

# 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 29, 1870.

NO. 279.

## Bankers and Brokers.

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G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

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THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD 133 miles long, is completed and in running order 120 miles. The unfinished section will be completed in December next.

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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,  
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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

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
MARKET NATIONAL BANK**  
in New York, in the state of New York, at the close of business on the 8th day of October, 1870:

**DR.—RESOURCES.**

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,229,290 69
Overdrafts.....	3,877 37
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	600,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand.....	190,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	1,000 00
Due from other national banks.....	158,190 39
Due from other banks and bankers.....	28,071 73
Banking-house.....	35,000 00
Current expenses.....	\$12,616 20
Taxes paid.....	8,277 23
	20,923 43
Checks and other Cash items.....	14,125 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house.....	31,863 17
Bills of other national banks.....	285,920 51
Bills of State banks.....	20,420 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels).....	150 00
Specie, viz.: Coin.....	\$3,107 66
Gold Treasury Notes.....	65,200 00
Gold Checks on other banks payable in gold.....	17,992 72— 86,300 38
Legal-tender notes.....	321,427 00
Three per cent certificates.....	200,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,145,366 31</b>

**CR.—LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock paid up.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	346,619 73
Discount.....	\$23,253 10
Exchanges.....	683 84
Interest.....	22,116 01
Profit and loss.....	10,280 95
	61,333 90
Circulating notes received from Comptroller.....	522,800 00
Less amount on hand.....	1,924 00
Amount outstanding.....	520,876 00
State bank circulation outstanding.....	7,500 00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,890 00
Individual deposits.....	1,611,408 50
Certified checks.....	145,569 90
	1,759,978 40
Due to national banks (as per schedule)....	149,809 52
Due to other Banks and Bankers (as per schedule).....	12,353 79
Uncollected Checks.....	285,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,115,366 31</b>

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of "The Market National Bank of New York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest,  
R. BAYLES,  
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., } Directors.  
THOMAS ROWE, }

State of New York, County of New York: Sworn to and Subscribed before me, this 13th day of October, 1870.

THOMAS HINWOOD,  
Notary Public, in and for the County of New-York.

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# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

NO. 279.

## CONTENTS.

### THE CHRONICLE.

The Cliques and the Money Market.....	549	Mills of the United States.....	553
The Banks and the Corrency Bureau.....	550	Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks.....	554
The Present Condition of the Alabama Claims.....	550	Latest Monetary & Commercial English News.....	554
Consumption of Cotton in the		Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	554
<b>THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.</b>			
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	556	Quotations of Stocks and Bonds Railway News.....	560
Southern Securities.....	559	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List. National and State Securities... Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	561 562 563 564-5
<b>THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.</b>			
Commercial Epitome.....	566	Groceries.....	570
Cotton.....	567	Dry Goods.....	572
Tobacco.....	569	Prices Current.....	573
Breadstuffs.....	569		

## The Chronicle.

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

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### THE CLIQUES AND THE MONEY MARKET.

For almost a year Wall street has scarcely had a spasm in the money market produced by purely artificial causes and speculative manœuvres. Such a phenomenon has, however, just occurred, and whether it has culminated or not is by no means certain. On Tuesday the first symptoms of this spasm made their appearance. For two or three successive days there has been some return of ease, but whether the objects have been accomplished or not which the clique have in view is a question about which the leaders of the movement are very careful to keep their own counsel. As such a spasm is amenable to no general causes, and depends on the will of the ring of speculators who control it, there is little use in attempting to forecast its course, its results, its violence, or the date of its probable termination. Enough is known, however, to apprise us that this monetary trouble is being engineered in direct opposition to the general course to which the money market tends were it relieved from the perturbation of outside influences. All the conditions of "easy money" are present. Capital seeking employment is abundant, the supply exceeding the demand. The currency is likely to receive no contracting influence, and the prospect is rather that there will be a gradual expansion under the new

law for increasing the issues of bank notes. Public confidence is also in an attitude favorable to ease, and altogether the forces at work in the money market have a direction opposite to that deserved by the group of speculators who have manipulated the market with a view to bring about monetary trouble. Last year we had a series of similar attempts, the earliest of them being signal failures and involving their promoters in heavy pecuniary loss. Backed by an immense capital the "tight money men" went forward, and though defeated again and again, their persistence was at length rewarded, and they did accomplish what they wanted. Then as now there was an easy money market when these reckless speculators began their operations. Then as now the natural tendency was towards monetary ease. And this tendency was not reversed until for several weeks and after repeated failures and losses, the vast capital and prodigious influence of the party were obstinately concentrated in one of the most desperate and hard-fought struggles ever recorded in the annals of the Stock Exchange. This memorable struggle in the money market occurred last year, but its course was almost forgotten in the exciting terrors of the great gold panic, to which it soon led. Still it was suggestive in itself and among the lessons it illustrated was this that in the money market there is so much sensitiveness that successive assaults directed with tact, daring, obstinacy and capital, by powerful, experienced, rich cliques, may, and probably will succeed after a time, however disastrous may be the defeats they experience at first. Whether this result will come out of the contest now going on remains to be seen. Events seem to indicate that so far the scheme of the tight money clique has failed. It will probably, if tried, fail again and again. Whether its originators have the capital and the skill and the persistency and the generalship to make it a success, or whether indeed they have any settled intention of venturing the attempt is a question which can be solved only by watching with care the events of the coming week or two.

The only point of interest in the money market connects itself with the Gold Room and with Mr. Boutwell's policy of hoarding coin. Last week the foreign firms, who have had for some time several millions of gold lent at high rates of interest, came to the sudden determination to call in their loans. Gold in consequence became so scarce that borrowers were obliged to pay as much as ¼ or ½ per cent a day for accommodation. This scarcity was relieved to some extent from the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell having begun to prepay the November interest. This relief, however, is not very swift. Still, as the books for receipting the registered interest at the New York Sub-Treasury, the payment will be facilitated, though an interval of time has been required to schedule coupons, which constitute the heavy payments. The

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amount of the November interest on the National debt is \$23,851,629, of which \$16,980,279 are due on coupon bonds and \$6,871,350 on registered bonds. The disbursement of such a large amount of coin will tend to replenish the scanty supply and to relieve the market, but in view of the too ample hoard of coin in the Treasury vaults it is much regretted that Mr. Boutwell did not during several weeks past give up his plan of allowing further accumulation while the drain to foreign ports has been going on.

#### THE BANKS AND THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

Some of the National Banks have been complaining of the report which has been asked of them by the Comptroller relative to their earnings and to the aggregate of interest they have paid on deposits. The objections raised by the malcontents are two—First, that the Comptroller is acting in an inquisitorial manner in calling for such a statement; and, secondly, that there is no law authorizing the call. Neither of these objections appear to be well founded. One of the fundamental principles of banking legislation is that it provides for the fullest publicity in regard both to the operations of the banks and to their interior condition. For the first time in the financial history of this country we have a dozen or more of expert accountants employed as permanent officers by the Treasury, and entrusted with the duty of going periodically through every bank organized under the National Currency Law, to examine and report as to its situation and doings. No one pretends that there is anything inquisitorial or intolerable either in this supervision or in the fact that full reports under oath are required from all the 1,609 banks now in active operation in the United States under the National system. In view of these thorough explorations it is not a little singular that the introduction of two important new questions into the last quarterly report should have given umbrage in any quarter, or should have provoked any desire to avoid giving the required facts. Even had no express law enforced a full disclosure of the aggregate earnings, and the amount paid as interest on deposits, there is so evident an harmony with the principle of publicity in the statement asked by Mr. Comptroller Hulburd that we are not surprised that the banks generally exhibit no disposition to withhold the information. Accordingly we find that no less than 1,471 of these institutions had given their reports a week ago, and the remaining 138 are almost all in the far West and South, and had hardly had time to respond, though their reports are rapidly going in. It is also a suggestive fact that all the banks in this city have answered fully and satisfactorily the questions about which so much needless trouble has arisen.

This voluntary full compliance is in every way gratifying, for in his forthcoming report Mr. Hulburd will probably so analyze the figures as to illustrate some of the vicious and unsafe practices which have crept into our banks, and he may also prove the charge which has so often been made as to the great irregularity with which the taxes fall on certain classes of national banks as compared with others. Another object which the Comptroller has been supposed to have in view is to urge Congress to pass a law prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits. The habit of such payments has grown up and become inveterate among our New York banks during several years. Their country correspondents now expect interest on the deposits they keep in New York for reserve, and on the balances resulting from their active business. These country banks are so hungry after the extra profits thus resulting that it is believed they would remove their deposits in a large part from national banks if interest should be stopped. These balances would thus find their way into private banks and other institutions that would be glad to attract them by promising liberal terms. Hence i

is claimed that the safety of the deposits would be diminished inasmuch as by the proposed law they would be driven away from banks doing business under the safeguards of the national system, and would be sent into depositories not so secured. That this objection is made in good faith there is no doubt whatever, and it certainly deserves the best consideration of the authorities at Washington before the responsibility is assumed of recommending to Congress any sweeping prohibitive enactment. There is also this to be said about such prohibitions, that, if injudicious, they tend to overweight our banking system, and to make it unpopular with an influential class of financial men, whose goodwill and support are too valuable to be lightly lost. Still, as we have had frequent occasion to point out, there are abuses in regard to this practice of paying interest on deposits, and a remedy for some of them ought not to be difficult to find.

It will be observed that we have argued so far as if there were no express law, authorizing the Comptroller of the currency to add at his pleasure any questions, however, unusual or inquisitorial to the ordinary list of queries for the quarterly or monthly reports. Mr. Hulburd claims that there is such a law, and his view is officially set forth in a letter from which we make the following extract:

"Whatever information may be desired concerning the banks is provided for in the law of Congress approved March 3, 1869, entitled, 'An Act regulating the Reports of National Banking Associations,' one provision of which law is, that 'the Comptroller shall have power to call for special Reports from any particular association, whenever, in his judgment, the same shall be necessary to a full and complete knowledge of its condition;' and another is, that 'each National Banking Association shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency the amount of each dividend declared by such association, and the amount of nett earnings in excess of said dividend, which report shall be made within ten days after the declaration of each dividend,' &c., &c. The information concerning the amount of interest paid on deposits was, as you know, asked for for a special purpose; and the Comptroller's right to ask for it is conceded in the first provision of the law mentioned above. This provision was inserted in the law expressly to enable the Comptroller to obtain any special information regarding the National Banks which might be deemed necessary or desirable. Each bank is requested to report the amount of earnings since its organization, because it has been found impossible, without this information, to make the reports of dividends required under the second provision of the law mentioned above, of any practical use. The foregoing, I think, disposes of the statement that the items asked for relating to earnings and interest on deposits, are not provided for in any law."

The rumor is current that it was the Secretary of the Treasury who insisted on having these reports from the books about the payment of interest on deposits. The reason attributed to Mr. Boutwell for demanding these returns is a remarkable one, and will scarcely be accepted as correct. He intends as we are told to ask Congress to relieve the banks from the payment of interest on deposits, and if he succeeds in removing the burden he will turn round to the banks and urge upon them that now they are set free from the payment of these vast sums for interest they can afford to take a handsome amount of the new government bonds at four or four and a half per cent.

#### THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Facts have this week been published which set the great international case of the Alabama claims in a new light. It appears that one of the heaviest sufferers by the depredations of that famous scourge of our commerce was a marine insurance company in this city; that this company, finding the negotiations between the two governments to be tedious and very unpromising in practical results, determined to ascertain whether any direct settlement of its claim could be made with the British government alone; that on informal inquiry at the Foreign Office in London, an unofficial, but trustworthy assurance was received that Great Britain would at once give attention to the claims if the consent of the United States to this mode of settlement could be obtained; and that, on application for this consent to the State Department at Washington, at first and for a long time no answer

was obtained, but at last the consent in question was peremptorily refused.

No explanation has been given by the government of its refusal; but the history of the negotiations on the subject discloses what is doubtless the reason of it. The United States have always considered the entire case against Great Britain, concerning the defects in her neutrality during the rebellion, as a national affair, to be adjusted by public diplomacy. The Alabama claims are a part of this case, which, taken as a whole, is thought to demand something more than a payment of damages to private citizens for their injured property. In this view, as expounded by its most extreme advocate, Senator Sumner, Great Britain ought to pay to the owners of ships and cargoes destroyed by the Confederate ships that sailed from England all their losses; and besides this, ought to make satisfaction to this nation for a series of injuries, beginning with a premature recognition of the rebels as belligerents, followed up by giving them the moral support of national sympathy, and by permitting the shipment to them of arms and supplies, and reaching its culmination in the neglect to prevent the fitting out and sailing of Confederate war vessels from British ports; nothing less than an ample acknowledgement of wrong and a formal apology, together with a money payment or a cession of territory, in comparison with which the mere reimbursement of our plundered merchantmen would be a trifle, can be regarded as satisfactory by statesmen of this class. In its formal correspondence with the British government, our Executive has never stated its claim in such a form as this; but it has distinctly and repeatedly made a claim for reparation, not in the name of its injured shipowners and merchants alone, but in its own name. It has demanded satisfaction for wrongs which it regards as national, and has even refused to submit the issues pending between the nations to arbitration by an impartial tribunal, unless Great Britain would consent to submit, as part of the case, the question whether or not the haste with which the Queen proclaimed her neutrality between the two belligerents is an evidence of unfriendliness toward this country, which forms a distinct claim for reparation. Now it will be observed that in all the varied forms in which Senator Sumner and his followers press the claim for a national compensation, they rely entirely upon wrongs of a sentimental character; upon a misdirection of sympathy or of moral influence, and not upon definite and substantial acts. The only damage done to us by the English people or government, which is susceptible of being measured or distinctly traced, is that done to private property by vessels of war which they permitted to be fitted out against us. If this claim were once removed from the controversy, by any means whatever, all that remains would be too vague to be a subject of dispute. If the government should permit the actual claims of shipowners to be settled with Great Britain, apart from all public considerations, the whole case which our diplomatists have been so long urging at the Court of St. James, would lose, as it were, its core and substance.

The question, like most others in international law, has its counterpart in the civil administration of justice between citizens of the same State. If a man wantonly injures another's property, he may be compelled to pay exemplary damages; that is to say, the damages will not be merely for the loss he has inflicted, but will be heightened by the consideration of the malice or gross disregard of his neighbor's rights which he has shown. If the injured man should accept, in such a case, private compromise, giving him an equivalent for the harm actually done, he would thus waive any claim for higher damages. In the Alabama affair the relations of the parties are more complicated, not only because the additional claim resulting from the supposed malice or

hostile feeling shown by the trespasser is not regarded as accruing to the injured party, but as forming a separate interest to be dealt with by the nation as a whole. But however valid this claim may be, it depends upon the private claim of which it is but the extension, and apart from which it can have no existence. The question for the Government, then, is this: Shall the United States permit the demands they make upon Great Britain for a national reparation to fail by consenting to the adjustment in detail of the private claims upon which, as a whole, those demands are founded? The Government regards its case including all these private claims, and adding to these its own more vague and loose grounds of complaint, as a much stronger one than the mere aggregate of the private claims in themselves; shall it permit this one comprehensive case to be frittered away in the settlement of the several individual injuries which enter into it?

In this view of the case, the refusal of our Government to consent to any settlements with its citizens to which it should not be a party, is seen to have a certain consistency of its own. If the demands of the United States, as formulated in the well-known speech of Mr. Sumner on the Clarendon-Johnson treaty, are to be maintained, it is certainly impossible to regard the claims of the individual citizens plundered by the Alabama as more than a subordinate incident of the great national account to be settled with Great Britain. If even Mr. Seward's more moderate position is still to be held, and we are to persist in requiring satisfaction for the hasty proclamation of neutrality, as an expression of hostile sympathy, then the whole question of British neutrality during our war must be retained in the hands of the Government, to be dealt with as an affair of State. It is impossible to consent that Great Britain shall treat with our injured citizens directly, for the settlement of portions of her debt selected at her pleasure, without abandoning, in a measure, the ground which the United States have assumed in this controversy from the beginning. But if the consistency of the Government must be maintained, it does not follow that all the burden of maintaining it ought to fall on the victims of the Alabama, whose claims are thus delayed. If the Government, for public reasons, prevents these citizens from collecting their private dues, does it not owe them compensation? When it determines to forbid the payment of these claims by Great Britain, it ought to pay them itself; to buy them of the owners, and make them its own; and then it can fairly take its own time and manner for pressing them on the attention of Great Britain, bearing the loss incurred by its own delay, and winning the profit obtained by adding to the specific claims, the whole weight of its own grievances.

Such is the view which the claimants themselves take of the duty of their government to them; and it is difficult to find any satisfactory objection to it. There is, indeed, another way in which the action of the government in refusing its consent to the separate settlements proposed might possibly be explained. It has been supposed by many jurists that whatever claim the United States may have against England for a breach of neutrality, no private shipowners can have any claim against her for damages done to them by the Alabama. For instance, Dr. Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, perhaps the first authority in Germany on international law, has just published in the *Revue de Droit Internationale* (No. III., for 1870) a calm and admirable survey of the whole case, and he argues strongly that if any reparation is sought before an international tribunal for defects in British neutrality it must be by the government of the United States as complainant. No court would listen, he says, to the suit of a victim of the Alabama for damages against her builders. Their defence would be, "We did you no harm; we built the instrument

that injured you, and sold it; but made no use of it, and are not responsible for the use made of it by the purchasers." To this defence, Bluntschli thinks no answer could be made, and if the British subjects who built the vessel cannot be held liable, how can the government, whose only responsibility, at most, is derived through them, and consists in neglecting to interfere with them, be any more so? But although private shipowners have no claim against Great Britain, he says, yet the United States government has a claim for the breach of neutral obligations involved in its neglect; and this claim our government can fairly press in the form of a demand that the sufferers by the rebel ships sent from England be paid for all their losses, and that a new and more stringent rule of neutral duties be formally adopted by both nations for the future. And this is the settlement which Bluntschli desires and recommends for the whole case. Now if this doctrine be true, and be held by the government of the United States, may it not be supposed that its refusal to commit the interests of private claimants into their own hands is caused by a desire to save their claims from rejection? That it sees no hope whatever of any reparation for them, except as an agreement between the two nations, and in satisfaction of a national wrong?

But this supposition will not bear a close examination. In the first place, it seems to us that Bluntschli is hasty in denying the equitable claim of private citizens against England; and that his illustration proves it. He calls it a complete defence by the builder of the Alabama that he did not use this instrument of destruction himself, but furnished it to those who did use it. But this is no defence at all, either in criminal law or in equity, if the builder knew the purposes for which it would be used. If I know the intent of a criminal to commit murder or arson, and deliberately put in his hands instruments in order that he may use them in his crime, I am equally guilty with him, whether in the court of law or in that of conscience. And if the British government, by its responsible officers, connived at the act of furnishing the instrument in question, wilfully neglecting to enforce its own openly acknowledged duty and professed will, by preventing that act, it is difficult to see how it can fail to be directly responsible to those who suffered by the consequences. Even if this were not the case, yet here was a distinct violation of the duties of a neutral, as Bluntschli himself shows, in not preventing an act done by British subjects, by which the subjects of a friendly state were injured. Surely, then, it is for the British government to assume the whole liability to these sufferers, and to act according to its own policy and laws in exacting or not exacting an equivalent from those of its own subjects who have caused the trouble.

Again, let it be admitted that Bluntschli's doctrine is true, and that the whole case is one between the two Governments, of which the interests of private persons are but an incident, it must still be remembered that this has never been the doctrine of the United States Government, nor of any prominent American statesman. Neither in any official paper from the Department of State, nor in any speech in the Senate, do we remember to have seen a doubt expressed that the injured shipmasters are legally entitled to compensation; while, in almost every survey of the case yet published in this country, the doctrine that they are entitled to it is explicitly affirmed. But again, even if the theory of Bluntschli were the theory of every man in this country, and no one imagined that the Alabama claimants have any direct right to damages from Great Britain, it would still be true that Great Britain has the power to waive her strict legal defence on this point, and to consent to pay the damages equitably, just as if undisputed public law required it. Now if the claimants are justified in believing that they have satisfactory

assurances on this subject, that Great Britain will cheerfully audit and settle their claims, our Government is the last power on earth to object that this is not legally necessary, and that the claimants have no rights except such as its diplomacy may create for them. These considerations are too obvious to be overlooked by our Government in its decision of so grave a question. We may therefore infer with confidence that its refusal to permit a separate settlement of the private claims was not dictated by any regard for the interests of the claimants themselves, but wholly by national considerations; that is to say, that our Government believes the retention of these claims in its own hands to be necessary, in order that other grievances of a broader and vaguer character may be urged in connection with them.

It becomes most important, then, to understand what these grievances are. But it is very difficult to obtain a statement of them which has any judicial value; that is to say, which if it were proved throughout, would support a definite claim for reparation. The people of the United States had causes enough of irritation against England during our civil war. The public journals there were generally wilfully blind to the principles here contended for. The public men were strangely cold in their expressions of sympathy even for suffering, and were cynical in the extreme in their criticisms upon our people and their cause. The nation most nearly connected with us by race, by language, by commerce, was the first to repel us cruelly when, in our time of sore trouble, we looked abroad for moral support and friendly feeling. The loudest talkers and most popular writers rejoiced in the overthrow, as they regarded it, of our national institutions, and mocked at our hopes of restoring their integrity. All this gave, in our eyes, a sinister appearance to every act of the British Government, and multiplied immeasurably the resentment felt against it for whatever could be construed as a proof of unfriendliness. When, in addition to all this, English merchants were seen eagerly buying the loans of the Confederacy, and British shipbuilders sent out armed vessels which almost destroyed our commerce, the people of this country must have been either less patriotic than they are, or else more forbearing and enduring than human nature ever was had they not, for the time, judged the course of Great Britain with some severity, and regarded what she called neutrality as something very like concealed and not very brave hostility. This feeling has proved lasting; the irritation of long and unsatisfactory negotiations between the two Governments has intensified it, and it is only within the last two years that the general indignation at what we regarded and still regard as unfair and unworthy treatment from those on whom we had the strongest claims of friendship, has so far passed away that the American people can look calmly at the case in its legal aspects.

But it must be remembered that all these reasons for reproaching the British nation, and especially its ruling aristocracies of birth and wealth, with blindness and injustice towards us, do not, in any court or by any law, constitute a claim for reparation. Our government can demand from the government of Great Britain satisfaction only for wrongs for which that government as such is equitably and legally responsible; and speeches in Parliament, articles in the public journals, the tone of talk in society, the transactions in the Stock Exchange, and the shifting currents of public opinion, are not matters for which the government of a free country can be called to account. Let it be true, as Mr. Sumner suggests, that the British people by these means actually extended important moral support to the rebellion, weakened the war sentiment in the loyal States, and seriously prolonged the war; yet these are indirect and remote consequences which have nothing to do with a legal claim for

damages, however justly they may be urged as indications of the defects in British society and civilization. After all the counts in the long indictment of Mr. Sumner against England are weighed, there are precisely two of them, and no more, which set forth tangible acts for which the British government can fairly be dealt with as responsible, the Queen's proclamation of neutrality and the escape of rebel cruisers from English ports. To permit the latter was a breach of neutral duties, as is now admitted by British statesmen and publicists; and the British government itself appears to be ready to give satisfaction for it by paying all the actual damages which can be proved to have been its result. Our government refuses this, in order that it may press the claim for these damages in connection with some grievance of their own; and this grievance cannot possibly be any other than the neutrality proclamation, regarded as an indication of a hostile spirit; or, at best, as a mistake, the results of which were pernicious to us. Remove from the whole case the consideration of this proclamation, and the payment to American shipowners of all damages inflicted on them by English cruisers under the rebel flag, will put an end to the long controversy and prepare the way [for the perfect restoration of friendship between the two nations.

Now this is exactly what the recent elaborate discussion of the subject has thoroughly done. The Queen's proclamation, recognizing a state of war between the United States and their revolted citizens, as belligerents, and forbidding her subjects to take any part in it, was signed May 13, 1861, some days after President Lincoln's proclamation declaring a blockade of the Southern coasts was published in England. The Supreme Court of the United States, in May, 1863, decided that the war had existed from the time of the President's proclamation, and that all the rights and liabilities of belligerents, in matters of seizure and before prize courts, had accrued to both sides from that date. The highest legal tribunal in this country thus sanctioned the very declaration of the British government in question, as a matter of fact. Mr. Mountague Bernard, the calmest and most impartial of English authorities upon public law, strongly argues that this declaration was true; was timely, not premature; was strictly within the province of the Queen's government and in accordance with the friendship due to this country. His argument has never been answered, but has now been explicitly confirmed and accepted by the first publicists in all the leading nations. The *Revue de Deux Mondes* for September 15 has an admirable treatise on the whole subject of British neutrality during our war, from the pen of M. H. Blerzy, in which the wrongs of this country in the matter of the Alabama are fully recognized and our claim for damage sustained; but he admits that Mr. Mountague Bernard is unanswerable on the subject of the proclamation, and believes that ripe reflection among Americans will do away with all disposition to make it a ground of dispute. Herr Bluntschli, in the *Revue de Droit Internationale*, throws all the weight of the highest German authority in the same scale. Mr. William Beach Lawrence, a jurist second to none in America in international questions, declares in the last (French) edition of his commentary upon Wheaton's International Law that the British and French proclamations of neutrality "are but corollaries of the acts of the United States government." And now the *North American Review* for this month, in a thorough analysis of our claims from a patriotic point of view, by Dr. T. D. Woolsey, the President of Yale College, and author of our most popular text-book of international law, accepts the doctrine of Mr. Mountague Bernard, that in such cases as that before us, "the recognition of belligerency ought not to be withheld, as being on the whole an advantage to the world." These authorities are sufficient to decide any question of pub-

lic law, even if there were much against them. Here then is no authority against them, and whatever our feelings may be as to the motives which governed the public men of England in 1861, it must be admitted that the question of law is decided, and that the Queen's proclamation is not a ground of complaint on the part of our government.

There remains, then, no good reason for longer delay in the settlement of this irritating controversy. The owners of property destroyed by British ships under the confederate flag have a right to reparation from the British government. It is the duty of our government to see that they obtain it. The right is now acknowledged by all publicists of note, in England as well as elsewhere, and Great Britain is believed to be ready to meet it honorably. If the adjustment of the claims should be defeated or longer delayed by any false notions of consistency on the part of our own government, it will be a misfortune, not to the claimants alone, but to both the nations, whose friendship is disturbed by the protracted controversy, and through them, to the cause of civilization.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON BY THE MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received from B. F. Nourse, Chairman of the Statistical Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, a copy of their annual report issued on the 12th of this month. It will be remembered that in our annual crop report we gave some figures received from this association based upon partial returns; the complete statement which they now make public only confirms what was then published. The following are the figures they give, based upon returns, representing over 83 per cent. of the cotton spinning power of the country.

SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS TO OCTOBER 1, 1870.

State.	Mills.	Looms.	Spindles.	Yarn.	Cotton Spun.	Average per spindle.	Other-wise used.
Maine.....	19	9,776	446,680	24	2,924,551	53.56	.....
N. Hampshire	37	1,082	686,336	26%	33,537,216	56.15	3 8,005
Vermont.....	8	458	21,346	29%	988,599	46.31	150,000
Mass. ch'setts	128	52,149	2,204,813	28%	114,909,677	49.85	438,145
Rhode Island.	83	16,394	943,790	34	33,996,698	41.32	.....
Connecticut.	62	9,467	4,121,313	31%	22,205,773	49.21	158,800
New York....	43	9,195	424,669	33%	13,476,502	43.51	1,209,882
New Jersey .	14	1,438	126,334	40	4,899,048	23.78	3,200
Pennsylvania.	37	6,341	261,662	19	17,830,708	63.10	19,000
Delaware.....	3	387	20,602	23%	970,005	47.09	.....
Maryland....	8	755	33,972	11%	5,951,374	175.03	.....
Ohio.....	5	40	13,270	10%	1,704,000	90.78	700,000
Indiana.....	2	444	14,488	13%	1,631,368	112.43	.....
Illinois.....	2	...	460	7	150,000	327.08	126,500
Minnesota....	1	20	62	6%	65,000	96.72	.....
Missouri.....	2	235	12,676	11%	1,952,998	154.07	.....
North.....	454	124,211	5,762,988	28%	293,193,467	50.87	3,213,032
Virginia.....	6	687	20,738	14%	2,210,332	106.68	.....
N. Carolina..	12	293	20,521	1%	2,105,335	102.60	.....
S. Carolina..	5	699	29,933	12%	3,757,723	125.26	.....
Georgia.....	17	1,348	57,266	12%	8,151,353	142.39	.....
Alabama.....	4	384	15,612	14%	1,827,892	117.08	.....
Mississippi..	3	136	5,100	8%	766,000	150.20	.....
Texas.....	2	100	4,948	9%	226,256	46	.....
Arkansas....	1	...	516	10	88,074	170.69	.....
Tennessee...	5	64	6,392	11%	538,478	84.24	.....
Kentucky....	2	...	5,264	10%	901,980	186.55	.....
South.....	57	3,711	166,275	12%	20,656,473	124.23	.....
RECAPITULATION.							
North.....	454	124,211	5,762,988	28%	293,193,467	50.87	3,213,032
South.....	57	3,711	166,275	12%	20,656,473	124.23	.....
Total.....	511	127,922	5,929,263	28%	313,849,940	52.93	3,213,032

106 mills, having 418,101 spindles, which reported last year, have not reported this year; and 27 mills, having 150,765 spindles, which did not report last year, have now reported. The mills not reporting in either year prior to October 1, are of small capacity; with very few exceptions.

480 Northern mills, which for 1869-70 report 5,744,142 spindles consuming.....	291,495,864 pounds
Reported for 1868-9, 5,591,889 spindles, consuming.....	286,703,540 "
Showing an increase in consumption of 1.67 per cent, or and in spindles of 2.72 per cent.	4,737,324 "
53 Southern mills, which for 1869-70 report 158,243 spindles consuming.....	19,907,066 "
Reported for 1868-9, 158,197 spindles, consuming.....	18,751,811 "
Showing an increase in consumption of 6.26 per cent, or... Together, 483 mills, which for 1869-70 report 5,902,385 spindles, consuming.....	1,155,255 "
Reported for 1868-9, 5,750,076 spindles, consuming.....	311,402,930 "
Showing an increase in consumption of 1.95 per cent, or... and in spindles of 2.65 per cent.	305,460,351 "
	5,942,279 "

The returns of cotton used in cotton mills "otherwise than for spinning" were not enough to afford a satisfactory ratio of con-

parison with last year's figures, which are adopted for this year without change.

The ratios thus obtained are applied to all the cotton mills, North and South, reported and unreported, with the following results reckoned, as last year, in bales of 466 pounds each.

	Mills.	Spindles.	Bales used.
North.....	738	6,851,779	748,153
South.....	109	262,221	69,067
Used in cotton mills but not for spinning.....			31,744
Used outside of cotton mills, as in woollen mills, upholstery, &c.....			32,600*
Totals.....	847	7,114,000	881,564 in 1869-70
Against.....	844	6,763,557	864,254 in 1868-69

Showing an increase of 350,443 spindles and 17,310 bales.

The Northern mills, having 6,851,779 spindles, produce yarn averaging in size No. 28½. A fair average product from all the mills upon that number of yarn is 4¼ skeins per day (of eleven hours). In ordinary years, 300 working days in the year should be reckoned, leaving 65 days for Sundays, holidays, &c. This year's work has been reduced, both by the long strike at Fall River, and by the loss of water power from the drouth; so that no more than 290 working days can be counted for the average of all the Northern mills. Waste, at the rate of 19 per cent. of the weight of yarn produced, is about the same as 16 per cent. of the gross weight of raw cotton used; and that rate is used in the following calculation.

Then 6,851,779 spindles, each producing 4¼ skeins per day, for 290 days, will give for the year 8,444,817,690 skeins, equal, in No. 28½ yarn, to 292,461,219 pounds. Add for waste 19 per cent of the weight of yarn, 55,567,631½ pounds, making the equivalent in raw cotton of 348,028,850 pounds, equal to 746,843 bales of 466 pounds each, against 748,153 bales, the quantity shown by the mill returns. Other practical tests sustain the same result, divesting it of all reasonable doubt.

The consumption per spindle in Northern mills—50.87 pounds—against 51.13 pounds last year, confirms the opinion held by the trade, that the average fabrics produced this year were lighter than for the year ending August 31, 1869, and much lighter than for the year preceding that, when the rate was 59.57 pounds per spindle, or 15 per cent. more than during the year just closed. Low prices, active trade, good profits, and the consequent full working of mills (largely on heavy goods) in 1867-8 explain the difference between the weekly consumption of that year, 17,000 bales, and the weekly quantity this year, less than 15,000 bales, under opposite conditions.

The following table shows the average weights of bales as reported from the mills (465.72 pounds), the result varying very slightly from the average last year (465.34 pounds).

A TABLE SHOWING THE GROSS WEIGHT OF COTTON BALES, AS REPORTED BY MILLS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.

State.	Mills.	Consumption Bales.	Consumption Pounds.	Average weight Pounds.
Maine.....	15	41,541	20,835,553	468
New Hampshire.....	21	31,545	15,844,366	456
Vermont.....	6	2,197	988,599	449
Massachusetts.....	79	193,440	89,903,817	465
Rhode Island.....	55	58,218	27,021,000	464
Connecticut.....	31	29,554	13,816,328	467
New York.....	23	38,088	17,881,612	469
New Jersey.....	7	8,861	4,130,746	466
Pennsylvania.....	15	18,619	8,542,527	459
Delaware.....	2	1,725	820,005	475
Maryland.....	4	3,734	2,101,782	563
Indiana.....	1	2,912	1,371,368	471
Illinois.....	1	320	150,000	469
Total.....	160	436,574	203,406,703	465.72

The foregoing are the principal figures of the report. We should have preferred to have given the report entire, but a want of space prevents. A statement of the crop made up from these figures will be found in our cotton report of to-day.

**CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.**

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Oct. 27, 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.
Virginia—	The Citizens' Nat'l Bank (new).....	The Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, approved.
Alexandria.....		
Indiana—	The Citizens' Nat'l Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the Fourth National Bank of New York.
Indianapolis.....		
Indiana—	The Second Nat'l Bank ..	The Third National Bank of Cincinnati, approved in addition to the National Park Bank of New York.
Lafayette.....		
Illinois—	The Corn Exchange Nat'l Bank (new).....	The Continental National Bank of New York, approved.
Chicago.....		
Illinois—	The First National Bank (new).....	The First National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Sterling.....		

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News**

**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.**—This market closes quiet, with no material change in prices.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
“ for account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5 20's) 1862..	89½	89½	89½	89	89½	89½
“ “ “ old 1865 ..	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
“ “ “ 1867..	90½	90½	90	90	90½	90½
U. S. 10-40s.....	87½	87½	87½	87	87	87
Illinois Central shares. 114	114½	114	114	114	114	114
Erie Railway shares ..	19	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Atl. & G. W. (consols). 30	29½	29½	29	29	29½	29½

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—  
Frankfort..... 95½ .... 95½@95½ 95½ 95½ ....

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**—See special report of cotton.

**Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.**—The market for breadstuffs closed generally quiet, prices, with the exception of barley and peas, showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl 23 6	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 6	24 6	24 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl 9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 10	9 4	9 9
“ Red Winter..... 10 1	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3
“ (California white).... 10 10	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 7	11 2	11 2
Corn (W. m. x d) p. 480 lbs n'w 29 6	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9
Barley (Canadian), per bush 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs 2 9	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Peas.. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs 36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6

**Liverpool Provisions Market.**—This market closed quiet, the prices of lard showing an advance, while other prices remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 364 lbs 112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6	112 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p 304 lbs 107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs 53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0
Lard (American) “ “ 73 0	73 6	74 0	74 0	74 0	74 0	74 0
Cheese (fine) “ “ 69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 6

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs 4 9	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
do Fine Pale... “ 14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 3 lbs. 1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½
“ spirit ... per 8 lbs 1 0	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tallow (America) ... p 112 lbs. 43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0

**London Produce and Oil Markets.**—These markets close quiet, the prices of sugar showing an advance, while the prices of linseed oil show a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl) p. tn £10 10 0	£10 10 0	£10 10 0	£10 10 0	£10 10 0	£10 10 0	£10 10 0
Linseed (Calcutta).... 59 9	59 9	59 9	59 9	59 9	59 9	59 9
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) per 112 lb..... 32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	32 6	32 6	32 6
Sperm oil..... 81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
Whale oil..... 36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0
Linseed oil.. per ton... 29 5 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0

**COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports this week show a slight decrease in dry goods and a large increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,310,229 against \$5,018,214 last week, and \$6,852,635 the previous week. The exports are \$4,337,058 this week against \$3,196,133 last week, and \$4,574,389 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 14,851 bales, against 12,627 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Oct. 21 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 22:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods.....	\$1,252,259	\$1,459,083	\$1,618,653	\$2,229,196
General merchandise..	1,465,595	3,540,023	2,807,173	4,081,039
Total for the week....	\$2,717,854	\$4,999,106	\$4,425,831	\$6,310,229
Previously reported...	203,509,290	203,056,665	244,054,549	243,379,471
Since Jan. 1.....	\$206,227,144	\$208,055,771	\$248,480,339	\$249,689,700

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Oct. 25:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.....	\$4,946,163	\$3,339,694	\$3,997,794	\$4,337,058
Previously reported....	147,264,935	182,159,391	156,125,800	144,755,201
Since Jan. 1.....	\$152,211,148	\$135,499,085	\$160,123,594	\$149,092,259

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 exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 22, 1870. Columns include destination (To), amount since Jan. 1, 1870, and amount at same time in 1869.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 22, 1870 :

Table detailing exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 22, 1870, listing specific items like American gold, silver, and foreign silver, along with their respective values.

Total for the week. Previously reported. Totals since Jan. 1, 1870.

Table comparing exports of specie at this port during the past week (Oct. 21-22) with the same time in 1869.

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

Table showing imports of specie at this port during the past week, listing items like South America, Pallas, Belize, and their values.

Total since Jan. 1, 1870.

The following is the treasure list per steamer Arizona from Aspinwall.

Table listing the treasure list per steamer Arizona from Aspinwall, including Ribon & Munoz, Rotholz Brothers, and other agents.

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

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

Table showing securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National bank and balance in the Treasury, with columns for week ending, circulation, and deposits.

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

Table showing national bank currency issued in return for bills destroyed and mutilated bills returned, with columns for week ending, current week, and aggregate.

Table showing fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer and distributed weekly, also the amount destroyed, and legal tenders distributed.

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

Table showing fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer and distributed weekly, also the amount destroyed, and legal tenders distributed, with columns for week ending, received, distributed, destroyed, and legal tenders.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.—The earnings of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870, were as follows :

Table showing the earnings of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870, categorized by passengers, freight, mail, express, and U. S. Government.

Expenses, viz.:

Table showing expenses for the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, including conducting transportation, motive power, maintenance of way, cars, taxes, and other costs.

Total. Earnings less expenses.

From which deduct extraordinary expenses in 1869-70 :

Table showing extraordinary expenses in 1869-70, including new locomotive engines, new cars, and re-rolling and purchase of iron rails.

Balance net profits.

In 1868-69 the extraordinary expenses were \$20,931 49, leaving the balance of earnings at the close of that year \$119,161 82. The percentage of ordinary expenses to gross receipts in 1869-70 is 59, against 61.3 for the previous year.

The gross earnings show an increase of \$105,290 97, and the net profits an increase of \$19,896 41. The assets and liabilities at the Company July 1, 1870, were as follows :

Table showing assets and liabilities of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad as of July 1, 1870, including road outfit, real estate, bills receivable, supply fund, and capital stock.

Total.

President, Hon. John P. King ; Directors, R. Peters, John E. Robinson, L. B. Lovelace, W. B. Berry, F. Phinizy, John F. Moreland ; General Superintendent, L. P. Grant ; Secretary and Treasurer, W. P. Orme.

—The directors of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad have voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$800,000, payable in not exceeding thirty years, at an interest of six per cent., principal and interest to be payable in gold, secured by mortgage on the road.

—The Richmond and York River Railroad extends from Richmond, Va., nearly due east 38 1-3 miles to West Point, at the head of York River. The earnings for the two years ending September 30, 1869, and 1870 have been reported as follows :

Table showing the earnings of the Richmond and York River Railroad for the years ending September 30, 1869 and 1870, including total earnings and working expenses.

Net income.

During a part of the first year the road was in process of reconstruction and a part was not operated. —Messrs. Williams & Bostwick, bankers and stock, bond, and gold brokers, 40 and 42 Exchange place, notify the public through their card on the first page of the CHRONICLE that they will make liberal advances on all first-class securities and allow interest on deposits.

—Among the cards of Southern banking houses to be found in our advertising columns will be seen to-day the card of Mr. T. J. Perkins, banker, of Eufaula, Alabama. Mr. Perkins deals in exchange, bank notes, coin, &c., and makes collections on all accessible points.

—Messrs. Isbell & Son, bankers of Talladega, Ala., give special attention to collections. Their correspondents in this city are Messrs. Howes & Macy.

**BANKING AND FINANCIAL.**

—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 Dealers in Government Securities,  
No. 5 Nassau street,  
New York, Oct. 27, 1870.

THE FUNDING OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest (six per cent gold), and which cannot be called in under 25 years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of nearly *twenty per cent* by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD Co.

The five-twenties of 1867 are selling to-day at 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the Central Pacific Bonds at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \$1,000 of the former will buy \$1,000 of the latter, and leave nearly \$200 for use or for reinvestment; or \$5,000 of the former, paying \$300 in gold annually, will buy \$6,000 of the latter, paying \$360 in gold annually, and leave a balance in cash of over \$90.

The Central Pacific is a completed, thoroughly-built, well-managed road, doing a large business, and earning an immense revenue. The Bonds are well and favorably known, and constantly dealt in, both here and in the chief financial centers of Europe, and they can be disposed of at a quoted market price with the same facility as Government bonds, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange.

Having originally negotiated these Bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our dealings in Government Securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their five twenties upon advantageous terms without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

**The Bankers' Gazette.**

**DIVIDENDS.**

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Manchester & Lawrence	5	Nov. 1.	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 10.	Oct. 25 to Nov. 11.
Nashua & Lowell	5	Nov. 1.	
<b>Banks.</b>			
Pacific	4	Nov. 1.	
American Exchange National	4	Nov. 1.	Oct. 26 to Nov. 2.
Nat. Mechanics' Banking Association	5	Nov. 1.	Oct. 25 to Nov. 1.
Mercantile National	5	Nov. 1.	
Union National	6	Nov. 1.	Oct. 26 to Nov. 1.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 28.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Early in the week the money market was disturbed by an effort to lock up money, in the interest of a clique operating to break down the money market. The agent in the operation was the New York branch of a Canada bank, which, after having sold a large amount of its bills and used the gold proceeds in manipulating very successfully the gold market, sold the gold and engaged with the clique to hold the currency proceeds off the market for a stated period. The effect of the first movements in this scheme was to put up the rate on call loans to 7 per cent on currency; but the prompt exposure of the plot brought a weight of opprobrium on the bank which induced it to abandon the programme after having "tied up" about \$2,500,000 of money for one day. To-day it was reported that measures are in progress for testing the legality of these operations in the courts; and under an apprehension among borrowers from the bank that collaterals in its hands might be attached, there was

a rush to pay off loans and secure collaterals. The market has to-day assumed a steady feeling; money has been in abundant supply, and borrowers on call have readily supplied their wants at 5@6 per cent. The last bank statement showed an increase of \$1,800,000 in legal tenders and \$300,000 in specie, making a total increase of lawful money amounting to \$2,100,000, while in the liabilities requiring reserve here was an increase of \$1,550,000; thus the statement showed an important gain in strength, which is likely to be further augmented in to-morrow's return by a large gain in specie, arising from the payment of the November interest on the public debt.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years:

	Oct. 22, 1870.	Oct. 23, 1869.	Oct. 24, 1868.
Loans and discounts	\$26,665,396	\$24,395,073	\$263,579,138
Specie	11,948,118	19,399,701	9,559,533
Circulation	32,517,036	34,204,435	31,193,938
Net deposits	189,578,483	175,798,919	186,052,847
Legal Tenders	52,390,812	52,037,604	56,711,434

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks and State Banks of the City of New York:

	National Banks.		State Banks.	
	Liabilities. June 9, 1870.	Liabilities. Oct. 8, 1870.	Liabilities. June 25, 1870.	Liabilities. Sep. 24, 70.
Capital	\$73,033,300	\$73,235,000	\$12,888,200	\$12,888,200
Net profits	27,614,900	27,521,500	5,222,200	5,027,500
Circulation	33,758,200	33,132,900	508,500	63,700
Due banks	82,288,300	59,401,300	3,810,000	2,739,400
Due depositors	124,265,400	117,801,800	36,540,809	27,130,200
Unpaid dividends	1,256,900	237,100	959,200	118,500
Totals	\$342,210,900	\$310,829,100	\$59,170,500	\$47,957,500
	Resources.	Resources.	Resources.	Resources.
Loans and discounts	\$176,993,400	\$167,684,800	\$34,961,800	\$34,765,000
Stocks	60,993,600	56,000,000	2,609,200	2,846,400
Real estate	7,646,900	7,741,900	1,257,400	1,299,700
Due from banks	15,822,700	15,068,400	2,290,790	2,871,800
Cash items and bank notes	5,795,600	4,963,300	11,040,900	77,600
Specie	22,769,900	13,135,700	2,947,400	1,632,700
Legal tenders	52,374,800	46,126,500	3,954,600	4,756,200
Overdrafts	148,950	107,700	8,500	7,500
Total	\$342,210,900	\$310,829,100	\$59,170,500	\$47,957,500

The exchanges with the interior have not been of a character calculated to change the aspect of the market. With the West there has been no important movement of currency either way; but some small amounts have been sent to the South and the East.

The discount market is steady. The amount of mercantile paper offering is not large. In anticipation of the close of navigation, there is rather more produce paper on the market, but the offerings of first class commercial paper are quite limited, and rates are steady at subjoined quotations.

	per cent.
Commercial, first class endorsed	60 days. 7 @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " "	4 months. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " "	6 months. 8 @ 10
" " " "	60 days. 8 @ 9
" " " "	4 to 6 months. 9 @ 12
Bankers' first class foreign	60 days. 7 @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
domestic	3 to 4 months. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The bond market still suffers from a partial over supply of stock. There is no demand from Europe, although the markets are well sustained, and domestic holders are still disposed to change their bonds for first-class railroad bonds, and other sound investments paying a higher rate of interest than Governments. This tendency was apparent in the large offerings to the Treasury on the occasion of its purchase of \$2,000,000 of Five-Twenties this week, the total offered being in excess of \$8,000,000. The recent notification by the Secretary of the Treasury of his purpose to attempt an early negotiation of the new loan authorized at the local session of Congress, appears to have checked the demand for this class of securities, as it indicates the probability of investments in Five-Twenties being disturbed at an early day. To-day, prices advanced at London  $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the reason assigned being the fall of Metz, which is regarded as calculated to precipitate peace. The market here, however, was rather weak than otherwise, the advance at London being set off by a fall in the price of gold of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The market is sustained against a further decline by the expectations of a demand for the reinvestment of the November interest now in process of disbursement, the Secretary of the Treasury having ordered its prepayment to be commenced on Monday last.

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

	Saturday, Oct. 23.	Monday, Oct. 24.	Tuesday, Oct. 25.	Wednesday, Oct. 26.	Thursday, Oct. 27.	Friday, Oct. 28.
6's, 1881 coup.	*113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	*113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 20's, 1862 coup.	*112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	*112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 20's, 1864 "	*111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	*111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$
5-20's, 1865 "	*112 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 112	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$			
5-20's, 1865 n "	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
5-20 s, 1867 "	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
5-20's, 1868 "	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	*110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
10-40's.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	*106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Currency 6's	*111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	*111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	*111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	*111 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....

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

STATE BONDS.—State bonds have been entirely devoid of speculative interest during the past week, and the market closes without animation. The transactions were limited and confined almost exclusively to investment purchases. The most active issues were the Tennessees, the old ranging at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @63 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and new at

60 1/2 @ 60 1/2. Next in point of interest were the Missouris, which were firm at 91 @ 91 1/2. The North Carolina issues were neglected, a few transactions being noted in the old at 48, new at 27 1/2, and special tax 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2. Virginias were strong on sales of the old registered sixes at 50 1/2, the old coupon 63 1/2 @ 64 1/2, and new at 63. South Carolinas were dull at 68 for the January and July issues. Alabama eights were selling at 100 1/2. The remainder of the list was without any movement of moment.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various bond types (Tenn. X.C., Tenn. new, N.Car. old, N.Car. new, Virg. X.C., Ala. levee, Missouri).

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

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market shows rather more activity, but with some irregularity in prices. Certain stocks appear to have been considerably oversold, and a few prominent operators thus "short," appear to have acted in concert for breaking the market. One clique has combined for the purpose of locking up money, but as will be seen from our remarks on the money market, the scheme failed, and the stock market was consequently little affected. The market is under the control of the larger holders, who show no anxiety to realize, but find it possible to make moderate profits out of those who sell upon the anticipation of lower prices. The more active stocks have been New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Western Union Telegraph, the latter having failed to maintain the speculative rise of last week. Cleveland and Pittsburg shows more activity, and is now quoted without the dividend of 2 1/2 per cent recently declared.

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 names (N.Y. Cent. & H.R., do scrip, Harlem, etc.).

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

Earnings for the latest weeks reported in October are as follows:

Table with columns for First week, Second week, and Third week, listing earnings for various companies like Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwest, etc.

The following official statement has been furnished of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific R. R. Co., from May to September, inclusive, 1869 and 1870:

Table with columns for Earnings, Expenses, and Net Income for Total five months 1870 and 1869, and Gain of 1870 over 1869.

The following is the comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the four months ending September 30, 1869 and 1870:

Table with columns for Gross Earnings, Operating expenses, and Net Income for Total four months 1869 and 1870, and Increase/Decrease 1870.

Table with columns for Balance to credit of income account, Net earnings June, July, August and September, 1870, and Total net earnings, as of September 30, 1870.

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, listing sales from May to Oct. 27.

THE GOLD MARKET.—In the gold market, the chief events of the week have been the prepayment of the November interest on the Public Debt, commenced on Monday last, and the fall of Metz reported this morning. The effect of the interest payments was first to break the power of a clique, which for two weeks had exacted exorbitant rates upon loans of gold, and next, to weaken the premium. The market, however, appears to be at present very largely oversold, and consequently the relaxation in the lending rates has not been what might have been expected from the increased supply of gold on the market; the rates on gold loans have ruled for the latter half of the week from "flat" to 1-64th of 1 per cent per day. The fall of Metz, accompanied with an advance in bonds and consols at London, and being construed as decidedly favorable to the hastening of peace, caused the market to open weak this morning, and prices have ranged 1/4 @ 1/2 per cent below the prices of yesterday. A free advance in foreign exchange during the week has somewhat checked the downward tendency in the premium. The Treasury sold \$1,000,000 gold during the week.

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

Table with columns for Quotations (Open, Low, High, Close) and Balances (Clearings, Gold, Currency) for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Current week, and Previous week.

The general movement of coin and bullion at New York, in the week ending Saturday, October 22, was as follows:

Table with columns for In banks Oct. 15, Foreign imports, Gold paid out by Sub-Treas., Receipts from California, etc., and Withdrawn for export, Gold receipts into Sub-Treas., In banks Oct. 22, Total withdrawn and in bank, Excess of withdrawals over known supply.

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

Table with columns for American gold (old coinage), American silver (new), Sovereigns, Napoleons, German X thalers, Prussian X thalers, X guilders, Spanish doubloons, Patriot doubloons, American silver (old coinage), Dimes and half dimes, Five francs, Francs, English silver, Prussian thalers, Specie thalers, Mexican dollars, Spanish dollars, South American dollars.

EXPORTS OF TREASURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The following statement shows the exports for the first nine months of the current year, and the countries to which sent:

Table with columns for To New York, To England, To France, To China, To Japan, To Panama, To other countries, and Totals for 1870 and 1869.

The following shows the comparative description of the exports of treasure during the first nine months of 1870 and 1869:

Table with columns for Gold Bars, Silver Bars, Gold Coin, Mexican Dollars, Gold Dust, Legal Tender, Silver Coin, and Total for 1870 and 1869.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Has been firmer and advanced 1/8 per cent on sterling bills. The rise appears to be due mainly to the fact that large remittances will have to be made within the next two weeks on account of the November coupons sent for collection by foreign bondholders, while there is no considerable supply of cotton bills.

Table showing exchange rates for various banks and locations including London, Paris, Antwerp, and others, with columns for 60 Days and 90 Days.

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

Table detailing receipts and payments for the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, categorized by date from Oct. 22 to Oct. 28.

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 Oct. 22, 1870:

Large table titled 'AVERAGE AMOUNT OF' showing financial data for various banks in New York City, including Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Inc. \$389,606; Deposits, Inc. \$2,089,268; Specie, Inc. 337,405; Legal Tenders, Inc. 1,661,538; Circulation, Dec. 450,669.

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, with columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate.

Table showing weekly financial data for Philadelphia banks from Sept. 3 to Oct. 22, 1870, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, and Circulation.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Oct. 24, 1870:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia banks for the week preceding Monday, Oct. 24, 1870, listing various banks and their financial metrics.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital, Inc. \$73,415; Legal Tenders, Inc. \$20,590; Loans, Inc. \$73,415; Deposits, Dec. 189,080; Specie, Dec. 82,934; Circulation, Dec. 4,680.

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

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia banks for a series of weeks, with columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, and Circulation.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Oct. 24, 1870.

Table showing the condition of Boston National Banks as returned to the Clearing House, Oct. 24, 1870, listing banks and their financial data.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Rows from June 6 to Oct 24.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

Table with columns: Bid, Askd, Company Name, Bid, Askd. Lists various bank stocks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

BANK STOCK LIST.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND. Lists various banks and their financial details.

The prices will be found in a previous table.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

(Many quotations are necessarily nominal.)

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Security Name, Bid, Ask. Lists various securities like State Securities, City Securities, Railroad Securities, etc.

Important Railroad Decision.—The Secretary of the Treasury decides that when a Railroad Company files a map of the line of the route duly certified to as the actual survey line, there is no power to cause it to change said route because it may interfere with another grant of equal date.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of this company at Richmond, Va. resolutions were passed authorizing a loan of \$300,000 to extend the road from Brook's station to Quantico, where connections will be made with the Alexandria and Fredericksburg railroad.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, Railroad Bonds, Canal Bonds, Railroad Stocks, Mining Stocks, Petroleum Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks. Includes various government bonds, city bonds, and railroad securities.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the Bankers' Gazette...

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...

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.

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.

Weekly Railroad Earnings will be found in Bankers' Gazette on a previous page.

Union Pacific Railroad—Earnings and Expenses.—The following official statement has been furnished of the earnings and expenses of the U. P. R. Co., from May to September, 1869 and 1870:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Earnings, Expenses, Net Income. Rows for 1870 and 1869, with monthly breakdowns and a total for 1870 over 1869.

Chicago and Northwestern.—The following is the comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the four months of the fiscal years 1869-70:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Earnings, Operating expenses, Net Income. Rows for 1869 and 1870, with monthly breakdowns and a total.

Summary table for 1870 showing June, July, August, and September earnings, with totals and net earnings for the period.

Total net earnings, as of September 30, 1870... \$2,119,874 69

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company in Louisville, Ky., on the 12th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the charter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company be so amended that hereafter there shall be nine directors, who shall hold office for three years, the members of the directory first elected after the passage of such amendment to divide themselves by lot into three equal classes...

H. D. Newcomb, R. A. Robinson, G. W. Norton, Thomas J. Martin, W. B. Caldwell, W. H. Smith, and James Whitworth, having received 50,869 votes, all that were cast, were unanimously elected directors.

From the report of the President which was presented, we learn that the gross earnings of the road for the past fiscal year were \$2,954,658 80, against \$2,381,133 55 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, an increase of \$573,520 25.

The bonded debt of the company, June 30, 1869, was \$8,713,500. Of this amount there have been redeemed during this fiscal year \$235,500, leaving the bonded debt of the company June 30, 1870, \$8,478,000.

Seven per cent cash dividends have been declared upon the stock of the company during the fiscal year.

Table showing mortgage bonds redeemed during the year, including amounts for Lebanon Branch Extension, interest paid, and additional rolling stock and depot grounds.

Total... \$1,354,383 16

The business of the Pacific Railroad proves to be larger and more profitable than its early friends anticipated. The gross earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, between San Francisco and Salt Lake, have already exceeded \$300,000 per month, or at the rate of nearly \$10,000,000 per annum; and of this vast sum about 50 per cent is net earnings.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table showing monthly earnings for Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, and Clev. Col. Cin. & I. for 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Table showing monthly earnings for Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and North Missouri for 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Table showing monthly earnings for Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific of Mo., Iron Mt., St. L. Alton & T. Haute., Toledo, Wab. & Western, and Union Pacific for 1868, 1869, and 1870.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous. Includes columns for Companies, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid, Date, Rate), and PAR. Lists include Allegheny Valley, Atlantic and Gulf, Orange, Alexan. & Manass., Chesapeake and Delaware, etc.

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 Bleeker street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway (Brooklyn), Brooklyn City, etc.

NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITIES.

Main table containing columns for DENOMINATION, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), and Principal Due. It lists various national and state securities with their respective terms and values.

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.

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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.

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 sections for Railroads, Des Moines Valley, Eastern, Erie, and various other companies.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes sections for Railroads, Lake Erie & Louisville, Lawrence, Lehigh & Lackawan, Little Miami, Louisville & Nashville, and various other companies.

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., October 28.

Trade circles have been disturbed, and prices of leading staples subjected to considerable fluctuations, in consequence of the various rumors respecting the prospects of peace in Europe, and latterly by the progress of the war.

Cotton and Breadstuffs opened excited and buoyant, in view of the prospects of an early peace, to be followed by a rapid decline when these prospects were dispelled, with some recovery to day on the fall of Metz. Groceries have been firm, with a moderate demand, except a decline in Rice. Tobacco has been active for Seedleaf and Spanish.

Hides have met with a fair demand, at steady prices; stocks are very small. Leather is in better supply but firm. Skins are quiet. Tallow at 1/4c. decline has moved off quite briskly, and closes firm.

Petroleum has been dull and drooping all the week, but showed rather more firmness and life to-day. Oils have not been active, but rule quite firm. Naval Stores have declined; Spirits Turpentine yielded under large receipts, and 1,000 bbls. sold to-day at 43@44c. per gallon. Rosins have declined 10c. under advancing ocean freights. In East India goods, except a considerable movement in Linseed at full prices, part to arrive, which was made early in the week, there has been little done.

We notice a large speculative movement in Injof Copper, amounting to nearly five million pounds, and prices are higher, closing at 21 3/4 @ 22c. per lb. Other metals have been dull and weak.

New Layer Raisins have declined to \$3 per box; other fruits unchanged. Hops are doing better with some export demand. Hay is steady. Whisky has lost most of the advance of last week.

Provisions have been moderately active, but the leading hog products have declined, as the prospects improve for a large packing the coming season. Mess Pork closes at \$24 75 @ \$26 on the spot, and \$22, seller December. Prime Western Lard, 16c. on the spot and 13 3/4c. for December. Bacon is yet unsettled. There has been some movement in Beef for export to Great Britain. The export movement of Cheese has been checked by the dull accounts from Liverpool and the extreme views of holders. Butter rules very firm, especially for fine qualities.

Wool is in good demand, and prices rule very firm.

Freights have been active, especially in the shipment of breadstuffs, and rates have advanced, closing at 9@10d. for wheat by sail and steam to Liverpool; cotton 1/2d. by steam, and small vessels 7s. per quarter to Cork for orders. Petroleum charters were active early in the week.

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

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

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

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

Large table with columns: ARTICLES, Great Britain, France, Holland, Ger., Other N., Spain, Europe, Japan, China, Aus., Br. N. A., Colonies, Cuba, Hayti, Indies, Mex., New Granada, Venezuela, British Guiana, Brazil, Amer'n, Other S., Alloth. Ports, Total since Same time January 1, 1870, 1869. Rows include: Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic, Drugs, Hops, Naval stores, Rosin, Tar, Oil cake, Oils, Whale oil, Lard, Provisions, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Rice, Tallow, Tea, Tobacco, Whalebone.

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.]

Table with 7 columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1870, Same time 1869, For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1870, Same time 1869. Rows include China, Glass and Earthenware, Metals, &c, Cattle, &c, and various other goods.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 28, 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 October 28. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 85,935 bales against 82,428 bales last week, 76,704 bales the previous week, and 68,940 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 437,622 bales against 450,421 bales for the same period of 1869, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 12,799 bales.

Table with 6 columns: RECEIPTS, Rec'd this week at, 1870, 1869, RECEIPTS, Rec'd this week at, 1870, 1869. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, Tennessee, &c.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 41,832 bales, of which 36,075 were to Great Britain, and 5,757 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 231,802 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.

Table with 7 columns: Week ending Oct. 28, Exported to (G. Brit, Contin't), Total this week, Same w'k 1869, Stock (1870, 1869). Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, New York, Other ports, Total.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 8,738 bales, while the stocks to-night are 55,121 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 Oct. 21, 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.

Table with 7 columns: PORTS, RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1 (1870, 1869), EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO (Great Britain, France, Other Foreign, Total), Shipments to Nor. Ports, Stock. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, New York, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Other ports, Total this year, Total last year.

We have had an extremely variable market the past week. Early in the week a revival of the peace rumors, accompanied with better accounts from Liverpool and the small amount of available cotton here, gave an upward turn to prices, which did not culminate until Tuesday night, when middling uplands touched 17 1/4c. Wednesday and Thursday these high rates were not sustained, and Thursday night middling uplands had returned to 16 1/2c. But to-day, with the confirmation of the taking of Metz and the surrender of Bazaine's army, hopes of an early peace have been strengthened, and there has been renewed activity, with an advance of about 1/2c., middling uplands closing to-night strong at 16 1/2c., against 16 1/4c. last Friday.

Table with 5 columns: Upland and Florida, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas. Rows include Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

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

Table with 6 columns: Total sales, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling. Rows include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

For forward delivery the sales have reached during the week 70,800 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Table with 5 columns: For October, For November, For December, For January, For March. Rows include bales, cts., and various price points.

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 2,100 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

Table with 3 columns: f. o. b. Charleston, f. o. b. Mobile, p.t. Rows include 400, 200, 550, 200.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegrams received to-night report for the week continued pleasant and favorable weather throughout the South for the development and ingathering of the crop. The only point from which we have any notice of rain is Mobile, and that only to a limited extent, in the early part of the week, the subsequent days being clear and pleasant, the thermometer averaging for the week 76. Selma and Montgomery, of the same State, both report warm and dry weather during the entire week, and the picking progressing finely, the thermometer averaging at Selma 78, and Montgomery 80. Like conditions may be said to be true of Georgia and South Carolina, as indicated by our telegrams from both the outports and interior ports of those States—warm, dry weather prevailing, with the thermometer at Charleston averaging 70; at Macon, 68; at Columbus, 71, &c. From Nashville and Memphis our dispatches are equally favorable, stating that the crop is developing promisingly, with no rain, the temperature being high for the season, and at Memphis the thermometer averaging 74. From Galveston we learn that the severe storm which we reported last week did not work the injury expected, and has been followed by a week of warm, fair weather, with the thermometer averaging 74. Our weather reports have been received to-night by telegraph from every important point in the South except New Orleans (where our telegraph arrangements are on these points as yet incomplete), and they strengthen our opinion of the importance of the system we are establishing. We shall extend it until we are satisfied that it gives us a complete weekly record of the conditions of the temperature and weather throughout every portion of the cotton growing sections of the South.

**CROP ESTIMATES.**—Much is being very foolishly said just now about the probable out-turn of this crop, and we see that the Agricultural Bureau has been adding another of its guesses to increase the general uncertainty. In its previous report it intimated that we were likely to secure from 3,500,000 bales to 4,000,000 bales this year, and in its present report it says that up to October 1st the prospect was that the result would be a crop exceeding 3,500,000. Since October 1st, however, the weather appears to have been unfavorable to the bureau, and it states that the indications instead of pointing to an increase over last year of a third of a million bales render it probable that the present crop will be no larger than the last, and possibly a quarter of a million smaller. Still by way of hedging it adds that it may rise to 3,500,000 bales.

Now, our own information is quite the contrary of that given by the bureau. On the first of October we inclined to the opinion that the weather had been such during the season, and the plant had developed in such a way that the total yield would not exceed 3,250,000 bales, and might very likely be less. Since that date the conditions have been very favorable, in some respects more so than last year (instead of unfavorable as the bureau states), and if the cotton is opening as evenly as last year, and the weather continues satisfactory, and the freedmen keep at work as well, we shall have to raise that estimate. Still it is too early to give any definite figures, and we only refer to the subject to correct any erroneous impression which this official report may have left, and to add that in any event a crop approximating to 4,000,000 bales (a favorite estimate with many) is not possible this year.

With regard to the improved appearance of the plant one very reliable correspondent writing this week with regard to South Middle and Western Alabama states "that the weed though not large is unusually well fruited. Almost as far as the eye could reach the fields were white with the fleecy staple, although they had already been picked over once." This same correspondent, however, and others in other portions of the South report apathy among the laborers who have contracted to work for a share of the crop, since at present prices their share has been already paid in wages and consumed. It is possible that this apathy and the election excitement which is now beginning to show itself may result, under the influence of the present low prices, in a much less careful and thorough picking of the crop than during the previous autumn when prices were so satisfactory.

**CONSUMPTION OF OUR MILLS AND CROP REPORTS.**—In the CHRONICLE of to-day will be found the report of the manufacturers' association, and it is very satisfactory to find that it contains a complete confirmation of the CHRONICLE'S annual crop report. Whatever may be said by others, there is and can be but one method of arriving at an accurate statement of the crop, and that is the one we have adopted—of giving the receipts at all the Southern outports and adding to them the overland movement. This overland movement can only be made up by catching every bale of cotton as it crosses the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. But after making up the crop in this manner, we have, with these mill returns and the export figures an extremely satisfactory way of trying or proving the results reached. For instance:

Our crop report figures were (bales)..... 3,154,946  
 The consumption of mills, according to this report, is:  
 North, spun in mills..... 780,753  
 South, spun in mills..... 69,067  
 South, home spinning..... 9,500  
 Used otherwise, North and South..... 31,744

Total consumption, North and South, according to report..... 891,064  
 Now if we add to this the  
 Exports to foreign ports..... 2,178,917  
 Exports to Canada, per railroad..... 27,563  
 Difference of stocks in ports..... 47,403  
 Burnt, as per CHRONICLE..... 4,172  
 We will find that the total crop, according to mill returns, is (bales)..... 3,149,119

We thus see that the two statements differ only about four thousand bales. The statistical committee of the manufacturers' association attempted to obtain from the mills, figures showing the comparative stocks of cotton held by them on the first of September this year and last year. They state, however, "that so few answers were returned that no fair or safe conclusion can be drawn as to the actual quantities." They think that there has been a considerable decrease; and this would agree with our own idea, and just about balance our estimate for increased stocks at the interior ports north and east of the Ohio and Mississippi with amount in transit over Northern railroads, Sept. 1, as stated in the CHRONICLE'S crop report. It will be borne in mind that any such increase of stock at Cincinnati, Providence, &c., and any amount which had crossed the Ohio and Mississippi but was intransit to the East, would be included in our total crop.

**GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &C.**—There is nothing whatever doing in cloth in this market, and prices have declined, and at the decline are weak and nominal; probably a round lot could be purchased at even lower rates than we quote. In Boston, 800 rolls were sold on private terms. We quote nominally 26½@27½c. for native, 27@28c. for domestic, and 28@29c. for Borneo. Bags also continues quiet, and not a single transaction in this market is reported except some 75,000 empty linseed bags at 21½@22c.; there are no more to be had; and in Boston 500 bales, to arrive by the "Anahuga," at 11c., gold, in bond. We quote on spot 18@18½c., currency. Hemp jute and jute butts are dull, and prices remain nominally as before quoted. The only sale reported is 500 bales Manilla hemp, in Boston, ex "Peruvian," at 13c., gold, sixty days.

**STOCKS OF COTTON AT INTERIOR TOWNS.**—Below we give the figures received to-night, showing the stocks of cotton at the inte-

rior 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	
	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.
Augusta, Ga.....	6,715	4,690	5,965	5,320
Columbus, Ga.....	5,194	4,211	4,660	3,435
Macon, Ga.....	5,920	5,312	9,780	8,070
Montgomery, Ala.....	5,698	4,750	8,710	7,148
Selma, Ala.....	4,783	4,078	3,476	1,790
Memphis, Tenn.....	10,524	8,229	8,607	5,712
Nashville, Tenn.....	1,696	1,505	405	405
Total.....	40,530	32,775	41,903	31,880

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have increased during the week 7,755 bales, and that they are now 1,073 bales less than for 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. As no advices have reached us to-day from Liverpool, we continue the figures of last week for stock at that port and American afloat for Great Britain:

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	509,000	428,000
Stock in London.....	25,762	59,060
Stock in Glasgow.....	1,600	500
Stock in Havre.....	112,980	71,620
Stock in Marseilles.....	11,800	3,400
Stock in Bremen.....	11,050	3,800
Stock rest of Continent.....	15,000	20,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American), est....	69,000	49,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	1,935	9,874
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	325,000	471,000
Stock in United States ports.....	231,802	176,681
Stock in inland towns.....	40,530	41,603
Total.....	1,355,459	1,333,738

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 22,121 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 14,851 bales, against 12,627 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.
	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.		
Liverpool.....	10,630	11,509	12,010	13,190	61,028	23,519
Other British Ports.....	.....	250	254	908	1,412	105
<b>Total to Gt. Britain.</b>	10,630	11,759	12,264	14,098	62,440	38,624
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,713
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
<b>Total French.</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,716
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	63	203	266	4,555
Hamburg.....	.....	97	300	550	947	3,915
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b>	.....	97	363	753	1,213	8,470
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Spain, etc.</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Grand Total</b>	10,630	11,856	12,627	14,851	63,653	50,810

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	3,902	33,234	.....	2,762	1,267	1,531	.....	6
Texas.....	1,245	4,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	6,187	46,123	1,515	6,147	345	3,296	1,481	3,069
Mobile.....	502	502	.....	1,513	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	8,064	36,811	.....	.....	672	1,332	1,212	3,588
North Carolina.....	2,205	9,386	.....	10	.....	356	123	593
Virginia.....	3,276	14,606	536	5,270	.....	.....	1,359	5,870
North'n Ports.....	727	2,594	1,405	7,341	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	2,432	9,593	327	2,070	213	1,139	845	3,326
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	28,641	157,839	3,783	23,597	2,498	7,654	5,020	15,942
Total last year	18,025	125,531	5,571	16,095	991	5,972	3,516	15,630

**GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111½ and 113, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange continues firm. The following were the last quotations: London bankers, long, 109½@109½ short, 109½@110, and Commercial 108½@109. Freights closed at ½d by steam and ¼@5-16d by sail to Liverpool.

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 40,610 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifest only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

		Total bales.	
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Antwerp, 1,095.....		Siberia	1,095
389..... Wisconsin, 4,425.....		Russia, 4,425	4,425
Brooklyn 1,524.....		France, 3,649	3,649
To Glasgow, per steamers Britannia, 300.....		India, 608	608
To Hamburg, per steamer Hammonia, 550.....			550
To Bremen, per steamer Union, 203.....			203
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per ships Assam Valley 3,547.....		Cordelia	3,547
2,455..... per birks M. A. McNeil 2,947.....		Currie 1,438.....	1,438
H. F. Hussey, 1,667.....		Belle, 1,376.....	1,376
To Falmouth, for orders, per bark St. Peter, 1,405.....			1,405
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per bark Celeste Clark, 1,762.....			1,762
To Amsterdam, per schr. Ann Burr 1,700.....		per bark Manderin, 625..	2,325
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Granton 1,546 Upland.....			1,546
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool per bark Kentville 4,970 Upland.....			4,970
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool per bark Hochelago, 191.....			191
To Rotterdam per ship, Heroina, 130.....			130
Total.....			40,610

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

	Liverpool.	Falmouth.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.	Total.
New York.....	13,190		908	550	203			14,851
New Orleans.....	13,430	1,405						14,835
Mobile.....	1,762					2,325		4,087
Charleston.....	1,546							1,546
Savannah.....	4,970							4,970
Baltimore.....	191						130	321
Total.....	35,089	1,405	908	550	203	2,325	130	40,610

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—  
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—Noon.—The market opened firmer. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sale of the week have been 99,000 bales, of which 24,000 bales were taken for export, and 9,000 for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 509,000 bales, of which 76,000 bales are American.

	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.
Total sales.....	58,000	78,000	69,000	99,000
Sales for export.....	13,000	14,000	15,000	24,000
Sales on speculation.....	2,000	3,000	5,000	9,000
Total stock.....	521,000	538,000	585,000	509,000
Stock of American.....	151,000	153,000	130,000	76,000
Total afloat.....	334,000	294,000		
American afloat.....	28,000	23,000		

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 1/2 @ 9	9 @ ..	8 1/2 @ ..	8 1/2 @ ..	8 1/2 @ ..
" " Orleans.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 @ ..	9 @ ..	8 1/2 @ ..	8 1/2 @ ..
" " U. D. to arrive.....	@ ..	@ ..	@ ..	@ ..	@ ..	@ ..

**TOBACCO.**

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 28, 1870.

There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 3,453 hhds., 620 cases, 524 bales, 292 ceroons and 150 hhds. stems, against 2,182 hhds., 244 cases and 74 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 1,913 hhds., 281 cases, 499 bales, 277 tierces and 50 hhds. stems were from New York; 1,495 hhds., 25 bales and 100 hhds. stems from Baltimore; 5 hhds., 311 cases and 15 bales from Boston; 40 hhds. from Philadelphia, and 28 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Liverpool, 225; to London, 16; to Bremen, 398; to Rotterdam, 818; to Amsterdam, 500; to Falmouth, 450; to Glasgow, 78; to Cork, for orders, 634; to Gibraltar, 282, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 175,621 pounds, of which 122,552 pounds 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. & T'ces.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
New York.....	1,913	281	499	277	50			175,621
Baltimore.....	1,495		25		100			
Boston.....	5	311		15			201	
Philadelphia.....	40							
New Orleans.....							13	
San Francisco.....		28						
Total.....	3,453	620	524	292	150	214		175,621
Total last week.....	2,182	244	74			31		99,598
Total previous week.....	1,466	469	507	1,642	64	120		158,972

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		T'ls in Nov 1-	
	hhd.	pkgs.	hhd.	pkgs.	hhd.	pkgs.
Virginia.....	354	3,836	2,312	128,650	3,066	134,486
Baltimore.....	2	94	1,662	1,838	1,680	2,042
New Orleans.....			1,445	412	1,445	412
Ohio, &c.....	492	190	56,157	11,883	57,779	12,273
Other.....				448		448
Total.....	758	4,120	61,576	143,231	63,270	149,661

The market has been fairly active the past week, especially in Seed Leaf. Kentucky tobacco presents no new features. At the decline noted last week there was a fair demand, although the failure of negotiations for peace in Europe checked business for shipment. The sales have been about 600 hhds., of which about one-half for export and the balance for home use, prices ranging from 6 1/2 to 12 1/2 c. In Seed Leaf we have to report an active speculative movement among dealers in Ohio Leaf at very full prices. The sales of the week embrace 900 cases Ohio at 19c., 175 cases Ohio at 16c., and

179 cases Ohio at 17c.; also 601 cases Ohio and Pennsylvania, 163 cases Connecticut, 37 cases Connecticut Seconds, 80 cases Massachusetts, and 40 cases Pennsylvania Fillers, all on private terms, making the total sales for the week 2,174 cases.

Spanish tobacco has also been more active; the sales embrace a line of 600 bales I. Cut Yara, to arrive, on private terms, and in a jobbing way about 500 bales Havana at 85c @ \$1 05, as to quality.

Manufactured tobacco is in good request at full prices. The following are the exports of tobacco from New York for the past week:

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Ceroons.	Stems.	Manuf'd.
Liverpool.....	52					122,552
London.....	16					40,062
Falmouth.....	450					
Glasgow.....	78					
Cook (for orders).....	634					
Bremen.....	398			277	50	
Hamburg.....						6,900
Gibraltar.....	282					
British N. A. Col.....						6,107
British W. Indies.....	3					
Cuba.....		9				
Hayti.....			418			
New Granada.....		272	81			
Total.....	1,913	281	499	277	50	175,521

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

From Baltimore—To Rotterdam, 818 hhds., 100 do. stems.... To Amsterdam, 500 hhds.... To Liverpool, 173 hhds.... To Demerara, 4 hhds.... To St. John's, P. R., 25 bales.  
From Boston—To Calcutta, 306 cases.... To Melbourne, 1 hhd., 100 half boxes and 30 half tierces.... To Port-au-Prince, 10 hhds.... To St. John's, N. F., 1 box.... To other British Provinces, 4 hhds. and 5 cases.  
From Philadelphia—To Barbadoes, 40,169 lbs. leaf.  
From New Orleans—To Grand Cayman, 12 pkgs.... To Ruatan, 1 box.  
From San Francisco—To Honolulu, 28 cases.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

FRIDAY, P. M., October 29, 1870.

For breadstuffs the market has been very unsettled the past week, and closes flat and drooping.

The receipts of flour have considerably increased, but these were met on Monday and Tuesday by an active export and speculative demand, based upon the prospect of an early restoration of peace in Europe, accompanied by an advance in good lines of extra State to \$6 per bbl., at which several thousand barrels, part for future delivery, were sold. But the explosion of the peace rumors caused buyers to reduce their bids 10c. per bbl. on Thursday, without being met by holders, although the market was visibly weaker. The decline on wheat at the West enables millers to lay down flour here at a large profit under present prices. At to-day's market holders were generally steady, though in some cases there was more disposition to meet buyers, and the close was unsettled.

Wheat has followed much the same course as flour. During the excitement in the early part of the week new No. 1 Spring sold up to \$1 38, Amber Winter at \$1 42, and old No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 25, but the decline since has been rapid, owing partly to an advance in ocean freights, but mainly caused by the weakening of speculative confidence, which the belligerent turn of affairs and the rapid accumulation of stocks in our markets have produced. At to-day's market the non-arrival of tows down the Hudson checked business at \$1 30 @ 1 33 for new Spring No. 2 and No. 1, and \$1 34 @ 1 35 for Amber Winter, at which the market closed with more buyers than sellers.

Corn has become very quiet, but the demand appears not to be in excess of the supply, and prices have been weak. Oats, though sparingly offered, have been barely steady. Rye is dull and unchanged. Barley has been pressed for sale, and prices show some further decline, being 3c. lower on the finer qualities; but at the close much strength is exhibited, except for very choice qualities. Canadian peas remain nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	50 bbl. \$5 30 @ 5 60	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 08 @ 1 33
Extra State.....	5 80 @ 6 00	Red Winter.....	1 30 @ 1 32	
Extra Western, com- mon to good.....	5 65 @ 6 15	Amber do.....	1 34 @ 1 36	
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	6 25 @ 9 00	White.....	1 45 @ 1 70	
Southern super.....	6 25 @ ..	White California.....	1 75 @ 1 90	
Southern, extra and family.....	6 10 @ 9 25	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	79 @ 82	
California.....	6 25 @ ..	Yellow, new.....	85 @ 88	
Rye Flour, super & extra	4 00 @ 5 50	White, new.....	85 @ 90	
Corn Meal.....	4 50 @ 5 10	Rye.....	85 @ 97	
		Oats.....	50 @ 58	
		Barley.....	95 @ 1 15	
		Mst.....	1 00 @ 1 20	
		Peas, Canada.....	1 06 @ 1 20	

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK. Same time Jan. 1, 1869.

	1870.		1869.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	93,065	3,124,695	2,538,506	38,909
C. meal, bls.	1,887	160,834	176,281	739
Wheat, bush.	478,551	17,352,103	16,733,230	356,339
Corn, bush..	237,662	7,355,830	8,555,339	1,667
Rye, bush..	7,778	449,811	268,646	92,431
Barley, bush.	297,842	2,614,797	610,499	134
Oats, bush..	213,015	7,543,585	5,287,093	1,537

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK. Same time Jan. 1, 1869.

	1870.		1869.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	38,909	1,596,077	21,519	1,164,577
C. meal, bls.	739	66,615	849	114,595
Wheat, bush.	14,533,115	323,824	15,639,133	1,635,045
Corn, bush..	1,952	1,952	1,952	159,876
Rye, bush..	92,431	92,431	92,431	78
Barley, bush.	134	134	134	78
Oats, bush..	1,537	19,311	150	47,119



plies, and the injury done machinery so delays the grinding of the new crop as to cause considerable inconvenience for several weeks, and importers are stimulated accordingly. During the early portion of the week the demand was very slack; and business at times almost at a complete stand, but subsequently a better call prevailed and a considerable amount of stock changed hands, part said to be on out-of-town orders. Buyers, however, are still operating through sheer necessity, not through choice, when enough sugar is secured to satisfy the most urgent wants there is an immediate withdrawal of bids. Refiners still complain, not only of a want of margins, but of an absolute loss, and say that if with the present reduced production and expenses they can make no money, they must shut up shop at once if any further increase of the cost of Raw takes place. The number of refineries has increased to such an extent of late years, that combinations are hardly possible, and the competition to sell and introduce new brands keeps the margin largely in buyers favor, particularly when the consumption is as slow and uncertain as at present. The first of the new crop Domestic has arrived at New Orleans, and sold at 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 c., fair and centrifugal. Some of the Southern advices begin to croak a little in regard to the crop; but as yet, there is every reason to look for a liberal yield. Our market closes to-night moderately active and firm, with prices much the same as last quoted. Refined Sugars have continued to sell moderately with some irregularity on values, though during the greater portion of the week buyers had the advantage. The close is not very firm. Sales of Raw include 5,217 hhds. Cuba; 600 hhds. Port Rico; 115 hhds. Martinique; 75 hhds. English Island, &c., and 3,373 boxes Havana.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Oct. 27, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	Brazil, bags.	Manila, bags.	Melado hhds.
Imports this week...	14,129	1,407	561	935	66,594	877,191	18,674
since Jan. 1	253,480	213,586	85,897	29,698	119,148	241,639	....
same time '69	358,164	247,087	34,515	28,834	119,148	241,639	....
Stock in first hands..	90,550	48,337	77,736	455,625	138,613	349	609
Same time 1869.....	107,884	51,856	77,736	138,613	138,613	349	609
" 1868 .....	30,403	51,856	51,856	39,322	39,322	349	609

MOLASSES.

The volume of business probably foots up somewhat smaller than at the date of our last report, but the rather encouraging tone of the market then noted still continues, and in a few cases slightly better rates have been obtained. The firmness is confined entirely to choice parcels of grocery goods or fine cargoes suited for boiling, as these are becoming quite scarce, and there is no probability of an immediate increase. Still refiners are complaining of the absence of margins on their productions, and the Trade are not inclined to stock up very freely, as the domestic crop will be likely soon to take the place of foreign for distribution to consumers. The medium, common and inferior grades are still without any demand that can be depended upon, and would willingly be parted with at low figures. Southern advices indicate a splendid crop of cane and a probable large yield of molasses. The first of this season's production—some sixteen barrels—arrived here during the week, brought through by rail, the first attempt of the kind known, and due to the enterprise of one of our city firms. It was sold on Thursday at auction for \$1 12 @ \$1 20 per gallon, the quality very fine. The wholesale transactions during the week embrace 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovada, 165 hhds. Cuba Centrifugal, 1,150 hhds. Porto Rico, and about 100 hhds. other styles in small lots.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Oct. 27, were as follows:

	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Demerara, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week...	610	88	4,596	433	9,440
since Jan. 1.....	79,740	24,683	3,418	15,610	14,194
same time 1869.....	89,983	21,711	3,418	17,794	14,194
Stock in first hands.....	10,522	1,448	2,280	959	25
same time '69.....	7,831	2,034	2,280	959	25
same time '68.....	10,364	2,145	1,583	1,583	....

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

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

	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	Boxes.	*Hhds.	Boxes.	*Hhds.
New York.....	253,480	1870	463,264	1870
Boston.....	20,651	1869	420,367	1869
Philadelphia.....	28,731	1870	124,734	1870
Baltimore.....	48,979	1869	54,557	1869
New Orleans.....	42,396	1870	77,976	1870
Total.....	394,237	520,409	286,786	308,839

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

There has been a much better and more general demand since our last, and the wholesale market shows a decidedly healthier tone than for a long time past. The movement is in part speculative, and the interest centres largely upon parcels in bond, the idea being to carry over to the new tariff, under the impression that the reduction in duty will have scarcely a perceptible effect upon the distributive rates. Holders of desirable parcels are very stiff, as to the stock of Cassia it is simply impossible to reach at anything like the figures buyers are now willing to pay. Several comparatively large movements are reported and hinted at, particularly in Pepper, and on this article the purchases have been for a long time quietly making with a view to concentration, and the sales are now for the first time made public. There does not appear to be any parcels of magnitude available on the spot either here or at Boston, and from all accounts there is but little to arrive. The retail distribution has not been very heavy and sellers are willing to meet this outlet freely, indeed in some cases offer rather easier terms. The invoice sales reported embrace the following in bond, on spot and to arrive: about 25,000 piculs Pepper; 250 piculs Cassia; 158 bags Pimento; 100 cases Nutmegs, and 1,000 bags African Ginger; on spot, duty paid, 500 cases Cassia, and 300 bags Pepper.

FRUITS, &c.

Owing to large arrivals of new fruits, and a pressure by importers to sell prices have given way. At the auction sale yesterday buyers would not take hold, and only about 1,000 boxes were placed at \$3 10 per box for layers, which broke the market, and later in the day and to-day a fair trade has been done, by jobbers to fill up their much reduced stocks, at \$3 per box. Importers say, however, that rather than job at this price they will hold in store. Currants are rather scarce at the moment, but large quantities are on the way. Advices from producing countries, however, are unfavorable, owing to damage by rains. Of Turkish prunes there have been no heavy arrivals, they continue to sell well at former prices. Citron sells only in a jobbing way, at the prices

quoted below. Sardines have been less active, though at the close we hear of considerable sales at 18 1/2 c. gold. Almonds and other nuts are quiet. We have heard of no important sales.

With large arrivals of lemons and only a small demand, prices have declined, though at the close there is more business doing. At the auction sale to-day new crop Messina lemons sold at \$5 00 @ 5 10, and Malaga at \$2 45 @ 2 70 per box. After, at private sale, 1,500 boxes Malaga sold at \$3 per box, and 1,000 boxes Messina at \$5 per box, also considerable sales of Almeida grapes at \$6 50 per keg for very choice. West India fruits have been very scarce. Coconuts are higher. A lot of Aspinwall bananas came in and sold at about the prices obtained for the last.

The Domestic Dried market has ruled quiet for all kinds since our last report. Apples of medium quality have sold better than any other, but the supply is good, and no change in prices can be noted. Prime pared Peaches have also met with some inquiry, but no sales of magnitude are reported. Unpeeled and low grades of peeled are dull, but the former are generally held with confidence. Blackberries are somewhat unsettled; buyers would take hold at 9 @ 9 1/2 but there are no sellers below 10 @ 10 1/2 c. Plums have shown some movement at 17c., and close steady. Raspberries are firm, but few are coming in. Peanuts are in fair demand; the stock on hand of Wilmington is light; prices rule firm. Pecans are in some request at 12 @ 14c.; sales have been made of prime at the higher price.

In the Domestic Green market there is no particular variation in prices. Apples sell very well at former ruling low prices, but stocks do not accumulate: \$2 50 per barrel is the outside price for select; common sell as low as \$1 per barrel for sound. Cranberries meet with a very fair demand, mostly for the city trade, at \$3 50 @ \$4 per crate; occasionally a nice lot in a small way brings \$3 25 @ \$3 50 per crate, but it is too high for a quotation.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Rio Coffee.—Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 7.—The following telegram is from Joseph M. Wright & Co.: Purchases, coffee for United States since September 22, 42,000 bags; price of American lots, 6 @ 60; stock, 40,000 bags; cleared for the United States, Atlantic ports, 9,000 bags; loading for the United States, 49,000 bags. Flour, Richmond, 82 @ 000; Baltimore, 31 @ 000. Exchange, 22 1/2.

Shipments of Coffee to the United States:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
June.....	53,773	45,011	58,742
July.....	138,020	96,129	93,282
August.....	106,954	92,569	129,038
Total.....	298,747	234,000	311,062
Monthly average.....	99,600	78,000	103,700
Total January 1 to Aug. 31.....	712,452	770,622	804,519

Vessels sailed for U. S., Aug. 24 to Sept. 24..... 153,340 bags  
 Vessels cleared and ready for sea Aug 24..... 13,273  
 Vessels loading or about to load..... 32,979

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.

	(Duty paid)		(Duty paid)
Hyson, Common to fair.....	55 @ 75	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to fin'st	70 @ 75
do Superior to fine.....	80 @ 95	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..	73 @ 73
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 06 @ 1 30	do Sup'r to fine.....	80 @ 90
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	55 @ 60	do Ex. f. to finest.....	95 @ 1 15
do Super. to fine.....	70 @ 1 03	Oolong, Common to fair.....	62 @ 73
do Ex. fine to finest.....	20 @ 1 50	do Superior to fine.....	75 @ 95
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	75 @ 90	do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 05 @ 1 40
do Sup. to fine.....	1 06 @ 1 30	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair.....	60 @ 70
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 40 @ 1 75	do Sup'r to fine.....	75 @ 90
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	55 @ 63	do Ex. f. to finest.....	1 00 @ 1 30
do do Sup. to fine.....	65 @ 63		

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 17 @ 17 1/2	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 17 1/2 @ 19
do good.....	gold. 16 @ 16 1/2	Maracaibo.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do fair.....	gold. 15 @ 15 1/2	Laguayra.....	gold. 16 1/2 @ 18
do ordinary.....	gold. 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2	St. Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 8 1/2 @ 9
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 20 1/2 @ 22 1/2	Jamaica.....	gold. 14 @ 16

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20..	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do fair to good refining.....	9 1/2 @ 10	Havana, Box, white.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do prime.....	10 @ 10 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	9 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do fair to good grocery.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	do grocery grades.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Brazil, bags.....	9 @ 10 1/2
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.....	9 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Manila, bags.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do Melado.....	5 @ 9 1/2	White Sugars, A.....	12 @ 12 1/2
do molasses.....	3 1/2 @ 10	do do B.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do do extra C.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Yellow sugars.....	11 1/2 @ 12
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Crushed and granulated.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Powdered.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Molasses.

New Orleans (new).....	1 60 @ 1 20	Cuba centrifugal.....	18 @ 20
Porto Rico (new).....	35 @ 65	Old Crop Cuba.....	15 @ 20
Cuba Muscovado (new).....	25 @ 37	English Islands (new).....	25 @ 45
Cuba Clayed (new).....	20 @ 31		

Rice.

Radgoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 @ 3 1/2	Carolina (new).....	7 @ 7 1/2
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold 47 @ 49	Pepper, in bond..... (gold)	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cassia, in mats.....	do 47 @ 49	Pepper, Singapore.....	25 1/2 @ 26
Ginger, Race and Af (gold)	12 @ 13 1/2	do Sumatra.....	25 1/2 @ 26
Mace.....	do 1 23 @ 1 30	Pimento, Jamaica..... (gold)	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Nutmegs, casks.....	95 @ 1 00	do in bond.....	do @ 3 1/2
do cases Penang.....	1 00 @ 1 02	Cloves.....	do 25 1/2 @ 25 1/2

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new mat.....	@ 6 50	Brazil Nuts.....	9 @ 9 1/2
do Layer, 1870, # box. 3.....	00 @ .....	Filberts, Sicily.....	13 @ 13 1/2
do Layer, 1869, # box. 2.....	70 @ .....	do Barcelona.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do Valencia, # b.....	14 @ .....	African Peanuts.....	2 35 @ 2 40
do London Layer.....	3 75 @ .....	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	do @ .....
Currants, new.....	# b. 12 1/2 @ .....	Macaroni, Italian.....	do @ 13
Citron, Leghorn.....	do 44 @ .....	Fire Crack, best No 1 # box	4 00 @ .....
Prunes, Turkish, old.....	9 @ 10	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, Turkish, new.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	Apples, State.....	# b. @ .....
Prunelles.....	do @ .....	do Western.....	do @ .....
Dates.....	do @ 7 1/2	do Southern, common	3 1/2 @ 4
Figs, Smyrna.....	# b. 16 @ 20	do prime.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Cherries German.....	8 @ .....	do sliced.....	6 @ 8
Canton Ginger.....	@ 9 50	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 22
Almonds, Languedoc.....	18 1/2 @ .....	do unpared, qrs & hlvs	6 @ 8
do Tarragona.....	@ 19	Blackberries.....	@ 10
do Ivica.....	@ 19	Cherries pitted.....	21 @ 22
do Sicily, soft shell.....	@ 16 1/2	Pecan Nuts.....	# b. 12 @ 14
do Shelled, Spanish.....	33 @ .....	Hickory Nuts.....	# bush. 2 00 @ 2 25
do paper shell.....	@ 35	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fncy do	2 00 @ 2 10
Sardines.....	# hf. box. @ 36	do com. to fair do	1 50 @ 1 75
Sardines.....	# qr. box. @ 21 1/2	do Wil. g'd to best do	2 50 @ 3 50

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	15 @ 16
Bl-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	5 @ 5 1/2	Calabra Imitation.....	21 @ 33
Borax.....	81 @ 92	Madder.....	gold. 11 @ 12 1/2
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	Indigo, Madras.....	gold. 1 10 @ 1 15
Sulphur.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	do Manilla.....	gold. 80 @ 1 15
Saltpetre.....	10 @ 17	Cordage, Manila, 1/2 and 3/4	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @ .....	do do Large sizes.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Camphor, in bbls.....	73 @ .....	Sisal.....	@ 19
Candle Soaps.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	do Bed Cords.....	1 75 @ 2 50
Epsom Salts.....	@ 3 1/2	Jute do.....	1 50 @ 2

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P.M., October 28, 1870.

There is a decided improvement in the dry goods trade at the close of the week, though the business since our last review aggregates but little more than for the previous week. There are more buyers in town now than for some time past, yet the number is much smaller than is usual at this stage of the season. The unusually small number of buyers from the interior in our market during the month is the subject of very general remark among wholesale dealers. This is generally the most active month of the fall season, and brings us buyers from all sections. The excessively mild weather has interfered materially with the distributing trade of the West and Southwest, and but few orders are received from dealers in those sections for goods to replenish the stocks purchased in September. The South bought only moderate amounts early in the season, delaying their heavy purchases until there was an actual demand for consumers, in consequence of a lack of surplus funds. The ravages of the yellow fever in the far South have kept back the retail trade, which should now be in progress, and Southern dealers report that their stocks are but little broken. The principal demand on our merchants, at the moment, is from city and near-by dealers, and this trade is still light, in consequence of the continued mildness of the weather. As noted above, however, there is some improvement in the trade, at the close, and dealers are anticipating a good trade for the remainder of the season.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS have been the leading feature of the market, and are selling with comparative freedom since the marked reduction in all staple lines. The most notable change of the week was in gingham, several brands of which were reduced 1@2c. Amoskeags, Bates, and Lancaster are now sold at 15c, Glasgow at 14c, and Namaski at 14½c. These goods have experienced very few changes within the last year and a half, and for a long time past the prices have, we are informed, been paying the manufacturers an immense profit. Prints have not been changed, and to all appearances a decline is less probable now than it was a few weeks since. When Prints were first advanced to 11½ cents, early in the season, the change was based upon a rise in print cloths to 6½c. Cloths are now held at 6½ to 7c, and the production is not sufficiently large to cause an accumulation in manufacturer's hands. This, and the fact that the season for printing dark colors will soon be over, gives printers confidence in their ability to sustain prices, on all staple brands, and even in the absence of a heavy general demand, dealers are not inclined to make concessions in prices. Should the trade improve, therefore, during the coming month, as there is a fair prospect of its doing, the general belief seems to be that there will be no general decline in the price of standard prints.

DOMESTIC WOOLENS are destitute of new or notable features. The trade throughout has been quiet, and the movements are light in the aggregate. Cloths in light weights are in moderate demand, but the business in this line is a little less active than was reported a few weeks since. Fancy cassimeres in tasteful styles of heavy weights find moderate request, though sales are confined to small lots. Prices are unchanged on all woollens, and remain generally firm, even in the absence of an active trade.

FOREIGN GOODS show a little improvement, in a jobbing way, and dealers are sold out of desirable autumn goods. The demand for heavy dress goods for late wear is not heavy, though comparing very favorably with that of a corresponding period of past years. Cloakings sell slowly as yet, but it is considered too early for an active traffic in these goods, and trade is about equal to expectations. We find no material change in values.

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....	129	\$16,564	57	\$5,323
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	13,413	1,548,905	2,552	860,524
Same time 1869....	18,092	1,955,476	4,410	866,781
" " 1868....	21,719	1,255,234	4,248	1,354,107
" " 1867....	10,217	1,342,424	5,039	1,080,294
" " 1866....	5,890	.....	.....	4,108
" " 1860....	78,570	.....	.....	31,900

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in relatively fair demand, and the recently revised quotations exhibit a good degree of firmness, Amoskeag A 36 18 do B 36 12½, Atlantic A 36

18, do D 11, do H 12½, Appleton A 36 18, Augusta 36 11½, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8½, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11½, do S 33 10½, Indian Head 36 18, do 30 12, Indian Orchard A 40 13½, do O 36 11½, Laconia O 39, — do B 37 11½, Lawrence A 36 12, Lyman O 36 11, do E 36 12½, Medford 36 12, Nashua fine O 33 12, do 36 13½, do E 40 15½, New market A 36 11½, Pacific extra 36 12½, do L 36 12½, Pepperell 7-4 25, do 8-4 27½, do 9-4 30, do 10-4 37½, do 11-4 50, Pepperell E fine 39 13½, do R 36 12½, Pocasset F 30 8½, Saranac fine O 33 12, do R 36 18, Stark A 36 18, Swift River 36 10, Tiger 27 7½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have experienced a general decline during the week, and are selling rather more freely in consequence. The current quotations are fairly firm. Amoskeag 46 17½, do 42 16, do A 36 15½, American A 36 12½, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 13½, Bartlett 36 15, do 33 13½, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone 36 14½, Boott B 36 14, do O 30 11, do R 23 9½, Clarks 36 19, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13½, Great Falls Q 36 16½, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15½, Hope 36 13½, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 16, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 13½, New York Mills 36 20, Pepperell 6-4 27½, do 10-4 42½, Tuscarora 36 17½@18, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 32½, do 9-4 51½, do 10-4 56½, Waltham X 33 11½, do 42 16½, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 35, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 19.

PRINTING CLOTHS are quiet and steady, with 64s nominally firm at 6½@6¾c. for standards and extras, on hand.

PRINTS are selling more freely, with quotations unchanged and more steadily maintained. American 11½, Albion solid 11, Albion Ruby 11½, Allens 11½, do pinks 12, purples 12, Arnolds 9, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 11½, Hamilton 11½, London mourning 10, Mallory 11½, Manchester 11½, Merrimac D 11½, do pink and purple 13½, do W fancy 12½, Oriental 11½, Pacific 11½, Richmond's 11½, Simpson Mourning 10½, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and White 11½, do shirtings 11, Wamsutta 7½.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 25, do 50 24, do 12 26½, do 10 22½, do 8 18, do 11 22½, do 15 27½, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15½, do 65 18, Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. A A 23, Columbian, heavy 25, Haymaker Bro. 15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 21.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11½, Androscoggin 13½, Bates 9½@10, Everetts 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 12, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$40 00, American \$35@37 50, Androscoggin \$37 50, Arkwright A \$ —, Great Falls A \$37 50, Lewiston \$37 50, Stark A \$42 50.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 14, Appleton 14½, Amoskeag 14, Augusta 14, Pacific 14½, Pepperell 12½@13½, Stark A 14.

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

TICKINGS.—Albany 8½, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 24, do do 36 28, Cordis AAA 24, do BB 15, Hamilton 22½, Swift River 14, Thorndike A 15½, Whittendon A 22½, York 30 24.

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

MOUSSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18@20, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tycoon reps 23-27½, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22½-27½, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpaca 21, do do corded do 22½, Merino A 32½, AA 37½ AAA 42½.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for superfine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42½ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 12½ for superfine; \$1 42½ for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 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 Oct. 27, 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...	438	\$145,783	819	\$298,966	1,028	\$355,625
do cotton...	269	72,118	447	133,594	1,002	272,362
do silk....	293	275,791	482	362,254	545	487,232
do flax....	498	107,273	757	189,989	1,066	202,173
Miscellaneous dry goods.	169	71,234	422	180,038	495	158,207
Total.....	1,667	\$672,154	2,927	\$1,164,841	4,131	\$1,475,599

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

Manufactures of wool...	501	\$193,529	483	\$170,258	462	\$174,089
do cotton..	88	19,616	166	48,468	170	47,899
do silk....	49	52,991	72	94,375	51	61,315
do flax....	236	55,048	464	83,750	255	66,524
Miscellaneous dry goods.	75	19,856	54	18,509	156	18,001
Total.....	949	\$331,040	1,239	\$415,360	1,094	\$367,775
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	1,667	672,154	2,927	1,164,841	4,131	1,475,599
Totalth'wn upon m'rk't	2,616	\$1,003,194	4,166	\$1,580,201	5,225	\$1,843,374

**ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.**

Manufactures of wool...	467	\$153,113	441	\$162,719	431	\$159,591
do cotton..	144	36,918	255	69,524	228	63,301
do silk....	70	81,432	93	86,762	61	94,976
do flax....	530	112,660	548	128,637	471	104,579
Miscellaneous dry goods.	78	17,534	460	17,926	135	15,885
Total.....	1,289	\$401,657	1,797	\$465,468	1,327	\$438,332
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	1,667	672,154	2,927	1,164,841	4,131	1,475,599
Total entered at the port	2,956	\$1,073,811	4,724	\$1,630,309	5,458	\$1,913,931

Miscellaneous.

WRIGHT & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL. Represented in the United States by our House, Wright, Brown & Co., No. 69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Henry Lawrence & Sons, MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE. 152 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

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. STEAM PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES, HOTELS, Churches, Public Buildings, etc. Heated by Steam, low pressure.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York, MANUFACTURERS AGENTS For the Sale of COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

Brinckerhoff, Turner & Polhemus, Manufacturers and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK And all kinds of COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVERING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES &C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES." Also, Agents United States Bunting Company. A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock 13 & 15 Lispenard Street. ESTABLISHED 1855.

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

Having recently added to our business an entirely NEW STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, our facilities in this line are unequalled. Bankers' and Brokers' Account Books of all kinds on hand, and made to order, of best material. New firms organizing will find at this establishment everything necessary for Counting House and Office 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 WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President. HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary. SAMUEL BORROWE, City Manager.

Miscellaneous.

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

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LITERATURE, ART, POLITICS, FIELD SPORTS, FINANCE AND NEWS, in America. THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED FOR THE BANKER AND BROKER, the business and professional man, the sportsman and the general reader. The FINANCIAL article will be found both valuable and interesting. THE NEW YORK ALBION circulates more largely than any other weekly journal of its class among the most wealthy, cultivated, and influential people in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and other parts of British America the West Indies, and South and Central America, and is the best advertising medium in the United States for those desirous of reaching the Upper Ten Thousand. It has also a large circulation in Wall Street, and among the banks and private bankers in the United States and the Dominion, and is on file in nearly all the public reading rooms and similar institutions, commercial and literary, in the New World and Europe.

Subscription, with any one of the large sized ALBION Steel Engravings, sent free by post, \$5 per annum strictly in advance. Subscription for six months, \$2 50, and for three months, \$1 25. The ALBION, with any other weekly paper or with any monthly magazine published in the United State—the subscription price of which is not more than per annum—\$7 in advance, without Engravings.

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KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, Editor and Proprietor.

Transportation.

OFFICE OF Virginia & Tennessee Air Line, 303 BROADWAY. SHIPPERS are herewith notified that Freight will be received on and after SATURDAY, 22d Inst., for points in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas as usual at Pier 37 North River. C. E. EVANS, General Eastern Agent

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



Leave New York At 8.40 A.M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast. At 9.20 P.M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

Table with 4 columns: STATIONS, Miles, GO'G SOUTH Time, GO'G NORTH Time. Rows include NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, GORDONSVILLE, BRISTOL, KNOXVILLE, CLEVELAND, CHATTANOOGA, NASHVILLE, CORINTH, GRAND JUNCTION, MEMPHIS, JACKSON, ATLANTA, MACON, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS.

\* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Selma, West Point, Eulauia, Mobile, Savannah, and intermediate points. † Change cars for Nashville and New Orleans. No change from this point to New Orleans. ‡ Change cars for Mobile, via M. & O. R. R.—All 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 ASPENWALL, connecting via Panama Railway with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at MANZANILLO, Also, connecting at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send them down early. An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free. For passage tickets or further information apply to the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

For LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows: MINNESOTA, Capt. T.W. Freeman Nov. 2, at 1 1/2 P.M. IDAHO, Captain Whineray Nov. 9, at 3 P.M. NEVADA, Captain Green Nov. 16, at 12 M. COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman Nov. 23, at 3 P.M. WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams Nov. 30, at 12 M. MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth Dec. 7, at 3 P.M. Cabin passage, \$80 gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 63 Wall-st.

**Insurance**

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

NEW YORK, January 20, 1870.

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from  
1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869, \$6,090,637 92  
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st  
January, 1869..... 2,538,001 28  
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$8,628,639 05

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

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

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

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

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:  
United States and State of New York Stock,  
City, Bank and other Stock..... \$7,856,290 00  
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise... 3,148,400 00  
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,.... 210,000 00  
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 207,568 81  
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,513,453 00  
Cash in Bank..... 633,797 83  
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,469,508 84

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

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

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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

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

OFFICE OF THE  
**Pacific Mutual Insurance**  
**COMPANY.**

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

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:  
Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1869..... \$104,463 46  
Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1869, inclusive 611,290 80

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

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

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

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank.....	\$86,015 51
United States and other Stocks.....	583,009 90
Loans on Stocks Drawing interest.....	196,700 00
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable.....	\$865,725 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums.....	234,561 05
Reinsurance and other Claims due the Company, estimated at.....	46,000 00
	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. Clafin,   | A. Augustus Low,     |
| W. M. Richards,     | Oean 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.

**DAVIS & FRERET,**  
**REAL ESTATE BROKERS,**  
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New Orleans, Louisiana.

Prompt attention given to buying, selling and leasing of plantations and other real estate, paying of axes collecting rents, etc.

**Financial.**

**8 Per Cent per Annum**

IN GOLD,

FREE FROM U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX,

The balance of the issue of

\$1,500,000

OF THE

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

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

These are a 30 Year Sinking Fund Bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear Eight per cent interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the entire line, including all descriptions of Rolling Stock and Equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds. Over

\$1,500,000

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

PRICE 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

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

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

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BEESWAX, BREADSTUFFS, BRICKS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COFFEE, COPPER, GORKS, COTTON SEED, DRUGS AND DYES, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LEAD, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, and WOOL.

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

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LEAD, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PROVISIONS, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as Pork, Beef, Hams, Lard, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, 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.
Chas. 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.

**COTTON.**

1,000 Tons Arrow Ties for baling Cotton.

For Sale by

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO., AGENTS,  
P O. Box 5,724. 89 Beaver street, N. Y.

These Ties have been used more extensively than any others, and last year 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.

**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.

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.**

**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.

**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,  
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