public lands; the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, 935,621 acres; Iron Mountain Railroad, \$866,000 and 1,400,000 acres besides; Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, 453,771 acres.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton		Chicago & Northwestern		Chic., Rock Is. and Pacific		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	
1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1870.
(350 m.)	(742 m.)	(280 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(1 152 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(454 m.)	(520-90 m.)
212,604	331,568	\$276,116	\$343,181	\$293,978	\$724,890	\$892,092	\$308,587	\$351,767	\$401,275
218,982	313,825	275,139	315,098	323,825	807,478	830,286	297,464	319,441	449,654
391,808	386,888	267,094	388,726	344,366	850,192	1,142,165	276,431	645,789	500,393
485,048	521,036	279,121	323,390	334,653	1,094,597	1,112,190	301,952	388,385	443,300
568,270	632,025	303,342	345,832	395,044	1,211,149	1,268,414	316,708	449,932	507,990
556,080	729,274	384,564	402,854	411,986	1,180,932	1,251,950	378,436	523,841	622,652
532,657	783,099	404,012	351,044	421,485	1,076,673	1,157,056	341,835	455,606	462,400
511,854	806,040	558,100	493,231	501,049	1,251,940	1,037,973	568,380	632,652	556,100
609,788	.....	486,196	506,623	.....	1,570,477	1,305,672	558,386	736,664	.....
579,642	.....	503,745	468,212	.....	1,507,069	1,371,780	591,209	584,155	.....
535,366	.....	409,568	397,515	.....	1,107,083	1,140,145	424,589	479,226	.....
410,000	.....	361,700	340,350	.....	1,001,986	845,708	433,434	393,468	.....
5,749,595	.....	4,508,642	4,681,562	.....	13,429,534	13,355,461	4,797,461	5,960,936	.....

Illinois Central		Marietta and Cincinnati		Michigan Central		Milwaukee & St. Paul		North Missouri	
1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1870.
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(820 m.)	(825 m.)
\$587,442	\$659,137	\$92,433	\$99,541	90,177	\$343,890	\$384,119	\$377,992	\$369,228	\$454,180
536,165	524,693	81,599	90,298	98,275	304,115	320,636	329,127	321,202	330,233
444,448	709,644	98,482	104,585	101,379	326,886	386,527	380,430	333,507	420,774
518,800	568,282	108,461	106,641	106,246	415,758	411,314	412,033	426,412	460,287
572,551	646,974	95,416	109,752	110,213	369,625	403,646	406,283	565,718	630,844
626,248	778,260	95,924	117,695	111,117	325,501	366,622	363,187	468,190	678,800
549,714	696,228	108,413	116,198	111,127	321,013	329,950	326,891	423,397	586,342
763,779	841,863	126,556	129,096	118,407	392,942	353,569	.....	522,683	525,363
889,966	979,400	121,519	142,014	.....	456,974	478,546	.....	1024,045	724,514
901,630	914,406	125,065	135,376	.....	511,820	490,772	.....	1,037,463	1,039,811
699,532	814,413	119,169	129,306	.....	410,825	448,419	.....	554,917	801,163
681,040	696,677	121,408	110,837	.....	390,671	374,542	.....	468,879	96,550
7,817,620	8,823,482	1,294,095	1,391,345	.....	4,570,014	4,749,163	.....	6,517,646	7,250,668

Ohio & Mississippi		Pacific of Mo.		Iron Mt.		St. L. Alton & T. Haute.		Toledo, Wab. & Western		Union Pacific	
1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.
(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)
211,978	\$180,366	\$196,787	\$194,112	\$202,447	\$102,760	\$127,594	\$132,622	\$152,392	\$278,712	\$284,192	275,000
231,351	216,080	218,234	207,302	267,867	93,160	133,392	127,817	158,788	265,136	240,394	292,645
265,905	221,459	253,065	259,272	294,874	113,894	149,165	175,950	172,216	257,799	342,704	295,298
252,149	214,409	270,933	278,246	289,550	104,019	155,388	171,868	172,347	286,821	311,832	318,699
204,619	218,639	246,266	264,273	283,000	115,175	130,545	157,397	155,091	265,521	312,529	340,892
217,082	223,236	249,987	249,349	263,328	116,242	140,408	154,132	150,719	283,344	348,890	348,632
194,455	192,364	211,219	184,411	260,449	107,524	143,986	144,164	.....	283,833	310,800	322,756
287,557	275,220	300,971	262,515	343,194	122,000	204,596	186,885	167,305	484,208	450,240	466,431
307,122	292,803	.....	350,613	.....	.....	196,436	202,233	.....	450,208	470,726	.....
283,329	328,044	.....	329,243	.....	.....	210,473	204,552	.....	429,898	422,368	.....
274,636	298,027	.....	298,708	.....	.....	174,500	189,351	.....	323,279	323,378	.....
233,861	254,806	.....	236,108	.....	.....	157,379	168,550	.....	399,438	434,283	.....
2,964,039	2,915,500	.....	3,144,152	.....	.....	923,862	2,014,542	.....	4,013,900	4,252,342	.....

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous companies. Includes columns for Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid, Date, Rate), and various notes. The table is organized into three main sections: Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

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

Table listing passenger railroads with columns for Name of Road, Par, Stock, and Last Dividends Paid. Includes entries like Bleeker street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway (Brooklyn), etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

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

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Railroads like Del. Lack. & Western, Des Moines Valley, Dubuque & St. Louis, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Railroads like Ironton, Jack, Lans. & Saginaw, Jamestown & Franklin, etc.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

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 30.

There is a large volume of business doing, and prices of leading staples show much inequality and wide fluctuation in prices, with a growing speculative tone. To-day business was broken by the Farragut obsequies.

Cotton has materially declined, but closes steady. Breadstuffs are generally firmer. Groceries have been only moderately active, except in Coffee. Tobacco is less active.

Hides and Leather have met with a good demand at firm prices. Tallow, at some decline, has sold freely for export and home use.

In Petroleum we notice great activity for refined both here and in Philadelphia, and prices of all descriptions have shown an upward tendency. It is stated that the production has somewhat fallen off, while the home demand has materially increased.

Oils have not been active, and Linseed has slightly declined. Naval Stores have been steady, and Rosins close firmer, on the decline which has taken place in Ocean freights, but the close is without buoyancy.

Whiskey has been dull and unsettled. Hops are coming forward in excess of last year, and prices have declined to 17@20c. for prime to choice new. Building Materials are active and firm.

Foreign Fruits show some activity in old Rasins, but at declining prices, and in Sardines, but the extreme speculative advance has not been maintained.

East India Goods are steady, with a moderate demand. Metals have been quiet, but prices rule very firm.

Wool has been in more demand; there have been rains in the interior which have swollen the mill streams, and enabling the manufacturers to resume, and they have been in market for the raw material. Business has consequently been good, and prices in most cases show some improvement, though not, as yet, very decided.

Freights have been dull, and rates have declined. The export movement in breadstuffs is much smaller than last year, while the raising of the blockade of the German ports has increased the tonnage seeking employment. A number of vessels have gone South to load cotton, but there is much less grain coming forward than last year, and the prospects of an immediate arrival are not good.

Provisions have been dull. Pork declined early in the week to \$24 for Western mess, but a fair trade demand caused some reaction, although there has been almost a total absence of business in whole lots, whether for present or future delivery, and all other hog products have been nearly nominal; prime Western steam lard quoted for December delivery at 14. Beef is dull. Butter and cheese have been depressed by largely increased receipts, with some falling off in the demand.

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 various commodities like Ashes, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

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, Great Britain, France, Holland, Ger. & Belg., Other N. Europe, Spain, Other S. Europe, Japan, China & Aus. Br. N. A., Colonies, Cuba, Hayti, Other W. Mex., New Granada, Venezuela, British Guiana, Brazil, Amer'n. Ports, Other S. Amer'n. Ports, Total Total since Same time January 1, 1870, 1869.

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—				Metals, &c—			
China	552	8,470	9,903	Cutlery	78	3,554	3,246
Earthenware	2,530	33,958	46,449	Hardware	92	5,518	4,016
Glass	20,937	301,063	399,678	Iron, R.R. bars	27,783	649,552	741,965
Glassware	1,361	14,415	14,590	Lead, pigs	8,296	421,963	423,578
Glass plate	38	6,942	7,077	Spelter	220,640	5,616,820	9,203,124
Buttons	94	41,262	4,741	Steel	2,742	103,580	124,016
Coal, tons	6,138	69,281	97,802	Tin, boxes	27,562	733,650	929,498
Cocoa, bags	784	23,670	16,211	Tin slabs, lbs.	197,802	3,949,403	2,879,737
Coffee, bags	19,329	666,290	814,902	Rags	8,523	77,623	84,310
Cotton bales	28	7,384	2,203	Sugar, hhd's, tcs & bbl's	2,367	575,034	333,659
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	1,916	564,964	641,500
Bark, Peruvian	827	12,696	16,177	Tea	1,694	792,590	780,134
Blea powders	1,291	14,157	22,579	Tobacco	145	28,750	38,016
Brimstone, tons	229	5,745	5,648	Waste	185	1,340	1,794
Cochineal	22	2,474	1,639	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	2,510	16,385	24,011	Champagne, bks	5,289	197,485	88,729
Gambler		426	608	Wines	814	201,984	157,734
Gums, crude	211	3,260	2,361	Wool, bales	219	20,055	41,265
Gum, Arabic	156	4,888	4,940	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo		1,440	9,022	Cigars	\$6,611	1,038,631	\$601,633
Madder		284	227	Corks	1,789	81,770	116,752
Oils, essence	30	2,821	44,142	Fancy goods	95,476	1,762,586	1,585,240
Oil, Olive	25	1,112	588	Fish	1,206	266,530	551,455
Opium	5,150	77,772	70,788	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	1,949	41,810	29,521	Lemons	8,007	575,710	425,351
Soda, sal.	1,453	27,298	30,300	Oranges		791,689	689,741
Soda, ash	59	1,755	1,556	Nuts	6,798	406,708	575,973
Flax	218	3,823	4,915	Raisins		558,998	669,977
Furs	1,195	6,287	4,911	Hides undressed	133,959	6,929,614	8,218,114
Gunny cloth	505	6,470	7,144	Rice	2,532	463,520	219,781
Hair	362	30,840	93,311	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales				Cassia		182,610	177,950
Hides, &c—				Ginger	7,671	32,581	34,191
Bristles	20	1,003	1,212	Pepper	30,154	207,533	202,928
Hides, dressed	520	28,922	14,378	Saltpetre	1,035	242,261	152,003
India rubber	1,283	23,459	29,697	Woods—			
Ivory		4,014	1,987	Cork	2,290	101,310	149,987
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic	3,446	51,423	65,369
Watches	108	3,034	1,847	Logwood	3,579	228,589	410,625
Linseed	23	962	655	Mahogany		101,050	83,609
Molasses	11,005	405,608	489,522				
	838	731,374	149,534				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P.M., Sept. 30, 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 30. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 55,672 bales against 38,567 bales last week, 17,980 bales the previous week, and 11,104 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.	
	Rec'd this week at—	1870.	1869.	Rec'd this week at—
New Orleans, bales	12,143	19,385	129	104
Mobile	5,241	8,130	2,518	2,262
Charleston	8,655	5,608	5,897	5,601
Savannah	18,847	11,992		
Texas	1,498	3,082		
Tennessee, &c.	744	222		
Total receipts	55,672	56,386		
Decrease this year	714			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 10,163 bales, of which 10,163 were to Great Britain, and — bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 106,419 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. 30.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1870.	1869.
New Orleans				1,297	28,180	37,755
Mobile					15,165	14,220
Charleston					6,012	4,478
Savannah					20,801	15,472
Texas					6,231	4,230
New York	10,163		10,163	7,136	19,000	12,484
Other ports				350	11,000	6,882
Total	10,163		10,163	8,738	106,419	95,521
Total since Sept. 1	27,639	1,501	29,138	21,056		

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 1,425 bales, while the stocks to-night are 10,898 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. 23, 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.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain.	France	Other foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	14,648	22,397	3,514	1,494		5,006	14,896	17,315
Mobile	5,510	10,696					1,927	11,681
Charleston	13,619	12,727					10,190	4,832
Savannah	23,322	31,703					15,962	9,193
Texas	2,827	5,014					1,899	5,099
New York	2,186	169	13,689			13,689		15,000
Florida	212	409						
North Carolina	2,113	3,882					722	1,391
Virginia	4,787	9,152					3,402	1,385
Other ports	1,253	578	273		7	280		5,000
Total this year	68,977		17,476	1,494	7	18,975	48,998	70,796
Total last year		96,737	8,352	2,862	1,104	12,318	47,253	61,935

Our market the past week has been greatly depressed, and prices have declined daily. This is the result of the same causes referred to in our last—a pressure to sell on Southern account, a temporary stoppage of some of our mills from lack of water, but, more than all, the expectations of an increased supply here while the war in Europe is checking the consumption there. During last week, until Friday, it was hoped that the peace negotiations would be successful, consequently there was more confidence. This week we have the entire abandonment of all efforts for closing the war at present, and many rumors that Russia, and perhaps other powers, will soon be involved in the same struggle. Whether there is good ground for this latter belief we very much doubt, but still it has served to weaken the foreign markets, and the result is a decline of middling uplands in Liverpool from 9½d. last Friday to 9d. to-day, and in our own market from 18c. to 16½c. As stated above, this downward movement has been assisted by the depression in the Southern markets, and the pressure to sell on Southern account here, while the consumption of spinners has necessarily been restricted. To-day, being a holiday, there was no market, and our quotations are, therefore, the closing prices of yesterday. For forward delivery there has been a very large business done, but the quotations are again lower, especially for the earlier months, September delivery having declined from 17½ last Friday to 16½ yesterday, and October from 16½ to 15½. The total sales of this description reach 37,450 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), of which 7,700 bales were for September—2,700 at 17½, 100 at 17 3-16, 500 at 17½, 1,250 at 17, 200 at 17 1-16, 1,500 at 16½, 650 at 16½, 100 at 16½, 100 at 16½, 100 at 16½, and 500 at 16½; 16,350 bales for October—700 at 16½, 400 at 16 9-16, 300 at 16½, 100 at 16 11-16, 900 at 16½, 1,800 at 16½, 100 at 16 7-16, 700 at 16½, 100 at 16½, 100 at 16 1-3, 300 at 15½, 2,900 at 16, 200 at 16 1-16, 800 at 16½, 100 at 15 13-16, 300 at 15½, 700 at 15½, 2,450 at 15½, 2,800 at 15½, and 600 at 15 11-16; 5,600 bales for November—400 at 16½, 100 at 16½, 200 at 16½, 300 at 16½, 400 at 15½, 1,900 at 16, 1,900 at 15½, 200 at 15½, and 200 at 15½; 3,100 bales for December—300 at 16½, 600 at 16½, 400 at 16½, 700 at 16, 200 at 15½, 400 at 15½, and 500 at 15½; 1,500 bales for January—100 at 16½, 100 at 16½; 300 at 15½, 200 15½, and 800 at 15½; also, 100 bales for October 1 to October 10 at 15½; 1,150 for October, f. o. b. at Mobile, and 300 bales f. o. b. at Charleston, and 250 bales f. o. b. at New Orleans, on private terms; also, 500 bales for September, f. o. b. at Mobile, and 300 do. f. o. b. at Charleston, and 600 do. f. o. b. at Savannah, all on private terms. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 9,038 bales, including 821 bales to arrive, of which 5,151 bales were taken by spinners, 723 bales on speculation, 3,164 bales for export. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary.....per lb.	13 @....	13½ @....	13½ @....	13½ @....
Good Ordinary.....	15½ @....	15½ @....	16 @....	16½ @....
Low Middling.....	16½ @....	16½ @....	16½ @....	17½ @....
Middling.....	16½ @....	17½ @....	17½ @....	17½ @....
Good Middling.....	17½ @....	17½ @....	17½ @....	18½ @....

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	853	13½ @....	16½ @....	17½ @....	18 @....
Monday	1,088	13½ @....	16½ @....	17½ @....	17½ @....
Tuesday	2,255	13½ @....	16½ @....	17 @....	17½ @....
Wednesday	2,689	13 @....	15½ @....	16½ @....	16½ @....
Thursday	2,303	13 @....	13½ @....	16½ @....	16½ @....
Friday		@....	@....	@....	@....

THE CROP.—The reports this week with regard to the crop have been on the whole favorable, though during the last few days of the week we hear of a severe storm along the Atlantic coast, which may do more or less harm.

By telegram from Galveston to night, we are informed that the weather there has continued warm and dry all the week, that the picking is progressing finely, and that the thermometer during the week has averaged 84.

INDIA COTTON.—Our mail advices from India are this week brought down to August 16, and are, as to extent of ground planted, simply confirmatory of those we have published during past weeks. The result on this point of all the information thus far received is that full as much cotton has been and is being planted as was planted last year. To this effect we now have what would seem to be quite definite news from the Berars (Oomrawuttee and Akote), the Central Provinces (Hingunhat), Guzerat (Surat and Broach), Dhollera and Dharwar, furnishing more than nine-tenths of the Bombay shipments, and also from Sindh and Punjab, which seek the market through Kurrachee. As to the weather and prospects, the latest advices appear to be on the whole favorable, though in some sections there had been too much rain, making replanting necessary. One other fact is important at the present time in estimating the probable shipments of the year, and that is the extent of old crop on hand, which is generally put down at a figure above the average. We notice that Messrs. Finlay, Clark & Co. estimate the stocks in Dhollera, Cutch, &c., at about three-eighths of the crop. Low prices, however, may prevent these reserved stocks from being drawn down during the year, as India shipments are always largely effected by the market rates.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, ETC.—There has been a light jobbing demand for cloth the past week at about former prices. Sales are some 200 bales native at 29@30c.; 150 rolls domestic, part at 29½c., and small lots of Borneo at 30½c. Bags are very dull, and nominally 21@22c. Jute and Jute Butts are also without movement reported. Hemp is in fair demand, and some 2,000 bales have

been sold at 13c., gold. The following figures pertaining to cloth is from the monthly circular of Messrs. Henry Crocker & Co.:

	1870.	1869.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date.....	Bales. 9,151	Bales. 9,652
On the way to the United States from Sept. 30.....	9,544	419
Loading at Calcutta last date for the United States.....	855	.....
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, Boston, Sept. 30..	2,800	6,500
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, N. York, Sept. 30.	4,800	5,900
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date.....	150	.....
Shipments and consumption from New York and Boston during September.....	3,800	6,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, including South.....	13,000	31,600
Prices current, Sept. 30.....	Per yard. 29@30	23@23½

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. 30.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.
Augusta, Ga.....	2,425	3,275	2,780	1,775
Columbus, Ga.....	3,420	2,024	2,380	1,945
Macon, Ga.....	3,705	3,390	3,910	2,740
Montgomery, Ala.....	1,575	1,244	4,223	2,945
Selma, Ala.....	2,955	2,300	2,845	1,000
Memphis, Tenn.....	7,984	1,362	1,071	689
Nashville, Tenn (est.).....	1,677	2,000	2,031	53
Total.....	23,741	15,595	19,240	10,247

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have increased during the week 8,146 bales, and that they are now 4,501 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.	521,000	442,000
Stock in London.....	32,362	37,612
Stock in Glasgow.....	500	500
Stock in Havre.....	180,630	63,900
Stock in Marseilles.....	12,600	3,300
Stock in Bremen.....	15,100	5,000
Stock rest of Continent.....	35,000	12,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	28,000	8,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	6,679	12,560
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	410,000	541,000
Stock in United States ports.....	106,419	95,521
Stock in inland towns.....	23,741	19,240
Total.....	1,372,031	1,240,633

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 131,398 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 4,767 bales, against 4,708 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.
	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.		
Liverpool.....	2,476	1,738	4,708	4,767	13,689	7,502
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Total to Gt. Britain.	2,476	1,738	4,708	4,767	13,689	7,557
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,862
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,862
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Total to N. Europe.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Spain, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	2,476	1,738	4,708	4,737	13,689	11,222

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.....	4,377	18,167	.....	1,763	193	264	.....	.....
Texas.....	468	2,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	6,211	16,566	972	2,223	656	1,637	225	472
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	5,222	18,667	.....	.....	.....	172	163	637
North Carolina.....	1,615	2,292	.....	10	.....	47	45	89
Virginia.....	1,916	3,096	387	1,082	.....	.....	384	934
North'm Ports.....	79	177	1,061	3,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	261	2,447	142	775	97	361	244	610
Foreign.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year.....	20,149	58,423	1,063	7,019	951	2,481	1,061	2,732
Total last year.....	17,374	41,992	812	2,732	81	1,477	2,323	4,185

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 7,199 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifest only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Etna, 130.....	Minnesota, 1,943	Total bales.
.....	Cuba, 546.....	Tripoli, 45.....
.....	City of Brussels, 743.....	England, 1,355.....
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Alice, 2,184.....	.....	4,767
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per Palmyra, 246.....	.....	2,184
.....	To Flores and a market, per brig Surprise, 2.....	246
.....	.....	2
Total.....	.....	7,199

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

	Liverpool.	Other Foreign.	Total.
New York.....	4,767	.....	4,767
New Orleans.....	2,184	.....	2,184
Boston.....	246	.....	246
Total.....	7,197	2	7,199

GOLD EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 112½ and 114, and the close was 113¾. Foreign Exchange is weak and lower, leading drawers having reduced their rates. The following were the last quotations: London bankers, long, 109½@109¾; short, 109¾@110, and Commercial, 108@108½. Freights closed at 5-16d by steam and 5-32d by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—5 P. M.—The market opened dull, and closed flat, with sales reaching 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were taken for export, and 2,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 521,000 bales, of which 151,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton afloat, bound to this port, is 334,000 bales, of which 28,000 bales are American.

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.
Total sales.....	71,000	77,000	53,000	58,000
Sales for export.....	12,000	8,000	11,000	13,000
Sales on speculation.....	4,000	7,000	2,000	2,000
Total stock.....	494,000	490,000	487,000	521,000
Stock of American.....	186,000	168,000	161,000	151,000
Total afloat.....	418,000	386,000	395,000	334,000
American afloat.....	16,000	17,000	25,000	28,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.....	9½@9¼	9@9½	9@..	8½@8¼	8@..	8½@..
" " Orleans.....	9½@9¼	9½@9¼	9½@..	9@9½	9@..	8½@..
" " U. D. to arrive.....	@..	@..	@..	@..	@..	@..

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Sept. 10 states:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—The following are the prices of American Cotton:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & G'd		Same date 1869	
	Ord.	Mid.	L. Mid.	G'd	Mid.	Fair. Good
Sea Island.....	13	15	18	20	26	48
Stained.....	8	9	10	11	12	13
Upland.....	7½	8½	9½	9½	9½	10
Mobile.....	7½	8½	9½	9½	9½	10
N. O. & Texas.....	7½	8½	9½	9½	10	10½

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

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

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

—Taken on spec. to this date—	1870.	1869.	1868.	—Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date—	1870.	1869.	Actual exp't from U. K. & I.
	bales.	bales.	bales.		bales.	bales.	
American.....	155,200	166,770	244,090	84,737	100,263	133,300	
Brazilian.....	13,180	33,800	52,920	33,469	46,623	61,800	
Egyptian, &c.....	5,290	19,700	39,060	4,716	9,567	11,060	
West Indian.....	1,220	1,970	5,260	5,040	6,323	11,540	
East Indian.....	83,350	249,590	115,860	146,099	193,119	574,160	
Total.....	258,740	471,840	457,190	274,061	355,905	791,850	

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
American..bales.	Sales this week.			Total this year.	Same period weekly sales.	Average weekly sales.			
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.						
Brazilian.....	25,420	4,160	2,900	32,480	1,220,640	969,990			
Egyptian.....	8,740	1,720	1,200	11,660	267,750	379,750			
West Indian.....	3,820	80	.....	3,900	128,240	174,300		
East Indian.....	3,970	.....	110	4,080	40,080	70,000		
Total.....	16,250	5,700	2,550	24,500	697,940	1,053,920			
Total.....	58,200	11,660	6,760	76,620	2,354,650	2,648,020			
Imports									
American.....	To this date		To this date	Total.	This date.	Same date			
	This week.	1870.					1869.	1869.	
Brazilian.....	9,517	1,228,903	794,773	1,039,118	268,450	79,520			
Egyptian.....	7,263	279,644	375,468	499,251	61,810	51,400			
West Indian.....	1,947	133,422	159,892	226,540	26,820	23,640			
East Indian.....	4,131	59,935	68,697	89,027	21,240	10,750			
Total.....	39,127	556,211	769,442	1,141,343	211,220	294,660			
Total.....	61,985	2,249,115	2,168,272	2,995,279	489,540	459,970			

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 34.50 per cent is American, against 17.25 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 43 per cent, against 63.75 per cent.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The cotton trade has been very firm, and prices are rather higher. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks :

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 15.....	Bales. 131,451	180,954	101,214
Deliveries.....	179,822	284,634	191,096
Stocks, Sept. 15.....	55,666	37,612	32,362

HAVRE, Sept. 9.—The following particulars, from Messrs. Siegfried & Co.'s Circular, embrace a period extending from January 1 to Sept. 9.

	IMPORTS.			DELIVERIES.			STOCKS.		AT SEA.	
	For week.	For the Year.	Same period 1869.	Week.	For the Year.	Same period 1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
American.....	4,759	292,538	194,050	5,109	210,658	163,550	109,880	17,900	1,000	2,105
Brazilian.....	1,243	42,694	57,503	363	50,644	52,303	14,700	8,300	5,679	12,457
Jumel.....	771	4,338	4,338	801	4,338	4,338	50	50	.....	.....
Indian.....	7,354	86,353	115,852	2,904	68,873	104,252	45,480	34,700	8,542	69,427
Miscellaneous.....	1,287	16,050	24,646	277	9,110	22,482	10,520	3,000	.....	.....
Total.....	14,623	438,406	336,189	8,653	320,086	346,925	180,630	63,900	15,221	81,989

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 30, 1870.

There is a decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 887 hhds., 99 cases, and 405 bales, against 2,894 hhds., 172 cases, 96 bales and 250 hhds. stems for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 871 hhds., 12 cases and 1,405 bales were from New York; 6 hhds., from Baltimore; 5 hhds. and 1 case from Boston; 5 hhds. from Philadelphia; and 86 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Liverpool, 493; to London, 50; to French West Indies, 24; to Gibraltar, 282; to Antwerp, 5, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 197,648 lbs., of which 107,832 lbs. were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Ceroons.	Hhds.	Man'd
			& T'rces.	Stems.	Pkgs.	lbs.
New York.....	871	12	405	.....	.....	193,333
Baltimore.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,315
Boston.....	5	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Philadelphia.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	887	99	405	.....	5	197,648
Total last week.....	2,894	172	96	.....	114	192,166
Total previous week.....	1,551	256	458	60	.....	190,463

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

From	This week		Previously		Total since Nov 1	
	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.	hhds.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	79	3,635	2,101	118,969	2,180	122,604
Baltimore.....	70	16	1,582	1,499	1,652	1,515
New Orleans.....	4	.....	1,428	412	1,432	412
do, &c.....	697	968	53,635	9,725	54,332	10,693
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	443
Total.....	850	4,619	58,746	131,053	59,596	135,672

The market for Tobacco the past week has been less active, but prices are without essential change.

In Kentucky Leaf the sales have been only about 700 hhds., about equally divided between exporters, dealers and cutters. The falling off in the business seems to be due to the fact that the more pressing orders have been executed, and buyers now are not disposed to operate beyond their immediate wants. Nevertheless, prices are well sustained, and range from 6½ to 14c., as in quality.

The demand for Seed Leaf has been confined entirely to New England growth, of which we notice sales to the extent of 646 cases Connecticut, in five lots, on private terms; 49 cases do. Seconds and Fillers, on private terms.

Spanish Tobacco has met with a fair trade, and the sales embrace 80 bales Yara, II. and III. Cut, at \$1 08@ \$1 10, and 350 bales Havana at 90c.@ \$1 10.

Manufactured Tobacco is in good request.

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Manuf'd
				lbs.
Liverpool.....	493	.....	241	107,832
London.....	50	.....	.....	19,902
Antwerp.....	5	.....	.....	7,343
Gibraltar.....	282	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	6,104
Dutch Guiana.....	6	.....	.....	.....
British N. A. Colonies.....	3	.....	.....	500
British West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	525
French West Indies.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	18,028
New Granada.....	.....	.....	146	31,399
Venezuela.....	1	12	.....	1,700
Cape Verde.....	2	.....	18	.....
Total.....	871	12	405	193,333

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

- From Baltimore—To Demerara, 6 hhds. and 4,315 lbs. manufactured.
- From Boston—To Truxillo and Omoa, 1 case... To British Provinces, 5 hhds and 5 boxes.
- From Philadelphia—To Port Spain, 13,263 lbs. Leaf.
- From San Francisco—To Honolulu, 35 cases.... To Victoria, 51 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., September 30, 1870.

The market for breadstuffs has been irregular, and to-day business was nearly suspended.

The receipts of flour show a further falling off, and good lines of shipping extras have become comparatively scarce. On Wednesday about 10,000 bbls. were taken by Great Britain at \$5 35 to \$5 40 since when little has been done, as it has been difficulty to buy at those figures. The reported decline in the Liverpool market has little effect here, because there have been large orders from London and Glasgow

Wheat has been sparingly offered, and prices have been irregular. Old spring wheat, of which the offerings have been mainly composed, have been in daily growing disfavor, and are lower; new spring wheats, on the contrary are scarce and wanted at higher prices. The demand for winter wheats for the continent has been less pressing, and they have receded two cents. The western market have been considerably excited by the rumors that European complications will soon involve Russia, and perhaps close the Black sea, with comparatively small deliveries from our own farmers. A decline in ocean freights and an advance in gold have greatly counteracted in this market the effect of the lower quotations received from Liverpool. The latest transactions embrace Amber winter at \$1 32; new No. 1 spring \$1 28½@ \$1 30, and old No. 2 do \$1 07@ \$1 12

Corn has been more active, but subject to daily fluctuations without much regularity, though there is more disposition to reduce stocks. Good boat loads of Western mixed sold to-day at 87c. Oats are held with much firmness. They are regarded as relatively cheap, while the prolonged drought and the high price of hay may materially increase the demand for them. Rye is nominal. Barley is decidedly lower; that grade of Western, which remilled, sold at \$1 35, is now offered at \$1 20, without buyers. Barley malt also lower.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 04@ 1 30
Superfine..... 8 bbl. \$4 80@ 5 10	Red Winter.....	1 30@
Extra State..... 5 30@ 5 50	Amber do.....	1 32@ 1 34
Extra Western, common to good..... 5 20@ 5 40	White.....	1 40@ 1 65
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 5 65@ 8 50	White California.....	1 75@ 1 90
Southern supers..... @	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	86@ 88
Southern, extra and family..... 5 60@ 9 00	Yellow, new.....	90@ 92
California..... @	White, new.....	83@ 90
Rye Flour, super & extra 4 25@ 5 75	Rye.....	80@ 1 00
Corn Meal..... 4 25@ 5 15	Oats.....	50@ 57
	Barley.....	1 00@ 1 20
	Malt.....	95@ 1 15
	Peas, Canada.....	1 05@ 1 20

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
	1870.	1869.	1868.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.	98,964	2,763,742	2,211,011	47,742	1,432,298	25,071	1,071,823
C. meal, bis.	2,004	152,771	167,127	1,683	58,810	460	106,911
Wheat, bush.	720,144	15,419,489	15,426,737	373,433	13,120,329	554,533	13,633,881
Corn, bush...	219,697	6,412,896	7,965,191	10,377	322,552	990	1,615,081
Rye, bush...	3,475	367,872	260,485	.....	65,734	7,403	132,476
Barley, bush.	116,930	1,397,544	431,681	.....	9	.....	75
Oats, bush...	613,840	5,293,714	4,560,002	150	15,579	.....	45,852

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, 1870.

At	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	36,817	451,935	411,627	349,430	357,968	54,159
Milwaukee.....	18,855	549,393	5,693	3,611	67,523	3,246
Toledo.....	21,513	148,130	64,587	99,398	5,520	2,880
Detroit.....	12,038	50,186	2,875	10,596	3,756	.....
Cleveland.....	5,875*	36,950	3,150	29,900	2,400	100
Totals.....	95,103	1,236,494	487,914	492,935	437,192	60,985
Previous week.....	95,202	858,759	397,403	345,991	381,615	43,246
Correspond'g week, 69.	107,351	824,791	1,045,209	526,191	91,734	68,551
" 68.	158,160	1,655,467	514,997	716,835	123,137	74,285
" 67.	153,805	1,906,953	908,951	897,589	310,724	94,058

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 24 inclusive, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.....	2,544,117	3,466,447	2,719,289	2,295,975
Wheat, bush.....	29,001,165	29,136,774	19,176,344	18,625,362
Corn, bush.....	18,654,907	25,672,925	26,586,493	25,228,138
Oats, bush.....	9,226,601	9,169,500	12,325,679	8,053,228

Barley, bush	2,732,144	731,236	1,151,563	1,913,430
Rye, bush	842,134	945,666	1,035,061	1,206,705
Total grain, bush	61,956,951	65,656,101	60,275,140	55,026,863
And from August 1st, to and including Sept. 24, for four years:				
Flour	1870. 681,490	1869. 624,802	1868. 990,673	1867. 875,960
Wheat	9,187,425	10,519,111	10,794,370	10,403,898
Corn	4,420,885	8,909,899	7,437,415	6,954,599
Oats	5,441,841	3,107,220	6,953,936	5,439,828
Barley	1,855,622	328,838	737,733	1,375,096
Rye	421,792	390,643	814,302	643,177
Total grain, bushels	21,327,565	32,225,721	26,737,756	24,821,608

SHIPMENTS FROM SAME PORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.

Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye
bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending Sept. 24	87,103	817,234	482,647	611,438	310,977
Week ending Sept. 17	104,527	797,955	607,569	476,659	307,750
Week ending Sept. 25, '69	75,431	1,236,147	1,040,960	499,431	8,869

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 24 inclusive, for two years:

Flour	1870. 2,778,625	1869. 3,240,085	1868.	1867.
Wheat	25,105,507	24,137,400	...	...
Corn	16,290,430	18,731,686	...	...
Oats	8,523,918	6,716,808	...	...
Barley	1,711,671	239,311	...	...
Rye	1,205,535	637,891	...	...
Total	52,807,061	50,465,996	....	....

GRAIN "IN SIGHT," SEPT. 24, 1870.

In store at New York	Wheat. 1,929,814	Corn. 515,995	Oats. 1,325,459	Barley. 106,601
In store at Buffalo	356,351	210,600	52,100	44,700
In store at Chicago*	1,264,339	846,475	764,057	537,482
In store at Milwaukee	995,000	21,077	103,831	18,832
In store at Toledo	805,343	94,824	182,901	....
In store at Detroit	80,522	3,011	12,064	10,535
In store at Oswego	359,745	154,043	57,649	153,166
In store at St. Louis	208,101	138,476	114,092	6,952
In store at Boston	1,091	294,116	220,379	25,742
Afloat on lakes for Buffalo and Oswego	474,342	297,463	486,681	208,871
Afloat on New York Canals for tide water	876,064	496,510	677,268	377,761
Rail shipments for week	64,091	50,659	83,205	88,361
Total in store and in transit Sept. 24	7,414,623	3,123,249	4,109,686	1,581,003
cor. week '69	4,489,730	4,395,679	1,430,121	....
Sept. 17	7,285,362	3,234,088	4,514,213	191,513
Sept. 10	7,583,103	3,297,447	4,518,193	1,297,535
Sept. 3	4,408,008	3,589,136	1,046,547	....
Aug. 27, '70	7,213,632	4,058,893	3,752,410	568,173
Aug. 20	7,256,655	4,269,369	3,324,391	350,717
Aug. 13	6,660,584	4,797,589	3,088,585	246,123
Aug. 6	6,467,240	2,689,533	2,609,063	220,746
July 30	6,759,769	4,028,928	2,001,321	211,129
July 23	6,758,887	4,361,100	1,905,684	202,288

*Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 30, 1870.

A pretty fair distribution of goods from jobbers hands has taken place in the way of Coffee, Spices, and a few grades of Sugars, and a little life has been shown in the wholesale market, with full prices in all cases sustained, and here and there a slight advance established. We cannot see, however, that buyers have any more confidence to operate beyond actual necessities than before, and the advantage obtained by the selling interest is too small to warrant the hope that confidence is restored. In fact it seems to be generally conceded that little will be done until after the new tariff goes into effect as all conflicting interests are using every effort to start with the best of the position under the new duties.

Imports this week have included 14,125 bags of Rio Coffee and about 10,007 bags of other sorts. Receipts of sugar and molasses have been moderate, including 61,900 bags of Manila sugar.

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

Tea	1870.	1869.	1870. 38,062,778	1869. 40,029,255
Tea (indirect import)	....	....	72,095	28,682
Coffee, Rio	49,359	112,024	997,420	909,370
Coffee, other	45,223	22,350	302,064	279,304
Sugar	111,375	119,269	352,428	513,206
Sugar	66,299	99,054	507,435	502,488
Sugar	465,449	95,667	594,240	548,244
Molasses	21,277	14,111	281,753	297,663

TEA.

The market is in a slow unsatisfactory sort of condition, and we find few if any features not already set forth in these columns. The reduction of the tariff is the pivot upon which the future of the market must turn, and buyers appear determined to do just as little business as possible until after the first of the New Year. Now and then two or three jobbers run out of stock together, and their purchases to replace assortments causes a temporary activity, but the demand seldom extends beyond the most positive wants, and very close figuring on cost always takes place with the result in nine cases out of ten favorable to the buyer. Still holders cannot be said to be over anxious to operate, except on some undesirable lots of Japan and Oolongs. Sales of 3,100 pkgs Greens, and 1,700 do Japans.

Imports this week have included 23,163 pkgs. per steamer, 23,003 pkgs. of which were from Aspinwall.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1870 and 1869:

1870	Black. 13,244,089	Green. 15,839,688	Japan. 8,979,001	Total. 38,062,778
1869	12,871,181	17,312,878	9,844	40,028,762

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 72,095 pkgs since January 1, against 28,682 last year.

COFFEE.

The activity in Brazils continued for a day or two following our last, and some further additional liberal sales were made. The free movement however, soon had the effect to stock up the majority of jobbers, particularly as some were operating greatly in excess of actual wants, and of late purchasers have been comparatively slow and cautious. All the most desirable parcels by the recent steamers have been picked out and are now being distributed to consumers, though as a whole the accumulation is fairly assorted. Importers and holders generally operate on full bids, but there is a pretty firm tone current, and concessions would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain on any grade. Java has attracted a little more attention from jobbers who are beginning to work down their stocks in store, and several fair invoices have changed hands, the particulars of which are in some instances suppressed. No better prices, however, were obtained, and this grade of Coffee continues in the rather singular position of being offered at relatively much lower figures than commoner sorts without selling beyond the ordinary wants of the regular trade. West India styles fairly active, and where the quality was really prime, a full figure was obtained, but common and inferior sorts changed hands only at low figures and in quite an irregular manner. The stock here is generally available without difficulty. Sales of 31,185 bags Rio; 2,000 mats Java; 3,700 bags Maracaibo, 3,225 Santos, 540 St. Domingo, 80 Angostura, and 375 Laguayra.

Imports this week have included the following cargoes of Rio: "Albert," 3,500 bags; "Skjold," 5,127 bags; "J. H. Schwensen," 5,498 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 3,968 bags Laguayra, per "Emma Dean," 2,657 bags Maracaibo, per "Agatha," 3,100 bags do., per "Annie Ingram, and about 282 bags of sundry other kinds.

The stock of Rio, Sept. 29, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Mobile.	Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock	49,359	....	22,400	....	5,600	5,500	82,859
Same date 1869	112,024	....	24,000	11,060	1,300	....	148,384
Imports	520,759	....	343,395	91,252	27,392	14,712	997,420
in 1869	576,841	8,200	237,795	74,068	19,666	2,900	909,370

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Sept. 29, and the imports at the several ports since January 1 were as follows:

In bags	New York	Boston	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orle's	Total
Java and Singapore	1670	51,967	52,359	3,164	3,118	60,668
Ceylon	9,426	20,407	....	500	....	29,933
Maracaibo	27,316	87,022	....	....	....	114,338
Laguayra	1,075	18,633	....	3,052	....	19,760
St. Domingo	255	33,392	7,598	....	....	41,245
Other	6,481	22,263	557	400	991	29,792
Total	45,223	228,684	60,509	7,116	4,109	1,646
Same time, 1869	22,350	215,535	40,440	21,125	1,008	1,246

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 31,760 mats.

SUGAR.

Holders have shown even greater confidence than last week, and a very firm tone has prevailed throughout, with only moderate amounts of desirable grades of raw Sugars available and some samples entirely withdrawn, the slight advance in value not being deemed sufficient to warrant parting with supplies. The main stimulating influence has been the very moderate arrivals, the slow but sure reduction of the stock of hhd. and boxes, and the probability that inroads will soon be made upon the immense accumulation of bags now here. Buyers have accepted the position through necessity, but in no case has the purchases made exceeded almost positive and immediate wants, the slow, uncertain and unremunerative sale of the reproduction holding out no inducement to lay in stock and increase expenses. From Grocers there has been scarcely any demand except in a retail way, and the high grades of raw Sugars are not as strong in value as the refining qualities, very few of the latter strictly up to standard now appearing. For refined goods, by keeping the production low, dealers have managed to about balance the supply and demand, but the tone of the market was rather slow, and prices during a greater portion of the period under review seemed rather to favor the buyer than the seller. The general market closes quiet but strong. Sales of 4,750 hhd. Cuba; 770 hhd. Porto Rico; 450 hhd. Martinique; 256 hhd. Demerara; 163 hhd. Melado, and 2,370 boxes Havana.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 29, were as follows:

Imports this week	Cuba, bxs. 4,801	Cuba, *hhd. 195	P. Rico, *hhd. 166	Other *hhd. 498	Brazil, bags. 66,594	Manilla, bags. 302,818	Melado, hhd. 18,112
since Jan. 1	225,626	210,665	34,303	28,102	66,594	302,818	18,112
same time '69	338,383	242,361	33,805	28,117	119,143	185,629	....
Stock in first hands	111,375	....	66,299	....	465,449	....	1,111
Same time 1869	119,269	....	99,054	....	95,667	....	607
" " 1868	36,344	....	68,719	....	86,734	....	....

MOLASSES.

The general market continues very dull, and few if any really new features have developed themselves during the week. The general stock is large but poorly assorted, and this tends somewhat to retard operations, though at the best it would be difficult to name any liberal amount of goods were they of the very finest grade. The qualities most likely to be sold are prime to fancy grocery stock, and a high testing boiling molasses, but the common refining lots and all distilling styles are simply without a market, and altogether nominal. Prices generally rule low, and we make quotations conform as near actual values as possible, though some holders are quite reluctant about accepting the position, as to do so must entail considerable loss. The sales embrace 250 hhd. Cuba in small lots, 400 hhd. Porto Rico, and 120 Muscovado.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 29, were as follows:

Imports this week	Cuba, *hhd.	P. Rico, *hhd. 85	Demerara, *hhd. 4,596	Other *hhd. 83	N. O. bbls. 9,146
since Jan. 1	73,366	24,271	4,596	14,135	9,146
same time 1869	87,666	21,087	8,347	17,046	....
Stock in first hands	14,193	3,076	3,708	....	....
same time '69	8,029	308	5,774	....	....
same time '68	10,429	4,023	289	....	....

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1. The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading port from January 1 to date, have been as follows:

Canton Ginger.....	@10 00	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 19
Almonds, Languedoc.....	20 @ 20	do unpared, qrs & hlvs	5 @ 7
do Tarragona.....	19 @ 20	Blackberries.....	10 @ 11 1/2
do Ivica.....	19 @ 20	Cherries pitted.....	21 @ 25
do Sicily, soft shell.....	16 @ 20	Pecan Nuts.....	13 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish.....	34 @ 42 1/2	Hickory Nuts.....	@ 2 75
do paper shell.....	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fancy do	2 00 @ 2 75
Sardines.....	31 @ 37	do com. to fair do	1 25 @ 1 50
Sardines.....	21 1/2 @ 22	do Wil, g'd to best do	1 50 @ 2 75

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	15 @ 16
Bi-Carb, Soda.....	5 @ 5 1/2	Calabra Imitation.....	21 @ 33
Borax.....	31 @ 32	Madder.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 1/4 @ 2 1/2	Indigo, Madras.....	10 @ 15
Sulphur.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2	do Manilla.....	80 @ 15
Saltpetre.....	10 @ 17	Cordage, Manilla, 1/2 and 3/4	2 1/2 @ 22
Copperas.....	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2	do do Large sizes.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Camphor, in bbls.....	72 @ 75	Sisal.....	@ 19
Castile Soaps.....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/2	do Bed Cords.....	1 75 @ 2 50
Epsom Salts.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2	Jute do.....	1 50 @ 2

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P.M., September 30, 1870.

The chief activity of the fall trade in dry goods seems to be well over, although the past week has been an interrupted one by reason of the occurrence of the Jewish Holidays on Monday and Tuesday, and of the general closing of business to-day out of respect to Admiral Faragut. The decline in cotton has been heavy and has called for some concessions in dry goods, more especially as the large Western houses purchased heavily early in the season and have since the recent advance been underselling the trade of this city. This has caused some concessions in attempts to call out more trade, and in some instances a greater activity has resulted, but generally the trade has relapsed to a condition of quietness, and the bulk of business is thought to be over, excepting so far as replenishing broken assortments, and this will be chiefly confined to the near by trade.

Domestic cotton goods are reported firm for all leading brands, especially of brown goods which are in short stock. Some makes of bleached and browns, have, however, been induced to attract trade. The activity has been less during the week, and at the close the market presents no particular features of change. Trade is very moderate and does not aggregate a satisfactory amount. The demand for prints has fallen off although prices have been slightly reduced. London mournings are now sold at 10c. Printing cloths are also 1/2 cent easier. Shawls are active compared with other branches of domestic trade, but the season is too mild to give vigor to the business. The heavy sales have started up, but there is still a considerable business reported from the near by trade in making small purchases. Jobbers have but small stocks while agents have entirely closed out their lines of striped shawls. Greys are firm but the stock appears to be much heavier. Many mills changed to gray work supposing it to be most wanted, and hence the difference in the stocks of the two kinds. Domestic woollens are less active at the close, and the winter frosts will probably be necessary to revive the trade. The business is now chiefly confined to filling what orders have previously been received. The stocks of all grades are small, especially of the minor styles, while there are no old goods on the market of the week, and most of the mills are changing to spring wrights.

Foreign goods show a steady falling off in activity for the past few days, and the season has doubtless reached its height, although there are no signs of lower prices, and small stocks of desirable goods are held by importers, in fact they have held light stocks throughout the season, and some difficulty has been experienced in supplying some of the leading kinds as fast as wanted. In white goods, linens, &c., the trade has been more active during the season than for several previous ones and assortments are also broken. The auction houses have not been well supplied with the better class of goods, although the prospect is now that considerable lots of goods which have been neglected will now find a market in that direction. Jobbers expect a steady business from the retail trade.

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....	118	\$8,924	50	\$21,758
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	12,757	1,475,517	2,384	\$27,511
Same time 1869.....	16,626	1,823,899	3,463	687,198
" " 1868.....	16,802	692,963	3,557	1,186,640
" " 1867.....	8,679	1,155,094	4,676	986,365
" " 1866.....	3,572	586,007	2,579	810,013
" " 1860.....	76,053	.....	.....	4,027
				30,691

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS remain firm for most makes, on account of short stocks, but where the supply is ample prices are slightly easier. Trade has been less active, and the market is quiet at the close. Amoskeag A 36 13 1/2 do B 36 18, Atlantic A 36 14-14 1/2, do D

2, do H 13 1/2-14, Appleton A 36 14, Augusta 36 12 1/2, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 9, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7 1/2, Great Falls M 36 11 1/2, do S 33 11, Indian Head 36 14 1/2, do 30 12, Indian Orchard A 40 13 1/2-14, do C 36 12 1/2, Laconia O 29 14, do B 37 12 1/2, Lawrence A 36 12, Lyman C 36 11 1/2, do E 36 14, Medford 36 13, Nashua fine 38 12 1/2, do 36 13 1/2-14, do E 40 16, Newmarket A 36 12, Pacific extra 36 13 1/2-14, do H 36 13 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 27 1/2, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, do 11-4 50, Pepperell E fine 39 13 1/2, do R 36 12 1/2, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 12 1/2, do R 36 13 1/2-14, Stark A 36 13 1/2, Swift River 36 10, Tiger 27 7 1/2.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in light stocks, but the demand has fallen off, and with the decline in cotton prices tend downwards. Amoskeag 46 18, do 42 16 1/2, do A 36 16, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 14, Bartletts 36 15, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone 36 15, Boott B 36 14 1/2, do O 30 11, do R 23 9 1/2, Clarks 36 19, Dwight 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15 1/2, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 14, Great Falls Q 36 16 1/2, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 13 1/2, New York Mills 36 22 1/2, Pepperell 6-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 45, Tuscarora 36 19, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 51 1/2, do 10-4 56 1/2, Waltham X 33 11 1/2, do 42 16 1/2, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 35, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 21 1/2.

PRINTS have only a fair demand, and one or two makes are lower. American 12, Albion solid 11, Albion Ruby 11 1/2, Allens 12, do pinks 12 1/2, purples 12, Arnolds 9 1/2, Atlantic 6 1/2, Dunnell's 12, Hamilton 12, London mourning 10 1/2, Mallory 12, Manchester 12, Merrimac D 12, do pink and purple 13 1/2, do fancy W 13, Oriental 11 1/2 12, Pacific 12, Richmond's 12, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 12 1/2, do blue and White 11 1/2, do shirtings 11, Wamsutta 8.

PRINT CLOTHS are less firm, and are quoted at 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c. Other kinds of goods are in lighter request, though prices are steadily held. We quote the leading styles as follows:

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 25, do 50 25, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 22 1/2, do 8 18, do 11 22 1/2, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 15, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18, Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 28, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian, heavy 26, Haymaker Bro. 15 1/2, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 25, do BB 22 1/2.

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

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$40 00, American \$37 50, 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 15 1/2, Pacific 14 1/2, Pepperell 15, Stark A 15.

STRIPES.—Albany 9 1/2, Algoden 16 1/2, American 12-13, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 8, Hamilton 20-21, Haymaker 13 1/2-14, Sheridan A 11 1/2, do G 11 12, Uncasville A 13-14, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 22 1/2.

TICKINGS.—Albany 9 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag A C A 32, do A 25, do B 22, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 24, do do 36 28, Cordis AAA 25, do BB 15 1/2, Hamilton 22 1/2, Swift River 14, Thorndike A 16, Whittendon A 22 1/2, York 30 24.

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

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18 @ 20, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tycoon reps 27 1/2, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 27 1/2, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2, 6-4 do do Merino A 32 1/2, AA 37 1/2 AAA 42 1/2.

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

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 29, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1868, have been as follows:

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	1,513	\$561,100	641	\$226,219	2,055	\$822,885
do cotton.....	703	198,133	399	117,283	874	263,414
do silk.....	709	598,668	396	269,905	837	705,083
do flax.....	964	218,954	730	138,763	1,060	252,147
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	343	130,651	355	123,165	623	215,459
Total.....	4,237	\$1,702,516	2,521	\$875,340	5,449	\$2,259,984

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	878	\$294,224	1,005	\$337,449	1,105	\$380,973
do cotton.....	250	67,372	304	80,468	390	94,797
do silk.....	71	88,762	83	94,970	147	179,259
do flax.....	368	83,876	455	114,283	576	130,064
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	19	17,808	165	22,060	48	22,469
Total.....	1,586	\$552,042	2,012	\$649,230	2,206	\$808,073
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.....	4,237	1,707,516	2,521	875,340	5,449	2,259,984
Totalth'wn upon m'rkt.....	5,823	\$2,259,558	4,533	\$1,524,570	7,655	\$3,067,056

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	1,095	\$366,355	869	\$303,370	596	\$230,184
do cotton.....	310	77,335	405	117,439	187	51,078
do silk.....	84	90,368	140	168,375	151	203,430
do flax.....	698	141,351	739	172,625	436	92,709
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	28	20,090	201	44,389	80	34,416
Total.....	2,215	\$695,499	2,354	\$905,198	1,445	\$611,817
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.....	4,237	1,707,516	2,521	875,340	5,449	2,259,984
Total entered at the port.....	6,452	\$2,403,015	4,875	\$1,880,538	7,694	\$2,871,801

Miscellaneous.

WRIGHT & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Henry Lawrence & Sons, MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

John Dwight & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF SALERATUS, SUPER CARB. SODA, &C., No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Co. 76, 78 AND 80 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York.

Brinckerhoff, Turner & Polhemus, Manufacturers and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK And all kinds of COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVERING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES &C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES."

SEARS BROTHERS, STEAM PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF FINE ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR THE USE OF Banks, Stock and Gold Brokers, Merchants, and incorporated Companies. No. 45 WILLIAM STREET, One door north of Wall-st., New York.

Having recently added to our business an entirely NEW STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, our facilities in this line are unequalled. Bankers' and Brokers' Account Books of all kinds on hand, and made to order, of best material. New firms organizing will find at this establishment everything necessary for Counting House and Office use at as low prices as good material can be furnished.

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

Bankers and Brokers. GEORGE OPDYKE, Wm. A. STEPHENS, G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

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

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

COTTON GINS,

Of the Eagle, Emery, Carver, and other patterns. COTTON PRESSES, Of Bullock's Ingersoll's and Dederick's patents, together with every variety of

Motive Powers,

SUCH AS Portable Steam Engines, Windmills, Horse-Powers, Waterwheels, &c. THE LARGEST LINE OF

Agricultural Implements

AND Industrial Machinery, every variety for the domestic and foreign shipping and commission trade.

COTTON SEED,

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

R. H. ALLEN & CO., 159 and 191 Water-street, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STS, St. Louis, Mo.

THE JOURNAL embraces 32 large quarto pages printed upon book paper, and in the best style of the art. It gives a full and accurate statement of the markets of all the leading commercial cities in the United States, furnished by SPECIAL REPORTERS—a feature entirely original with the JOURNAL. Arrangements are being perfected, whereby a full statement in regard to the county Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be published in the JOURNAL, thus rendering it invaluable to Bankers. Each number contains a great variety of MISCELLANY, treating upon the various industries of the country. CIRCULATION.—The large and increasing circulation of the JOURNAL, among a REPRESENTATIVE CLASS of the GREAT WEST AND SOUTH renders it a very desirable advertising medium to the Manufacturer as well as Dealer in all parts of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: ANNUAL - - - - \$5 00 | SEMI-ANNUAL - \$3 00 WOLCOTT & MARMADUKE, St. Louis, Sept., 1870. Publishers.

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 9.30 P.M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville, Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Miles, GO'G SOUTH Time, GO'G NORTH Time. Lists stations from New York to New Orleans with departure and arrival times.

* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomer Selma, West Point, Eufaula, Mobile, Savannah, and intermediate points. † Change cars for Nashville and New Orleans. ‡ Change from this point to New Orleans. § Change cars for Mobile, via M. & O. R. R.—All Rail. ¶ Change cars for Memphis. ** Change cars for Vicksburg.

J. B. YATES, General Eastern Passenger Agent

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 4th and 20th of Each Month.

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

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

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

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

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

NEVADA, Captain Green.....Oct. 5, at 3 P.M. COLORADO, Captain Freeman....Oct. 12, at 2 1/2 P.M. WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Oct. 19, at 1 1/2 P.M. MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth...Oct. 26, at 8 1/2 A.M. MINNESOTA, Captain Whineray...Nov. 2, at 1 1/2 P.M. IDAHO, Captain Price.....Nov. 9, at 3 A.M.

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

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE

WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,

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

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

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, January 26, 1876.

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

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

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

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

Losses paid during the same period..... \$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..... \$7,356,290 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise... 3,148,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,.... 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due
the Company, estimated at..... 207,568 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,513,452 60
Cash in Bank..... 533,797 63
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,469,508 94

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

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

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

J. H. CHAPMAN, secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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

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

Insurance.

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

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

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

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts.

STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,

BANKERS.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, etc.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.

Advances made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper.
Collects in both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

62 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

38 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Iron and Railroad Materials

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

J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,
41 CEDAR ST., COR. OF WILLIAM ST.,
GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS AND
MERCHANTS.

Buy and sell Railway Bonds and Negotiate Loans to Railways.

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

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

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

TANNER, WALKER & McANERNEY,

63 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

Railway Supplies.

Securities of all kinds negotiated on favorable terms.

To Railroad COMPANIES.

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

Railroad Iron.

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

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

LONDON HOUSE,

58 OLD BROAD STREET,

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

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,

NO. 71 BROADWAY.

GILEAD A. SMITH,

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

Railroad Iron,

Old Rails,

Bessemer Rails, &c.

U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES NEGOTIATED.

Correspondents in America:

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

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS.

New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,

BROAD ST. 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.

J. M. WEITH. GEO ARENT

J. M. Weith & Arents,

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

No. NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, PEESWAX, BREADSTUFFS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COCOA, COFFEE, COPPER, CORKS, COTTON SEED, DRUGS AND DYES, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LIME, LUMBER, STAVES, & C, MALASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT PETRE, SEED, SILK, SPELTER, SPIRITS, STEEL, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as Mustard seed, Nutgalls, blue, Aleppo, Oil anis, Oil cassia, Oil bergamot, Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, pure, Oil vitriol, Opium, Turkey, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Quinine, American, Rhubarb, China, Sago, pearly, Salacratas, Sal ammoniac, ref. gold, Sal soda, Newcastle, g'd, Sarsaparilla, H. g'd, in b'd, Sarsaparilla, Mex., Seneka root, Senna, Alexandria, Senna, East India, Shell Lac, Soda ash, (80 p. c.) gold, Sugar lead, W'e, Sulphate morphine, oz, Tartaric acid (chrysal), Tapioca, Verdigris, dry & ex. dry, Vitriol, blue, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GROCERIES, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LIME, LUMBER, STAVES, & C, MALASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT PETRE, SEED, SILK, SPELTER, SPIRITS, STEEL, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as Pig, American, No. 1, Pig, American, No. 2, Pig, American Forge, Pig, Scotch, No. 1, Bar, refined, Eng. & Amer., Bar, Swedes, ordin. sizes, Bar, Eng. & Amer., refined, Bar, Eng. & Amer., com'n, Scroll, Ovals and half round, Band, Horse shoe, Rods, 3/16 inch, Hoop, Nail, rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, sing., doub. & treb, Rails, Eng. (gold), Rails, American, LEAD, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, STAVES, & C, MALASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SALT PETRE, SEED, SILK, SPELTER, SPIRITS, STEEL, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as Pork, prime, Beef, plain mess, Beef, extra mess, Beef hams, Hams, Lard, RICE, SALT, SALT PETRE, SEED, SILK, SPELTER, SPIRITS, STEEL, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Cotton.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
COTTON BUYER,
Columbus, Mississippi.

REFERENCES:

Columbus Insurance and Banking Company	Columbus, Miss.
Williams Johnston & Co.	Mobile, Ala.
Henry Hall	New York City.
Cuas. Hopkins & Co.	
Roddy Bell & Co.	

Our market controls shipment of about 40,000 bales annually. We have all necessary facilities for compressing and shipping promptly. Ample Banking and Insurance facilities. Through Bills Lading given to all points North, East and South by Rail. Correspondence solicited.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
(Late of G. Falls & Co.)
COTTON BUYERS,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

John C. Graham & Co.,
SELMA, ALABAMA,
BUYERS OF COTTON
For a Commission.

G. W. ABERT,
COTTON BROKER
COLUMBUS,
Mississippi.

EDWARD NALLE. R. C. CAMMACK.
NALLE & CAMMACK,
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
158 Common Street, New Orleans.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

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.

Cotton.

H. S. FULKERSON,
COTTON BROKER,
CORNER MULBERRY AND WASHINGTON STS.
VICKSBURG, MISS.
Refer to G. M. KLEIN, Cashier, Mississippi Valley Bank, Vicksburg.

W. D. Reynolds & Bro.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
Buy Cotton, Grain, &c., on Commission.

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.R.,
Calvert, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

GUNNY CLOTH,
BORNEO CLOTH,
DOMESTIC BAGGING,
BALE ROPE,
IRON TIES AND TWINES.
On hand and for sale by
J. B. CARTER & CO.,
144 WATER STREET.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, EMERSON FOOTE, ALEX. P. FIRKE, EDWARD FOOTE

Vibbard, Foote & Co.,
40 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Steel Rails,
Iron Rails,
Old Rails,
AND
RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.

JOHN J. ROBERTS,
ENGLISH & AMERICAN IRON
AND STEEL RAILS,
RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
STREET RAILS & CARS,
OLD RAILS & METALS.
218 PEARL STREET,
OPPOSITE PLATT.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, ARTHUR PARKER.
B. D. HASELL & Co.,
GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS,
And dealers in Railway Iron, Equip-
ment and Supplies.
Special attention to negotiating Railway, State and County securities.
317 BROADWAY Entrance on Thomas Street.

NAYLOR & CO.,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
99 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th street
CAST STEEL RAILS,
CAST STEEL TYRES,
Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for Railway Use.
HOUSE IN LONDON:
NAYLOR, BENSON & CO.,
34 Old Broad Street,
who give special attention to orders for
Railroad Iron,
as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

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.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,
Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, \$17,690,390
Assets in the
U. States 2,000,000
45 William St.

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.