

Financial.

GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.

\$133,000,000 NEW FIVE PER CENT.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

INTEREST QUARTERLY, FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER.

BONDS FREE OF ALL TAXES, LOCAL OR NATIONAL.

The Treasury Department having already received subscriptions to the amount of \$67,000,000 to the first two hundred millions of the New Loans authorized by the Act of Congress of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, bearing five per cent per annum interest, now offers to popular subscription the remaining \$133,000,000 of this particular Loan, and is prepared to promptly deliver the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates in exchange, dollar for dollar, for any of the United States six per cent Bonds or Registered Stocks, known as *Five-Twenties*, or for Gold Coin at the par value of the New Loan, and accrued interest from the first of May. When this amount, to which preference is given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cent, \$300,000,000, embraced in the Act will be offered in connection with \$300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cent, and any part of \$700,000,000 of Four per Cent, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the Act of Congress:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881. | FIVE PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARE INDENTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 29, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August and November in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

Entered Recorded

WASHINGTON, 18....

Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November in each year.

The interest on the registered stock of this loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid by Gold Check for the Quarterly Interest, to the Post-Office address of every holder, free of trouble or expense, dispensing with attendance, in person or by proxy, at the Treasury for the purpose of receiving for and drawing such interest.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and in addition to these proceeds the 5-20s are being reduced by purchases, averaging, for two years past about \$10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks, while the application of the surplus revenue is constantly lessening the Funded Stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The policy of the Government since the close of the War in 1865, which left a debt upon the country of \$2,755,000,000, and an annual taxation of \$311,000,000, has been to reduce steadily both Debt and Taxes; to reduce the Principal of the Debt by actual payments, and to lessen the annual burden of interest, and thereby the burden of Taxation, not only through such payments, but by funding the debt at the cheapest rates of interest practicable from time to time, until it is now felt that the very cheapest rates are due to the high Credit, unblemished Public Faith, and vast and growing resources of the country. From \$2,755,000,000 the Principal of the Debt has been reduced to \$2,260,000,000—both sums exclusive of accrued interest—and from the heavy burden of \$151,832,000 per annum, the interest charge has been reduced to \$112,780,000 per annum; while the annual taxation, under the Internal Revenue system, which the necessities of the War and the Debt thereby created rendered necessary for at least a short series of years, has been reduced from \$311,000,000 in 1865-66 to about \$154,000,000 per year in 1870-71, (estimating for the highest probable collections in the current month, the last of the Fiscal year, or less than one-half the first named sum. And in the year 1871-72 a further reduction of \$28,000,000 will come in under the Act of July, 1870, so as to give only \$126,000,000 for the year, or about two-fifths the maximum of 1865-66.

By the successful refunding of the Public Debt at moderate rates of interest, and by continued economies in the expenditures of the Government—which in two years, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871, amounted to \$126,700,949, or an average saving per year of \$63,350,474—it is believed that nearly the entire system of Internal Taxes can be dispensed with in a few years, or so much of it as requires the machinery of District Assessors and Collectors.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just published the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt to June 1, from which it appears that he has further reduced the total of Funded Gold-bearing debt since May 1 by the sum of \$8,000,000, by purchase of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, and reduced the 5-20s by the further sum of \$8,217,400 by conversion into the new 5 per Cent. The whole Funded Debt now stands \$1,894,128,750, as against \$2,107,846,150 two years ago, when the present Administration came into office. Adding to these sums the net Circulation of the Treasury, (that is, in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, after deducting Gold and Currency on hand), the following is the comparison of Debt of all kinds, at present, and at the close of the War, and in 1869:

	July, 1865.	March, 1869.	June, 1871.
United States Stocks.....	\$2,150,784,112	\$2,107,846,150	\$1,894,128,750
Circulation.....	605,211,163	383,545,854	366,393,003
Total.....	\$2,755,995,275	\$2,491,392,004	\$2,260,461,753

The following table affords a classification of the Funded Stock (in Gold) of the United States as at present outstanding:

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
Five-Twenties, 1862.....	\$32,958,500	\$103,973,500	\$486,932,000
Five-Twenties, 1864.....	44,752,650	55,924,100	100,676,750
Five-Twenties, 1865.....	122,660,150	53,552,100	177,212,250
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new).....	179,369,500	70,851,450	250,220,950
Five-Twenties, 1867.....	241,686,550	91,325,101	333,011,650
Five-Twenties, 1868.....	28,009,350	11,603,000	39,612,350
Total Five-Twenties.....	\$1,000,436,700	\$387,229,250	\$1,387,665,950
Sixes, 1881.....	93,260,400	190,417,700	283,678,100
Fives, Ten-Forties.....	57,279,650	137,287,650	194,567,300
Fives, 1874.....	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881.....	5,117,000	3,100,400	8,217,400
Total.....	\$1,170,048,750	\$724,080,000	\$1,894,128,750

Total March 4, 1869..... \$2,107,846,150

Reduction of Funded Debt..... \$213,717,400
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869..... \$124,255,350
Present yearly charge..... \$111,419,993

Reduction in Interest Charge..... \$12,835,357

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of \$500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881.....	\$5,000,000
By exchange of \$300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886.....	4,500,000
By exchange of \$700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901.....	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding.....	\$23,500,000

C. C. NORVELL,

In charge of advertising United States loans.

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 3, 1871.

Bankers and Brokers.

No. 10 WALL STREET,
New York, January 2, 1871.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF

Jay Cooke,
McCulloch & Co.,

No. 41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,

We are prepared to purchase and sell

STERLING EXCHANGE,

TO ISSUE

COMMERCIAL CREDITS and CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS, available in all parts of
the world;

To execute orders in Securities,

TO MAKE

CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY

And to transact any business pertaining to an

American Banking House in London.

JAY COOKE & CO.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY.

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

Financial.

State of South Carolina.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

The interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon registered stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury office only.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Columbia S. C., June 1, 1871.—The Bonds of the State, amounting to \$200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury office, in Columbia.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN LIGHT OIL COMPANY,
No. 33 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 9,
NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1871.

A Dividend of Seven and One-Half per Cent on the capital stock of the Northern Light Oil Company has THIS DAY been declared payable on and after June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 27th, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened June 2.

By order, C. W. BURTON, Treasurer.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A well-known Company, owning and working one of the most extensive and valuable IRON PROPERTIES in the State of Tennessee, want a loan of \$50,000, to be secured by first mortgage on their entire property, which has cost, inclusive of improvements, over \$200,000. The Company give the highest references, will pay an advanced rate of interest, and will, if desired, pay the expenses of a trip to examine the property; or they would, if preferred, sell a part interest in the entire property and business, which is paying splendidly. For all particulars apply immediately to E. H. GIBBS & CO.,
Financial Agents, 93 Broadway.

Great Western Railway
OF CANADA.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders for the fourth Division of their

CANADA AIR LINE,

Extending from

CANFIELD TO FORT ERIE,

A distance of about FORTY-FOUR MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lows Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 10th July, and sealed tenders marked "Tenders, 4th Division Air Line" addressed to the undersigned will be received to 24th July.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

Chief Offices, Hamilton, Ont., 27th May, 1871.

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co., BANKERS, 70 State Street, Boston. 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, BANKERS, 35 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.

Philadelphia Bankers.

BK JAMISON & 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, Commercial 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. Stock and Bond Brokers, NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET SAINT LOUIS MO.

California Trust Co., 421 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. BANKERS, Dealers in Exchange, Agents in Financial and Trust Business INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS! MONEY TO LOAN, Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits. President, HENRY L. DAVIS. Cashier, D. W. C. THOMPSON. Trustees: W. H. Height, John Carrey, W. H. Sharp, J. C. Johnson, Samuel Criss, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barrolbet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. J. Booth, C. J. Deering, F. S. Wensinger, W. B. Cummings, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plam, 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 in 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, Gold, 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.

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

Southern Bankers.

A. C. KAUFMAN, BANKER AND BROKER, CHARLESTON, S. C. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Specie Exchange, &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. Wells & Arcents.

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, EUPAULA, 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, BANKERS & BROKERS, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

CHAR. J. JENKINS, T. P. BRANCH, Jos. S. BEAM Pres't. Vice-Pres't. Cash'r. Merchants & Planters NATIONAL BANK, AUGUSTA, GA. Cash Capital, - - - - - \$200,000 Special attention paid to Collections.

Southern Bankers.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr. BANKER, FACTOR AND Commission Merchant, Savannah, Ga. Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic Exchange, bought and sold. Collections promptly remitted for. Orders solicited for the purchase of sales of Produce and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed. New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. &

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

E. E. BURBESS, 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. DREWY, Cashier. J. C. BLAKE, Asst. Cashier.

James T. Brady & Co. (Successors to S. JONES & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA. Buy and sell all kinds of Railroad, City and other securities. Collections solicited and promptly remitted for.

J. L. & E. H. LEVY BROKERS, NO. 126 ORAVER STREET. New Orleans, La. Gold and Silver Coin, Insurance Scrip, Bank and Railroad Stocks, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Land Warrants, State and City Notes, State and City Warrants, United States Bonds, Mutilated Currency, Commercial Paper, Bought and Sold exclusively on Commission. Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and City Taxes.

JNO. J. COHEN, P. L. COHEN, JOHN JAY COURSE. JNO. J. COHEN & SONS, BANKERS & BROKERS, AUGUSTA, GA. Collections made on all parts of the United States

JOHN CRAIG, Banker, Augusta, Ga. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Gold, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

OHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERBEE, GEO. M. KLEIN President. Vice-President. Cashier. Mississippi Valley Bank, A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, VICKSBURG, MISS. N. Y. Correspondent—Bank of the Manhattan Co.

GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH. HOLMES & MACBETH, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, CHARLESTON, S. C. Key box 44.

G. P. CURRY, EXCHANGE BANK AUGUSTA, GA. Southern Securities of every description, viz: Un current Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks Bonds and Coupons. For Collections made in all parts of this State and South Carolina and remitted for on day of collection, at current rate of New York Exchange.

Financial.

WINSLOW LANIER & Co., NO. 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE

Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago RAILWAY COMPANY.

This road, 55 miles long, of which 44 are completed extends from Terre Haute, Indiana, northerly to Danville, Illinois, forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre Haute, Evansville, Nashville and the South.

The Capital Stock of the Co is \$450,000 payable in cash at par, and nearly all paid in.

The Bonded Debt is - - - \$775,000, of which but THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND remain unsold, and are offered at NINETY per cent and accrued interest. The principal and interest are

PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Coupons are due May and November, in New York the bonds will be registered if desired. The character of the managers of this road, among whom are CHAUNCEY RO E, Esq., of Terre Haute, and other successful and experienced railroad men, and its prospective business in coal, iron and the agricultural products of the rich Wabash Valley, justify us in recommending these bonds as a good investment.

New Orleans Cards.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF New Orleans.

This Bank, organized under the general law of Congress, with its capital of

\$600,000

intact, is now fully prepared for Business. As the first of the Old Institutions of the State to improve the opportunity of furnishing our population with the facilities of a local circulation on which the interest accrues to our people, we respectfully solicit a portion of your Business.

Board of Directors:

M. M. SIMPSON, (of Salem & Simpson), JOHN PHILLIPS, E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, H. W. FARLEY, LEON GODCHAUX, F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, WALTER PUGH, VICTOR MEYER, B. M. POND, W. HARTWELL, R. J. VENABLE, CARL KORN, President, THEO. HELLMAN, Vice Pres't, (of Seligman Hellman & Co.) JAMES CHALARON, Cashier.

G. TOWNSEND. P. O. FAZENDE. W. R. LYMAN. Townsend, Lyman & Co.

BANKERS & BROKERS, NEW ORLEANS.

Particular attention given to business of Correspondents. Collections remitted for at current rate of Exchange. New York Correspondents: Trevor & Colgate, Morton, Biss & Co.

STATE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, Formerly LOUISIANA STATE BANK, Incorporated 1818.

Capital, \$500,000 | Limit, \$1,000,000 Prompt attention given to Collections upon all points in the Southern States. Collections free of charge other than actual cost upon distant places. Remittances promptly made at current rates of exchange on the day of maturity. Exchange purchased and sold upon all points. SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres't B. RIGNEY, Vice-Pres't. CHAS. L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

N. O. National Bank OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

ALEX. WHELLES, President, JAS. N. BEADLES, Vice-President. RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

Particular attention given to Collections, both in the City and all points in connection with it. Prompt returns made at best rate of Exchange, and no charge made, excepting that actually paid upon any distant point. Correspondence solicited.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT: NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

Financial.

THE NEW YORK (VIADUCT) RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, A. OAKY HALL, WILLIAM M. TWEED, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, AUGUST BELMONT, PRTER B. SWEENEY, CHARLES A. LAMONT, LEVI P. MORTON, JAMES F. D. LANIER, HUGH SMITH, FRANKLIN OSGOOD, WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, RICHARD O'GORMAN, JOHN J. READLEY, JOHN F. NAVARRO, CHARLES L. TIFFANY, HENRY SMITH, WILLIAM R. TRAYNER, EDWARD B. WESLEY, JOSEPH SZLIGMAN, MANTON MARBLE, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, HENRY BILTON.

HENRY HILTON, President, HUGH SMITH, Vice-President, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Treasurer.

EDWARD P. BARKER, Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of the New York Railway Company, and in conformity with the terms of the Act of Incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the Directors, and of such Company, that Books of Subscription for the Capital Stock thereof will be opened on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of June, instant, at the following places in this City, viz.:

At the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau Street.

At the Banking House of the Bank of the Metropolis, No. 31 Union Square

The Company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the City of New York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers Street, between Broadway and Chatham; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City, or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the city. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the Directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County the Supervisors of that County are authorized to issue the bonds of the County to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that County. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the Directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

Ten per cent of the amount of Stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the Railway on all instalments paid on Stock subscribed for within thirty days after the Subscription Books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the Subscription Books at any time after the twenty-ninth day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, LEVI P. MORTON, Commissioners on behalf of the Company,

New York, June 16th, 1871.

Financial.

PORT HURON & LAKE MICHIGAN SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Having the Endorsement of two Railways, GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA,

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE, Michigan

A Limited number of the bonds of this road have been placed in our hands FOR SALE at NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST. To those desiring a safe paying investment we have no hesitation in offering them as equal to anything in the market. For particulars, maps, pamphlets &c., send to, or call upon

DRAKE BROTHERS,

BANKERS, 16 Broad St.

NEW YORK

State Railroad Bonds.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE

Rondout & Oswego RR.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

SEVEN PER CENT SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before October 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, 25 miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the Cement, Flng-Stone and Lumber regions of Ulster County, and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Green counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The 36 miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to 7 per cent gold on its cost of construction and equipments. The issue of Bonds is limited to \$20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this city. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above may be had of, and the Bonds for sale by,

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

9 Wall Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE R. & O. COMPANY.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF

F. MEAD & CLARK, BANKERS, 141 BROADWAY,

The attention of Capitalists and Investors generally is invited to the

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent Gold Bonds OF THE

Walkill Valley Railway Company which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The Railway is situated on the west side of the Hudson River, and is now running for 20 miles to New Paltz, and is under contract to be in working order to Kingston next fall. The bonds are a first-class investment, and we invite the closest investigation of them. The principal and interest are

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The coupons are paid semi-annually in this city, on the first days of April and October, free of government tax; and the issue of bonds is limited to \$20,000 per mile of completed road. Any information concerning them will be given at our office.

ERASTUS F. MEAD & THOMAS CLARKE, Jr., FINANCIAL AGENTS,

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 12.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

NO. 313.

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The Chronicle.

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HOW WILL THE JULY DIVIDENDS BE INVESTED?

One hundred and fifty millions of dollars will in a few days be paid out on account of the July dividends, and the prominent topic of discussion in the financial circles is what direction this large sum will take, and in what securities it will invest itself. In former years a large part of the aggregate was regarded as certain to seek investment in Government bonds, because these securities were regarded as both the safest and the most lucrative the market could offer. In consequence, however, partly of Mr. Boutwell's purchases and partly of the foreign demand, Five-Twenties are now scarce, and as they pay barely 5 per cent on the capital they attract, they have had for some time past a diminishing power to draw off our floating funds, and the result has been a division of the tide of capital into several streams, some of which have chosen various railroad securities, while of late business speculations have attracted an increasing current of surplus money, and the Stock Exchange has received more than its fair share, in consequence of the accumulation of capital at this centre which could not safely be employed except in demand loans, or in some other way which allowed of its being called in at short notice without risk. Hence it has happened that call loans are offering

at 3 to 5 per cent, while on mortgages and other investments at long dates much higher rates have been firmly demanded and readily paid. The events of the past week, if the money market had been less plethoric, would doubtless have caused a much greater effect on the rates of interest than has taken place, and we should now have had money ruling at 6 and 7 per cent on call. But after a temporary and partial rise of about 1 per cent on Wednesday and Thursday owing to the changing of loans, the rates of money subsided to their old grooves, and there was an abundant supply at 3 to 4 per cent where the collaterals and the borrowers were approved.

This state of things is extremely favorable to the negotiation of the new loan, and notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, Mr. Boutwell is said to be sanguine that at the beginning of July a decided impulse will be given to the subscriptions. Early in that month he expects also to have communications from Mr. Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, who has for some time been in Europe, and from Mr. Douglas, the Assistant Secretary, who has just gone there. If the news from these gentlemen is satisfactory, Mr. Boutwell thinks that the investors here who have been waiting for some such development will hasten to invest in the new loan. When this is done and the other circumstances are favorable, he contemplates calling in 55 millions of registered Five-Twenties of 1862, now owned by the banks and held in Washington as security for the national bank notes. If this movement be attended by the desired results, a further call will follow for the remainder of these registered Five-Twenties, which are in the hands of the public, and are most of them held in Germany. By that time the calculation is that the whole loan of 200 millions will be absorbed, and the Secretary will proceed at once to make arrangements for the marketing of his 4, 4½ and 5 per cents. Such is the rumored programme which is under discussion at Washington.

In Wall street this plan does not seem to command much approval. The new French loan, which seems just now to be rapidly winning its way to European favor, will be in the way of Mr. Boutwell's success on the other side of the Atlantic, especially as there is just now some distrust of American securities in consequence of various unfavorable circumstances, particularly the Erie scandal, and the failure of the Rockford and Rock Island Railroad Company to pay their interest. On these grounds it is supposed—perhaps without sufficient reason—that Mr. Boutwell will be disappointed in his expectations of a market from abroad, and that if he were to call in the five-twenties of 1862 under the five years' option, he would only add to the disfavor and uncertainty under which American securities have been of late suffering in Europe.

As to the prospects here the opinions are more conflicting. For the most part they are not, however, much more favorable. In August, it is expected that the plethora of the money market will begin to disappear, and as the Treasury balance of greenbacks has been suffered to run down to a very low point, it will not be possible, as usual, to furnish the currency to prevent the consequences of a sudden drain to the interior, if such a drain should be developed. In anticipation of this the banks and financial institutions will act very cautiously, and keep a large part of their funds under complete control by simply lending them out on call. On the other hand those funds which are not so held as to be realizable at a moment's notice, will, it is supposed, be disposed to seek investments where they can command a larger rate of interest than is offered by the new loan. Multitudes of railroad bonds and other securities of high credit can be had, which will produce 7 or 8 or 10 per cent. These it is argued will spoil our market for the Secretary's purpose, just as in Europe his plans will be compromised by the French loan. This latter loan is offered on very favorable terms. The price is \$2.50 payable in 17 instalments.

It is only due to Mr. Boutwell to add that there are a considerable number of persons of considerable experience who are equally sanguine with himself. They acknowledge, however, that there is no room for delay, and that some faults of management have diminished the chances of eventual success. When the monetary activity of the fall season sets in there will be still less prospect of placing the loan satisfactorily. The arguments in favor of Mr. Boutwell's views are founded partly on the fact that money received for interest on Five-Twenties and other bonds has usually showed a disposition to invest itself anew in government bonds. This conceded, it is shown that the July dividends on government bonds will amount to \$29,848,350, on State debts to \$7,566,870, on city debts to \$4,158,570, on railroad stocks to \$20,000,000, on railroad bonds to \$24,000,000, on banks, savings institutions, and insurance companies to \$17,500,000, on manufacturing and shipping companies to \$7,500,000, and on mercantile business to \$5,000,000. Total, 115 millions of dividends to be paid in July on 5,044 millions of capital. In going over this list we concede at once that there are 50 millions of dollars at least which a few years ago could be relied upon as almost certain to find their way sooner or later into government bonds. Whether this amount, or any considerable part thereof, will do so under the changed monetary conditions we have above referred may well be doubted.

THE ROCK ISLAND EXPLOSION.

The last Wall street sensation furnishes a conspicuous instance of the methods by which certain speculative evils work out their own cure. The Rock Island "cornering" party were defeated on Wednesday at the very moment when they were most confident of success. Treachery in their own ranks is said by some persons to have been the cause of the mischief. Others affirm that the fatal blow was struck by the "bears," who proved the best warriors, and fairly came out victorious from the fight. At any rate, the collapse appears to have ruined the leading "bull" speculator, who has carried with him several brokers. He was prominent in the gold speculation in September, 1869, and is reported by his treachery on that occasion to have crushed the projects of the ring, the members of which, perhaps, have taken the opportunity of punishing and ruining him for his want of fidelity. Another theory is that the explosion of Wednesday was intended and planned by Mr. Woodward himself, and that this speculative genius, who

has four times failed before, has now thrown his last *coup*, and means to retire rich from the arena of the Stock Exchange. Against this last theory it is urged that he has always been prompt and honorable in his previous settlements after failing, and his friends are confident that the cloud which obscures him will soon pass away. To the general public these discussions are of little account, as the persons in interest are very few. What is of more general importance is the struggle itself and the effect which its failure will probably have in preventing similar outbreaks in the future.

Ever since the summer of 1866 there has been a want of confidence in the management of Rock Island in consequence of the secret issue at that time of 49,000 shares of stock, and the subsequent confession, on oath, of the president of the company, that he had himself personally speculated in the shares at the Stock Exchange, and in consequence of his secret knowledge of the intended issue, had sold the stock "short" to a very large extent; without, however, realizing any profit, as the bulls were too strong for him, and notwithstanding the inevitable decline, they contrived to keep up the price of the stock to a higher point than he had conceived possible. Considerable sensation was produced by this sworn acknowledgement on the part of the president of the road that he had been trying to make gain and to put money into his own pocket by breaking down the market price of the very securities which, as president, he was bound to protect. No proof has transpired of any similar misconduct since on the part of the president. And, indeed, the secret issue of further stock was prohibited both by the rules of the Stock Exchange, which require notice of 30 days, and by the laws of the State of Illinois, which forbid the issue of more stock after the authorized capital is filled up. Some such rule as this would be of no small advantage in other States. Many of the grossest abuses in Erie and New York Central would by such an enactment have been prevented. The memory of the secret issue of stock and of the speculations of the officers of the road has long survived and has ever since tended to give to the stock a lower position in the market than its intrinsic value as a ten per cent security would justly warrant.

Still of the Rock Island shares a considerable proportion had fallen into the hands of small investors along the line of road. A few were floating in Wall street, and sundry large capitalists held the remainder. In April last the price was 102, and in view of the annual meeting in June a clique was formed to put up the price of the stock. The hope was that the known reputation of the road would cause heavy "short" sales, and would thus place the "bears" at the mercy of the "bull" speculators, who could charge as high a price as they chose. The plan worked like a charm. The price went higher and still higher. But trouble began. The more prices rose the more stock came offering itself for sale. In vain did the overburdened "bulls" circulate stories of a scrip dividend. In vain did they resort to the unusual expedient of sending to private holders of Rock Island stock, whom they had taken pains to trace out all over the country, and dazzling these men with the prospect of getting 150 for their stock if they would only wait patiently and not be too hasty to realize. These small holders and a formidable proportion of the larger owners of the stock refused to wait and determined to sacrifice their stock at the ruinous price of 120 or 125. At length, on Tuesday evening, the bull leader found himself a million of dollars short of what he wanted to pay for the stock coming in on Wednesday. He tried to get the money. Report says the Erie men stood in his way. Anyhow, he failed. His stock was sold out under the rule, and in the crash of his fall

a dozen brokers of more or less reputation were crushed. It is scarcely possible as yet to discover the precise extent of the losses, or how widely they are distributed. But the belief is that the sufferers are few. Almost all the leading houses in the street, who possessed capital and standing are reported to have declined to be used in the speculation. Hence the business was thrown into the hands of younger firms, several of which were gaining a very good position, and in an evil hour were tempted into an operation which lured them to their ruin.

It is the experience of several years, and this catastrophe adds another illustration to the long previous list, that no cornering operation, no clique movement for putting up the price of stocks or gold, has since 1865 paid a profit to its promoters. Outside parties frequently gain by such movements, the principals never. The only exception to this rule is in the Vanderbilt stocks, and the general belief is that the final success of this movement is not so well assured as its friends suppose. The public then have this safeguard to protect their interests against most of the combinations of capitalists for such speculative purposes as might compromise the usefulness and lessen the value of our railroads. And it is a noteworthy fact that the only combinations which have succeeded so far in regard to railroad financing are almost without exception such as diminish the rates while enlarging the facilities of railroad transportation.

METROPOLITAN TAXATION AND THE GROWTH OF COMMERCE.

Who can tell how far the future of New York may be controlled by the right solution of the problem of metropolitan government and municipal taxation, which are now commanding so large a share of the public attention? We omitted for separate notice the consideration of some of these points in our review last week of the finances of New York and of the recent message of the Mayor. It is the chief characteristic of the new Charter that all responsibility for civic expenditures is centralized in a single board of apportionment, instead of being distributed as formerly among a score of independent officials who acted without much concert and devolved much of their responsibility upon the Legislature of the State. This fundamental change in the method of fixing the municipal expenditure has some advantages, the most prominent of which is that it places the responsibility clearly and without doubt. If there be extravagance and corruption we know whom to call to account and whom to blame. There is, however, the plain objection that too much power is likely to be concentrated in the four members of the new Board, who hold the purse of the city; and who are the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Parks. Twenty-three millions of dollars a year is a stupendous sum to be put into the hands of four men to collect and disburse every year. Knowing the corrupting influence of power, especially of money-power, the Legislature thought it wise to impose certain restrictions on the prerogatives of this Board of Apportionment. These restrictions were two. First, the year's assessment was limited to two per cent to which sum the taxes were to be confined. And, secondly, this two per cent tax was to be on a fixed valuation made by another Bureau, that of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, who had always fixed it before and had already approximately ascertained it before the new law was proposed. These limitations on the power of the new Board were the more important as the assessment-controlling bureau is by law composed of an equal number of members of both political parties, and is, therefore, intended to be raised above the troubled atmosphere and warping temptations of politics

How they will do their duty it is impossible to say. The Mayor speaks with some dissatisfaction of the system as a whole. He argues that the limitation of responsibility by the two per cent bill was impolitic for several reasons. First it is almost sure to make somebody unpopular. It singles out certain individuals for public reprobation, should there be any trouble, because it concentrates responsibility for expenditure, which hitherto has been shared in undivisible proportions by the members of the Legislature, the Governor, the Supervisors, the Common Council, and a number of city officials. The new method, by fixing the responsibility and confining it to four persons, now holds these party leaders to the strictest accountability. But the present time, he says, was not so favorable to economy as to render the experiment safe. During the last fifteen years the extravagance of some of the irresponsible departments, and the mistaken economy of others in the city government, had developed deficiencies, claims and jobs, and had postponed necessary improvements. Hence there is an indispensable demand for a large outlay to accomplish certain long deferred improvements, which in justice to our successors and to posterity must be undertaken at once. Such costly works and the new burdens they involve can scarcely fail to be unpopular, and in these days of retrenchment and revenue-reform the enhanced expenditure may meet with some opposition. Hence the Mayor hints that it was not a judicious policy, though it might be a bold and needful one, to invite the popular dislike, if any should arise, towards any special individuals. Secondly, however, the Mayor thinks the difficulty may be met by borrowing a part of the means required for the movements he is contemplating. "The people are willing," he says, "if they see available results of the expenditure, to incur a larger debt in order to improve the water front, repave streets, finish boulevards, supply deficits in sewerage and drainage, and by means of widening, cutting and extending streets to adapt thoroughfares to the future demands of the great American metropolis.

In spite of Mayor Hall's protest, we think the restrictions on the power of taxation which the Legislature imposed on the new Board of Apportionment were necessary, and that a sound policy demanded their being made even more stringent. "Good government," it has been said, "is mainly a question of taxation." The power to tax is certainly one of the highest prerogatives of a people. And where, as in this case, the tax prerogative is deputed to a few persons, the responsibility of each man should be so clear that there can be no doubt raised should a necessity arise for bringing him to account. The history of cities, equally with the rise and fall of nations, combine to show that among the social forces hostile to the growth of commerce and wealth and power, one of the most formidable is a wasteful, oppressive, bad system of taxation, together with that corruption of the fountains of justice, that spirit of faction, that depravity of public morals, and that impaired security of property which have usually followed in its train. It was because of its superior concentration of responsibility for uprightness and integrity in collecting and disbursing the taxes that the new charter claimed to be preferred before our old system of municipal government.

Moreover, the expenditure and annual revenue of our city government is too large to be intrusted to any set of men, except under the most careful restrictions and the most perfect safeguards. Its aggregate exceeds the amount which the whole of the National Government raised by taxation as late as 1845. In Europe, at the present time, there is more than one proud ancient monarchy whose annual revenue is less than that of New York city. There

is Portugal, for example, with only 25 millions of revenue. She still contrives to keep up armies, mans a royal fleet, manages extensive colonies, and holds her place among the proud rich old dynasties of Europe. We trust no attempts will ever be made to remove the responsibility from the shoulders of those of our city functionaries who preside over its tax system and manage its finances. We must rather increase than lessen their amenableness to public opinion. And if the present methods are defective, others more perfect and more effective must be contrived.

As an example of this increased responsibility we may refer to the selling of the property owned by the city and the use made of the cash proceeds. It is intended to sell off during this year a considerable part of the city property, such as plots and buildings heretofore used by city departments, as well as market and pier property. It is believed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that at least five millions of dollars can be realized to the fund for extinction of the city debt by such a sale. Within the next year the intention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will assume a practical and serviceable shape. It is desirable that the property now used for markets should continue to be so used, but in the hands of individuals or companies. It has not been the wish of the city authorities to embarrass market privileges or property, but only to disincumber themselves of the trouble and expense of publicly maintaining markets after developments of public economy have shown that individuals or private corporations can better discharge market duty than can a municipal corporation. This policy is undoubtedly sound, but only on this condition, that the sales be openly made to the highest bidder, and that the cash proceeds be placed in the Treasury or so used as to afford direct relief to the burdens of taxation.

Another example may be taken from the Sinking Fund. The people wish to have a more complete statement than has yet been published of the management of this fund. They wish to know, for example, what price is paid for the bonds which are purchased, and in what way the funds which flow into the Sinking Fund are disposed of. These details, with a cash statement covering the whole of the

receipts and expenditures such as is yearly given by the Federal Government and by most of the governments of the several States are much desired, and should be furnished, that the light of publicity may reach every department of our municipal administration.

A short time ago we printed an elaborate discussion of the chief defects of our city tax system. We need only say here in addition, that the sum to be raised this year is \$23,300,000, of which \$6,741,956 will be for State taxes, 6 millions for interest, 2½ millions for education, 3 millions for police, a million for public charities and a million for the Fire Department.

The Mayor enters into an elaborate calculation to show how much greater is the national taxation than that of this city. The national taxes he estimates at 50 millions of dollars a year, and he thinks that the mechanics of the city are taxed about eight times as much by the National Government as by the city. He also says that while the city taxation as a rule falls heavy on capital, great incomes and stately mansions, the Government taxes fall solely on the labor of the country, and in a small degree upon opulence and wealth. Mr. Hall is not alone in this opinion. Some of the friends of the income tax sustain it on this very plea. We do not care in this place to dispute his statements, which are, some of them, obviously incorrect. Believing, as he does, in the oppressive character of the national taxes, Mayor Hall will see the necessity of making our municipal taxes as light as possible. New York has lost many thousands of its inhabitants during the past five years. High taxes and other causes have driven them to the suburbs. This port has also lost some of its commerce from similar destructive causes.

We are by no means of the opinion advocated by some alarmists, that there is any imminent danger of an early transfer to any other city on this continent of the sceptre of metropolitan power, but if bad taxation has driven away our commerce and population, we would have the fiscal system amended. We are in favor of doing all that light taxation and improved piers and wharves, and elevators and warehouses can accomplish to enlarge the commerce of the port. Of the 166 piers on our water front, no less than 105 are owned by the city. If these can be made more available by proper warehouses, no other city in the world has such facilities for commerce; and if our unrivalled harbor and dock facilities be duly improved and developed no other city is so likely in the westward movement of the grand centres of commerce of the world, to become the future metropolis of the Eastern as well as the Western hemisphere.

RAILROADS AND CANALS OF NEW JERSEY.

A Statement of their Capital, Bonds, Debts, Length, Cost, Earnings, Expenses, Dividends, &c., for the year ending December 31, 1870. Compiled from the Annual Reports of Companies made to the State Comptroller.

	Capital Account			Total.	Length of track			Cost of			Gross Earnings				Expenses and rents.	Net earnings.	Dividends—Am't. Rate.
	Stock.	Bonds.	Debt.		Main.	M.	M.	Road.	Equipm't.	Oper.	Passenger.	Freight.	Other.	Total.				D. c.
Belvidere Delaware.....	955,800	2,244,500	970,468	4,210,768	67-00			4,125,365	79-00	165,003	576,903	130,320	872,226	666,991	215,235	50,748	6
Camden & Atlantic.....	5,876,800				61-20	31-10	112-60	12,827,160							534,780	10	
Delaware & Raritan Canal.....	5,847,677	13,773,562	1,843,204	34,607,443	22-50			4,735,534	191-60	2,805,558	2,656,121	1,798,562	7,360,241	4,519,196	2,711,085	58,176	10
New Jersey.....	7,295,200				33-86		44-02	8,955,994							729,520	10	
Camden & Atlantic.....	1,130,795	1,075,603	96,471	2,302,869	60-23		4-17	1,607,637	60-23	222,069	52,094	20,281	334,444	193,056	136,388	26,520	6
Camden & Burlington County.....	332,925	338,000	44,437	715,362	23-02	7-18	2-93	715,362		(Oper. by Cam. & Amboy.)			43,422	48,422	20,501	6	
Cape May & Millville.....	447,000	411,273		858,273	41-25		3-01	818,448		(Operated by West Jersey.)							
Central of New Jersey.....	15,000,000	3,221,000	1,568,043	19,789,043	71-00		102-50	12,993,318	98-00	1,118,147	3,127,441	117,946	4,393,515	2,512,217	1,881,298	1,200,000	8
Chester.....	100,000			136,297	2-25			136,297									
Flemington.....	150,011	100,000	143,720	393,731	12-00		1-25	383,011	17-00								
Freehold & Jamesburg.....	283,745		99,266	383,011	17-00		0-72	191,246									
Hackensack & New York.....	99,700	62,000		161,700	4-88		0-72	191,246									
Hackensack & N. Y. Extension.....	85,761	129,100	6,000	220,861	6-50			217,581	6-50	(Length—28 miles)			16,017	14,872	1,145		
Hibernia Mine.....	100,000		100,000	200,000	5-00			118,638					70,069	43,520	27,149	10,000	10
Highbridge.....	33,000			33,000	1-24			33,000	1-24								
Jersey City & Bergen.....			(No returns obtained)		6-00		2-00	486,930	6-00								
Lodi Branch.....			(Owned by Lodi Manufacturing Co.)		0-78			20,000									
Long Branch & Sea Shore.....	171,800	200,000		371,800	9-00			398,963									
Long Dock & Tunnel.....			(No information reported.)		2-88		2-88	880,000									
Millstone & New Brunswick.....	95,750		17,654	113,404	6-63			113,404	6-63	9,887	5,382		15,239	10,232	5,007		
Morris Canal.....	2,200,000	1,000,000	132,492	3,332,492	102-00			3,370,167	102-00				390,780	219,878	170,912	58,750	10
Morris & Essex.....	11,900,950	12,184,000	26,205	24,106,155	14-00	21-55	82-19	23,370,000	108-55				2,858,463	1,900,931	957,521	6,221	7
Mount Hope Mineral.....			(Private work.)		5-00			194,004									
Newark & Bloomfield.....	103,850			103,850	5-00			103,850									
Newark & New York.....	977,400	600,000	726,217	2,303,617	8-00		8-00	2,378,793									
New Jersey.....			(Included with Camden & Amboy Railroad and Delaware & Raritan Canal.)		86-25		7-22	5,000,000	102-01				235,823	176,286	119,537		
New Jersey Southern.....	4,000,000	2,000,000	206,329	6,206,329	86-25												
New Jersey West Line.....			(In progress—From Newark to the Delaware River, 66 miles.)		2-00			300,806									
New York & Fort Lee.....	35,000	20,000	245,806	300,806	2-00			300,806									
Northern New Jersey.....	1,000,000	400,000		1,400,000	21-25		5-61	527,452		130,157	82,338		17,987	391,782	216,910	83,872	60,000
Orange Mine.....	450,000			450,000	10-00		1-71	452,984									
Orange & Newark.....	282,550	549,200	66,500	965,250	5-00	4-10	1-29	888,222	9-00				8,161	195,257	157,482	37,875	6
Paterson & Hudson.....	630,000			630,000	11-50		6-01	630,000									
Paterson & Newark.....	500,000	500,000		1,000,000	12-00		2-13	1,000,000									
Paterson & Ramapo.....	484,000	85,000		569,000	15-12		16-22	350,000									
Pemberton & Highstown.....	342,150	160,000	36,542	538,692	22-00		3-11	538,692									
Pemberton & New York.....	500,000	575,000		1,075,000	18-00		1-19	875,000									
Pequest & Walkill.....			(In progress—length, Belvidere to New York State Line, 45 miles.)		6-50			214,581	6-50	17,596			3,711	21,507	12,140	9,167	
Perth Amboy & Woodbridge.....	57,200	100,000	57,881	214,581	3-60			45,006									
Rocky Hill.....	45,595			45,595	3-60			45,006									
Salmon.....	180,550	100,000		280,550	16-58		2-01	278,328									
Swedesboro.....	92,925	171,000	29,284	293,209	8-25		0-69	288,200									
South Branch.....	438,300			438,300	18-00		1-09	438,694									
Squankum & Freehold.....	100,000			100,000	8-00			100,000									
Sussex.....	317,850	200,000	3,974	517,724	12-00		1-72	521,724	12-00								
Toms River & Water Town.....	100,000	80,000		180,000	13-00			180,000									
Vincentown Branch.....	25,000	15,000		40,000	4-50		0-32	45,256									
Warren.....	1,800,000	511,500		2,311,500	18-25		4-02	1,311,400	18-25	35,455	124,096	414,653	574,204	401,943	172,261	117,137	7
West Jersey.....	1,209,000	2,379,000	20,000	3,608,000	36-36		9-02	1,449,024	126-09	414,283	185,818	38,480	633,616	417,706	215,910		10

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 15th of June, 1871. 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.
Illinois. Aurora	The Union National Bank.....	The Third National Bank of New York, approved in addition to the Second National Bank of Chicago.
Pennsylvania. Wilkesbarro ..	The First National Bank.....	The National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia, approved in addition to The First National Bank of New York.
Massachusetts. Plymouth.....	The Old Colony National Bank.....	The Commonwealth National Bank of Boston, approved in place of the National Bank of Redemption, Boston.

New National Banks.

The following is the only national bank organized during the past week, viz:
Official No. 1,836—The First National Bank of Atlantic Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000 paid in capital, \$25,000. F. H. Whitney, President; John B. Gerberich, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 21, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JUNE 9.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam....	short.	11.19½ @ 12.0½	June 8.	short.	11.97
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.65 @ 25.70	"	"	25.41 @ 25.45
Hamburg.....	"	13.11½ @ 13.11½	"	"	13.90
Paris.....	"	25.70 @ 25.85	"	"	—
Vienna.....	short.	25.90 @ 26.45	June 8.	3 mos.	124.80
Berlin.....	3 months.	12.62½ @ 12.67½	June 10.	"	6.23½
Frankfort.....	"	5.27 @ 6.27½	June 8.	"	119½
St. Petersburg	"	120½ @ 120½	June 7.	"	31½
Odiz.....	"	30½ @ 31½	"	"	—
Lisbon.....	"	49½ @ 49½	"	"	—
Milan.....	90 days.	52½ @ 53	"	"	—
Genoa.....	3 months.	26.87½ @ 26.92½	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	—	"	"	—
New York.....	"	—	June 9.	60 days.	110
Jamaica.....	"	—	"	"	—
Havana.....	"	—	June 9.	90 days.	19½
Rio de Janeiro	"	—	May 6.	"	25 @ 25½
Bahia.....	"	—	May 10.	"	25½ @ 25½
Valparaiso.....	"	—	April 14.	"	46½
Pernambuco.....	"	—	May 12.	"	24½ @ 25
Singapore.....	10 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	—
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	May 26.	6 mos.	4s. 4½d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dia.	June 5.	"	1s. 11d.
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½d. @ ½d.	June 5.	"	1s. 11d.
Madras.....	"	—	Feb. 27.	30 days.	½ p. c. premium
Calcutta.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dts.	"	"	—
Sydney.....	"	—	"	"	—

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, June 10.

Cold and unseasonable weather, combined with the uncertainty hanging over the future of the money market, have during the week produced caution in all departments of business, and in securities especially, large transactions are avoided. A bill has been laid before the French Assembly to authorize a loan of £100,000,000, and there is still much discussion as to the effect this large sum will have upon our money market. Some think it will be considerable, while others believe that the effect will be very much less than is expected. I think that an exaggerated notion of its effect has taken hold of the public. For a time there will certainly be some disturbance, and that perhaps only slight; but as soon as the Germans have received their money in the form prescribed in the treaty the whole of the £200,000,000 will have been converted into paper possessing a market value, fluctuating in the same way and from causes similar to those which affect the national bonds of other nations. As soon as that point is arrived at the £200,000,000, added to the French debt, will affect us but little; the only parties who will feel its burden will be the French people, who will have to be taxed, at least, to pay the interest, and possibly to redeem the debt. But the question of the redemption of the French debt is less serious than might be supposed. In course of time, but not in this century, the railways in France will become the property of the State. When the construction of railways was commenced in France the French Government, in order to encourage it, granted concessions for 99 years, guaranteed a certain rate of interest, and provided that at the close of the period of 99 years the railways should, under certain conditions, revert to the State. In most cases the State is to participate in the profits at certain dates, and I find that such will be the case with some of the earlier constructed lines in 1872. These advantages and the reversions, which, although distant, are clearly of value to a Government about to borrow an unprecedented sum of hard cash, may be made use of by that now in power. The future of France, in a financial point of view, would indeed look gloomy, for, with the addition of the German

indemnity and of their own expenses incurred during the war, the national debt can be little, if at all, short of £1,000,000,000 (sterling). The State, however, holds a large proportion of the national wealth, and it is increasing naturally year by year. A future generation will, therefore, be in a position to materially reduce the present amount of debt, unless in the meantime France should again be overwhelmed as in 1870.

In the money market, there has been continued quietness during the week, and the rates of discount remain extremely easy. In this department there is no fresh feature. An uncertainty continues to envelop the future, and it is partly from this cause that so much quietness prevails. The following are the present quotations compared with those of last year:

	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	3	2½	3	2½
Open-market rates:				
3 and 60 days' bills.....	2½ @ 3	2½ @ 3	4 months' bank bills.....	3½ @ 3½
3 months bills.....	3 @ 3	3½ @ 3½	6 months' bank bills.....	3½ @ 3½
			4 and 8 trade bills.....	3 @ 3

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

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	3	1½
Discount houses at call.....	3	1½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½	1½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½	1½

Advices from Paris state that the leading financial establishments are taking first-class paper at 3½ to 4 per cent, but this quotation must be considered exceptional. At Amsterdam the rate of discount has been reduced ½ per cent.

The following are the quotations for money at the leading Continental cities:

At Paris.....	B'k rate		Op. m'kt		Brussels.....	B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Vienna.....	2½	6	2½	4½-4	Madrid.....	5	5	5	5
Berlin.....	4	4	3½	3½	Hamburg.....	—	—	3½	3½
Frankfort.....	3½	3½	2½	3	St. Petersburg.....	6	8	5	7
Amst'd'm.....	3½	3	3½	2½					
Turin.....	5	6	6	6					

* Exceptional.

There has been a better demand for bills of exchange, and the rates are lower. Three months' Paris bills, which have been as high as 25.90, are now negotiated at 25.70 to 25.85. Excepting for sovereigns for transmission to South America on account of the Brazilian and Argentine loans, there is no demand for gold for export, and the accumulation of bar at the bank has again been very considerable during the week. For silver there is a fair demand, and old Mexican dollars are firm in value. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Puxley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	a. d.	s. d.	a. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....	77	8½	5	0½
do fine.....	77	11	5	0½
do Refusable.....	77	11	5	0½
Spanish Doubleloans.....	74	0	4	10½
South American Doubleloans.....	74	0	4	10½
United States gold coin.....	76	3	—	—

	a. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	5	0½
do do containing 5 grs. gold per oz. standard.....	5	0½
Fine Cake Silver.....	—	—
Mexican Dollars.....	4	10½

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality—compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	23,219,902	24,003,665	23,303,718	23,231,091	24,442,972
Public deposits.....	8,804,049	7,415,011	8,919,901	10,715,534	9,690,194
Other deposits.....	17,172,773	20,302,549	17,169,319	16,087,319	17,690,496
Government securities.....	12,886,214	13,391,552	14,145,270	12,018,573	12,771,405
Other securities.....	18,650,101	18,850,214	17,331,341	19,014,016	16,841,299
Reserve of notes and coin.....	13,562,670	13,643,975	10,788,083	12,731,899	14,073,837
Coin and bullion.....	21,330,040	22,994,325	15,590,481	20,611,314	25,219,237
Bank rate.....	2½ p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	91½ x d.	64½ x d.	91½	91½	91½
Price of wheat.....	65s. 4d.	70s. 8d.	45s. 5d.	46s. 8d.	60s. 0d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	11½d.	11d.	11½d.	10½	10½d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 5½d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 2½d.	*1s. 8d.

* Price June 1.

In the stock markets business has been quiet during the week, and the tone dull. Realizations have been numerous, and in the value of British railway shares a decided fall has taken place. The railway traffic receipts, however, continue good, the increase for the United Kingdom, for last week, compared with 1870, being £72,842. The increase for goods traffic on the 14 principal lines was £2,977. The markets have been affected not only by the expectation of a French loan, but also by the cold and unseasonable weather, and by a fear that the question of the temporal power of the Pope may be reopened. As regards American securities, there have been but few features. Erie railway shares

are firm, but dealing in these securities is limited to the few, the public having for a long time past feared to venture their savings in so uncertain an investment. American mines continue to be brought forward extensively, and scarcely a week passes by without the appearance of at least one advertisement relating to the mining properties of Nevada. Capital, however, is very shy at the present time, and I have reason to believe that many subscribers to American railway bonds have already regretted the course they have taken, as the bonds have already fallen in many cases to a discount, there being no actual market for them. It is quite certain that the affairs of the Erie Railway Company have had an important effect here against the successful introduction of American railway and other similar loans in the London market. It is argued, of course, that it is not good reasoning to assert that the American railway system is rotten because so many scandals have transpired in connection with the Erie railway company any more than the whole English railway system is unsound because several English railways have been sadly mismanaged. To a certain extent the argument is sound; but it must be borne in mind that America is a distant country; its State laws are not understood by the majority of the English public, and that shareholders in England are placed in a difficulty of obtaining information respecting their property, and of the character and position of the gentlemen who form the board of directors. The contradictory decisions of the judges in the Erie railway have been a puzzle to many regarding the administration of the law in the United States, and the result is that the large body of the public decline to invest in American railway mortgage bonds. The following have been the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Th'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	91½-91¾	91½-91¾	91½-91¾	91½-91¾	91½-91¾	91½-91¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1874.....	89-90	89-90	88-89	81-90	89-90	89-90
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	88½-89	88½-89	88½-88¾	88½-89	88½-89	88½-88¾
Atlantic & G't West. consols'd mort. b'ds.....	42-43	42-43	42-43	42-43	42-43	42-43
Erie Shares (\$100).....	23½-24	23½-24	23½-24	21-24	24½-24½	24½-25
Illinois shares (\$100).....	109½-110	109½-110	109½-110	109-110	109½-110	109½-110

Advices from Frankfort state that the market has been peculiarly strong for American Mortgage Bonds. Oregon have risen to 78, while the new emissions of California, Oregon, Omaha Bridge, St. Louis, Southeastern and New York Midland sell well, and are almost all taken up by investors. The default of the Rockford Company was expected, and made no impression on other bonds, although they have been offered at 49, without finding buyers. The promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad have made an arrangement with the Union Bank of Vienna to bring out their bonds.

Although the weather is unseasonable, and although the harvest promises to be late, millers have not been anxious to purchase breadstuffs to any great extent during the week. A good business has, however, been transacted, and prices have been well maintained. Hay making has been commenced in the Southern countries, and a good crop is being secured. To-day, however, the temperature has greatly changed. During the afternoon rain has fallen heavily, and the atmosphere is close and oppressive. A few days of sunshine will work a great change in the agricultural prospect.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of bread and feeding stuffs into and from the United Kingdom, during last week and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

	1870'71.		1869'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	575,091	74,980	529,951	9,651
Barley.....	123,131	3,243	103,198	2,000
Oats.....	230,550	25,967	316,221	429
Peas.....	47,831	1,673	62,655	131
Beans.....	63,728	273	12,456	220
Indian corn.....	221,268	5,381	160,285	
Flour.....	79,487	2,016	70,959	1,021

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

Wheat.....cwt.	23,781,644	2,318,613	30,485,875	262,021
Barley.....	5,963,136	107,090	6,170,765	21,007
Oats.....	5,938,323	1,353,021	7,596,999	86,304
Peas.....	651,581	51,700	1,108,428	11,913
Beans.....	1,387,674	17,155	1,379,858	2,263
Indian corn.....	10,587,013	64,089	13,732,529	14,041
Flour.....	3,396,008	1,321,880	4,758,202	18,809

For the corresponding periods in 1868-69 the figures were as under:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.
Wheat.....cwt.	237,977	20,672,906	84	151,221
Barley.....	37,783	8,150,326	8	99,800
Oats.....	43,503	4,501,402	3,946	99,601
Peas.....	9,873	890,938	44	23,175

Beans.....	19,338	2,047,709	....	4,453
Indian Corn.....	156,068	10,108,215	....	140
Flour.....	41,785	2,927,556	1,490	26,057

The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

The same firmness which has characterized this market during the week has continued to-day, although the demand has been far from active, and the actual business done has been limited. The activity in the cotton market in the early part of the week compelled producers to advance their quotations. On Tuesday a fair business was done. Those spinners who had sold little or nothing for the previous ten days, finding that they could get an advance upon last week's prices, did not hold out for very extreme rates, and sold rather freely. Others, again, who were already well sold, declined to sell unless they could obtain the full advance asked, and have done little business during the week. Owing to the sales made in the early part of the week, prices have become more uniform and regular and to-day full rates have been demanded by spinners all round. This has had the effect of limiting business very materially, and, although the sales during the week have been considerable, and some producers have sold largely, the business done during the week has scarcely been an average one. Buyers have mostly confined themselves to giving out orders which they had on hand, and which they were afraid to keep back any longer, but few transactions on a large scale have occurred. Occasionally, where a buyer could meet with a spinner or manufacturer who was satisfied to sell at a small advance, he has given out orders for as much cloth or yarn as he could get delivered within a moderate time, but stocks have been left in producers' hands, and consequently the advance has been of very little use to them, as the price of cotton has risen more rapidly.

The cotton market has been unusually active this week, and, as prices have been almost continually hardening, spinners and manufacturers have been placed in a puzzling and awkward position. They were afraid to sell, lest the cotton market should go still further against them, and if they missed selling there was the danger that a sudden check in Liverpool might deprive them of the opportunity of doing so. This was the case yesterday. The Liverpool market was reported quieter, and prices rather lower, and buyers here could with difficulty be found to repeat offers which they had previously made and which had been rejected. To-day the cotton market has been more active again, or at least reported so, and spinners have insisted upon getting full prices. The sales of cotton for the week amount to 144,000 bales, or 31,000 bales above the estimate. Of this enormous amount spinners have taken 77,000 bales, which is not a very large proportion. As the imports have been comparatively light, amounting to 42,000 bales, the stock has been reduced, but still amounts to 914,000 bales.

Annexed is a return showing the quantities of cotton in stock, the quantities imported, exported, and forwarded inland for consumption:

	American		Brazilian		East Indian	
	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.
Cotton in stock on Apr. 30, 1871.....	447,555	1,808,204	144,912	209,019	258,911	643,441
Do. imported during May, 1871.....	281,548	1,096,006	38,700	58,099	56,093	176,635
Do. forwarded from inland towns to ports during May, 1871.....	802	3,830	3	6	105	611
Total.....	729,900	2,908,040	183,615	267,074	314,409	825,687
Cotton exported during May, 1871.....	51,662	201,033	9,080	13,620	50,957	157,990
Do. forwarded inland for consumption during May, 1871.....	199,585	741,365	21,373	33,915	29,235	100,182
Total.....	241,247	942,418	30,453	47,535	79,492	258,112
Cotton in stock on May 31, 1871.....	488,653	1,966,592	153,157	219,599	294,917	567,575

Total imports during first 5 months of 1871.....	556,293	6,038,423	230,691	346,035	329,493	1,015,354
Total exports ditto.....	241,154	938,747	26,043	39,063	217,165	683,250

	Egyptian		Miscellaneous		Total	
	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.		
Cotton in stock on Apr. 30, 1871.....	82,113	353,153	191,875	691,841	1,130,666	3,710,658
Do. imported during May, 1871.....	7,809	36,813	4,729	14,355	388,874	1,331,858
Do. forwarded from inland towns to ports during May, 1871.....	81	135	102	*1,755	1,093	6,337
Total.....	96,003	390,101	196,706	707,951	1,530,633	5,098,853
Cotton exported during May, 1871.....	2,173	10,244	1,051	3,190	114,223	886,067
Do. forwarded inland for consumption during May, 1871.....	13,431	66,286	3,383	8,676	257,012	950,424
Total.....	15,604	76,530	4,434	11,866	371,235	1,836,491
Cotton in stock on May 31, 1871.....	80,399	313,571	192,272	696,085	1,140,398	3,752,362

Total imports during first 5 months of 1871.....	124,597	587,881	47,373	143,808	2,283,447	8,181,004
Total exports ditto.....	7,718	36,833	4,018	12,195	496,098	1,714,644

The Board of Trade returns which have been issued to-day, show that the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month of May, amounted to £19,099,880 against £16,786,940, and £16,316,540, and during the five months ending May 31 to £82,379,737 against £79,801,184, and £74,744,620 in 1870 and 1869, respectively. The exports of cotton yarn during the five months, ending May 31, were 76,204,977 pounds against 74,733,104 pounds, and 66,324,915 pounds; of cotton piece goods, 1,339,574,880 yards against 1,248,841,406 yards and 1,145,426,352 yards; of cotton thread, 2,683,166 pound against 2,623,399 pounds, and 2,724,302 pounds on the corresponding period of the two previous years. The exports of woollen cloth in the five months were 13,780,645 yards against 12,747,020 yards and 10,846,515 yards; and of worsted stuffs, 115,839,203 yard against 105,198,798 yards, and 103,251,729 yards. During the five months, 373,139 tons of railroad iron were sent away, against 437,235 tons in the corresponding period in 1870, and 320,745 ton in 1869.

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.—Consols have declined 1/4d. since a week ago. In American securities prices have been generally firm, with the exception of Five-Twenths of 1867, which are 1/4c. lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money	92 1/4	92 1/4	92	92 1/4	92	91 1/4
" account	92 1/4	92 1/4	92	92 1/4	92	91 1/4
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862)	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
" old, 1865	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
" 1867	90 1/4	90	89 1/4	90	90 1/4	90
U. S. 10-10s	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

Frankfort	96 1/4	93 1/4	96 1/4
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—There has been rather a better feeling towards the close in this market, and prices are firmer with a slight advance noted in one or two instances.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western)	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6	26 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mill Red)	10 7	10 7	10 7	10 7	10 7	10 10
" (Red Winter)	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 6
" (California White)	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 11
Corn (W. m'd)	31 3	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 3
Barley (Canadian)	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.)	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Peas (Canadian)	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market has been weak and prices have dropped steadily. Quotations are reduced throughout the whole list.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess)	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 0	99 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess)	51 0	52 6	50 0	47 6	47 6	47 0
Bacon	31 6	31 0	33 0	33 0	32 6	32 6
Lard (American)	43 0	47 9	47 6	47 6	47 3	47 0
Cheese (fine)	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	59 6

Liverpool Produce Market.—There has been a small improvement in the market for Tallow, but to other items of the list are quoted as one week ago.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.)	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
" (fine pale)	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Potroleum (std white)	1 6	1 6 1/4	1 6 1/4	1 6 1/4	1 6 1/4	1 6 1/4
" (spirits)	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Tallow (American)	43 0	43 0	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Prices have been steady through the week, closing quiet and unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (old)	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Lins'd (Calcutta)	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 Deh sid)	36 0	36 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Sperm oil	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0
Whale oil	36 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Lins'd oil	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$3,423,330 this week, against \$7,410,146 last week, and \$7,671,435 the previous week. The exports are \$4,976,521 this week, against \$3,998,129 last week, and \$4,537,762 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 2,284 bales, against 2,727 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) June 16, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 17.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	\$960,023	\$861,405	\$1,165,846	\$1,698,459
General merchandise	3,505,965	5,491,236	5,272,315	6,721,871
Total for the week	\$4,465,988	\$6,352,641	\$6,438,161	\$8,420,330
Previously reported	111,018,220	145,963,354	135,188,014	174,353,033

Since Jan. 1..... \$115,482,105 \$152,819,585 \$141,626,573 \$182,776,363

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 June 20:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week	\$2,670,177	\$4,427,531	\$3,370,111	\$4,976,521
Previously reported	80,401,521	79,535,422	80,115,569	106,013,970

Since Jan. 1..... \$83,074,998 \$81,062,953 \$83,485,680 \$111,590,491

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending June 17, 1871:

June 13—St. Helena, London— Foreign silver.....	\$101,671			
For Hamburg— Silver bars.....	22,700			
" 14—St. Java, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	109,640			
Gold bars.....	80,495			
American gold.....	30,000			
" 14—St. City of Port au Prince, Cape Haytien— American silver.....	7,242			
" 15—Sch. Dutch Princess, Maracaibo— American gold.....	44,000			
" 15—Brig Neposset, Ponce— American gold.....	2,915			
American silver.....	20,000			
" 15—St. Rising Star, As- pinwall— American silver.....	5,000			
American gold.....	14,700			
" 16—Schr. Joe Kelly, Maracaibo— American gold.....	13,000			
June 17—St. Ville de Paris, Havre— Silver bars.....	23,000			
" 17—Schr. Recruit, Mar- acaibo— Foreign gold.....	35,995			
" 17—St. Donat, South- ampton— Foreign silver.....	13,411			
Gold bars.....	36,900			

Silver bars.....	89,414	Gold bars.....	98,355
American gold.....	99,000	Silver bars.....	68,611
June 17—St. City of Brooklyn, Liverpool— American gold.....	322,500	June 17—St. Abyssinia, Liv- erpool— Silver bars.....	8,941

Total for the week.....	\$1,971,471		
Previously reported.....	36,916,799		
Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....	\$37,888,270		
Same time in		Same time in	
1870.....	\$15,192,911	1870.....	39,473,174
1869.....	14,016,881	1869.....	43,281,778
1868.....	41,702,527	1868.....	17,841,047

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

June 12—St. Henry Channey, Aspinwall— Silver.....	\$101,671	June 16—St. Perit, Porto Lata— Silver.....	914
Gold.....	9,612	Gold.....	1,300

Total for the week.....	\$118,487		
Previously reported.....	3,649,791		
Total since January 1, 1871.....	\$3,768,278		
Same time in		Same time in	
1870.....	\$7,016,200	1870.....	\$3,751,016
1869.....	8,901,140	1869.....	1,521,290

North Carolina Railroad.—In the case of Anthony H. Swazey vs. The North Carolina Railroad Company, and David A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer of North Carolina, Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court of the United States, Fourth Circuit, and District of North Carolina, has made a decision that the act of 1819 creates a lien upon the stock in favor of bondholders, and upon dividends declared, or to be declared, upon the stock; and that no subsequent legislation of the State could constitutionally impair this lien.

That the North Carolina Railroad Company, its officers and directors, be restrained by the injunction from paying to the defendant, David A. Jenkins, or to any person or persons, who may, on behalf of the State of North Carolina, demand the same, any and all moneys accrued or to accrue as dividends upon the stock held by the State of North Carolina in the said North Carolina Railroad Company, and that S. F. Phillips, of the City of Raleigh, be appointed receiver, to take and receive into his possession all moneys now or hereafter to be paid by the North Carolina Railroad Company as dividends upon the said stock, and especially moneys heretofore ordered by the said Company to be paid on and after March 1, 1871, as a dividend upon the said stock.

The bonds referred to were issued by the State of North Carolina to aid in the construction of said road. Samuel Phillips was appointed receiver on giving bonds for \$200,000.

The Pacific Railroad Claims.—WASHINGTON, June 23.—Attorney-General Akerman has rendered an opinion to Secretary Delano in the case of the Atchison branch of the Pacific Railroad, adverse to the claims of that company to lands and to bonds for the extension of their road beyond 100 miles from Atchison. This is the road known as the Pomeroy Branch Union Pacific. The lands and bonds asked for amount to from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Messrs. E. H. Gibbs & Co. advertise in another column for a loan of \$50,000 to be secured by mortgage on valuable iron mines, etc., in Tennessee, the attention of capitalists and investors is directed to the advertisement.

The semi-annual interest coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, all now consolidated under the former title, are announced to be paid in gold, free of Government tax, as heretofore, at the banking house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after to-day, for which checks will be given July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. FISK & HATCH. A. S. HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, }
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, June 21, 1871. }

HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, DESIRING TO fund them otherwise than in the new Five Per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent, and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. The greater part of the Road is in earning operation, and the rails (steel and iron) are now being laid on the remainder. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, receive money on deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
32 Wall street, N. Y.

Letters of Credit for travelers; also, commercial credits issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight; 5 per cent interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
11 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGES.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.

Interest payable August and February, in New York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL STREET.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS
George Albrecht, Bremen.
Edward Henry Green, London.
Carl Klotz, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Victor Freiherr Von Magnus, Berlin.
Julius May, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Adolph Vom Rath, Cologne.
Charles Ferdinand Rodewald, London.
Frederick Rodewald, London.
Thomas Sellar, London.
Rudolph Sulzbach, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. Joseph Speyer, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—Otto Nestle.
Assistant Manager—Leopold Bonn.
Auditor—George Thomas Brooking.

Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The Capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The bank is established in London and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Hartford & New Haven, full stock	3	July 1	June 21 to July 1.
do do scrip	\$1 50	July 1	June 24 to July 1.
Old Colony & Newport	3	July 1	
Boston & Providence	5	June 21	
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	
Metropolitan	5	July 1	
Michigan Central	5	July 5	June 24 to July 5.
Illinois Central	5	Aug. 1	July 15 to Aug. 5.
Housatonic, pref.	4	July 1	June 26 to July 3.
Philadelphia & Reading	5	July 17	June 28 to July 20.
Banks.			
Mutual	3½	July 1	
Importers' & Traders' National	6	July 1	June 17 to July 1.
Bank of America	5	July 1	June 20 to July 5.
Irving National	4	July 1	June 20 to July 1.
Metropolitan National	5	July 3	June 20 to July 8.
Bank of New York	5	July 1	June 20 to July 5.
Chatham National	4	July 1	June 20 to July 1.
Hanover National	4	July 1	June 21 to July 1.
People's	5	July 1	June 25 to July 3.
National Park	6	July 1	June 20 to July 5.
East River National	4	July 1	
National Bank of Commerce	4	July 10	
Oriental	6	July 1	June 21 to July 1.
National Butchers' & Drovers	5	July 1	June 21 to July 1.
Fourth National	4	July 1	June 22 to July 1.
Mechanics' National	5	July 1	June 21 to July 1.
Merchants' Exchange	3	July 1	June 21 to July 3.
New York National Exchange	3½	July 3	June 23 to July 3.
National Citizen	5	July 1	June 23 to July 3.
Market National	5	July 1	June 23 to July 3.
Tradesmen's National	6	July 3	
National Shoe & Leather	6	July 1	June 23 to July 1.

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Insurance.			
Hamilton Fire	5	July 1	
do do extra	5	July 1	
Guardian Mutual Life	3½	July 3	June 22 to July 3.
Hope Fire	5	July 1	
Great Western Marine	6 gold	July 1	June 23 to July 1.
Miscellaneous.			
Atlantic & Great Western Petroleum Co.	5	July 1	
New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.	5	July 1	June 26 to July 1.
Union Trust Co.	5	July 1	June 27 to July 3.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 23, 1871.

The Money Market.—The extraordinary operations in the stock market, which are noticed at length hereafter, gave rise to an extensive shifting of loans held on stock collaterals, and caused a pretty general advance of 1@2 per cent. in the rates for loans of that class. After the decline of Wednesday and Thursday, many loans were called in and others were reduced in amount to correspond with the lower prices of the stocks held as collateral security, while much more caution has since been exercised as to the character of stocks offered as collateral for loans. It will probably be some time before lenders will again place their money in such large amounts as they have recently done, upon miscellaneous and even doubtful securities. As the difficulty of lending money safely on stocks increased, there was a corresponding desire to lend it on Government bonds, and dealers in Governments have been pressed to take balances at 2@3 per cent. There has been no cause for higher rates on money, aside from the stock operations above mentioned, and there is every prospect of continued ease in the market for some time to come.

Cable dispatches to-day report an increase of £493,000 in the bullion reserve of the Bank of England; and from Paris the price of the French loan at 82.50—to be payable in seventeen instalments.

The last City Bank statement showed an increase of \$1,616,404 in the excess of reserves above the legal requirement, the whole excess being \$16,684,312; details are as follows compared with the previous week: Loans, decrease, \$675,629; specie, increase, \$273,757; circulation, decrease \$78,313; deposits, increase, \$1,381,814; legal tenders, increase, \$1,768,523.

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

	June 17, 1871.	June 13, 1870.	June 13, 1869.
Loans and discounts	\$23,134,532	\$276,683,004	\$265,341,906
Specie	12,939,910	23,895,971	19,029,444
Circulation	50,662,098	33,072,643	34,198,829
Net deposits	243,276,150	219,932,852	186,244,110
Legal Tenders	72,178,964	58,120,211	49,612,433

Commercial paper seems to have been very little affected by the influences operating upon call loans, and rates are nearly the same as last quoted. Lenders of money are glad to purchase choice names at 4½@5 per cent. on 60 days, or 3 or 4 months time, as the most profitable method of using their funds.

Quotations are as follows:

	per cent.
Commercial, first class endorsed	4½@5½
do do do	5 @ 6
do do single names	6½@8½
do do do	6 @ 7
Bankers'—first class foreign	4½@5
do do domestic	5 @ 6

United States Bonds.—Government securities show continued firmness in prices, on a limited business. The gold bearing bonds have now advanced quite steadily for a month past, and 5-20s of 1862 are quoted at 112½ against 111½ May 26, 5 20s of 1867 114½ against 113½, and 10-40s 110½ against 109½. The foreign bankers have recently been among the principal purchasers, as the quotations abroad have at times admitted of shipments to some advantage. With the large disbursements of July interest and dividends, beginning with the interest on Government bonds, payable June 26, without rebate, the demand for Governments from home and foreign investors should increase and a more active market in the early part of July is now anticipated. On Wednesday the Treasury bought \$1,000,000 five twenties at prices between 111.94½ and 111.59, the total offered was only \$2,975,000, showing that there is a comparatively small amount of floating stock on this market.

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

	Saturday, June 17.	Sunday, June 18.	Monday, June 19.	Tuesday, June 20.	Wednesday, June 21.	Thursday, June 22.	Friday, June 23.
6's, 1881 comp.	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
6-20's, 1862 comp.	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
6-20's, 1864	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
6-20's, 1865	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
6-20's, 1865 n.c.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
6-20's, 1867	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
6-20's, 1868	114½	114½	115	115	115	115	115
10-40's	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Currency 6's	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The whole interest of the market has been absorbed by the panic in Rock Island, which broke on Tuesday from 130½ to 110, with the natural result of depressing to a greater or less extent the whole list of speculative favorites. The excitement which prevailed in the market on Tuesday was beyond description, and brought to mind very forcibly the scenes which transpired in the famous gold panic of

September, 1869. There have been many different accounts given of the causes which led to this important break in a stock which has generally resisted the temporary fluctuations of the market with more than ordinary firmness, the facts, however, seem to be substantially as follows: When the stock was selling at 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 115, about the first of April last, a combination was formed to advance the price, including among its members one very prominent speculator, who has formerly been successful in some large transactions of similar character. To advance the price the report was circulated that a scrip dividend would be declared, and the funded debt all paid off, according to a schedule previously noticed in this column, and while this report induced many holders not to sell their stock, the clique continued to buy very heavily, increasing the "short" interest, until the price was forced up to 125 on Monday last. On Tuesday the stock jumped to 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing at 130, and after opening on Wednesday at 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, sold up to 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then declined rapidly to 110, under enormous sales at the Board, of which a considerable portion was for the account of parties unable to meet their contracts, and who were sold out under the rule of the Exchange. The immediate cause of the break is not precisely ascertained; one report is that the leading operator had purchased enormously on Tuesday, outside of his interest in the clique and had the promise of \$1,000,000 for margins, but the promise not being fulfilled he was unable to receive his stock next day, and was also unable to get his clique to take the stock, and thus precipitated the panic; another report states that there was bad faith among the parties to the clique among themselves, and that the leading operator referred to was the victim of fraud on the part of his associates; all reports agree that the "short" interest created was enormous, and that the contracts for future delivery amounted to 50,000 to 100,000 shares more than the whole capital stock of the company, so that if the clique had not failed, their "corner" of the market would have been complete, and the price might have been advanced to almost any figure. The precise details of this operation, however, are not so important as its consequences, the immediate result being seen in the failure of a number of respectable firms of stock brokers, and immense losses to all parties interested in Rock Island, while the general market has received a shock, of which the effect will be felt throughout the season. A fall of 20 per cent on \$17,000,000 of Rock Island stock amounts to just \$3,400,000, though it must be remembered that a large part of the previous advance was as fictitious as the decline. The general list was not so much depressed on the day of the panic as on Thursday, when a decline of several points was made on many of the leading stocks with a sharp rally at the close. To-day the market was unsettled and fluctuating, with a weak feeling at the close and prices near the lowest point of the day. Hannibal and St. Joseph common sold down to 82 and preferred to 86. The coal stocks have declined in consequence of the failure of negotiations in regard to consolidating the Maryland companies. As to the future, the prospect of any general advance in stocks is greatly injured by the break in Rock Island, which will shake the confidence of outsiders most severely, and cause them to leave the market to the cliques who control most of the leading stocks. On the other hand, there seems to be no good reason for anticipating a general downward movement, so long as money is easy and the interest of cliques is all on the side of high prices until their stocks are worked off.

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, June 17.	Monday, June 18.	Tuesday, June 19.	Wednesday, June 20.	Thursday, June 21.	Friday, June 22.	Friday, June 23.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R. do scrip	93 93	88 93	88 93	93 93	96 97	96 97	96 97
do	130 131	129 130	131 132	128 127	127 127	128 127	128 127
Harlem	29 29	29 30	28 30	27 29	26 28	26 28	26 28
Reading	116 117	117 117	116 117	116 117	115 117	116 117	116 117
Lake Shore	113 114	114 115	114 115	112 113	109 113	111 113	113 113
Washington	60 61	60 61	60 61	59 60	59 60	60 61	60 61
Pittsburg	118 119	119 120	119 120	118 120	115 119	118 119	118 119
Northwest	76 77	77 78	77 78	76 77	75 76	76 77	76 77
do pref	91 91	92 92	91 92	89 91	87 89	89 89	89 89
Rock Island	123 123	123 126	125 130	110 130	110 118	112 113	112 113
Fort Wayne	100	99	100	101	100 101	100	100
St. Paul	60 60	61 61	60 61	60 61	59 60	60 61	60 61
do pref	79 80	79 80	79 80	79 80	78 80	79 80	79 80
Ohio, Missis.	46 46	46 47	46 47	45 46	45 46	46 47	46 47
Cent. of N.J.	110	110	110	110	111	111	111
Chic. & Alton	119 122	119 122	120 121	120 121	119	120	120
do pref	122 125	123 125	123 125	123 125	123 125	123 125	123 125
Panama	53	51 53	51	51	49 50	50	50
Stev. C. & C.	83	83	83	83	82 83	83	83
Del. Chic. & I.C.	21 21	21 21	21 21	20 21	20 21	21 21	21 21
Del. Lack. & W.	105 105	106 106	106 106	105 106	105 106	106 106	106 106
Hann. St. Joe.	87 90	88 90	88 90	88 90	85 85	87 87	87 87
do pref	91 91	91 91	91 91	89 91	88 89	89 89	89 89
Illinois Cent'l	131	136	136	136	135	135	135
Mich. Central	125 126	126	125	125	125 125	125 125	125 125
Morris & Essex	93	93	92	93	92 93	93 93	93 93
B. Hart. & Erie	2 5	3	3	3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Union Pacific	60 60	59 60	59 60	59 60	59 60	60 60	60 60
West. Un. Tel.	58 59	59 60	60 61	59 60	57 59	59 59	59 59
Mariposa pref.	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
Quicksilver	13 13	13 13	13 13	12 13	11 12	12 12	12 12
Pacific Mail	42 43	42 43	42 43	41 42	40 42	41 41	41 41
Adams Ex'pr's	30 31	31	31	30 31	30 31	31 31	31 31
Am. Merchl. Un	54	53	53	53	53 53	53 53	53 53
United States	35 35	35 35	35 35	35 35	35 35	35 35	35 35
Wells, Fargo.	47 47	47	47	47	47	47	47

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—State bonds have been generally steady on a limited business. The market has been devoid of speculative interest and without any sensational reports from the Southern States, so that there is little to notice of these securities beyond the record of prices given below. Railroad bonds are generally firm, and there is a fair demand for nearly all the first mortgages of good character. From various reasons, noticed by us from time to time, this class of investment has grown very much in favor, and each successive disturbance in the stock market has the effect of directing the funds employed in speculation, to the safer channel of bond investments. The Pacific railroad

bonds close as follows: Central Pacific, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ @103 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific, firsts, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ @92; Land Grants, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ @84 $\frac{1}{2}$, and incomes, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @83 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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

	Saturday, June 17.	Monday, June 18.	Tuesday, June 19.	Wednesday, June 20.	Thursday, June 21.	Friday, June 22.	Friday, June 23.
5s Tenn. old	72 72	72 72	72 72	72 72	72 72	72 72	72 72
5s Tenn. new	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12
5s N. Car. old	47 47	47 47	47 47	47 47	47 47	47 47	47 47
5s N. Car. new	27 27	27 27	27 27	27 27	27 27	27 27	27 27
5s Virg. old	67 67	67 67	67 67	67 67	67 67	67 67	67 67
5s S. C. J. & J	52 52	52 52	52 52	52 52	52 52	52 52	52 52
5s Missouri	94 94	94 94	94 94	94 94	94 94	94 94	94 94
Un. Pac. 1st	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81
U. P. 1st	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81
U. P. Income	88 88	88 88	88 88	88 88	88 88	88 88	88 88
Cent'l Pac. Gold	101 101	101 101	101 101	101 101	101 101	101 101	101 101

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

The Gold Market.—Gold has been comparatively steady between 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the market generally devoid of interesting features. On Wednesday and Thursday cash gold was made scarce, and rates for borrowing forced up to 1.64@1.16, but the notice of prepayment on Monday of the Government July interest without rebate will probably terminate, for a time at least, the operation of the party locking up gold. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 1, 2 and 3 per cent. to flat. Exports of the week will be large, probably exceeding \$2,000,000. At the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Thursday, the bids amounted to \$3,985,000. Custom House receipts for the week foot up \$2,405,000.

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

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Gold.	Currency.
Sat'day, June 17	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	\$1,469,000	\$1,471,500	\$2,102,274
Monday, " 18	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	18,795,000	758,507	855,567
Tuesday, " 19	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	33,071,000	1,017,511	1,148,973
Wednesday, " 20	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	61,018,000	3,808,892	4,119,303
Thursday, " 21	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	43,109,000	2,570,873	2,814,127
Friday, " 22	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	33,096,000	1,284,528	1,585,750
Current week	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	218,869,000	1,284,728	1,585,750
Previous week	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	379,888,000	2,778,250	2,459,061
Jan 1, 1871, to date	110 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	.....	.....	.....

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

American gold (old coinage)	10 c. premium.	American silver (old coinage)	10 c. p. c. premium.
Sovereigns	4 83 @ 4 91	Dimes and half dimes	98 @ 97
Napoleons	8 87 @ 8 90	Five francs	95 @ 94
German X thalers	7 80 @ 7 85	France	96 @ 95
Prussian X thalers	8 05 @ 8 15	English silver	4 80 @ 4 85
German Kronen	6 50 @ 6 60	Prussian thalers	71 @ 72
X guilders	3 90 @ 4 00	Specie thalers	1 04 @ 1 05
Spanish doubloons	15 10 @ 15 40	American dollars	1 04 @ 1 04 1/2
Patrol doubloons	15 50 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars	20 p. c. premium.
American silver (new)	97 @ 98	South American dollars	..... par.

Foreign Exchange—The market has been firm and advancing, closing at 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 60 days sterling against 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110 $\frac{1}{2}$ last week. Leading drawers advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to-day, though one prominent house was drawing at $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than others for both 60 days and short sight, and sold in consequence a large amount of bills, supposed to be drawn against bonds recently negotiated on the Continent, the particulars in regard to which have not yet been made public. The high prices of cotton have checked exports and thus diminished the supply of exchange from this principal source, and unless some unforeseen circumstance arises to influence the market, still higher rates are looked for. Exports of cotton from all United States ports have been 38,944 bales, against 19,898 bales in the same week of 1870.

Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 111
do Commercial	109 1/2 @ 110 1/2	.....
Paris (bankers)	.....	5 11 1/2 @ 5 11 1/2
Antwerp	5 21 1/2 @ 5 17 1/2	5 16 1/2 @ 5 12 1/2
Swiss	.....	.....
Amsterdam	.....	.....
Hamburg	38 1 1/2 @ 38	.....
Frankfurt	79 @ 79 1/2	79 @ 79 1/2
Bremen	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 @ 71 1/2
Prussian thalers	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 @ 71 1/2

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

	Custom House		Sub-Treasury	
	Receipts.	Gold.	Receipts.	Payments.
Saturday, June 17	\$302,000	\$481,850 78	\$195,829 25	\$1,073,095 31
Monday, " 18	407,000	471,828 93	481,662 79	7,703 87
Tuesday, " 19	477,000	575,083 50	154,181 11	206,503 19
Wednesday, " 20	478,000	575,083 50	154,181 11	206,503 19
Thursday, " 21	372,000	3,319,891 62	2,110 25	82,796 35
Friday, " 22	386,000	3,022,728 38	1,858,096 04	1,213,366 98
Total	\$1,955,000	\$13,661,900 83	\$3,013,138 31	\$1,136,816 80
Balance, June 16	56,524,067 75	4,500,829 05	.....	.....
Payment during week	.....	.....	4,136,118 80	3,745,760 33
Balance June 23	.....	\$7,863,118 81	\$3,828,205 91	.....

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 June 17, 1871:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF			
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circula- tion.	Net Deposits.
New York	\$1,000,000	\$12,240,240	\$2,938,000	\$32,000
Manhattan	2,000,000	8,965,240	117,700	6 00
Mechanics	2,000,000	5,548,240	505,810	800,000
Union	1,500,000	3,064,240	217,840	4,430 00
America	2,000,000	2,997,000	1,325,627	1,415 00
City	1,000,000	8,776,519	274,540	538,235
Trade	1,000,000	4,091,873	810,000	5,649 74
Fulton	1,000,000	3,572,021	144,748	267,909
Chemical	500,000	2,016,707	177,063	1,710 00
Mechanics' Exchange	2,235,000	3,064,240	231,288	1,172 00
Galatin, National	1,500,000	3,348,361	183,680	482,739
Mechanics and Traders'	600,000	2,128,000	10,000	126 50
Greenwich	200,000	940,900	.....	3,000 00
Leather Manuf.	600,000	2,910,855	192,627	24,800 00
North Ward	600,000	1,711,000	35,771	100,000 00
State of New York	2,000,000	4,220,000	280,019	698,000 00
American Exchange	5,000,000	9,630,100	841,000	940,000

Table listing various commercial and industrial categories such as Commerce, Broadway, Ocean, Mercantile, Pacific, Republic, Chatham, People's, North American, Hoover, Irving, Continental, Citizens, Nassau, Market, St. Nicholas, Shoe and Leather, Corn Exchange, Commonwealth, Oriental, Marine, Atlantic, Importers and Traders, Park, Mechanics' Banking Assn, Grocers, North River, East River, Manufacturers & Mer., Fourth National, Central National, Second National, Ninth National, First National, Third National, New York N. Exchange, Teuth National, Bowery National, New York County, German American, Bull's Head, Stuyvesant, Kieveith Ward, Eighth National, American National, Germania, and Manufacturers & Builders. Includes a Totals row at the bottom.

Table listing various banks and financial institutions including State, Suffolk, Traders', Tremont, Washington, First, Second (Granite), Third, Bank of Commerce, Bank of N. America, Bk of Redemption, Bank of Republic, City, Eagle, Exchange, Hide & Leather, Revere, Security, Webster, and Commonwealth. Includes a Totals row at the bottom.

* Not Received. Same as last week.
The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
Loans, Deposits, Circulation, etc.

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

Table titled 'Quotations of New York Bank Stocks' listing various banks and their bid/ask prices, including New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, City, Fenix, North River, Trademans, Fulton, Greenwich, Butchers & Drov, Mechanics & Tr., Nat'l Gallatin, Merchants' Ex., Leather Manuf., South Ward, Nassau, State of N York, and Commerce.

Table titled 'Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks' listing various insurance companies and their bid/ask prices, including Atlantic, American, Aetna, Arctic, Astor, Beckman, Bowery, Citizens', City, Clinton, Columbia, Commercial, Continental, Fire, Empire City, Excelsior, Fireman's, and Fireman's Trust.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
Loans, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders, Specie, Circulation.

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

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, June 19, 1871:

Table listing Philadelphia banks and their financial conditions, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, and Circulation. Includes a Totals row at the bottom.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:
Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation.

Table titled 'The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:' listing weekly data for Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, and Circulation from May 8 to June 19.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday June 19, 1871:

Table listing Boston banks and their financial conditions, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation. Includes a Totals row at the bottom.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Prices are made by several of the principal dealers, though some quotations are necessarily nominal.

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

Table listing various Southern securities, including City Securities, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, and Tennessee. Includes bid/ask prices for various bonds and stocks.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond listings including New York Prices, Railroad Bonds, Boston, Philadelphia, and Southern Securities.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" 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 another 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; a=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.—J.=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.—F.=Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.—M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. The Table of 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

General Mahone's Railroads.

The Legislature of Virginia, by an act passed and approved June 17, 1870, authorized the consolidation of the Norfolk & Petersburg, the South Side, the Virginia & Tennessee, and the Virginia & Kentucky Railroad Companies into one corporation. Such consolidation was consummated November 12, 1870, and ratified by the several companies, which from that date took the title of the "Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad Company," and these railroads are now operated respectively as divisions of the A., M. & O. Railroad, all under the Presidency of Gen. Wm. Mahone, the distinguished railroad financier and manager of Virginia.

Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad.—The revenues and expenses of the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1869 and 1870, are compared in the following statement:

	1869.	1870.
Revenue from—		
Passenger traffic.....	\$32,506 07	\$61,966 16
Freight traffic.....	251,696 85	286,900 61
Other sources.....	324 45	216 82
Gross revenue.....	\$304,527 37	\$349,083 59
Expenses, taxes, &c.....	183,357 02	200,166 21
Net revenue.....	\$121,170 35	\$148,917 38

The increase in gross revenue in 1870 over that of 1869 is \$44,556 22, or 14.6 per cent.; and in expenses \$16,809 19, or 9 per cent. The net revenue has increased \$27,747 03, or 23 per cent. In 1861 the gross revenue of the road was only \$96,621 74.

At the close of 1870 the company had 10 locomotives, being an increase of one, and 194 cars, being an increase of 30 during the year. The car equipment is now as follows (all four wheeled): passenger cars, 10; mail and baggage, 2; box freight, 114; stock, 2; platform, 64; and timber trucks, 2.

The stock and bonds are given in the tables of the CHRONICLE.

South Side Railroad.—The revenues and expenditures resulting from operating the road in the years ending September 30, 1869 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Revenues from—		
Passenger traffic.....	\$82,294 49	\$99,643 24
Freight traffic.....	345,791 42	395,783 30
Mail service.....	6,649 92	6,649 92
Express service.....	2,394 28	4,619 03
Other sources.....	3,790 85	6,181 14
Gross earnings.....	\$440,920 96	\$512,876 63
Operating expenses.....	337,795 58	332,724 70
Net revenue.....	\$103,125 38	\$180,151 93

The increase in gross revenue was \$71,955 67, or 16.3 per cent.; in expenses, \$5,070 88, or 1.5 per cent., and in net income, \$77,026 55, or 74.7 per cent.

This large increase in gross revenue and decrease in current expenses has resulted in a net revenue sufficient to meet every demand for interest on the funded debt, and in a surplus of \$71,853 80 as against \$23,555 38 for that of the preceding year.

The present stock of cars on the road consists of 5 passenger, 5 mail and baggage, 142 box freight, 72 flat, and 15 cattle—total, 237. The motive power consists of 17 engines, viz: 3 passenger, 7 tonnage, 5 material and 2 switching,

Virginia & Tennessee Railroad.—The revenue and expenditures for the two years ending September 30, 1869 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Revenue from—		
Passenger traffic.....	\$309,596 16	\$335,760 23
Mail service.....	20,500 00	20,500 00
Express service.....	28,333 56	24,917 20
Tonnage traffic.....	566,650 77	679,326 85
Miscellaneous sources.....	4,104 36	3,308 01
Gross earnings.....	\$929,184 85	\$1,063,822 29
Operating exp., taxes, etc.....	610,496 88	636,785 59
Net revenue.....	\$318,687 97	\$427,036 70
Gross revenue per mile.....	\$4,341 99	\$4,971 13
Operating exp. per mile.....	2,852 79	2,975 63
Net revenue per mile.....	1,489 20	1,995 50

The increase in 1869-70 over the previous year was: gross revenue, \$134,637 44, or 14.5 per cent.; operating expenses, \$26,288 71, or 4.3 per cent., and net revenue \$108,348 73, or 34.1 per cent.

These results surpass those of any previous year, and evidence the solidity of the foundation on which the business of this road is based and the wise policy under which it has been conducted.

The expenses of the road department afford the most gratifying evidence of the value of the improvements made. For the year 1869-70 these have been \$117,859 58 as against \$139,922 80 for the previous year, showing a decrease in the very respectable sum of \$22,063 22, or 15.8 per cent., and when considered with reference to the units of measure, stand for the year now passed at \$554 74 per mile of road, 22.77 cents per mile run by revenue trains, and 20.11 cents per mile run by all trains as against the corresponding results of the previous year, which were \$653 85 per mile of road; 29.68 cents per mile run by revenue trains, and 25.42 cents per mile run by all trains; a reduction in favor of the past year's operations of 23 per cent. for revenue trains and 21.5 per cent. for all trains.

The rolling stock owned by the company at the close of 1869-70 consisted of 42 locomotive engines, and cars—18 passenger, 4 mail and baggage, 105 box freight, 73 stock, 89 platform and 29 caboose—total 309 cars, being an increase during the year of 36 cars; 86 have been retired and 120 placed in service.

The following statement compares the funded debt at close of the two last years:

	1868-69.	1869-70.
1st mortgage bonds.....	\$494,000 00	\$494,000 00
2d mortgage bonds.....	6,000 00	4,000 00
3d or enlarged mortgage bonds.....	990,000 00	990,000 00
Income mortgage bonds.....	119,000 00	113,000 00
4th mortgage bonds.....	778,000 00	846,000 00
Registered certificates.....	112,449 76	116,129 11
Interest funding bonds.....		204,200 00
Interest past due and unfunded.....	321,189 37	131,910 00
Total.....	\$2,828,639 13	\$2,899,269 11

From a comparison of these statements it will be seen that there has been an increase in this class of indebtedness, of \$70,629 98, of which, however, \$36,659 60 is for interest, which had accumulated on the past due coupons, heretofore reported as out standing, mainly at the outset of the present administration, and then unfunded, of which no account has been taken, because of the impossibility of estimating at that date the amount thus due.

The floating debt is given gross at \$688,891 22, of which \$506,201 34 is by notes and acceptances and \$182,689 94 by open accounts.

The resources of the company as an offset to this class of debt consist of \$154,000 eight per cent. bonds rated at 80, \$123,200; open accounts, \$243,847 04; storehouse supplies, \$57,457 73, and cash, \$12,343 77—total, \$436,848 54.

The net floating debt is therefore \$252,042 74.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Report.—The Mobile & Ohio Railroad extends from Mobile, Ala., northward to Columbus, Ky., 472 miles. It has a branch from Narkeeta, 163 miles north of Mobile, northeastward to Gainesville, Ala., 21 miles; a branch from Artesia, 219 miles north of Mobile, northeastward to Columbus, Miss., 14½ miles; and a third branch from Mulden, 240 miles north of Mobile, northeast to Aberdeen, Miss., 10 miles. The total mileage is thus 517½ miles. From the annual report for the year 1870 we extract the following:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The receipts for the year 1870 were.....	\$2,559,340 92
Expenses, ordinary and extraordinary.....	1,910,008 65
Leaving net.....	\$649,332 27

With all connecting roads our relations are of the most friendly character. Since your last meeting the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga road has been completed between New Orleans and Mobile, and the connection through the city at your depot enables us to transfer freight and passengers without change of car, thus giving us all rail connection between the great cities of the West and New Orleans, via Mobile.

The Alabama & Chattanooga road is rapidly approaching completion.

The St. Louis & Iron Mountain road has formed a connection at Columbus, Ky., by which freights are now taken without change of bulk, between Mobile and St. Louis.

The Mississippi, Gainesville & Tuskaloosa road, commencing at Gainesville Junction, on your line, and running to the town of Gainesville, on the Tombigbee river, twenty-one miles, with all its property and franchises, was sold on the 20th of October last, and has been purchased by this company and incorporated into your line as the Gainesville Branch.

The importance of this purchase will be appreciated when it is remembered that by it you not only control a line running to the river, but that by an extension to the town of Entaw, a distance of only sixteen miles, through a country peculiarly favorable for the construction of a cheap road, a junction is formed with the Alabama & Chattanooga road, and giving us the shortest line from the West to Selma, Montgomery and Western Georgia, by thirty-five miles.

The steady increase in your receipts since 1868,

Showing in 1869 an excess over 1868 of.....	\$264,685 34
and in 1870 an excess over 1869 of.....	444,053 99
and larger by.....	110,054 83
than in any former year—while the first three months of the present year show an excess over the corresponding months in 1870, of.....	180,427 09

is convincing proof of the steady improvement of the country tributary to your line.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

From the report of L. J. Fleming, Chief Engineer, and the accompanying tables we extract the following:

The earnings for the year were:

Passengers	\$695,294 16
Freight	760,073 29
Mail	49,394 47
Express	54,750 00
Total	\$2,359,340 92

The expenses were:

Repairs of roadway and bridges	\$335,502 32
Repairs of machinery	419,396 10
Constructing transportation	925,180 18
Total	\$1,910,008 65

Nashville & Decatur Railroad.—We recently gave an abstract of the lease of this road to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (see CHRONICLE of May 27), and of the agreement on the part of the latter to furnish funds for the completion of the North and South (Ala.) Railroad to form a continuous through route from Louisville to all points in the South. Instead of furnishing funds to pay contractors, the L. & N. Company have assumed positively the obligation to complete the North and South road within a year, and in other respects the terms of agreement heretofore given remain substantially correct. With the completion of this road from Decatur, Ala., to Montgomery there will be a new and most important line of railway opened from the Ohio river at Louisville to New Orleans and the Gulf ports, as well as to all parts of Georgia and Alabama—a through route, which, under good management, can hardly fail to do a very large business.

By the terms of the lease the L. & N. road guarantee and assume the payment of interest, sinking fund and principal of the bonds of the N. & D. Company, and guarantee a dividend of not less than 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the company.

The first mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Nashville & Decatur road are now dealt in at the stock board, and considering that they are secured by a first mortgage of less than \$17,000 per mile on a first class road, with the additional guarantee of the L. & N. road as above stated, we think they are worthy of special attention from investors, at the price for which they can now be obtained.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.—The annual report for the year ending December 31, 1870, shows the following:

EARNINGS.	
From Passengers	\$813,830
Freight	2,369,038
Express	72,933
Mail	61,993
Rents	56,218
Interest and Dividends	19,451
Miscellaneous sources	4,725
Add Surplus December 31, 1869	\$3,328,281
	152,317
	\$3,480,628
EXPENSES.	
For operating road and repairs to equipment	\$1,687,322
For repairs track and structures	598,476
	\$2,285,738
	\$1,194,899

State and National Taxes	147,773
Interest on Bonds	910,000
	1,057,773
Dividends—Two of 8 1/2 per cent each	\$997,117
	712,300
Surplus December 31, 1870	\$94,204

The assets and liabilities of the company, as shown on its books, are as follows:

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Cost of road depots, shops and equipment	Capital stock
\$12,024,416	\$11,420,000
Material on hand	Less amount owned and held by this company
90,073	859,100
For repairs track and fences	
cars and engines	\$10,760,900
150,655	
Fuel, oil and waste	
130,508	
Cash and cash assets	C. C. & C. RR mortgage b'ds \$25,000, falling due each year
451,094	265,000
Cash in hands of treasurer	N. & D. first mortgage bonds (old)
58,415	2,000
Due from agents	N. & D. first mortgage bonds (new)
900,345	646,000
other companies	L. P. & C. first mortgage bonds
13,068	6,000
	L. P. & C. second mortgage bonds
\$725,866	11,500
Other assets	C. C. C. & I. Railway first mortgage sinking fund bonds
Indianapolis & St. Louis RR stock	2,004,000
300,000	bonds
225,000	944,500
" " bonds	Bills audited
73,998	Dividend No. 6, payable Feb. 1, 1871
Scioto & Hocking Valley RR bonds	374,514
2,000	Previous dividends unpaid
Real estate not used for road and depots	5,875
24,302	Surplus
Wood lands	94,586
44,111	
Pendleton stone quarry	\$14,518,760
4,915	
Bills receivable	\$31,500 of above bonded debt, paid due, and not yet presented for payment.
12,692	
\$796,922	
\$14,518,760	

The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company (of which this company owns one-half of the capital stock), opened its railroad for business July 11, 1870, and its earnings for the remainder of the year were very satisfactory, being at the rate of over \$8,000 per mile per annum, with the local traffic almost entirely undeveloped.

The necessity having arisen for this company to have an independent connection with the city of Cincinnati under its own control, to enable it, at all times, to furnish its eastern railroad connections a through route satisfactory to them, your Board of Directors concluded a contract which will secure that result at an early day, and submitted the same to a special meeting of the stockholders, on the 25th day of January, 1871, at which meeting it received their unanimous approval.

The Missouri-Pacific Railroad—Second Mortgage Bonds.—St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad yesterday the following propositions were unanimously adopted: First—To issue three millions in second mortgage bonds for the purpose of increasing the equipment of the road, funding the floating debt, laying a double track where necessary, and extending the road to the river bank. Second—To take possession of the Lexington and St. Louis road, assume nine hundred thousand of the bonds, complete the track and operate the road as a branch line. Third—To allow a vote for each share of stock instead of the graduated scale as now.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton		Chicago & Northwestern		Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific		Clev. Col. C. & I.			
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		
(712 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(520-90 m.)	(500 m.)	(890 m.)	(890 m.)		
\$113,104	\$214,480	\$243,181	\$281,108	\$892,092	\$706,024	\$131,767	\$401,275	\$201,500	\$201,149		
204,176	491,885	315,098	316,096	850,286	753,782	319,414	449,654	226,897	266,786		
488,331	578,870	388,726	342,896	1,142,105	858,339	645,789	500,383	211,161	213,166		
623,758	756,250	328,890	348,089	1,112,190	929,077	388,885	443,300	246,116	283,359		
768,719	917,760	345,832	408,659	1,268,414	1,177,897	449,922	507,900	260,169	281,491		
729,274	402,854	408,658	497,519	1,251,950	1,154,529	523,811	529,512	274,021	274,021		
783,000	351,044	418,709	506,680	1,157,056	1,080,946	455,606	462,400	249,355	249,355		
807,815	493,231	506,680	497,519	1,087,973	1,246,213	632,652	556,100	319,112	319,112		
777,183	506,623	497,519	475,608	1,905,672	1,275,171	736,664	597,600	317,887	317,887		
824,447	468,212	441,197	441,197	1,371,780	1,371,780	581,155	638,122	339,230	339,230		
716,800	397,515	441,197	404,263	1,140,145	1,037,963	479,236	478,370	319,573	319,573		
612,805	310,350	404,263	.....	845,703	.....	393,468	465,033	294,156	294,156
7,983,513	4,681,562	4,849,404	.....	13,355,461	.....	5,960,996	.....	3,380,420	.....	
Illino's Central		Marietta and Cincinnati		Michigan Central		Milwaukee & St. Paul		North Missouri			
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		
(692 m.)	(971 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(401 m.)	(530 m.)		
\$659,137	\$628,321	\$39,540	\$99,541	\$284,119	\$287,592	\$454,130	\$26,171	\$26,700	\$213,101		
324,691	661,788	565,415	90,298	320,696	329,127	442,665	382,798	327,431	198,207		
709,611	601,326	606,845	104,585	386,527	380,450	441,685	420,774	377,571	239,161		
568,282	555,087	583,661	106,611	411,814	412,030	470,703	460,287	443,183	483,884		
640,971	684,521	693,415	103,752	403,646	406,283	480,347	630,844	730,789	669,367		
78,260	712,646	117,695	111,117	366,623	363,187	673,800	753,737	.....	298,453	
96,228	627,215	116,198	111,127	329,950	326,891	586,342	636,434	.....	195,739	
41,393	809,051	129,096	118,407	353,569	373,890	523,963	661,080	.....	364,650	
79,400	901,225	142,014	132,998	473,546	467,990	734,514	808,318	.....	344,928	
14,500	903,225	135,378	153,531	490,772	511,477	1,039,811	908,313	.....	366,836	
24,413	811,707	129,306	144,022	418,419	453,673	801,169	791,014	.....	353,796	
694,677	697,750	110,837	141,376	374,542	423,736	496,350	524,756	.....	.....
623,482	8,678,958	1,391,345	1,418,865	4,749,163	4,791,935	7,350,668	7,421,061	2,833,490	.....	
Ohio & Mississippi		Pacific of Mo.		Iron Mt.		St. L. Alton & T. Haute		Toledo, Wab. & Western		Union Pacific	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
(340 m.)	(293 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(282 m.)	(321 m.)	(321 m.)	(1098 m.)	(1098 m.)
\$196,727	245,961	\$202,417	218,735	\$92,181	\$126,718	\$122,622	\$152,362	143,468	\$284,192	\$237,663	265,174
248,294	258,554	267,567	296,341	95,665	122,372	127,817	138,588	240,894	293,643	388,791
253,065	284,599	295,566	319,064	102,583	144,637	175,950	172,216	312,704	393,298	393,453
370,333	243,650	279,541	285,416	101,375	129,590	171,868	172,317	311,832	319,699	444,310
1246,396	232,263	292,996	294,732	113,175	113,175	157,397	155,181	312,899	340,893	453,009
1249,887	2,948	142,014	116,242	107,334	107,334	154,132	150,719	348,690	348,692
211,219	337,649	279,462	122,000	122,000	144,164	310,800	322,756
230,971	325,044	124,124	124,124	165,888	167,305	450,946	466,411
318,957	337,649	201,398	173,453	201,398	173,453	470,720	508,043
335,187	339,091	204,592	168,284	204,592	168,284	422,268	451,233
319,054	331,490	189,851	152,069	189,851	152,069	333,373	423,687
250,471	287,825	168,559	137,794	168,559	137,794	424,333	386,354
8,188,157	3,518,463	1,343,632	2,014,542	4,322,342	4,406,400	7,382,119

STATE BONDS.

DENOMINATION.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.	Princi- pal Due.	DENOMINATIONS.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.	Princi- pal Due.
Marked thus * are in default for interest			Rate.	Payable.	Marked thus * are in default for interest			Rate.	Payable.
State Securities.									
ALABAMA (Oct. 1, '70) \$1,162,800:									
State Bonds.....	163,000	5	May & Nov.	1872	MINNESOTA (Dec. '70) \$350,000:				
do do (extended).....	1,911,000	5	do	1883	State Buildings Loans.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1877
do do (do).....	473,800	5	do	1886	do do.....	100,000	7	do	1877
Sterling bonds of 1850.....	688,000	5	June,	1870	do do.....	50,000	7	do	1879
Sterling Bonds (extended).....	712,800	5	Jan. & July	1886	Sioux War Loan 1862.....	100,000	7	May & Nov	1872
do do.....	82,500	6	do	1886					
New Bonds, 1866 & 1863.....	1,477,700	8	Jan. & July	'86-'89					
New Bonds, 1870, gold.....	300,000	8	Jan. & July	1890					
Endorsement for RR's (about).	8,480,000	8	.....	1889					
ARKANSAS (March, '71) \$7,350,000:									
Funding bonds of 1869.....	2,750,000	6	Jan. & July	99-1900					
Bonds yet unfunded.....	1,680,000	.....	.....	.....		
Memphis & Little Rock.....	1,050,000	.....	.....	.....		
Little Rock & Fort S. R.R.....	900,000	.....	.....	.....		
Little R., Pine Bluff & N. O. R.R.	750,000	.....	.....	.....		
Miss., Ouachita & Red. R. R.	400,000	.....	.....	.....		
CALIFORNIA (April, '70) \$1,122,500:									
Civil Bonds of 1857..... (g-ld)	2,138,000	7	Jan. & July	1877					
do do of 1860.....	134,500	7	do	1880					
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	424,500	7	do	1883					
do Bonny Bonds.....	805,000	7	do	1881					
CONNECTICUT (Apr. 1, '71) \$6,525,900:									
War Bonds (July, '61) 10-20 y ar	6	6	Jan. & July	'71-'81					
do do (Jan. '63) 20 y. ars.....	6	6	do	1883					
do do (Jan. '61) 20 years.....	6,525,900	6	do	1884					
do do (Oct., '61) 10 or 30 y r	6	6	April & Oct.	'71-'94					
do (non-taxab.) (Oct., '65) 20 y r	6	6	do	1885					
FLORIDA (Jan., '71) \$747,367:									
State Bonds.....	747,367	7 & 8	Jan. & Dec	'96-'98					
GEORGIA (Mar., '71) \$19,437,700:									
Western & Atlantic RR. Bonds	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1872					
do do do	126,900	7	May & Nov.	1874					
do do do	866,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'74					
do do do	75,000	6	May & Nov	1874					
Atlantic & Gulf RR. Bonds.....	800,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	'78-'86					
Bonds, per act March 12, 1866.....	3,700,000	7	Jan. & July	'86-'87					
Funding bonds of 1870, (gold)...	2,000,000	7	J. A. J. & O	1890					
Railroad endorsements.....	5,933,000	.....	.....	.....		
ILLINOIS (Mar., 1871):									
Interest Bonds of 1847.....	980,696	6	do	1878					
Interest stock of 1857.....	131,311	6	do	1878					
Refunded Stock bonds.....	318,000	6	do	var.					
Normal University bonds.....	45,600	6	do	1880					
Thornton Loan bonds.....	163,000	6	Mar. & Sep.	1880					
War Bonds.....	416,800	6	Jan. & July	1880					
KANSAS (Jan., '71) \$1,311,975:									
Civil Bonds, 1861 to 1869.....	990,475	6 & 7	Jan. & July	'76-'85					
Military.....	316,000	7	do	1889					
KENTUCKY (Oct., '70) \$1,424,391:									
Bonds of 1841-'42.....	913,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'71-'74					
Bonds of 1843.....	66,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	1873					
Bonds of 1843.....	91,000	6	April & Oct	1871					
Bond for Military Purposes.....	304,800	6	Various.	1895					
Bonds held by B'rd of Education	1,643,289	.....	.....	.....		
LOUISIANA Dec. '70, \$17,721,300:									
Charity Hospital.....	80,000	5	Mar. & Sept	1872					
1863, Relief of State Treasury	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1893					
Bonds to various railroads.....	2,495,000	6	Various.	'69-'66					
1865, Levee Bonds.....	1,000,000	8	Various.	1886					
1867, do do.....	4,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1907					
1870, do do.....	3,000,000	8	Mar. & Sep.	1875					
1866, Funding Coupons.....	997,300	6	Jan. & July	'86-'88					
Boeuf & Crocodile N. V. Co.....	80,000	8	Jan. & July	1890					
Relief of P. J. Kennedy.....	131,000	5	Jan. & July	1890					
1869, Penitentiary Bonds.....	60,000	7	Mar. & Sept	1909					
To Fund Floating Debt, &c.....	3,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1910					
Miss. & Mex. Gulf Ship Can'l, '69	471,000	7.3	Mar. & Sep.	1899					
N. Louisiana & Texas RR, 1869	546,000	8	Apr. & Oct.	1900					
MAINE (Jan. 1, '71) \$3,067,900:									
Civil Loan Bonds, 1855-61.....	351,000	6	Various.	'70-'78					
War Loan of 1861.....	800,000	6	do	1871					
do do of 1863.....	525,000	6	Mar. & Sept	1883					
Bounty Loan of 1863.....	475,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1880					
War Loan of 1864.....	2,832,500	6	June & Dec.	1889					
Municipal War Debts assumed.	3,084,400	6	Apr. & Oct.	1889					
MARYLAND (Oct., '70) \$13,317,475:									
Baltimore & Ohio RR sterling.....	2,283,888	5	Jan. & July	1890					
do do converted.....	418,500	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890					
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, at g.	1,855,335	5	Jan. & July	1890					
do do converted.....	1,637,345	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890					
do do 1834.....	1,403,146	6	do	1870					
Baltimore & Susq. RR.....	269,000	3	do	1890					
do do.....	429,000	6	do	1890					
Annap. & Elkridge RR.....	25,420	6	do	1889					
Susq. & Tide W. Canal, sterling	773,000	5	Jan. & July	1865					
do do converted.....	215,622	5	J. A. J. & O.	1865					
Eastern Shore RR.....	20,131	6	do	1890					
Bounty Loan.....	3,651,398	6	Jan. & July	1883					
Southern Relief bonds.....	100,000	6	do	1873					
MASSACHUSETTS (Jan. 1, '71) \$26,318,348:									
State Almshouse Loan.....	\$100,000	5	May & Nov.	1872					
do do do.....	110,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73-'74					
State House Loan.....	165,000	5	do	'73-'74					
Lunatic Hospital, &c., Loan.....	94,000	5	Jan. & July	1874					
Lunatic Hospital (West. Mass)	50,000	6	June & Dec	1870					
Loan, funding Public Debt.....	100,000	6	Jan. & Dec	'70-'72					
Back Bay Lands Loan.....	220,000	5	May & Nov.	1882					
Union Fund Loan.....	3,000,000	8	Jan. & July	'71-'76					
do do do.....	600,000	5	do	'77-'78					
Coast Defense Loan.....	885,000	5	do	1863					
Bonny Fund Loan.....	200,000	5	do	1894					
Bonny Fund Loan.....	4,383,500	5	May & Nov.	1894					
do do do (sterling).....	4,000,743	5	do	1894					
War Loan (currency).....	3,505,000	8	Apr. & Oct.	1883					
Troy & Greenf. RR. Loan (st'g)	551,180	5	Apr. & Oct.	'88-'90					
do do do (home)	966,500	5	do	'88-'90					
do do do (sterling)	2,952,400	5	do	'91-'93					
Southern Vermont RR. Loan.....	200,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	1890					
Eastern Railroad Loan.....	50,000	5	Jan. & July	1871					
Newwich & Worces. RR. Loan.....	400,000	6	do	1877					
Best. Harf. & Erie RR. (sterl.)	8,599,024	5	Jan. & July	1900					
Harbor Land Improvement.....	80,000	5	do	1876					

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, and a second set of columns for the same information on the right side. The table lists various railroad and canal bonds with their respective terms and interest details.

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 23, 1871.

The market for leading staples of domestic produce have shown feverish excitement and irregularity during the past week; continuing unsettled to the close; while in foreign merchandise, to maintain prices, is the most that has been found possible; and there is less confidence respecting the early future.

Cotton has been dull and lower; Middling Uplands closing at 20 1/4c. Breadstuffs lower, but closing with some reaction; Flour, \$6 25 for Extra State; Wheat, \$1 48 for No. 2 Spring, and Corn 75c. for Prime Mixed. Groceries more steady for Coffee at the late decline, but Sugars drooping.

Provisions have been very unsettled, but close almost uniformly with a stronger tone. Pork, with large speculative transactions, closes at \$14 75 for Mess, on the spot, and \$15 @ \$15 25 for August to October delivery; Prime Mess, \$13 @ \$13 50, and Prime, \$12 50 @ \$13. Lard after several days dullness, closes firmer at 10 1/4c. for Prime Steam, on the spot, and 11c. for August delivery. Bacon and Cut Meats are very unsettled; prices varying widely, according to packing (whether Western or City) or weight; the light bringing 1 @ 2c. more than the heavy. Latest transactions embrace Light City Cured Bacon at 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4c.; Western do., 8c, Short Rib. Beef of all kinds has ruled firm. Butter rules steady, and Cheese has sold moderately, for export, at 12 1/4c. for Prime and Choice Factories.

Freights have improved, on the more liberal supply of Grain at this market, which, having declined in price, has been shipped more freely, especially Corn. The business to-day was moderate at 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2d., by sail and steam to Liverpool, 8d. by steam to Glasgow, and 7 1/2d. by sail to London, and vessels have been chartered to Cork for orders at 5s. 6d. Petroleum charters have been active at full rates. Deal charters from St. Johns to Liverpool have been made at 6s.

Tallow has slightly improved on an export demand. Hay is scarce and firmer. Whiskey has ruled more steady, with an improving demand.

Hides and Skins have been more salable, but for Leather prices have been barely supported; the better qualities only bringing full prices.

Petroleum has been rather quiet, and closes dull and weak at 25 1/2 @ 25 3/4c for Refined on the spot, and 14 1/2 @ 15c for Crude in bulk. Spirits Turpentine has been declining for the last two or three days, and closes with a downward tendency at 46c. Rosin has been very firm for low grades, owing to the scarcity of this grade, and there were sales to-day of good strained at \$2 80. Tar has advanced, but closes dull and somewhat unsettled at \$3 50 @ 4. Hops have been moderately active and firm, but at the close, with less encouraging advices from abroad, the market was dull.

Metals have been generally quiet; prices, however, are firmly sustained on all kinds, and Copper is higher and active.

Tobacco has been less active, but has ruled firm at the late advance. In Kentucky Leaf a less active export demand has been partially made good by increased inquiry from cutters and dealers. Of the sales of 1,300 hhd's for the week, 800 hhd's were taken for export, mostly to fill contracts with foreign governments, but including some general export, and 500 hhd's were taken for home use. Prices remain as last quoted—6 @ 6 1/4c for Lugs and 7 @ 12c for Leaf. In Seed Leaf we have very little business to note, and prices are unsettled and nominal. Sales 200 cases new crop Ohio private terms, 100 cases old crop Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers 35 @ 43c, 100 do Sundries 35 @ 55c. Spanish Tobacco has been more active, the sales including 1,000 bales for home use at 88c @ \$1 05. Manufactured Tobacco quiet. Wool has shown less buoyancy and activity. East India goods are generally quiet, the demand for hemp having subsided. Linseed Oil has declined to 85 @ 87c for whole and jobbing parcels. Fish oils have slightly declined.

Reports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO, and Total since January 1, 1871. Rows include Breadstuffs-Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Drugs, Hops, Naval stores, Tar, Oil cake, Whale, Spermaceti, Lard, Privileges-Pork, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco leaf, Tobacco, Whalbone, and Total Values, 1871 and 1870.

have extended inland, as our telegram from Vicksburg states that it rained there Wednesday, Thursday and to-day. Passing over to Selma, two days rain are reported, with the crop at the close of the week in a somewhat more favorable condition than last week. From Mobile our telegram states that it rained the latter part of the week, but the number of days is not given. At Montgomery, it has been warm and dry, except that it rained on one day, but not so severe, our dispatch says, as to do injury; on the contrary, crop reports at that point are becoming more favorable. At Columbus and Macon it has rained portions of three days, and our Macon dispatch states that it is raining now, and that the crop is still grassy. Passing farther North, we have no mention of storms severe enough to interfere materially with crop work, and from Charleston we learn that the plant in that vicinity is now developing promisingly. At Nashville it has rained on two days and at Memphis one day, but our reports from both places state that cotton looks strong and healthy, and farm work is progressing very favorably. The thermometer during the week has averaged at Galveston, 84; Montgomery, 83; Macon and Columbus, 82; Mobile, 81; and Charleston and Memphis, 82.

OUR WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—We referred last week to the criticisms which had been made upon our telegraphic weather report for the week ending June 9, (to the effect that it did not agree with the Signal Service report), and showed, as far as our space would allow, that they were unjust. A further similar attack made from another quarter upon the same report has induced us to return to the subject, giving it a further examination, as we are more anxious than any of our critics can be to know the whole truth of the matter. To test it we had at first proposed to give affidavits of citizens at the various points in the South, but on reflection we felt that the best of all evidence is the newspapers published at the points where the question has arisen. If, for instance, a newspaper published at Augusta states that it rained at that point one or more days during the week ending June 9 it is pretty good evidence that it did; and if we find that other newspapers in the vicinity assert the same fact, may we not rely with entire confidence upon the information obtained—at least until some better evidence than the Signal Service reports (which do not pretend to state the weather except at the moment the telegraph is sent) is brought to oppose it. With this explanation let us look into the facts a moment. (See CHRONICLE of June 10, "Weather Reports by Telegraph.")

New Orleans.—The CHRONICLE stated that two rainy days were reported for the week, with the prevailing temperature warm and sultry. The Signal Service report, for the week, noticed rain only once and that slight on Saturday. The New Orleans *Price Current*, of June 10, states that "the weather has been warm, cloudy and unsettled, with showers on Wednesday and yesterday. A heavy rain on Thursday in the upper part of the parish, &c." The previous Wednesday's paper also states that there was a heavy storm on Saturday. The *Picayune*, in referring to the latter (Sunday's paper, June 4), states that "for forty-eight hours or more the rain has been almost incessant, the streets are flooded, and the atmosphere is dense and damp." Again the *Picayune* of the 18th says: "The rainfall at New Orleans during the last four weeks has been 11.368 inches. There have been only nine fair days during that time. For the corresponding four weeks of last year the rainfall was 3.385 inches, and there were seventeen fair days. The rainfall this year has therefore been over three times as great as last year. The New York *Bulletin* compares the statement of the CHRONICLE with the Signal Service reports for the week ending the 10th, concerning the weather at this point. * * There was rainfall during four days of that week. * * It is very common to see the clear weather card over New Orleans on the weather map at the Cotton Exchange when it is pouring down rain." The New Orleans *Times* of June 8th says that "a flying visit to the country, gives a very unfavorable idea of the growing crops, both of cane and cotton. Such continuous, drenching rains have not been known for many years, and the plants, both of cotton and cane, have a sickly hue." Notwithstanding all this the Signal Service report only gives us a slight rain on Saturday. Our correspondent reported two rainy days, the showers on the other days referred to by the *Picayune* probably being slight.

Mississippi.—The CHRONICLE, in its report, next stated that the storms "passing through the lower half of Mississippi appear to have increased in violence and extent." The *Meridian Gazette*, of the 13th of June, says: "It is useless to say anything about rain. We have had so much this year and slept so sweetly by the music of falling waters that the subject is quite threadbare. And still it comes in profusion." The *West Point Citizen* of June 11 states, that "the rains have been so frequent and in such quantities that the crops could not be cultivated." In the same paper a farmer writes, that he has been farming thirty years in that county and he never saw such unfavorable weather. "The rain is now falling in torrents and it has been raining every two or three days for months." The *Natchez Courier* of the 7th and the *Natchez Democrat* of the 6th speak of the excessive rains continuing at that point, "seriously injuring the growing crop;" while the *Vicksburg Herald*, of the same date, also speaks of the rains being continuous and heavy. We could multiply these extracts indefinitely, but, we think, all will admit that our report is much more than justified by the above.

Alabama.—The CHRONICLE further stated that three days rain were reported at Mobile, Selma and Montgomery. The *Mobile Register*, of the 10th June, says: "Rains continue and as yet planters have been unable to work out the grass," &c. The Mont-

gomery *Mail*, of the 9th inst., says: "Never before in the history of Alabama have we had such discouraging accounts. . . . And still the rains continue to fall. In the Northeastern portion of Jefferson county the heaviest rain of the season fell last Monday night. The creeks were raised by it a height greater by four feet than was ever known before. Wednesday night a small flood fell in the centre of the county. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that averaging all the days together, there has not been three successive days of dry weather in Jefferson county during the last two months." Want of space compels us to omit numerous other extracts to precisely the same import. If our critics want any more on the same subject we will give them the balance next week.

Georgia.—As to this State our report affirmed that the storms were even more severe, rain falling six days at Macon, five days at Columbus, &c. A correspondent of the *New York Times*, dated Macon, June 10, writes as follows: "Rain, rain, pitiless, ceaseless rain, says Washington Irving, describing a 'wet spell.' . . . If the cotton planters of Georgia were asked to describe the rains which for weeks have deluged their crops . . . they would certainly call them pitiless and ceaseless." The *Albany News* of the 9th states: "We have had rains every day since the 1st inst. On Monday the heaviest ever witnessed here deluged a vast extent of country." The *Augusta Chronicle* of the 9th says: "For the past two weeks there has been no scarcity of rain. Nearly every day there has been long and heavy rain, sometimes two or three of them." The *Augusta Constitutionalist* of the 9th inst., says that "the traditional personage 'the oldest inhabitant' scarcely remembers so long a period of wet weather at this season of the year." This is the very week that the signal service reports *Augusta* "clear and fair each day except one, which was cloudy, and one light rain." A correspondent of the *Macon Telegraph* at Wooten's Station (on the S. W. Railroad about ninety miles from Macon) writing under date of the 12th of June, says: "The prospect for the cotton planter is extremely gloomy. . . . We have had nearly an average of two showers a day for more than two weeks, and now the windows of the heavens are open and we have every prospect of the continuation of rain for two weeks longer."

South Carolina.—The CHRONICLE report with regard to South Carolina was as follows:—"Leaving Georgia the storms passed into South Carolina, it having rained every day at Charleston, but we should judge less severely." We had intended to give extracts from newspapers in the State to confirm the above, but a letter received to-day from our correspondent at Charleston is so entirely to the point that we think our critics will be satisfied without anything further. Our correspondent writes under date of June 19th: "I now reiterate what I telegraphed you under date of 9th inst., that it did rain every day during the week. I do not mean, of course, that it rained continuously, but there was not a day, or twenty-four hours, from the 2d to the 9th of June that more or less rain did not fall, sometimes very heavy showers, and at other times light showers, sufficiently hard, however, to inconvenience and delay considerably, workmen engaged on out-door work. What made me more particular in my observations in respect to the weather during the week in dispute was the fact that some workmen were engaged in repairing a house in a measure under my direction, the work of which was delayed by the daily rains or showers." What more exact description of the weather for the week at Charleston could have been given than the very words in our report quoted above?

We think it is hardly necessary to pursue this matter further. It must be evident to every reader that our weather report of June 10 was less than the truth rather than an exaggeration as has been charged, and that the Signal Service report is no indication of the weather through the week, and we suppose does not pretend to be. We congratulate ourselves and our friends upon this new proof of the reliability of the information which the CHRONICLE always furnishes the Cotton trade.

GUNNY CLOTH.—The Cloth market has been remarkably quiet since our last. We attribute the present dullness in the article to the absence of a consumptive demand, and to the unfavorable reports in circulation as to the cotton crop. The improving accounts current with regard to the crop during the past ten days have resulted in a correspondingly firmer feeling in cloth, and though without any sales to report, we still note a little better feeling among holders. We quote Domestic Rolls at 19@20c. cash; Borneo Bales, 18½c.; India Bales, 16½@17c. Bags have ruled very dull for some time past, owing to the failure of consumers to take the regular supply offering for Western demand; substitutes for the regular gunnies have been largely used in shape of "Machine" Linseed bags, but the stock of this material is being rapidly reduced, and as Linseed is now coming from Calcutta in the old style of bags, it would appear as if the two bushel gunnies would come into use very soon, especially as they can be brought below prime cost. We note sales of 150 bales on spot at 13½c. cash. Hemp is still in steady, fair demand and rules very firm. Sales are in Boston 4,300 bales per Great Admiral at 11c. gold; 1,000 bales per Archer at 11c. gold both sixty days. In this market 300 bales sold on spot at 11½c. gold, and 1,000 bales to arrive on p. t. Jute is quiet; 300 bales sold in Boston at 5c. gold. We also hear of sales of 250 bales rejections to arrive per Florence at 5c., and 650 do. per Cheswell at 5c., both currency and sixty days, and 700 bales on p. t. For Jute Butts there is but a limited inquiry. Prices, however, are steady. Sales are 200 bales in Boston at 4c. currency.

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 1870;

	Week ending June 23, 1871.			Week ending June 23, 1870.		
	Receipts.	Shipments	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	508	981	3,440	278	1,320	8,731
Columbus.....	81	146	1,946	87	510	4,562
Macon.....	102	572	2,014	205	633	5,790
Montgomery....	240	292	2,255	163	323	4,158
Selma.....	102	108	973	179	850	2,668
Memphis.....	2,118	2,560	5,427	1,256	1,656	12,237
Nashville.....	281	48	892	632	672	4,655
	3,432	4,707	16,947	2,800	6,019	42,801

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 1,277 bales, and are to-night 25,854 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts, however, have been 632 bales in excess of same week last year.

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

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	909,000	642,000
Stock in London.....	79,239	24,374
Stock in Glasgow.....	600	300
Stock in Havre.....	28,300	144,700
Stock in Marseilles.....	16,480	9,900
Stock in Bremen.....	62,730	24,079
Stock rest of Continent.....	40,000	50,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	102,000	100,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	35,000	35,891
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	32,613	8,373
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	481,285	350,633
Stock in United States ports.....	204,593	206,827
Stock in inland towns.....	18,642	42,801
Total.....	2,013,432	1,640,078

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 373,404 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 2,234 bales, against 2,727 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.
	May 27.	June 3.	June 10.	June 17.		
Liverpool.....	11,405	5,505	2,727	2,284	567,071	286,818
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,199	1,113
Total to Gt. Britain	11,405	5,505	2,727	2,284	579,270	287,931
Havre.....	204	.....	.....	.....	5,560	17,600
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	3
Total French	204	.....	.....	.....	6,165	17,603
Bremen and Hanover.....	109	200	.....	.....	20,926	36,472
Hamburg.....	.....	76	.....	.....	6,736	18,291
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,306	5,578
Total to N. Europe.	109	276	.....	.....	51,968	60,341
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total	11,718	5,781	2,727	2,284	640,529	367,684

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 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...	5,952	129,243	655	40,999	365	5,852	.....	426
Texas.....	992	38,253	.....	14,029	.....	768	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,743	185,103	.....	38,434	376	15,448	.....	13,981
Mobile.....	504	12,636	.....	8,774	.....	.....	.....	433
Florida.....	20	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.	2,401	138,666	.....	4,781	156	8,596	25	12,584
North Carolina.	293	61,632	.....	758	.....	5,080	7	5,539
Virginia.....	896	199,853	865	55,160	.....	69	417	53,212
North'n Ports..	8	13,852	1,999	86,348	.....	.....	.....	1,103
Tennessee, &c..	1,679	243,440	18	15,451	48	16,242	1,210	35,043
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	52
Total this year	14,777	1,032,400	3,537	264,854	1,386	52,048	1,689	122,376
Total last year..	7,434	679,677	1,985	207,026	189	47,426	690	90,211

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 18,191 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: Total bales

NEW YORK —To Liverpool, per steamers Idaho, 466...Humbolt, 639 City of Antwerp, 238...England, 291...per ships J. Foster, Jr., 200...Pleisades, 26...Southampton, 72...J. Bryce, 252.....	2,284
NEW ORLEANS —To Liverpool, per steamer Fire Queen, 2,040...per ships C. H. Soule, 3,621...Northampton, 3,317.....	8,378
To Havre, per ship Anns Camp, 3,837.....	3,837
To Bremen, via Havana and Southampton, per steamer Hannover, 67	67
To Barcelona, per steamer Argos, 1,800...per bark Angela, 400.....	2,200
TEXAS —To Liverpool, per bark Caroline Lemout, 1,425.....	1,425
Total	18,191

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Barcelons.	Total
New York.....	2,284	.....	.....	.....	2,284
New Orleans.....	8,378	3,837	67	2,900	14,482
Texas.....	1,425	.....	.....	.....	1,425
Total	12,087	3,837	767	2,900	18,191

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 112½ and 112¾, and the close was 112½. Foreign Exchange market is strong and higher. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 110¾@110½; short, 110, @111, and Commercial, 109¾@110¼. Freights closed at ¼d. by steam and 5-32d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 23, 5 P. M.—The market opened firm and closed quiet, with sales of the day footing up 15,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 137,000 bales, of which 19,000 bales were taken for export and 38,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 909,000 bales, of which 595,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 416,000 bales, of which 102,000 bales are American.

	June 2.	June 9.	June 16.	June 23.
Total sales.....	82,000	144,000	123,000	137,000
Sales for export.....	19,000	20,000	26,000	19,000
Sales on speculation.....	17,000	47,000	36,000	38,000
Total stock.....	967,000	914,000	945,000	909,000
Stock of American.....	611,000	579,000	615,000	595,000
Total afloat.....	432,000	481,000	436,000	416,000
American afloat.....	188,000	206,000	132,000	102,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands. 8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾
" Orleans. 8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾	8¼@8¾
" Up. to arrive. @.....	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., June 23, 1871.

The market generally has had a downward tendency, but closes firmer, though not very active.

Flour has arrived more freely, and prices have slightly declined for nearly all descriptions, though being below the cost of production, holders have not readily made any concessions. The market has, therefore, been stagnant, a reduction being made on the limited business done, but full prices necessary to free purchases. When good shipping extras touched \$6.20@6.25 delivered, a better demand sprung up, and some lines were sold; the medium extras for the West Indies, made partly from Winter Wheat, have brought full prices; but family flours have been dull. Some of the latter from new wheat have arrived from St. Louis, and will be coming along soon very freely, as the yield of Winter Wheat in that quarter is much larger than last year. To-day with 6d. advance reported from Liverpool, holders were firm with the trade more disposed to buy, but the export demand not pressing and no decided advance established in prices.

Wheat has been dull and drooping. Early in the week quotations from Liverpool showed a decline; the receipts at this market were more liberal, and there was an advance in Ocean freights, under which No. 2 Spring declined to \$1.46@1.47, and Amber Winter Ohio to \$1.56@1.57, all afloat; even at this decline there was little demand, but holders withdrew samples, and to-day with a penny advance in Liverpool, Prime No. 2 Spring brought \$1.48 and Amber Winter \$1.57½ afloat, the latter being taken for the Continent, whence there is some renewal of inquiry. The receipts of Wheat at Chicago show a considerable falling off as compared with last year, but at other receiving ports the receipts are a full average. New Winter Wheat has begun to arrive here from Delaware and Maryland, where the crop has been harvested in good condition, and is much greater than last year.

Corn has arrived more freely, and has met with a good demand, both for home use and export, but an advance in Ocean freights has rather weakened prices. Good to prime boat loads Western Mixed sold at the close at 74¼@75c. afloat.

Rye has been dull, but we notice at the close some demand for the Continent. A small boat of Canadian sold to-day at 91c. on bond.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, new, bush \$1 40@ 1 49
Superfine.....	Red Winter.....@.....
Extra State.....	Amber do..... 1 55@ 1 58
Extra Western, com-	White..... 1 60@ 1 60
mon.....	White California..... 1 70@ 1 75
Extra and double extra	Corn, Western Mix'd..... 74@ 75
Western & St. Louis..	Yellow, new..... 76@ 77
Southern ship'g extras.	White..... 78@ 88
Southern, trade and	Rye..... 85@ 1 05
family brands.....	Oats..... 65@ 69
Rye Flour super & extra	Barley.....@.....
4 75@ 5 85	Malt..... 1 10@ 1 35
Corn Meal, Western and	Peas, Canada..... 1 04@ 1 30
Southern.....	
3 40@ 4 25	

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1871.	Same	1870.	1871.	Same	1870.
Flour, bbls.	For the week. Jan. 1.	1,870.	31,414	For the week. Jan. 1.	32,200	788,739
Wheat, "	64,006	1,452,932	1,451,085	886,673	32,200	788,739
C. meal, "	1,553	112,047	137,653	1,560	59,864	49,806
Wheat, hsh.	575,291	5,466,998	6,087,520	745,547	6,761,176	532,136
Corn, "	588,608	7,897,768	2,013,585	538,018	3,731,154	3,202
Rye, "	50,591	249,994	.....	34,939	8,829	57,484
Barley, &c "	87,951	4,0231	941,883	.....	80,847	.....
Oats "	91,015	2,438,312	1,933,966	.....	13,653	9,788

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1871.

Table with columns: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows: Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Duluth, Totals, Previous week, Correspond'g week.

* No report.

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at the same ports from Jan. 1 to June 17, inclusive, for four years.

Table with columns: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows: 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland and St. Louis for the week ending June 17, 1871:

Table with columns: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows: Week ending June 17, 1871, June 10, 1871, June 3, 1871, June 18, 1870, June 11, 1870, June 4, 1870.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to June 17, inclusive, for three years.

Table with columns: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows: 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1871.

Table with columns: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows: At New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total, Previous week, Week ending June 3, 1871, May 27, 1871, May 20, 1871, May 13, 1871, May 6, 1871.

RECEIPTS at the same ports, excepting New Orleans, from Jan. 1 to March 24, 1871:

Table with columns: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows: 1871, 1870, 1869.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, June 17, 1871:

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley. Rows: In store at New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Amount on New York canals, Rail shipments for week, Water shipments for week, Total in store and in transit June 17, 1871, June 10, 1871, June 3, 1871, June 18, 1870, June 11, 1870, May 27, 1871.

* Estimated. + Boston, Montreal, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Toronto not included in 1870.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 23, 1871.

The movement of goods has continued moderate and uncertain, the majority of buyers taking only enough for immediate wants, not so much, apparently, because the cost was considered high, as

from want of a distributive outlet, the previous pretty free purchases in some cases and a reduced consumption in others giving the small dealers a very good supply. Again, this is a season of the year when preparations are making to take inventory, settle up six-monthly accounts, etc.; and there is not much desire to accumulate any great amount of stock until the above matters are over with. Prices have fluctuated somewhat, but the changes are not very decided, and the disposition among importers is evidently to resist all further declines, as sales in many cases are now possible only at a decided loss, though stocks are increasing and charges accumulating to such an extent that, even with the ease in money, it now and then becomes necessary to realize on odd lots in order to meet current expenses, and with forced sales some shading in rates is unavoidable. Late foreign advices contain nothing calculated to have any decided effect upon the various commodities covered by our review.

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

Table with columns: Tea, black, green, Japan, Various, Coffee, Rio, Java, Maracaibo, Laguyra, Sugar, Cuba, Cabs., Porto Rico, Other, Sugar, Brazil, Manila, c.c., Port. Rico, Demerara, Other.

Imports this week at this port have included 26,201 bags of Rio and Santos. The receipts of Sugar are 6,571 boxes, 10,510 hhd., and 3,800 bags. Of Molasses 1,166 hhd. have arrived. There have been no arrivals of tea except 830 packages by indirect importation.

The stocks in New York at late, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

Table with columns: Stocks in New York at date, Imports at leading ports since January 1, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868. Rows: Tea, black, green, Japan, Various, Coffee, Rio, Java, Maracaibo, Sugar, Brazil, Manila, c.c., Port. Rico, Demerara, Other.

TEA.

There has been some demand for invoices during the week, but nothing very extensive, and business can only be called moderately active. Buyers know just what they require before entering the market and operate closely to their wants, and the transactions embrace a great many small chops, from which jobbers can obtain a sufficient quantity to meet the distribution for a week or two at least, as the movement of lines is also quite moderate. This condition of the market, however, appears to have been expected by the trade generally, and there is no great loss of confidence. A dull slow movement always brings with it something of a tame feeling on values, where odd and irregular lots of goods are to be disposed of, but the majority of holders are now quite as firm as early in the month, and have largely withdrawn their supplies to await the revival of a demand. Choice grades in particular—either Green, Black, or Japan—are looked upon with confidence, though all qualities are thought likely to warrant holding, as the aggregate imports are but a trifle in excess of last year. Sales of 3,900 Greens, 1,100 Oolongs, 950 Sou-chongs, and 1,400 Japans.

There have been no imports of Tea this week. The receipts indirectly have been 777 half chests by steamer and 59 by rail overland.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

Table with columns: 1871, 1870, Black, Green, Japan, Total. Rows: 1871, 1870.

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aepinwall, have been 12,560 pkgs. since January 1, against 31,703 last year.

COFFEE.

There is no very decided change to note on the general position for the past week, buyers still operating with moderation and caution, and holders of the stocks finding nothing to induce them either to further concede or to ask an advance for the present. There is no doubt, however, of a firmer and more confident feeling on Brazil grades, and a helter not only in an ultimate fall recovery from the present stagnation, but a considerable reaction in values, which are now very much below the cost of importation. The late telegrams and mail advices from Rio Janeiro were all of a very stimulating character, announcing extremely moderate shipments to the United States and prices strong, with almost a certainty of a decided falling off in the crop raised, and holders here carry their supplies more hopefully. The general accumulation here and along the seaboard just at the moment is large, and tends to increase rather than diminish; and this, with a very slow distribution, has the effect to counteract stimulating influences to a certain extent; but with hopes centered more in the future than the present, sellers really seem to feel greater indifference than for many weeks. The outports show a dull tone also, but prices generally are reported as firm. Java has been quiet beyond a moderate amount distributed from second hands. The West India styles continue very slow and irregular on the demand, and have no fixed prices, though the disposition of holders is to work off a portion of their stock, and low prices would be accepted on many lots. Sales of 11,540 bags Rio, 500 bags Maracaibo, 360 bags Savanilla, and 600 bags Costa Rica; at Baltimore, sales of 3,000 bags Rio.

The imports this week have included 26,201 bags of Rio and Santos by the "Templar," "John Shay," "Merrimack" (steamer), "Julia" and "David Owen."

The stock of Rio June 23, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

Table with columns: In Bgs., New York, Phila. delphia, Balti. more, Oriens., New Haven, & bat., Stock, Same date 1871, Imports, In 1870. Rows: In Bgs., Stock, Same date 1871, Imports, In 1870.

Of other sorts the stock at New York, June 23, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags	New York stock.	Boston import.	Phllsdel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orle's import.	Total at all ports
Java and Slagspors.....	7,280	46,887	48,535	1,962	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	13,030	82,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marscaibo.....	12,400	24,267	.....	15,286	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	667	35,692	4,285	.....	283	.....
St. Domingo.....	17,735	45,075	553	722	1,739	7,042
Total.....	51,112	190,197	53,963	18,070	1,729	7,275
Same time, 1870.....	30,507	161,498	55,771	5,452	4,052	928

* Includes nists, &c., reduced to bags.

SUGAR.

The market for raw sugars has again failed to develop any decided change, though there has been a slight tendency in buyer's favor for a few days, and in several instances moderate concessions were allowed on the common and inferior grades in particular. The imports have been free, in fact something in excess of calculations, and the stock accumulated to the largest aggregate of the season, and this, with buyers operating cautiously and seldom, unless compelled to, has naturally had a tendency to cause something of tameness. This feeling, however, is looked upon by holders as merely of a temporary character, and they generally consider, or at least affect to consider, the prospect for the future as full of encouragement as ever. The call has been in the main from refiners, with a few odd parcels taken by the trade, and as a rule buyers have very little to say upon the position, contenting themselves with meeting momentary necessities and quietly awaiting an increase of the distribution before they venture upon more extensive operations. For refined the market has shown a fair amount of activity, including some sales of hards for export, and though reasonably steady on desirable brands, the general tone of the market was a little tame and the changes in quotations have been mainly in buyers favor. Sales of 2,134 hds. Cuba, 1,935 hds. Porto Rico, 250 hds. Demersra, 520 hds. Martinique, 75 hds. Barbadoes, 4,500 bags West India, 1,600 boxes Havanna, and 500 hds. Melado.

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

Imports this week...	Cuba, bxs	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Other Brazil, Manila, &c. bags.	Melado hds.
" since Jan. 1	6,571	7,055	921	1,815	3,800
" same time '70	183,877	152,955	15,715	10,664	39,000
" same time '70	147,391	166,749	20,923	17,768	63,545

Stock in first hands..	96,352	85,441	284,133	10,417
Same time 1870.....	110,400	93,890	599,101	1,450
" " 1869.....	139,778	113,711	120,678	1,253

MOLASSES.

There does not appear to be any special change to advise on the market for foreign grades during the past week. The call from the interior is extremely moderate, and this keeps the purchases of grocers confined to a few small odd lots, just enough to show a fair assortment in store, while refiners, meeting with no outlet for their production, are quite indifferent, especially as nearly all are well stocked on previous receipts, largely from a direct importation. A first-class, high testing hoiling cargo attracts some attention when offered, but even this class of stock fails to move with the ordinary freedom, and as with the lower grades of refining goods must be parted with on corresponding easy terms, if sold at all. Distilling qualities are not at present even mentioned by either buyer or seller, and values are simply nominal. Domestic has continued dull and nominal, though in reality the advantage is with the buyer. The stocks are immense and cost pretty full rates, and holders are of course interested in keeping values up to the highest possible point, but with the very small outlet and the continually increasing expenses, to say nothing of an occasional additional arrival, the necessity for realizing frequently induces a concession in order to draw out business. Syrups are dull, but without further decided change in value, a portion of the stock in speculator's hands helping to sustain the position. Sugar House Molasses plenty, not very active, and somewhat heavy at 18c. in hds., and 22c. in bbls. Sales of 300 hds Barbadoes, 245 hds. St. Croix, 150 hds Cuba, 175 hds. Porto Rico, and 670 bbls. New Orleans.

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

Imports this week..	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Demersra, hds.	Other hds.	N. O. bbls.
" since Jan. 1	1,106	18	43	1	35,326
" same time 1870.....	61,673	15,260	1,875	4,573	57,095
" same time '69	67,095	15,495	5,911	5,615	9,131

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

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	Sugar.				Molasses.			
	Boxes.	Hds.	Bags.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.	Bags.	Hds.
New York.....	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870
Boston.....	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870
Philadelphia.....	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870
Baltimore.....	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870
New Orleans.....	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870	1871, 1870
Total.....	272,263	231,675	399,803	362,878	516,508	418,094	203,329	242,970

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

We have again to note a quiet or in fact a very dull market, so far as the movement of invoices is concerned, and absence of stock in first hands, on spot or to arrive, and the complete concentration of all the desirable goods in second hands greatly reducing the offerings. Buyers to be sure show no great amount of anxiety, but it is probable that purchases would be made were any really attractive assortment available. We note an arrival of 100 piculs Cassia, via San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad, the first direct consignment by this route yet received. The distribution of small lots has been fair but not very active, and the market without many interesting features beyond the generally firm tone assumed by sellers on all goods. At the close there is a sudden development of a very strong speculative movement in Nutmegs and Mace, owing to reports at hand of the almost total destruction of the crop. Holders have withdrawn their stocks, and some ask \$1, gold, per pound for Nutmegs, while 400 cases have sold, to arrive, at 90c. Pepper is also held higher, and there are indications of a better call for Cassia at full figures, though nothing of a positive character as yet.

FRUITS, &c.

The foreign Dried market has been quiet the past week for most kinds, but there is decidedly more tone, and a firmer feeling is apparent. There has been considerable inquiry for Layer Raisins, but has not resulted in sales of any account until at the close, when a fair business is reported, mostly at \$2 40 per box. Loose Muscotels have moved to some extent, some 5,000 boxes having changed hands, and the close is very much firmer. Prunes have been less active, the stock of French being now reduced, and higher prices demanded. Turkish are steady, though quiet. Currants continue quiet, and only the smallest fish in full lots will bring our quotations; large fish are considered nonmerchtable. Nuts are generally quiet; some full sales were made of Brazils in the week, and they are now held with rather more confidence. Firecrackers are easier; the trade now is confined. We quote \$2 45@32 50.

Foreign Green have been in moderate demand for box fruit, but prices have been somewhat unsettled, owing to a large auction sale advertised for to-day. This, however, has created no actual change in prices, as all lots in good order were taken at full former figures. The Sorrento Oranges brought \$3@5 75 for box; Palermo do \$3@5 70 per box; Messina Lemons \$3 15@5 65 per box, and Palermo do \$3 15@5 65 per box. West India have been in full supply, and to work off arrivals it has been necessary to shade prices. Bahamas Pines sold at \$5 for second cut; Baracoa Baanana \$2@3 per bunch, and Baracoa Cocoanuts \$30 per thousand.

Domestic Dried are without any new features, being very little wanted, and except for choice lots of Apples, prices are nominal. Peaches are inactive. Blackberries are firm, but dull, with a small supply. Cherries are scarce; new will soon arrive.

Domestic Green are in full supply for this season of the year, and prices rule comparatively low, except for choice lots. Strawberries are not arriving freely, the season being nearly over; and as there continues a demand, prices tend upward. Best quoted at 20@25c per quart. Raspberries sell fairly at 18@20c. per quart for Black Caps and 23c. for Antwerp. Cherries have sold better at 12@15c. The supply of Peaches is not large, and firm prices rule. Best bring \$8@12 per crate.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.		Tea.	
(Duty paid)	(Duty paid)	(Duty paid)	(Duty paid)
Hyson, Common to fair.....	40 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to finest	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Unool Japan, Com. to fair.....	35 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 115	do Sup' to fine.....	65 @ 70
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	40 @ 55	do Ex. f. to finest.....	75 @ 100
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 80	Oolong, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 130	do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	58 @ 70	do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 125
do Sup. to fine.....	80 @ 100	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair.....	45 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.....	10 @ 45	do Sup' to fine.....	60 @ 75
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	31 @ 40	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 125
do do Sup. to fine.....	45 @ 50		

Coffee.

No Prime, duty paid.....	14 1/2 @ 15	Nstive Ceylon.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 17
do good.....	14 @ 14 1/2	Maracaibo.....	gold. 13 @ 17
do fair.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	Laguayra.....	gold. 14 @ 16
do ordinary.....	13 @ 13 1/2	St. Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 9 1/2 @ 19
Java, msta ad bds.....	gold. 13 @ 20	Jamaica.....	gold. 13 @ 15 1/2
do Brown.....	20 @ 22		

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining.....	9 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Hav's, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.....	12 1/2 @ 13
do fair to good refining.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Hav'sna, Box, white.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do prime.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do fair to good grocery.....	9 1/2 @ 10	do do grocery grades.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Brazil, bags.....	8 @ 9 1/2
do centr'ngs, hds. & bxs.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Manila, bags.....	8 @ 9
do Melado.....	4 1/2 @ 7 1/2	White Sugars.....	12 @ 12 1/2
do molasses.....	8 @ 9 1/2	do do B.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hav's, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do do extra C.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Yellow sugars.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Crushed and granulated.....	13 @ 13 1/2
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Powdered.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	40 @ 70	Cuba Clayed.....	35 @ 40
Porto Rico.....	88 @ 60	Cuba centrifugal.....	21 @ 38
Cuba Muscovado.....	87 @ 45	English Islands.....	35 @ 48

Rice.

Radgoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Carolina.....	9 1/2 @ 10
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold \$ 51 @ 51 1/2	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold) 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cassia, in msta.....	do 51 @ 51 1/2	do Singapore & Sumatra	16 @ 16 1/2
Ginger, Race and Al (gold)	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica.....	(gold) 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mace.....	do 15 @ 15	do in bond.....	to 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Nutmegs, caska.....	.....	Cloves.....	do @ 11
do cases Penang.....	.....	do in bond.....	do @ 6

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new mat 5 50 @ 50	.....	Brazil Nuts.....	7 @ 10
do Layer, 1870, # box 2 40 @ 40	.....	Filberts, Sicily.....	10 @ 10
do Sntana, # D.....	16 @ 16	do Barcelons.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do Valencia, # D.....	11 @ 11	African Peanuts.....	1 75 @ 1 75
do London Layer.....	5 00 @ 5 00	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	10 @ 10
Currants, new.....	# D.....	Macaroni, Italian.....	11 @ 11
Citron, Lehorn (new).....	45 @ 45	Fire Crack, best No 1 # box	2 45 @ 2 50
Prunes, French.....	10 1/2 @ 12	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, Turkish.....	8 @ 8	Apples, State.....	# D. 3 @ 3 1/2
Prunelles.....	16 @ 16	do Western.....	..... @ 3
Dates.....	7 @ 7	do Southern, common	2 @ 3
Figs, Smyrna.....	# D. 15 @ 20	do prime.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Cherries German.....	9 @ 7 1/2	do sliced.....	5 @ 5
Canton Ginger, case.....	9 00 @ 9 00	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 25
Almonds, Langedoc.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	do unpared, qrs & hlv	9 @ 11
do Tarragona.....	15 @ 15	Blackberries.....	..... @ 14
do Ivics.....	18 @ 18	Cherries pitted.....	..... @ 25
do Sicily, soft shell.....	15 @ 15	Pecan Nuts.....	# D. 16 @ 18
do Shelled, Spanish.....	..... @ 33	Hickory Nuts.....	# bush..... @ 10
do paper shell.....	81 @ 81	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fair	do 2 50 @ 2 75
Sardines.....	# h. box 23 1/2 @ 27 1/2	do do do do	do 1 75 @ 2 25
Sardines.....	# gr. box 17 @ 17 1/2	do Wil. g'd to best	do 2 50 @ 4 15

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 @ 3	Sic. Licorice.....	..... @ 16
Bl. Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	Calabra.....	20 @ 42
Borax.....	80 @ 51	Csabras, imitation.....	20 @ 20
SaI Soda, Casq.....	2 @ 2 1/2	" genuine.....	38 @ 43
Sulphur.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Madder.....	gold. 12 @ 13
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 17	Indigo, Madras.....	gold. 1 00 @ 1 07 1/2
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	do Manila.....	gold. 80 @ 1 05
Campbor. in bbls.....	72 @ 72	Cordage, Manila.....	4 @ 3 1/2
Castile Soaps.....	11 1/2 @ 12	do do Large sizes.....	18 @ 18
Epsom Salts.....	..... @ 3	Sisal.....	16 @ 16

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 23, 1871

There has been a moderate demand for piece goods since our last report, and the trade, though not heavy, has been fair, in the aggregate, for this period of the season. Retailers are not inclined to purchase any class of goods in greater amounts than are required for their immediate trade, although there is every indication that both cottons and woollens will bring better prices before the fall season closes. Jobbers have succeeded in reducing their stocks materially, and now hold no more goods than they usually do at this time of the year. These dealers, as well as Importers, are now making preparations for receiving and opening their fall stocks, which will soon be coming forward. The package trade has not been spirited during the week, but the market has lost none of its firmness or buoyancy in consequence, and the tendency of prices has been steadily upward. Jobbers bought heavily previous to the rise, and a majority of them now hold enough domestic goods, with the exception of prints, to supply the wants of their early trade. Agents are taking orders for some classes of goods which have not been advanced, to be delivered later in the season "at value," but sales at a stated price are not heavy.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market for all cotton fabrics is excited, and the tendency of prices is steadily upward. Nearly all lines are higher than at the time of our last report, two makes of wide brown and bleached goods having been advanced an additional 2½c. per yard, making them 5c. per yard higher than they were two weeks ago. Standard browns are up ½c., and mediums ¾c. on the different makes. Some makes are held at nominally unchanged prices, but this is only where the agents are entirely out of goods and only take orders "at value." Bleached goods are firm with higher prices on several makes of medium and fine 4-4 goods, but have not experienced so general an advance as brown cottons. Cotton Drills are sold close to the production at advanced quotations, and still higher prices are talked of. Cotton bags are jobbing at the old prices, but jobbers could not replace their stocks except at an advance of 2½@4c. Colored cottons suited to the fall trade are firm with an advance, in some makes, of 1c. per yard. Canton flannels are not in demand at the moment either in the piece or full package. Jobbers have supplied themselves with fair stocks which have been opened at our quotations, although it is too early for any call from retailers. Light prints are well sold out, and as the demand continues fair for small amounts the remaining stocks are likely to be closed out before the close of the month. Mediums are in moderate request, and are generally selling at ½c. above the prices paid for light colorings, while dark work will probably open at a further advance of ½c.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The demand for flannels is active, but other woolen fabrics are rather quiet. Cloths of popular brands are selling moderately, but the demand is not so active as was anticipated, and is scarcely so large as is usual at this period of the year. Cassimeres sell slowly, the bulk of the business at the moment being on orders for fine goods to be made. Blankets of the best makes have sold freely for some time past, but are quiet at the moment, jobbers having laid in their stocks for the early trade. Flannels are advancing steadily, and the active movement has materially reduced stocks, especially of gray mixed goods.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market for imported fabrics is unchanged in every particular. There is very little doing in any class of goods for current distribution, with the exception of ribbons, popular numbers of which still sell freely at full prices, but are very hard to get, owing to the scarcity. Woollens are in moderate request, and considerable amounts of black cloths could be placed if importers held the goods. Prices are steady on foreign woollens, but are no higher as yet, and are not likely to be. Manufacturers purchased their wool early and the recent advance in its cost will not be felt before late in the fall or the opening of the Spring season. The stock for dress goods seems to have cost more, at all events yarns are considerably higher, and the latest advices from buyers who are abroad confirm the reports previous. I given, that prices will be higher here than they were last Fall.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in fair demand, with few sales in consequence of the scarcity of stock. The advance in prices are as follows: Amoskeag A 36 12½ do B 36 11 Atlantic A 36 13, do D 36 11½, do H, 36 12½ Appleton A 36 12½, Augusta 36 11½, do 30 9½, Bedford R 30 9 Boot O 34 10½, Commonwealth O 27 6½, Grafton A 27 7½, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 9½, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 11,

Indian Orchard, A 40 14 do O 37 12½, Laconia O 39 17½ do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 10½, Lyman O 36 10½, do E 34 12, Madrod 36 11½, Nashua fine O 38 11½-2, do B 36 12-3, do E 40 14½, Newmarket A 36 10½, Pacific extra 36 12½ do L 36 11, Peppercell 7-4 21½-25, do 6-4 27-27½, do 9-4 32-32½, do 10-4 37-37½, do 11-4, 41, Peppercell E fine 39 13-13½, do R 36 12-12½, Pocasset F 30 8½, Saranac fine O 33 11½, do R 36 13½, Stark A 36 12½ Swift Silver 36 8½ Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quiet, both for present and future delivery, but prices are stiff with an advancing tendency. We annex the current quotations: Amoskeag 46 16½-18½, do 42 15½-16½, do A 36 15½-16½, Androecoggin L 36, 16½, Arkwright WT 36 16½, Ballou & Son 36 18-18½, Bartlett's 36 14½, do 38 13½, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boot H 36 14, do O 30 11, do R 26 9½, Clark 36 18 Dwight D 40 13, Ellerton 10-4 35, Fruit of the Loom 36 16½, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 18, Great Falls Q 36 16 Hill's Semp, Idem 36 16, Hope 36 13½, James 36 15, Lunada 36 16, Masonville 36 17½, Newmarket O 36 12, New York Mills 36 21, Peppercell 6-4 24½-25, do 10-4 42-42½, Tuscarora XX 36 17½-18, Utica 5-4 24½ 25, do 6-4 22-22½, do 9-4 50, do 10-4 54½-55, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15½, do 6-4 22-22½ do 8-4 27-27½, do 9-4 32-32½, do 10-4 37-37½ Wamutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are firm and advancing, with small stocks and few spot sales. Extra 64's are quoted at 7½c, 66's 6½c.

PRINTS are firm without particular activity or notable change. American 11, Albion solid 11, Allens 10½, do pinks 12 do purples 11½, Arnolds 8½, Atlantic 5½, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 9½, Malloy pink 11½, do purple 10½, Manchester 10½, Merrimac D dk. 11, do W pink and purple 12½ do W fancy 12, Oriental 10½, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10½, Simpson Mourning 10½, Sprague's pink 11½, do blue and White 11, do elastics 10, Wamutts 7½.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Brown—Tremont H 11½, do T 14½, do A 18½, do Y 17, X 19, XX 22, XXX 24½, Everett 17½, Nashua A 14, do XX 21, Arlington 13, Eureka 1½, Ellerton P 17½, do H, 25 do N 24, do O 19. Bleached—Tremont H 12½ do T 15½, do A 16½, do Y 13½, do X 21, do XX 23½, do XXX 26, Everett 18½, Salmon Falls 16, Pemberton Y 17, Ellerton P 19, do N 24, do O 21, do NN 27, do W 11 31.

CHEEKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22½, do 12 26½, do 10 21, do 3 17, do 11 22, do 15 27½, Cumberland 11½, Jos Greer, 55 15½, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lunark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do BB 20.

COARSE JEANS.—Amoskeag 13, Androecoggin Sat. 14½, Bates 9, Everetts 1½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 12½-13, Newmarket 9½.

COTTON BROS.—American 31 00, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$32 50, Ontario A \$34, Stark A \$35 00.

BROWN DRAILS.—Appleton 13½, Amoskeag 13½, Augusta 13½, Pacific 13½, Peppercell 13½, Stark A 13½.

STAINES.—Albany 7½, Algoda 16½, American 12@13, Amoskeag 16½-18-19, Hamilton 18-19, Haymaker —, Sheridan A 9½, do G 10 Uncasville A 11½-12½-12-13, Whittendon A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany —, Amoskeag ACA 29½-30, do A 24½-25, do B 20½-21, do C 18½-19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 2½-22, do dc 36, 24½-25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 27, Hamilton 21, Swift River 11½, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 22½.

GINGHAMS.—Hyde, 11½; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 11½-12; Gloucester, 11½; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 11½; Lancaster, 16; Lanca-shire, 11½; Pequa, 12½; Park Mills, 14.

MUSSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 13, Hamilton 13, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22½, do aubine 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpaca 21, do do corded do 2½.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 25 for extra super, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 50 for super 3-ply and \$1 55 for extra 3-ply. Hartford Company's \$1 10 for medium super-fine; \$1 25 for superfine; \$1 50 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 55 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 00 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 June 23, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1871.					
	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	441	\$149,898	300	\$121,561	288	\$152,940
do cotton...	591	158,758	543	138,173	599	137,330
do silk...	290	248,800	332	287,800	239	197,605
do flax...	832	108,798	736	126,539	546	110,154
Miscellaneous dry goods	194	75,367	594	136,034	314	91,332
Total.....	2,350	\$741,568	2,121	\$600,135	2,065	\$602,958
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSES AND SHOWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool..	149	\$35,987	139	\$47,130	281	\$99,853
do cotton...	158	81,903	186	33,050	318	58,699
do silk....	25	24,873	31	23,350	58	70,691
do flax....	144	32,161	391	88,116	315	69,755
Miscellaneous dry goods	223	11,786	840	16,817	1,380	21,106
Total.....	679	\$161,714	1,496	\$160,671	2,152	\$300,324
Add ent'd for consum'pn	2,350	741,568	2,421	600,135	2,066	602,958
Total th'n upon m'rk't.	3,029	\$903,281	3,860	\$960,805	4,218	\$1,013,276
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool..	547	\$188,413	301	\$118,218	418	\$156,709
do cotton...	305	101,472	179	43,950	343	130,549
do silk....	52	49,894	44	53,942	115	140,000
do flax....	415	93,970	256	61,941	254	64,141
Miscellaneous dry goods	52	20,167	176	9,650	56	36,548
Total.....	1,371	\$455,918	948	\$280,653	1,191	\$317,999
Add ent'd for consum'pn	4,380	741,568	2,421	600,135	2,066	602,958
Total enter'd at the port.	3,751	\$1,197,486	3,376	\$1,089,700	3,277	\$1,210,951

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 Net Assets.....\$5,498,722 65

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FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

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INCORPORATED 1818.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
 Net Assets.....\$586,170 59

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ORGANIZED 1798.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
 Net Assets.....\$415,148 51

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ORGANIZED 1811.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
 Net Assets.....\$370,624 51

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Insurance

OFFICE OF THE
A T L A N T I C
Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 26, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.. \$5,270,690 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1870..... 2,155,729 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$7,426,413 73

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

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870..... \$5,332,739 55

Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,233,590 39

Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$3,343,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise.. 2,377,330 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.... 217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 839,352 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,089,915 95
Cash in Bank..... 816,125 45
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,183,983 43

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 Seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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- | | |
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		Time.	Time.	Time.	Time.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 9.30 p.m.	Ar. 6.19 a.m.		
WASHINGTON.....	223	" 6.55 a.m.	" 9.00 p.m.		
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BRISTOL.....	619	" 6.40 a.m.	" 7.28 p.m.		
KNOXVILLE.....	741	" 1.14 p.m.	" 11.15 a.m.		
*CLEVELAND.....	823	" 5.55 p.m.	" 6.27 a.m.		
*CHATTANOOGA.....	850	" 5.40 p.m.	" 4.45 a.m.		
NASHVILLE.....	891	Ar. 5.10 a.m.	" 4.02 p.m.		
†CORINTH.....	966	Lv. 9.00 a.m.	" 5.34 p.m.		
‡GRAND JUNCTION.....	1017	" 11.52 a.m.	" 3.30 p.m.		
MEMPHIS.....	1159	Ar. 2.55 p.m.	" 12.15 p.m.		
*JACKSON.....	1319	Lv. 11.45 p.m.	" 4.37 p.m.		
ATLANTA.....	1392	Ar. 3.35 a.m.	" 7.25 p.m.		
MACON.....	1655	" 1.40 p.m.	" 7.55 a.m.		
MONTGOMERY.....	1801	" 8.10 a.m.	" 5.42 p.m.		
MOBILE.....	1852	" 8.10 a.m.	" 5.30 p.m.		
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