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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.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

NO. 280.

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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, NOVEMBER 5, 1870. NO. 280.

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The Chronicle.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle is issued every Saturday morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

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THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Some disappointment has been expressed at the announcement in the November Treasury statement that the reduction last month in the aggregate of the public debt was only five millions, which is much below the average of several previous months. But, as we have frequently had occasion to show, the beneficent reduction of our taxes, and the falling off in the internal revenue which must result, have introduced a modification of the policy of debt liquidation, and will of necessity diminish for a time our ability to pay off eight or ten or twelve millions a month of our war bonds. By the elasticity of our revenue system, and the increased efficiency of our collecting machinery, the reduced scale of internal revenue taxation will probably begin before long to pour into the Treasury an aggregate revenue equal to that yielded by the old oppressive and unreformed system. But we must wait for this. And meanwhile the surplus available for redeeming the debt will be in part sacrificed to the paramount demands of the people for a diminution of the pressure of taxation, and for a relief from all needless fiscal burdens. The surprise at the small reduction of the debt ought, therefore, to give place to gratification that Mr. Boutwell, under the circumstances, has been able to do so much, and if the surplus this month

should be still less, it will only be because the money has been left to fructify in the pockets of our citizens, and because Congress has deliberately chosen this policy as the best method of promoting the growth of our national wealth and productive power, and thus of establishing on a permanent, sure basis our national credit.

The aggregate of the funded debt bearing coin interest is now \$1,950,670,200, most of which bears interest at six per cent. The five per cent bonds are \$219,107,300 or about one-ninth of the whole aggregate. The six per cent bonds amount to \$1,731,562,900. Of these 1,445 millions are five-twenties, on three-fourths of which the five years option has already expired. Hence the government, if it possesses the means, might now give notice to the holders of over one thousand millions of the six per cents, that they would be paid the principal and interest at a certain time and in an appointed order. To acquire these means, to put the Treasury in possession of the power to make this announcement of redemption, is the anxious desire of Mr. Boutwell; and with a view thereto he is doing what he can to put in early operation the funding bill passed by Congress last June. That he may be successful is of course greatly to be wished. So far, however, the prospects can scarcely be said to have opened upon him very brightly, if, as is currently reported, he has received from leading financial men in the United States no less than 200 letters about the funding operation, while only two of these letters speak of it with any hopefulness or confidence. Notwithstanding this discouragement, however, Mr. Boutwell is sanguine of ultimate success, and it is certainly a significant fact that 1,000 millions of six per cent five-twenties are so controllable as to be ready to be funded at a lower rate, if only the requisite machinery for conversion can be set in effective operation.

Passing to the other parts of the debt schedule we find little to attract special notice. The three per cent certificates have not been materially diminished during the month, as it was supposed that they would be by the announcement that three millions would soon be called in. The truth is that these certificates are a favorite security with the banks which hold forty millions of them, and are not likely to let them go until compelled to do so. The gold certificates have slightly increased during the month, but in consequence partly of the absence of speculation, and partly of the recent demand for coin or bullion for exportation, the aggregate is down to \$13,666,500 or about one-half of the average circulation which has been usually kept outstanding during the past four years.

We must not omit to notice a controversy which is springing up relative to that section of the debt statement which gives the details of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds bear 6 per cent interest, and amount to \$64,

618,832. They run for thirty years and are a very desirable investment, as they are issued by the National Treasury and are secured by a second mortgage on the roads to which they are issued. The Government pays the interest, however, as it accrues, and the bonds are all registered bonds, no coupon bonds having been issued. When the Government assumed the responsibility of paying the interest it was with the understanding that the several Companies were promptly to refund the amount of such interest into the Treasury. With this stipulation the Government has already paid out for interest \$8,815,345. Of this amount the companies have refunded \$2,293,287. Hence they are indebted to the Government in no less a sum than \$6,522,057. Such is Mr. Boutwell's statement, and he has been urging measures to get the amount paid. Now that the revenue from internal taxation is falling off and is likely to diminish still further, the sustaining of the policy of buying up our bonds and liquidating the war debt as fast as possible will probably cause the collection of this large overdue balance without much new delay. The discussion on the subject has begun to agitate Wall street, and it is well that it has not been raised until the respective companies are in a strong financial position, and until their securities are in high favor in financial circles.

The only remaining topic suggested by the schedule before us is the balance of coin and currency held in the Treasury. The balance of coin is increasing. It has risen from 96 millions, last week, to 103 millions now. And still the supply of coin on the street is ample enough to show that whether from the prospects of peace or not the causes have ceased to operate, which drained away the floating coin balance available in Wall street, and enabled a clique of speculators, who owned several millions, to exact high rates for lending it out to those whose needs made them for the time borrowers of coin. As to the currency balance, Mr. Boutwell has diminished it from \$32,088,505 to \$26,815,383. This movement leaves the Treasury strong in currency, and yet has given ease to the money market on two or three occasions during the last month, when but for the timely and judicious out-pouring of currency a temporary spasm might have been exaggerated by the speculators into one of those severe attacks of monetary stringency which three or four years ago were but too common.

THE SECURITY FOR BANK NOTES.

A lively correspondence has been going on lately between the Currency Bureau at Washington and some of the National Banks, relative to the description of bonds which these institutions are allowed to deposit as security for the redemption of their circulating notes. About two years ago certain regulations were made at Washington which have continued in force up to the present time. Among the things provided for was that a discrimination should be made in favor of the five-twenty bonds whereby they should be valued at 90, while the ten-forties were only allowed to command 85. This discrimination was probably justified at the time, inasmuch as the market price of the two descriptions of bonds showed a similar discrepancy. Since that time, however, there has been a change, and as the ten-forty bonds have gained considerably on the popular favor there is only about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent difference between these bonds and the five-twenties. It is claimed also that this disparity will soon disappear, and that the ten-forty five per cent bonds for various reasons will be equal in market value to those five-twenty six per cents, one thousand millions of which are liable at any moment to be called in for redemption by the Treasury of the United States.

These representations have been urged on the Currency Bureau for a long time past, and have been urged in vain. The authorities there, judiciously anxious to have the

security for the bank notes as broad as possible, were loth to countenance innovations or to modify the old rules, controlling the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation. Consequently there was a mild but firm refusal whenever any bank sought to [obtain on the deposit of ten-forties a larger amount of currency than 85. This policy continued in force, we believe, up to the end of last month. For some reasons which have not been fully disclosed, a change has since been made, and at the Currency Bureau the ten-forties are now valued at 90, and bank notes are issued upon these bonds at the rate of \$90 for every \$100 of bonds deposited.

The banks have thus carried their point, and there will, no doubt, be a considerable amount of bonds sold during the next four weeks. At the last report, which was made up to the 6th of December, 1869, the following was the proportion of bonds bearing various rates of interest: Five per cent, gold, \$130,271,650; six per cent, gold, \$193,680,450; six per cent, currency, \$18,523,000. Total, \$342,475,100. As the whole amount of five per cent gold bonds outstanding is only \$221,589,300, it appears that almost two-thirds of the whole issue are already deposited by the banks in Washington. And under the pressure of the new demand just springing up, there is little doubt that a large part of the remainder will, in like manner, find their way to the National banks, to be deposited by them at Washington, instead of the five-twenties which they previously deemed it their interest to prefer.

It is often said that when we admit a novel principle into our policy we can never see whither it may propel us. This seems to be verified in regard to the case before us. The banks having succeeded in getting the five per cent ten-forties accepted as security on equal terms with the six per cent five-twenties, claim similar honors for another description of bonds—the currency sixes. These bonds form no part of the war debt of the Government. They have been issued to the Pacific railroad companies to aid in the construction of these great highways of trans-continental commerce. The interest on these bonds is payable in currency, while that of the five-twenties and ten-forties is payable in coin. The respective companies are under obligations to pay the interest on these bonds, but they pay the amount to the Government, while the Government alone is responsible to the bondholder both for principal and interest. Now it is claimed by the national banks that these currency sixes are quite as much a Government bond as the sixes of 1831 or any other Government security whatever. Hence they say the banks have a right to deposit these currency sixes as security for their circulation. And not only so, but they claim the right to deposit these currency sixes at 90, and to receive bank notes for them at that rate, so as to place them exactly on the same basis with the five-twenties, the ten-forties, the sixes of 1831, and all the other five and six per cent gold bonds of the Government.

In support of this claim they appeal to the National Currency law, which enacts as follows:

SEC. 16. That every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act, preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, and before it shall be authorized to commence business, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any United States registered bonds bearing interest, to an amount not less than thirty thousand dollars, nor less than one-third of the capital stock paid in, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 21. That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denomination in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a

rate not less than five per centum per annum; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

On the first of these two sections the banks rely for authority to deposit any United States bonds whatsoever, and to use their own discretion whether they will select gold bonds or currency bonds for that purpose. On the latter section they claim that all these bonds, without exception, are to be taken at Washington at 90 as long as their market price is above par; and they claim, moreover, that under this section they have a right to apply for a *mandamus* ordering the Comptroller of the Currency to issue at 90 the currency due to any National bank depositing the requisite amount of currency bonds as security according to law.

We do not suppose that these representations have been disregarded at the Currency Bureau at Washington. It is said, however, that the recent change in regard to the ten-forties was not made with any view to conciliate the banks, but that it was an expedient to facilitate the funding operations which Mr. Boutwell is about to inaugurate. He wishes to get the banks to take his new 4, 4½ and 5 per cent bonds. And as the new bonds are to be accepted as security for currency the outstanding five per cents of course had to be admitted to the same honor. Whether Mr. Boutwell will allow the same principle to be applied to the currency sixes remains to be seen. In the summer of 1868 we believe the department refused to take any more of these currency sixes, and the amount then in the department was about eight and a half millions. The reason assigned for this rejection was we believe that the railroad companies to whom the bonds were issued were debtors to the government on their interest.

CANAL REFORM—THE FUNDING BILL.

During the coming week the people of New York will be called upon to ratify or reject a measure upon which the future utility and value of our State canal system is in a very great degree dependent. We refer to the bill providing for the funding of the canal debt, to be submitted to the people, as an independent measure of public economy, at the general election on the 8th instant. This is in no sense a partisan measure. The bill was prepared, and its passage urged upon the Legislature last winter, by prominent representatives of the commercial interests of both the city and State of New York; and, if ratified by the people, the duty of carrying out its provisions will devolve upon the executive officers of the State government, whatever may be the political results of the canvas now in progress.

The question of through and permanent reform in the operation and management of our canal system is one of deep interest to all classes of the people,—not only in this State, but in the interior and western sections of the country tributary to our vast and profitable commerce in breadstuffs and produce. During the past fifteen or twenty years official dishonesty and corruption have done much to injure our State canals, and to restrict their usefulness as channels for the eastward movement of western and lake freights. High tolls have been charged on canal tonnage, and the revenues wasted in the payment of unfulfilled contracts and the support of incompetent minor officials, appointed to office as a reward for partisan services; the canals have been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair which, at times, has caused temporary suspensions of navigation; obstructions have been allowed to remain to the serious detriment of the canal traffic, and the whole system of canal management has been so corrupt that a large proportion of the commerce which, under more favorable circumstances, would have followed our State water ways to the seaboard, has been diverted into other and less direct channels of rail and water transportation.

These evils were to some extent remedied by the abolition of the contract system of management and repairs, and by a judicious modification of the toll sheet effected during the last session of the Legislature; but the injury inflicted upon the business of our canals is too great to be remedied by any partial measures of reform, and unless something is done at once to permanently rectify the mistakes of past legislation it will be impossible to reclaim for the canals the business which has been driven from them. What is needed is that our canals be thrown open as practically free highways for the commerce of the West, and it is to remove the only serious obstacle to such a consummation that the Funding scheme was devised. The canal debt of the State is now about ten millions of dollars. A certain portion of this debt, with the interest, must be paid annually from the revenues of the canals, and annual appropriations from the remainder of their earnings are required for certain purposes designated in the Constitution to the amount of about \$4,000,000 annually. Under the existing law, therefore, no permanent reduction of tolls is possible without leaving an annual deficit to be made up by direct taxation. The Funding Bill disposes of these encumbrances by funding the debt, distributing the payments necessary for the liquidation of both principal and interest over a period of eighteen years, and relieving the canals of more than one-half the present annual demands upon their revenues. At the time of passing this excellent measure, subject to the approval of the people, the Legislature authorized the Canal Board to effect a reduction of tolls by about 50 per cent, thus making liberal advances towards a free canal policy, under which only such nominal tolls will be collected upon the traffic of our waterways as may be needed to meet the current expenses of management and repairs. The results of the reductions already effected has so far been satisfactory, but the business of the canals cannot be restored in a single season, and to render these temporary reforms permanent, in order that permanent benefit to our commercial interests may result therefrom, it is necessary that the action of the Legislature in anticipating, to some extent, the reforms provided for in the Funding Bill should be ratified by the approval of the bill itself.

The commercial importance of this measure, and the beneficial results which, it is hoped, will follow the execution of its provisions, should certainly secure for it the favor of the business community in both State and city. Since the Erie canal was first opened, the traffic of our State waterways has been, as it still is, a chief element of our commercial prosperity. From that traffic New York has gained her present commercial supremacy among the Seaboard States, and upon it we are still largely dependent for the maintenance of that supremacy. But although the production and export of Western produce has exhibited a wonderful ratio of annual increase for many years past, there has been no proportionate increase in the traffic on the canals. On the contrary, their business has steadily diminished from year to year in about the same ratio as it should have increased—the shipments of grain having fallen from 180,000 tons in 1863 to about 8,000 in 1869. Since 1862 the eastward shipments of grain and flour by the Erie canal alone have declined from 2,132,237 tons to 1,302,613 tons. Part of the decrease is, doubtless, attributable to the reopening of Southern transportation routes closed during the war; but only a part of it can be accounted for in this way, and the falling off still continues—the tonnage movement in 1869 being less than that of any year since 1861. That the Southern routes have not drawn off any considerable part of the business of the canals is shown by the fact that, during the years in which that traffic has suffered the greatest percentage of annual decrease, the

receipts of grain and flour at the five principal lake ports, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland and Detroit, increased from 72,000,000 to 93,000,000 bushels, while Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have each built up a considerable export trade in grain upon business diverted from New York. But even during these years of declining usefulness, our canals have rendered an immense service to the country. During the year 1868, the eastward tonnage movement of our State canals from the lakes to tide water was 6,442,225 tons, or more by 1,332,503 tons than that of all the foreign shipping entered and cleared during that year at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. The fact that this enormous tonnage is but a fraction of the business that would follow our canals as free waterways, indicates the importance of any measure looking to the ultimate abolition of tolls. Not only would a monopoly of the grain movement thus acquired give to New York a monopoly of the export trade in breadstuffs and produce, but the benefits of such a system of reform in the management of our canals as would tend to a permanent reduction of tolls would largely accrue to the producers and shippers of the West. By reducing the cost of transportation, producers and consumers would be brought into closer communication and our exporters would enjoy better facilities for the shipment of grain to the European markets in competition with foreign producers. In view of the prospective advantages from the reforms provided for in the Funding Scheme, the continuance of present tolls would not only be a grave mistake, but the rejection of that bill by the people would necessitate the continuance of a canal policy, based upon a principle false in itself and totally at variance with the true commercial interests of the State. The policy of canal tolls as a source of revenue to the public treasury is fundamentally wrong. The canals are public highways, built by the State to facilitate the transportation of freights. They are to the State and country what our streets and avenues are to New York, and a short-sighted and narrow financial policy that would meet commerce upon the former with a burdensome taxation might, with equal propriety, permit the closing of Broadway with toll gates through which only such merchandise could pass as paid a tax into the municipal treasury. The Erie and Oswego canals are highways by which merchandise, to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars, is moved to and from New York, and the wealth and commerce of both State and city are but the results of the various processes by which this merchandise is moved. It is, therefore, a mistaken policy to place barriers of taxation in the way of this movement, to drive it into other channels tributary to the commerce of other seaports.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The course of the money market during October was, on the whole, steady and the rate of interest low for that period of the year. The low condition of the lawful money reserve of the banks tempted a clique of speculators to attempt the locking up of a considerable amount of money; the plot, however, failed completely, through the odium brought upon the agent in the operation, a prominent foreign bank, and the market quickly relapsed into its previous condition of ease. On demand loans the rate of interest has been 5@6 per cent, and on discounts of prime commercial paper 7@8 per cent has been paid. This ease in the market has been due largely to the fact that no demand has been made upon the banks for currency to aid the crop movement, but also in a minor degree to the confidence inspired by the belief that, in the event of stringency, the Secretary of the Treasury would let out an increased supply of currency from the Treasury by augmenting his purchases of bonds. Another fact encouraging to ease is the exemption from any demand for currency from the

South. Although the receipts of cotton have been larger than last year, yet the fact of it being nearly 10c. per pound lower has diminished the aggregate value, and consequently there has been no balance accruing on our exchanges, with the Southern cities calling for settlement through the remittance of currency. Last year we sent considerable amounts to Savannah and New Orleans in October, and should have sent more had it not been for the impossibility of procuring the smaller denomination of notes required by the Southern banks; and the same difficulty also alone prevented the shipment of considerable amounts of money to the West. It is not within the province of our remarks to inquire what may have caused the exchanges at the West and South to rule more in favor of New York than is usual during the busiest of the fall months; but it is mainly to this fact that we must attribute the marked ease in the money market. October of 1869 was characterized by low rates for money on call; but at the same time there was a sharp demand for currency from all sections, and the only circumstance which prevented an active and stringent condition of the market was the fact that at that time the Treasury was making an exchange of old greenbacks for new ones, which involved a temporary holding out of circulation several millions of small notes, the form of currency which alone was available in bringing the crops from the farmers. From this cause it was impossible to get any fair amount of notes in any of the denominations below \$5. During the same month of 1868 the market was very active; the banks lost \$12,000,000 of legal tenders and found it necessary to send \$11,500,000 of 3 per cent certificates to the Treasury for redemption, while the rate on call loans ranged from 7 per cent in gold per annum to 1/2 per cent per day. The following comparison shows the condition of the Associated banks at the close of the month, compared with one year previous:

	Oct. 29, 1870.	Oct. 30, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$265,907,000	\$250,900,000
Specie.....	13,100,000	21,900,000
Circulation.....	32,400,000	34,100,000
Deposits.....	193,000,000	186,800,000
Legal tenders.....	53,000,000	52,100,000

The markets for securities of all kinds were dull during the month, and barely steady as to prices. In Government bonds the predominant feeling was that of weakness, prices steadily declining, while the purchase of \$8,000,000 of Five-Twenties by the Treasury proved inadequate to absorb the growing accumulations on the market. This tendency of the market may be attributed partly to the feeling of uncertainty as to what may be done to promote funding; but, perhaps, the chief cause is in the fact that the fall in gold renders the interest upon currency bonds and stocks of all classes more valuable—a circumstance which induces a free exchange of Governments for those securities. On the London market prices have ruled firm.

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

Classes.	1869.	1870.	Inc.	Dec.
U. S. bonds.....	\$10,608,500	\$6,470,950	\$.....	\$4,137,550
State & city bonds.....	4,996,500	1,064,900	.....	3,931,600
Company bonds.....	1,214,500	1,852,500	638,000	.....
Total—Oct.....	\$16,819,500	\$9,388,350	.....	\$7,481,150
Since January 1,	273,234,609	197,497,576	.....	75,737,038

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK.

Day of month.	6's c'pn 1881.	1862.	1864.	1865.	New, 1865.	1867.	1868.	10-40 c'pns.	6's cur'cy
1.....	114%	111%	111%	112	110%	110%	110%	106%	.....
3.....	.....	112%	111%	111%	110%	110%	110%	106%	.....
4.....	113%	112%	.....	111%	110%	110%	110%	106%	111%
5.....	114	112%	.....	.....	110%	110%	.....	106%	111%
6.....	113%	112%	111%	111%	110%	110%	.....	106%	.....
7.....	114	113	111%	112	.....	110%	.....	106%	.....
8.....	114	112%	.....	112	110%	110%	.....	106%	.....
10.....	.....	112%	.....	111%	110%	110%	110%	106%	111%
11.....	.....	112%	111%	111%	.....	110%	110%	106%	111%
12.....	114%	.....	.....	.....	110%	110%	110%	106%	.....
13.....	114	.....	.....	.....	110%	110%	.....	106%	.....
14.....	114	112%	.....	111%	110%	110%	110%	106%	.....
15.....	.....	112%	.....	111%	.....	110%	110%	106%	.....
17.....	114	112%	111%	112	110%	110%	.....	106%	.....
18.....	.....	112%	.....	111%	110%	110%	.....	106%	.....
19.....	.....	113	.....	112%	110%	110%	110%	106%	.....
20.....	.....	113	.....	110%	.....	110%	.....	106%	.....
21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110%	.....	106%	111%
22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110%	106%	.....
24.....	113%	112%	111%	112	.....	.....	.....	106%	.....
25.....	113%	.....	111%	111%	.....	110%	.....	106%	.....
26.....	113%	112%	.....	111%	110%	110%	.....	106%	111%
27.....	113%	112%	111%	111%	110%	.....	110%	106%	.....
28.....	.....	112%	.....	.....	110%	110%	110%	106%	.....
29.....	.....	112%	.....	111%	.....	.....	.....	106%	.....
31.....	113%	112%	111%	111%	110%	110%	110%	106%	111
Opening.....	114%	111%	111%	112	110%	110%	110%	106%	111%
Highest.....	114%	113	111%	112%	110%	110%	110%	106%	111%
Lowest.....	113%	111%	111%	110%	110%	110%	110%	106%	111
Closing.....	113%	112%	111%	111%	110%	110%	110%	106%	111

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COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Date.	Cons for mon.	U.S. '62.	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.	Date.	Cons for mon.	U.S. '62.	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Saturday ... 1	92%	90%	113	18	Monday.....24	92%	89%	114%	18%
Monday ... 2	92%	90%	113%	18	Tuesday.....25	92%	89%	114	18%
Tuesday ... 3	92%	91	113%	18	Wednesday...26	92%	89	114	18%
Wednesday ... 4	92%	91%	113	18	Thursday....27	92%	89%	114	18%
Thursday ... 5	92%	91%	113%	18	Friday.....28	92%	89%	110	18%
Friday ... 6	92%	91%	113%	18	Saturday....29	92%	89%	110	18%
Saturday ... 7	92%	91%	113%	18	Monday.....31	92%	89%	110	18%
Monday ... 8	92%	91%	114	18					
Tuesday ... 9	92%	91%	113%	19					
Wednesday ... 10	92%	91%	114	18					
Thursday ... 11	92%	91%	114	18					
Friday ... 12	92%	89%	114	18					
Saturday ... 13	92%	89%	114	19%					
Monday ... 14	92%	89%	114	19%					
Tuesday ... 15	92%	89%	114	19%					
Wednesday ... 16	92%	89%	114	19%					
Thursday ... 17	92%	89%	114	19%					
Friday ... 18	92%	89%	114	19%					
Saturday ... 19	92%	89%	114	19%					
Monday ... 20	92%	89%	114	19%					
Tuesday ... 21	92%	89%	114	19%					
Wednesday ... 22	92%	89%	114	19%					
Thursday ... 23	92%	89%	114	19%					
Friday ... 24	92%	89%	114	19%					
Saturday ... 25	92%	89%	114	19%					

Stock speculation has been dull, and prices have steadily declined. It appears to have been the policy of the larger holders to encourage speculative sales; be this as it may, the market, at the close of the month, was considerably over-sold, with indications of a consequent upward tendency of prices on some of the leading stocks.

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

Railroad Stocks—	September.				October.			
	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Alton & Terre Haute..	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
do do pref.	53%	58%	56	56	56	56	56	56
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3%	5%	3	4%	5	5%	4	4
Chicago & Alton	112	113	111%	112%	112%	115%	112%	115%
do do pref.	112%	115	112%	115	114	116%	114	116%
do do scrip.	112%	112%	112%	112%	114	114	113%	114
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	150	153	150	152	151%	151%	151	151
do & Northwest'n	82%	83%	81	82%	82%	82%	79%	80%
do do pref.	87%	89%	85%	88	88%	90%	87%	88%
do & Rock Island.	113%	117%	112%	116%	116%	117%	109	110%
Columb., Chic. & Ind. C.	17%	18%	17	17%	17%	19%	17	17%
Cleve. & Pittsburg.....	105%	107%	104	107	107	107%	104	105
do Col., Cin. & Ind.	80	80	79	80	80	81%	79%	81%
Del., Lack. & Western..	102%	105	100%	101	104%	109%	104%	109%
Dubuque & Sioux city..	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100
Erie.....	2%	23%	22	23%	23%	23%	22	22
do preferred	48%	48%	46	44	46	49%	45	49%
Harlem	132%	134	130%	134	133%	136	133	134
do pref.....	133%	133%	133%	133%	133%	133	133	134
Hannibal & St. Joseph.	110	114	107%	111	111%	114%	106%	107%
do do pref.	113	117	112%	113%	114	117%	111	115%
Illinois Central	136%	138	135%	136	138	138	135	135
Joliet & Chicago.....	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Long Island	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Lake Sho. & Mich. South	92%	93%	91%	93%	93	95%	92%	92%
Mar. & Cin., 1st.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
do do 2d.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Michigan Central	119	120%	118%	120	120	122%	120	121%
Milwaukee & St. Paul..	61	64%	59%	63%	63%	64%	60%	61%
do do pref.	78	82	76	81%	81%	82%	79%	80%
Morris & Essex.....	83%	87%	83%	89%	89%	93	89%	92
New Jersey	115	115	115	115	114%	115%	114%	115%
do Central	101%	107%	101%	106%	106%	110	106%	108%
N Y Cen. & H R. C etc.	95	97	91%	92%	92%	94%	91%	91%
do certificates	90%	92%	87%	87%	87%	89%	86%	86%
do & N. Haven.	150	151	149	150	149	157	149	157
do do scrip	140	140	139	139	142	143	140	143
North Missouri	20	21	20	21	21	21	21	21
Ohio & Mississippi	34%	35%	32%	32%	32%	34%	31%	32%
do do pref.	73%	73%	73	73	73	74	73	74
Norwich & Worcester..	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Panama	83	87	76	86	85	85%	72	74
Pitts., F. W. & Chi. guar	94%	95%	93	93%	93%	93%	92%	93%
Reading	96%	97%	95%	97%	93%	101%	97%	100%
Rome, W. & O	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
St. Louis & Iron Moun.	45	46%	45	46%	46	46	46	46
Sixth avenue	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Stonington	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Toledo, Wab. & Western	51%	53%	50%	52%	52%	55%	51%	52
do do do pref.	51%	53%	50%	52%	52%	55%	51%	52
Albany & Susquehanna.	86%	87	85	85	85	85	85	85
Union Pacific Railroad..	26%	26%	24	24	25%	27%	24	24%
Miscellaneous—								
American.....	35	37	35	36	35	37	35	36
Cumberland Coal	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26	25%	26
Consolidated Coal.....	27	27	27	27	27	27	25	25
Maryland Coal Co.....	121%	123	121%	122%	121	121%	118%	119%
Pennsylvania Coal.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Wilkesbarre Coal.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Del. & Hud. Canal	121%	123	121%	122%	121	121%	118%	119%
Atlantic Mail	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pacific Mail	38%	43%	37%	43%	43%	45%	41%	42%
Boston Water Power	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Canton	64	64%	62	64%	67	69%	66	69
Brunswick City Land..	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mariposa	8%	12	8	11%	10%	11%	8	9%
do 1st pref.....	37	37	37	37	35	35	34	34
do do 10s certif.	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5	5%
Quicksilver	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
West. Union Telegraph.	33%	37%	33%	36%	37%	43%	36%	39%
Citizens Gas	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Manhattan	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Bankers & Brokers Ass.	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Express—								
American M. Union....	41%	42%	40%	41%	42	44%	42	42%
Adams	65%	67%	65%	66%	66%	67%	66%	67
United States.....	41%	42%	33%	37	36%	37%	33	33%
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	42%	42%	13	42%	39	40%	37	37
do do scrip.	2%	3	2%	3	3	3	3	3
Merchants' Union Ex...	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Wells, Fargo, old.....	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

The gold market has been excited under speculative transac-

tions growing out of the scarcity of gold. The month opened with a stock of only \$13,200,000 of specie in the Associated Banks, and a large portion of this amount belonged to foreign banking institutions, one of whom had sold large amounts of exchange, and thereby secured control of several millions of gold. The numerous borrowers of gold, believing in a lower premium this month, postponed purchases and were consequently compelled by holders to pay exorbitant rates of interest, ranging at sometimes as high as 1/2 per cent per day. On the 24th of the month, however, the Treasury began the prepayment of the November interest without rebate, but with producing immediate relief to the loan market, from the fact that a very large proportion of the coupons were then en route from European bondholders. The market has not shown much sensitiveness to the course of the war, but inclined toward a lower premium upon news appearing to favor an early close of the war. The price opened at 113 1/2 and closed at 111 1/2. The Treasury sold during the month \$4,000,000 of coin.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing	Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing
Saturday..... 1	113%	113%	114	114	Monday.....24	112%	111%	112%	112
Monday..... 3	113%	113%	113%	113%	Tuesday.....25	111%	111%	111%	111%
Tuesday..... 4	113%	113	113%	113%	Wednesday...26	111%	111%	112%	111%
Wednesday... 5	113%	113	113%	113%	Thursday....27	112	111%	112%	111%
Thursday.... 6	113	112%	113	113	Friday.....28	111%	111%	111%	111%
Friday..... 7	113	113	113%	113%	Saturday....29	111%	111%	111%	111%
Saturday.... 8	113%	113%	113%	113%	Monday.....31	111%	111%	111%	111%
Monday.....10	113%	113%	113%	113%	Oct., 1870....	113%	111%	113%	111%
Tuesday....11	113%	113%	113%	113%	1869....	130	128%	132	129
Wednesday..12	113%	113%	113%	113%	" 1868....	140%	138%	140%	138%
Thursday....13	113%	113%	114%	113%	" 1867....	143%	140%	145%	140%
Friday.....14	113%	113%	113%	113%	" 1866....	146	145%	154%	146%
Saturday....15	113%	113	113%	113%	" 1865....	141%	144%	149	146%
Monday.....17	113%	113	113%	113%	" 1864....	192	189	227%	223%
Tuesday....18	113	113	113%	113%	" 1863....	149%	140%	156%	145%
Wednesday..19	112%	112%	112%	112%	" 1862....	121%	122	133%	129%
Thursday....20	112%	112%	113%	113%	Since Jan 1, 1870.	120%	110%	123%	111%
Friday.....21	112%	112%	112%	112%					
Saturday....22	112%	112%	113	112%					

The following have been the quotations of Foreign Exchange:

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS) AT NEW YORK.						
Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. florin.	Bremen. rix daler.	Hamburg. M. banco.	Berlin. cents for thalers.
1....	109% @ 109%	...	40% @ 41	78% @ 79	35% @ 36	71% @ 72%
3....	109% @ 109%	...	40% @ 41	78% @ 79	35% @ 36	71% @ 72%
4....	@ 109%	...	40% @ 40%	78% @ 79	35% @ 35%	71% @ 72%
5....	@ 109%	...	40% @ 40%	78% @ 79	35% @ 35%	71% @ 72%
6....	@ 109%	...</				

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Table with columns for bond types (e.g., 6's Bonds, 5's Bonds), maturity dates, and amounts. Includes entries like '6's, Bonds... Mated Dec. 31, 1862' and '7-8-10's, 8 years... Mated Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864'.

Agg. of debt on which int. has ceased since mat'y... \$3,393,117 35 \$415,657 96

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Table with columns for character of issue, amount outstanding, and interest. Includes entries like 'July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862... Demand notes' and 'Feb. 25 and July 11, '62, and March 3, '63... U. S. legal-tender notes'.

Aggregate of debt bearing no issue... \$409,058,614 89

Recapitulation.

Summary table with columns for amount outstanding and interest. Includes sections for 'DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN', 'DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY', and 'DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST'.

Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment... \$2,471,730,812 96

AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—

Table showing Treasury amounts for coin and currency. Includes entries like 'Coin... \$103,131,078 48' and 'Currency... 26,815,883 93'.

Total... \$129,946,457 41

Debt, less amount in the Treasury... 2,341,784,355 55

Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo... \$2,346,913,652 23

Decrease of debt during the past month... \$5,129,296 73

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870... \$96,544,121 62

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

Table with columns for character of issue, amount outstanding, interest accrued, interest paid, interest repaid, and balance of int. paid. Includes entries for Union Pacific Co., Kan. Pac., etc.

Total issued... \$64,613,832 00 \$1,292,376 64 \$3,315,343 49 \$2,412,688 12 \$6,402,662 37

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Nov. 8, 1870. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

Table with columns for location, name of bank, and redeeming agent. Lists changes for various states including Vermont, Massachusetts, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, etc.

The following changes were also previously made:

Table with columns for location, name of bank, and redeeming agent. Lists previous changes for Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, etc.

New National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following list of National Banks, organized from Sept. 22, 1870, to present date:

- 1,713—The First National Bank of Columbia, Tennessee. John Frierson, President; James B. Childress, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Certificate of authority dated Sept. 27, 1870.
1,714—The National Bank of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Robert Shields, President;

- Henry Hewett, Jr., Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. Certificate of authority dated Sept. 30, 1870.
1,715—The Salem National Bank, Illinois. Josiah J. Bennett, President; Benjamin F. Marshall, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Certificate of authority dated Sept. 30, 1870.
1,716—The Citizens' National Bank of Alexandria, Virginia. Robert H. Miller, President; William H. Lambert, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$125,000; paid in capital, \$62,500. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 8, 1870.
1,717—The First National Bank of Sterling, Illinois. John S. Miller, President; William A. Sanborn, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 8, 1870.
1,718—The First National Bank of Ottawa, Kansas. Peter B. Eder, President; Ralph W. Thatcher, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 10, 1870.
1,719—The Jacksonville National Bank, Illinois. William Orear, President; C. D. Miller, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$200,000; paid in capital, \$200,000. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 10, 1870.
1,720—The Fayette National Bank of Lexington, Kentucky. Robert R. Stone, President; James M. Hacker, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$200,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 10, 1870.
1,721—The First National Bank of Wateka, Illinois. Samuel Williams, President; George C. Harrington, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 15, 1870.
1,722—The First National Bank of Decatur, Michigan. A. B. Cropley, President; E. P. Hill, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$75,000; paid in capital, \$37,500. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 15, 1870.
1,723—The First National Bank of Tuscola, Illinois. William P. Cannon, President; no Cashier appointed yet. Authorized capital, \$113,000; paid in capital, \$56,500. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 18, 1870.
1,724—The First National Bank of Charleston, Iowa. S. H. Mallory, President; Edward A. Temple, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 20, 1870.
1,725—The First National Bank of Schoolcraft, Michigan. E. B. Dykeman, President; M. R. Cobb, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. Certificate of authority dated Oct. 22, 1870.

The First National Bank of Lexington, Ky., has been authorized to increase its capital to \$110,000; the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., to \$150,000; the Henderson National Bank, Ky., to \$70,000; the City National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., to \$100,000; the First National Bank of Washington, Iowa, to \$50,000.

ORGANIZATION OF A GOLD BANK IN CALIFORNIA.—The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco was organized on October 21st by the election of officers. There are fifteen directors. The capital is \$1,000,000. The institution will commence business on the first day of January next.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

Table with columns for exchange at London (Oct. 21) and exchange on London. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Antwerp, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, Cadiz, Lisbon, Milan, Genoa, Naples, New York, Jamaica, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Valparaiso, Pernambuco, Singapore, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Sydney.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, October 22, 1870.

The war continues to excite serious attention, notwithstanding that the events of the week have been of an uninteresting character. There is an impression gaining ground that peace is not far distant; this however, is based, not upon any real facts showing progress made in the negotiations to that end, but upon the simple circumstance that the war has now assumed such a serious phase that some terms ought to be immediately arranged. Both the belligerent powers, however, have committed themselves to a policy from which it would be almost impossible of themselves to withdraw. Germany still insists on Alsace and Lorraine, and all the fortresses contained therein, including Metz, while France appears to be determined to cede no fortress, but rather to perish. To reconcile such determined enemies is extremely difficult, and it has now been suggested that the disputed territory should be neutralized, and its independence guaranteed by the neutral Powers. It is not thought likely, however, that Germany will be satisfied with this arrangement, and if no means can be proposed by which both powers can modify the terms of peace, the war must proceed. There seems to be much reason to fear that there is a great deal of trouble before Europe. If Germany succeeds in annexing Alsace and Lorraine, it will be compulsory for her to fortify it, and Paris would then be threatened year after year by some of the strongest fortresses in the world. Metz is less than a day's journey from Paris, and it is highly improbable that with a my there France can be free from excitement. A day must surely come,

when the quarrel would break out afresh, and possibly with different results. But it is evident that, whether the struggle be revived or not the prospect before Europe would be so uncertain that trade would fail to extend itself for fear of another outbreak. It is, indeed, to be hoped that the Germans will perceive the wisdom of securing such a peace that it will be unnecessary to prepare for another war.

The demand for money continues very moderate. There has been no especial movement in the rates of discount in either direction, but the tendency is rather towards increased ease. The supply of money is very large, and is daily increasing. The official minimum rate of discount may possibly decline to 2 per cent, but there is very little discussion on the subject, owing to the want of enterprise in all departments. There is still a great indisposition to embark in transactions of any magnitude. The following are the quotations of money, compared with those of last year :

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

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

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

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the bank rate of discount, the price of consols the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland cotton, and of No. 40 mule yarn, fair second quality, compared with the four previous years :

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	24,353,932	25,379,299	25,167,705	24,516,991	25,043,287
Public deposits.....	3,218,291	4,407,780	3,550,232	3,548,966	4,723,916
Other deposits	18,764,056	20,075,185	20,405,854	18,175,412	18,80,856
Government securities	12,141,426	12,891,203	15,935,874	15,211,953	13,131,442
Other securities.....	20,553,187	16,807,124	15,881,648	14,854,216	15,653,561
Reserve	7,659,698	13,020,311	10,453,334	9,991,808	12,835,698
Coin and bullion.....	16,377,358	22,786,566	19,447,174	18,828,314	21,966,358
Bank rate	4½ p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.	2½ p. c.
Consols.....	89½	94½	94½	98½	92½
Price of wheat.....	52s. 2d.	67s. 6d.	53s. 8d.	47s. 0d.	47s. 0d.
Mid. Upland cotton...	15d.	8½d.	10½d.	12 d.	8½d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	1s. 10d.	1s. ¾d.	1s. 1¼d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 1¼d.

Bills on Holland, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Russia have been in considerable request during the week. During the last few days, however, the inquiry as regards Holland has somewhat diminished. Silver was in active request in the early part of the week for shipment to Holland and Germany, but the market is now quieter. Dollars are chiefly purchased for refining purposes. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake :

GOLD.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard.	77	9	@	—
do fine.....	do	77	9	@	—
do Refinable.....	do	77	11	@	—
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	—	—	@	—
South American Doubloons...	do	78	8	@	—
United States gold coin.....	do	76	8	@	—
SILVER.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5	6½	@	5 0½
do do contain'g 5 grs. g'd (last price) per oz. st'd.		5	0½	@	—
Fine Cake Silver	per oz. no price.	—	—	@	—
Mexican Dollars.....	(last price) per oz.	4	10½	@	4 10½
Spanish Dollars (Carolus)	per oz.	—	—	none here.	—
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.	—	—	none here.	—

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

There is very little change to notice in the position of the Continental money markets. The tendency is, however, somewhat favorable. The following are the quotations at the leading cities.

At Paris	B'k rate		Op. m'kt		Vienna ...	B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Berlin.....	2½	6	—	—	5	6	6	5	
Hamburg	—	—	4½	4	Brussels... 2½	4½	2½	4	
Amst'rd'm 4½	4	4½	3	3½	St. Peters	—	—	—	
Frankfort. 4	4	4	3½	3½	burg.....	5	8	5½	
Madrid.....	5	5	5	5	Turin....	5	6	5	

Owing to the abundance of money there has been considerable firmness in the market for foreign stocks, and a steady rise has taken place in their value. Spanish descriptions have been largely inquired for. Consols exhibited a slight improvement, and railway shares well maintain the advance recently established. American government securities have continued to rule firm, but Erie railway shares are decidedly weaker. Atlantic and Great Western railway securities continue somewhat firm. The following are the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week :

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1882	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½
U. S. 5-20s, 1884	87-89	87-89	87-89	87-89	87-89	87-89
U. S. 5-20s, 1885	88½-88½	88½-88½	88½-88½	88½-88½	88½-88½	88½-88½
U. S. 5-20s, 1887	89½-90½	90-90½	90-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½
U. S. 10-40s, 1904	86½-86½	86½-87	86½-87	86½-87	86½-87	87½-87½
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	30½-31½	30½-31½	29½-30	29½-30½	29½-30½	29½-30
Erie Shares (\$100)	18½-19½	19½-19½	18½-19½	18½-18½	18½-18½	18½-19
Illinois shares (\$100)	10½-110½	10½-110½	10½-110½	10½-110½	10½-110½	100½-101

There has been more activity in the cotton trade this week, but all other branches of trade remain extremely quiet. The following relates to the trade of Manchester :

A good business has been done in this market during the week, and producers of yarn and cloth suitable for India and China have accepted large orders which will keep them well under contract for several weeks. Since last Friday prices have consequently advanced, and both spinners and manufacturers have declined to go on selling unless they could obtain an advance. The large business which has been done seems to have chiefly originated from the idea that peace may be proclaimed between France and Germany at any time. Whether such a consummation would cause an advance in prices, except for a very short time, appears to be very problematical. In the meantime, however, owing to the cheapness of money and the comparatively moderate range of prices, there is no lack of business, and the demand appears to take off the production without difficulty. In some sections of the market the inquiry is stagnant, and stocks have a tendency to accumulate; but upon the whole, so far as the extent of business is concerned, there is not much to complain about. The worst feature of the market is that manufacturers have not a profitable trade. Spinners are tempted to make heavy sales for future delivery because they have offers made to them of large supplies of cotton for future delivery at prices very much under the value of cotton on the spot. This fosters a speculative mode of doing business which has a prejudicial effect in the long run.

Messrs. Quantell, Blech & Co., writing from Alexandria on the 8th inst., state that the accounts of the cotton crop are considered favorable both as to quality and quantity. The minimum figure for the present is fixed at 2,000,000 cantars, or fully 30 per cent larger than last year, while some even assert that 2½ to 2¾ millions will be realised. After two successive seasons in which the Nile has risen favorably, we find the medium qualities of fully fair to fully good fair better than they have been for years, they being stronger in staple. This remark is, however, not applicable to all the cotton districts, as some are benefited more than others. The quantity of fine from Galline seed will prove small as compared with the two past seasons, as planters have found that the finer qualities have not paid so well lately as the more common grades. Arrivals at the interior towns are liberal, and we find on all sides a disposition to realise, partly owing to the great want of money in the country, and partly on account of the belief that the large crop will lead to a lower scale of prices.

Wheat has been purchased in considerable quantities during the present week, and prices show a rise of about two shillings per quarter. American wheat to arrive is in demand, and is held at a further advance. The belief in higher prices is now pretty general, but the war brings large supplies here, and makes England a sort of depot for cereal produce. This accounts for our increasing exportations, for which cash is offered. French buyers are immediately supplied. It will be noticed that our imports show a considerable falling off as compared with last year. This circumstance, however, must not be taken as an indication that they are below the average. At this period last year, very large supplies of foreign produce were arriving at our ports. There had previously been some excitement in the trade, owing to the fact that the harvest had been commenced under unfavorable circumstances. Large orders had then been sent out to America and Russia, and the shipments ordered were quickly reaching our shores.

As to the future of the wheat trade much depends upon the war. At present millers are by no means disposed to pay high quotations; but that they believe in higher rates is evident from the fact that the more influential of them are making steady purchases inch by inch with a view to keeping large stocks. The money market naturally favors this operation, and as matters stand at present, there can, I think, be but one opinion as to its expediency. The trade, indeed, is in a very uncertain state. So long as the war lasts, nearly all the foreign supplies of wheat will be directed to this country, and, consequently, the trade will keep dull, or rather the upward movement in prices checked, so long as abundant supplies of produce are on offer. Peace, however, instead of bringing plenty, would reveal the true condition of affairs. The waste occasioned by war would then not only be more apparent, but it would be severely felt, and who can question the fact that France will be bordering on starvation? Homes devastated, crops burned, or wastefully consumed, laborers destroyed, fields left uncultivated and unsown, must tell much on the present, and still more on the future. The prospect before France is, indeed, one calling for real sympathy, for although the war has already lasted for about three months, there seems to be but little hope of a solution of the existing difficulties. In nearly all quarters, it is maintained that peace, admitting, of course, that on the terms being arranged, France herself was tolerably free from internal political trouble, would cause a large foreign demand to exist for wheat, and that France and even Germany would be a large buyer in this and the other markets of the world. At a matter of course, not only would the export of wheat from this country be weak and our stocks be diminished, but our importations would fall off in consequence of increased supplies being sent direct from the countries of production to French and perhaps German ports. When all this shall happen is a very uncertain question, but the longer that peace is delayed, the greater will be the requirements of the belligerent powers. The autumn is fast passing away, and with it the period for sowing winter wheat; and the war is raging with intense fury, for France is now

being fast overrun, and a numerous German army is feeding itself on its enemy's produce. One cannot but think that wheat next year will be considerably dearer than it is at present, but it is a satisfactory circumstance that an advance, even of ten shillings per quarter, would not, even then, make it a dear commodity. The average price in England and Wales for English produce is only 46s. 5d., which is nearly two shillings cheaper than in 1869; nearly eight shillings than 1868; seventeen and six pence than in 1867; and six shillings than in 1866.

Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding period last year:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 15.

	1870.		1869.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	641,800	63,187	1,015,734	7,133
Barley.....	162,591	240	202,597	.....
Oats.....	325,913	11,990	171,062	752
Peas.....	26,963	59	31,502	130
Beans.....	41,839	.....	53,577	5
Indian corn.....	679,845	140	950,179	.....
Flour.....	106,320	1,246	185,813	54

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 28).

	1870.		1869.	
Wheat.....cwt.	4,784,922	440,201	5,792,344	55,126
Barley.....	747,977	1,654	594,330	1,144
Oats.....	1,469,164	203,791	1,160,530	2,573
Peas.....	126,799	25,024	92,632	841
Beans.....	161,090	100	241,263	5
Indian corn.....	3,616,284	12,992	3,011,698	1,011
Flour.....	644,005	313,110	910,047	2,753

Two Mining Companies have recently been brought out here having their operations in the United States. The South Aurora Mine, White Pine district, Nevada, was brought before the public last week, and has been favorably received. The capital is £300,000 in 60,000 £5 shares. The quotation is 1½d. to 1¾d. premium. The Arivaca Mining Company, introduced this week, is situated in the Territory of Arizona. The capital is £200,000.

A new Monteordean loan has been advertised by Messrs. Thomsor, Bonar & Co., but it has not attracted much attention. It is a 6 per cent stock, and the price of issue per £100 is 80, which is considered to be too high.

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, prices generally showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	93½	93½
“ for account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	93½	93½
U. S. 6s (5 20's) 1862.....	89	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
“ “ old 1865.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
“ “ 1867.....	87	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
U. S. 10-40s.....	87½	87	87	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central shares.....	110	110½	110½	110½	110½	111½
Erie Railway shares.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	19	18
Atl. & G. W. (consols).....	29	29½	29½	29	29½	29½

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfurt were—
Frankfort..... 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, peas and oats showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour (Western)....p. bbl	24 6	24 6	23 6	23 6	23 3	23 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ct	9 10	9 10	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7
“ Red Winter.....	10 3	10 3	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1
“ (California white).....	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 10	10 10	10 10
Corn (W. m. x d) p. 480 lbs n'w	30 3	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	29 9
Barley (Canadian), per bush	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Peas (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	36 6	26 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closed quiet, the prices of bacon and lard showing a decline, while other prices remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 364 lbs	111 0	111 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	52 6	52 6	52 0	52 0	51 0	51 0
Lard (American) “ “	74 6	74 6	74 6	74 6	74 0	74 0
Cheese (fine) “ “	69 6	69 6	69 6	69 6	69 6	69 6

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
do Fine Pale.....	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
“ spirit ... per 8 lbs	0 11	11	11	11	11	11
Tallow (America) ... p 112 lbs	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—These markets close quiet, the prices of Calcutta linseed and linseed oil showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl) p. tn £10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Linseed (Calcutta)....	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 9	59 9

	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std) per 112 lb.....	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
Sperm oil.....	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0
Whale oil.....	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0
Linseed oil per ton.....	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 considerable decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,272,080 against \$6,310,229 last week, and \$5,018,214 the previous week. The exports are \$3,856,163 this week against \$4,337,058 last week, and \$3,196,133 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 16,947 bales, against 14,851 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Oct. 28 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 29:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods.....	\$1,013,957	\$1,073,811	\$1,630,209	\$1,913,931
General merchandise..	2,483,057	2,537,852	2,422,111	3,856,149
Total for the week....	\$3,497,014	\$3,611,663	\$4,052,320	\$5,272,080
Previously reported....	206,227,144	208,055,771	248,480,389	249,669,700
Since Jan. 1.....	\$209,724,153	\$211,667,434	\$252,532,800	\$254,561,730

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 Nov. 1.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.....	\$4,597,023	\$3,121,997	\$4,132,157	\$3,856,163
Previously reported....	152,211,148	135,499,085	160,123,594	149,092,259
Since Jan. 1.....	\$156,808,171	\$138,621,082	\$164,255,751	\$152,948,422

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

To	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
Great Britain.....	\$79,681,407	.....
France.....	9,265,105	.....
Holland and Belgium.....	5,177,844	.....
Germany.....	12,333,402	.....
Other Northern Europe.....	3,398,701	.....
Spain.....	3,395,510	.....
Other Southern Europe.....	4,796,679	.....
East Indies.....	103,455	.....
China and Japan.....	1,235,335	.....
Australia.....	1,531,842	.....
British N. A. Colonies.....	3,911,900	.....
Cuba.....	7,344,718	.....
Haiti.....	1,807,970	.....
Other West Indies.....	5,299,834	.....
Mexico.....	1,327,309	.....
New Granada.....	3,266,183	.....
Venezuela.....	559,744	.....
British Guiana.....	897,467	.....
Brazil.....	2,732,569	.....
Other S. American ports.....	3,339,695	.....
All other ports.....	892,166	.....

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 29, 1870:

Oct. 24—Str. Merrimack, St. Thomas— American gold.....	\$5,500	Oct. 29—Str. City of Brussels, Liverpool— British gold.....	\$91,576
Oct. 27—Str. Morro Castle, Havana— Spanish gold.....	510	Silver bars.....	170,976
		Gold bars.....	35,060
Total for the week.....			\$303,569
Previously reported.....			51,242,749
Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....			\$51,546,311

Sametime in	1869.	Sametime in	1860.
1869.....	\$28,564,035	1860.....	\$41,424,719
1868.....	66,870,194	1859.....	63,188,620
1867.....	43,257,368	1858.....	23,508,925
1866.....	54,698,333	1857.....	33,333,233
1865.....	25,184,119	1856.....	30,864,364
1864.....	37,355,155	1855.....	25,505,278
1863.....	38,457,532	1854.....	23,563,140
1862.....	49,550,658	1853.....	20,065,733
1861.....	3,294,852	1852.....	23,030,602

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

Oct. 24—Str. Morro Castle, Havana— Silver.....	\$1,310	Oct. 28—Str. Arizona, Aspinwall— Silver.....	75,786
Gold.....	4,300	Gold.....	750
Oct. 25—Brig Curacao, Curacao— Gold.....	1,147	Gold dust.....	10,920
Oct. 27—Schr. A. B. Patterson, Laguayra— Silver.....	1,000	Oct. 29—Str. Columbia, Havana— Gold.....	94,175
Total for the week.....			\$133,668
Previously reported.....			8,493,710
Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....			\$8,627,378

Same time in	1869.	Same time in	1865.
1869.....	\$14,771,836	1867.....	\$2,848,304
1868.....	6,326,932	1865.....	8,461,738

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 banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	Bal. in Treas. Coin.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
July 2	342,273,553	16,402,500	358,681,053	118,733,843	35,197,843
July 9	342,328,050	16,391,500	358,719,550	113,091,000	31,000,000
July 16	342,033,050	16,341,500	358,374,550	105,600,000	30,500,000
July 23	342,022,050	16,316,500	358,338,550	105,600,000	30,500,000
July 30	342,102,050	16,316,500	358,418,550	105,000,000	30,500,000
Aug. 6	342,017,550	16,366,500	358,384,050	105,000,000	30,500,000
Aug. 13	341,970,450	16,366,500	358,336,950	105,000,000	30,500,000
Aug. 20	342,270,300	16,366,500	358,636,800	120,395,920	37,897,596
Aug. 27	342,705,300	16,366,500	359,071,800	103,334,531	34,249,704
Sept. 3	342,348,300	16,341,500	358,689,800	99,763,335	37,615,824
Sept. 10	342,044,350	16,311,500	358,355,850	98,498,173	35,576,449
Sept. 17	341,919,850	16,341,500	358,261,350	99,231,082	34,274,821
Sept. 24	343,334,350	16,381,500	359,715,850	97,230,420	30,855,940
Oct. 1	342,833,850	16,111,500	358,945,350	93,481,014	26,348,433
Oct. 8	342,960,950	15,931,500	358,892,450	93,131,000	25,260,000
Oct. 15	343,592,950	15,903,500	359,496,450	99,507,000	21,583,984
Oct. 22	343,921,550	15,903,500	359,825,050	99,507,000	21,583,984
Oct. 29	344,596,550	15,834,500	360,431,050	.....	.....

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

Week ending	Notes issued for red'd.		Mutilated notes burned.		Notes in circulation
	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	
July 2	275,010	25,004,695	473,200	25,603,773	299,269,006
July 9	178,245	25,182,940	98,865	25,602,138	299,348,886
July 16	333,505	25,516,445	313,150	25,915,233	299,389,241
July 23	238,730	25,755,225	227,070	26,152,238	299,404,721
July 30	229,710	25,934,935	169,000	26,321,238	299,537,364
Aug. 6	238,335	26,223,170	345,006	26,666,333	299,437,049
Aug. 13	174,610	25,397,730	281,500	27,715,400	299,406,984
Aug. 20	257,495	26,650,275	338,250	27,286,038	299,390,529
Aug. 27	355,440	27,005,715	247,950	27,514,018	299,635,409
Sept. 3	241,200	27,246,915	769,500	28,303,578	299,390,064
Sept. 10	398,460	27,645,575	360,000	28,662,518	299,435,629
Sept. 17	365,380	28,010,725	320,650	28,983,168	299,538,229
Sept. 24	338,420	28,349,145	423,200	29,406,368	299,560,149
Oct. 1	267,910	28,635,055	423,600	29,829,968	300,039,639
Oct. 8	421,000	29,052,093	447,650	30,277,618	300,165,516
Oct. 15	318,037	29,370,135	380,900	30,658,518	300,262,409
Oct. 22	471,330	29,841,465	249,150	30,907,668	300,821,009
Oct. 29	641,170	30,482,635	271,800	31,179,468	301,899,359

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

Week ending	Fractional Currency.			Leg. Ten Distrib'd
	Received.	Distributed.	Destroy'd	
July 2	298,500	238,195	250,529	250,529
July 9	413,000	552,493	419,500	519,430
July 16	557,000	292,503	612,400	359,962
July 23	599,000	830,141	534,500	667,161
July 30	620,000	221,348	120,000	335,337
Aug. 6	767,500	513,114	733,500	1,520,591
Aug. 13	1,085,500	893,269	599,200	2,388,724
Aug. 20	418,000	779,506	495,600	1,976,153
Aug. 27	432,000	471,922	588,500	602,158
Sept. 3	458,008	430,215	729,900	3,284,989
Sept. 10	420,000	719,590	493,100	1,804,850
Sept. 17	419,500	262,293	664,300	1,092,128
Sept. 24	409,000	806,015	500,039	1,475,773
Oct. 1	442,500	167,337	583,200	4,079,543
Oct. 8	441,000	1,393,159	512,874	896,298
Oct. 15	423,000	230,509	507,500	3,079,728
Oct. 22	552,500	455,444	633,200	2,118,560
Oct. 29	522,000	974,375	333,516	1,826,236

Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway.—Under this title the Chicago Railway Review has an extended article, giving a history of the numerous lines of railway constituting parts of a large system known by the above name. The Chicago Railway Review frequently contains these articles upon new lines and combinations of railway in the West, prepared at much length, and, we presume, from information obtained specially by the publishers for the purpose, and parties who desire to read of the progress and prospects of new roads in the far West will probably find these articles of much interest.

The following are the lines completed and rapidly approaching completion constituting

"THE SYSTEM."

	Miles.
Neosho Valley Road, Junction City, Kansas, to Chetopa, (State Line)	182
Indian Territory Extension—to be completed within a year to Red River	250
Sedalia Branch—Sedalia, Mo.—to be completed this winter, via Fort Scott, Kansas, to a point on the Neosho Valley Road in Labette County	158
Holden Branch—Holden, Mo., Paola and Ottawa, Kansas	80
(Also to be built, at an early day, to a point on the Neosho Valley Road in the vicinity of Emporia)	
Fort Smith Extension—from Nevada, Mo., on Sedalia Branch, 88 miles from Sedalia, to south line of the State	105
(To be finished during 1871 to Neosho, 70 miles, to junction with South Pacific Road; and, speedily from State Line to Fort Smith, 180 miles.)	
Total	775

Adding to the total of these lines, which another year will see in operation, the proposed Fort Smith and Emporia Extensions, the System north of the Red River will comprise, in round numbers, one thousand miles of road.

The proposed extension south of the Red River would amount to over one thousand miles more. The scheme is that of a grand "vertebral" line through Texas via Waco and Austin, to Camargo on the west bank of the Rio Grande, about 150 miles west of the meridian of the point (at or near Preston) of crossing the Red River; thence, in a general direction very nearly due south—via Monterey, Saltillo, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Quaretero, to the City of Mexico.

The following is the COMPANY ORGANIZATION.
 Directors.—New York City—Levi Parsons, George Denison, David Crawford, Jr., J. B. Dickinson, H. A. Johnson, Francis Skiddy, August Belmont, Joseph Seligman, L. P. Morton, Sheppard Gandy.
 Sedalia, Mo.—R. S. Stevens.

—We call attention to the card of Mr. Edward Lambert, 52 Wall street, City Bank Building, who has from his long experience as a merchant every facility for negotiating commercial paper, which he makes a speciality.

—The card of Mr. A. C. Kaufman, banker and broker in Charleston, S. C., will be found among the cards of Southern bankers in another column. Mr. Kaufman is an old resident of Charleston, and having given attention for a long time to dealings in Southern securities will execute all orders in that line to the satisfaction, we doubt not, of parties entrusting business to his care.

—The Montclair Railway bonds are advertised in another column, and as this road has the advantages of both a suburban and through route, besides the guarantee of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, the loan is apparently one which merits the investigation of investors. The bonds bear seven per cent gold interest, and are offered at par.

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, Nov. 4, 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 about 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 109½, and the Central Pacific Bonds at 91; \$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 \$25.

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.
Railroads.			
Concord	5	Nov. 1.	
Northern Central	3	Nov. 30.	Nov. 16 to Nov. 30
Banks.			
Mechanics' & Traders' National	5	Nov. 1.	Oct. 21 to Nov. 1.
National of the State of New York	4	Nov. 10.	Nov. 1 to Nov. 10.
Nassau	4	Nov. 10.	Nov. 2 to Nov. 11.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 4.

The Money Market.—The tone of the money market has not varied during the week, from its protracted steady ease, the supply of funds on call being abundant at 5@6 per cent. The only changed feature of the market is a growing disinclination among the banks to commit themselves to long loans, and especially among those having Western and Southern accounts. The West is now shipping large amounts of grain, and a turn in exchange against New York is evidently setting in. The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says:

The most prominent feature in local finances is the increase of produce bills on the market during the past two days, which is the result of the increased movement of breadstuffs from here toward the East. The charters for wheat alone for the past two days amount to half a million bushels. The most of this was probably bought on Eastern orders, and to pay for which the buyers here drew on their customers in the East, thus rendering the exchange available at once.

Table with columns: Week ending, Government Bonds, State & City Bonds, Company Bonds, Total amount. Rows include dates from May 3 to Oct 27.

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

Table with columns: Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts (Gold, Currency), Payments (Gold, Currency). Rows include dates from Oct 29 to Nov 4.

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. 29, 1870:

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders. Lists various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

The Gold Market.—The gold premium has steadily declined during the week, the price to-day touching 110—the lowest figure since July 1862. The decline has been due partly to the more encouraging prospects of peace in Europe, and also to the increased supply of gold coming on the market from the Treasury payments of November interest, the effect of which does not appear to have been discounted in advance to the same extent as usual.

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

Table with columns: Quotations (Open, Low, High, Close), Total Clearings, Balances (Gold, Currency). Rows include dates from Saturday, Oct 29 to Friday, Oct 27.

The general movement of coin and bullion at New York, in the week ending Saturday, October 29, was as follows:

Table with columns: In banks Oct. 22, Foreign imports, Gold paid out by Sub-Treasury, Receipts from California, etc. Total known supply.

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

Table with columns: American gold (old coinage), Sovereigns, Napoleons, German thalers, etc. and American silver (new), Dimes and half dimes, etc.

Foreign Exchange.—The foreign Exchange market was dull during the early part of the week, but continued pretty firm until after the sailing of Wednesday's steamer, when the leading drawers yielded 1/2 in their prices.

The following are rates at the close:

Table with columns: London bankers, Paris (bankers), Antwerp, Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Prussian thalers. Rates for 60 Days and 3 Days.

The cotton crop movement for the week and season has been as follows:

Table with columns: Receipts at all ports for week ending Nov. 4, Exports from all ports for week ending Nov. 4, Receipts from Sept. 1 to date, Exports from Sept. 1 to date, Stock on hand at all ports.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Inc., Deposits, Inc., Legal Tenders, Inc., Circulation, Dec.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows include dates from May 7 to Oct 29.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Oct. 31, 1870 :

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, Circulat'n. Lists various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers' & Mech., etc.

Total..... 15,755,150 51,507,346 361,434 12,468,670 37,174,350 10,656,175

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

Table showing deviations: Capital Increase \$271,533, Legal Tenders Increase \$339,774, Loans Increase \$271,533, Deposits Increase 492,181, Specie Increase 68,581, Circulation Decrease 55,068.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, Circulation. Shows weekly data from May 2 to Oct 31.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Oct. 31, 1870.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circula. Lists banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, etc.

Total..... 47,350,000 105,516,641 1,569,452 11,584,636 42,992,375 25,090,357

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Shows comparative data for June 6, 13, 20, 27, July 4, 11.

Table with columns: Date, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists various bank stocks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

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

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

(Many quotations are necessarily nominal.)

Large table with columns: Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists various securities like State Securities, City Securities, Railroad Securities, etc.

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, City Bonds, New or Recent Loans, Miscellaneous Bonds, Railroad Stocks, City Railroad Stocks, Petroleum Stocks, Mining Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks. Each column lists various financial instruments with their respective bid and ask prices.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

The Financial Reports of all principal Railroad and other Corporations are published in the CHRONICLE as soon as issued, and indexed in the table of stocks on the next page, as stated above in Note 4.

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

Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette.—A telegram from Indianapolis dated the 25th October, says: "Quite a sensation was created in business and railroad circles to-day by the appointment of a receiver by the Circuit Court of this county for the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, on complaint of several of the leading stockholders. It is alleged that the road is perfectly solvent, and is valued at \$12,000,000, but for the fact of its being encumbered with a debt of some \$700,000 for the construction of branch roads, which are dead weigh's. The road, being pressed to meet their construction and equipment accounts, was unable to do so, and the directors concluded that it would be better to put the road in the hands of a receiver than permit it to go into bankruptcy. The Court appointed General Thomas A. Morris, President of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, receiver. He gave a bond for \$400,000, with W. O. Rockwood as security. It is claimed that the main branch of the road is doing a better business than ever before."—Railroad Gazette.

Kansas City and Memphis.—The vote in Jackson county, on the 17th Oct., by which that county agreed to subscribe \$300,000 to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad, makes up a total of \$1,300,000 of county subscriptions to that road, as follows: Jackson, \$300,000; Green, \$400,000; Dade, \$200,000; Bates, \$400,000. Cass is expected

to subscribe \$200,000. It is announced that as soon as the surveys are completed, the work will be commenced at Kansas City and at Springfield.

Bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company.—Proceedings in bankruptcy against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company were commenced on Saturday, 22d Oct. in the United States District Court, upon the petition of creditors George M. Barnard and Seth Adams. A hearing was had in the Court room at 12 M., before George F. Shepley, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, acting in place of Judge Lowell. An order of notice and injunction was thereupon issued by Judge Shepley against the Company and all its officers, agents, solicitors and representatives.

Western Maryland Railroad.—The following extract is made from the annual report of the company, recently presented: "Since your last annual meeting the City Council of Baltimore passed ordinance No. 11, providing for the endorsement of \$1,400,000 of the bonds of this company, the proceeds thereof to be applied to the construction and completion of an independent line from Baltimore to Williamsport under certain specified restrictions and conditions. The Board are happy to inform you that all the provisions required by said ordinance have been strictly complied with to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners of Finance of the City of Baltimore, and that the first delivery of \$100,000 of the bonds has been made to the Finance Committee of this company."

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Extensions.—During the year 1869 this Company added to its lines 202 miles of road, being an addition of 50 per cent to its mileage. The following additions are likely to be made by the close of the present year:

Table listing extensions: Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad (leased) 70 miles; Mendota to Prophetstown (to be built) 50; New Boston to Keithsburg (to be built) 6. Total 126 miles.

If we add to these the 42 miles of the Chicago and Iowa and the 36 miles of the Quincy and Carthage, we have a total of 204 miles added to the Company's lines, and all in the last quarter of the year 1870. This will be an increase of more than one-third, and will make the total length of the Company's lines more than 800 miles. No other company will then have so great a mileage within the State of Illinois, and but one other a greater mileage of lines extending westward from Chicago.—Chicago Railroad Gazette.

The Common Council of Rochester has resolved to accept an offer of the Erie Railway Company to purchase the stock held by the city in the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad. The amount of stock at par value is \$300,000. For this we understand the Erie Company proposes to give the city bonds of the Genesee Valley Company, paying 6 per cent interest.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has issued an order to the receivers of the Concord Railroad to pay the State tax on the corporation, amounting to about \$50,000, and to deliver to the company's treasurer \$75,000 for the purpose of paying a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent to the stockholders.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

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

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid Date, Rate). Includes Orange, Alexan. & Manass., Chesapeake and Delaware, and Miscellaneous sections.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

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N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS.

Table with columns: NAME OF ROAD, PAR, STOCK, LAST DIVIDENDS PAID. Lists various passenger railroads like Bleeker street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway (Brooklyn), etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Mobile & Montgomery, Montgomery & Eufala, Morris & Essex, Nashville & Decatur, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for State works purchase, Pennsylvania & N. Y., Peoria & Bureau Val., Philadelphia & Balt. Cent., etc.

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

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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 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

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

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

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

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 4.

The principal events of the past week, in the influence which they exerted upon business circles, have been the decline in gold, and the armistice concluded by the belligerents in Europe. They have, in a measure, neutralized each other, contributing somewhat to speculation, and giving a feverish, unsettled tone to the markets.

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

	1869.	1870.	1870.
	Nov. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
Beef, tierces and barrels.....	18,169	8,315	10,927
Pork, barrels.....	20,397	19,906	15,574
Tobacco, foreign, bales.....	9,214	7,425	7,545
Tobacco, domestic, hogsheads.....	20,573	25,121	22,744
Coffee, Rio, bags.....	149,569	45,034	29,772
Coffee, other, bags.....	29,300	47,116	49,704
Coffee, Java, mats.....	1,486	31,760	12,553
Sugar, hogsheads.....	47,277	61,430	45,503
Sugar, boxes.....	39,190	101,313	97,579
Sugar, bags.....	39,788	471,495	419,642
Melaco, hhds.....	.....	1,153	110
Molasses, hogsheads.....	13,005	20,130	14,483
Hides, No.....	60,500	43,000	20,500
Cotton, bales.....	22,000	19,000	28,000
Rosin, barrels.....	65,240	51,925	47,644
Crude turpentine, barrels.....	685	312	421
Spirits turpentine, barrels.....	3,670	2,324	3,517
Tar, barrels.....	3,910	22,519	20,633
Rice, E. I., bags.....	6,450	1,500	7,500
Rice, Carolina, casks.....	.....	50	1,350
Gunny Cloth, bales.....	21,400	7,600	7,600
Gunny Bags, bales.....	22,250	9,800	12,100
Linseed, bags.....	50,310	29,000	25,800
Saltpetre, bags.....	12,250	5,450	4,978
Jute, bales.....	3,850	22,600	22,200
Manila Hemp, bales.....	11,905	17,230	21,903

Hides are in such reduced stock that prices are higher; but the business has been mainly for arrival and from second hands at irregular prices. Leather and Skins have been quiet. Tallow, at a further decline, has met with a better demand.

Naval Stores are rather more steady, but not active. Oils are generally steady, except Linseed Oil; the principal transactions for the week are 1,600 bbls. Crude Speria, for home use, at \$1 23@ \$1 25. Petroleum declined, but closes with a better feeling.

Hops rather tend upward, and Shipping Hay is very active. Whiskey has latterly shown more strength. Fish are firm. New Layer Raisins have further declined to \$2 85 per box, and in other fruits there is some depression, under large supplies.

Wool has sold rather more freely, but prices have not been very strong.

Provisions have been irregular; hog products have declined to \$24 for Mess Pork on the spot and \$21 December delivery; Lard closes at 14 1/2c for Prime New Steam on the spot and 13 1/2c for the next three months. Bacon and Cut Meats are still unsettled. Beef, on the contrary, has ruled firm with pretty fair sales of the new packing at \$26 for prime mess and \$30 for India mess per tierce. Butter has declined under increased receipts and slow sales. Cheese shows some weakness from the same cause.

Freights have become quite dull. The speculation in Wheat checks shipments, and rates close unsettled, except for Cotton, of which shipments are again large at 1/2 @ 9 16d by steam to Liverpool. The last business in Wheat to Liverpool was at 9d by sail and 10 1/4d by steam, and to Cork orders, charters for Wheat at 7s 9d.

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:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '69.
Ashes...pkgs.	98	6,521	7,809
Breadstuffs—			
Flour...bbls.	109,912	3,231,637	2,645,951
Wheat...bus.	987,921	18,340,024	17,868,847
Corn.....	169,344	7,525,174	9,269,897
Oats.....	276,174	7,321,760	5,698,118
Rye.....	17,205	467,016	270,447
Barley, &c..	184,241	2,799,012	727,722
Grass seed..	2,866	47,237	20,150
Beans.....	1,822	80,845	82,952
Peas.....	1,200	181,952	46,405
C. meal...bbls.	2,622	163,506	178,422
Cotton...bales.	31,591	615,174	506,715
Hemp...bales.	.....	2,567	3,495
Hides...No.	9,723	339,142	337,181
Hops...bales.	2,602	44,023	79,540
Leather...bales.	42,204	2,062,809	2,345,500
Molasses...bbls.	50	13,881	19,411
Naval Stores—			
Cr. turp...bbl.	.....	6,829	12,307
Spirits turp.	1,656	59,542	55,961
Rosin.....	6,855	451,507	477,714
Tar.....	100	45,945	67,247
Pitch.....	.....	2,292	6,209
Oil cake, pkgs....	2,266	93,865	93,519
Oil, lard.....	89	4,652	4,710
Peanuts, bags....	1,487	64,703	66,196
Provisions—			
Butter, pkgs....	20,345	407,614	526,936
Cheese.....	58,014	1,227,857	1,125,150
Cutmeats.....	740	80,156	70,731
Eggs.....	7,094	249,946	278,063
Pork.....	439	91,560	72,842
Beef, pkgs....	4,634	70,476	52,947
Lard, pkgs....	757	62,360	62,112
Lard, kegs....	.....	22,172	12,315
Rice, pkgs....	2,112	17,474	15,832
Starch.....	2,419	1,834,942	246,584
Stearine.....	119	9,636	8,339
Sugar, hhds., &c..	.....	585	2,255
Tallow, pkgs....	51	14,338	13,075
Tobacco, pkgs....	3,664	255,378	100,700
Tobacco, hhds.	784	66,761	75,598
Whiskey, bbls....	2,759	164,780	142,643
Wool, bales.....	1,819	110,915	103,425
Dressed hogs No.	115	65,655	54,591

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

ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Germany.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	Other S. Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Colonies.	Br. N. A.	Cuba.	Hayti.	India.	Mexico.	New Granada.	Venezuela.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Amer'n Ports.	Other S. Amer'n.	Total since Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	1869.
Breadstuffs—Flour.....	817,755	43,245	28,885	4,309	.....	6,450	12,009	6	.....	.....	191,159	18,522	57,377	243,454	8,050	8,673	32,346	34,577	103,328	6,012	9,850	30,472	1,626,549
Cornmeal.....	63	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,824	241	.....	55,161	.....	46	.....	2,216	.....	60	.....	1,091	67,380
Wheat.....	124,663	611,156	617	7,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	80	.....	120	.....	.....	7,913	.....	.....	138	.....	216,508	14,799,623
Rye.....	34,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,380
Barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,380
Oats.....	11,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,380
Corn.....	91,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,380
Peas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,380
Candles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal.....	1,173	6,612	1,858	2,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee.....	279,502	11,562	5,394	33,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton.....	1,735	157	51	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestics.....	18,333	50	70	1,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs.....	3,792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hops.....	150,737	4,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naval stores—Sp. Turp'te.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosin.....	10,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tar.....	806,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil cake.....	6,488,589	7,295,292	121,616	475,121	10,215,254	6,268,461	10,215,254	226,090	3,300,039	36,661	1,003,047	17,192	468,167	260,060	54,012	61,791	576,652	1,111,646	1,118,490	556,471	1,869,738	73,810	4,566,170
Oil—Petroleum.....	98,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whale oil.....	451,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sperm oil.....	5,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard oil.....	1,514	7,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions—Pork.....	42,922	27	350	3,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef.....	201,852	1,284	65	4,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bacon, &c.....	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	503,319	31	1,748	1,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....	63,202	1,947	75	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard.....	130,201	111	1,657	18,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	180,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea.....	18,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco leaf.....	2,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco.....	2,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whalebone.....	2,719,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.—We have this week received from M. Ott-Tromper his interesting annual circular respecting the cotton consumption of Europe the past season. He states that its issue has been delayed somewhat by reason of the war. We make room for the following tables. Last year's statement will be found in the CHRONICLE of October 30, 1870, page 567. The figures represent thousands of bales.

Table titled 'GREAT BRITAIN.' showing cotton consumption in thousands of bales for American, India, Brazil, Egypt, and Sundry categories from 1869 to 1870.

Table titled 'CONTINENT.' showing cotton consumption in thousands of bales for various European ports from 1869 to 1870.

Table titled 'ENGLISH CONSUMPTION' and 'CONSUMPTION OF CONTINENT' showing detailed cotton consumption data for various regions from 1869 to 1870.

Table titled 'CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE, OCTOBER 1.' showing cotton consumption in thousands of bales for various European countries from 1869 to 1870.

Table titled 'STOCK IN ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 30.' showing cotton stock levels in England for various years from 1870 to 1861.

Table showing the following figures show the imports and consumption in Europe during the last nine seasons, with columns for Stocks in Europe, Imports, and Consumption.

If we deduct 4,700 bales exported from Havre to Great Britain the last season the consumption this year compared with the previous season would be as follows:

Table showing the change in cotton consumption from 1869-70 to 1868-69, categorized by American, Indian, Brazil, Egypt, and Sundry.

Leaving a net decrease..... 91,000 bales. The receipts at the ports of Spain, Sweden, and Russia, from American and other countries, and the consumption in Italy of native cotton, are not included in these tables of consumption.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &C.—There has been very little change in the market this week. Cloth continues very quiet for lots, and nominal prices rule. More business, however, is reported at some of the Southern cities, and as the stock in the South is very small, holders claim they must soon draw on our stock here.

Table titled 'GUNNY CLOTH IN SIGHT NOVEMBER 4, 1870.' showing stock levels in New York and Boston, and arrival dates for various vessels.

Supply to January 1, 1871..... 9,946. Total supply to January 1, 1870..... 14,935. Sept. 30, Calcutta Des. cleared in September 500 bales, less 200 Eurydice..... 300. Nov. 1, Calcutta Des. cleared in October..... 1,000.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—We have now made arrangements to receive hereafter in our Friday night

telegrams from the interior ports figures which will enable us to present to our readers the entire movement at each port for the week—receipts, shipments, and stock. This will enable every one to see at a glance with what rapidity the crop is being marketed in different sections, a fact which is not indicated by the simple stocks. Below we give the statement for this week and the corresponding week of 1869:

Table comparing cotton receipts, shipments, and stock for various ports (Augusta, Columbus, Macon, etc.) for the week ending Nov. 4, 1870, and the week ending Nov. 4, 1869.

These totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 2,718 bales (being now 10,392 bales less than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 7,895 bales more, and the shipments 14,613 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1869.

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

Table showing the visible supply of cotton in bales for various ports (Liverpool, London, Glasgow, etc.) for 1870 and 1869.

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 26,924 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 16,947 bales, against 14,851 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:

Table titled 'Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870' showing weekly export data for various destinations (Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, etc.) from Oct. 11 to Nov. 1, 1870, compared with 1869.

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

Table showing cotton receipts from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, categorized by source (New Orleans, Texas, Savannah, etc.) for the week ending Nov. 1, 1870, and since Sept. 1, 1869.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110 and 111½, and the close was 110½. Foreign Exchange has a firmer tone to-day, owing to the decline in gold, but the volume of business as yet has been small. The following were the last quotations: London bankers, long, 109½; short, 109¼@109½, and Commercial 108½@108¾. Freights closed at ½@7-16d 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 42,317 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:

Port	Vessel	Total bales
New York	To Liverpool, per steamers Aleppo, 1,072... Manhattan 4,306	5,378
	...Cuba, 901 Italy, 2,318...Brazilian, 1,556...City of Brussels, 1,007...per ships Cultivator, 1,313...Isaac Webb, 1,700...Bengollrum, 600	14,776
	To Hamburg, per steamer Silesia, 48	48
	To Bremen, per steamer Hansa, 280	280
	To Amsterdam, per ship Abigail, 1,843	1,843
To Cuba, per	1	
New Orleans	To Liverpool per ships Rowantree, 2,653...Emily McNeers, 3,607	6,260
	To Bremen, per ship Paden, 2,146	2,146
	To Sisal, per schooner Salvador, 23	23
Mobile	To Liverpool, per ship Lady Havelock, 2,310	2,310
Savannah	To Amsterdam, per bark Nil Desperandum, 475	475
	To Liverpool, per steamer Dacian, 2,190 Upland...per ship C. B. Hazeline, 2,535 Upland...per bark Mary G. Reid, 1,724...per ship James Jardine, 2,227 Upland...Universe, 4,456 Upland	13,132
Baltimore	To Amsterdam, per brig Catharine, 600 Upland	600
	To Liverpool, per Black Prince, 172	172
Boston	To Bremen, per steamer Leipsig, 61...bark Pallas, 166	227
	To British Provinces, per	24
Total		42,317

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

	Liverpool	Bremen	Hamburg	Amsterdam	Sisal	Brit. Prov.	Cuba	Total
New York	14,776	280	48	1,843			1	16,947
New Orleans	6,260	2,146			23			8,429
Mobile	2,310			475				2,785
Savannah	13,132			600				13,732
Baltimore	172	227						399
Boston						24		24
Total	36,650	2,653	48	2,918	23	24	1	42,317

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4. 5 P. M.—The market opened active, and has ruled firm. The sales of the day are estimated at 18,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 110,000 bales, of which 25,000 bales were taken for export, and 11,000 for speculation. The stock in port is at 463,000 bales, of which 64,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton afloat bound to this port is 148,000 bales, of which 80,000 bales are American.

	Nov 4.	Oct 28.	Oct 21.	Oct 14.
Total sales	110,000	99,000	102,000	69,000
Sales for export	25,000	24,000	19,000	15,000
Sales on speculation	11,000	9,000	9,000	5,000
Total stock	463,000	509,000	539,000	555,000
Stock of American	64,000	76,000	107,000	130,000
Total afloat	148,000	216,000	245,000	240,000
American afloat	80,000	63,000	47,000	30,000

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

Week	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplds	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 @ 9 1/2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
" " Orleans	9 1/2 @ 10	9 1/2 @ 10	9 1/2 @ 10	9 1/2 @ 10	9 1/2 @ 10	9 1/2 @ 10
" " U. D. to arrive	@	@	@	@	@	@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Oct. 22, states:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—The following are the prices of American Cotton, compared with those of last year:

Description	—Ord. & Mid—		—Fair & G'd fair—		—G'd & fine—		—Same date 1869—	
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair	G'd fair	fine	Mid.	Fair	Good
Sea Island	12	15	17	20	26	48	21	23
Stained	7	8	9	10	11	12	11	12
	Ord.	G. Ord.	L. Mid.	Mid.	G'd Mid.	Mid. F.		
Upland	7	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	12	...
Mobile	7	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	12 1/2	...
N. O. & Texas	7	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	...

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

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Mid. Sea Isl'd	16d.	24d.	21d.	15d.	Mid. Pernamb.	8d.	10 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.
Upland	8 1/2	10 1/2	12	8 1/2	Egyptian	6 1/2	8 1/2	6
Mobile	8 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	Broach	6	7 1/2	8 1/2
Orleans	9	11	12 1/2	8 1/2	Dhollerah	6	7 1/2	8 1/2

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—			—Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date—			Actual exp't from U. K. in 1869		
	1870.	1869.	1868.	1870.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
American	157,550	170,210	256,540	102,979	110,253	133,300	102,979	110,253	133,300
Brazilian	13,650	35,700	57,560	38,827	51,841	61,800	38,827	51,841	61,800
Egyptian &c.	5,330	19,910	39,700	5,770	10,115	11,050	5,770	10,115	11,050
West Indian	1,880	2,150	5,700	5,151	6,393	11,540	5,151	6,393	11,540
East Indian	102,310	307,650	154,500	186,812	253,874	574,160	186,812	253,874	574,160
Total	280,720	535,620	514,080	339,539	432,481	791,850	339,539	432,481	791,850

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.										
	Sales this week			Total this year	Same period weekly sales.	Average 1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1869.
	Trade.	Ex. port.	Specula-							
American	35,070	3,400	680	39,150	1,373,550	1,034,950	28,590	17,920	17,920	17,920
Brazilian	10,300	80	470	10,850	311,190	428,740	5,920	7,960	7,960	7,960
Egyptian	3,200	80	...	3,200	142,240	186,200	3,410	4,060	4,060	4,060
West Indian	3,510	60	...	3,570	52,800	79,240	1,020	1,530	1,530	1,530
East Indian	21,700	15,630	8,900	45,630	836,060	1,250,980	11,420	14,830	14,830	14,830
Total	73,780	19,250	9,450	102,480	2,720,840	2,980,110	50,800	45,800	45,800	45,800
Imports										
	To this date			Total	This date	Same date	Dec. 31.	1869.	1869.	1869.
	This week.	To this date	To this date							
American	84,558	1,335,138	815,261	1,039,118	116,510	36,370	76,900	76,900	76,900	76,900
Brazilian	10,194	312,993	403,744	499,251	50,600	34,920	24,370	24,370	24,370	24,370
Egyptian	925	142,553	165,848	226,540	21,800	17,780	26,560	26,560	26,560	26,560
West Indian	439	66,179	72,707	89,027	24,840	7,920	6,190	6,190	6,190	6,190
East Indian	23,022	777,784	962,964	1,141,343	325,500	837,280	293,800	293,800	293,800	293,800
Total	64,498	2,684,697	2,420,524	2,995,279	539,350	433,670	387,760	387,760	387,760	387,760

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 4, 1870.

There is an increase in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 3,867 hhd., 114 cases, 487 bales, and 727 hhd. stems, against 3,453 hhd., 620 cases 524 bales 292 cerosons, and 150 hhd. stems for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 1,447 hhd., 104 cases, 384 bales, and 36 hhd. stems were from New York; 1,920 hhd., 103 bales and 691 hhd. stems from Baltimore; 3 hhd. and 10 cases from Boston, and 49 hhd. from New Orleans. The direction of the shipments of hhd. was as follows: To Liverpool, 173; to London, 14; to Bremen, 3,050 and 727 stems; to Antwerp, 287; to Africa, 117; to Glasgow, 39 and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 60,658 pounds, of which 32,000 pounds were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Cerosons.	Hhds. stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
Exp'd this week from	1,447	104	384	...	36	10	54,418
New York	1,447	104	384	...	36	10	54,418
Baltimore	1,920	...	103	...	691	...	6,240
Boston	3	10	...	...	...	50	...
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans	497	...	...	...	...	5	...
San Francisco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,867	114	487	...	727	65	60,658
Total last week	3,453	620	524	...	292	150	175,621
Total previous week	2,182	244	74	...	...	31	99,598

The market for Tobacco the past week has been much less active. In Kentucky, in the first part of the week, the business was mainly of a retail character; holders were not willing to concede, and buyers refused to pay late prices. Within a few days, however, the decline in gold, and favorable accounts from the new crop, have induced holders to give way, and the sales amount to about 400 hhd., mainly for export, and the following are reduced quotations:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Frosted Lugs	6 @ 6 1/2 c.	...
Sound Lugs	6 1/2 @ 7 c.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c.
Low Leaf	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c.	8 @ 8 1/2 c.
Medium Leaf	8 1/2 @ 9 c.	9 @ 10 c.
Good to Fine Leaf	9 1/2 @ 11 c.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 c.
Selections	11 1/2 @ 12 c.	12 @ 13 c.

In Seed Leaf the business has been limited to about 150 cases in a jobbing way, and prices are unsettled; Connecticut Fillers, 16@20c.; do. Seconds, 22@30c.; do. Wrappers, 35@75c., State and Western Fillers, 11@14c.; do. Wrappers, 20@50c.; do. assorted lots, 16@30c. Spanish Tobacco has been fairly active, but at easier prices, in sympathy with gold; sales of 500 bales Havana at 83c@\$1 00, currency, duty paid. The sale of Yara, reported last week, was II cut instead of I cut, as printed. Manufactured Tobacco is steady.

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

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.						
	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Hhds. stems.	Pkgs.	Manuf'd.
Liverpool	104	...	130	...	...	32,000
London	14	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow	39	...	...	...	...	...
Londonderry	138	...	...	...	...	...
Bremen	717	...	...	36	...	18,881
Antwerp	287	...	...	...	...	...
British N. A. Col.	24	...	...	...	...	...
British W. Indies	...	5	114	...	...	996
British Guiana	6	...	...	...	...	2,541
British Honduras	...	...	...	...	10	...
Cuba	...	25	...	...	...	...
Africa	117	...	...	...	...	...
Hayti	...	...	140	...	...	...
Venezuela	1	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	74	...	...	...	...
Total	1,447	104	384	36	10	54,418

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

From Baltimore—To Bremen, 1,846 hhd., 691 do stems. To Liverpool, 69 hhd. stems. To Pouce, 103 bales. To Demerara, 5 hhd., 5,231 lbs. manufactured. To Mayaguez, 1,009 lbs. manufactured.
From Boston—To Cayenne, 3 hhd. To Fort Chalwers and Sydney, 50 pkgs. To British Provinces, 10 cases.
From New Orleans—To Grand Cayman, 5 boxes. To Bremen, 497 hhd.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 4, 1870.

The market for breadstuffs the past week has shown depression in flour and wheat, and some improvement in the coarser stuffs.

The receipts of flour have been less liberal, but the demand has also been greatly curtailed, and prices have had a downward tendency. The comparatively small receipts, however, have prevented any great pressure to realize, the close on all grades is somewhat unsettled, there being neither buyers nor sellers to any great extent at the quotations. To-day there were some sales at the open-

ing at \$5 60 for extra State, but the close was stronger at \$5 65 @5 75.

Wheat declined early in the week, under the excessive receipts, the decline in gold and exchange, and the scarcity and high rates of ocean freights. At the concession there was a very large business mainly to fill freight engagements which had been waiting for free receipts. That done, the demand fell off materially under a decline in Liverpool, and though receipts have again become moderate and the quantity on the canal is not excessive, prices have been with difficulty maintained. Receivers are storing freely, rather than to accept current prices. The Western markets have been panicky, and No. 2 Spring has declined in Chicago to 94c, which is nearly as low as the lowest figure in September. Receipts at the Western markets show more falling off, but are still liberal and the stocks large. To-day, in this market, holders were rather firmer on the intelligence of an armistice between France and Prussia, and closed with a brisk demand of 2@3c. advance; New spring at \$1 27@1 30, the latter for choice; \$1 37@1 38 for Amber Winter; but there was very little new business, only limited freight engagements having been made.

Corn has become extremely scarce, and, although buyers have operated sparingly, prices are higher. There is very little besides old Western mixed offered. A little begins to arrive via New Orleans and a few car loads of new are offered, but the offerings of Jersey and Southern continue small. The business to-day embraced Western yellow at 95c. and old mixed at 86@88c.

Rye and Barley have been doing a little better, but business is not fully reported and our quotations are somewhat nominal. Barley Malt is in good demand. Canada Peas are still nominal. Oats have met with a better demand, and the receipts have fallen off materially, but efforts to advance prices are not successful.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 10@ 1 30
Superfine..... 5 bbl.	Red Winter.....	1 30@ 1 32
Extra State..... 5 65@ 5 80	Amber do.....	1 35@ 1 38
Extra Western, com-	White.....	1 40@ 1 65
mon to good..... 5 50@ 5 90	White California.....	1 75@ 1 90
Double Extra Western	Corn, Western Mix'd,....	80@ 88
and St. Louis..... 6 00@ 8 75	Yellow, new.....	92@ 95
Southern supers.....	White, new.....	85@ 90
Southern, extra and	Rye.....	95@ 1 05
family..... 6 00@ 9 00	Oats.....	50@ 58
California.....	Barley.....	95@ 1 18
Rye Flour, super & extra	Malt.....	1 00@ 1 20
4 25@ 5 75	Peas, Canada.....	1 05@ 1 20
Corn Meal..... 4 50@ 5 10		

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.				
1870.			1870.		1869.		
For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time Jan. 1, 1869.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	
Flour, bbls.	109,942	3,234,637	2,645,951	30,472	1,626,549	31,585	196,162
C. meal, bls.	2,622	163,506	178,422	1,091	67,736	1,785	116,380
Wheat, bush.	987,921	18,340,024	17,868,847	216,508	14,799,623	258,011	15,837,149
Corn, bush..	169,344	7,525,174	9,269,897	3,180	359,335	4,046	1,639,091
Rye, bush..	17,205	467,016	270,447	..	92,431	..	139,876
Barley, bush.	184,246	2,799,942	727,722	..	134	..	78
Oats, bush..	276,174	7,824,760	5,693,118	206	19,517	67	47,136

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 29, 1870.

At	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Chicago.....	46,066	805,881	264,575	157,504	87,590	88,550
Milwaukee.....	20,930	563,127	5,051	3,228	16,325	4,379
Toledo.....	24,726	129,260	87,837	68,063	940	2,925
Detroit.....	32,453	87,730	8,974	6,281	4,758	..
Cleveland.....	6,500*	27,400	10,750	19,750	58,175	650
Totals.....	130,675	1,613,398	371,687	254,826	168,288	46,504
Previous week.....	120,537	1,530,551	391,889	312,208	170,769	48,292
Correspond'g week, 69.	153,739	1,552,837	388,918	469,132	132,126	47,776
" " 68.	136,974	1,591,535	440,447	825,218	147,607	79,662
" " 67.	135,905	1,428,570	483,522	582,775	73,592	40,277

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 29 inclusive, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.....	3,152,264	4,143,441	3,480,023	3,068,550
Wheat, bush.....	37,546,072	37,682,521	27,449,954	24,800,188
Corn, bush.....	21,139,003	28,481,811	28,798,105	28,444,107
Oats, bush.....	12,123,990	11,479,590	17,493,950	12,827,475
Barley, bush.....	4,180,263	1,298,029	2,351,930	2,652,680
Rye, bush.....	1,139,802	1,232,385	1,524,019	1,559,591
Total grain, bush.....	76,129,135	80,444,517	77,617,958	70,283,991

And from August 1st, to and including Oct. 29, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour..... bbls.	1,289,637	1,396,796	1,751,406	1,648,435
Wheat..... bushels.	17,732,333	19,064,853	19,067,980	19,583,724
Corn.....	6,904,981	11,718,725	9,649,027	9,970,568
Oats.....	7,739,230	5,687,820	11,122,712	9,214,025
Barley.....	3,323,746	895,755	1,938,100	2,114,348
Rye.....	719,460	677,363	1,303,256	996,068
Total grain, bushels....	36,417,749	38,044,081	43,081,075	41,878,783

SHIPMENTS FROM SAME PORTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Oct. 29.....	140,661	1,319,126	392,145	278,546	165,575	44,881
Week ending Oct. 22.....	96,549	1,605,950	430,063	368,094	112,088	52,823
Week ending Oct. 30, '69.....	123,853	1,374,971	529,569	262,903	27,822	19,641

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 29 inclusive, for two years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour..... bbls.	3,299,637	3,795,550	....	....
Wheat..... bush.	31,712,553	30,929,556	....	....
Corn.....	18,576,937	22,281,094	....	....
Oats.....	10,471,350	8,728,971	....	....
Barley.....	2,600,495	360,342	....	....
Rye.....	1,433,516	804,895	....	....
Total.....	64,794,851	63,104,858	....	....

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 4, 1870.

With only one or two exceptions the markets for the leading articles covered by our review have shown a firm uniform tone, and business has moved in a manner more satisfactory to holders of supplies. Buyers for actual consumption are probably not any more inclined to depart from the cautious policy so long adhered to than at the date of our last, and before entering the market calculate to a nicety how much will be required to carry trade during the next six or eight weeks, but some little speculative feeling begins to crop out here and there, and the prospect is comparatively encouraging. This improvement is most noticeable on Teas and Spices, and is based on the belief that consumers will not be able to secure any further benefits from the reduction of import duty after the 1st of January next than that now accrued, and desirable parcels in bond are attracting greater attention in consequence. Full prices are generally insisted upon, and in some instances a slight advance has been established.

Imports this week have included 8,949 bags of Rio and 3,233 bags of other kinds of coffee. Receipts of sugar and molasses have been moderate.

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

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Tea..... lbs.	....	....	38,513,170	40,967,464
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	....	....	89,028	34,140
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	83,728	63,860	1,125,219	989,988
Coffee, other..... bags.	47,788	8,789	344,951	285,086
Sugar..... boxes.	92,784	101,181	403,546	545,383
Sugar..... hhds.	43,262	75,076	522,921	524,504
Sugar..... bags.	438,424	149,476	730,813	653,053
Molasses..... hhds.	14,523	11,012	287,678	311,766

TEA.

The anticipations of some of the trade that business must soon begin to improve (referred to in our last), seems to be even nearer realization than many of the most sanguine had predicted, and we find the market generally in a much healthier and encouraging position. The improvement is not altogether developed in the increased volume of business doing as yet, but the movements of buyers are of a character indicating a greater degree of confidence than previously shown, with a strong probability that goods will be handled with comparative freedom as soon as the long-settled feeling of extreme caution can be partially or wholly overcome. Invoices bought, "duty paid," are still merely to the extent of positive wants, but for parcels in bond, on spot, and to arrive, there is a speculative call, with an intention of carrying over into the new year. All styles are influenced to a greater or less extent, and though prices have not advanced to a quotable degree, current figures are plenty low enough. Sales of 7,200 packages Green; 4,750 packages Oolong, and 5,200 packages Japans, part to arrive.

Imports this week have included only 162 pkgs.

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

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1870.....	13,356,677	16,051,981	9,104,562	38,513,170
1869.....	13,134,142	17,655,045	10,177,784	40,966,971

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 89,028 pkgs. since January 1, against 34,140 last year.

COFFEE.

The evidences of increasing confidence among holders of Brazils, noted in our last, has become more fully developed, and the market of late shows a very strong tone with values on most grades tending upward, and occasionally for choice selections slight advances obtained. Buyers, to be sure, are not particularly anxious in their operations, and nearly or quite all parcels taken have a place already provided, but the outlet proves more than sufficient to counteract the current arrivals, and there is a steady reduction of stock. This does not apply to this port alone, but to all the leading ports along the whole seaboard, and with the small accumulation they now hold, and the light additions likely to be made thereto, during balance of year, importers consider their position well sustained. The assortment here has not been of a very desirable character, and some of our dealers have again filled their orders from the supply at Baltimore. Java has again been quiet, but gains rather than loses strength, holders receiving a new stimulating influence from the report of the quarterly Padang sale, which established a higher range of values on all grades, while the purchases for the United States prove much below the previous estimates upon the amounts likely to be taken for this country. The desirable parcels here are not easily available, and owners appear to have no anxiety whatever about operating. West India grades continue in an uncertain condition, but on the whole are not much sought after, and prices if anything favor the buyer, particularly on stock not first class in every respect.

Among the smaller distributive jobbers, the trade doing for the week has been fair, and a few have sold quite a number of large invoices, with prices generally ruling full. Sales of 3,080 bags Rio here; 9,200 at Hampton Reads, and 8,333 at Baltimore; also at this point, 3,350 bags Maracaibo; 2,900 bags Laguayra; 300 bags Costa Rica, and 2,100 bags St. Domingo.

Imports this week have included the following cargo of Rio: "Alice Tainter," 8,949 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 1,000 bags St. Domingo, per "Halifax," 1,400 do. per "Eothen," and 833 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio, Nov. 3, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Mobile.	Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock.....	38,728	11,254	18,000	3,030	4,000	3,000	56,982
Same date 1869.....	61,560	18,000	18,000	3,030	1,000	1,000	85,860
Imports.....	573,511	397,332	108,362	31,302	14,712	1,125,219	1,125,219
in 1869.....	629,627	259,827	77,063	19,665	2,800	989,938	989,938

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Nov. 3, and the imports at the several ports since January 1 were as follows:

In bags	(New York) stock.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orle's import.	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore.....	8,539	25,426	500	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	26,477	101,894	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	2,394	20,081	11,693	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	100	38,251	8,508	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	10,273	24,050	557	400	991	1,892
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	47,783	261,669	61,524	15,757	4,109	334,951
Same time, 1869.....	8,789	221,337	40,440	21,125	1,008	285,086

*Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 19,553 mats.

SUGAR.

The relative position of buyers and sellers remains much the same on Raw Sugars as for weeks past, and we have no new or interesting features to introduce. Refiners continue to complain of the many disadvantages under which they are working, and though in one or two instances their wants have sent them into the market to a comparatively liberal extent and caused temporary activity, they are in no case buying in excess of actual necessity and are reducing necessities as much as possible, some being now about ready to suspend work for the season. Small as trade has been, however, there was enough doing to make a further impression upon the accumulation, and with the reports from the principal producing districts indicating a late crop, our holders remain extremely firm at full former prices in all cases, and some flatly refuse to exhibit samples unless they can be assured of negotiations at higher figures. The domestic crop is now pretty well under way, and the West will soon be obtaining supplies via the Mississippi River. Refined Sugars have fluctuated somewhat with the turn mostly in buyers favor, as the demand at no time was really active, the amounts available quite liberal, and as a rule well assorted. Refiners seem determined to diminish their production as much as possible, and some will stop machinery several weeks earlier than usual. The general market closes fairly active and firm. The sales of Raws embrace 2,500 hhds Cuba; 978 hhds Porto Rico; 275 hhds Martinique; 10,593 boxes Havana; 4,540 bags Pernambuco; 41,782 bags Manila; and 27 hhds Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Nov. 3, were as follows:

Imports this week...	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	Brazil, bags.	Manila, bags.	Melado hhds.
Imports this week.....	6,227	320	442	653	24,789	.....	.....
since Jan. 1.....	259,707	213,906	36,939	30,351	66,594	401,980	18,674
same time '69.....	359,064	248,716	34,515	29,335	119,143	244,689	.....
Stock in first hands..	92,734	43,262	.....	.....	438,424	.....	686
Same time 1869.....	101,181	75,076	.....	.....	149,476	.....	593
" 1868.....	29,551	43,882	.....	.....	39,478	.....	.....

MOLASSES.

The course of the market during the past week has failed to justify the expectations of an improved business, and taken altogether the position is just about as unsatisfactory as can well be imagined. Two or three of the leading jobbers would be very willing to make a place for extra nice parcels of grocery stock, to a moderate extent, and in reality this is about the only bona fide wholesale demand existing. Refiners are not only refusing to bid, but many assert that they have withdrawn for the season in view of the daily decreasing call for their production, and the entire absence of any margin for profit, and this leaves boiling qualities at a stand. As to the accumulation of inferior stock, it is hardly possible to imagine what will become of it, though holders are hopeful that an export demand may eventually afford them some relief. Quotations are about as before and still to a great extent nominal. No further supplies of domestic, amounting to anything, can be looked for, for a week or two, though small parcels commence to move forward by steamer. Sales of 40 hhds Cuba Muscovado; 25 hhds Cuba Centrifugal; 300 hhds Cuba clayed; 314 hhds Demerara; 50 hhds Barbadoes, etc; and 159 bbls New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Nov. 3, were as follows:

Imports this week...	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Demerara, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week.....	188	65	.....	446	.....
since Jan. 1.....	79,928	24,753	4,596	16,156	9,440
same time 1869.....	90,777	22,462	8,498	17,794	14,194
Stock in first hands.....	10,709	2,475	1,314	.....	25
same time '69.....	7,936	1,939	1,087	.....	.....
" same time '68.....	9,938	2,383	1,974	.....	.....

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

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

	Sugar.				Molasses.	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	Bags.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
New York.....	259,707	359,063	290,665	311,472	488,053	420,367
Boston.....	21,023	32,616	81,666	66,263	182,342	172,086
Philadelphia.....	28,841	32,575	61,401	68,545	34,704	49,650
Baltimore.....	48,979	42,762	83,557	68,609	25,741	10,955
New Orleans.....	44,996	78,367	5,432	9,615	.....	7,340
Total.....	403,546	545,383	522,921	524,504	730,843	653,058

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

The market has rather gained on the firmness noted in our preceding report, and if the aggregate of business is not quite so large it is more from the want of supplies than any lack of demand. A very large proportion of the desirable parcels to arrive have been taken up, and there is scarcely anything here in first hands that can be bought, holders appearing determined to carry everything forward, with the full expectation of profiting largely thereby. This feeling extends to all goods in bond, as parcels so situated attract the main attention at present. The jobbing movement has been moderate and confined mainly to small job invoices, on which comparatively easy terms could be obtained, as holders are anxious to dispose of "duty paid" stocks remaining on hand.

FRUITS, &c.

The Foreign Dried market the past week has shown decidedly more activity for Raisins, notwithstanding the price has continued to decline, and the close is the lowest point reached this season, but a large business, part speculative, sprung up to-day, and sales are reported to have reached 30,000 boxes (including 12,000 loose Muscatels) at \$2 50 gold for Layers and some 8,000 Mats seedless at \$6 00. Old Raisins, on account of the cheapness of the new, are not offering at present. The consumption of Raisins is said to be very large; for the past month to have reached 80,000 boxes Layers and 35,000 boxes of other kinds. Currants on the spot are scarce and firm; to arrive considerable sales have been made, footing up for the week about 800 bbls at 11 1/2 @ 12c. Sardines are very quiet, although efforts are made to keep them moving, they close rather lower than at the date of our last. Citron sells slowly, but the demand will probably increase as the holidays draw near. Turkish Prunes sell only in a small way to meet immediate wants. Nuts are in very fair demand and a trifle easier for most kinds.

There has not been much doing in Foreign Green. Lemons are dull and although the supply on hand is not large (though more than sufficient to meet present wants) several cargoes are due. The new crop is so far very green and have not their full growth, and consequently sell low. West India fruits are scarce and both Oranges and Coconuts are higher—a lot of 113,000 Carthagea Coconuts sold at \$75 per M, and about 50 bbls. Havana Oranges, in poor order, at \$12 per bbl. Lemons sell from store at \$3 @ 25 per box for Malaga, and \$5 @ 25 for Messina.

Demand for domestic dried rather light, except for choice qualities of apples; these sell at full prices. Some State sliced are noted sold at 9c. Pared peaches are a little easier, and nothing but a very prime article will bring 21c. Unpared halves are in fair request, and held at steady prices. Quarters are quiet, but steadily held. Blackberries have met with considerable demand, but close quiet at 10c, at which price the sales have been made. Pitted cherries, raspberries and plums are without change, selling in a small way as quoted in our price current below. Peanuts of the new crop arrive, but sparingly as yet from Virginia, but meet with but little demand; a fancy lot will not bring more than \$2 10. North Carolina are not yet in market; they would meet with ready sale; old are scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Tennessees are abundant, but sell slowly on account of the cheapness of Virginia.

The Domestic Green market is quiet, and with freer arrivals of Apples, the market is a little easier, though not quotably lower; they are selling, however, pretty freely to the city trade, and to some extent to the Southern cities—more to Charleston than any other at present—though Norfolk and Savannah have taken considerable. A few bbls. of Newtown Pippins have sold for export at \$4 @ \$5 per bbl. The South takes Baldwins, Spits. and other red fruit at \$2 25 @ \$2 50 per bbl. for select. Cranberries are in only fair demand; the fact of apples being so low will hinder their sale very much; the ruling price is \$4 per crate. Grapes are not selling freely but are about steady in price; we note a lot of Isabella of considerable size sold yesterday at 7c. per lb.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Rio Coffee.—Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 17.—Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram states: Sales of coffee for United States, 40,000 bags; shipments of coffee to United States, 51,000 bags; loading coffee, 22,000 bags; stock of coffee at date, 65,000 bags; price of coffee, 6 @ 600.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.		Coffee.	
Hyson, Common to fair.....	55 @ 75	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 17 1/2 @ 19
do Superior to fine.....	80 @ 95	Maracaibo.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 05 @ 1 30	Laguayra.....	gold. 16 1/2 @ 18
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	55 @ 60	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 9 1/2 @ 9
do Super. to fine.....	70 @ 1 03	Jamaica.....	gold. 14 @ 16
do Ex. fine to finest.....	20 @ 1 50		
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	75 @ 90		
do Super. to fine.....	1 06 @ 1 30		
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 40 @ 1 75		
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	55 @ 63		
do do Super. to fine.....	65 @ 68		

Sugar.	
Cuba, inf. to com. refining.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do fair to good refining.....	9 1/2 @ 10
do prime.....	10 @ 10 1/2
do fair to good grocery.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.....	9 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do Melado.....	5 @ 8 1/2
do mo.asses.....	5 @ 10
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Molasses.	
New Orleans (new).....	1 00 @ 1 20
Porto Rico (new).....	35 @ 65
Cuba Muscovado (new).....	25 @ 37
Cuba Clayed (new).....	20 @ 31

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

Spices.	
Cassia, in cases.....	gold \$ D. 47 @ 49
Cassia, in mats.....	do 47 @ 49
Ginger, Race and Af (gold).....	12 @ 13 1/2
Mace.....	do 1 23 @ 1 30
Nutmegs, casks.....	95 @ 1 00
do cases Penang.....	1 00 @ 1 02

Fruits and Nuts.	
Raisins, Seedless, new # mat.....	@ 6 50
do Layer, 1870, # box.....	2 80 @
do Layer, 1869, # box.....	2 50 @
do Valencia, # D.....	14 1/2 @
do London Layer.....	3 75 @
Currants, new.....	# D. 12 1/2 @
Citron, Leghorn.....	@ 43
Prunes, Turkish, old.....	9 @
Prunes, Turkish, new.....	12 1/2 @
Prunelles.....	@
Dates.....	@ 7 1/2
Figs, Smyrna.....	# D. 16 @ 20
Cherries German.....	8 @
Brazil Nuts.....	9 @
Filberts, Sicily.....	13 @
do Barcelona.....	11 1/2 @
African Peanuts.....	2 35 @ 2 40
Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	@
Macaroni, Italian.....	@ 13
Fire Crack, best No 1 # box.....	4 00 @

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Apples, State.....	# D. 7 @ 7 1/2
do Western.....	@
do Southern, common.....	4 @ 5
do prime.....	5 @ 6
do sliced.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Canton Ginger.....	9 00 @ 9 50	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 21
Almonds, Languedoc.....	18 1/2 @	do unpared, qrs & hlvs	6 @ 8 1/2
do Tarragona.....	@ 19	Blackberries.....	21 @ 22
do Irica.....	@ 19	Cherries, pitted.....	21 @ 22
do Sicily, soft shell.....	@ 16	Pecan Nuts.....	12 @ 13
do Shelled, Spanish.....	32 @	Hickory Nuts.....	2 00 @ 2 25
do paper shell.....	@ 35	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fancy do	1 75 @ 2 10
Sardines.....	1/2 hf. box @ 36	do com. to fair do	1 25 @ 2 50
Sardines.....	1/2 qr. box @ 21	do Wil. g'd to best do	2 50 @ 3 25

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	15 @ 16
Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	5 @ 5 1/2	Calabra Imitation.....	21 @ 33
Borax.....	31 @ 32	Madder.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	Indigo, Madras.....	10 @ 15
Sulphur.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	do Manilla.....	80 @ 1 15
Saltpetre.....	10 @ 17	Cordage, Manilla, 1/4 and 3/8	2 1/2 @ 22
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @	do do Large sizes.....	21 @ 19
Camphor, in bbls.....	72 @	Sisal.....	@ 19
Castile 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., November 4, 1870.

The general features of the market remain much the same as at the time of our last review. The volume of business has been about equal to that of the previous week, with perhaps a greater degree of activity in certain lines of both foreign and domestic fabrics. A dull trade at this particular period of the fall season is not unusual, and would doubtless not be considered worthy of especial remark by dealers had the business of last month even approximated that of October in former seasons. November opens with no very encouraging prospects for a material increase in the business over that of October, and altogether the outlook is not an encouraging one for dealers who anticipated a heavy footing up of sales at the end of the season. The weather is becoming cooler, and prices are low, both of which facts ought, it would seem, to attract some trade or at least to stimulate a more active distribution of goods in the interior. As yet, however, there is little improvement noticeable, and the reports which reach us from the different sections relative to the condition and probable future of the trade are not such as to warrant expectations of a very active market during the remainder of the season. Collections are coming in freely, but we hear complaints of cramped finances in some sections, and some extensions of credit are asked for.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS are the most attractive feature of the market, in consequence of the very low prices at which some fabrics are being placed. The most notable declines since our last report have been in prints, which have, with the exception of three or four brands, sustained a reduction of 1/2 @ 3/4 c per yard. The movement was inaugurated early in the week by the agents for Orientals and Gloucesters, who marked down their goods to 11c. Spragues and Richmonds were subsequently reduced to 10 1/2 c, and, with the exceptions above noted, all other brands have since met a corresponding reduction. A few reductions have been made during the week in wide brown and bleached sheetings, and the quotations for this class of fabrics, are now very generally revised. A few changes will be found in other goods, some of the most important being in Canton flannels and domestic gingham.

WOOLEN GOODS are quiet, no heavy sales being made in any styles. Prices are generally firm, and are without important change. Moderate concessions are opposed, in some instances, to more considerable lots. There is a moderate demand from clothiers and other early buyers for light-weight goods, and the mills are taking advantage of the present limited water-power, and the light trade, to run off their heavy yarns, and change to Spring work.

FOREIGN GOODS are quiet, though the movements are fair, in the present condition of the general trade. Heavy dress goods for winter wear are moving with rather more freedom than at the time of our last review, and some improvement is also noticeable in cloakings, velveteens, and mantilla and dress velvets. In millinery goods there is but little change, and heavy sales are only effected at a concession from the generally named prices. Linens remain quiet, with a light demand for small lots only.

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....	50	\$6,335	41	\$5,815
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	13,412	1,535,240	2,593	866,339
same time 1869.....	18,255	1,970,665	4,475	894,665
" " 1868.....	21,990	1,292,877	4,294	1,368,000
" " 1867.....	10,363	1,355,317	5,106	1,113,129
" " 1866.....	8,283	.....	.....	.....
" " 1860.....	78,872	.....	.....	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 without very general change, except in wide goods, which have experienced a marked

reduction. Amoskeag A 36 12 1/2 do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 11, do H 12 1/2, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11 1/2, do 30 10, Bedford R 36 8 1/2, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 1/2, do S 33 10 1/2, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 12, Indian Orchard A 40 13 1/2, do O 36 11 1/2, Laconia O 39, — do B 37 12, Lawrence A 36 12, Lyman O 36 11, do E 36 12 1/2, Medford 36 12, Nashua fine O 33 12, do 36 13 1/2, do E 40 15 1/2, New market A 36 11 1/2, Pacific extra 36 12 1/2, do L 36 11 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 29, do 10-4 37, do 11-4 42 1/2, Pepperell E fine 39 13 1/2, do R 36 12, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 12, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12 1/2, Swift River 36 10, Tiger 27 7 1/2.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been somewhat unsettled, and several prominent brands are reduced. Amoskeag 46 17 1/2, do 42 16 1/2, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 13 1/2, Bartletts 36 15, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone 36 14 1/2, Boott B 36 14, do O 30 11, do R 28 9, Clarks 36 19, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 16, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13 1/2, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15 1/2, Hope 36 13 1/2, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 16, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 13 1/2, New York Mills 36 20, Pepperell 6-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 39, Tuscarora X 36 17 1/2, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 51 1/2, do 10-4 56 1/2, Waltham X 33 11 1/2, do 42 16 1/2, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 19.

PRINTS.—We quote all fancy prints down 1/2 @ 3/4 c. per yard, with the exception of Cohecos, Merrimacs, Pacifics, and Dunnells. American 10 1/2, Albion solid 11, Albion Ruby 11 1/2, Allens 10 1/2, do pinks 12, purples 12, Arnolds 8 1/2, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 11 1/2, Hamilton 10 1/2, London mourning 10, Mallory 11 1/2, Manchester 10 1/2, Merrimac D 11 1/2, do pink and purple 13 1/2, do W fancy 12 1/2, Oriental 11 Pacific 11 1/2, Richmond's 10 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 11 1/2, do blue and White 10 1/2, do shirtings 10 1/2, Wamsutta 7 1/2.

PRINTING CLOTHS are nominally firmer, with prices a shade better. 64-squares are quoted at 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 c. for goods on hand, and 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 c. for future delivery.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 22 1/2, do 50 24, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 18, do 11 22 1/2, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18, Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian, heavy 25, Haymaker Bro. 15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 21 1/2.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11 1/2, Androscoggin 13 1/2, Bates 9 @ 10, Everetts 15 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11 1/2, 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 14 1/2, Amoskeag 14, Augusta 14, Pacific 14 1/2, Pepperell 12 @ 13, Stark A 14.

STRIPES.—Albany 8 1/2, Algoden 16 1/2, American 12-13, Amoskeag 20-21, Hamilton 19-20, Haymaker 13 1/2-14, Sheridan A 11, do G 11 1/2, Uncasville A 13-14, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 22 1/2.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do BB 15, Hamilton 22 1/2, Swift River 13, Thorndike A 15 1/2, Whittendon A 22 1/2, York 30 22 1/2.

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

MOUSSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18 @ 20, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tycoon reps 23-27 1/2, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22 1/2-27 1/2, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2, Merino A 32 1/2, AA 37 1/2 AAA 42 1/2.

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 superfine, and \$1 42 1/2 for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 12 1/2 for superfine; \$1 42 1/2 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 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 Nov. 3, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1868, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 3, 1870.					
	—1868.—		—1869.—		—1870.—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	541	\$188,444	675	\$232,731	721	\$267,084
do cotton..	567	158,845	403	115,109	571	156,791
do silk.....	323	233,175	433	301,589	375	334,530
do flax.....	715	177,521	705	140,859	479	104,909
Miscellaneous dry goods.	229	91,300	400	85,167	574	69,316
Total.....	2,375	\$849,285	2,616	\$875,455	2,720	\$922,630
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	323	\$115,347	636	\$224,844	292	\$109,639
do cotton..	71	16,833	252	78,836	201	69,831
do silk.....	20	31,578	79	106,403	54	83,773
do flax.....	182	49,123	400	108,139	244	62,188
Miscellaneous dry goods.	421	35,995	465	25,992	282	17,349
Total.....	1,017	\$248,856	1,832	\$544,214	1,073	\$333,570
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,375	849,285	2,616	875,455	2,720	922,630
Totalth'wn upon m'rk't	2,392	\$1,093,141	4,448	\$1,419,669	3,793	\$1,266,200
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	281	\$106,360	306	\$102,110	243	\$85,996
do cotton..	154	42,444	222	50,810	162	45,181
do silk.....	38	36,444	61	60,351	30	24,709
do flax.....	276	84,974	1,098	140,014	244	55,017
Miscellaneous dry goods.	984	17,874	31	10,416	33	15,533
Total.....	1,733	\$288,096	1,718	\$363,701	712	\$276,406
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,375	849,285	2,616	875,455	2,720	922,630
Total entered at the port	4,108	\$1,137,381	4,334	\$1,239,156	3,432	\$1,159,0

Miscellaneous.

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Patent Merino

Undervests, Drawers,

AND

HOSIERY.

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Income - - - - - 6,000,000

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Miscellaneous.

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General Eastern Agent

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MOBILE--ALL RAIL.



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STATIONS.	Miles.	GO'G SOUTH.		GO'G NORTH.	
		Time.	Time.	Time.	Time.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 9.30 p.m.	Ar. 6.19 a.m.	Ar. 6.19 a.m.	Ar. 9.00 p.m.
WASHINGTON.....	28	" 6.55 p.m.	" 9.00 p.m.	" 9.00 p.m.	" 12.45 p.m.
GORDONSVILLE.....	324	" 12.55 p.m.	" 7.28 p.m.	" 7.28 p.m.	" 11.15 a.m.
BRISTOL.....	610	" 6.00 a.m.	" 6.27 a.m.	" 6.27 a.m.	" 4.45 a.m.
KNOXVILLE.....	74	" 1.14 p.m.	" 6.00 p.m.	" 6.00 p.m.	" 5.44 p.m.
*CLEVELAND.....	823	" 5.55 p.m.	" 8.30 p.m.	" 8.30 p.m.	" 12.15 p.m.
†CHATTANOOGA.....	850	" 8.00 p.m.	" 4.57 p.m.	" 4.57 p.m.	" 7.25 p.m.
NASHVILLE.....	1000	Ar. 5.10 a.m.	" 5.44 p.m.	" 5.44 p.m.	" 7.55 a.m.
‡CORINTH.....	1066	Lv. 9.00 a.m.	" 8.30 p.m.	" 8.30 p.m.	" 5.45 a.m.
§GRAND JUNCT. ON 1107	"	" 11.52 a.m.	" 12.15 p.m.	" 12.15 p.m.	" 5.30 a.m.
MEMPHIS.....	1153	Ar. 2.55 p.m.	" 4.57 p.m.	" 4.57 p.m.	" 7.25 p.m.
**JACKSON.....	1319	Lv. 11.45 p.m.	" 7.25 p.m.	" 7.25 p.m.	" 5.45 a.m.
ATLANTA.....	932	Ar. 3.35 a.m.	" 5.45 a.m.	" 5.45 a.m.	" 5.30 a.m.
MACON.....	1055	" 1.40 p.m.	" 5.30 a.m.	" 5.30 a.m.	" 5.30 a.m.
MONTGOMERY.....	1127	" 8.00 p.m.	" 5.30 a.m.	" 5.30 a.m.	" 5.30 a.m.
MOBILE.....	1352	" 8.00 a.m.	" 5.30 a.m.	" 5.30 a.m.	" 5.30 a.m.
NE. ORLEANS.....	1502	" 10.10 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.

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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.

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman Dec. 14, at 10 1/2 A.M.

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For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 68 Wall-st.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1870.

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

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

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks,
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869..... \$6,472,915 41

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

Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,237,530 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... 3,145,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 307,563 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,513,453 09
Cash in Bank..... 583,797 53
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,469,508 94

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 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, |
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| William E. Dodge, | Francis Skiddy, |
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| 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 7

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 R. Taylor, |
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| B. W. Bull, | Albert B. Strange, |
| Horace B. Clafin, | A. Augustus Low, |
| W. M. Richards, | Dean K. Fenner, |
| A. S. Barnes, | Emil Heineman, |
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| John A. Bartow, | Francis Moran, |
| Oliver K. King, | Theo. W. Morris, |
| Alex. M. Earle, | Robert Slimmon, |
| John H. Waller, | Stephen C. Southmayd |
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WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President
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PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BRICKS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COFFEE, COPPER, CORKS, COTTON, DRUGS AND DYES, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, and PROVISIONS.

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, Sal aeratus, Sal ammoniac, Sal soda, Sarsaparilla, Seneka root, Senna, Shell Lac, Soda ash, Sugar lead, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, Taploca, Verdigris, Vitriol, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GROCERIES, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, and PROVISIONS.

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, OILS, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, and PROVISIONS.

Table listing various commodities such as Pork, RICE, SILK, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, WINE, and WOOL.

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COTTON BUYER,
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PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
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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.

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BANKERS,
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