

Bankers and Brokers.

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

James C. King & Co.,
BANKERS,
 NO. 56 BROADWAY.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and
 Foreign Exchange.
 Issue Certificates of Deposit.
 Interest allowed on current daily balances.
 Collections made on all parts of the United States
 and Europe.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS,
 New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,
 BRAD ST. 85 BRUHL.

DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT
 all the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland
 England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Bel-
 gium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
 available in all parts of Europe.

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

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster

BANKERS,
No. 10 Wall Street.
 Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other
 desirable securities, making liberal advances on
 same, allow interest on deposits, deal in commercial
 paper, furnish to travellers and others Letters of Cre-
 dit current in the principal cities in Europe.

R. L. EDWARDS,
BANKER AND BROKER,
 NO. 33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
P. O. Box 3,328.
 Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and
 Silver Coin bought and sold.
 Special attention given to Merchants orders for
 Coin.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,
 19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.,
 ISSUE
Credits for Travelers in Europe,
 Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in
 sums to suit.
 Subscription agents for the CHRONICLE in Paris.

CAMMANN & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
 8 Wall Street, New York.
 Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and give
 particular attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE
 OF GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
 Deposits received subject to check at sight.

N. C. BARNEY. C. H. RAYMOND. E. D. FOSTER.

Barney, Raymond & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
 5 Wall Street,
 Late PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
 25 BROAD STREET,

Cor. Exchange Place, New York.

Government Securities, Gold, Stock and Bonds
 bought and sold on commission. Accounts received
 and interest allowed on balances, which may be
 checked for at sight same as at Bank.

A. V. STOUT, President Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank
 J. B. DICKINSON, late President Tenth Nat. Bank.
 PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of N. Y. Stock and
 Gold Exchange.
 J. C. DICKINSON Member of N. Y. Stock

Bankers and Brokers.

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

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

CALDWELL & Co.,

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

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

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, &c.
 &c., bought and sold on Commission. Interest allow-
 ed on deposits.

A. D. Williams & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS,
 45 Wall Street, New York.
Stocks and Bonds
 BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
 A. DENIS'N WILLIAMS. J. P. WILLIAMS,
 Member of the Member of the
 N. York Stock Exchange N. York Stock Exchange.

CONOVER,
VINCENT & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
 7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
 STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on
 COMMISSION ONLY.
 COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED
 STATES AND CANADAS.
 Special attention given to
 Southern Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
 52 Wall Street, New York.

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

MONEY TO LOAN
 ON
 DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.
MORTGAGES PROMPTLY CASHED.
Principals only Dealt with.
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 BROKERS IN
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 and Railroad Bonds,
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 Buy and Sell on Commission the Bonds of the follow-
 ing Railroads:
 CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAIL-
 ROAD AND ITS BRANCHES—8 per cent.
 BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD
 (IN IOWA)—8 per cent.
 BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD
 (IN NEBRASKA)—8 per cent.
 KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL
 BLUFFS RAILROAD—8 and 10 per cent.
 MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAIL-
 ROAD—10 per cent.
 LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON
 RAILROAD—10 per cent.
 FORT WAYNE, JACKSON AND SAGINAW RAIL-
 ROAD—8 per cent.

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

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

Brown Brothers & Co.,
 NO. 59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE
Commercial and Travelers Credits
 Available in all parts of the world

Bank of British North America.

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

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,
 ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES,
 (issued and paid free of Commission) and letters of
 Credit for
TRAVELLERS,
 ALSO,
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
 Available in all parts of the world on
 MORTON, ROSE & CO
 LONDON.

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 86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
 Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all
 parts of Great Britain and Ireland.
 Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Ad-
 vances made on consignments. Orders for Govern-
 ment Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

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

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
 17 NASSAU STREET.
 Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China
 Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
 Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in
 London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current
 rates, also cable transfers.
 Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on
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 collected, and other Banking business transacted.
 JOHN PATON,
 ARCH. MCKINLAY, Agents.

John B. Manning,
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 NO. 6 BROAD STREET.
 Special attention given to Southern Securities, and
 information concerning them furnished.

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS,
70 State Street, Boston.
Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers
Credits issued on
The City Bank,
AND
Robert Benson & Co., } LONDON.
Munroe & Co. }
AND
Marcuard, Andre & Co., } PARIS.
Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of
Europe and the East.

PARKER & COBB,

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BOSTON,
Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
ty bonds.

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BKJAMISON & Co.

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA.;

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

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible
points and remitted for on day of payment.

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS
FOR SALE

FIELD, KING & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS

AND REAL ESTATE LOAN BROKERS.

Will make investments for Corporations, Estates and
Individuals and negotiate Real Estate Loans, Com-
mercial Paper, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, and other
Securities.

Refer by permission, in CHICAGO, to
W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union Nat. Bank,
S. M. NICKERSON, President First Nat. Bank.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.

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NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET
SAINT LOUIS MO.

W. M. F. HEWSON,

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WOOD & Co., New York.

California Trust Co.,

421 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Dealers in Exchange, Agents in Financial and Trust
Business

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MONEY TO LOAN,

Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits.

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

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Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barrol-
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Haydenfeldt, H. J. Booth, C. J. Deering, F. S. Wen-
dler, W. B. Cummings, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum,
Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, A. D. Moore, Tyler
Curtis.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:

First National Bank of New York.

Western Bankers.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$200,000

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

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

**NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI.**

In St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in \$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
is now prepared to do a general banking business.
Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
bought and sold at current rates. Special attention
given to collections throughout the West
JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICKSON, V Pres't
EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

MORTON, GALT & Co.,

BANKERS,

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

Southern Bankers.

A. C. KAUFMAN,

BANKER AND BROKER,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Specie Ex-
change, &c., &c., bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS ON ALL ACCESSIBLE
POINTS

In South Carolina made and promptly remitted for.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:

Henry Clews & Co., Kountze Brothers,
J. M. Welth & Arents.

GEO. L. HOLMES.

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HOLMES & MACBETH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Key box 4.

JAMES ISBELL.

R. H. ISBELL.

ISBELL & Son,

BANKERS,

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA,

Special attention to collections.

New York Correspondent.—HOWES & MACY.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

**THE CITY BANK
OF SELMA.**

Capital - - - - - \$100,000

JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.

WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.

JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.

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

T. J. PERKINS,

BANKER,

EUFULA, ALABAMA.

EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES AND COIN BOUGHT
AND SOLD.Collections made on all accessible points in the
Southern States.

WM. FOWLER.

R. H. SOMMERVILLE.

Fowler & Sommerville,

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Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERREE, GEO. M. KLEIN
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

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A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

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Southern Bankers.

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Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton.
Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic
Exchange, bought and sold.
Collections promptly remitted for
Orders solicited for the purchase of Sales of Produce
and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. &

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

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AMERICUS, GA.

Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased
on order. Collections made and promptly remitted
for.
New York Correspondents—Messrs. Wm. Bryce
& Co.

E. E. BURRUSS, Pres't.

A. K. WALKER, Cashier.

First National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

Raleigh National Bank

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED
STATES AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

W. H. WILLARD, President. C. DEWEY, Cashier.
J. C. BLAKE Asst. Cashier.

W. N. HAWKS

H. CASTLEMAN

Hawks & Castleman,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents

COLUMBUS, GEO.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, &c. Bonds
of every description, bought and sold on commission

Cubbedge & Hazlehurst,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

MACON, GA.

Make Collections, and do a General Banking and
Brokerage Business.

REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

THOS. K. FERCUSSON,

BANKER,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

Special attention to Collections.

No charge for collecting city paper.

Refers to Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, N.Y.

J. L. & E. H. LEVY,

BROKERS,

NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET.

New Orleans, La.

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

Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-
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City Taxes.

LANCASTER & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EX-
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No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va

BROWN, LANCASTER & CO.,

No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

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DAVIS & FRERET,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

85 ST. CHARLES STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

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

Financial.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,

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

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
BANKERS,

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

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers,

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

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE

BANKING HOUSE OF
GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,

NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,

(Corner of Cedar street.)

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

SOUTTER & Co.,
BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.
Advances made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper. Collect on both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,
BANKERS,

56 WALL STREET,

Issue Letters of Credit for Traveller

Available in all parts of Europe, etc.,

THROUGH THE

CITY BANK, LONDON,

OR

Messrs. HOTTINGUER & CO., of Paris

Also COMMERCIAL CREDITS and DRAFTS on LONDON, PARIS, and SCOTLAND.
ADVANCES made on Consignments, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

Gibson, Casanova & Co.
BANKERS-

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Bank.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

Financial.

THE LOANER'S BANK

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER),

"Continental Life" Building.

22 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital - - - - - \$500,000
Subject to increase to - - \$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William M. Tweed, A. F. Willmarth, Edgar W. Crowell
Shepherd F. Knapp, Edgar T. Brown, Archibald A. Bliss and Dorr Russell.

THIS BANK NEGOTIATES LOANS, MAKES COLLECTIONS, ADVANCES ON SECURITIES, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS.

Accounts of Bankers and Merchants will receive special attention.

FIVE PER CENT INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and liberal facilities offered to our CUSTOMERS.

Dorr Russell,

President.

A. F. Willmarth,

Vice-President.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE

WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

No. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

IN ADDITION TO THE SECOND DIVISION of the CANADA AIR LINE, Tenders for which are already invited to be in on the 25th November, the Directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive

Tenders for the Third or last Division

OF THE CANADA AIR LINE FROM

SIMCOE TO CANFIELD,

30 MILES.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 28th November, and sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Construction of 3rd Division Canada Air Line," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of

THURSDAY, DEC. 15th, 1870.

JOSEPH PRICE,

Treasurer.

CHIEF OFFICES,
Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 16th, 1870 }

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad

1st MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS,

REDEEMABLE 1900,

Interest Payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New York.

THE MORTGAGE IS FOR \$3,500,000 ON A ROAD 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about

\$13,000

per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to

\$4,117,761 10.

An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in the market.
For terms and further particulars, apply to

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

NO. 36 WALL STREET,

Agent for the sale of the Bonds.

STATE OF ARKANSAS

7 PER CENT BONDS, ENDORSED BY THE

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK RR. CO

For Sale at 70 and accrued interest, by

Swenson, Perkins & Co.,

80 BEAVER STREET.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS issues its Bonds in aid of Railroads—ten thousand dollars per mile, for the payment thereof a special tax is collected annually for interest and sinking fund.

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

R. C. BRINKLEY, Pres't.
Memphis and Little Rock RR

Financial.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

Bankers, 27 Pine Street,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company,

This road, 55 miles long, extends from Terre Haute Northerly to Danville, Illinois, forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre Haute, Evansville, Nashville, and the South. Twenty-five miles of the iron is now laid, and by the early part of January 21 miles will be in use for business.

The local subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company are..... \$450,000
All of which is payable in cash at par
Of this \$300,000 has been paid in
First Mortgage Bonds..... \$750,000

This road is being built by Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Terre Haute, and his associates, who are the chief subscribers to the capital stock. The extraordinary success of the enterprises heretofore managed by these gentlemen, and the high prices of the securities based upon them, are evidences of what may be expected from this project. We recommend these Bonds as an undoubted security.

Price 90 cents and accrued interest in currency.
Commission allowed bankers.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

27 PINE STREET.

STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,

BANKERS.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE, VIENNA, etc.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

12 PINE STREET.

Negotiate
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
Contract for
Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives, Cars, etc.
and undertake
all business connected with Railway

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster

BANKERS,

10 WALL STREET,

New York.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

HARRING BROTHERS & COMPANY,

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

18 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

HENRY MEIGS,

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.

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

Williams & Bostwick,

Nos. 40 & 42 Exchange-place,
NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND STOCK, BOND AND GOLD COMMISSION BROKERS,

Make liberal advances on all First-class Securities.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

NO. 287.

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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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STRINGENCY AND THE TREASURY BALANCE.

One of the most conspicuous defects of our monetary system is its want of elasticity, and in the absence of any other regulator of the volume of the circulating medium, the currency balance in the Treasury has usually been relied upon for this purpose. In the State bank period, before the National bank system was organized, the busy season of the year was selected by the old banks which availed themselves of its facilities to issue their currency, and some 50 millions were put out which gradually returned home for redemption after the occasion was past for its use. For the banks this arrangement was a good one, because by the issue of currency they got a loan without interest from the public for the period their notes were outstanding. The arrangement was equally good for the business community. For the volume of the currency was thus increased when trade was active, and the business of the country needed currency, and it was contracted by its own spontaneous action as the idle quietude of the dull season set in. Such an enlargement of the currency when business is brisk, and contraction thereof when business is dull, constitutes what is meant by elasticity of the currency.

This indispensable safeguard was settled under the old State bank system. But it has been secured in a very defective degree under the system of National banks. The reason of this defect is not far to seek. The notes of the old State banks had no forced circulation. In spite of all that the issuers could do to keep the bank notes out, and notwithstanding the most ingenious devices set in operation to prolong the term in which the currency would float, there was no possibility of a long reprieve. When the dull season set in the bank notes floated home for redemption, and the currency which they had expended when trade was lively shrunk back again to its normal dimensions. Under the National bank regime all this is charged. The notes of every national bank in the country enjoy a compulsory circulation. Every national bank in the country is obliged to receive them. They are receivable for taxes and on all payments to and from the National Treasury. These bank notes have thus a forced currency. They seldom return home for redemption. When the notes do come back it is easy for the issuing bank to pay them out again. Hence there is an end of the old machinery for expansion and contraction of the currency in harmony with the enlargement and diminution of the activity in the circulating current caused by the periodical rise or fall in the tide of business. As we have many times discussed this radical defect in our National banking system, we need add no more here than that to cure the evil, the metropolitan redemption of all National bank notes is indispensable, and until Congress can be induced to enforce this redemption in New York the best we can do is to compensate the inelasticity of our currency system as best we can. And with a view to this compensation almost the sole expedient which has hitherto been devised is that we have so often insisted upon, namely that the Treasury shall lock up currency when business is dull and shall pour forth its hoard during the busy season. This plan answered admirably under Mr. McCulloch's administration, although it was not always carried out with regard to the public wants. Mr. Boutwell heretofore has been more fortunate, and on this account there is the surprise and disappointment that he has not made more effective use of his currency balance in checking the monetary stringency which has prevailed, with some intermission, for the past fortnight. Of course there is a fundamental objection, on the ground of principle, to the allowing of the Government to tamper with business, or the urging of our Executive to interfere with the money market. But such is our monetary system that interference at proper times is provided for, and without it there can be no currency elasticity. Hence there is no impropriety in calling on Mr. Boutwell to put this machinery in operation for giving ease and restoring the monetary equilibrium. There is, moreover,

an additional reason for this action, as the chief causes of stringency are artificial. A clique consisting of a dozen or a score of capitalists and money-lenders in Wall street can at any time, when the money market is as sensitive as now, produce, by well-known manipulations, such perturbation as shall enable them to charge for a few days usurious rates for accommodation, and to mark up these loans from five or six per cent to seven per cent in gold and occasionally even to higher rates still. To meet such greedy schemers, and to foil their plans it is necessary to do something. But as they derive almost their sole power for mischief from the inelasticity of the currency it is with this inelasticity we have to deal, and we can best do this by pouring out a part of the Treasury balance of currency which has been stored up with a view to this very emergency. But if as is said, Mr. Boutwell holds some 30 millions of currency of which one-half at least can well be spared for the purpose of giving relief to the money market, how shall that currency be disbursed. The plan is easy. It may be accomplished in either of two ways. First, by the purchase of an extra amount of government bonds or if this be objected to, by the redemption of certificates of indebtedness allowing the banks to take them back again whensoever they may wish to resume them. Either of these plans would accomplish the end in view, as would others of which there is no need here to make mention. We may be well assured that without elasticity of the currency, our money market will be continually liable to spasms; that for almost the only means we have to give this needed elasticity we are dependent on the Treasury balance of currency; that the present is a favorable time for the relief of the money market by the use of this method, and that Mr. Boutwell will add to his popularity by acceding to this inexorable demand without delay.

THE TAXES AND THE DEBT.

It has rarely happened that any Treasury report offered to Congress, has in its tone, its policy and its recommendations, failed to command the public assent. But to some extent, this is true of the report just issued by Mr. Boutwell. The reason of the popular disapproval is partly in the Secretary's want of recognition of the grave perils of the financial situation and partly in his suggestions about taxation, which is generally felt to be grinding, oppressive to the country, and destructive to its realized capital, its productive powers, and industrial growth. There are two points on which Mr. Boutwell relies to prove that the pressure of our fiscal burdens should not be relaxed. First, he says the country is prosperous and can afford to bear the taxes; and secondly, the debt must be rapidly paid off; and to accomplish that, the revenue must be kept up to a high level by severe taxation. Such, in brief, are the two arguments, which, from the beginning to the end of his Treasury report, Mr. Boutwell persistently presents to us. As exception is taken to both, it is worth while to examine the grounds on which they rest. And first, with regard to the prosperity of the country. It may fairly be doubted whether Mr. Boutwell is right when he says that "the laboring classes are in the enjoyment of more than the average prosperity, if tested by the experience of this country, or by the present condition of other nations." We do not, however, desire to challenge the statement here, although the prevalence of strikes and other significant marks of industrial dissatisfaction might lead us to deny that our industrial operatives feel themselves to be doing well and winning an equitable share of the material prosperity of the country, which prosperity, as we are boldly and often assured, is entirely created by the labor of the workingman. Leaving this section of our people let us look to the class next above, and enquire how the employers of labor are thriving.

And we find they are quite as much disposed to complain. They tell us that the closing year does not show a living profit on their business, and that if next year does not develop an improvement over the past, serious disasters will assuredly befall. Unless in a few exceptional departments of industry these complainings are too general, and they illustrate themselves in the enforced economy and privation under which multitudes of our people are suffering, whose education and position place them above the operative classes. And as political economy teaches us, it is in this important section of our population, which ranks just above the working operatives, that have no capital; and just below the richer population who have abundant capital—it is among this middle class that we can best see whether a country is prospering or not in regard to material wealth. Moreover, if we go about among our small capitalists we find another very suggestive symptom. They are rapidly disappearing, and large establishments are taking their place. It used to be one of the most vaunted advantages of this country that it offered to the small capitalist such safeguards that he could succeed in almost all departments of industrial enterprise, and could maintain his position against the competition and hostile efforts of his richer rivals. This is no longer so general, and there is an increasing tendency in almost all branches of business for the larger capitalists to engross more and more its monopoly and its profits to themselves. Various circumstances have been favorable to this change. The financial panics which have convulsed business of late have overthrown men who had no reserves of capital to fall back upon. The same class of men will suffer most from the occasional strikes among their working operatives. For if his business is stopped heavy losses are instantly entailed on the master, and his capital is soon wiped out, except the strike is brief. Strikes develop a very important part of the forces which are levelling the industrial community into the two classes of the rich capitalist and the hired operative. In other countries more than here, this process has been completed of levelling and grinding down to one even condition the masses of industrial workers. It will be a better sign of general prosperity and a promising safeguard of the republic and its institutions, if by a better financial policy our government shall cease to foster this impoverishing process, and contribute to bring back the country to a more healthy distribution of industrial activity and commercial wealth. We have not entered into the merits of the controversy between the wages of labor and the profits of capital. Of these we may have to speak hereafter. It is sufficient to note the fact that the struggle and conflict between workers and their employers has a tendency with other circumstances to crush out the smaller capitalists, and that if this process of merging small establishments in greater ones is suffered to go on to excess, the effect can scarcely fail to be mischievous to the material prosperity as well as to the moral progress and honorable independence of our people.

Whatever we may think of the contest between labor and capital, there is no doubt that it offers a multitude of troublesome problems to statesmanship and legislation. It is assuming such a formidable aspect as to be likely to color the politics of this country as it has already helped with other causes to impair our National prosperity. And until that prosperity is restored and rehabilitated, an enlightened policy demands that the burdens imposed on industry by our fiscal system should be as light as possible.

But secondly Mr. Boutwell says, we ought to pay off the public debt, and, therefore, we cannot reduce the taxes. To this there is a short answer. It is well for us as fast as we can to redeem the national obligations, but not at too great an expense. We have already redeemed nearly thr

dred millions of that debt. It is bad policy for a farmer to drain off his working capital to pay off a mortgage debt which the mortgagee does not want paid. Still worse is it for him to sell his seed corn to raise the money and force it on his unwilling creditor. Worse still, if possible, and more impoverishing would it be for any country to cripple its industries and paralyse its productive powers by assuming needless fiscal burdens, and paying heavy taxes, in order to pay off public obligations which have not matured, which the creditors do not wish paid, and which can on all accounts be better dealt with hereafter.

SALARIES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There is one branch of what is called Civil Service Reform, to which its most zealous advocates have given too little attention; and their neglect of it is perhaps more creditable to their zeal than to their judgment. It is the proper adjustment of salaries in the public service. This subject is so closely bound up with all others relating to the improvement of the work of government, that it cannot be properly considered without involving them. But there are certain principles, so obvious as to be generally practised by business men in their own affairs, so essential as to be esteemed in private business as conditions of success, yet as commonly disregarded by public men as if they were the most profound and remote deductions of abstruse science.

The leading and fundamental rule in employing men is that the pay must be carefully proportioned to the work performed. In estimating this work many things must be taken into account: the difficulty of the employment itself, the time it occupies, the importance of the business it effects, and the consequent responsibility of the workman, the opportunities open for personal advantage, and the integrity required to resist them, and the kind and degree of culture and training necessary to enable him to do the work successfully. All these considerations enter, of necessity, into every adjustment of pay, among many persons employed, even where none of the work required is of that exceptional character which requires rare and extraordinary talents, information or experience. But in the service of the government there is always much that, to be properly done, demands in all these respects the very highest qualifications to be found among men; and the government which will be served efficiently must appreciate those qualities wherever they are found, and command them wherever they are needed.

Now, all these principles are set at naught in the system of payment adopted by our government for its officers. From the highest to the lowest, the agents of the people of this country, for the administration of its laws, receive salaries determined mostly by considerations entirely apart from these, and inconsistent with them. These have been determined, in practice, sometimes by custom, sometimes by the steady growth of official abuses, but oftener by the prepossessions or caprices, or at best, the inadequate, though sincere, convictions of single committees of Congress, or members of these committees.

Take, as examples, the highest regular salaries paid to officers appointed by the President. Members of the Cabinet receive \$8,000 a year each. The Secretary of the Treasury, for this sum, is required to administer the affairs of what is practically a bank, with a hundred millions of dollars in its vaults, with obligations of twenty times the amount, and with daily receipts and outlay each of nearly a million. Besides this he is expected to select for the Government service some thousands of officers out of many times the number of applicants; to determine the construction of the Revenue laws in all doubtful cases; to advise with the President and Cabinet upon all great public questions, and to

suggest new legislation to Congress. In all this we demand that he shall hold steadily in view the welfare of the country, disregarding entirely any private interest; and we forbid him by law to engage in any money making business which would enrich himself. Now what salary is necessary to secure, in ordinary business—we will not say a man fitted to be Secretary of the Treasury, but a man capable of transacting one tenth of the detailed work that he must do, apart from all the broader relations of his office? Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies, Railways, Telegraphs, all have chief executive offices to be filled—all compete with one another for the men who have financial and administrative ability and integrity for such trusts; and to men who are eminent in these respects we see constantly salaries of \$25,000 a year, and sometimes much more, offered for their services. If we add to the qualifications these men possess the political experience and statesmanlike public character necessary to win for a man the nation's confidence in the high office of its minister of finance, we have one of the rarest assemblages of characteristics that can be imagined; and for such a man we offer \$8,000 a year, in the name of the people of the United States, in competition with a thousand corporations, any one of which is ready to pay more for less work, less responsibility, less intellect, and in a permanent office not subject to political change. Under these circumstances the position will necessarily be held either by a man who accepts the honor of the position as a substitute for pay, or by one who means to enrich himself by the office apart from the salary. In either case the nation suffers. In the one it is robbed, probably, of many times a liberal salary for the office; in the other it is humiliated by receiving as a favor what it ought to purchase. Certainly none can suppose that great public services in a position like this are to be repaid by a salary alone; but those who perform them ought, at least, to be able to live in a manner becoming the dignity of the country which employs them. And it is a fact that some of the very best and most efficient statesmen who have ever labored for the United States have been compelled by the inadequacy of their salaries to practice a niggardly economy, as unworthy of the nation as it would be unworthy of a great commercial house in this city to have its chief bookkeeper in rags.

Again, much the same may be said of large numbers of offices which are not places of great public prominence; but on which depends much of the success of the Government. The heads of Treasury bureaus and of offices in the Interior Department, for instance, have little of the glory of official life, but they have upon them a responsibility and an amount of labor before which, in many cases, the ordinary requirements of mercantile business sink to nothingness. Yet these offices are filled with men who can be obtained for \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year. There are men in Washington on whose special skill and fidelity public interests affecting millions of dollars of the people's money depend every year, who receive less pay than many a bookkeeper in New York. The appointment clerk of the Treasury, who influences more patronage than President Washington ever held, is expected to preserve absolute impartiality and wide intelligence in judging of men, for \$1,800 a year. There is often special clerical work to be done, in the Treasury and in the Department of State, which requires ability of a high order; and in which, if it affected the interests of private firms in New York, they would apply to the most prominent professional men to aid them. To do such work, these Departments frequently seek for skilled and trustworthy men, in all parts of the country; but they often fail in securing what they want, simply because the law does not permit them to offer a fair salary; and with all the ingenuity in evading the laws in this respect, which has grown out of the necessities of the

public service, they cannot succeed in competing for such men with private employers.

We do not assume that it is necessary for the United States to pay more money in salaries than it now pays. There are often ten incompetent men employed about work which is not done at all, but which could be done by one qualified officer. On the other hand, there are some offices which are paid in excess. This was true of many of the Consulates in foreign ports, while they were permitted to retain their fees; and it is still true of a number of offices of the treasury and of the law departments, who are paid irregularly, by fees and forfeitures. These offices are regarded as great opportunities for becoming rich, and are often, beyond doubt, abused to purposes of oppression and corruption. It is shameful that a single subordinate officer of the Customs bureau should receive forty times as much pay as his official head; but this has been the practical effect of the present system. A great saving will be effected by abolishing all such sources of emolument, and paying regularly for work, as it is done, not for chance successes. A still greater saving will ensue from abolishing all superfluous offices, and employing only the men who are needed for the work. Where there are now a thousand clerks and assistants lingering over duties which one fourth their number of thoroughly efficient men would do with ease and dispatch, let the one fourth be employed, at full rates of pay, and they will cost less than the thousand do now. But the greatest saving of all, and one which will be so vast that it defies computation, will be in the greater efficiency with which business will be transacted, and in the removal of the sore temptation to infidelity in the service which comes from poverty, and the sense of injustice produced by inadequate pay. When appointments are made in the civil service for no purpose whatever but to get the work done, then men must be paid what the work is worth in the open market, and in no other way can the business of the government be conducted, either with economy or with honesty.

NOTES FALLING DUE ON HOLIDAYS—WHEN TO BE PROTESTED.

It is well understood by our readers that heretofore the law has been that a note falling due on a Sunday, or any legal holiday, must be presented for payment the day previous. Our last Legislature attempted to change this rule, by an act approved by the Governor, on the 23d of last April, but the law was so drawn as to make it questionable, in the view of some, whether the change attempted has really been affected. The act in question is as follows:

The following days, viz., the first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as a day of fast or Thanksgiving, shall, for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor, of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

And when either of these days shall occur on Sunday the following Monday shall be deemed a public holiday, and any bill of exchange, bank check, or promissory note made after the passage of this act, which, but for this act, would fall due or payable on such Sunday or Monday, shall become due and payable on the day following such Sunday or Monday.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The new provision of this act is contained in the middle paragraph, which states that when either of the holidays named occurs on Sunday the following Monday shall be deemed the holiday, and any promissory note, &c., (made after the passage of the act) which, but for this act, would fall due on such Sunday or Monday, "shall become due and payable on the day following such Sunday or Monday."

It is very evident that this clause is not clearly worded. The object of the legislator was, as stated above, to make a note which falls due on Monday payable on Tuesday when

that Monday, according to the provisions of this act, became the legal holiday; hence instead of reading "on the day following such Sunday or Monday," it should really have been worded so as to read "on the following Tuesday." This would have made its meaning plain.

And yet we do not think there can be much doubt as to the interpretation the Courts will put upon this portion of the law. The intention of the legislators is clear, and they will always give effect to that intention where the wording of the act permits of it; and in this case it does permit of it. Besides, any other conclusion would make this provision entirely inoperative, and the Courts will not nullify an act unless it is pretty clearly and absolutely defective. For these reasons we think that all notes, bills, &c., made since April 23, and maturing this year on Sunday or Monday of the next two weeks must be presented for payment on the following Tuesday.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Dec. 23, 1870. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Massachusetts— Charlestown....	The Monument National Bank.....	The National Exchange Bank of Boston, approved in place of The Traders' National Bank of Boston.
Alabama— Selma.....	The City National Bank (new bank).	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.
Iowa— Burlington.....	The Merchants' National Bank (new bank).....	The Northwestern National Bank of Chicago.
Iowa— Decorah.....	The First National Bank.....	The Chatham National Bank of New York, approved in addition to The First National Bank of Milwaukee and The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago.

New National Banks.

List of National banks organized, since December 15, 1870, under act of July 12, 1870:

Official No.

1754—"The Merchant's National Bank of Richmond," Va. Thomas Branch, President; J. B. Morton, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$200,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. Authorized to commence business Dec. 17, 1870.
1755—"The First National Bank of Lanark," Ill. Romanzo G. Shumway, President; G. F. Van Veckton, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. Authorized to commence business Dec. 19, 1870.
1756—"The Fayetteville National Bank," Fayetteville, N. C. John D. Williams, President; W. G. Broadfoot, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Authorized to commence business Dec. 21, 1870.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— DEC. 10.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam....	short.	11.18 @ 11.18½	Dec. 7.	short.	11.88 @ —
Antwerp.....	8 months.	25.32½ @ 25.37½	"	"	25½ @ —
Hamburg....	"	13.11 @ 13.11½	"	"	13.08½
Paris.....	"	25.40 @ 25.50	"	"	—
Paris.....	short.	Nominal.	"	"	—
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.65 @ 12.70	Dec. 7.	3 mos.	123.25
Berlin.....	"	6.26½ @ 6.27½	"	"	6.22½ @ —
Frankfort....	"	120½ @ 120¾	"	"	119½
St. Petersburg	"	29½ @ 29¾	Dec. 6.	"	30 17-32
Cadiz.....	"	49½ @ 49¾	"	"	—
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 52¾	"	"	—
Milan.....	3 months.	26.90 @ 27	"	"	—
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	—
New York....	"	—	Dec. 9.	60 days.	109
Jamaica.....	"	—	"	"	—
Havana.....	"	—	"	"	—
Rio de Janeiro	"	—	Nov. 14.	90 days.	23
Bahia.....	"	—	Nov. 9.	"	22 @ 23½
Valparaiso....	"	—	Oct. 10.	"	44½ @ 45½
Pernambuco..	"	—	Nov. 11.	"	22 @ 23½
Singapore....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	Nov. 7.	6 mos.	4s. 5½d.
Hong Kong....	"	4s. 5d.	Nov. 15.	"	4s. 4½d.
Ceylon.....	"	2 p. c. dis.	"	"	3½ @ 5½
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½d.	Nov. 26.	"	1s. 10½d.
Madras.....	"	1s. 10½d.	Nov. 18.	"	1s. 10½d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 10½d.	Nov. 26.	"	1s. 10½d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ dis.	Oct. 11.	50 days. 2 @ 2½ p. c. pm	—

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, December 10, 1870.

Although the French army of the Loire has been driven from Orleans, and for the present, at least, all hope of relieving Paris from that quarter has been abandoned, there is not even a faint rumor of returning peace. Whether the war is M. Gambetta's, or has become a national war, is a question which it is desirable should be answered; and it is maintained by many that an opportunity should be afforded for the French people to express an unbiassed opinion on the subject. It is asserted that the majority of voters in France would come to the conclusion that peace with Germany, even with onerous terms, was

desirable. The war is now becoming of so barbarous a nature, and the loss of life so appalling, that an effort should be made to reconcile, as far as possible, the belligerent powers. France, unfortunately, however, will not acknowledge herself to be beaten, and, possibly, until her present rulers are disposed to admit the position, or are hurled from power, no solution of the difficulty will be accomplished. But assuming that peace is concluded, what will be the position of France? With the unparalleled losses she will have sustained, and with her diminished producing power, she will, in a commercial point of view, have relinquished most of, if not all, the advantages she has gained during the Empire; and years must elapse before the traces of the invading army are wiped out. But will peace with Germany bring peace to France. This is the question which is uppermost in men's minds. When France is free from the invader, and the domestic concerns of the country have to be discussed, will not party feeling run high, and become so strong that the internal difficulties may assume very serious proportions? It is hoped not; but the domestic position of France will certainly be such as to cause much anxiety, and it is scarcely possible to expect that such a revolution as was inaugurated on the 4th of September can be accomplished unopposed. The army of captives, or the captive army, now in Germany will return to France, possibly, to cause trouble, for the 350,000 soldiers there imprisoned are scarcely likely to return to France to augment its productive powers. Except for agricultural purposes, or for the more ordinary labor, they will be wanting in usefulness, their education having been of such a nature as to unfit them for any occupation except that of war. That occupation will be gone; for although France may burn for revenge there is not likely to be an opportunity of satisfying that desire for many years to come. It has been said that when France is satisfied Europe is at peace. If France, as is most likely, is dissatisfied with the terms which will be imposed upon her by the victorious Germans, Europe is not likely to settle down into a condition of peace. Hence the present must be fraught with anxiety and the future with danger.

With the approaching close of the year, and with politics still in a disturbed state, business is very quiet in nearly every department. Such a condition of affairs is only natural. In a few quarters, however, the effect of the war has been to produce animation, for provisions of all kinds have been largely purchased on French account. Hence the cost of living has further increased—a circumstance which must of necessity affect the demand for manufactured goods. I have often remarked about the dearth of butchers' meat, and it is to be regretted that it is now dearer still. Those who intend to indulge in much roast beef at Christmas will certainly have to pay a price they never paid before, and will not get the prime cuts under one shilling per pound. Mutton, bacon, and all other articles are proportionately high in price. Prime cuts of bacon are retailed at fourteen pence per pound, and the better descriptions of butter at twenty pence to two shillings per pound. The close of the war, unfortunately, is not likely to cheapen these necessities. We may be nearer better times; but until France has somewhat recovered from the disasters which have overtaken her, and the flocks and herds of the country are attended to with that care which is necessary to meet the demands made upon them by the consumers, France must, in a great measure, look elsewhere for food. It will obviously be a long time before France is replenished with live stock equivalent to what has been slaughtered for the respective armies, or an excess of what might have been consumed in times of peace. But in many districts the flocks and herds have been neglected; and, in addition to a largely increased consumption, production has been almost at a stand. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

Since Tuesday this market has remained quiet in tone, and the tendency of prices has continued rather in favor of buyers. There is, however, no marked giving way, and the decline is very gradual, and in some departments almost imperceptible. Considering the flatness in the cotton market, prices here have been maintained with tolerable steadiness, and the production appears to be moved off with considerable regularity. During the week producers have availed themselves of every opportunity which turned up of extending their old contracts or of making new ones, and the easier state of the cotton market has induced them to accept prices which they were reluctant to take last week. This appears to have brought about a little more business, and some fair sales of both yarn and cloth have been made to-day at slightly lower prices, but which are proportionally as favorable to producers, considering the state of the cotton market, as they were last week. The state of things in France has now assumed such a serious aspect that again a feeling has arisen in commercial circles that the war cannot last much longer, and that peace may be imminent. Whether this feeling is right or erroneous remains to be seen. In the meantime, however, it has some effect in keeping prices steady, although it is not lost sight of that even an announcement of an armistice likely to lead to peace might only have a temporary effect. The vicissitudes of the war have ceased to have much influence upon this market, but the large receipts of cotton in America lead people to think that under any circumstances there will be an abundant supply for spinners by-and-by, and that the present scarcity of American cotton in Liverpool will be of short duration. Possibly, also the critical position in which Havre is at present placed may lead to some further considerable imports from the French harbor.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to December 8, compared with the corresponding period last year:

		1870.		1869.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American	bales	234,755	49,943	124,525	1,266
Brazilian		89,703	13,150	125,531	421
East Indian		456,865	169,242	630,571	16,234
Egyptian		56,949	1,739	37,161	71
Miscellaneous		127,854	2,352	33,579	344
Total		967,626	236,476	951,367	18,336

Business in the corn trade is rather more active, and prices have become firmer. Wheat has realized an improvement of 1s to 2s per quarter. Oats have been extensively purchased by foreign buyers, and have advanced 1s per quarter. All other feeding stuffs are very firm.

The following statement shows 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 periods last year:

		1870.		1869.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat	cwt.	556,749	55,837	832,831	26
Barley		114,535	688	218,045	8
Oats		255,120	8,858	325,796	72
Peas		22,044	203	21,705	200
Beans		40,337	3,009	40,627	316
Indian corn		228,454	815	378,455	—
Flour		111,860	9,824	135,264	60

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 23).

		1870.	1869.
Wheat	cwt.	9,269,143	820,829
Barley		1,696,178	8,005
Oats		2,812,059	231,198
Peas		259,394	27,384
Beans		402,090	4,106
Indian corn		6,304,657	26,970
Flour		1,286,727	347,394

In the Stock Exchange business has been very quiet. At this period of the year the facilities of the public for making investments diminish, and, with an uncertain political future, speculators operate with caution. Hence the dealings are very limited. A prominent feature is that the securities of the various railway companies continue in demand for investment, and stocks being scarce prices have improved. American and Canadian securities have been affected by the remarks of President Grant on the Alabama and Canadian fisheries questions, Canadian railway stocks being quite depressed. The following are the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day
Consols	91½-92½	91½-92	91½-92	91½-92	91½-92½	91½-92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1882	88½-89	88½-89	88½-88¾	88½-88¾	88½-88¾	88½-88¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1884	86-87	86-88	86-88	87½-88	86-88	86-88
U. S. 5-20's, 1885	83½-88¾	83½-88¾	88-88¾	88-88¾	88-88¾	88-87½
U. S. 5-20's, 1887	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾
U. S. 10-40's, 1904	87½-87¾	87-87¾	87-87¾	87-87¾	87½-87¾	87½-87¾
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	28-29	27½-28	28-29	27½-28	27½-28	27½-28
Erie Shares (\$100)	20½-21	20½-20¾	20½-20¾	20½-20¾	19½-20¾	19½-20¾
Illinois shares (\$100)	111-112	111-112	111-112	110½-111	110½-111	111½-112

Anglo-American Telegraph stock has somewhat recovered from the depression which prevailed last week.

Money is very abundant, and the rates of discount continue to rule low. The question of a reduction in the Bank rate to two per cent is spoken of in some quarters, but such a movement is not likely to be made this year. Of next year it would be unwise to speak. The new year may bring peace, and with it a complete change in the whole position of affairs. Everything, including money, would become dearer, for the void occasioned by the war will have been so great as to create a large demand. The prices of money are as follows:

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

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

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

On the Continent the rates for money are as under:

	B'k rate—	Op. m't—		B'k rate—	Op. m't—
	1869. 1870.	1869. 1870.		1869. 1870.	1869. 1870.
At Paris	2½ 6	2½ —	Brussels	2½ 3½	2½ 3½
Vienna	5 5	5 5	Madrid	5 5	5 5
Berlin	5 5	4½ 4	Hamburg	— —	3½ 4½
Frankfurt	4 4	3½ 3½	St. Peters		
Amst'rd'm	5 4	5 3½	burg	6½ 7	7 6
Turin	5 6	5 6			

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation of 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	22,535,008	23,956,290	23,707,240	23,406,535	24,238,816
Public deposits	7,388,241	5,783,783	6,363,025	5,342,955	6,639,972
Other deposits	18,425,551	18,679,523	17,668,301	17,600,162	18,647,730
Government securities	13,011,223	12,319,203	15,074,874	18,811,953	12,325,862
Other securities	19,636,741	17,026,322	17,378,539	16,897,604	15,941,300
Reserve	11,457,675	12,262,572	9,641,529	10,894,800	14,351,863
Coin and bullion	18,551,470	21,663,557	17,841,069	18,767,610	22,672,493
Bank rate	3½ p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.

Consols.....	83½ d	83 d	92½ d	92½ d	92 d
Price of wheat.....	61s. 7d.	68s. 1d.	50s. 1d.	44s. 3d.	52s. 5d.
Mid. Upland cotton...	14d.	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	8 9-16d
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	1s. 6½d.	11½d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 1½d.

It is reported that the State of Florida will shortly appear in this market for a loan, with the object of reorganizing its finances.

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 closed quiet and steady, the prices of 10-10s, Illinois Centrals, and Atlantics showing an advance, and 67s a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	.....
" " for account.....	92	91½	91½	91½	91½	.....
U. S. 6s (5 20's) 1862.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
" " " old 1865.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
" " " 1867.....	88	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
U. S. 10-40s.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
Illinois Central shares.....	111	110	110	110	112	.....
Erie Railway shares.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
Atl. & G. W. (consols).....	27½	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....

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

Frankfort.....	94½	94½	94½
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Liverpool Cotton Market.--See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs closed firm, the prices of corn showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, (Western)....p. bbl	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	....
Wheat (No.2 Mil. Red)p. ctl	10 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 2	....
" Red Winter.....	10 7	10 6	10 7	10 7	10 7	....
" (California white) "	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3	....
Corn(W.m.x d)p. 480lbs n'w	39 9	30 9	31 0	31 0	31 0	....
Barley (Canadian), per bush	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	....
Oats (Am. & Can.) pr 45lbs	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	....
Peas..(Canadian) pr 504 lbs	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	....

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef(ex. pr. mess) p. 364 lbs	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	....
Pork(Etn. pr. mess) p. bbl..	102 6	105 0	104 0	102 6	103 6	....
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lard (American) " "	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	....
Cheese (fine) " "	72 6	72 6	72 6	72 0	73 0	....

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market remains quiet, the prices of common rosin and refined petroleum showing a decline, while the other prices remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	6 0	6 0	5 9	5 6	5 6	....
do Fine Pale... "	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	....
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs.	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7	1 7	....
" spiriti ... per 8 lbs.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	....
Tallow (America) ... p 112 lbs.	43 9	43 9	43 9	43 9	43 9	....

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke(obl)p.tn...	£10 17 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0	...
Linseed (Calcutta)...	59 0	59 0	58 6	58 6	58 0	....
Sugar(No.12 Dch std)						
per 112 lb.....	34 6	34 6	34 6	31 6	34 6	....
Sperm oil.....	78 0 0	78 0 0	73 0 0	78 0 0	78 0 0	....
Whaleoil.....	86 10 0	37 10 0	36 10 0	86 10 0	86 10 0	....
Linseed oil . per ton.	28 15 0	28 15 0	28 15 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	....

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable increase in dry goods and a slight increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,318,552 against \$6,012,490 last week and \$5,947,679 the previous week. The exports are \$5,903,096 this week against \$4,679,671 last week and \$7,077,229 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 32,532 bales against 23,890 bales last week. The following are the imports, at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Dec. 16 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Dec. 17:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods	\$918,857	\$691,940	\$1,043,778	\$1,644,104
General merchandise..	1,198,220	1,104,305	2,660,438	4,674,448
Total for the week....	\$2,117,077	\$1,792,245	\$3,704,216	\$6,318,552
Previously reported...	230,864,270	236,008,854	278,848,973	288,121,184
Since Jan 1.....	\$232,981,347	\$237,801,099	\$282,553,189	\$294,439,736

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 Dec. 20.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869	1870.
For the week....	\$2,607,233	\$3,666,217	\$3,503,920	\$5,903,096
Previously reported	230,861,270	160,094,442	189,274,251	184,848,526
Since Jan. 1.....	\$185,535,176	\$163,760,659	\$192,778,201	\$190,751,622

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.	Sometime 1869.
Great Britain.....	\$103,981,203	\$104,844,012
France.....	11,955,754	7,273,184
Holland and Belgium.....	6,680,582	5,183,733
Germany.....	13,951,316	20,811,876
Other Northern Europe.....	3,398,701	3,895,243
Spain.....	4,169,633	2,869,125
Other Southern Europe.....	5,628,868	8,764,085
East Indies.....	103,455	66,029
China and Japan.....	1,409,190	2,525,063
Australia.....	1,773,464	2,086,941
British N. A. Colonies.....	4,872,202	4,484,933
Cuba.....	8,726,418	5,705,932
Haiti.....	2,055,411	1,041,174
Other West Indies.....	6,415,763	7,578,452
Mexico.....	1,461,056	1,383,269
New Granada.....	3,657,447	2,613,237
Venezuela.....	652,725	627,616
British Guiana.....	1,076,747	1,844,972
Brazil.....	3,301,036	3,313,633
Other S. American ports.....	3,767,350	4,343,604
All other ports.....	1,052,215	2,004,897

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 17, 1870:

Dec. 12.—Brig Sarah Crowell, St. John's P. R.— Spanish doubloons. \$11,849	Dec. 16.—Brig La Creole, Cu- racao— American gold,.... 1,000.
" 14.—St. Minnesota, Liv- erpool— Mexican dollars.... 11,692	" 17.—St. City of Paris, Liverpool— British gold..... 19,560 Silver bars..... 196.83

Total for the week.....	\$265,929
Previously reported	57,538.762

Totals since Jan. 1, 1870.....\$57,804.691

Sametime in		Sametime in	
1869.....	\$30,917,244	1860.....	\$42,161,009
1868.....	69,837,446	1859.....	69,153,653
1867.....	47,093,994	1858.....	25,210,837
1866.....	60,497,607	1857.....	41,329,191
1865.....	29,226,453	1856.....	36,711,423
1864.....	47,357,724	1855.....	27,207,015
1863.....	47,675,789	1854.....	37,147,350
1862.....	59,107,292	1853.....	25,751,971
1861.....	2,449,671	1852.....	24,568,820

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

Dec. 12.—St. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—	Dec. 16.—St. Chas. W. Lord, Havana—
Silver..... \$14,810	Gold \$20,000
Gold..... 5,900	

Total for the week.....	\$40,710
Previously reported.....	11,492,734

Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....	\$11,533,494
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Same time in		Same time in	
1869.....	\$14,734.162	1867.....	\$3,096.869
1868.....	6,764.924	1866.....	9,579.39

The Pacific Railroad Companies and the Interest on the Subsidy Bonds.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion in which, after quoting at large the provisions of law bearing on the question, he says:

The Government has issued its bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of many millions, and it has paid the accrued interest on these bonds. Upon an application to the company to reimburse this interest the company refuses, contending that the Government has no valid claim upon the company for reimbursement of interest until the principal of the bonds shall be due, except as to one half of the compensation for services rendered by the company for the Government, and as to the five per centum of the net earnings of the road after its completion. If the company is right, the amount which the company will thus owe the Government at the expiration of thirty years will be nearly treble the principal of the bonds, and more if interest on the paid coupons is charged against the company; and while this heavy debt shall be accumulating against the company, the Government will all the time be paying to the company one half of the value of the services rendered to it by the company. Without a wonderful increase in value there is no probability that the road and all the appurtenant property will be worth at the end of thirty years the thus increased debt then due to the Government, after the first mortgage creditors shall have been satisfied. Meanwhile the company may be paying dividends to its stockholders out of the earnings which natural justice would apply to the relief of that creditor through whose benefactions the road has been mainly built. A construction which leads to such results ought not to be adopted unless clearly required by the language of the law. Between a grantor, for a valuable consideration, and the grantee, the law adopts a construction favorable to the latter. Where the transaction is an act of bounty, the construction, if doubtful language, should be in favor of the donor. I regard the aid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company as substantially an act of bounty on the part of the Government. There is, it is true, something like a valuable consideration in the stipulations for preference to the Government in the business of the road; but when we look at the whole matter, and see how much Government does for the company, and how little the company is required in return to do for the Government, we must conclude that the Government and the company are substantially in the relations of donor and donee. The company admits a liability to repay the principal and interest to the Government. The controversy is as to the time when the interest is to be repaid. In the absence of distinct provisions upon that subject, it would seem just that, as soon as the Government pays money for the company, the company should be bound to reimburse the Government. The principle of justice is the basis of the common law action for money paid. Is there anything in the aiding acts which makes this principle inoperative here? Those acts aid the company both by bonds and by donations of land. The lands are given absolutely, and the titles, as

the conditions are complied with, from time to time, issue to the company. It was manifestly the intention of Congress that the Government should lose, and that the company should acquire the lands; but in the case of the bonds, the idea of reimbursement is a standing attendant upon all the provisions for this form of aid. The fifth section of the act of 1862, in order "to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said company together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States," makes the issue and delivery of the bonds to constitute a first mortgage on the road and connected property, and then provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession in case of default. This section does not specify the time when the interest shall be repaid. The main stress of the argument for the company depends on the first clause of section 6: "The grants aforesaid are made upon condition that the said company shall pay the said bonds at maturity." As construed by the company this clause should be read: "The said company shall pay said bonds and interest at the maturity of the principal of the bonds." But it is observable that at the first mention of reimbursement in the fifth section the bonds and interest are severally named. In the language quoted from the beginning of the sixth section no separate mention is made of interest. If the omission of the mention of interest were designed, the time of paying interest is not effected by this clause, and is determinable by the other considerations in the case. If the omission was casual—and the word "bonds," as used on the sixth section, embraces interest as well as principal—it is not an extravagant stretch of the meaning of the word "maturity" to hold that, as to the principal, it signifies the time when the principal falls due; and, as to the interest, it signifies the time when the interest falls due. Conceding that this is not the more common meaning of the word "maturity," as applied to such bonds, I think there is enough in the whole character of the statutes now under examination to authorize this interpretation of it as used here, if the clause refers to interest at all. The interest falls due semi-annually, and, in fact, a separate instrument, (a coupon) is issued for each installment of interest. Suppose the not very unusual case of a written obligation to pay money by installments. Speaking of the maturity of that paper, we should mean the several times when the successive installments become due. Each coupon is a separate engagement and may be sued upon without even producing the bond to which it was originally attached. (Commissioners of Knox county, Indiana, vs. Aspinwall et al. 21 How p. 539).

The fifth section provides that "upon the failure of the company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, when required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said road, with all the rights, franchises, immunities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all the lands granted to said company by the United States, which, at the time of said default, shall remain in the ownership of the company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury for the use and benefit of the United States."

It is not likely that Congress intended to incumber this important provision with anything unimportant or useless. We must suppose that in authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, on the failure to redeem the bonds or any part of them, to take possession of all lands granted to said company by the United States, which at the time of said default shall remain in the ownership of said company. Congress intended to obtain substantive and valuable security.

The third section—which gives to the company five alternate sections of land—a mile on each side of the road—provides that "all such lands which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company. The object and certain effect of this provision was to compel the company to sell the granted lands by the end of three years from the completion of the road. The 17th section forfeits the whole road to the United States if not completed by the first day of July, 1876. Then it appears that Congress expected that granted lands of sufficient value to be an important security for the company's debt would be in the possession of the company when default might occur. No such lands could be expected to remain in the possession of the company after the 1st July, 1879. This date is at least 13 years earlier than the time when the principal of the bonds will fall due.

At that date then it is possible that there should be a default. As to the principal of the bonds the only default which can happen by that time is a default in the payment of interest. Congress, in thus providing for an entry upon the granted lands, provided, in effect, for an entry for a default, which might happen before the 1st July, 1879; and such default can be in the matter of interest alone.

Counsel for the company derive one argument in support of their views from the language of the fifth section of the act of 2d July, 1864, that "only one-half of the compensation for the services rendered for the government by said company shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of said road." (134 U. S. Stat., p. 359). The language of the 6th section of the act of 1862 on this subject is "all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid." There is this difference between the original section and the amendment, that the latter omits the words "and interest." If this omission was intentional it shows that Congress, in passing the amending act, intended to leave in force all the provisions of the original act in relation to the reimbursement of interest, and reduce the reservation of compensation one-half in so far only as that reservation should be applicable to the discharge of the principal of the bonds, an application which could only be required in the event that the interest should be regularly repaid by the company from some other sources. If the omission was accidental, and the word "bonds," in the 5th section of the act of 1864, means the same as the words "bonds and interest" in the 6th section of the act of 1862, then Congress intended to reduce the specific appropriation of

the compensation for service rendered for the government from all to half. An argument is made for the company that this specific appropriation indicates that Congress expected no reimbursement from the general resources of the company before the maturity of the principal of the bonds, except the five per centum of the net earnings after the completion of the road, which is to be annually applied to the payment of the bonds and interest. This argument would reach too far. The limitation of it to payments before the maturity of the principal is warranted by nothing in the statutes themselves. Fairly carried out, it would establish that neither the principal of the bonds nor the interest can be required from the company by the government except out of one-half of the compensation for services rendered to the government and out of the reservation of five per centum of the net earnings. If these are the only resources from which the government can claim payment of principal and interest before the expiration of the thirty years, they are the only resources from which such payment can be obtained after the expiration of the thirty years. It is incredible that Congress intended to assume so large a liability with so small a provision for reimbursement. The question may be asked, why the reservation of one-half of the compensation for carrying for the government and the five per centum upon the net earnings should be made at all, if Congress intended that the government should be reimbursed by the company from its general resources, either before or after the expiration of the thirty years? Various answers might be suggested. The act of 1864 was passed in the midst of a formidable war. The intervention of foreign powers was within the range of possibility. An occasion might possibly arise for the transportation of troops and munitions of war across the continent to such an extent that the government would for the time absorb the whole service of the road. In such a case it would be exceedingly harsh for the government to reserve for its own debt the whole compensation for that service and thus leave the company without current resources for carrying on the road. An argument against this construction, to which my mind has come, has been founded on the language of a member of the House of Representatives, when the act of 1862 was under consideration. In expounding an act of Congress the construction placed upon it by individual members in the debate which took place on its passage cannot be considered (Eldridge vs. Williams, 30, Howard 1). I am more oppressed by the rejection of an offered amendment to require the payment of current interest (Congressional Globe, part 21, 1861—2, p. 1,911). But this was only in one House of Congress. It was in Committee of the Whole, and after a very brief debate, and the weight which fairly belongs to such a circumstance is insufficient to reverse the conclusion of which I am brought by the other considerations in the case.

It has been argued, on the part of the company, that an intention to require the immediate repayment of interest would have been distinctly expressed. This argument may be turned the other way with equal force. It may be said that an intention to postpone the repayment of interest would have been distinctly expressed. The addition of a few plain words would have settled the meaning one way or the other beyond all controversy, and strictly construing the acts (when ever obscure) against the party most benefited by them, I find in the omission of such words a strong reason for holding that Congress meant to leave in full force the equities that prescribe the immediate repayment of money paid for one's benefit and at his request.

My conclusion, then, is that the government may lawfully claim from the company the amount of the interest in question, as such interest is paid by the government.

The government may retain the entire amount of compensation for services rendered to it by the company, applying the same to the interest paid by the United States, unless such interest shall have been repaid by the company, and in that event one-half of the compensation for such services may be reserved and applied to the principal of the bonds.

History of the Silver Dollar. The following appears in the correspondence of the Treasury Department in regard to the revision of our mint and coinage laws, transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury:

THE SILVER DOLLAR—ITS DISCONTINUANCE AS A STANDARD.

The bill proposes the discontinuance of the silver dollar, and the report which accompanies the bill suggests the substitution, for the existing standard silver dollar, of a trade coin of intrinsic value equivalent to the Mexican silver piaster or dollar.

If the existing standard silver dollar is to be discontinued, and a trade coin of different weight substituted, I would suggest the desirableness of conforming to the Spanish-Mexican silver pillared piaster of 1704 in preference to that authorized by the Spanish law of 1772, or by the Mexican law of 27th November, 1867.

The first mentioned of these coins, that of 1704, contained as nearly as may be, according to English assays, a weight of pure silver equivalent to 25 grams. The last mentioned, that of 1867, and which is intended to be equivalent to that of 1772, contains of pure silver 24.441 grams. The existing silver dollar of the United States contains 24.056 grams (i. e. 371½ troy grains) of pure silver.

In the year 1704, by proclamation of Queen Anne, based on assays at the English mint, the Spanish and Mexican *pieces of eight* (or dollars) were declared to be each of the value of *four shillings and six pence sterling*. At this time, and until the year 1816, sixty-two shillings could be coined from a troy pound of standard silver 111-120 fine; consequently the dollar of 4s. 6d. sterling was equivalent in value to 386.71 troy grains, or 25.059 grams of pure silver. Of these dollars there would of course be four and four-ninths in a pound sterling (silver standard). The sterling *par of exchange* from that time to the present day has been one pound sterling, equal to four dollars and four-ninths of a dollar, although silver has ceased to be a standard in Great Britain, and has practically ceased to be a standard in the United States, gold taking its place. This dollar, divided into six shillings became thenceforth the standard of lawful money in the American colonies of Great Britain.

By act of the Congress of the Confederation, passed 8th of August,

1786, and by the ordinance of 16th of October, 1786, a silver dollar was established as a unit of account, although *not coined*, containing of pure silver 375.64 troy grains, or 24.338 grams. This unit differed—as has been clearly pointed out by John Quincy Adams, in his able report as Secretary of State in 1821, “on weights and measures”—from the true dollar of 1704 as defined by the proclamation of Queen Anne, by a deduction of two per cent for estimated wastage in coining, and by assuming the fineness of the metal to be 11-12, whereas the fineness of standard British silver was then, as now, 111-120.

The law of 2d of April, 1792, of the new Congress, which established the Mint of the United States, also fixed the contents of pure silver in the standard silver dollar at 371½ grains, or 24.056 grams, a reduction of 4 per cent from the standard established by proclamation in 1704, and of 1 1-7 per cent from the dollar prescribed in 1786 by the Congress of the Confederation.

This dollar (unlike the preceding) is not based on the Spanish-Mexican dollar of 1704, but on the Spanish-Mexican dollar of 1772, from which it was derived by weighing of a large number of such coins as found in actual circulation, and consequently considerably reduced by abrasion, nearly 116 per cent, below the standard, at which they were issued from the Mexican mint.

The weight of pure silver in the dollar has continued unchanged from that time to the present, although the standard weight of the coin itself, reduced by a withdrawal of 3½ grains of alloy, has been somewhat diminished.

It appears, therefore, that the existing silver dollar, although professedly based on the Spanish or Mexican silver dollar, does not fairly represent any coin ever issued from those mints; that it is merely a representative of the average of abraded Spanish-Mexican coins.

The coins most in demand for oriental commerce were for many years the pillared Spanish-Mexican piasters; and such was their popularity that the continued to be preferred long after their intrinsic value had been considerably reduced by wear in use. The restoration as a trade coin of a silver dollar, approximating to the old standard, to wit: one containing 25 grams of pure silver, is a subject which would seem to demand favorable consideration.

It may be well to here call attention to the fact that the French silver coin of five francs contains, of standard gold, 9-10 fine, just 25 grams, which also is the weight proposed for two half dollars of the token or subsidiary coinage of the United States, in case that a metric coinage is adopted. (See Table III, pp. 30 and 31, Appendix to Report on the Mint and Coinage bill.) The intrinsic value of the proposed subsidiary coinage would therefore be less by just one-tenth than that of the commercial silver coin here proposed.

Yours respectfully,

E. B. ELLIOTT.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq., Deputy, Controller of Currency, United States Treasury Department.

Sugar and Internal Tax Law.—The following is the text of the Sugar bill which has just become a law:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of section 21 of the act reducing internal taxes and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, as relates to sugar be amended so it will read: “On all sugar not above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, 1½ cents per pound; on all sugar not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, 2 cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 10 and not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, 2½ cents per pound; on all sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 2½ cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 16, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 3½ cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crusted, powdered, and granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe and require that samples from packages of sugar shall be taken by the proper officers in such manner as to ascertain the true quality of such sugar, and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the Custom-house weigher, by scoring the figures indelibly on each package. Provided, That all syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Cumberland Valley Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the years ending September 30, 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers.....	\$191,831 76	\$186,738 88
From freight and express.....	326,053 85	362,856 61
From mails.....	6,107 24	6,800 00
	\$523,992 85	\$555,895 49

Expenses, viz:

	1869.	1870.
Motive power.....	\$77,028 75	\$65,654 43
Conducting transportation.....	93,451 07	106,270 45
Maintenance of way.....	90,371 46	70,767 83
Maintenance of cars.....	12,543 80	16,361 76
General expenses.....	11,362 94	11,211 68
Construction and equipment.....	62,318 62	26,435 46

	1869.	1870.
Net earnings.....	\$347,076 64	\$296,701 11
	176,916 21	259,194 88

The receipts of the company from all sources during the years named have been as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Balance from previous year.....	\$812,155 04	\$164,289 24
Earnings as above.....	533,992 85	555,895 49
Other sources of revenue.....	15,776 39	9,623 58
Stock issued.....	200,395 00	15,230 00

Total.....\$1,052,319 28

\$745,038 81

Expenditures, viz:

	1869.	1870.
Dividends.....	\$94,438 53	\$101,634 67
Interest on bonds.....	27,557 10	21,974 87
Expenses, as above.....	347,076 64	296,701 11
Materials.....		4,690 82
Construction of Potomac extension.....	23,967 77	167,671 94
Real estate.....		6,252 25
Trustees of sinking fund.....	894,990 00	24,556 48
Balances of accounts.....	28,240 45	20,856 98
Cash, October 1.....	136,048 79	97,699 69

Total, as above.....\$1,052,319 28

\$745,038 81

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show an increase of \$31,902 64, with a decrease in expenses of \$50,375 53—making the increase in net earnings \$82,278 17. The report says:

STATEMENT, OCTOBER 1.

	1869.	1870.
Cost of road.....	\$1,492,204 82	\$1,459,229 01
Materials on hand.....	55,137 53	59,828 35
Trustees of sinking fund.....	432,640 00	457,196 48
Balances of accounts.....	23,240 45	20,856 98
Cash, October 1.....	136,048 79	97,699 69
	\$2,144,271 59	\$2,094,810 51
First preferred stock.....	\$241,900 00	\$241,900 00
Second preferred stock.....	243,000 00	243,000 00
Common stock.....	832,000 00	840,725 00
First mortgage bonds.....	161,000 00	161,000 00
Second mortgage bonds.....	109,500 00	109,500 00
Six per cent bonds.....	81,800 00	81,800 00
Due for dividends.....	52,786 54	57,051 67
Due for interest.....	14,401 40	17,031 26
Balance.....	507,883 65	342,802 58
	\$2,144,271 59	\$2,094,810 51

—Official statement of gross earnings and net income of the Union Pacific Railroad, from June 1 to Nov. 30, 1870:

	Gross earnings.	Net income.
1870.		
June.....	\$746,450	\$327,298
July.....	643,458	255,118
August.....	664,051	314,721
September.....	728,521	442,363
October.....	719,698	273,093
November.....	570,168	297,438
Total six months.....	\$4,072,346	\$2,010,021

* This would have been \$50,000 more under the former system of accounts. As now audited at Omaha, \$50,000 earnings are carried into December.

Statement of the Export of Rails from Great Britain.—Compiled from Official returns, and furnished by S. W. Hopkins & Co., dealers in Railway Iron.

Countries.	—Mth. end'g Oct. 31.—			—10 mos. end'g Oct. 31.—		
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
AMERICA—						
United States.....	18,723	18,743	23,219	228,091	262,829	341,639
British.....	802	260	4,793	15,335	23,929	34,705
Cuba.....	644	.....	10	2,662	885	3,199
Brazil.....	195	1,091	231	2,171	2,913	3,232
Chili.....	10	115	869	1,450	2,762	13,849
Peru.....	1,087	.....	349	3,159	13,720	13,680
EUROPE—						
Russia.....	30,627	50,607	10,196	100,554	247,278	204,005
Sweden.....	14	505	474	1,596	3,938	2,595
Prussia.....	466	3,508	2,603	5,721	14,910	41,912
Illyria, Croatia & Dalmatia.....	2,362	553	2,578	10,498	22,317	35,495
France.....	41	315	20	161	4,235	362
Holland.....	547	203	252	21,113	10,078	15,212
Spain and Canaries.....	1,843	613	936	7,392	11,609	10,880
ASIA—						
British India.....	2,742	10,320	8,653	61,333	76,200	140,845
Australia.....	422	2,004	417	8,131	19,842	7,798
AFRICA—						
Egypt.....	.....	26	102	10,512	6,051	2,116
Other countries.....	3,665	7,581	9,016	29,889	65,123	60,477
Total.....	63,695	96,444	69,773	509,968	793,619	931,991
Old iron to all countries.....	11,836	15,515	6,822	81,509	95,131	92,593
Pig iron to United States.....	7,435	13,668	12,875	75,504	118,297	97,536

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. Five per cent interest allowed upon all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travellers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point and transact every description of foreign banking business.

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, Dec. 17, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, besides large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.

They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market prices as readily as the Bonds of the Government.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The market has remained during the week almost entirely in the control of speculative cliques, and the operators for a decline have, upon the whole, been the most successful party. Prices have generally been weak, and on several stocks have touched the lowest figures for several months past. There has been at times a temporary appearance of strength and a partial recovery in the market, but the great uneasiness in regard to money, and the repetition yesterday and to-day of the attempt to lock up greenbacks

have prevented any substantial and permanent recovery of prices. There is no outside support to the market, and certainly no encouragement for buyers to take stocks upon margins, so long as they may be obliged to pay from 7 per cent gold to $\frac{1}{2}$ per day for carrying them. Low prices have called out some purchases for investment, but these make only a small amount of business at the Stock Exchange. At present prices the stocks of most of the well managed roads are probably a good purchase, if paid for and held as an investment; but as to the immediate prospect there is no certainty that prices may not be forced down to still lower figures before the first of January.

The meeting of officers of leading lines to the West, held at Erie on the 20th inst., resulted only in a moderate advance in freight tariffs, and not as had been expected by some, in a "pooling" of earnings by the several through routes. This result will probably be more satisfactory to the business public than a combination would have been.

A decision of some importance has been made by the stock exchange in regard to an allotment of scrip by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company to its stockholders, as a representative of their interest in the "New Jersey Central Land Company," equivalent in value to about 6 per cent of the railroad stock. This allotment, made at the same time as the 4 per cent cash dividend, was not made public till some days afterwards, and although stated to be to the stockholders of record, on the 14th inst., it has been held that it belongs to purchasers of the stock, since the dividend was declared, though they were ignorant of the scrip allotment. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has declared a dividend, payable in Morris & Essex stock.

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

	Saturday, Dec. 17.	Monday, Dec. 19.	Tuesday, Dec. 20.	Wednesday, Dec. 21.	Thursday, Dec. 22.	Friday, Dec. 23.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R. do scrip	90% 91% 86% 88%	90% 91% 87% 88%	90% 91% 86% 88%	90% 91% 87% 88%	90% 91% 87% 88%	90% 91% 87% 88%
Harlem	131% 132% 128% 129%	132% 133% 129% 130%	132% 133% 129% 130%	132% 133% 129% 130%	132% 133% 129% 130%	132% 133% 129% 130%
Erie	22% 23% 21% 22%	23% 24% 22% 23%	23% 24% 22% 23%	23% 24% 22% 23%	23% 24% 22% 23%	23% 24% 22% 23%
Reading	96% 97% 95% 96%	97% 98% 96% 97%	97% 98% 96% 97%	97% 98% 96% 97%	97% 98% 96% 97%	97% 98% 96% 97%
Lake Shore	90% 91% 89% 90%	91% 92% 90% 91%	91% 92% 90% 91%	91% 92% 90% 91%	91% 92% 90% 91%	91% 92% 90% 91%
Wabash	48% 49% 47% 48%	49% 50% 48% 49%	49% 50% 48% 49%	49% 50% 48% 49%	49% 50% 48% 49%	49% 50% 48% 49%
Pittsburg	104% 105% 103% 104%	105% 106% 104% 105%	105% 106% 104% 105%	105% 106% 104% 105%	105% 106% 104% 105%	105% 106% 104% 105%
Northwest	69% 70% 68% 69%	70% 71% 69% 70%	70% 71% 69% 70%	70% 71% 69% 70%	70% 71% 69% 70%	70% 71% 69% 70%
do pref	80% 81% 79% 80%	81% 82% 80% 81%	81% 82% 80% 81%	81% 82% 80% 81%	81% 82% 80% 81%	81% 82% 80% 81%
Rock Island	104% 105% 103% 104%	105% 106% 104% 105%	105% 106% 104% 105%	105% 106% 104% 105%	105% 106% 104% 105%	105% 106% 104% 105%
Fort Wayne	94% 95% 93% 94%	95% 96% 94% 95%	95% 96% 94% 95%	95% 96% 94% 95%	95% 96% 94% 95%	95% 96% 94% 95%
St. Paul	54% 55% 53% 54%	55% 56% 54% 55%	55% 56% 54% 55%	55% 56% 54% 55%	55% 56% 54% 55%	55% 56% 54% 55%
do pref	79% 80% 78% 79%	80% 81% 79% 80%	80% 81% 79% 80%	80% 81% 79% 80%	80% 81% 79% 80%	80% 81% 79% 80%
Ohio, Missis.	28% 29% 27% 28%	29% 30% 28% 29%	29% 30% 28% 29%	29% 30% 28% 29%	29% 30% 28% 29%	29% 30% 28% 29%
Central of N.J.	105% 106% 104% 105%	106% 107% 105% 106%	106% 107% 105% 106%	106% 107% 105% 106%	106% 107% 105% 106%	106% 107% 105% 106%
Chic. & Alton	114% 115% 113% 114%	115% 116% 114% 115%	115% 116% 114% 115%	115% 116% 114% 115%	115% 116% 114% 115%	115% 116% 114% 115%
do do pref	118% 119% 117% 118%	119% 120% 118% 119%	119% 120% 118% 119%	119% 120% 118% 119%	119% 120% 118% 119%	119% 120% 118% 119%
Panama	77% 78% 76% 77%	78% 79% 77% 78%	78% 79% 77% 78%	78% 79% 77% 78%	78% 79% 77% 78%	78% 79% 77% 78%
Clev. C. & I.	91% 92% 90% 91%	92% 93% 91% 92%	92% 93% 91% 92%	92% 93% 91% 92%	92% 93% 91% 92%	92% 93% 91% 92%
Col. Chic. & I.C.	17% 18% 16% 17%	18% 19% 17% 18%	18% 19% 17% 18%	18% 19% 17% 18%	18% 19% 17% 18%	18% 19% 17% 18%
Del. Lack. & W.	106% 107% 105% 106%	107% 108% 106% 107%	107% 108% 106% 107%	107% 108% 106% 107%	107% 108% 106% 107%	107% 108% 106% 107%
Hann. St. Jos.	99% 100% 98% 99%	100% 101% 99% 100%	100% 101% 99% 100%	100% 101% 99% 100%	100% 101% 99% 100%	100% 101% 99% 100%
do pref	106% 107% 105% 106%	107% 108% 106% 107%	107% 108% 106% 107%	107% 108% 106% 107%	107% 108% 106% 107%	107% 108% 106% 107%
Illinois Central	132% 133% 131% 132%	133% 134% 132% 133%	133% 134% 132% 133%	133% 134% 132% 133%	133% 134% 132% 133%	133% 134% 132% 133%
Mich. Central	120% 121% 119% 120%	121% 122% 120% 121%	121% 122% 120% 121%	121% 122% 120% 121%	121% 122% 120% 121%	121% 122% 120% 121%
Morris & Essex	87% 88% 86% 87%	88% 89% 87% 88%	88% 89% 87% 88%	88% 89% 87% 88%	88% 89% 87% 88%	88% 89% 87% 88%
B. Hart. & Erie	1% 2% 0% 1%	2% 3% 1% 2%	2% 3% 1% 2%	2% 3% 1% 2%	2% 3% 1% 2%	2% 3% 1% 2%
Union Pacific	13% 14% 12% 13%	14% 15% 13% 14%	14% 15% 13% 14%	14% 15% 13% 14%	14% 15% 13% 14%	14% 15% 13% 14%
West. Un. Tel.	44% 45% 43% 44%	45% 46% 44% 45%	45% 46% 44% 45%	45% 46% 44% 45%	45% 46% 44% 45%	45% 46% 44% 45%
Mariposa	5% 6% 4% 5%	6% 7% 5% 6%	6% 7% 5% 6%	6% 7% 5% 6%	6% 7% 5% 6%	6% 7% 5% 6%
do pref	10% 11% 9% 10%	11% 12% 10% 11%	11% 12% 10% 11%	11% 12% 10% 11%	11% 12% 10% 11%	11% 12% 10% 11%
Quicksilver	89% 90% 88% 89%	90% 91% 89% 90%	90% 91% 89% 90%	90% 91% 89% 90%	90% 91% 89% 90%	90% 91% 89% 90%
Pacific Mail	63% 64% 62% 63%	64% 65% 63% 64%	64% 65% 63% 64%	64% 65% 63% 64%	64% 65% 63% 64%	64% 65% 63% 64%
Adams Express	45% 46% 44% 45%	46% 47% 45% 46%	46% 47% 45% 46%	46% 47% 45% 46%	46% 47% 45% 46%	46% 47% 45% 46%
Am. Merch. Un.	32% 33% 31% 32%	33% 34% 32% 33%	33% 34% 32% 33%	33% 34% 32% 33%	33% 34% 32% 33%	33% 34% 32% 33%
United States	33% 34% 32% 33%	34% 35% 33% 34%	34% 35% 33% 34%	34% 35% 33% 34%	34% 35% 33% 34%	34% 35% 33% 34%
Wells, Fargo	33% 34% 32% 33%	34% 35% 33% 34%	34% 35% 33% 34%	34% 35% 33% 34%	34% 35% 33% 34%	34% 35% 33% 34%

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

The Gold Market.—There has been very little inducement either to buy or sell gold, and in the absence of any important speculative movement the price has ruled steady. Rates for carrying have been high, ranging from 3 per cent to 7 per cent, gold, the highest rate having been paid to-day. On Wednesday the Assistant Treasurer received bids for government gold to the extent of \$4,518,500 from 110.65 to 110.13, and purchased \$1,000,000. The amount of 1871 bonds unredeemed, which will be paid without rebate, on and after Tuesday next, is \$4,032,000. The amount of the loan, which was authorized by act of June 22, 1860, was \$7,022,000. Of this amount \$2,990,000 have been redeemed subject to rebate, leaving the \$4,032,000 yet to be paid. This prepayment will, as far as it goes, give relief to the money market by strengthening the bank reserves.

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

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Dec. 17.	110%	110%	110%	110%	\$50,871,000	\$2,267,787	\$2,526,147
Monday, " 19.	110%	110%	110%	110%	\$34,356,000	1,426,412	1,631,246
Tuesday, " 20.	110%	110%	110%	110%	15,551,000	1,012,821	1,152,627
Wednesday, " 21.	110%	110%	110%	110%	15,400,000	1,218,525	1,579,925
Thursday, " 22.	110%	110%	110%	110%	23,529,000	1,355,231	1,503,846
Friday, " 23.	110%	110%	110%	110%	21,007,000	1,120,931	1,288,751
Current week.	110%	110%	110%	110%	160,714,000	1,120,931	1,288,751
Previous week.	110%	110%	110%	110%	221,194,000	2,803,163	3,121,870
Jan. 1, 1870, to date.	120%	110%	123%	110%			

The general movement of coin and bullion at New York, in the week ending Saturday, December 17, was as follows:

In banks Dec. 10.	\$15,935,848	Withdrawn for export	\$265,929
Foreign imports	40,710	Gold receipts into Sub-Treas.	4,926,822
Gold paid out by Sub-Treas.	4,718,836	In banks Dec. 17.	17,980,573
Receipts from California (approximate)	253,214	Total withdrawn and in bank.	\$3,173,324
		Excess of withdrawals, etc.,	
		over supply.	\$1,794,716

Total known supply.....\$31,378,008

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

American gold (old coinage)	4 p. c. premium.	American silver (new).....	95% @ 96%
Sovereigns.....	\$4 86 @ \$1 79	Dimes and half dimes.....	93% @ 95%
Napoleons.....	3 84 @ 3 88	Five francs.....	95 @ 96
German X thalers.....	7 75 @ 7 90	France.....	19 @ 19
Prussian X thalers.....	7 95 @ 8 10	English silver.....	4 75 @ 4 85
X guilders.....	3 90 @ 4 00	Prussian thalers.....	69% @ 70%
Spanish doubloons.....	16 20 @ 16 45	Specie thalers.....	1 04 @ 1 06
Patriot doubloons.....	15 50 @ 15 65	Mexican dollars.....	1 02% @ 1 03%
American silver (old coinage)	1@2 p. c. premium.	Spanish dollars.....	2@3 p. c. premium.
		South American dollars.....	par.

Foreign Exchange.—After a fluctuation in the week of about $\frac{1}{2}$ the price to-day may be quoted at 109@109 $\frac{1}{2}$ for best bankers' 60 days sterling. The demand has been only moderate, and except for the small supply of commercial bills rates might be a shade lower. Cotton exchange during the past few days has not been so abundant, and this circumstance has tended to give firmness to rates. The total cotton export of the week has been 89,511 bales, against 70,158 bales in the same week of 1869.

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London bankers.....	109 @ 109%	109% @ 110
commercial.....	108% @ 108% @
Paris (bankers).....	5.16% @ 5.17%	5.12% @ 5.13%
Antwerp.....	5.12% @ 5.13%	5.06% @ 5.07%
Swiss.....	40% @ 40%	41% @ 41%
Amsterdam.....	36 @ 36%	36% @ 36%
Hamburg.....	40% @ 40%	41% @ 41%
Frankfort.....	78% @ 79	79% @ 79%
Bremen.....	71% @ 71%	72% @ 72%
Prussian thalers.....		

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

	Custom House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury.		Payments.	
		Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Dec. 17..	\$125,000 00	\$399,225 29	\$2,259,765 83	\$611,045 38	\$751,099 80
" 19..	219,000 00	426,306 24	270,522 92	87,693 12	593,850 20
" 20..	274,000 00	309,779 82	5,447,956 22	68,872 58	830,568 72
" 21..	398,000 00	550,511 52	268,621 67	54,827 82	377,770 65
" 22..	564,000 00	625,348 50	1,70,254 01	1,116,851 59	715,236 84
" 23..	257,000 00	485,013 50	523,176 73	50,273 75	1,147,305 65
Total..	\$1,837,000 00	\$2,796,195 17	\$10,040,297 38	\$1,989,604 27	\$3,915,830 96
Balance, Dec. 9.....		60,532,005 62	\$6,532,903 44		
		\$63,328,200 79	16,573,200 82		
Paym'ts during week..		1,989,604 27	3,915,830 96		
Balance Dec. 23.....		\$61,338,596 52	\$12,657,369 86		

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 Dec. 17, 1870

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
BANKS.	Capital				
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$9,666,700	\$3,314,000	\$884,700	\$9,118,500
Manhattan.....	2,050,000	5,556,100	286,700	980	3,800,000
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	6,849,600	1,278,200	885,200	4,989,500
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	5,514,600	391,500	531,037	4,159,000
Union.....	1,500,000	4,155,000	329,300	466,000	1,806,200
America.....	3,000,000	8,092,613	1,139,445	1,450	6,320,273
Phoenix.....	1,800,000	3,743,970	371,822	565,000	2,372,197
City.....	1,000,000	5,130,066	776,762	.....	3,507,727
Tradesmen's.....	1,000,000	2,998,424	34,785	759,741	1,005,168
Fulton.....	600,000	2,196,987	156,380	.....	1,619,610
Chemical.....	800,000	6,400,368	371,471	.....	4,085,035
Merchants' Exchange.....	1,235,000	2,906,090	26,190	449,123	2,079,163
National.....	1,500,000	3,429,585	383,537	485,412	1,480,627
Butchers'.....	800,000	2,401,000	50,000	253,000	1,753,000
Mechanics and Traders'.....	600,000	1,820,000	9,100	198,000	1,204,000
Greenwich.....	200,000	918,968	.....	2,929	556,444
Leather Manuf. National.....	600,000	3,183,611	360,400	257,300	2,029,908
Seventh Ward National.....	500,000	1,320,835	102,223	163,647	875,910
State of New York.....	2,000,000	4,410,276	613,905	493,000	2,913,678
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	9,726,500	592,400	963,700	4,553,500
Commerce.....	10,000,000	21,792,716	456,267	4,543,350	5,208,314
Broadway.....	1,000,000	7,508,600	157,000	90,000	6,770,000
Ocean.....	1,000,000	2,249,370	6,787	797,000	950,400
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	3,435,000	86,100	419,000	2,827,800
Pacific.....	422,700	1,875,200	20,470	4,720	1,398,490

Sept. 10.	271,796,731	18,718,309	32,897,168	196,852,430	48,072,195	451,930,079
Sept. 17.	263,408,700	16,517,151	32,750,726	193,499,916	49,062,532	419,769,367
Sept. 24.	267,087,617	14,670,724	32,733,046	191,066,202	49,417,936	441,399,855
Sept. 30.	266,286,601	13,272,981	32,718,199	191,055,574	51,084,092	375,404,190
Oct. 8.	264,981,829	12,597,641	32,593,209	187,701,117	50,275,226	455,692,450
Oct. 15.	265,275,790	11,610,703	32,567,705	187,489,715	50,526,279	533,547,310
Oct. 22.	265,665,896	11,948,113	32,517,036	189,575,983	52,390,812	527,298,374
Oct. 29.	265,579,485	13,108,406	32,420,509	193,077,798	53,009,099	529,398,843
Nov. 5.	263,293,906	14,889,646	32,374,511	194,769,716	53,999,251	547,219,377
Nov. 12.	266,176,366	17,124,489	32,379,568	196,620,937	53,832,019	482,051,429
Nov. 17.	264,609,216	17,580,225	32,301,222	194,900,406	52,716,773	537,056,077
Nov. 26.	264,608,116	18,222,617	32,353,679	194,415,073	51,826,556	424,026,444
Dec. 3.	266,263,143	17,108,066	32,238,388	194,991,319	51,237,656	491,713,943
Dec. 10.	263,147,232	15,945,848	32,185,477	191,181,355	49,124,022	533,593,491
Dec. 17.	266,378,918	17,960,573	32,154,358	192,024,391	47,442,080	587,803,506

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Dec. 19 1870:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tend.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$5,003,000	\$200,000	\$1,262,000	\$3,645,000	\$1,000,000
North America ..	1,000,000	3,963,308	55,944	842,000	2,624,844	770,000
Farmers' & Mech..	2,000,000	4,908,845	42,152	1,235,074	3,779,583	711,684
Commercial.....	810,000	2,298,000	9,300	608,000	1,458,000	619,000
Mechanics.....	800,000	2,246,000	2,338	350,000	1,007,000	477,500
Bank N. Liberties	500,000	2,340,000	2,000	572,000	1,894,000	461,000
Southwark.....	250,000	1,416,100	20,222	410,600	1,309,500	216,800
Kensington.....	250,000	1,126,024	4,810	302,000	984,218	228,645
Penn Township...	500,000	1,387,260	1,000	177,380	995,610	176,015
Western.....	400,000	1,156,213	3,560	372,657	1,179,254	.....
Manufacturers'	570,150	1,527,000	.....	300,000	1,077,605	444,150
B'k of Commerce..	250,000	801,466	2,486	228,068	635,999	205,045
Girard.....	1,000,000	3,642,000	46,000	780,000	2,655,000	595,000
Tradesmen's.....	200,000	1,365,790	4,798	342,129	962,290	175,085
Consolidation....	300,000	1,126,944	.....	249,784	834,344	270,000
City.....	400,000	1,191,334	.....	442,483	807,717	353,888
Commonwealth...	300,000	958,536	20,000	144,667	683,344	210,310
Corn Exchange....	500,000	1,656,000	13,500	364,000	1,182,000	450,000
Union.....	300,000	1,217,000	17,000	369,000	1,318,000	215,000
First.....	1,000,000	3,431,000	88,000	915,000	2,339,000	798,000
Third.....	300,000	1,022,150	.....	320,322	956,350	261,833
Fourth.....	200,000	703,206	.....	216,000	714,897	178,000
Sixth.....	150,000	486,000	.....	156,000	384,000	135,000
Seventh.....	250,000	813,000	17,000	169,000	657,000	219,335
Eighth.....	275,000	913,000	.....	196,000	633,000	240,000
Central.....	750,000	2,520,000	1,000	560,000	1,605,000	591,000
Bank of Republic.	1,000,000	2,150,000	451	429,000	1,201,000	800,000
Total.....	15,755,150	51,374,186	551,561	12,344,073	38,015,595	10,807,290

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

Capital.....	.....	Legal Tenders....	Decrease. \$213,146
Loans.....	Increase. \$40,633	Deposits.....	Increase. 108,84
Specie.....	Decrease. 24,035	Circulation.....	Increase. 8,497

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

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tend.	Deposits.	Circulation.
July 4.....	55,037,866	917,270	15,401,749	44,609,623	10,556,277
July 11.....	54,667,170	1,320,947	14,595,069	44,024,172	10,556,100
July 18.....	54,294,723	1,266,800	14,223,980	43,835,846	10,553,981
July 25.....	53,942,152	1,214,046	14,007,749	42,639,473	10,548,451
August 1.....	53,725,888	1,162,567	13,472,647	41,943,366	10,563,297
August 8.....	53,742,364	1,064,368	13,112,176	41,178,654	10,562,197
August 15.....	53,399,190	781,537	12,365,681	39,428,357	10,564,548
August 22.....	52,895,350	677,934	12,082,008	38,762,424	10,562,196
August 29.....	52,163,288	541,676	12,304,802	38,160,674	10,559,755
Sept. 5.....	52,088,429	511,243	12,305,142	38,085,227	10,556,351
Sept. 12.....	52,031,198	498,506	12,116,563	37,468,821	10,559,446
Sept. 19.....	51,673,473	394,166	11,795,999	37,224,118	10,561,700
Sept. 27.....	51,362,551	344,988	11,862,374	37,186,636	10,576,668
Oct. 3.....	51,297,626	374,740	12,412,731	37,641,365	10,590,482
Oct. 10.....	51,265,457	352,643	12,286,778	36,808,407	10,591,452
Oct. 17.....	51,309,218	325,817	11,908,306	36,589,946	10,605,792
Oct. 24.....	51,235,813	292,833	12,128,896	36,682,169	10,601,119
Oct. 31.....	51,507,346	361,461	12,468,670	37,174,350	10,656,175
Nov. 7.....	51,614,810	656,839	12,077,910	37,100,539	10,755,669
Nov. 14.....	51,573,301	790,221	11,818,145	37,468,013	10,781,960
Nov. 28.....	51,066,844	889,576	12,223,541	37,887,866	10,768,211
Dec. 5.....	51,033,136	800,705	12,698,298	38,682,809	10,814,300
Dec. 12.....	51,353,553	575,596	12,557,219	37,906,748	10,814,300
Dec. 19.....	51,374,186	551,561	12,344,073	38,015,595	10,807,290

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Dec. 19, 1870.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,620,821	\$18,802	\$126,300	\$431,436	\$440,659
Atlas.....	1,500,000	2,385,577	31,774	126,841	700,248	789,999
Blackstone.....	1,500,000	3,347,377	8,087	263,500	1,342,386	782,785
Boston.....	1,000,000	2,019,346	7,139	178,285	730,780	581,454
Boylston.....	500,000	1,464,301	159	238,678	659,465	449,726
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,202,394	8,900	388,833	809,199	781,701
Continental.....	1,000,000	1,936,234	10,000	229,992	676,050	564,569
Elliot.....	1,000,000	2,512,944	85,540	129,570	825,295	793,100
Everett.....	200,000	640,230	2,708	40,428	420,785	100,146
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,726,010	62,357	451,667	1,196,912	586,980
Freeman's.....	600,000	1,436,671	1,943	139,368	513,939	351,206
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,570,218	10,000	266,000	1,408,237	357,920
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,628,844	17,973	159,352	962,728	242,172
Howard.....	1,000,000	1,929,099	12,143	142,000	520,531	439,143
Market.....	800,000	1,450,665	42,732	106,282	543,714	349,860
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,837,311	23,502	256,445	926,122	377,193
Maverick.....	400,000	915,810	9,288	133,186	242,800	242,810
Merchants'.....	8,000,000	7,162,762	240,090	1,764,515	5,431,767	1,696,123
Mount Vernon...	200,000	619,252	1,200	83,893	355,396	176,520
New England...	1,000,000	2,281,451	37,045	436,926	921,043	796,897
North.....	1,000,000	2,147,170	7,887	253,334	683,941	783,450
Old Boston.....	900,000	1,797,076	144,090	855,593	959,931	360,786
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	2,075,956	40,148	108,131	699,658	592,764
Shoe & Leather.	1,000,000	2,726,203	2,201	270,282	865,404	358,762
State.....	2,000,000	3,788,225	43,672	383,343	1,146,189	952,424
South.....	1,500,000	3,266,448	35,691	334,270	721,163	663,700
Traders'.....	600,000	1,135,097	13,069	126,087	57,165	174,240
Tremont.....	2,000,000	3,144,535	220,524	475,498	892,513	657,276
Washington.....	750,000	1,820,988	47,859	79,833	604,749	593,363
First.....	1,000,000	3,857,236	26,227	511,003	1,107,210	785,825
Second (Granite)	1,600,000	4,580,311	81,086	541,075	2,581,216	776,980
Third.....	300,000	1,123,891	17,983	119,650	861,967	173,532
B'k of Commerce	2,000,000	4,886,755	2,220	558,633	1,587,222	893,315
B'k of N. Amer.	1,000,000	1,835,831	12,429	815,986	527,020	587,689
B'k of Redemp'n	1,000,000	4,965,000	54,469	679,550	1,286,711	797,714
B'k of the Repub.	1,500,000	2,857,345	.....	199,167	698,929	790,167
City.....	1,000,000	1,693,434	10,120	233,550	495,944	439,928
Equity.....	1,000,000	1,846,953	3,338	139,557	640,535	330,454
Exchange.....	1,000,000	3,497,185	233,345	156,593	1,199,000	792,993

Hide & Leather.	1,500,000	2,992,792	2,019	283,307	893,825	787,812
Severe.....	2,000,000	4,033,646	21,286	326,663	2,358,530	400,000
Security.....	200,000	590,422	8,416	46,875	394,977	180,000
Union.....	1,000,000	2,497,770	13,886	297,857	993,767	537,324
Webster.....	1,530,000	3,029,000	66,345	291,256	1,622,056	488,615
Total.....	47,350,000	109,291,306	1,765,007	12,764,714	43,604,510	24,755,281

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

Loans.....	Inc. \$442,793	Deposits.....	Inc. 341,192
Specie.....	Dec. 210,543	Circulation.....	Dec. 63,45
Legal tenders.....	Inc. 256,792		

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

		Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
June 20.....	106,454,436	3,397,873	9,186,082	38,647,292	25,175,753	
June 27.....	106,416,987	3,177,413	9,332,858	38,899,529	25,135,654	
July 4.....	106,839,304	4,298,219	8,816,494	40,360,389	25,130,686	
July 11.....	106,997,278	5,494,539	7,897,646	40,723,035	25,189,796	
July 18.....	107,817,458	5,411,963	8,362,919	40,226,979	25,178,204	
July 25.....	107,714,221	4,811,322	8,958,724	29,722,324	25,149,758	
Aug. 1.....	107,925,376	4,439,523	8,883,528	38,537,730	25,156,721	
Aug. 8.....	108,133,260	4,019,987	8,331,499	39,267,033	25,119,410	
Aug. 15.....	109,096,614	3,564,721	7,983,088	38,271,247	25,069,111	
Aug. 22.....	108,500,573	3,153,323	7,564,362	36,972,703	25,150,653	
Aug. 29.....	107,106,644	2,864,348	8,385,215	35,957,745	25,088,616	
Sept. 5.....	106,848,334	2,626,331	9,383,916	36,470,515	25,021,849	
Sept. 12.....	106,855,312	2,409,122	9,653,013	36,360,263	25,037,946	
Sept. 19.....	106,697,567	2,321,671	9,848,686	36,688,104	24,995,959	
Sept. 27.....	106,711,217	2,182,443	10,314,803	37,135,312	24,949,341	
Oct. 3.....	106,537,446	2,040,225	10,250,725	38,265,578	24,934,153	
Oct. 10.....	106,709,932	1,886,214	10,121,683	40,938,300	24,954,046	
Oct. 17.....	106,804,122	1,568,369	10,918,475	41,588,981	24,971,034	
Oct. 24.....	105,152,206	1,450,218	10,939,810	41,696,326	24,501,944	
Oct. 31.....	105,516,641	1,569,452	11,584,606	42,092,375	25,090,337	
Nov. 7.....	106,377,248	2,044,662	10,557,053	44,110,125	24,889,148	
Nov. 14.....	107,274,567	2,016,170	11,639,696	44,031,050	24,884,743	
Nov. 17.....	109,052,435	2,143,746	11,929,923	44,997,896	24,889,227	
Nov. 28.....	108,924,361	2,057,203	12,042,403	43,920,781	24,864,668	
Dec. 5.....	108,544,507	2,105,536	12,612,076	44,345,792	24,653,930	
Dec. 12.....	108,847,513	1,975,550	12,507,922	43,363,315	24,818,738	
Dec. 19.....	109,291,306	1,765,007	12,764,714	43,603,510	24,755,251	

Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks.

Corrected by E. S. Bailey, Broker in Insurance Stocks and Scrips, 65 Wall street.

Bid.	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.
Adriatic.....	65	Fulton.....	103	Mech. & Trad'rs'..	140
American.....	195	Gebhard.....	98	Mercantile.....	106
Aetna.....	110	Globe.....	103	Merchants'.....	195
Arctic.....	80	Grocers'.....	60	Metropolitan.....	50
Astor.....	125	Guardian.....	113	Nassau.....	150
Beekman.....	80	Hanover.....	85	National.....	117
Bowery.....	175	Home.....	109	New Amsterdam.....	103
Brooklyn.....	200	Howard.....	122	N. Y. Equitable.....	156
Citizens'.....	182	Irving.....	132	New York.....	142
City.....	160	International.....	111	Niagara.....	85
Clinton.....	113	Jefferson.....	115	North American.....	103
Columbia.....	100	Knickerbocker.....	147	North River.....	105
Commercial.....	108	Lafayette.....	135	Phenix.....	108
Continental.....	250	Lamar.....	80	Relief.....	100
Commerce.....	92	Lenox.....	85	Republic.....	103
Eagle.....	183	Long Island.....	106	Security.....	87
Empire City.....	109	Lorillard.....	106	Sterling.....	90
Excelsior.....	97	Manhattan.....	112	Stuyvesant.....	90
Fireman's.....	145	Market.....	109	United States.....	102
Fireman's Trust.....	108		145	Yonkers & N. Y.....	154
			118		

Quotations of Petroleum and Mining Stocks.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.		MINING STOCKS.	
Bid.	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.
Bennehoff Run.....		Gold—	
Bergen Coal & Oil.....		American Flag.....	27
Brevoort.....		Bates & Baxter.....	
Buchanan Farm.....	35	Benton Gold.....	
Central.....	58	Black Hawk Gold.....	20
Home.....	1 40	Central Gold.....	12
National.....	1 60	Consolidated Gregory.....	90
N. Y. & Alleghany.....	1 50	Grass Valley.....	12
Northern Light.....		Gunnell Gold.....	15
Philips.....	12	La Crosse Gold.....	10
Pithole Creek.....		Liberty.....	4
Rynd Farm.....	25	N. Y. & Eldorado.....	20
Second National.....		Rocky Mountain.....	
United Petroleum Farms.....	16	Quartz Hill.....	10
United States.....	70	Symond's Forks.....	
		Smith & Parmelee Gold.....	20

Quotations of Miscellaneous Local Securities.

CITY RR STOCKS.		BID. ASK.	
Bid.	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.
Bleecker st. & Fulton Ferry.....	35 40	Brooklyn and Hunter's Pt.....	60
do 1st M. Bonds coup.....	80 82½	Brooklyn and Jamaica.....	
Broadway & Seventh Av.....	62½ 65	do 1st M 7's.....	75 77½
do 1st M 7's.....	75 80	do 2d M 7's.....	75 77½
Central Park, N. & East Rivers.....	35 40	do 3d M 7's.....	60 65
do 1st M 7's.....	75 80	do 4th M 7's.....	
Dry Dock E. B'dway & Battery.....	77½ 82½	Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	35 40
do 1st M 7's.....	85 90	do 1st M 7's.....	90 95
Eighth Avenue.....	150	Coney Island (Brooklyn).....	45 50
do 1st M 7's.....	100 105	Grand Street and Newtown.....	75 77
Forty-second st. & Gd. st. Fer.....	100 105	Van Brunt St & Erie Basin.....	
do 1st M 7's.....	100 100	do 1st M 7's.....	
Second Avenue.....	65 75	GAS STOCKS.....	
do 1st M 7's.....	80 85	Gas—Brooklyn.....	260 275
Sixth Avenue.....	115	Citizens (Brooklyn).....	180
Third Avenue.....	185 195	Harlem.....	200
do 1st M 7's.....	100 100	Manhattan.....	285
Broadway (Brooklyn).....	95 100	Metropolitan.....	193 185
do Real Estate 7's.....	185 195	New York.....	521
Brooklyn City.....	100 100	Peoples' (Brooklyn).....	98 101
do 1st M 7's.....		Williamsburg.....	200

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

These Quotations are of the Less Active Securities which are not Given on the Next Page.

Prices by Lawrence Bros. & Co., 14 Wall Street, and A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C.

(Many quotations are necessarily nominal.)

City Securities.		North Carolina.		BID. ASK.	
Bid.	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.
Alexandria 6s.....	58 58	Wilmington & Weldon 7s.....	91		
Atlanta, Ga. 7s.....	65 70	" Ch. & Ruth. 1st M. end.....	52		
Augusta, Ga. 7s, bonds.....	78 80	" " 1st M., 8s.....	50 51		
Ch'leston, S. C., 7s, F. L. bds.....	65 70	South Carolina.			
Columbia, S. C., 6s.....	65 70	Charl., Col. & Aug. 1st M., 7s.....	75 80		
Columbus, " 7s, bonds.....	68½ 72	" " stock.....	30 35		
Fredricksburg 6s.....	55	Spartanburg and Union 7s.....	45 50		
Lynchburg 6s.....	70 72½	guar'd by State S. C.....	45 50		
Macon 7s, bonds.....	75 78	Savannah & Char. 1st M., 7s.....	65 70		
Memphis 6s, endorsed.....	59 61	North Eastern 1st mtg. 8s.....	83 90		
Memphis past due coupons.....	60 65	" 2d " 8s.....	70		
Mobile, Ala., 5s, bonds.....	60 65	" 3d " 8s.....	74		
8s.....	80 82	" stock.....	13		
Montgomery 8s.....	80½ 82	Cheraw & Darlington 7s.....	85		
Nashville 6s.....	60 62	Blue Ridge, 1st Mortgage.....	50		
Norfolk 6s.....	60 65	Tennessee.			
Petersburg 6s.....	70 73	East Tenn. & Virginia 6s, end.....	65 68		
Richmond 6s.....	70 73	by State of Tenn.....	57 65		
Wilmington, N. C., 6s.....	60 65	Memphis and Ohio 10s.....	37 45		
8s.....	73	" 6s.....			
Railroad Securities.		Virginia.			
Alabama.		Orange & Alex., 1st 6s.....	80 82		
Mont'ry & West P. 1st, 8s.....	84½ 86	" 2ds 6s.....	76½		
" 1st, end.....	89 90	" 2ds 8s.....	83 83½		
" Income.....	63 66	" 4ths 8s.....	74		
Montgomery and Euflalia 1st.....		Orange & Alex. & Man. 1st.....	78 79½		
8s, gold bonds, endorsed by.....		Va. & Ten. 1st 6s.....	80 85		
State of Alabama.....	55 50	" 2ds 6s.....	73½ 74		
Mobile and Ohio. 2 mtg. 8s.....	53 54	" 4th, 8s.....	81 84		
Selma and Meridian 1st m. 8s.....	53 56	Virginia Central 1st 6s.....	82½		
Georgia.		" 2nds, 6s.....	76 80		
Southwestern R.R., 1st mtg.....	85 90	" 3ds, 6s.....	78		
stock.....	94	" 4th, 8s.....	81 84		
Macon and Augusta bonds.....	85 86	" fund. int. 8s.....			
" endorsed.....	26 26	Rich. & Danv. 1st cons'd 6s.....	74 76		
Macon and Augusta stock.....	35 40	" Pl'mont bra'h.....			
Atlantic and Gulf stock.....	33 36	" 1st 8s.....	80		
Savannah, Albany & Gulf 7s.....	78 80	Southside, 1st mtg. 8s.....	82		
bonds, end. by Savannah.....	50 50	" 2d m. guar'd 6s.....			
Pensacola & Georgia 1st m 7s.....	15	" 3d m. 6s.....	82		
" 2d m 8s.....		" 4th m. 8s.....	84 85		
Mississippi and Lou-.....		Norfolk & Petersburg 1 m 8s.....	85		
isiana.		Richm. & Petersb. 1st m 7s.....			
Mississippi Cent. 2d " 8s.....	65 68	" 2d m. 6s.....			
" & Tenn. 1st m. 7s.....	76 77	" 3d m. 8s.....			
" consold. 8s.....	65 68	" Fre'ksb'g & Poto. 6s.....			
		" " conv 7s.....	75		
		" " 6s.....			

The cotton crop movement has been as follows:

Receipts of the week—		Exports of the week—		Stock on hand—	
1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
New Orleans.....	41,996	37,386	30,974	34,844	173,429
Mobile.....	14,375	14,100	10,084	12,915	61,721
Charleston.....	12,067	11,556	5,308	1,767	84,487
Savannah.....	26,250	22,828	20,524	5,316	78,070
Texas.....	7,255	8,791	4,513	4,999	43,488
New York.....	10,059	7,847	16,958	10,318	79,500
Other Ports.....	18,208	12,073	700	....	28,500
Total for week.....	130,210	114,031	89,511	70,158	499,175
Tot. since Sept. 1.....	1,501,394	1,226,173	839,418	626,104	986,366

Of the above exports for this week 71,886 bales were to Great Britain and 17,525 bales to the continent.

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 currency.	Coin currency.
May 21.....	342,362,550	16,340,000	358,702,550	107,285,000	9,357,000	26,755,500
May 28.....	342,299,750	16,284,000	358,583,750	107,549,560	13,271,704	36,208,000
June 4.....	342,227,750	16,281,000	358,508,750	108,126,523	20,471,337	35,451,300
June 11.....	342,224,550	16,334,000	358,558,550	108,284,421	20,713,994	34,671,000
June 18.....	342,273,050	16,434,000	358,707,050	112,133,056	21,974,626	34,828,500
June 25.....	342,268,050	16,434,000	358,702,050	118,735,848	35,197,843	36,253,560
July 2.....	342,273,558	16,402,500	358,676,058	118,000,000	31,000,000	40,700,000
July 9.....	342,323,050	16,391,500	358,714,550	105,600,000	30,500,000	40,700,000
July 16.....	342,028,050	16,341,500	358,369,550	105,000,000	30,500,000	40,700,000
July 23.....	342,022,050	16,316,500	358,338,550	105,000,000	30,500,000	40,700,000
July 30.....	342,109,050	16,316,500	358,425,550	105,000,000	30,500,000	40,700,000
Aug. 6.....	342,017,550	16,366,500	358,384,050	105,000,000	30,500,000	40,700,000
Aug. 13.....	341,970,450	16,364,500	358,334,950	120,395,920	37,897,596	33,813,500
Aug. 20.....	342,270,300	16,366,500	358,636,800	103,384,531	34,249,704	7,613,480
Aug. 27.....	342,705,300	16,366,500	359,071,800	99,768,335	37,615,824	28,424,880
Sept. 3.....	342,348,300	16,341,500	358,689,800	98,498,173	35,576,449	24,342,880
Sept. 10.....	342,044,850	16,341,500	358,386,350	98,281,082	34,274,821	21,317,000
Sept. 17.....	341,919,850	16,341,500	358,261,350	97,290,420	30,855,940	16,798,000
Sept. 24.....	342,384,250	16,261,500	358,645,750	98,481,014	26,348,433	....
Oct. 1.....	342,833,850	16,111,500	358,945,350	98,131,000	25,260,000	12,336,000
Oct. 8.....	342,960,950	15,981,500	358,942,450	99,507,000	21,583,984	12,508,000
Oct. 15.....	343,592,950	15,981,500	359,574,450	98,463,000	25,860,000	14,735,000
Oct. 22.....	343,921,550	15,906,500	359,828,050	97,500,000	24,000,000	....
Oct. 29.....	344,596,550	15,834,500	360,431,050	98,463,000	25,860,000	14,735,000
Nov. 5.....	344,883,550	15,834,500	360,718,050	97,500,000	24,000,000	....
Nov. 12.....	345,431,400	15,834,500	361,265,900	97,500,000	24,000,000	....
Nov. 19.....	345,345,000	15,834,500	361,179,500	97,500,000	24,000,000	....
Nov. 26.....	345,403,450	15,834,500	361,237,950	97,500,000	24,000,000	....
Dec. 3.....	345,567,650	15,834,500	361,402,150	97,500,000	24,000,000	....
Dec. 10.....	346,181,750	15,834,500	362,016,250	97,500,000	24,000,000	....
Dec. 17.....	345,707,650	15,819,500	361,527,150	99,518,253	23,399,948	19,500,000

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

Week ending.	Notes issued for ret d.	Notes issued for ret d.	Mutilated notes burned.	Mutilated notes burned.	Notes in circulation
	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	Circulation
May 21.....	255,500	23,306,245	305,341	23,622,187	299,447,713
May 28.....	313,610	23,619,855	286,480	23,908,667	299,474,843
June 4.....	279,310	23,585,255	225,930	24,134,597	299,506,024
June 11.....	281,770	24,150,855	292,750	24,224,437	299,504,083
June 18.....	244,158	24,395,013	302,900	24,729,247	299,302,983
June 25.....	313,810	24,729,685	301,326	25,030,573	298,467,446
July 2.....	275,010	25,004,695	473,200	25,503,773	299,369,000
July 9.....	178,245	25,182,940	98,365	25,602,138	299,348,886
July 16.....	333,505	25,516,445	313,150	25,915,288	299,389,241
July 23.....	238,780	25,755,225	227,000	26,152,288	299,404,721
July 30.....	229,710	25,984,935	169,000	26,321,288	299,537,384
Aug. 6.....	233,235	26,223,170	345,006	26,666,339	299,497,049
Aug 13.....	174,610	26,397,780	281,500	27,115,400	299,406,384
Aug. 20.....	257,495	26,650,275	338,250	27,286,038	299,390,539
Aug. 27.....	355,440	27,005,715	247,350	27,533,388	299,395,409
Sept. 3.....	241,200	27,246,915	769,500	28,303,578	299,390,404
Sept. 10.....	398,460	27,645,575	360,000	28,663,578	299,435,639
Sept. 17.....	365,380	28,010,725	320,650	28,983,168	299,538,225
Sept. 24.....	338,420	28,349,145	423,200	29,406,368	299,560,119
Oct. 1.....	267,910	28,635,055	423,600	29,829,968	300,089,639
Oct. 8.....	421,000	29,052,099	447,650	30,277,618	300,165,516
Oct. 15.....	318,087	29,370,135	380,900	39,658,518	300,262,400
Oct. 22.....	471,330	29,841,465	249,150	30,907,668	300,331,000
Oct. 29.....	641,170	30,482,685	271,800	31,179,468	301,899,859
Nov. 5.....	353,420	30,836,055	386,800	31,566,268	302,202,179
Nov. 12.....	205,130	31,041,683	448,950	32,015,218	302,361,864
Nov. 19.....	243,980	31,285,612	361,920	32,377,138	302,949,804
Nov. 26.....	365,750	31,651,965	369,100	32,746,238	303,351,769
Dec. 8.....	452,130	32,103,495	499,245	33,245,483	303,717,494
Dec. 10.....	204,260	32,307,755	509,700	33,746,193	303,863,531
Dec. 17.....	660,040	32,967,795	528,575	34,274,768	304,495,769

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.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
New York Prices.				RAILROAD BONDS.				Boston.				Cincinnati.			
American Gold Coin.	110%	110%		Chic. R. Island & Pacific.	99%	108		Old Col. & Newport Bds, 6, '76.	95%			do do Cons. (gold) 6, 1900	93		
U. S. GOVERNMENTS.				Morris & Essex, 1st Mort.	96	100		do do Bonds, 7, 1877.	103			Pitts. & Connellsv., 1st M., 7, '98	93		
(Not previously quoted.)				do do 2d Mort.	96			Rutland, new, 7.	75			do do 1st M., 6, 1889			
do 1881, reg.	109%	110		do do convertible.				Verm't Cen. 1st M., cons., 7, '86	84%	85		West Md. 1st M., endorsed, 6, '90			
do 5-20s, (1862) reg.				do do construction.				do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	88	88%		do 1st M., unend., 6, '90.			
do 5-20s, (1864) reg.				Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund.	100%			Vermont & Can., new, 8.	102	102%		do 2d M., endorsed, 6, '90.			
do 5-20s, (1865) reg.				New Jersey Central, 2d Mort.	100			Vermont & Mass., 1st M., 6, '83.	91			Baltimore & Ohio stock.	130	134	
do 5-20s, (1865, new) reg.				do do new bds.	103	103		Boston & Albany stock.	149	150		Parkersburg Branch.			
do 5-20s, (1867) reg.				Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic., 1st M.	102	103%		Boston & Lowell stock.	139	139		Central Ohio.	24%	27	
do 5-20s, (1868) reg.				do do 2d Mort.	97	97%		Boston & Maine.	145	147		do preferred.			
do 1874, cou.				do do 3d Mort.	81			Boston & Providence.	146						
do 1874, reg.				Cleve. & Pitts., Consol. S. F'd.	98	100		Cheshire preferred.	84			Cincinnati.			
do 10-40s, reg.	106%			do do 2d Mort.	98	100		Cin., Sandusky & Clev. stock.	28	28%		Cincinnati 5s.	85	87	
STATE BONDS.				do do 3d Mort.	94	95		Concord.	77			do 6s.	88	90	
Tennessee 6s, old.	62%	62%		do do 4th Mort.	79%	80		Connecticut River.	182			do 7-90s.	102	103	
do do new bonds.	62%			Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund.	93	100		Connecticut & Passumpsic, pf.	83%	85		Ham. Co., Ohio 6 p. c. ong bds.	83	90	
Virginia 6s, old.	67%	68		do do 1st Mortgage.	102%	102%		Eastern (Mass.)	120	120%		do do 7 p. c. 1 to 5 yrs.	89	95	
do do new bonds.	64	65%		do do Income.	92			Fitchburg.	132			Covington & Cin. Bridge.	75	78	
do do registered old.	50%			Ohio & Miss., 1st Mortgage.	99%	102		Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette	132			Cin. Ham. & D., 1st M., 7, 80.	89	90	
do do do 1866.				do Consolidated.	89	90%		Manchester & Lawrence.	135			do do 2d M., 7, '85.	86	87	
do do do 1867.				Dub. & Sioux C., 1st Mort.	95	98		Northern of New Hampshire.	107			do do 3d M., 8, 77.	95		
Georgia 6s.	81	82		Peninsula RR Bonds.	89	89		Ogdens. & L. Champlain.	87			Cin. & Indiana, 1st M., 7.	80	82	
do 7s, new bonds.	92%			St. L. & Iron Mountain, 1st M.	89%	89%		do do pref.	106%			do do 2d M., 7, 1877.	80	82	
do 7s, endorsed.	84			Mil. & St. Paul, 1st Mort. 8s.	104%	106%		Old Colony & Newport.	94	94%		Colum., & Xenia, 1st M., 7, '90.	90	92	
North Carolina 6s, old.	44			do do do 7-10	92%			Port., Saco & Portsmouth.	114	116		Dayton & Mich., 1st M., 7, '81.	87	88	
do do Funding Act, 1866.	37%	30		do do 1st Mort.	94%	94%		Rutland.	80	84		do do 2d M., 7, '84.	82	83	
do do 1863.	27	30		do do I. & M. d.	90			do do preferred.	80			do do 3d M., 7, '88.	81	82	
do do new bonds.	23%	24		do do 2d M.	35			Vermont & Canada.	104%			do To do dep. bds, 7, '81-'94.	82	85	
do do Special Tax.	18%	19		Marietta & Cin., 1st Mort.	92	94		Vermont & Massachusetts.	69%			Dayton & West., 1st M., 7, 1905.	80	82	
South Carolina 6s.	89			Chic. & Milwaukee 1st Mort.	92							do do 1st M., 6, 1905.	70	72	
do do new bonds.	67	68%		Joliet & Chicago, 1st Mort.	92			Philadelphia.				Ind., Cin. & Laf., 1st M., 7.	65	68	
do do April & Oct.	66%	66		Col. Chic. & Ind., 1st Mort.	81	82		Pennsylvania 5s, 1877.	103%	104		do (I. & C) 1st M., 7, 1888	80	82	
Missouri 6s.	93	93%		do do 2d Mort.	81	82		do Military Loan 6s, 1871	104%	105		Junc., Cin. & Ind., 1st M., 7, '85.	50	60	
do Han. & St. Joseph.	92%			Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	81	82		do Stock Loan, 6s, 72-'77	105%	106		Little Miami, 1st M., 6, 1883.	83	84	
Louisiana 6s.	70	71		do do W. D.	80	82		do do 6s, 77-'82	107	108		Cin. Ham. & Dayton stock.	88	90	
do new bonds.	68			do do 2d M.	67%	69		Philadelphia 6s, old.	98%	98		Columbus & Xenia stock.	102	103	
do 6s, levee bonds.				New York & N. Haven 6s.	20			do 6s, new.	99%	100		Dayton & Michigan stock.	80	85	
do 8s do				Boston, H. & Erie, guaranteed				Pittsburg Compromise 4 1/2s.	70%			Little Miami stock.	103	104	
do 7s, Penitentiary.	112			Cedar Falls & Minn., 1st M.	88%			do do 5s.	70%			Detroit.			
California 7s.	102%			Detroit, Monroe & Tol bonds.	92%			do do Funded Debt 6s.	88			Detroit 7s.	99	101	
Connecticut 6s.	102			Lake Shore Div. bonds.	92%			do do 7s.				do Water 7s.	99	100	
do War Loan.	102			Buffalo & Erie, new bonds.	92			do do Water exten. 7s.	77	79%		Det. & Mil., 1st M., conv., 7, '75.	80	87	
Rhode Island 6s.	101			St. L. Jacksonville & Chic, 1st	92			Allegheny County, 5.	93			do 2d M., 8, 1875.	83	90	
Alabama 5s.	101			South Side Railroad bonds.	87	89		do do 6s, '85.	92			do 1st M., Fund'd cp, 7, '75	72	80	
do 8s.	101			North Missouri, 1st Mortgage.	87	89		Belvidere Delaware, 1st M., 6.	92			do 1st M., (Det. & Pon.) 8, '71	86	92	
do 8s Railroad bonds.	98			do do 2d Mortgage.	64	66		do do 2d M., 6.	86			do 2d M. (Det. & Pon.) 8, '86	95	100	
Arkansas 6s, funded.	64			Jefferson RR, 1st Mort. bonds.				do do 3d M., 6.	86			Louisville.			
do 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss.	64			MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.				Camden & Amboy, 6 of '75.	97%	99		Louisville 6s, '82 to '84.	75	76	
do 7s, Memphis & L. R.				Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7, '86.	97	100		do do 6 of '83.	92			do 6s, '96 to '97.	72	75	
Ohio 6s, 1875.	98			Long Dock Bonds.	85	86		do do 6 of '89.	89	91		do Water 6s, '87 to '89.	77%	79	
do 6s, 1881.	98			W Union Tele. 1st M., 7 1875.	90	91		do consol. 6 of '89.	94%	94		do Water Stock 6s, '97.	76	78	
do 6s, 1886.	98			NEW, OR RECENT LOANS.				Cam. & Bur. & Co., 1st M., 6.	88	90		do Wharf 6s.	76	79	
Kentucky 6s.	98			Bur. C. R. & M. RR, 1st M., 7 (gd)	90			Catawissa, 1st M., 7.	95			do special tax 6s of '89.	74	76	
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1870.	98			Ches. & Ohio RR, 1st M., 6, (gd)	90			Elm. & Wills, 5s.	95			Jeff. Mad. & I. 1st M. (I. & M.) 7, '81	91	92	
do 6s coupon, '77.	98			Ev. T. H. & Chic., 1st M., 7s, g'd.	90			do do 7s, 1880.	93%			do do 2d M., 7, 1873.	94	95	
do do 1879.	98			Louisv. & Nash. R. 1st M., cons., 7	90			Hunt. & Broad Top, 1st M., 7.				do do 1st M., 7, 1906.	80	81	
do War Loan.	93			Lake Shore Consolidated, 7.	97%			do do 2d M., 7, '75.				Louisv. C. & Lex., 1st M., 7, '97.	84%	85%	
Indiana 6s, War Loan.	100			Montclair RR of N. J., 7s, gold	100			do do Cons. M., 7, '95.				Louis. & Fr'k., 1st M., 6, '70-'78.	86	88	
Michigan 6s, 1873.	100			Mo. & Mont. RR, 1st M., 8s, gd.	95			Junc., Phila., 1st M., guar. 6, '82.	88	92		do Louisville Loan, 6, '81.	81	82	
do 6s, 1878.	100			New Jer. South. RR, 1st M., 7s.	85			do do 1st (new) M., 6, '93.	99	100		L. & Nash. 1st M. (m. s.) 7, '77.	94	95	
do 6s, 1885.	100			N. O. Mo. & Chat. RR, 1st M., 8s	92%			Little Schuylkill, 1st M., 7, 1877.	100			do Lov. Loan (m. s.) 6, '86-'87	75	76	
do 7s, 1878.	100			N. Hav., Mid. & Wil. RR, 7s.	100			North Pennsylv., 1st M., 6, 1880.	101	102		do (Leb. Br.) 6, '86	75	76	
New York 7s, Bounty, reg.	103%			N. Y. & Osw. Mid. R. 1st M., 7 (gd)	100			do Chatt							

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. Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

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

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

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

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

The Financial Reports of Railroad and other Companies 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 3. A complete record of these reports is thus obtained in a file of this paper.

The Railroad Managers' Convention.—ERIE, Penn., Dec. 22.

The Convention of Railroad Managers adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon, after agreeing to establish a new freight tariff, to go into effect on the 26th inst., the rates being considerably lower than the average of Winter rates hitherto. All the trunk lines and the Northwestern and Southwestern roads entered into the arrangement, agreeing to abide rigidly by the tariff, and, in making freight charges, to discriminate in favor of no person whatever. Live stock rates from Quincy, Ill., to New York, and bulk grain freights from the West to New York and New England, will be slightly advanced. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout. The railroads which are parties to the new tariff schedule are as follows: New York Central and Hudson River, New York and Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Atlantic and Great Western, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.—The following circular, dated New York, December 17th, 1870, explains itself:

To the stockholders: A semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared payable on the 30th inst. The transfer books are closed from the 14th inst. to the 3d proximo. Hereafter it is expected to return to quarterly dividends.

All the valuable lands held by the company along and near the railroad have been transferred to "the Central New Jersey Land Improve-

ment Company," at present cost; and scrip stock of the said Land Company received in part payment therefore, with thirty dollars credited on each share, subject to further calls of seventy dollars on each share. The balance of the purchase money will be paid by calls to be made, from time to time, for these remaining instalments.

This transfer does not cover or affect the lands and water rights of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

An allotment has been made among the stockholders of this scrip stock in the proportion of one scrip share of the stock of the "The Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company" for every five shares of Central Railroad stock held at the closing of the books for the dividend.

No Fractional Certificates will be issued, but the stock representing such fractions will be sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds divided among the parties entitled thereto. Persons wishing to buy or sell will apply to Samuel Knox, Treasurer.

No calls will be made until full information of the value of the property has been furnished.

Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon as they can be prepared.

By order of the Board,

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

The capital of the Company is, now,

Original shares.....	\$15,000,000
New stock, 30,000 shares:	
On which paid.....	\$900,000
Subject to assessment.....	2,100,000—3,000,000
Total capital, 1871.....	\$18,000,000

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.—Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses for the six months of the fiscal year 1860-70, ending Nov. 30 omitting cents:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses, interest, rents, &c.	Net Income.
June.....	1869. \$1,251,950	1869. \$976,438	1869. \$275,512
July.....	1,157,036	1,045,558	111,478
August.....	1,037,973	790,606	247,367
September.....	1,305,673	836,534	469,139
October.....	1,371,780	1,007,354	364,426
November.....	1,140,145	874,464	265,681
Total.....	\$7,264,579	\$5,530,977	\$1,733,602
June.....	1870. \$1,139,234	1870. \$788,987	1870. \$350,247
July.....	1,034,392	938,033	96,359
August.....	1,227,512	662,336	565,176
September.....	1,259,282	692,336	566,946
October.....	1,306,333	903,793	402,540
November.....	1,037,963	604,415	433,548
Total.....	\$7,004,774	\$4,590,230	\$2,414,544
Increase.....	259,805	940,747	680,941
Decrease.....			
Balance to credit of income account, May 31, 1870.....			\$541,424
Net earnings, six months ending Nov. 30, 1870.....			\$2,414,543

Total net earnings, as of Nov. 30, 1870.....\$2,355,967
Deduct five per cent. dividend, payable Dec. 30, 1870.....1,750,947
Surplus Dec. 1, 1870.....\$1,205,020
Certified at New York, Dec. 21, 1870, as official, by Mr. M. L. Sykes, Jr., Vice-President of the Company.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific				Chicago and Alton				Chicago & Northwestern				Chic., Rock Is. and Pacific				Clev. Col. Cin. & I.			
1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.			
(350 m.)	(742 m.)	(280 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(152 m.)	(157 m.)	(157 m.)	(454 m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)			
212,604	331,568	\$276,116	\$343,181	\$293,978	\$724,890	\$892,092	\$706,024	\$308,587	\$351,767	\$401,275	\$204,112	201,500	201,500	201,500	201,500	201,500			
218,982	313,325	275,139	315,098	323,825	807,478	830,286	753,782	297,464	319,441	449,654	180,840	218,000	218,000	218,000	218,000	218,000			
301,308	386,888	267,094	358,726	344,366	850,192	1,142,165	958,359	276,431	645,789	500,393	239,522	244,161	244,161	244,161	244,161	244,161			
485,038	521,026	279,121	328,990	334,653	1,094,597	1,112,190	929,077	301,952	388,385	443,300	247,661	246,040	246,040	246,040	246,040	246,040			
568,270	632,025	303,342	345,832	395,044	1,211,149	1,268,414	1,177,897	316,708	449,932	507,906	241,456	240,169	240,169	240,169	240,169	240,169			
556,080	729,274	384,564	402,854	411,986	1,180,932	1,251,950	1,154,529	378,436	523,841	529,512	259,408	274,021	274,021	274,021	274,021	274,021			
532,657	783,099	404,012	351,041	421,485	1,076,673	1,157,056	1,080,946	341,855	455,606	462,400	253,677	249,805	249,805	249,805	249,805	249,805			
511,854	806,640	558,100	493,231	501,049	1,251,940	1,037,973	1,246,213	568,380	632,652	556,100	339,610	319,013	319,013	319,013	319,013	319,013			
600 m.	833,412	486,196	506,623	498,635	1,507,479	1,305,672	1,275,171	558,386	736,664	597,600	325,854	317,887	317,887	317,887	317,887	317,887			
600 m.	804,800	503,745	468,212	483,658	1,570,066	1,371,780	1,371,780	591,209	584,155	638,122	306,764	339,379	339,379	339,379	339,379	339,379			
535,366	761,600	409,568	397,515	432,492	1,107,083	1,140,145	1,037,963	424,589	479,236	479,236	273,305	319,013	319,013	319,013	319,013	319,013			
410,000		361,700	340,350	432,492	1,001,986	845,708		433,434	393,468		256,272								
5,749,595		4,508,642	4,681,562		13,429,534	13,355,461		4,797,461	5,960,936		3,128,177								

Illinois Central				Marietta and Cincinnati				Michigan Central				Milwaukee & St. Paul				North Missouri			
1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.		
(862 m.)	(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(820 m.)	(825 m.)	(986 m.)	(820 m.)	(825 m.)	(986 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)		
\$587,442	\$659,137	\$664,587	\$92,433	\$99,541	90,177	\$343,590	\$384,119	337,992	\$369,228	\$451,130.	\$396,171	\$369,228	\$451,130.	\$396,171	\$119,724	\$123,301	\$123,301		
536,165	524,693	663,391	81,599	90,298	98,275	304,115	320,636	329,127	321,202	330,233	382,823	321,202	330,233	382,823	94,927	196,207	196,207		
444,448	700,644	644,374	98,462	104,585	101,879	320,886	386,527	380,430	333,507	420,774	377,000	333,507	420,774	377,000	186,263	239,161	239,161		
518,800	568,282	597,571	108,461	101,641	106,246	415,758	411,814	412,030	436,412	460,287	443,133	436,412	460,287	443,133	149,174	269,400	269,400		
572,551	645,974	695,253	95,416	109,752	110,213	369,625	403,646	406,283	565,718	630,844	730,700	565,718	630,844	730,700	139,000	269,400	269,400		
626,248	778,260	759,214	95,924	117,695	111,117	325,501	366,623	363,187	458,190	678,800	755,737	458,190	678,800	755,737	150,416	300,400	300,400		
549,114	696,228	645,768	108,413	116,198	111,127	321,013	329,950	326,591	423,397	586,342	636,434	423,397	586,342	636,434	160,149	196,778	196,778		
763,779	841,363	861,357	126,556	129,096	118,407	392,942	353,569	378,680	522,683	525,363	661,026	522,683	525,363	661,026	155,586	239,000	239,000		
399,966	979,400	870,584	121,519	142,014	132,938	456,974	473,546	467,990	724,514	808,318	231,662	467,990	724,514	808,318	231,662	231,662	231,662		
901,630	914,406	862,171	125,065	135,376	153,531	511,820	490,772	511,477	1,037,463	1,039,811	908,313	1,037,463	1,039,811	908,313	248,638	231,662	231,662		
699,532	814,413	841,990	119,169	129,806	144,023	410,825	448,419	453,573	550,917	501,163	791,014	550,917	501,163	791,014	248,638	231,662	231,662		
681,040	696,677		121,408	110,837		390,671	374,542		468,879	496,550		468,879	496,550						
\$817,620	\$823,482		1,294,095	1,391,345		4,570,014	4,749,163		6,517,646	7,250,668		6,517,646	7,250,668						

Ohio & Mississippi				Pacific of Mo.				Iron Mt.				St. L. Alton & T. Haute.				Toledo, Wab. & Western.				Union Pacific			
1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.			
(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1052 m.)	(1052 m.)	(1052 m.)			
211,973	\$180,366	\$196,737	\$194,112	\$202,447	\$102,760	\$127,594	\$132,622	\$152,392	\$278,712	\$284,192	275,000	\$278,712	\$284,192	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000			
231,351	216,080	218,234	207,303	267,667	93,160	133,392	127,817	158,788	265,136	240,394	292,645	265,136	240,394	292,645	292,645	292,645	292,645	292,645	292,645	292,645			
265,905	221,459	253,065	207,272	294,874	113,894	149,165	175,950	172,216	257,790	242,704	295,298	257,790	242,704	295,298	295,298	295,298	295,298	295,298	295,298	295,298			
252,149	214,409	270,938	273,246	289,556	104,019	155,388	171,868	172,347	286,826	311,832	318,699	286,826	311,832	318,699	318,699	318,699	318,699	318,699	318,699	318,699			
204,619	218,639		246,266	283,000	115,175	130,545	157,397	155,094	206,526	312,529	340,892	206,526	312,529	340,892	340,892	340,892	340,892	340,892	340,892	340,892			
217,082	223,236	249,987	249,349	263,328	116,242	140,408	154,132	150,719	298,344	348,890	348,632	298,344	348,890	348,632	348,632	348,632	348,632	348,632	348,632	348,632			
194,455	192,364	211,219	184,411	260,449	107,524	143,986	144,164		283,833	310,800	322,756	283,833	310,800	322,756	322,756	322,756	322,756	322,756	322,756	322,756			
287,557	275,220	\$300,971	262,515	343,194	129,000	204,596	186,883	167,805	474,208	450,246	466,431	474,208	450,246	466,431	466,431	466,431	466,431	466,431	466,431	466,431			
307,122	292,808	\$318,957	350,613	356,677	124,124	196,436	202,238	175,453	410,203	470,730	508,042	196,436	202,238	175,453	175,453	175,453	175,453	175,453	175,453	175,453			
283,322	328,041	\$355,187	329,243	341,373	127,669	210,473	204,552	163,284	429,898	422,363	451,293	210,473	204,552	163,284	163,284	163,284	163,284	163,284	163,284	163,284			
274,632	398,027	\$316,054	298,708	324,659	131,791	174,500	189,351	150,544	323,279	323,378	425,687	174,500	189,351	150,544	150,544	150,544	150,544	150,544	150,544	150,544			
233,861	254,896		236,108			157,379	168,559		399,438	434,263		157,379	168,559										
\$84,039	2,915,547																						

Illinois Central.			Marietta and Cincinnati.			Michigan Central.			Milwaukee & St. Paul.			North Missouri.					
1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.			
862 m.)	(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(820 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)			
\$587,442	\$659,137	\$654,587	\$92,483	\$99,541	90,177	\$343,890	\$384,119	337,992	\$369,228	\$451,130.	\$396,171	\$119,724	\$126,301	\$126,301			
536,165	524,693	663,391	81,599	90,298	98,275	304,115	320,636	329,127	321,202	330,233	362,823	94,927	96,307	96,307			
444,448	709,644	644,374	98,482	101,585	101,379	326,886	386,527	380,430	333,507	420,774	377,000	136,263	139,161	139,161			
518,800	568,282	597,571	108,461	101,641	106,246	415,758	411,314	412,036	436,412	460,287	443,133	149,164	149,164	149,164			
572,551	646,974	695,253	95,416	109,752	110,213	369,625	403,646	406,283	565,718	630,844	730,700	139,030	139,030	139,030			
626,248	778,260	759,214	95,924	117,695	111,117	325,501	366,622	363,187	458,190	678,800	755,737	160,416	160,416	160,416			
549,714	696,228	645,768	108,413	116,198	111,127	321,013	329,950	326,891	423,397	586,342	636,424	160,149	160,149	160,149			
763,779	841,363	861,357	126,556	129,096	118,407	392,942	353,569	378,680	522,683	525,363	661,026	155,586	155,586	155,586			
389,966	979,400	870,584	121,519	142,014	132,998	456,974	473,546	467,990	1,024,045	724,514	808,318	231,662	231,662	231,662			
901,630	914,406	862,171	125,065	135,776	153,531	511,820	490,772	511,477	1,037,463	1,039,811	908,313	231,662	231,662	231,662			
699,532	814,413	841,990	119,169	129,306	144,023	410,825	448,419	453,673	556,917	801,163	791,014	248,688	248,688	248,688			
681,040	696,677		121,408	110,887		390,671	374,542		468,879	496,550							
8,17,620,823,482			1,294,095	1,391,345		4,570,014	4,749,163		6,517,646	7,250,668							
..Year...			..Year...			..Year...			..Year...			..Year...					
Ohio & Mississippi.			Pacific of Mo.			Iron Mt.			St. L. Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.			Union Pacific.		
1868.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.
(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1052 m.)	(1052 m.)	(1052 m.)
211,973	\$180,366	\$196,737	\$194,112	\$202,447	\$102,760	\$127,594	\$132,622	\$152,392	\$278,712	\$284,192	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	598,598	598,598	598,598
231,351	216,080	218,234	207,302	267,667	93,160	133,392	127,817	158,788	265,136	240,894	292,645	292,645	292,645	292,645	500,118	500,118	500,118
265,905	221,459	253,065	289,272	294,874	113,894	149,165	175,950	172,216	257,790	242,704	295,298	295,298	295,298	295,298	539,298	539,298	539,298
252,149	214,409	270,938	278,246	289,556	104,019	155,388	171,868	172,347	286,822	311,832	318,699	318,699	318,699	318,699	650,971	650,971	650,971
204,619	218,639	246,266	264,273	283,000	115,175	130,545	157,397	155,094	266,526	312,529	340,892	340,892	340,892	340,892	591,420	591,420	591,420
217,082	223,236	249,987	249,349	263,328	116,242	140,408	154,132	150,719	298,344	348,890	348,632	348,632	348,632	348,632	706,662	706,662	706,662
194,455	192,364	211,219	184,411	260,449	107,524	143,986	144,164		283,833	310,800	322,756	322,756	322,756	322,756	623,559	623,559	623,559
287,557	275,220	300,971	262,515	343,194	129,000	204,596	186,883	167,805	474,208	450,246	466,431	466,431	466,431	466,431	617,585	617,585	617,585
307,122	292,808	318,957	350,613	356,677	124,124	196,436	202,238	175,453	410,203	470,720	508,042	508,042	508,042	508,042	758,467	758,467	758,467
283,329	323,041	355,187	329,243	341,373	127,669	210,473	204,552	163,284	429,898	422,363	451,293	451,293	451,293	451,293	999,665	999,665	999,665
274,636	298,027	316,054	298,708	324,659	131,791	174,500	189,351	150,544	323,279	323,378	425,687	425,687	425,687	425,687	837,838	837,838	837,838
233,861	254,896		236,108			157,379	168,559		399,438	434,263					716,828	716,828	716,828
884,039	2,915,547					908,889	3,014,549		4,412,000	4,350,930					5,128,171	5,128,171	5,128,171
..Year...			..Year...			..Year...			..Year...			..Year...			..Year...		

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

COMPANIES.		Stock	DIVIDEND.		COMPANIES.		Stock	DIVIDEND.		
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.		Out- stand- ing.	Periods.	Last paid.	For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.		Out- stand- ing.	Periods.	Last paid.	
				Date.	Rate.				Date.	Rate.
Railroads.										
Albany & Susquehanna.....		3,355,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	Old Colony & Newport No. 7,100		4,912,450	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 8
Allegheny Valley, No. 251.....		2,241,250	.....	.....	.....	Orange, Alexan. & Manass.		2,488,757	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 4
Atlantic and Gulf.....		3,691,200	Mar. & Sep.	Sept., '70 2	.....	Oswego and Syracuse, No. 252..		482,400	.....	.....
Atlan. & St. Lawrence* No. 215..		2,494,900	Jan. & July.	July, '70 4	.....	Pacific (of Missouri) No. 256....		3,711,116	Jan. & July.	July, '70 2½
Atlanta and West Point, No. 279..		1,232,200	June & Dec.	June, '70 3½	.....	Panama, No. 275.....		7,000,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70 5
Augusta and Savannah.....		733,700	April & Oct.	Oct., '70 4	.....	Pennsylvania No. 244.....		33,493,812	Jan. & July.	.....
Baltimore and Ohio, No. 250.....		16,267,362	April & Oct.	Oct., '70 5	.....	Philadelphia and Erie, No. 255..		6,004,200	Jan. & July.	.....
Washington Branch.....		1,650,000	.....	.....	.....	do do pref.....		2,400,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70 4
Parkersburg Branch.....		7,239,533	Quarterly.	July, '70 1½	.....	Philadelphia and Read, No. 242..		29,023,100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 5
Berkshire, No. 247.....		600,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 5	.....	Philadel., & Trenton, No. 255....		1,099,120	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 5
Boston and Albany, No. 247.....		19,411,600	May & Nov.	May, '70 3	.....	Phila., Ger. & Norris, No. 255....		1,597,250	April & Oct.	Oct., '70 4
Bost., Con. & Mont. No. 273.....		800,000	.....	.....	.....	Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore		9,520,350	Jan. & July.	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247..		25,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 4	.....	Pittsb. & Connellsville, No. 255..		1,793,926	.....	.....
Boston and Lowell, No. 247.....		2,215,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 5	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255..		2,423,000	.....	.....
Boston and Maine, No. 274.....		4,471,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 5	.....	do do do pref.....		3,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct., '70 1½
Boston and Providence, No. 247..		3,360,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 5	.....	Portland & Kennebec, No. 253*..		581,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70 8
Buffalo, New York and Erie.....		950,000	June & Dec.	June, '70 3½	.....	do do Yarmouth stock certifi.....		202,400	April & Oct.	April, '70 3
Burlington and Missouri River.....		1,252,500	.....	.....	.....	Portland, Saco & Ports No. 276..		1,500,000	June & Dec.	June, '70 3 (g'd)
do do pref.....		880,500	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 5	.....	Providence & Worcester, No. 247..		2,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70 5
Camden and Amboy No. 250.....		5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	Rensselaer & Saratoga, No. 252..		6,000,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '70 3½
do do scrip of joint Co.'s '69 & '70		937,850	.....	.....	.....	Richmond and Danville No. 235..		4,000,000	.....	.....
Camden and Atlantic, No. 251.....		377,100	.....	.....	.....	Richmond & Petersburg No. 235..		847,100	.....	.....
do do preferred.....		731,200	Jan. & July.	July, '70 5	.....	Rome, Watert. & Ogd., No. 245....		3,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70 5
Cape Cod.....		721,926	May & Nov.	May, '70 3½	.....	Rutland, No. 248.....		3,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '69 8½
Catawissa, No. 255.....		1,159,500	May & Nov.	May, '70 1.13	.....	do preferred.....		1,831,400	.....	.....
do do preferred.....		2,200,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70 5	.....	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.....		2,800,000	Annually.	May, '68 7
Cedar Rapids and Missouri.....		5,432,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 4 & s.	.....	do do do pref.....		2,040,000	.....	.....
do do pref.....		4,666,300	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 3	.....	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....		10,000,000	.....	.....
Cent. Georgia & Bank, Co. No. 248..		15,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 3	.....	St. Louis, Jacksonv. & Chicago*..		2,478,750	.....	.....
Central of New Jersey, No. 270....		2,425,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70 3	.....	Sandusky, Mansf'd & Newark*..		905,222	Jan. & July.	July, '70 2½
Central Ohio.....		400,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70 3	.....	Schuylkill Valley, No. 253.....		576,050	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 3
do do preferred.....		48,378,740	.....	.....	.....	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville*..		869,450	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70 5
Central Pacific.....		.....	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 3	.....	Shore Line Railway.....		635,200	.....	.....
Charlotte, Col. & Aug., No. 257..		2,085,925	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70 5	.....	South Carolina No. 243.....		5,819,275	.....	.....
Cheshire, preferred.....		7,045,000	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70 5	.....	South Side (P. & L.).....		1,365,600	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 4
Chicago and Alton, No. 248.....		2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70 5	.....	South West Georgia, No. 220....		3,939,900	Jan. & July.	July, '70 6
do do preferred.....		17,590,000	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70 5	.....	Syracuse, Bingham & N. Y. No. 252..		1,314,130	.....	.....
Chic., Burling. & Quincy, No. 268..		1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 5	.....	Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....		1,988,150	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70 11-3/8
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....		14,676,629	June & Dec.	Dec., '70 5	.....	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....		2,700,000	.....	.....
Chicago and Northwest, No. 273..		20,370,293	June & Dec.	Dec., '70 4	.....	do do E. D., 1st pref.....		1,700,000	.....	.....
do do pref.....		17,000,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '70 4	.....	do do W. D., 2d pref.....		1,000,000	.....	.....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. No. 263.....		3,500,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70 3	.....	Toledo, Wabash & West, No. 255..		14,700,000	May & Nov.	May, '70 8½
Cin., Hamilt. & Dayton No. 263..		382,600	.....	.....	.....	do do do pref.....		1,000,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70 3
Cin., Richm. & Chicago No. 263..		2,967,300	.....	.....	.....	Union Pacific.....		33,762,700	June & Dec.	Dec., '70 4
Cin., Sand. & Clev., No. 278.....		428,646	May & Nov.	Nov., '70 3	.....	Utica and Black River, No. 252..		1,666,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69 2
do do do pref.....		1,676,345	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 8½	.....	Vermont and Canada.....		2,500,000	June & Dec.	June, '70 4
Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 246..		11,620,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70 3½	.....	Vermont & Massachu., No. 247....		2,860,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69 2
Clev., Col. & Ind. No. 253.....		2,056,750	Quarterly.	Oct., '67 2½	.....	Virginia and Tennessee.....		2,950,800	.....	.....
Cleveland & Mahoning, No. 247..		7,241,475	Quarterly.	Oct., '67 2½	.....	do do do pref.....		555,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '64 4
Cleveland and Pittsburg, No. 255..		11,100,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70 5	.....	Western (N. Carolina).....		2,227,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70 5
Colum., Chic. & In. Cen. No. 247..		1,786,800	Jan. & July.	July, '70 3½	.....	West Jersey, No. 250.....		1,209,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 5
Columbus and Xenia.....		1,500,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70 3	.....	Worcester and Nashua, No. 247..		1,550,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70 3
Concord.....		350,000	.....	.....	.....	Canal.		.....	.....	.....
Concord and Portsmouth.....		2,084,200	Jan. & July.	July, '70 3	.....	Chesapeake and Delaware.....		1,988,563	June & Dec.	Dec., '70 3
Conn. & Passumpsic, pf. No. 281..		1,700,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 3	.....	Chesapeake and Ohio.....		8,229,594	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 4
Connecticut River, No. 247.....		1,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 5	.....	Delaware Division.....		1,633,350	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 5
Cumberland Valley, No. 255.....		1,316,900	April & Oct.	Oct., '70 4	.....	Delaware and Hudson.....		15,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 5
Dayton and Michigan* No. 263.....		2,400,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70 8	.....	Delaware and Raritan.....		4,999,400	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70 5
Delaware.....		1,107,291	Jan. & July.	July, '70 6.8	.....	Lehigh Coal and Nav., No. 256..		8,739,800	May & Nov.	May, '67 3
Delaware, Lack. & West, No. 255..		16,277,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 6.8	.....	Monongahela Navigation Co.		723,100	Jan. & July.	July, '70 3
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249..		452,350	December ..	Dec., '69 7	.....	Morris (consolidated) No. 254....		1,025,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70 5
do do pref.....		2,695,900	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 8½	.....	do preferred.....		1,175,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70 5
Dubuque and Sioux City.....		5,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 8½	.....	Pennsylvania.....		4,800,000	.....	.....
Eastern (Mass.), No. 247.....		4,033,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70 4	.....	Schuylkill Navigat'n (consol.)*..		1,908,207	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '67 6
East Pennsylvania, No. 255.....		1,809,200	Jan. & July.	July, '70 3	.....	do do pref.....		2,888,977	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '67 6
East Tenn. Va. & Geor. No. 244..		3,192,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70 2½	.....	Susquehanna & Tide Water.....		2,002,746	.....	.....
Elmira & Williamsport, No. 255..		500,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70 3½	.....	Union, preferred.....		2,907,850	Jan. & July.	Jan., '65 5
do do pref.....		500,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '66 7½	.....	West Branch and Susquehanna.....		1,100,000	.....	.....
Erie, No. 252.....		70,000,000	.....	.....	.....	Miscellaneous.		.....	.....	.....
do preferred.....		8,536,900	Dec., '70	Dec., '70 1½	.....	Coal—American.....		1,500,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '70 4
Erie and Pittsburgh, No. 255.....		999,750	Dec., '70	Dec., '70 4	.....	Ashburton.....		2,500,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '69 85 cts.
Fitchburg, No. 247.....		3,540,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70 4	.....	Butler.....		500,000	Jan. & July.	July, '69 5
Georgia, No. 259.....		4,156,000	Aug., '70	Aug., '70 3½	.....	Central.....		2,000,000	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Joseph No. 241..		3,070,000	Aug., '70							

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.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.			Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	
Railroads:						
Mobile & Montgomery (May 1, '69):		1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1888
1st Mortgage						
Montgomery & Eufala (May, '70):		472,000	8	M. & S.	New York	1886
1st M. by State of Ala.						
Morris & Essex (Jan., '70):		5,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1914
1st Mortgage, sinking fund		3,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1891
2d Mortgage		600,000	7	F. & J.	"	1900
Convertible bonds		2,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1889
Construction bonds						
Nashv. & Chattanooga (July 1, '69):		1,546,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1890
1st Mort., endorsed by Tenn.						
Nashville & Decatur (Oct. 1, '68):		2,465,176	6	J. & J.	New York	'90-'92
1st Mort. (State loans)		500,000	6	A. & O.	"	1887
2d Mortgage		205,000	10	A. & O.	Nashville.	1870
Income (Tenn. & Ala.)						
Naugatuck (Jan. 1, '70):		146,700	7	J. & J.	Bridgeport.	1876
1st Mort. (convertible) 1856						
Newark & New York (Jan., '70):		600,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887
1st Mortgage, 1867						
Newburg & New York (April, '70):		250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889
1st Mortgage guar. by Erie						
New Haven & Derby (Jan. 1, '70):		500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven.	1888
1st Mortgage						
N. Haven & Northamp. (Feb., '70):		1,000,000	7	J. & J.	N. Haven.	1899
1st Mort 1869		400,000	6	A. & O.	"	1880
Bonds conv. rt., free State tax						
New Jersey (Jan. 1, '70):		300,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1875
1st Loan		450,000	6	F. & A.	"	1878
2d Loan		100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1897
3d Loan						
N. J. Southern (Del. & Rar. Bay):		2,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1889
1st Mortgage, tax free						
New London North. (Jan. 1, '70):		60,000		J. & D.	N. London	1871
Mortgage Bonds		300,000		A. & O.	New York	1885
1st Mort., extension		291,700		J. & J.	"	1872
Convertible Bonds						
N. Orl., J. & Gt. North. (Feb., '70):		2,741,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y. & Lon	1886
1st Mort. for \$3,000,000 (1856)		1,168,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1890
2d Mort. of 1860						
New York Central (Oct. 1, '69):		5,946,689	6	M. & N.	New York	1888
Premium Sinking Fund		1,514,000	7	F. & A.	"	1876
Sinking Fund (assumed debts)		592,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883
Subscription (assumed stocks)		162,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883
Real Estate		2,900,000	6	J. & D.	"	1887
Renewal bonds						
New York & Harlem (Oct. 1, '69):		3,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873
1st Mortgage of 1853		1,767,000	6	F. & A.	"	1893
Consolidated Mort. of 1863						
New York & N. Haven (Apr. 1, '70):		1,059,500	6	A. & O.	New York	1875
1st Mortgage						
N. Y. & Oswego Midland:		20,000 p.m	7	J. & J.	"	1894
1st Mort. (gold)						
New York, Prov. & Bost. (Sep. 1, '70):		163,000	6	F. & A.	New York	'73-'78
1st Mortgage		100,000	7	J. & J.	"	1876
Improvement		250,000	6	M. & N.	"	1881
Extension		512,000	7	J. & J.	"	1899
New Bonds 1869						
Norfolk & Petersburg (Oct. 1, '69):		157,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1877
1st Mortgage		308,000	8	J. & J.	"	1877
1st Mortgage		43,000	8	J. & J.	"	1872
Funding Mortgage		290,000	8	J. & J.	"	1893
2d Mortgage for \$500,000						
North Carolina (April, '70):		490,500	8	M. & N.	Shops N.C.	'72-'78
Mort. Bonds (various) '67-'68		61,500	8	M. & S.	"	1867
Bonds of 1857						
Northeastern (March 1, '70):		700,000	7	M. & S.	Charlest'n	1869
1st Mortgage		145,000	7	M. & S.	"	1868
2d Mortgage		108,048	7	J. & J.	"	1875
Funded Interest (certificates)						
North Missouri (Jan. 1, '70):		6,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1895
1st Mortgage of 1865		4,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1888
2d Mortgage of 1868		5,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1888
3d Mortgage						
North Pennsylvania (Nov. 1, '69):		2,275,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1885
1st Mortgage		360,000	10	A. & O.	"	1877
2d Mortgage		811,500	7	M. & N.	"	1896
3d Mortgage						
Northern Central (Feb., '70):		1,500,000	6	Q.-J.	Annapolis	Irred
1st Mort. (State loan)		1,779,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1885
2d Mortgage (sinking fund)		1,223,000	6	A. & O.	"	1900
3d Mortgage (sinking fund)		500,000	6	J. & J.	"	1877
3d Mortgage (Y. & C. RR guar.)		1,874,000	6	J. & J.	"	1900
Consolidated Mortgage, gold						
Northern, N. H. (Apr. 1, '70):		115,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1874
Company Bonds of 1854						
Northern New Jersey (Jan., '70):		400,000	7	J. & J.	New York	....
1st Mortgage (guaranteed)						
Norwich & Worcester (Dec. 1, '69):		400,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1877
1st Mort. (Mass. loan) s'k'g fund		124,500	7	J. & J.	"	1877
Construction Bonds						
Ogdensb. & L. Cham. (April, '70):		500,000	8	J. & J.	"	1879
Equipment Bonds (tax free)						
Ohio & Mississippi (April, '70):		2,050,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1872
1st Mortgage (E. Div.)		850,000	7	J. & J.	"	1872
1st Mortgage (W. Div.)		537,000	7	J. & J.	"	1874
2d Mortgage (W. Div.)		221,500	7	A. & O.	"	1882
Income Mortgage (W. Div.)		2,758,000	7	J. & J.	"	1898
Consol. Mort.		105,000	6	J. & J.	London.	1898
Consol. Mort. ster. for \$6,800,000						
Oil Creek & Allegh. R. (Feb., '70):		3,170,000	7	....	Philadel.	18..
1st Mortgage						
Old Colony & Newport (Feb., '70):		1,388,000	7	F. & A.	Boston.	1877
Company Bonds		458,000	6	A. & O.	"	1875
Company Bonds		1,000,000	6	M. & S.	"	1876
Company Bonds						
Orange, Alex. & Manas. (Oct. 1, '69):		400,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1873
1st Mort. (O. & A. RR.) 1859		1,130,500	6	J. & J.	"	1875
2d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1855		573,500	8	M. & N.	Richmond	1873
3d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1858		381,700	8	M. & S.	Alexand'a	1880
4th Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1860		708,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1882
1st Mort. (O. & A. M. RR) 1867		249,962	7	J. & J.	"	'92-'93
Va. Loan (34 yrs) s'k'g f'd, '58-'9						
Osage Valley (Jan. 1, '70):		200,000	10	J. & J.	New York	1888
1st Mortgage, 1863 (5-20 years)						
Oswego & Rome (Oct. 1, '69):		500,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1916
1st Mortgage, guaranteed		200,000	6	F. & A.	"	1891
Income Mortgage						
Oswego & Syracuse (Oct. 1, '69):		198,500	7	M. & N.	New York	'70-'80
1st Mortgage		375,000	7	M. & N.	"	1885
2d Mortgage						
Pacific of Missouri (Mar. 1, '70):		6,500,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1888
1st Mortgage (gold)		524,773	6	J. & J.	"	1880
Mortgage Construction Bonds						
Panama (Oct., '70):		93,847	7	A. & O.	London.	1875
1st Mortgage, sterling		740,958	7	F. & A.	"	1872
2d Mortgage, sterling		2,899,330	7	A. & O.	"	1897
General mortgage, sterling						
Paterson & Newark (Jan. 1, '69):		500,000	7	....	New York	18..
1st Mortgage, guaranteed						
Pennsylvania (April, '70):		4,972,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1880
1st Mortgage (Penn. RR.)		2,584,000	6	A. & O.	"	1875
2d Mortgage (Penn. RR.)		2,283,840	6	A. & O.	London.	1875
3d Mort. (Penn. RR.), sterling		6,626,500	6	Q.-J.	Philadel.	1910
General Mort. (Phil. to Pittsb.)		2,000,000	6	J. & J.	"	1910
do do new, coupon		2,000,000	6	A. & O.	"	1910
do do new, regist'd						

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.						COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.					
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.						For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					
Amount Outstanding	Rate.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.		Amount Outstanding	Rate.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	
		When paid.	Where paid.					When paid.	Where paid.		
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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, December 23.

Since Wednesday there has been a marked revival of demand for merchandise, attended with no inconsiderable improvement in the prices of many leading staples. This turn of affairs, coming just before the holidays at a time when business is usually half suspended, is regarded as having much significance; promising a considerable period of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. This is believed to be due to the reduction which has been effected in the cost of labor and raw material with us, together with the destruction of material and productive force already secured by the war in Europe—causing an increased demand upon our agricultural products and reducing the competition from her manufacturing resources.

Cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ c. on the improvement in Liverpool and a reduction in receipts at the ports, but closes quiet at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for middling upland. Breadstuffs have shown an upward tendency in the past three days; stocks being somewhat reduced, and foreign advices more favorable—Shipping extra State flour \$5 90 a \$6 15; new spring wheat, \$1 39 a \$1 42; prime new Western mixed corn, 75c. Groceries have not shared in the improved business, because a new and reduced tariff goes into effect on the 1st of January.

Kentucky Leaf Tobacco has been active, and low grades show some advance; the weather at the West has been intensely cold, which has interfered with the packing of the new crop; there is consequently a scarcity of supplies available for immediate use; hence the advance; the sales for the week foot up 1,150 hhds. of which 700 hhds. for export, mainly to the south of Europe, and 450 hhds. to the jobbers and cutters; prices are $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher; ranging from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c. for low lugs to medium leaf, with some fine at 12 @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Seed Leaf Tobacco has remained very quiet; the only sales being 100 cases Ohio on private terms; and 150 cases wrappers 35 @ 65c. Spanish Tobacco is very quiet, and the sales have only been about 300 bales at 85 @ \$1 10. Manufactured Tobacco is in better demand. Provisions have also shown improvement, mainly in hog products. New mess Pork sold early in the week largely at \$18 88 @ \$19 00 for future delivery, but later transactions were at \$19 75, and the close is unsettled with \$20 asked; recent sales of prime mess were at \$20 50. Lard has also done better; prime new steam closing to-day 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on the spot, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for future delivery. Some large contracts for Bacon have been effected, but the close is quiet at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for short rib. The number of hogs slaughtered thus far this season at the West, is smaller than in the two preceding, but the season this year began later than usual, and hogs are much heavier; the low prices which have been reached have, however, greatly stimulated the demand, both for shipment and home consumption. Some 3,000 tierces Beef were taken for export early in the week, but the close is quiet. Butter has been doing a little better, but cheese is dull.

Hides are scarce and firm; dry South American, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold. Leather and Skins quiet but firm. Tallow has improved, selling at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Whiskey has advanced, closing active at 95c. Hops and Hay show no essential change. Metals are without movement of importance. Fruits and Fish are so quiet as to afford little basis for quotations. Clover Seed has advanced to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and Timothy Seed is firmer.

East India Goods have had a fair sale, but Calcutta Lin seed leads the market; the latest transactions embracing 20,000 bags to arrive in February and March, at \$2 15, gold, 60 days.

Naval Stores are higher, but Petroleum and Oils rule quiet. Wool has had a moderate sale, and medium grades are very firm.

Freights have been irregular; the room for cotton to Great Britain has been taken up a fortnight ahead, at $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9-16d by steam, and 5-16 @ 3 8d by sail; there is but little room available for freights, and the closing rates for Wheat are 7d. by sail and 8d. by steam. Considerable shipments of Breadstuffs have been made to London and Antwerp. Petroleum charters have shown little change.

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.		EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO										Total Totals since Same																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Great Britain.		France.		Holland & Belg.		Germany.		Other N. Europe.		Spain.		Other S. Europe.		China & Japan.		India.		Colonies.		Cuba.		Hayti.		Other W. Indies.		Mexico.		New Granada.		Venezuela.		British Guiana.		Brazil.		Am. n. Ports.		Others.		Alloth.		this January 1, 1869.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Breadstuffs—Flour.....		992,298	43,245	44,775	4,967	7,920	13,095	6	232,662	19,837	466	80	289,732	9,319	11,261	36,242	41,971	130,006	6,319	12,585	40,594	1,953,625	1,478,536	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,063	5,440	82,521	135,06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has been the extreme cold which has accompanied and followed this storm. Our correspondent at Montgomery states that it has been intensely cold, and at Macon that the weather has been very cold, with snow and sleet; in fact, pretty much the same story is told at the other points. From Galveston our telegram states that there has been a very severe storm there during the week. The thermometer at Charleston has averaged 47, at Mobile 46, at Macon and Columbus 45, at Selma 42, and Memphis 34.

RECEIPTS AND CROP.—There appears to be a very general falling off in the receipts this week, so that the total is only 16,179 bales in excess of the corresponding week of last year against an excess of 45,646 bales the previous week. This decreased movement seems to have led to a revision of and a shrinkage in crop estimates. We have seen within a day or two a statement prepared by one who claimed to have obtained the views of each prominent member of the trade by personal application, and according to this statement it would appear that four-fifths of the trade now estimate the crop at 3,750,000 bales, one-tenth above that figure, some reaching as high as 4,000,000 bales, and one-tenth at about 3,600,000 bales, while the Agricultural Department has now pushed its guess up to 3,800,000 bales. For ourselves, we cannot as yet see any reason for adopting any of these estimates, or in fact changing what we have heretofore said—our information still indicating a total somewhat less than the smallest of the above totals.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for cloth has continued very quiet, sales being only in jobbing lots to meet the immediate wants of the trade. The transactions which have taken place have been on a basis of 24c. per yard—any considerable lot could, however, be bought very much below this figure. Bags are in more demand from consumers, and prices are very firmly held; the market is not active, the only sale of a lot is 150 bales here at 18½c. currency, cash; we quote same 11½c. gold, in bond, to arrive, and 11½c. on spot. Hemp is dull and tending downward, the only sale we hear of was in the early part of the week, 400 bales Manila, on private terms—the nominal asking price is 12½c. gold, for Manila, and 11½c. for Sisal. Jute is dull and nominally as before quoted. Jute Butts have met with a fair demand and remain steady in price; 1,000 bales sold to arrive by the "King's Bridge," at 3½c. gold.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1869:

	—Week ending Dec. 23, 1870.—			—Week ending Dec. 23, 1869.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	8,571	5,707	19,601	7,364	4,722	19,942
Columbus.....	3,619	2,019	12,274	3,983	2,440	14,807
Macon.....	4,080	2,596	12,452	3,519	2,527	18,207
Montgomery...	4,296	3,809	12,288	2,120	1,616	16,970
Selma.....	3,500	2,744	11,361	1,967	911	9,110
Memphis.....	20,811	23,312	36,538	12,825	7,733	19,380
Nashville.....	3,950	3,530	5,029	2,286	1,752	2,803
	48,827	43,717	109,543	34,064	21,701	101,219

These totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 5,107 bales (being now 8,324 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 14,763 bales more, and the shipments 22,016 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. On account of the continued irregularity in the dispatches by cable, we are compelled to go to press without our figures for stock at and afloat for Liverpool this week, and we therefore give the figures of last week:

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	385,000	370,000
Stock in London.....	59,300	105,600
Stock in Glasgow.....	900	250
Stock in Havre.....	54,410	65,040
Stock in Marseilles.....	7,800	2,900
Stock in Bremen.....	3,890	2,150
Stock rest of Continent.....	20,000	10,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	314,000	154,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	53,916	53,916
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	119,000	157,000
Stock in United States ports.....	499,175	358,366
Stock in inland towns.....	109,543	101,219
Total.....	1,573,018	1,380,441

These figures indicate an *increase* in the cotton in sight to-night of 192,577 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

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

RECEIPTS FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	3,055	60,970	....	3,109	228	2,601	....	86
Texas.....	551	11,341	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	6,387	100,320	628	14,881	194	7,608	639	9,249
Mobile.....	....	502	....	1,983	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	4,248	83,929	....	475	797	3,398	269	7,061
North Carolina.....	1,873	80,170	....	90	....	2,875	62	2,186
Virginia.....	10,071	72,597	1,137	16,604	40	....	2,818	22,913
North'm Ports.....	30	9,405	3,078	32,621	....	....	....	....
Tennessee, &c.....	8,277	56,039	288	7,014	811	4,885	533	9,363
Foreign.....	....	....	11	85	....	....	....	....
Total this year.....	34,912	431,352	6,162	77,361	2,070	20,917	4,871	50,858
Total last year.....	23,845	299,352	3,047	57,702	1,706	16,591	3,078	40,015

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 32,532 bales, against 23,890 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.*

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

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.	Dec. 17.		
Liverpool.....	15,531	17,650	22,717	27,899	201,082	116,700
Other British Ports.....	719	2,198	....	....	5,538	381
Total to Gt. Britain.	16,250	19,848	22,717	27,899	206,620	117,081
Havre.....	....	....	....	....	....	6,058
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Total French.....	....	....	....	....	....	6,066
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,000	763	1,015	1,100	4,423	13,059
Hamburg.....	80	503	....	2,675	4,306	9,777
Other ports.....	....	....	158	158	3,085	495
Total to N. Europe.	1,080	1,265	1,173	3,933	11,814	23,331
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	....	....	....	1,200	2,215	....
All others.....	....	2	....	....	2	1,753
Total Spain, etc......	....	2	....	1,200	2,217	1,753
Grand Total	17,280	21,115	23,890	32,532	220,651	143,236

* We have made a change in the day with which we close the week in the above table so as to make it correspond with the New York exports in our telegraphic figures. This will account for the apparent discrepancy in our totals.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 103,183 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 manifests up to last Saturday night. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Baltimore, 861....	861
Abyssinia, 1,980.... Minnesota, 3,306.... Aleppo, 1,104.... Holland, 4,615.... City of Paris, 1,255.... Italy, 2,735.... Columbia, 1,222....	12,733
India, 2,201.... Wyoming, 3,267.... Agamemnon, 2,650.... per ships Orissa, 1,259.... British Viceroy, 300.... Adorna, 1,644....	27,899
To Bremen—Per steamer Weser, 1,100....	1,100
To Hamburg—Per steamer Silesia, 783.... per ship Harriet, 1,387....	2,170
To Rotterdam—Per ship Ada, 153....	153
To Salerno—Per ship Nuovo Monde, 1,200....	1,200
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Mozart, 2,424.... Kalos, 2,681.... Ivanho, 3,333.... Marcia Greenleaf, 3,741 and 8 bags Sea Island....	15,833
.... per bark Agamemnon, 3,151....	3,151
To Bremen—Per steamer New York, 2,033.... per ship Mont Blanc, 1,960.... per bark Raleigh, 1,046....	5,039
To Hamburg—Per bark Lincoln, 1,820....	1,820
To Amsterdam—Per ship Fille de L. Air, 1,153....	1,153
To Barcelona—Per brigs Charita, 470.... Trinidad, 300.... Roa, 455....	1,225
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships Resolute, 3,873.... Tonawanda, 3,960....	11,579
.... per brig Nile, 3,746....	3,746
To Genoa—Per schooner Geo. E. Thrasher, 1,250....	1,250
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per barks Rosetta McNeil, 1,836 Up.... Adelaide Morris, 2,197 Upland and 6 Sea Island.... Rome, 2,371 Upland and 46 Sea Island.... per ship Hope, 2,345 Upland....	8,801
To Barcelona—Per brigs Monarca, 505 Upland.... Paula, 504 Upland....	1,009
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Tuscarora, 4,111.... Annie Camp, 3,854.... Jamestown, 5,421.... per steamer Acadia, 1,750.... per bark Odulia, 1,106—all Up and....	18,412
To Cork (for orders)—Per ship Lilian, 2,170....	2,170
To Amsterdam—Per bark Annie Torney, 2,231....	2,231
TEXAS—To Liverpool—Per brig J. L. Pye, 1,046....	1,046
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per bark Moonbeam, 613....	613
To Bremen—Per steamer Baltimore, 1,583....	1,583
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Tripoli, 150....	150
Total.....	105,946

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Amsterdam.	Barcelona.	Genoa.	Total.
New York.....	27,399	....	1,100	2,675	....	....	....	32,532
New Orleans.....	15,333	....	5,039	1,820	1,153	1,225	....	24,570
Mobile.....	11,579	....	....	....	....	....	1,250	12,829
Charleston.....	8,801	....	....	....	....	1,009	....	9,810
Savannah.....	18,412	2,170	....	....	2,231	....	....	22,813
Texas.....	1,046	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,046
Baltimore.....	613	....	1,583	....	....	....	....	2,196
Boston.....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	150
Total.....	83,333	2,170	7,722	4,495	3,884	2,234	1,250	105,946

Included in the above totals are 158 bales from New York to Rotterdam, and 1,200 bales to Salerno.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—11:30 A. M.—The market opened buoyant, with sales of the day estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week, ending Dec. 16, were 65,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port was 385,500 bales, of which 48,000 bales were American.

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.
Total sales.....	98,000	72,000	71,000	65,000
Sales for export.....	18,000	14,000	15,000	11,000
Sales on speculation.....	12,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
Total stock.....	371,000	394,000	371,000	385,500
Stock of American.....	88,000	62,000	62,000	48,000
Total afloat.....	347,000	350,000	376,000	....
American afloat.....	228,000	242,000	276,000	....

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Middling Uplands.....	8½@8	8½@8	8½@8	8½@8	8½@8	8½@8
" " Orleans.....	8½@8	8½@8	8½@8	8½@8	8½@8	8½@8
" " Up to arrive.....	@	@	@	@	@	@

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

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—The following are the prices of American Cotton:

* Upwards of 1,000,000 bush. afloat in New York.
Statement did not include Boston, St. Louis, Montreal, Toronto,
Oswego stocks in store.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 23, 1870.

For immediate consumption the business has been very light indeed, covering only the smallest retail lots likely to be wanted before the 1st proximo, and distributive dealers generally complain of the dull condition of the markets. Duty paid parcels have been pretty well worked off, but a few are left, and on these owners are willing to accept almost any reasonable figure in order to effect sales. The success of the petition to Congress asking a modification of the law in regard to the classification of raw sugars removes a portion of the anticipated trouble under the new tariff, but the trade still feel that many complications are likely to arise after the first of January, and of late the purchases in bond have been of less magnitude and more cautiously conducted. The aggregate supplies here—including goods sold in bond—are only fair, and a portion of the stock to arrive, particularly of tea and coffee, have been secured by dealers who are not likely to allow their purchases to become available except for the regular consumptive trade.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black....	276 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	.... bags.	Sugar, Brazil.	bags.
Green.....	145 pkgs.	Other.....	143 bags.	Manila, &c.	bags.
Japan.....	93 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba..	1,110 bxs.	M'las'es, Cuba	487*hhds.
Various.....	165 pkgs.	Cuba.....	639*hhds.	Porto Rico.....	116*hhds.
Coffee, Rio....	966 bags.	Porto Rico	637*hhds.	Demerara..	47*hhds.
Java.....	1,217 mats.	Other.....	192*hhds.	Other.....	*hhds.
Maracaibo..	849 bags.				

Imports of coffee this week have included 25,523 bags Rio. Receipts of sugar have been fair, but the receipts of molasses have been small.

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

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Tea.....lbs.	....	....	41,444,212	41,351,294
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	....	....	98,020	44,780
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	41,971	87,341	1,334,169	1,179,147
Coffee, other.....bags.	52,943	9,425	416,923	317,338
Sugar.....boxes.	77,985	94,651	444,639	536,346
Sugar.....hhds.	28,723	57,275	541,291	550,739
Sugar.....bags.	313,190	247,216	805,777	860,190
Molasses.....hhds.	8,501	16,655	292,345	330,125

TEA.

The demand in a general way has continued very fair, and the amount of goods changing hands foots up quite a respectable aggregate, with the market showing a strong uniform and in some instances an approach to buoyancy. The call is almost entirely of a legitimate character, few if any purchases being made on speculation, though among the majority of the trade there appears to be a feeling of much confidence in the future. Oolongs have rather been the favorites of late, and of the principal cargoes about due a large proportion have been disposed of; but Greens also moved well, and a considerable amount of the stock in transit has changed hands. Japans, though a little slow, are steady, as the available stock here is not large, and but small receipts are expected for some time to come. Sales of 5,300 packages Green, 5,250 do. Oolong, 800 Souchong, and 1,000 Japans.

Receipts this week have included only 213 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.....	14,387,542	17,210,576	9,346,094	41,444,212
1869.....	13,246,202	17,655,045	10,450,047	41,351,294

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 98,020 pkgs. since January 1, against 44,780 last year.

COFFEE.

The movement of Brazil grades has not been quite so sharp, an absence of desirable assortments early in the week tending to restrict operations somewhat, though some relief was afforded by the arrival of the regular Rio Janeiro steamer with a large cargo of stock very well suited to the wants of the jobbing trade, and from which considerable selections were made. The general tone has remained pretty firm and uniform, and all transactions were on a basis of full former figures, with an entire absence of noticeable pressure to realize from any source. At the current rates, however, importers have parted with their supplies without much hesitation, in view of the immense distribution during the past month or six weeks, and recent advices from the point of production of increasing movements on United States account. At other seaports the sales have been comparatively small, owing to reduced accumulations. Java is in pretty good supply, and aside from about the ordinary trade movement shows only a moderate amount of activity, and prices though no lower can only be called steady. West India qualities are without important change in any particular, the demand proving moderate and mainly to the extent of positive necessity, and prices about as before on the general range, with a comparatively steady tone among all holders of really prime or choice grades. The supplies are fair and very well distributed. Sales of 21,639 bags Rio, 3,041 bags Santos, 1,650 bags Maracaibo, 1,100 bags St. Domingo, 175 bags Costa Rica, and 2,700 mats Java. At Baltimore 11,909 bags Rio.

Imports this week have included the following cargoes of Rio: Steamer "Merrimack," 15,988 bags; "Augusta," 5,000 bags; "Campanero," 4,535 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 8,340 bags Maracaibo per "Iva," and 374 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio, Dec. 22, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Gal.	Total.
Stock.....	57,341	....	9,044	6,000	5,000	62,015
Same date 1869.....	57,341	....	18,114	5,275	4,000	116,780
Imports.....	666,075	....	464,018	142,742	41,222	1,334,169
in 1869.....	717,310	8,200	814,069	106,765	22,406	1,719,147

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Dec. 22, 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. Orleans import.	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore.....	15,861	58,204	53,431	8,164	3,118	....
Ceylon.....	86,102	....	....	500	....	....
Maracaibo.....	26,378	117,297	....	....	....	....
Laguayra.....	1,670	24,534	....	14,453	....	....
St. Domingo.....	49,125	11,896	....	....	....	....
Other.....	9,034	25,806	1,067	400	1,060	2,280
Total.....	52,948	320,565	71,384	18,516	4,178	2,280
Same time, 1869.....	9,425	244,175	49,417	21,125	1,875	1,246

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 39,569 mats

SUGAR.

On Raws the dull tone of last week has further increased, and it is scarcely possible to imagine a more completely prostrate market than the one prevailing during the greater portion of the period covered by this review, some days passing without a single transaction reported, and little encouragement being given of any early improvement. The call from refiners has been greatly curtailed by the slow movement of their production, to say nothing of the general desire to entirely cease work, and clean up and repair machinery in time for the opening of the new year, while the trade are distributing stock in such small quantities that they are seldom obliged to replenish, even in job lots. Prices have ruled nominally steady, and holders naturally have refrained from urging business on a market without buyers, but any call would have been willingly met, and in all probability easy terms allowed where a disposition to operate quickly was shown. The arrivals have been moderate, and the supply continues moderate, but a larger amount will be carried over into the new year than originally anticipated. From the new crop advices indicate a full yield and an early production, except where the October hurricanes destroyed a portion of the machinery. Refined have met with a moderate and uncertain demand from all quarters, and though the stock and production was small, values gradually gave way, closing still in buyers' favor, and to some extent nominal. The sales of raw are 1,185 hhds. Cuba, 150 hhds. Martinique, 96 hhds. Demerara, 19 hhds. Guadeloupe, and 6,024 boxes Havana.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Dec. 22, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	Brazil, bags.	Manila, bags.	Melado, hhds.
Imports this week.....	6,445	913	4	142	67,794	433,848	18,730
since Jan. 1.....	288,981	218,933	36,776	35,947	128,543	426,309	....
same time '69.....	380,647	256,495	36,056	35,261	....	....	....
Stock in first hands.....	77,985	28,723	251	1,731	....	....	30
Same time 1869.....	94,651	57,275	892	4,269	....	....	1,300
1868.....	41,720	36,920	1,177	2,159	....	....	1,300

MOLASSES.

There is little or nothing new or interesting on the market for foreign grades, business still proving extremely moderate, and values generally uncertain. Of the very fine qualities few parcels are on hand, but there is a liberal accumulation of the low grades, and these holders will now be compelled to carry over into the new year, when it is hoped that the reduced duty will enable the offering of more attractive inducements to buyers, and probably result in greater activity, especially in the way of refining styles, very few of which have been taken for several months. The new crop is likely to come to hand a little earlier than previously anticipated, and the quantity will be about up to the average, according to present indications. Domestic has been in very good supply, but the demand appears to increase rather than fall off, and in the face of the free offerings prices advanced, closing firm at the improvement with the market pretty well swept of stock, and the trade buying to arrive. The sales include 200 hhds. Cuba, 28 hhds. Porto Rico, 91 hhds. New Orleans, and 3,160 bbls. part to arrive.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Dec. 22, were as follows:

	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Demerara, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week.....	53	53	53	53	8,269
since Jan. 1.....	80,271	26,619	4,961	16,381	26,636
same time 1869.....	99,452	23,490	11,241	18,743	26,478
Stock in first hands.....	6,519	251	1,731	....	30
same time '69.....	11,494	892	4,269	....	1,300
same time '68.....	13,514	1,177	2,159	....	1,300

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

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

	Boxes.		Sugar. *Hhds.		Bags.		Molasses. *Hhds.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
New York.....	288,981	380,646	301,981	366,718	521,121	621,387	128,332	132,737
Boston.....	21,023	36,949	82,522	68,667	224,208	174,798	54,821	50,355
Philadelphia....	30,541	33,575	62,859	70,629	34,704	53,050	78,621	91,384
Baltimore.....	54,234	51,320	88,497	74,910	25,744	10,955	23,199	23,185
New Orleans....	49,860	83,856	5,432	9,815	....	....	7,872	12,061
- Total.....	444,639	586,346	541,291	550,739	805,777	860,190	292,345	330,125

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

There does not appear to be any decided change to advise on this market, the general position summing up in the two words, "very strong." Buyers can be found at full former figures, but have either secured a ready everything desirable, or find importers and wholesale dealers generally indisposed to operate, except at an advance. Nutmegs still seem to be considered the most desirable stock, but pepper is not far behind, and in fact all styles are looked upon as sure to be wanted at a profitable margin on cost, owing, as we have before noted, to the almost certainty that the supplies in the hands of jobbers and small dealers throughout the country have become reduced to almost nothing in anticipation of lower values with the reduction of the tariff.

FRUITS, &c.

The demand the past week for foreign dried fruits has been quite moderate, except for small lots for city grocers' use. Out of town buyers had all stocked up previously. Raisins are less forced for sale, and prices are a little firmer, sales in lots have not been, that we learn of, below \$2 47½ per box for layers, and in a jobbing way to retailers at \$2 50. Currants have sold moderately well at 11½c. per lb. Prunes are a little easier. Citron is again steady, but the demand is checked. Figs meet with a good demand, and rule about as formerly quoted. Dates are beginning to move, but are not at all active. Nuts have been less active this than last week, but sell pretty well still at firm prices. Sardines continue dull and heavy, all the trade are well stocked up, and will not buy on a declining market; they can be bought at the price we quote, and perhaps a lower offer would be accepted.

There has been a steady demand for Foreign Green the past week, and prices

have tended upward, with free sales and moderate arrivals, especially of Lemons. Oranges from the Mediterranean have come in quite freely, and sell moderately well. West India have been wanted, and command higher prices. Other West India fruits are still scarce. Spanish Grapes have been offered freely at auction, but have been readily taken at full prices; a good many have been shipped West. Bananas are scarce. We quote Malaga and Palermo Lemons at \$8 50@9 00 per box; Sorrento Oranges, \$3@3 50; Havana do., \$11@12 per bbl.; Grapes, \$5@5 50 per keg; Carthagea Cocoanuts, \$80@90 per M.

The demand for Domestic Dried, if we except fine grades of Apples, has been extremely light, though not more so than usually this season of the year. All grades, however, of Apples except the poorest are held with firmness. Pared Peaches of a grade from good to fancy are still very scarce, and are readily sold at full prices when they can be found; there is a full supply of inferior quality, which are dull. Unpeeled Halves come to market slowly and command full prices. Quarters are in fair supply, in light demand, and unchanged in price. Blackberries continue quiet, and sales are only in small lots at former prices, but many holders ask 1@1½c. above the present selling price. Pitted Cherries are steady, but selling slowly. Raspberries are in full supply. Plums are quiet. Peanuts have met with an active demand, especially Virginia and Tennessee, and free sales have been made at advancing prices. Pecans are in fair demand for new, and prime old at full prices.

Domestic Green are without particular variation to note. The change in the weather will probably have the effect of checking the rot to a certain extent in Apples. There is plenty of poor stock still in the market which dealers are anxious to get rid of at almost any price. Prime stock is held with greater confidence than before, but sales in lots rarely exceed \$3 per bbl. Many poor lots are sold to the wagon vendors at \$1@1 50 per bbl. Cranberries are in fair demand, but have not sold nearly so well as was expected by dealers, and after the holidays there may be a decline; prime lots sell in barrels at \$12@14, and in crates at \$3 50@4. There are no Grapes of any account in market.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Tea.—Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.'s telegram to Messrs. Everett & Co. of Boston reports: Yokohama, Nov. 25.—Good medium Japan tea, \$36@37 per picul. Shanghai, Nov. 12.—Export of Green tea to the United States since June 1, 11,000,000 pounds. Best Teinkai crops of tea, 46 taels per picul. The mail advices are two weeks later from all the China ports.

Shanghai, Oct. 24.—In Green teas the market had been active, and transactions amounted to 36,000 half chests, mostly for American account. A further decline in poor teas and a slight advance in fine chops are reported, the latter feature owing to a scarcity of this description. There was a full stock at date of 86,000 half chests.

Foochow, Oct. 26.—The business, though large, was confined to Congous, and these mostly for London. No Oolongs had been settled for the United States. Nominal quotations were, for fair to good cargo, 42c.; good to superior, 47c.; fine to finest, 66c.; all gold, in bond, at New York.

Amoy, Oct. 28.—Oolongs had been in fair request, with settlements of about 8,500 half chests, which were quickly taken when offered. Stock about 6,000 half chests, mostly low grades.

Date of sailing, 1870.	Name of Vessel.	From.	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Japan. lbs.	Total. lbs.
July 26	Ocean Gem	Amoy	288,398			288,398
July 29	Chloris	Yokohama			357,531	357,531
July 29	Mikado	Shanghai		828,414	18,083	846,497
July 30	S.E. Kingsbury	Whampoa	70,000	16,950		86,950
Aug. 2	Ceres	Amoy	281,125			281,125
Aug. 10	Joac Christian	Yokohama			157,819	157,819
Aug. 18	Louisa	Foochow	269,479			269,479
Aug. 24	Eleanor	Amoy	440,409			440,409
Sept. 1	Ariel	Yokohama			735,256	735,256
Sept. 3	Mindet	Amoy	466,860			466,860
Sept. 7	Hudson	Whampoa	480	31,629		32,109
Sept. 9	Benefactress	Yokohama			514,327	514,327
Sept. 9	Str. Riga, via Suez	Shanghai	59,640	1,435,715		1,495,355
Sept. 17	Union	Shanghai	7,580	19,075	29,231	255,886
Sept. 19	Amie	Shanghai	33,696	601,883		640,579
Oct. 1	Lizzie Iredale	Shanghai	34,624	706,512	41,995	783,131
Oct. 6	Ldy Elizabeth	Shanghai	29,746	742,901	31,093	803,740
Oct. 18	Yangtze	Foochow	710,784			710,784
Sept. 24	Lufra	Whampoa	333			333
Sept. 28	Black Prince	Yokohama			711,036	711,036
Sept. 30	Laju	Yokohama			667,543	667,543
Oct. 3	Excelsior	Amoy	422,432			422,432
Oct. 3	McGillvery	Amoy	530,603			530,603
Oct. 5	Nesutan	Whampoa		29,282		29,282
Oct. 8	Eleanor	Foochow	223,962			223,962
Oct. 20	Amadine	Amoy	605,788			605,788
Oct. 22	Dilpusund	Shanghai		734,214	70,649	804,863

Total known to be afloat.....4,530,939 5,341,575 4,334,563 14,207,077
Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Oct. 17.....5,870,696 7,506,018 4,604,894 17,981,618
Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869.....3,509,323 3,278,291 1,580,419 8,368,033

*For Boston.

Manila Sugar.—Messrs. Russel & Sturgis' market report to Oct. 24 reports a quiet market in sugar. Quotations were without change, and in the absence of transactions were merely nominal.

The following shows the quantity of Tea afloat for the United States at latest dates (not including San Francisco), and which has not yet arrived:

The following shows the quantity of Sugar afloat for the United States at latest advices, and which has not yet arrived:

Ship.	For.	Piculs (139 lbs.)	Ship.	For.	Piculs (139 lbs.)
Aug. 4. Petunia	"	8,300	Sept. 19. Naval Brigade	New York	8,000
Aug. 25. Carobel	"	3,200	Sept. 30. W. G. Russell	"	9,600
Aug. 16. Jno. Banfield	"	3,200	Oct. 21. Mariano	Boston	1,280
Aug. 19. Endeavor	New York	4,800	Oct. 24. Bunker Hill	New York	5,600
Aug. 30. Glenallen	"	8,473			
Total piculs (of 139 lbs.)		52,953			

Rio Coffee.—From Messrs. Boje & Co.'s report of Nov. 25 we learn that the most important feature in the Coffee market for the past month has been the sharp advance in exchange, which at first had the effect of producing a decline in prices, but during the latter part of the month under review, with a further advance in exchange, prices had been upheld, making the cost on board fully ¼@½c. above corresponding grades last mail. Arrivals averaged 10,000 bags per day, with a stock at date of 145,000 bags.

Vessels sailed for U. S., Oct. 25 to Nov. 25.....133,380 bags
Vessels cleared and ready for sea Nov. 25.....24,599 "
Vessels loading or about to load.....80,400 "

Shipments of Coffee to the United States:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
August.....	106,954	92,869	132,638
September.....	96,920	140,473	115,096
October.....	100,762	97,277	143,411
Total.....	304,636	323,619	391,145
Monthly average.....	101,545	107,873	130,382
Total to U. S. January 1 to October 30.....	910,134	1,001,372	1,070,126

At Santos no vessels had sailed, and none on the berth.

Java Coffee and Sugar.—By the market reports from Europe we have Batavia news to Oct. 27. There was little change to note, however.

Coffee.—Was held firmly, with small transactions at a slight advance since previous fortnight.

Sugar.—For Jacatra descriptions, of which purchases for United States were largely composed, was quoted \$14.25 for No. 14. On the coast, sales were re-

ported at \$14.75, but later, \$14.50 would have purchased No. 14, showing on the whole a slight decline.

The following shows the quantity afloat for the United States by the latest advices, and which have not yet arrived:

Date.	Vessel.	Coffee. (pcls.) 136 lbs.	Sugar. (pcls.) 186 lbs.
†April 9.....	Balnaguth	5,990	
September 22.....	Sanderson	7,600	
October 7.....	Wallace	9,000	3,436
September 20.....	Fearless (for Boston)	8,500	
*.....	Becherdass Ambaldass, for Boston		9,422
September 15.....	Lizzie, for Boston		8,934
September 30.....	Lech Awe		5,000
September 30.....	Jas. Duncan, for Portland		6,977
*.....	Knight of Snowden	516	3,303
Total piculs of 136 lbs.....		22,606	37,622

* Not sailed at last dates.

† At Bermuda, Nov. 28, disabled, leaky, Cargo probably damaged.

Cuba Sugar.—Havana, Dec. 9.—The *Weekly Report* says Our market has retained its previous quiet state, there having been no sales of note effected, owing to the causes already alluded to in our last review. Prices are nominally lower on account of the proximity of the season when new sugars are expected to be in the market, and also in the absence of buyers for Europe. The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 4,000 boxes of all classes, against 8,000 last week.

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

To	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York.....	3,858	203
Philadelphia.....	2,000	
Boston.....	481	
Charleston.....	651	
New Orleans.....	12	
Total export of the week to all countries.....	8,274	203

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Rec'ts this w'k		Exports since January 1.						Stock at date.	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	To U. S.		To all Ports.		Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.
			Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.				
1870.....	151	24	453,460	119,263	1,583,695	151,791		39,549	514	
1869.....	4,313	756	569,063	35,398	1,580,352	119,606		71,508	1,966	
1868.....	1,738	210	441,351	84,132	1,633,911	106,868		41,168	556	

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.

Duty paid		Duty paid	
Hyson, Common to fair.....	55 @ 65	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to fin'st	70 @ 75
do Superior to fine.....	70 @ 85	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..	70 @ 75
do Ex. fine to finest.....	90 @ 125	do Sup'r to fine.....	80 @ 90
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	55 @ 60	do Ex. f. to finest.....	95 @ 115
do Super. to fine.....	65 @ 100	Oolong, Common to fair.....	60 @ 70
do Ex. fine to finest.....	15 @ 50	do Superior to fine.....	75 @ 95
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	70 @ 90	do Ex. fine to finest.....	105 @ 140
do Sup. to fine.....	95 @ 115	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair.....	60 @ 70
do Ex. fine to finest.....	125 @ 170	do Sup'r to fine.....	75 @ 90
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	45 @ 60	do Ex. f. to finest.....	100 @ 130
do do Sup. to fine.....	62 @ 68		

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....gold. 17½@19	Native Ceylon.....gold. 17½@19
do good.....gold. 16½@16½	Maracaibo.....gold. 15½@18½
do fair.....gold. 15½@15½	Laguayra.....gold. 16½@17½
do ordinary.....gold. 14½@15	St Domingo, in bond.....gold. 9 @ 9½
Java, mats and bags.....gold. 20½@22½	Jamaica.....gold. 14 @ 16

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining..... 9½@ 9½	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20..... 13½@13½
do fair to good refining..... 10½@10½	Havana, Box, white..... 12½@13½
do prime..... 10½@10½	Porto Rico, refining grades..... 9½@10½
do fair to good grocery..... 10½@10½	do do grocery grades..... 10½@11½
do pr. to choice grocery..... 10½@11½	Brazil, bags..... 8½@ 9½
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs. 9½@11½	Manila, bags..... 8½@ 9½
do Melado..... 5 @ 8	White Sugars, A..... 13½@13½
do molasses..... 9½@10	do do B..... 13 @ 13½
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9..... 9½@10	do do extra C..... 12½@12½
do do do 10 to 12..... 10½@10½	Yellow sugars..... 11½@12½
do do do 13 to 15..... 11 @ 11½	Crushed and granulated..... 14½@14½
do do do 16 to 18..... 12½@12½	Powdered..... 14½@14½

Molasses.

New Orleans new..... 65 @ 73	Cuba Clayed..... 20 @ 22
Porto Rico..... 35 @ 53	Cuba centrifugal..... 18 @ 20
Cuba Muscovado..... 20 @ 33	English Islands..... 25 @ 40

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 @ 3½	Carolina (new)..... 6½ @ 7½
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....gold 47 @ 47½	Pepper, in bond.....(gold) 10½@ 11
Cassia, in mats..... do 47 @ 47½	do Singapore & Sumatra 25½@ 26
Ginger, Race and Af (gold) 12 @ 14	Pimento, Jamaica.....(gold) 18½@ 18½
Mace..... do 1 25 @ 1 30	do in bond..... do 3 @ 3½
Nutmegs, casks..... do 1 05 @ 1 06	Cloves..... do 26 @ 26½
do cases Penang..... do 1 07 @ 1 08	do in bond..... do 7 @ 7½

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new mat. 6 00 @	Brazil Nuts..... 12½@
do Layer, 1870, box. 2 47 @ 2 52	Filberts, Sicily..... 10½@
do Layer, 1869, box. 2 00 @	do Barcelona..... 10 @
do Valencia, # 13 @ 13½	African Peanuts..... 2 35@2 40
do London Layer..... 3 50 @	Walnuts, Bordeaux..... 12 @ 13
Currents, new..... 11½ @ 11½	Macaroni, Italian..... 12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn..... 40 @ 40½	Fire Crack, best No 1 box 4 00 @
Prunes, Turkish, old..... 10 @	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.
Prunes, Turkish, new..... 12 @ 12½	Apples, State..... 7 @ 8½
Prunelles..... 18½ @ 19	do Western..... 3 @ 4
Dates..... 9 @	do Southern, common 3 @ 4
Figs, Smyrna..... 12 @ 22	do prime..... 5 @ 6
Cherries German..... 8 @	do sliced..... 7 @ 9½
Canton Ginger..... 9 00 @ 9 50	Peaches, pared..... 17 @ 25
Almonds, Langhedeoc..... 20 @ 20	do unpared, qrs & hlvs 6½ @ 9
do Tarragona..... 20 @	Blackberries..... 8½ @ 9
do Ivica..... 18½ @	Cherries pitted..... 19 @ 20
do Sicily, soft shell..... 16½ @	Pecan Nuts..... 13 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish..... 35 @ 34	Hickory Nuts..... 2 40 @ 2 75
do paper shell..... 33 @ 34	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fncy do 1 75 @ 2 20
Sardines..... 31½ @	do com. to fair do 1 25 @ 1 50
Sardines..... 18 @ 19	do Wil, g'd to best do 2 25 @ 2 60

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

alum.....	3½ @	3½	Sic. Licorice.....	21 @	16
Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	4½ @	4½	Calabra Imitation.....	21 @	38
Borax.....	30 @	31	Madder..... gold.	11 @	12½
al Soda, Cask.....	2 @	2½	Indigo, Madras..... gold.	15 @	18
ulphur.....	4 @	4½	do Manilla..... gold.	60 @	15
altpetre.....	8 @	10	Cordage, Manilla, ¼ and ½.	2½ @	22
opperas.....	1½ @		do do Large sizes.....	21 @	31½
amphor. in bbls.....	70 @	78	Sisal.....	1 @	19
astle Soaps.....	11½ @	12	do Bed Cords.....	1 @	50
psom Salts.....	11½ @	3½	Jute do.....		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P.M., December 23, 1870.

The near approach of the holidays, and close of the fall season, is apparent in all departments of the dry goods market, in the diminished number of buyers in town, and the light trade progressing in all lines. Jobbers confine their purchases to the least possible amounts adequate to the limited wants of their customers, and in many instances where their supply of a certain brand of goods called for in an order is exhausted, get their goods from a neighbor rather than buy a bale from the agents, at a period so near the season for annual stock-taking. The trade in the interior is good for the season, and orders for fair amounts to replenish stocks, came in freely until the middle of the week. Later there has been a falling off in the number of orders received, and a proportionate decrease in the movements. The Southern and Western trade are still ordering small bills, however, and the current trade is reported as being fully up to that of a corresponding period in former seasons. A few Mexican and Californian buyers are in the market, making selections for their spring stocks of staple goods which will bear the delay of shipment by sail vessels, the freights per steamer or rail, especially by the latter, being so high as to rob the trade in domestics of the small profits it ordinarily affords.

Money is still scarce, and extensions are asked by dealers in all sections. The Western jobbers find collections somewhat easier, it is said, and no recent failures are reported.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—The feature of this branch of the trade has been the active demand for prints which has prevailed throughout the week, the movements being unusually large for this period of the season. The stock of dark work in first hands has been well cleared out, and the few agents who had medium or light colorings on hand have found an active demand for their goods from the buyers at a distance, who, as noted above, are purchasing their spring stocks. Nearly all of the mills are preparing to print spring colorings, and a few have already begun, while others are still working on winter goods. The movements in brown and bleached cottons are fair, and compare favorably with those of a few preceding weeks. Colored cottons are dull, and quotations are nominal.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The trade in light weights improved somewhat, early in the week, but towards the close has become less active, as buyers generally are holding off until after the holidays. Clothiers and large jobbers purchase considerable lots, and, in view of the small assortments offered by commission men generally, the movements are good. After the first of the new year, agents will be prepared to offer more varied assortments, and a better trade will naturally result, the prospects for an active season being good. The cold weather has stimulated trade in blankets, and the most popular makes sell with comparative freedom. Flannels are in good request for the season, but the aggregate sales are unimportant. Hosiery sells well, and prices are well maintained.

FOREIGN GOODS.—We note a light demand for seasonable dress goods from jobbers' hands, on orders to replenish broken assortments in the interior, and to supply the current wants of the city trade. Merinos are in moderate request, but the prospects of a comparatively short winter in many sections has injured the trade in these goods, and the amount sold thus far has not been as large as usual. Plaids are well sold out of first hands, but jobbers are offering good assortments, and the movements are fair as compared with other imported fabrics. Importers have had a few calls for linens for the spring trade, but the movements thus far have been unimportant in the aggregate. There has been some call for spring woollens of a popular brand, for clothiers and jobbers, but no heavy sales are reported. Prices on these goods range a trifle lower than last spring, in consequence of the lower premium on gold, the first cost being about the same as then.

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....	149	\$8,269	20	\$13,602
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	13,536	1,713,642	3,161	973,798
Same time 1869....	20,447	2,199,591	5,443	1,083,637
" " 1868....	26,403	1,782,299	4,839	1,309,664
" " 1867....	13,744	1,713,342	6,013	1,317,298
" " 1866....	9,516	....	....	4,359
" " 1865....	84,793	....	....	33,302

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in relatively good demand, and prices are well sustained. Amoskeag A 36 12½ do B

36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 11, do H 12½, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11½, do 30 10, Bedford R 36 8, Boott O 34 10½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11, do S 38 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 10½-11½, Indian Orchard A 40 13, do O 36 11½, Laconia O 39 12 do B 37 11½, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman O 36 11, do E 36 12½, Medford 36 11½, Nashua fine O 38 11½, do 36 13, do E 40 15, Newmarket A 36 10½, Pacific extra 36 12½, do L 36 11½, Pepperell 7-4 22½, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 29, do 10-4 34, do 11-4 42½, Pepperell E fine 39 12½, do R 36 11½, Pocasset F 30 8½, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 12½, Stark A 36 12½, Swift, River 36 9½, Tiger 27 7½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quiet, but the light stock maintains prices with a good degree of steadiness. Amoskeag 46 16, do 42 15, do A 36 14½, American A 36 12½, Androskoggin L 36 15½ Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 12½, Bartlett 36 14½, do 38 13½, Bates XX 36 16½@18, Blackstone 36 14½, Boott B 36 13½, do O 30 11, do R 28 8½, Clarke 36 19, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 14½, Fruit of the Loom 36 15, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 12½, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 12½, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15-15½, Masonville 36 15, Newmarket C 36 12½, New York Mills 36 20, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 39, Tuscarora 36 18, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 32½, do 9-4 51½, do 10-4 56½, Waltham X 38 11½, do 42 15, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 27½, do 9-4 32½, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 19.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in moderate demand, and prices are firm at 7½@7½c. for 64x64's.

PRINTS are in good demand, and prices are well maintained on all grades. American 10½, Albion solid 11, Allens 10½, do pinks 12, purples 12, Arnolds 8½, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 10½, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11½, Manchester 10½, Merrimac D 11, do pink and purple 13½, do W fancy 12½, Oriental 10½, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10½, Simpson Mourning 10½, Sprague's pink 11½, do blue and white 10½, do shirtings 10½, Wamsutta 7½.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 22½, do 50 24, do 12 26½, do 10 21, do 8 18 do 11 22½, do 15 27½, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15½, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian, heavy 25, Haymaker Bro. 14-15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 21.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11½, Androskoggin —, Bates 9@10, Everetts 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11½, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$35@40 00, American \$31 50, Androskoggin \$37 50, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$32 50, Stark A \$35 00.

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

STRIPES.—Albany 8½, Algodon 16½, American 12-13, Amoskeag 20-21, Hamilton 19-20, Haymaker 13½-14, Sheridan A 10½, do G 11, Uncasville A 12-13, do B 13-14, Whittenton A 22½.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8½, American 14½, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 28, Hamilton 21½, Swift River 13½, Thorndike A 15, Whittendon A 22½, York 30 22½.

GINGHAMS.—Clyde, 11½; Earlston, extra, 18; Glasgow, 14; Gloucester, 13; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 13; Lancaster, 16; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12½; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

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

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for superfine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra superfine, and \$1 42½ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42½ for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$3 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 Dec. 22, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1868 and 1869, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 22, 1870.

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	269	\$96,664	293	\$115,843	336	\$140,297
do cotton...	352	91,045	304	75,493	913	218,361
do silk....	209	161,300	239	186,961	255	238,409
do flax.....	387	74,335	428	85,870	896	156,753
Miscellaneous dry goods.	267	85,768	483	112,983	359	66,533
Total.....	1,484	\$509,112	1,747	\$576,650	2,759	\$791,354

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

Manufactures of wool...	204	\$67,722	135	\$51,538	204	\$80,729
do cotton...	52	14,231	71	17,673	113	33,171
do silk.....	21	30,015	25	26,030	40	37,398
do flax.....	202	52,009	201	47,844	296	58,698
Miscellaneous drygoods.	667	14,481	472	14,089	51	12,695
Total.....	1,146	\$178,458	904	\$157,164	704	\$222,040
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	1,484	509,112	1,747	576,650	2,759	791,354
Totalth'wn upon m'rkt	2,630	\$687,570	2,651	\$733,814	3,463	\$1,013,408

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	473	\$161,760	351	\$145,458	449	\$179,307
do cotton...	216	58,600	237	68,919	271	65,638
do silk.....	66	68,081	101	90,225	58	47,754
do flax.....	425	111,664	546	131,698	531	110,879
Miscellaneous dry goods.	111	25,593	40	15,393	87	29,631
Total.....	1,291	\$426,098	1,275	\$457,693	1,396	\$463,909
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	1,484	509,112	1,747	576,650	3,463	1,013,407
Total entered at the port	2,775	\$935,810	3,022	\$1,034,343	4,859	\$1,477,316

Miscellaneous.

Cartwright & Warner's

Patent Merino

Undervests,

Drawers,

AND

HOSIERY.

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NEW GOODS,

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Take pleasure in announcing that they will begin, with the New Year, the publication in their Magazine of a serial story, entitled "RED-TIME AND HARVEST, or, *During my Apprenticeship*," translated specially for them from the "UT MEINE STROMTID" of the distinguished *Platt-Deutsch* Poet and Novelist,

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KNOXVILLE.....	741	" 1.14 p.m.	" 11.15 a.m.
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†CHATTANOOGA.....	850	" 8.00 p.m.	" 4.45 a.m.
NASHVILLE.....	1001	Ar. 5.00 a.m.	" 6.00 p.m.
†CORINTH.....	1066	Ly. 9.00 a.m.	" 5.44 p.m.
‡GRAND JUNCT. ON.....	1107	" 11.52 a.m.	" 8.30 p.m.
MEMPHIS.....	1159	Ar. 2.55 p.m.	" 12.15 p.m.
**JACKSON.....	1319	Ly. 11.45 p.m.	" 4.37 p.m.
ATLANTA.....	932	Ar. 3.35 a.m.	" 7.25 p.m.
MACON.....	1035	" 1.40 p.m.	" 7.55 a.m.
MONTGOMERY.....	1127	" 8.00 p.m.	" 5.45 a.m.
MOBILE.....	1352	" 8.00 a.m.	" 5.30 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS.....	1502	" 10.10 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.

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WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Jan. 11, at 9 A.M.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, Jan. 18, at 2 P.M.
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IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Feb. 1, at 3 P.M.

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ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1871.

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 06

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

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

Losses paid during the same
period..... \$2,302,245 48

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

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock,
City, Bank and other Stock..... \$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise... 3,148,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due
the Company, estimated at..... 207,568 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,513,453 69
Cash in Bank..... 533,707 53

Total amount of Assets..... \$14,469,508 94

Six p
at profits.
legal represent.
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 there-
on 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,
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Charles H. Russell,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Lowell Holbrook,	Frederick Chauneey,
R. Warren Weston,	R. L. Taylor,
Loyal Phelps,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
Caleb Barstow,	William H. Webb,
A. P. Pillot,	Sheppard Gandy,
William E. Dodge,	Francis Skiddy,
David Lane,	Charles P. Burdett,
James Byrce,	Robt. C. Fergusson,
Daniel S. Miller,	William E. Bunker,
Wm. Sturgis,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
Henry K. Bogert,	James G. DeForest,
Dennis Perkins,	Robert L. Stuart.

J. D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres't.

W. H. 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..... \$715,754 26
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo
and Freight for the Voyage.

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

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

The Company has the following
Assets:

Cash in Bank..... \$86,015 51
United States and other Stocks..... 583,009 90
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest. 196,700 00
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable..... \$865,725 41
Subscription Notes in advance of
Premiums..... 234,561 05
Reinsurance and other Claims due
the Company, estimated at..... 46,000 00
Total Assets..... 20,142 47
\$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,
Moses A. Hoppock,	Adam T. Bruce,
B. W. Bull,	Albert B. Strange,
Horace B. Claffin,	A. Augustus Low,
W. M. Richards,	Oscar K. Fenner,
A. S. Barnes,	Emil Heinemann,
Egbert Starr,	Jehial Read,
A. Wesson,	William A. Hall,
John A. Bartow,	Francis Moran,
Oliver K. King,	Theo. W. Morris,
Alex. M. Earle,	Robert Slimmon,
John K. Waller,	Stephen C. Southmayd

JOHN K. MYERS, President.

WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Iron and Railroad Materials

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

J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,

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

Buy and sell Railway Bonds and Negotiate Loans to
Railways.

IMPORTERS OF

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

AGENTS FOR

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

To Railroad
COMPANIES.

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

Railroad Iron.

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

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

LONDON HOUSE.

58 OLD BROAD STREET,

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

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

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NAYLOR & CO.,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
99 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th street

CAST STEEL RAILS,

CAST STEEL TYRES,

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

HOUSE IN LONDON:

NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,
34 Old Broad Street,

who give special attention to orders for

Railroad Iron,

as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

The Railroad Gazette,

A Journal of Transportation, Engineering and
Railroad News.

A Complete Record of Railroad News.

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THE CREAM OF THE AMERICAN AND EURO-
PEAN TECHNICAL PERIODICALS.

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up to January 1st, at \$3 00 a Year.

A. N. KELLOGG, Publisher,

101 Washington St., Chicago.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

ARRES—
Pot, 1st sort \$ 100 6 75 @ 7 25
ARRES—
American yellow \$ 32 @
BREADSTUFFS—See special report.

BRICKS—
Common hard \$ M 5 00 @ 9 25
Crotons 10 00 @ 15 00
Philadelphia front 28 00 @ 30 00

BUTTER AND CHEESE—
Butter—
State firkins, prime 34 @ 37
State firkins, fair 25 @ 33
State, half-firkins, choice 35 @ 39
State, half-firkins, ordin'y 22 @ 24
Welsh tubs, prime 34 @ 38
Welsh tubs, ordinary 20 @ 23
Western, prime 28 @ 30
Western, fair 19 @ 25

CHEESE—
Factory prime \$ 16 @ 16 1/2
Factory fair 13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Farm dairies, prime 15 @ 15 1/2
Farm dairies, fair 11 @ 14
Farm dairies, common 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Ohio fair to prime 10 1/2 @ 15

CANDLES—
Sperm \$ 29
Sperm, patent 39 @ 40
Searic 23 @ 29
Adamantine 18 @ 16

CEMENT—
Rosendale \$ bbl 1 90 @
COAL—
Newcastle gas, 2,240 lb 9 50 @
Liverpool gas cannel 12 00 @
Liverpool house cannel 14 50 @
Anthracite—Auct. of Scranton, Nov. 30
9,000 tons lump 3 47 1/2 @ 3 55
11,000 tons steamboat 3 60 @ 3 62 1/2
4,000 tons grate 3 75 @ 3 80
2,000 tons egg 3 97 1/2 @ 4 00
2,000 tons stove 4 50 @ 4 55
12,000 tons chestnut 3 50 @ 3 52 1/2

COCOA—
Caracas \$ 15 @ 17
Maracaibo (gold in bond) 24 1/2 @ 26
Guayaquil do do 9 1/2 @ 19 1/2

COFFEE—See special report.

COPPER—
Sheeting, new \$ 30
Boils 32 @
Braziers' 32 @
Sheeting, &c., old 19 @ 20
Sheeting, yel. metal, new 22 @
Boils, yellow metal 24 @
Yellow metal nails 22 @
American ingot 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2

CORKS—
Irregular, quarts, \$ gro. 55 @ 70
do superfine 1 40 @ 1 70
1st regular, pints 35 @ 50
Mineral 50 @ 70
Phial 12 @ 40

COTTON—See special report.

COTTON SEED—
Cotton's, Up'd \$ ton @
Cotton's, S. Is. \$ ton 20 00 @ 21 00

DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol 1 85 @ 1 87 1/2
Aloe, Cape 14 @ 16
Aloe, Socotrine 70 @ 75
Alum 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Annato, good to prime 50 @ 80
Antimony, reg. of gold 15 @
Argols, crude 13 @
Argols, refined 24 @ 26
Arsenic, powdered 2 1/2 @ 3
Asafetida 30 @
Balam capivi 70 @
Balam tolu 1 00 @ 1 02
Balam Peru 3 90 @
Bark petayo 45 @
Berries, Persian 27 @ 31
Bi carb. soda, N'castle 4 @ 4 1/2
Bi chro. potash 12 1/2 @ 13
Bleaching powder 3 1/2 @ 4
Borax, refined 28 @ 28 1/2
Brimstone, cru. \$ ton 45 00 @
Brimstone, Am. roll \$ m 3 1/2 @
Brimstone, flor sulphur 3 1/2 @
Camphor, crude (in bond) 20 @ 21
Camphor, refined 70 @
Cantharides \$ m 2 00 @ 2 30
Carb. ammonia, in bulk 4 00 @
Cardamoms, Malabar 4 00 @
Castor oil 22 @
Chamomile flowers, \$ m 25 @
Chlorate potash 28 1/2 @
Jamaica soda 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Caraway seed 15 @
Coriander seed 16 @
Cochineal, Hondur. gold 62 @ 65
Cochineal, Mexican 1 1/2 @ 2
Copperas, American 1 1/2 @
Cream tartar, pr. gold 30 1/2 @
Cubeba, East India 18 @ 20
Cutch 5 1/2 @
Epsom salts 10 @ 3 1/2
Extract logwood 10 @
Fennell seed 15 @
Flowers, benzoin, \$ oz 30 @ 60
Gambier 30 @ 3 1/2
Gamboge 90 @ 95
Ginseng, Wes. ern 50 @ 60
Ginseng, Southern 65 @ 70
Gum Arabic, picked 45 @ 70
Gum Arabic, sorts 21 1/2 @ 22
Gum benzoin 60 @ 85
Gum kowie 28 @ 80
Gum gorda 14 1/2 @
Gum damar 28 @ 31
Gum myrrh, East India 42 @ 45
Gum myrrh, Turkey 42 @ 45
Gum Senegal 33 @
Gum tragacanth, sorts 23 @ 55
Gum tragacanth, w. 95 @ 1 15
Hyd. potash, Fr. and 3 50 @ 3 70
Iodine, resublimed 3 50 @
Ipecacuanha, Brazil 2 20 @
Jalap 1 00 @
Lac dye 32 1/2 @
Licorice paste, Calabria 44 @ 45
Licorice paste, Sicily 24 @ 25
Licorice paste, Sp. solid 22 @ 29
Licorice paste, Greek 31 @
Madder, Dutch 11 1/2 @
Madder, Fr. E.F.F. 9 1/2 @
Manna, large flake 1 70 @ 1 75
Manna, small flake 1 15 @
Mustard seed, Cal. 9 @

Mustard seed, Trieste 19 @
Nutmalls, blue, Aleppo 25 @
Oil anis 2 35 @
Oil cassia 3 00 @
Oil bergamot 4 45 @
Oil lemon 2 90 @ 3 08
Oil peppermint, pure 3 25 @ 3 50
Oil vitriol (60 to 68 degs) 2 00 @ 2 12 1/2
Opium, Turkey gold 8 75
Oxalic acid gold 20 1/2 @ 21
Phosphorus gold 62 @ 64
Prussiate potash, Amer. 29 1/2 @
Quicksilver 90 @ 95
Quinine, American 2 30 @
Rhubarb, China 1 18 @ 2 00
Sago, pearled 10 1/2 @
Salsaparilla 20 @
Sal ammoniac, ref. gold 10 1/2 @
Sal soda, Newcastle, g'd 1 1/2 @
Sarsaparilla, H. g'd, in b'd 80
Sarsaparilla, Mex. 10 1/2 @
Seneka root 80 @ 90
Senna, Alexandria 23 @ 25
Senna, East India 14 @ 16
Shell Lac 89 @ 50
Soda ash (30 p. c.) gold 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sugar lead, W'e 21 1/2 @
Sulphate morphine, \$ oz 7 00 @
Tartaric acid (chrysal) gold 50 @ 50 1/2
Taploca 8 @
Verdigris, dry & ex. dry 28 @ 35
Vitriol, blue 8 1/2 @

DUCK—
Ravens, light \$ pce. 15 00 @
Ravens, heavy 17 00 @
Scotch, G'ck, No. 1, \$ yd 64 @
Cotton, No. 1 45 @

DYE WOODS—
Camwood gold, \$ ton 100 00 @
Fustic, Cuba 19 00 @
Fustic, Jamaica 18 00 @
Fustic, Savanilla 13 00 @
Fustic, Maracaibo 16 00 @
Logwood, Laguna 32 00 @
Logwood, Honduras 26 00 @
Logwood, Tabasco 30 00 @
Logwood, St. Doming. gold 16 50 @ 17 50
Logwood, Jamaica 16 30 @
Limawood cur. 57 50 @
Barwood gold 20 00 @
Sapanwood cur. 25 00 @ 30 00

FISH—
Dry cod \$ quint. 5 50 @ 7 00
Pickled scale \$ bbl. 4 50 @ 5 00
Pickled cod \$ bbl. 6 00 @ 6 50
Mackerel, No. 1, shore 27 00 @ 27 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay 22 00 @ 22 50
Mackerel, No. 2 12 00 @
Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. large 12 00 @ 12 50
Mackerel, shore, No. 2 12 00 @ 12 50
Mac'el, No. 3, Mass. med. 9 00 @ 9 50
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax 28 50 @
Salmon, pickled, No. 1 27 00 @ 27 50
Salmon, pickled \$ tce. 34 00 @
Herring \$ bbl. 6 00 @ 8 00
Herring, scaled \$ box 30 @ 40
Herring, No. 1 20 @ 26

FLAX—
North River \$ 14 @ 14 1/2

FRUITS—See special report.

GROCERIES—See special report.

GUNNY BAGS—
Calcutta, light & h'vy, p. c. 18 1/2 @
GUNNY CLOTH—
Calcutta standard yard 22 @ 24

GUNPOWDER—
Blasting (B) \$ 25 lb keg. @
Shipping 3 50 @
Keg rifle 5 75 @
Meal 5 65 @
Deer 5 25 @
Sporting, in 1 lb canisters 28 @ 1 00

HAY—
North River, in bales \$ 100
do for shipping 1 10 @ 1 20

HEMP—
American dressed \$ ton 250 00 @ 295 00
American undressed 240 00 @ 245 00
Russia, clean 240 00 @ 245 00
Italian gold 260 00 @ 265 00
Manila \$ 12 1/2 @ 13
Sisal 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Tampico 7 1/2 @ 8
Jute gold 5 @ 6 1/2

HIDES—
Dry Hides—
Buenos Ayres \$ m gold 26 @ 26 1/2
Montevideo 25 @ 25 1/2
Rio Grande 24 1/2 @ 25
Orinoco 23 1/2 @ 24
California 23 @ 24
San Juan 20 @ 21
Matamoros 22 @ 23
Vera Cruz 22 @ 22 1/2
Tampico 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Porto Cabello 18 @ 19
Maracaibo 22 @ 23
Bogota 22 @ 23
Truxillo 16 @ 18
Rio Hache 14 @ 15
Curacao 18 @ 20
Port au Platt 20 @ 21
Bahia 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Texas 19 @ 20
Western 19 @ 20

Dry Salted Hides—
Maracaibo gold. 13 @ 13 1/2
Maranham 14 @
Pernambuco 14 @
Matamoros 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Savanilla 13 @ 14
Bahia 13 @ 13 1/2
Chili 16 @ 17
Sandwich Island 13 @ 14

Wet Salted Hides—
Buenos Ayres \$ m gold. 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rio Grande 12 @ 12 1/2
California 11 1/2 @ 12
Para 10 @ 10 1/2
New Orleans cur. 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
City slaughter ox & cow 11 @ 11 1/2

Upper Leather Stock—
B. A. & Rio gr. kip \$ m gold 27 @ 28
Minas 19 @ 20
Sierra Leone cor. 38 @ 40
Gambia and Bissau 30 @ 32
Zanzibar 20 @ 22

East India Stock—
Calcut. alt. cow \$ m gold 16 @ 17
Calcutta, dead green 14 1/2 @ 15
Calcutta, buffalo 12 1/2 @ 13
Manilla & Bat. buff. \$ m 18 @

HONEY—
Cuba (duty p'd) gold \$ gall. 1 10 @ 1 15

HOPS—
Crop of '70 (g'd @ prime) \$ m 13 @ 18
do 1869 5 @ 10
Bavarian (new crop) 18 @ 23

HORNS—
Ox, Rio Grande \$ C. 7 00 @
Ox, American 4 00 @ 4 25 @

IRON—
Pig, American, No. 1 81 00 @
Pig, American, No. 2 80 00 @
Pig, American Forge 25 00 @ 27 00
Pig, Scotch, No. 1 84 00 @ 86 00
Bar, refined, Eng. & Amer. 75 00 @
STORM PRICES.

Bar, Swedes, ordin'sizes 110 90 @
Bar, refined (as to size) 75 00 @ 80 00
Bar, common 72 50 @ 75 00
Scroll 97 50 @ 125 00
Ovals and half round 87 50 @ 125 00
Band 92 50 @ 95 00
Horse shoe 95 00 @
Rods, 3/4 @ 3-16 inch 82 50 @
Hoop 102 50 @ 140 00
Nail, rod \$ m 6 1/2 @
Sheet, Russia 10 1/2 @ 11
Sheet, sing., doub. & treb. 4 1/2 @ 6
Rails, Eng. (gold) \$ ton 56 00 @ 58 00
Rails, American 70 00 @ 71 00

LEAD—
Spanish gold 6 25 @ 6 37 1/2
German 6 30 @ 6 37 1/2
English 6 30 @ 6 62 1/2
Bar net. 7 25 @ 7 50
Pipe and sheet 7 25 @ 8 00

LEATHER—
Oak, slaughter, heavy (cash, \$ m) 32 @ 38
" " middle 32 @ 40
" " light 33 @ 42
" " crop, heavy 37 @ 39
" " middle 38 @ 40
" " light 37 @ 39
" rough slaughter 31 @ 36
Hem'l'k, B. A., &c., heavy 30 @ 30
" " middle 29 @ 30
" " light 27 1/2 @ 28
" California, heavy 28 @ 29
" " middle 27 @ 28
" Orinoco, heavy 27 1/2 @ 28
" " middle 28 @ 29
" " light 27 @ 28
" rough 28 @ 32
" good damaged 24 @ 26
" poor 20 @ 22

LIME—
Rockland, common, \$ bbl. 1 15 @
Rockland, heavy 1 75 @

LUMBER, STAVES, &c—
Southern pine \$34 30 @ 39 00
White pine box boards 26 00 @ 30 00
White pine mer. box b'ds 26 00 @ 33 00
Clear pine 60 00 @ 61 00
Cherry boards and planks 75 00 @ 80 00
Oak and ash 55 00 @ 60 00
Maple and birch 35 00 @ 40 00
Blackwalnut 100 00 @ 125 00
1/2-inch sycamore 42 00 @ 50 00
1-inch do 50 00 @ 52 00
Spruce boards and planks 23 00 @ 30 00
Hemlock b'ds and plank 24 00 @ 27 00
Extra heavy pipe staves \$210 00 @
Heavy do do 175 00 @
Light do do 160 00 @
Extra heavy hhd do 150 00 @
Heavy do do 140 00 @
Light do do 125 00 @
Extra heavy bbl. do 125 00 @
Heavy do do 110 00 @
Light do do 80 00 @
Molasses shoos, incl. head'g. 2 50 @ 2 70
Rum do do 4 50 @
Sugar do do 2 50 @ 2 65

MOLASSES—See special report.

NAILS—
Cut, 4d. @ 60d. \$ 100 lb 37 1/2 @ 4 50
Clinch 5 87 1/2 @ 6 00
Horse shoe, f'd (6d.) \$ m 22 @ 23
Copper 37 @
Yellow metal 22 @
NAVAL STORES—
Tar, Washington \$ bbl. 2 25 @ 2 35
Tar, Wilmington 2 35 @ 2 40
Pitch, city 2 25 @
Spirits turpentine, \$ gall. 46 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Rosin, common to good 2 10 @ 2 15
strained, \$ 280 lb 2 10 @ 2 15
" No. 1 2 75 @ 2 75
" No. 2 2 20 @ 2 70
" pale 4 00 @ 5 25
" extra pale 5 50 @ 6 50
OAKUM \$ m 7 1/2 @ 10 1/2

OIL CAKE—
City thin, obl., in bbls. \$ ton 41 00 @ 41 50
" " in bags 39 75 @
West. thin, obl'g, in bags 41 00 @

OILS—
Olive, Mars'es, qts \$ case 4 05 @
Olive, in casks \$ gall. 1 30 @
Palm \$ m 9 1/2 @
Linseed \$ gall. 82 @ 83
Cotton Seed Crude 50 @
" yellow 67 1/2 @ 68
Whale, crude Northern 65 @
Whale, bleached winter 74 @ 76
Sperm, crude 1 24 @ 1 25
Sperm, winter bleached 1 40 @ 1 42
Lard oil, prime winter 1 25 @
Red oil 65 @
Straits 55 @
Neats foots 1 00 @ 1 40

PAINTS—
Litharge \$ m 9 1/2 @
Lead, red 9 1/2 @
Lead, white, Am., in oil 11 @
Lead, white, Amer., dry 9 1/2 @
Zinc, white, dry, No. 1 6 1/2 @ 7
Zinc, white, No. 1, in oil 9 @ 12
Zinc, white, French, dry 10 @ 11
Zinc, wh., French, in oil 15 @
Ochre, yel., French, dry 3 @ 3 1/2
Ochre, "ground, in oil 6 @ 9
Spanish bro., dry, \$ 100 m 1 00 @ 1 25
Span. bro., gr'd in oil, \$ m 8 @ 9
Paris white, Eng. \$ 100 lbs. 2 00 @ 2 25
Chrome, yellow, dry 12 1/2 @ 28
Whiting, Amer. \$ 100 m 1 10 @ 1 75
Vermillion, China 85 @
Vermillion, Trieste 90 @ 95
Vermillion, Amer., c. m. 22 @ 27
Venet. red (N. C.) \$ cwt. 2 25 @ 3 00
Plumbago 6 @
China clay \$ ton 22 00 @ 23 00
Chalk 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Chalk, block \$ ton 1 @
Barytes, American 35 @

PETROLEUM—
Crude, 40 @ 48 grav. \$ gall. 18 1/2 @
Crude, 40 @ 47 grav. (s. ord. 17 1/2 @
Refined St'd white (sh'ng order) @ 23
Refined prime, white, (sh'ng order) @ 24
Refined S. W. (job. lots) @ 26
Naphtha, refin., 65-73 grav. 9 1/2 @
Residuum \$ bbl 4 00 @

PROVISIONS—
Pork, mess \$ bbl (new) @

Pork, prime 17 00 @ 17 25
Pork, prime mess @ 14 50
Beef, plain mess 10 00 @ 15 00
Beef, extra mess 15 00 @ 17 00
Beef hams 29 00 @ 31 00
Hams \$ m @
Lard 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

RICE—
Carolina \$ 100 m 6 25 @ 7 00
Rangoon, dressed, cur. @ 8 25
In bond gold 3 00 @ 3 25

SALT—
Turks Islands \$ bush. 45 @
Cadiz 35 @ 40
Liv'p'l, Higgins, \$ sack 2 50 @
Liv'p'l fine, Worthing's 2 35 @ 2 45
Liv'p'l fine, Ashton's, g'd @ 3 25

SALT PETRE—
Refined, pure \$ m @ 16
Crude 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Nitrate soda gold 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

SEED—
Clover \$ m @ 11 1/2
Timothy \$ bush. 6 00 @
Hemp, foreign 3 00 @
Linseed, Amer'n rough 2 15 @
Lins'd Cal. in N. Y. \$ bgs 2 07 1/2 @ 2 10
Linseed, Cal. (bags) (in Boston) gold 2 10 @ 2 12 1/2

SILK—
Tsatlee, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, \$ m 8 75 @ 9 50
Tsatlee, re-reeled 9 25 @ 9 50
Taysaams, No. 1 & 2 8 00 @ 8 50
Taysaam, Nos. 3 and 4 7 25 @ 7 50
Taysaams, re-reeled @
Hainee 9 00 @ 9 75
Canton, re-rld, No 1 to exdo 6 25 @ 8 00
Japan, common to super'r 8 00 @ 10 00

SPELTER—
Plates, for'n, \$ 100 \$ gold 5 75 @ 6 12 1/2
Plates, domestic 8 50 @ 11 50

SPICES—See special report.

SPIRITS—
Brandy—
Hennessy gold. 5 50 @ 18 00
Otard, Dupuy & Co. 5 50 @ 18 00
Pinet, Castillon & Co 5 50 @ 17 00
Marett & Co 5 50 @ 10 00
Leger Freres 5 50 @ 10 00
Other foreign brands 4 90 @ 18 00
Rum—Jam., 4th proof 4 50 @ 4 75
St. Croix, 3d proof 3 50 @ 3 75
Gin, different brands 3 00 @ 5 25

Domestic liquors—Cash.
Alcohol (88 per ct) 1 85 @ 1 87 1/2
Whiskey 94 @ 95

STEEL—
English, cast \$ m 15 @ 18
English, spring 7 @ 10
English blister 10 @ 17
English machinery 11 1/2 @ 14
English German 13 @ 15
American blister 13 @
American cast Tool. 16 @ 17
American spring 9 @ 11
American machinery 12 @
American German 9 @ 12

SUGAR—See special report.

TALLOW—
American, prime, country and city \$ 8 1/2 @ 9

TEAS—See special report.

TIN—
Banca \$ m, gold 37 1/2 @ 38
Straits 33 @
English 32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Plates, char. I. C. \$ box 8 00 @ 8 50
Plates, I. C. coke 7 00 @ 7 50
Plates, Terne coke 5 75 @ 6 75
Plates, Terne charcoal 7 25 @ 8 00

TOBACCO—See special report.

WINE—
Madeira \$ gall. 3 50 @ 7 00
Sherry 75 @ 9 00
Port 2 00 @ 3 50
Burgundy port gold 80 @ 1 25
Lisbon 2 20 @ 3 50
Sicily, Madeira 1 00 @ 1 25
Red, Span. & Sicily 90 @ 1 00
Marselles Madeira 70 @ 85
Marselles port 80 @ 1 60
Malaga, dry 95 @ 1 00
Malaga, sweet 95 @ 1 00
Claret \$ cask 32 50 @ 60 00
Claret \$ doz. 2 40 @ 9 00

WOOL—
American, Saxony Fleece \$ m 53 @ 56
American, Full Blood Merino 47 @ 53
American Combing 58 @ 58
Extra, Pulled 38 @ 42
Short Extra, Pulled 35 @ 36
Superfine Pulled 40 @ 44
No. 1, Pulled 25 @ 30
California, Spring Clip—
Fine, unwashed 30 @ 33
Medium 30 @ 32
Common, unwashed 26 @ 28
Burry 27 @ 30
California, Fall Clip and Lambs—
Fine, unwashed 20 @ 22
Medium 20 @ 22
South Am. Merino, unwashed 27 @ 30
South Am. Merino, washed 28 @ 33
Cape Good Hope, unwashed. 29 @ 32
Texas, fine 30 @ 35
Texas, medium 30 @ 33
Texas, coarse 25 @ 28
Texas, Burry 10 @ 13
Texas, Western 17 @ 30
Smyrna, unwashed 20 @ 23
Smyrna, washed 28 @ 31
Donskoi, washed 30 @ 32
Donskoi, unwashed 17 @ 20

ZINC—
Sheet \$ m 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

FREIGHTS—STEAM.—SAIL.—
To LIVERPOOL: s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.
Cotton \$ m 9-16 5-16 @
Flour \$ bbl 3 0 @ 2 6 @
H. goods, \$ ton 30 0 @ 30 0 @ 27 6
Oil 45 0 @ 30 0 @
C'n, b & b, \$ bu. @
Wheat, b. & b. 7 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Beef \$ tce. 7 6 @ 4 6
Pork \$ bbl. 5 6 @ 4 6
To HAVRE: by sail. \$ c. \$ c.
Cotton \$ m @
Tallow \$ m @
Lard @
Tobacco \$ hhd. 8 00 @ 10 00
Woods 8 00 @ 10 00
Petroleum @ 5 6
To MELBOURNE, \$ foot. 40 @
To SAN FRANCISCO, by Clipper
Measurement goods \$ ft 17 1/2 @ 30
Heavy goods \$ ton 12 00 @ 15 00
Nails \$ keg. 70 @ 75
Petroleum, \$ c. of 10 gall. 60 @ 65
Coal 12 00 @ 15 00

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