

# THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,  
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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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 scandals, 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 incertitude 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 82.50 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 financiering 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 undefinable 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			Length of track—			Cost of roads & equipm't.			Gross Earnings—			Expenses and rents.	Net earnings.	Dividends—			
	Stock.	Bonds.	Debt.	Total.	Main.	Branch.	Other.	M.	M.	M.	Passenger.	Freight.				Other.	Am't.	Rate.
Belvidere Delaware.....	995,800	2,244,500	970,468	4,210,768	67-00			8-50	4,125,365	79-00	165,003	576,903	130,320	872,226	656,991	215,235	59,748	6
Camden & Amboy.....	5,857,800			5,857,800	61-20	31-10	112-60		12,527,160								581,780	10
Delaware & Raritan Canal.....	5,847,677	13,773,562	1,843,204	34,600,443	43-00	22-50			4,735,354	191-60	2,805,558	2,656,121	1,798,562	7,260,241	4,549,186	2,711,055	584,767	10
New Jersey.....	7,295,200			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	92,094	20,281	334,444	193,056	136,388		
Camden & Burlington County.....	332,925	338,000	44,437	715,362	23-02	7-13	2-93		715,362							43,422	20,501	6
Cape May & Millville.....	447,000	411,273		858,273	41-25		3-01		818,448								26,820	6
Central of New Jersey.....	15,000,000	3,221,000	1,568,043	19,789,043	74-00		102-50		12,993,818	95-00	1,118,147	3,127,441	147,916	4,393,515	2,512,217	1,881,298	1,200,000	8
Chester.....	36,597	100,000		136,597	2-25				136,597									
Flemington.....	150,011	100,000	143,720	393,731	12-00				375,000	12-00	8,939	8,005	606	17,550	40,109	Loss.	9,000	6
Freehold & Jamesburg.....	283,745		99,266	383,011	17-00		1-25		383,011	17-00	30,240	28,295	4,376	62,911	57,077	5,834	53,015	25s.
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								
Hibernia Mine.....	100,000		100,000	5-00					118,638									
Highbridge.....	33,000		33,000	1-24					33,000	1-24								
Jersey City & Bergen.....					6-00		2-00		486,920	6-00								
Lodi Branch.....					0-78				20,000									
Long Branch & Sea Shore.....	171,800	200,000		371,800	9-00				398,863									
Long Bock & Tunnel.....					2-88		2-88		880,000									
Millstone & New Brunswick.....	95,750		17,654	113,404	6-63				113,404	6-63	9,887	5,352		15,239	10,232	5,007		
Morris Canal.....	2,200,000	1,000,000	132,492	3,332,492	102-00				3,379,167	102-00				390,780	219,878	170,902	58,750	
Morris & Essex.....	11,900,950	12,184,000	26,205	24,105,155	84-00	24-55	82-19		23,300,000	108-55				2,858,453	1,900,931	957,521		7
Mount Hope Mineral.....									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		2,279,793									
New Jersey.....																		
New Jersey Southern.....	4,000,000	2,000,000	206,329	6,206,329	86-25		7-22		5,000,000	102-01				295,823	176,286	119,537		
New Jersey West Line.....																		
New York & Fort Lee.....	35,000	20,000	215,806	300,806	2-00		2-00		300,806					2,534				
Northern New Jersey.....	1,000,000	400,000		1,400,000	21-25		5-61		527,152		130,457	82,338	17,987	330,782	246,910	83,872	60,000	6
Ogden Mine.....	450,000			450,000	10-00		1-71		452,984	10-00				57,690	40,251	17,439	18,000	4
Orange & Newark.....	282,550	549,200	66,500	905,250	5-00	4-00	1-29		898,022	9-00	187,192		8,164	195,357	157,482	37,875		
Paterson & Hudson.....	630,000			630,000	14-50		16-01		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		569,000									
Pemberton & Highstown.....	342,150	160,000	36,542	538,692	22-00		3-11		538,692									
Pemberton & New York.....	500,000	375,000		875,000	18-00		1-19		875,000									
Pequest & Walkill.....																		
Perth Amboy & Woodbridge.....	57,200	100,000	57,381	214,581	6-50				214,581	6-50	17,596			3,711	21,307	12,140	9,167	
Rocky Hill.....	45,595			45,595	3-60				45,595									
Salem.....	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	16-00		1-09		439,694									
Squankum & Freehold.....	100,000			100,000	8-00				100,000									
Sussex.....	317,850	200,000	3,874	521,724	12-00		1-72		521,724	12-00				95,253	63,292	31,961		
Toms River & Ware 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	117,187	
West Jersey.....	1,209,000	2,379,000	20,000	3,608,000	36-36		9-02		1,449,024	136-09	414,288	185,848	33,480	633,616	417,706	215,910		10

—Railroad Journal.

**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. Wilkesbarre ..	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.	11.19% @ 12.0%	June 8.	short.	11.97
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.65 @ 25.70	"	"	25.42 @ 25.45
Hamburg .....	"	13.11% @ 13.11%	"	"	13.9%
Paris .....	"	25.70 @ 25.85	"	"	"
Paris .....	short.	25.30 @ 25.45	"	"	"
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.62% @ 12.67%	June 8.	3 mos.	124.30
Berlin .....	"	5.27 @ 6.27%	June 10.	"	6.23%
Frankfort .....	"	120% @ 120%	June 8.	"	119%
St. Petersburg	"	30% @ 31%	June 7.	"	31%
Cadiz .....	"	49% @ 49%	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52% @ 53%	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	26.87% @ 26.92%	"	"	"
Genoa .....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York....	"	"	June 9.	60 days.	110
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	June 9.	90 days.	19%
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	May 6.	"	25 @ 25%
Bahia.....	"	"	May 10.	"	25% @ 25%
Valparaiso...	"	"	April 14.	"	46%
Pernambuco...	"	"	May 12.	"	24% @ 25%
Singapore....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong...	"	4s. 5d.	May 26.	6 mos.	4s. 4% d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10% d. @ % d.	June 5.	"	1s. 11d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	June 5.	"	1s. 11d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	% p. c. dis.	Mch. 27.	30 days.	% p. c. premium

[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 envelope 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 @	2% @	4 months' ba'k bills	3 @ 3%	2% @ 2%
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	3% @ 3%	2% @ 2%
80 and 60 days' bills	2% @ 3	2% @	4 and 6 trade bills..	3% @ 4	3 @ 3%
months bills.....	3 @	2% @ 2%			

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

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks .....	2	1%
Discount houses at call .....	2	1%
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2%	1%
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2%	1%

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:

	B'k rate— 1870. 1871.	Op. m'kt— 1870. 1871.		B'k rate— 1870. 1871.	Op. m'kt— 1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	2% 6	2% 3%—4	Brussels..	2% 4	2% 3%
Vienna.....	5 6	5 5	Madrid....	5 5	5 5
Berlin.....	4 4	3% 3%	Hamburg...	—	2% 2%—%
Frankfort. 3% 3%	2% 3		St. Peters-		
Amst'd'm. 3% 3	3% 2%		burg....	6 8	5 7
Turin ... 5 6	5 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 values. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold .....	77	8%	@ 77	9
do fine.....	77	11	@	—
do Refinable.....	77	11	@	—
Spanish Doubloons.....	74	0	@	—
South American Doubloons....	74	0	@	—
United States gold coin.....	76	3	@	—

  

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver, Fine....	5	0%	@	—
do do containing 5 grs. gold per oz. standard....	5	0%	@ 5	1
Fine Cake Silver .....	no price.	@	—	—
Mexican Dollars.....	4	10%	@ 4	11%

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	23,305,718	23,245,021	24,642,972
Public deposits.....	9,804,049	7,415,041	6,949,901	10,715,594	9,690,194
Other deposits	17,172,723	20,302,549	17,169,319	16,067,318	17,890,496
Government securities	12,836,314	13,294,557	14,143,276	13,018,575	12,971,405
Other securities.....	18,650,101	13,450,214	17,331,344	19,014,016	16,631,209
Reserve of notes and					
coin .....	13,562,670	13,658,975	10,788,993	12,780,339	16,073,857
Coin and bullion .....	21,330,400	22,204,815	18,630,883	20,643,314	25,219,227
Bank rate .....	2% p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	3 p. c.	2% p. c.
Consols.....	94% xd.	94% xd.	92%	92%	91% xd
Price of wheat.....	65s. 4d.	70s. 8d.	45s. 5d.	45s. 3d	60s. 0d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	11% d.	11d.	11% d.	10%	*7% d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 5% d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3% d.	1s. 3% d.	*1s. % d.

\*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.	Thu'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, 1884....	89-90	89-90	88-89	87-88	86-87	85-86
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, 1901....	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89
Atlantic & G't West. consol'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	24-24½	24½-25	24½-25
Illinois shares (\$100)...	109½-110	109½-110	109½-110	109½-110	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:

	1870'71.		1869'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	575,031	74,980	539,951	9,651
Barley.....	123,131	3,243	103,198	2,070
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	2,818,643	30,485,875	262,024
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	14,044
Flour.....	3,396,008	1,221,880	4,758,292	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.	237,957	20,672,906	84	151,221
Barley.....	37,783	8,150,326	8	99,800
Oats.....	48,503	4,501,402	3,946	99,601
Peas.....	9,378	890,938	44	23,175

Beans.....	19,338	2,047,709	.....	4,453
Indian Corn.....	156,068	10,108,215	.....	940
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 light 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	141,912	209,019	258,211	648,441
Do. imported during May, 1871.....	281,543	1,096,006	38,700	58,009	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	50,257	157,930
Do. forwarded inland for consumption during May, 1871.....	199,585	741,365	21,378	33,915	29,235	100,182
Total.....	241,247	942,418	30,458	47,535	79,492	258,112
Cotton in stock on May 31, 1871.....	488,653	1,966,592	153,157	219,539	234,917	567,575
Total imports during first 5 months of 1871.....	1,556,293	6,038,423	230,691	346,035	329,493	1,045,354
Total exports ditto.....	241,154	938,747	26,043	39,063	217,165	688,256
	Egyptian		Miscellaneous		Total	
	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.
Cotton in stock on Apr. 30, 1871.....	88,113	353,153	191,875	691,841	1130,666	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	1,520,633	5,098,853
Cotton exported during May, 1871.....	2,173	10,244	1,051	3,190	114,223	386,067
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	1,336,491
Cotton in stock on May 31, 1871.....	80,399	313,571	192,272	696,085	1149,398	3,752,362
Total imports during first 5 months of 1871.....	124,597	587,384	47,373	143,808	2,388,447	8,181,004
Total exports ditto.....	7,718	36,383	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 76,204,978 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 pounds against 2,623,399 pounds, and 2,724,802 pounds on the corresponding period of the two previous years. The exports of woolen 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 yards 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 tons 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  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. since a week ago. In American securities prices have been generally firm, with the exception of Five-Twenties of 1867, which are  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ account.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862.....)	90 $\frac{1}{2}$					
“ “ old, 1865.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$					
“ “ 1867.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	90	90
U. S. 10-40s.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$					

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

Frankfort.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
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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 Mil. 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).....	54 0	52 6	50 0	47 6	47 6	47 0
Bacon.....	34 6	34 0	33 0	33 0	32 6	32 6
Lard (American).....	48 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
Petroleum (std white).....	1 6	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				
“ (spirits).....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
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 (obl).....	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	36 0	36 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	33 0
Sperm oil.....	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0
Whale oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Linseed oil.....	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	23 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 \$8,423,330 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 \$4,587,762 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	\$861,495	\$1,165,846	\$1,698,459
General merchandise....	3,505,865	5,494,236	5,272,815	6,724,871
Total for the week..	\$4,465,888	\$6,355,731	\$6,438,661	\$8,423,330
Previously reported..	111,016,220	145,963,854	135,188,014	174,353,033

Since Jan. 1..... \$115,482,108 \$152,319,585 \$141,636,675 \$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.....	\$2,670,477	\$4,427,531	\$3,370,111	\$4,976,521
Previously reported....	80,401,521	79,535,422	80,115,569	106,613,970
Since Jan. 1.....	\$83,074,998	\$83,962,953	\$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. Holsatia, London—	“ 15—St. Rising Star, Aspinwall—
Foreign silver..... \$101,671	American silver.... 5,000
For Hamburg—	American gold..... 14,700
Silver bars..... 22,700	“ 16—Schr. Joe Kelly, Maracaibo—
“ 14—St. Java, Liverpool—	American gold.... 13,000
Silver bars..... 109,640	June 17—St. Ville de Paris, Havre—
Gold bars..... 80,495	Silver bars..... 23,000
American gold.... 30,000	“ 17—Schr. Recruit, Maracaibo—
“ 14—St. City of Port au Prince, Cape Haytien—	Foreign gold..... 35,995
American silver.... 7,242	“ 17—St. Donau, Southampton—
“ 15—Sch. Dutch Princess, Maracaibo—	Foreign silver..... 13,411
American gold.... 44,000	Gold bars..... 36,900
“ 15—Brig Neponset, Ponce—	
American gold..... 2,915	
American silver.... 20,000	

Silver bars..... 88,818	Gold bars..... 98,255
American gold.... 99,000	Silver bars..... 63,431
June 17—St. City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—	June 17—St. Abyssinia, Liverpool—
American gold..... 222,500	Silver bars..... 259,514

Total for the week..... \$1,392,491  
Previously reported..... 35,916,429

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$37,308,220  
Same time in 1870..... \$15,182,941  
1869..... 14,046,620  
1868..... 43,702,627

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

June 12—St. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—	June 16—St. Perit, Porto Plata—
Silver..... \$101,671	Silver..... 944
Gold..... 9,612	Gold..... 1,200

Total for the week..... \$113,427  
Previously reported..... 3,049,794

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$3,163,221  
Same time in 1870..... \$7,016,220  
1869..... 8,904,140  
1867..... 1,554,989

**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 1849 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. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & 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,



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 114½@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 130½, closing at 130, and after opening on Wednesday at 130½, sold up to 130½, 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 19.	Tuesday, June 20.	Wednesday, June 21.	Thursday, June 22.	Friday, June 23.
N.Y. Cent & H.R.	93 93½	93½ 93½	93½ 93½	93½ 93½	93½ 93½	93½ 93½
do scrip	92½ 93	93 93½	93½ 93½	93½ 93½	93½ 93½	93½ 93½
Harlem	130½ 131½	129½ 130½	131 132½	128½ 127½	127 127½	126½ 127½
Erie	29½ 29½	29½ 30½	28½ 30½	27½ 29½	26 28½	28 28½
Reading	116½ 117½	117 117½	116½ 117½	116 117	115½ 117	116½ 117½
Lake Shore	113½ 114½	114½ 115½	114½ 115½	112½ 114½	109 113½	111½ 113½
Wabash	60½ 61½	61½ 62½	61 62½	59½ 61½	59 60½	60 61
Pittsburg	118½ 119	119 120	119½ 119½	118½ 120½	115 118½	118½ 118½
Northwest	76½ 77½	77½ 78½	77½ 78½	78½ 77	73 75½	74½ 75½
do pref	91½ 92	92 92½	91½ 92½	89½ 91½	87½ 89½	88½ 89½
Rock Island	123½ 123½	123½ 126	125½ 130½	110 130½	110 113½	112½ 113½
Fort Wayne	100	99½	100	100	100 101	100½
St. Paul	60 60½	61 61½	60½ 61½	60½	59 60½	60½ 60½
do pref.	78½ 80	79½ 80½	79½ 80	79 79½	78½ 79	79 79½
Ohio, Missisio	46½ 46½	46½ 47½	46½ 47½	45½ 46½	42½ 45½	41 45½
Central of N.J.	110	110½ 110½	*110 111½	110½ 111½	110 111	111 111½
Chic. & Alton	*119 122	*119½ 122	*120 121½	*120 121½	*119½	120
do do pref	*122 125	*122 125	*122 125	*122 125	123	*123 125
Panama	52	*51 53½	51	*52	49½ 50	50
Clev., C. & I	88½	89½	89½	89	87 88½	88 88½
Col. Chic. & I.C.	21½	21½	21½	20½	20 21½	20½ 21½
Del., Lack. & W	105½ 105½	106 106½	106 106½	106	105½ 106½	106
Hann., St. Jos.	87 90	88½ 90	88 89½	83	85 88½	83½ 86
do pref	89½ 91	90 91	90	*89½	88½ 89	87 89
Illinois Centr'l	13½	136	*125	*125	125	*125½
Mich. Centr'l	125½ 126	126	*125	*125	125	*125½
Morris & Essex	93	93	92½	93	*91½	*91½ 92
B. Hart & Erie	2½ 3	3	3	3½	2½ 3½	3½
Union Pacific	23½ 30	29½ 30½	29½ 30½	29½ 30½	29½ 31½	30½ 32½
West. Un. Tel.	58½ 59½	59½ 60½	60 61	56½ 60½	57½ 59½	58½ 59½
Mariposa pref.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½ 7½	7½
Quicksilver	*13 13½	*13½ 13½	12½	12½	*11½ 14	12 12½
Pacific Mail	42½ 43½	42½ 43½	42½ 43½	41½ 42½	40½ 42	41 41½
Adams Expr'ss	*80½ 81½	81	81	*80½	81½ 80½	80½ 81
Am. Merch. Un	54	53½	53	53	53 53	*53½ 55½
United States	*55 55½	*55½ 55½	*55½ 57	*51½	51½ 55	*54 55½
Wells, Fargo	*47 48½	48	*48½ 50	47	*41	*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 Pacifics, 102½@102½; Union Pacific, firsts, 91½@92; Land Grants, 84½@84½, and Incomes, 83½@83½.

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 19.	Tuesday, June 20.	Wednesday, June 21.	Thursday, June 22.	Friday, June 23.
6s Tenn., old...	72½ 73	72½ 73	72½ 73	*70½ 75	71½ 72	72 72½
6s Tenn., new...	72½ 73	72½ 73	72½ 73	*70½ 75	*71½ 72	72 72½
6s N. Car., old...	*47 47½	47½ 47½	*47 47½	*47 47½	*47 47½	*47 47½
6s N. Car., new...	*26½ 27½	*27 27½	*26 27½	27	*27½ 27½	*27½ 27½
6s Virg., old...	*67½ 68	67 67	67½ 67	67	67½ 67	67½ 67
6s S. C., n, J & J	62½ 62½	62½ 63	62½ 63	62½ 63	62½ 63	62½ 63
6s Missouri	96½ 96	96½ 96	96½ 96	*96½ 96½	96½ 96½	96½ 96½
Un. Pac. 1st...	91½ 91	91½ 91	*91 92	*91½ 92	91½ 91	91½ 91
U. P. L'd Gt...	84	85½ 85½	85½ 85	85	84½ 84	84½ 85
U. P. Income...	83½ 83½	*81	*82½	*75	*82½	*82½
Cent. Pac. Gold	*101½ 101½	102½ 102½	*102½ 102½	*102½ 102½	102½ 102½	102½ 102½

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

**The Gold Market.**—Gold has been comparatively steady between 112½ and 112½, 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.	Balances. Gold.	Currency.
Sat'day, June 17	112½	112½	112½	112½	\$37,469,000	\$1,871,895	\$2,102,274
Monday, " 19	112½	112½	112½	112½	18,295,000	756,957	853,667
Tuesday, " 20	112½	112½	112½	112½	35,492,000	1,017,311	1,148,972
Wedn'day, " 21	112½	112½	112½	112½	51,018,000	3,358,492	4,109,393
Thursday, " 22	112½	112½	112½	112½	43,499,000	2,570,873	2,844,197
Friday, " 23	112½	112½	112½	112½	33,066,000	1,334,728	1,535,750
Current week	112½	112½	112½	112½	218,869,000	1,334,728	1,535,750
Previous week	112½	112	112½	112½	379,683,000	2,773,259	3,459,061
Jan 1, 1871, to date	110½	110½	112½	112½			

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

American gold (old coinage)	4 p. c. premium.	American silver (old coinage)	1@2 p. c. premium.
Sovereigns	\$4 85 @ \$4 92	Dimes and half dimes	96 @ 97
Napoleons	3 87 @ 3 90	Five francs	95 @ 96
German X thalers	7 80 @ 7 95	Francs	19 @ 19½
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 01 @ 1 06
Spanish doubloons	16 10 @ 16 40	Mexican dollars	1 04 @ 1 04½
Patriot doubloons	15 50 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars	2@3 p. c. premium.
American silver (new)	97½ @ 98	South American dollars	... par.

**Foreign Exchange**—The market has been firm and advancing, closing at 110½@110½ for 60 days sterling against 110½@110½ last week. Leading drawers advanced ½ to-day, though one prominent house was drawing at ½ 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	110½@110½	110½@111
" commercial	109½@110½	110½@111
Paris (bankers)	5.21½@5.17½	5.11½@5.12½
Antwerp	5.21½@5.17½	5.11½@5.12½
Swiss	10½@10½	10½@10½
Amsterdam	10½@10½	10½@10½
Hamburg	36 1-16 @ 36	36½@36
Frankfort	40½@40	41½@41
Bremen	79 @ 79½	79½@79
Prussian thalers	71½@71½	72 @ 72½

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

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Payments.
Saturday, June 17	\$302,000	Gold, \$481,650 78	Currency, \$1,073,096 24
Monday, " 19	409,000	Gold, 473,828 96	Currency, 71,873 37
Tuesday, " 20	477,000	Gold, 509,693 06	Currency, 154,188 11
Wednesday, " 21	458,000	Gold, 578,026 18	Currency, 291,102 80
Thursday, " 22	373,000	Gold, 1,919,834 62	Currency, 21,439 23
Friday, " 23	396,000	Gold, 402,276 38	Currency, 1,385,096 04
Total	\$2,405,000	\$4,361,809 98	\$3,013,133 24
Balance, June 16		56,825,057 75	4,560,828 05
Payment during week		\$61,199,867 74	\$7,573,966 29
Balance June 23		4,136,418 80	3,745,760 38

**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.	Capital	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Average Amount of Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York	\$3,000,000	\$12,240,200	\$2,926,600	\$812,400	\$13,346,800	\$2,531,100
Manhattan	2,050,000	5,965,500	117,700	9,800	4,374,300	1,320,700
Mechanics	3,000,000	6,568,200	555,200	880,200	4,330,800	1,890,200
Union	2,000,000	5,848,300	200,700	521,050	4,430,200	1,145,000
America	1,500,000	4,493,800	212,600	470,000	2,900,000	1,455,000
Phoenix	3,000,000	9,097,000	1,375,227	1,415	8,036,012	2,181,271
City	1,800,000	3,735,319	273,560	525,545	2,589,416	653,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	6,080,876	310,053	5,649,457	1,162,000	906,492
Fulton	1,900,000	3,572,021	144,748	767,399	2,527,431	698,124
Chemical	600,000	2,006,707	177,065	1,710,030	1,024,798	1,024,798
Merchants' Exchange	300,000	6,300,867	23,393	4,211,693	1,000,033	1,000,033
Gallatin, National	1,235,000	3,056,575	16,050	449,731	2,623,932	520,841
Butchers'	1,500,000	3,345,303	183,699	483,320	1,448,597	520,841
Mechanics and Traders'	800,000	2,472,600	27,900	255,500	1,484,800	571,100
Greenwich	600,000	2,026,400	10,400	195,700	1,484,300	500,100
Leather Manuf.	200,000	940,805	2,891	707,380	145,487	145,487
Seventh Ward	600,000	3,600,655	182,437	254,990	2,925,857	1,091,738
State of New York	500,000	1,351,899	58,276	169,669	939,820	297,957
American Exchange	2,000,000	4,220,383	286,019	493,000	3,849,441	2,055,741
	5,000,000	9,020,100	521,400	948,000	1,930,900	1,592,800

Table with multiple columns listing various categories such as Commerce, Broadway, Ocean, Mercantile, Pacific, Republic, Chatham, People's, North American, Hanover, Irving, Metropolitan, Citizens, Nassau, Market, St. Nicholas, Shoe and Leather, Corn Exchange, Continental, Commonwealth, Oriental, Marine, Atlantic, Importers and Traders, Park, Mechanics' Banking Ass., Grocers', North River, East River, Manufacturers & Mer., Fourth National, Central National, Second National, Ninth National, First National, Third National, New York N. Exchange, Tenth National, Bowery National, New York County, German American, Bull's Head, Stuyvesant, Eleventh Ward, Eighth National, American National, Germania, and Manufacturers & Builders.

Totals... 70,238,900 293,134,532 12,989,910 30,662,098 243,276,150 72,178,964

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

Loans... Dec. \$675,620 Net Deposits... Inc \$1,381,81
Specie... Inc 273,737 Legal Tenders... Inc 1,763,528
Circulation... Dec 78,313

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows for May 6, May 13, May 20, May 27, June 3, June 10, June 17.

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

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Lists various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers and Mech., Commercial, Mechanics', Bank N. Liberties, Southwark, Kensington, Penn., Wes ern, Manufacturers', Bank of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, Security.

Totals... \$16,432,000 \$57,630,706 \$143,341 \$14,711,605 \$46,061,956 \$11,183,478

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

Capital... Legal Tenders... Decrease... 1,093,467
Loans... Increase... \$306,385 Deposits... Decrease... 1,062,322
Specie... Decrease... 6,911 Circulation... Decrease... 1,200

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows for May 8, May 15, May 22, May 29, June 5, June 12, 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 with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circula. Lists banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, \*Broadway, Columbian, \*Continental, Eliot, Everett, Fan-ull Hall, Freeman's, Globe, Hamilton, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, Maverick, Merchants', Mount Vernon, New England, North, Old Boston, Shawmut, Shoe & Leather.

Table with columns: State, Suffolk, Traders', Tremont, Washington, First, Second (Granite), Third, Bank of Commerce, Bank of N. America, B'k of Redemption, Bank of Republic, City, Eagle, Exchange, Hide & Leather, Revere, Security, Union, Webster, Commonwealth.

Total... \$17,800,000 \$116,550,705 \$1,213,211 \$13,398,085 \$50,223,035 \$24,822,982

\* Not Received. Same as last week.

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

Loans... Inc. 917,369 Deposits... Dec. 1,086,020
Specie... Dec. 253,389 Circulation... Dec. 39,413
Legal Tender Notes... Inc. 20,161

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows for May 8, May 15, May 22, May 29, June 5, June 12, June 19.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

Table with columns: Bid, Askd, Bid, Askd. Lists various bank stocks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, City, Phenix, North River, Tradesmen's, Fulton, Greenwich, Butchers & Drov, Mechanics & Tr., Nat'l Gallatin, Merchants' Ex., Leather Manuf., Seventh Ward, State of N York, Commerce.

Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks.

Table with columns: Bid, Askd, Bid, Askd. Lists various fire insurance stocks like Adriatic, American, Arctic, Astor, Beckman, Bowery, Brooklyn, Citizens', City, Clinton, Columbia, Commercial, Continental, Commerce, Eagle, Empire City, Excelsior, Fireman's, Fireman's Trust.

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 with columns: City Securities, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Railroad Securities, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. Lists various securities like Alexandria 6s, Atlanta, Ga., 7s, bonds, Charleston, S. C., 7s, F. L. bds, Columbia, S. C., 6s, Columbus, 7s, bonds, Fredricksburg 6s, Lynchburg 6s, Macon 7s, bonds, Memphis 6s, endorsed, Memphis past due coupons, Mobile, Ala., 5s, bonds, Montgomery 8s, Nashville 6s, Norfolk 6s, Petersburg 6s, Richmond 6s, Wilmington, N. 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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 sub-sections for New York Prices, RAILROAD BONDS, MISCELLANEOUS BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS, Boston, Baltimore, and various regional securities like Louisville and St. Louis.

# 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; s=stock or scrip.

4. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets (immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O. April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December Q.-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.....	\$52,506 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 33 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	679,336 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 \$633 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.....	\$194,000 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.....	329,189 37	131,940 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 outstanding, 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 Muldon, 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 & Tuscaloosa 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 Eutaw, 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.



STATE BONDS.

DENOMINATION.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.
		Rate.	Payable.				Rate.	Payable.	
<b>State Securities.</b>					Marked thus * are in default for interest				
<b>ALABAMA (Oct. 1, '70) \$14,162,800:</b>					<b>MICHIGAN (Jan. 1, '71) \$2,342,000:</b>				
State Bonds.....	168,000	5	May & Nov.	1872	Renewal Loan Bonds.....	160,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
do do (extended).....	1,941,000	5	do	1883	Two Million Loan.....	1,621,000	6	do	72-'83
do do (do).....	473,800	5	do	1886	War Bounty Bonds.....	478,000	7	May & Nov	1890
Sterling bonds of 1850.....	688,000	5	June	1870	Ste Marie Canal Bonds.....	83,000	6	Jan. & July	1879
Sterling Bonds(extended).....	712,800	5	Jan. & July	1886	<b>MINNESOTA (Dec. '70) \$350,000:</b>				
do do.....	82,500	6	do	1886	State Buildings Loans.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1877
New Bonds, 1866 & 1868.....	1,477,700	8	Jan. & July	'86-'88	do do.....	100,000	7	do	1878
New Bonds, 1870, gold.....	300,000	8	Jan. & July	1890	do do.....	50,000	7	do	1879
Endorsement for RR's (about).....	8,480,000	8	.....	1889	Sioux War Loan 1862.....	100,000	7	May & Nov	1872
<b>ARKANSAS (March, '71) \$7,350,000:</b>					<b>MISSOURI (Jan. 1, '71) \$20,866,000:</b>				
Funding bonds of 1869.....	2,750,000	6	Jan. & July	99-1900	State Bonds.....	438,000	6	Jan. & July	1883
Bonds yet unfunded.....	1,680,000	.....	.....	.....	Bonds of 1868.....	2,727,000	6	do	1887
Memphis & Little Rock.....	1,050,000	.....	.....	.....	Bonds to North Mo. RR.....	2,962,000	6	do	74-'88
Little Rock & Fort S. R. R.....	900,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1900	Bonds to Cairo & Fulton RR.....	392,000	6	do	'77-'89
Little R., Pine Bluff & N. O. R. R.....	750,000	.....	.....	.....	Bonds to Platte Co RR.....	504,000	6	do	'89-'90
Miss., Ouachita & Red. R.....	480,500	.....	.....	.....	Bonds to Iron Mountain RR.....	2,379,000	6	do	'74-'89
<b>CALIFORNIA (April, '70) \$4,122,500:</b>					<b>NEVADA (Dec. 1870) \$500,000:</b>				
Civil Bonds of 1857.....(gold)	2,138,000	7	Jan. & July	1877	Bonds of 1867.....	500,000	15	Jan & July	1872
do do of 1860.....	138,500	7	do	1880	<b>N. HAMP. (Jan., '71) \$2,402,000:</b>				
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	424,500	7	do	1883	War Debt of July, '61-'62.....	899,200	6	Jan. & July	'71-'78
do Bounty Bonds.....	805,000	7	do	1884	do of Sept. 1, 1864.....	600,000	6	Mar & Sep.	'84-'89
<b>CONNECTICUT (Apr. 1, '71) \$6,525,900:</b>					<b>N. JERSEY (Feb., '71) \$2,896,200:</b>				
War Bonds (July, '61) 10-20 y. ar	.....	6	Jan. & July	'71-'81	War Bonds of 1861 (tax free).....	1,299,900	6	Jan. & July	'70-'84
do do (Jan., '63) 20 y. ar.....	.....	6	do	1883	do of 1864 (tax free).....	1,092,900	6	do	'86-'96
do do (Jan., '64) 20 y. ar.....	6,525,900	6	do	1884	do of 1864.....	593,400	6	do	'97-'02
do do (Oct., '64) 10 or 30 y. r	.....	6	April & Oct.	'74-'94	<b>N. YORK (Oct. 1870) \$38,641,606:</b>				
do (non-taxab.) (Oct., '65) 20 y. r	.....	6	do	1885	Bounty Fund Bonds, coupon.....	1,478,000	7	Jan. & July	1877
<b>FLORIDA (Jan., '71) \$747,367:</b>					<b>N. YORK (cont.)</b>				
State Bonds.....	747,367	7&8	June & Dec	'96-'98	do do do, registered.....	21,059,000	6	do	187
<b>GEORGIA (Mar., '71) \$13,437,700:</b>					<b>General Fund Bonds.....</b>				
Western & Atlantic RR. Bonds	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	do do.....	1,910,082	6	do	Will.
do do do.....	176,000	7	May & Nov.	1874	do do.....	80,000	6	do	1878
do do do.....	866,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'74	do do.....	900,000	5	do	1875
do do do.....	75,000	6	May & Nov	1874	do do.....	348,000	5	do	Will.
Atlantic & Gulf RR. Bonds.....	800,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'78-'86	do do (no interest).....	51,500	.....	.....	.....
Bonds, per act March 12, 1868.....	3,700,000	7	Jan. & July	'86-'87	Canal Fund Stock.....	2,257,900	6	J., A., J. & O.	1872
Funding bonds of 1870, (gold).....	2,000,000	7	J. A. J. & O	1890	do do.....	5,150,100	6	Various.	1873
Railroad endorsements.....	5,923,600	.....	.....	.....	do do.....	2,099,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1874
<b>ILLINOIS (Mar., 1871):</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA (Oct., '70):</b>				
Interest Bonds of 1847.....	980,696	6	do	1878	Railroad Bonds, old.....	4,738,800	.....	Jan. & July	'68-'98
Interest stock of 1857.....	134,311	6	do	1878	do do.....	3,639,400	.....	Apr. & Oct.	'68-'98
Refunded Stock bonds.....	318,000	6	do	var.	Railroad Bonds, new.....	2,626,000	.....	Jan. & July	'68-'98
Normal University bonds.....	45,600	6	do	1880	do do.....	1,739,000	.....	Apr. & Oct.	'68-'90
Thornton Loan bonds.....	103,000	6	Mar. & Sep.	1880	Funding Bonds, since war.....	2,417,400	.....	Jan. & July	1900
War Bonds.....	416,800	6	Jan. & July	1880	do do do.....	1,721,400	.....	Apr. & Oct.	1899
<b>KANSAS (Jan., '71) \$1,341,975:</b>					<b>OHIO (Nov., '70) \$9,732,077:</b>				
Civil Bonds, 1861 to 1869.....	990,475	6&7	Jan. & July	'76-'85	Loan due after 31st Dec., 1870.....	1,284,317	6	Jan. & July	1870
Military.....	316,000	7	do	1889	do do 31st Dec., 1875.....	1,600,000	6	do	1875
<b>KENTUCKY (Oct., '70) \$1,424,391:</b>					<b>do do 30th June, 1881.....</b>				
Bonds of 1841-'42.....	913,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'71-'74	do do 31st Dec., 1886.....	4,095,399	6	do	1881
Bonds of 1843.....	66,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	1873	Domestic Bonds (Union Loan)	2,400,000	6	do	1886
Bonds of 1843.....	94,000	5	April & Oct	1871	do do.....	366,975	6	May & Nov	1871
Bond- for Military Purposes.....	303,300	6	Various.	1895	<b>OREGON (Sept., '70) \$106,633:</b>				
Bonds held by B'rd of Education	1,648,288	.....	.....	.....	Relief and Bounty Bonds.....	106,633	7	Jan. & July	'75-'85
<b>LOUISIANA Dec. '70, \$17,721,200:</b>					<b>PENNA (Dec 1 '70) \$31,107,168:</b>				
Charity Hospital.....	80,000	5	Mar. & Sept	1872	Stock Loan (of 1840).....	562,410	5	Jan. & July	1870
1863, Relief of State Treasury	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1893	Inclined Plane (1849).....	400,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1879
Bonds to various railroads.....	2,495,000	6	Various.	'69-'66	Coupon Bonds (1852).....	384,000	5	Jan & July	1882
1865, Levee Bonds.....	1,000,000	8	Various.	1886	do do.....	112,000	4 1/2	do	1882
1867, do do.....	4,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1907	do do.....	3,105,000	5	do	1877
1870, do do.....	3,000,000	8	Mar. & Sep.	1875	do do.....	272,000	5	do	1879
1866, Funding Coupons.....	997,300	6	Jan. & July	'86-'88	Military Loan (1861).....	2,769,250	6	do	1871
Boeuf & Crocodile Navi Co.....	80,000	8	Jan. & July	1890	Stock Loan (1867).....	4,731,800	6	do	1872
Relief of P. J. Kennedy.....	134,000	3	Jan. & July	1890	do do.....	92,850	5	do	1877
1869, Penitentiary Bonds.....	50,000	7	Mar. & Sept	1909	do do.....	7,890,550	6	do	1877
To Fund Floating Debt, &c.....	3,000,000	6	May & Nov	1910	do do.....	90,400	5	do	1882
Miss. & Mex. Gulf Ship Can'l, '69	474,000	7.3	Mar. & Sep.	1899	do do.....	9,237,050	6	do	1882
N. Louisiana & Texas RR, 1869	546,000	8	Apr. & Oct.	1909	do do.....	726,900	5	do	1882
<b>MAINE (Jan. 1, '71) \$3,067,900:</b>					<b>RR. ISL. (April, '70) \$2,916,500:</b>				
Civil Loan Bonds, 1855-61.....	351,000	6	Various.	'70-'78	War Bonds of 1862.....	1,100,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1882
War Loan of 1861.....	800,000	6	do	1871	do do of 1863.....	239,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1883
do do of 1863.....	525,000	6	Mar. & Sept	1883	do do of 1863.....	736,000	6	Jan. & July	1893
Bounty Loan of 1863.....	475,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1880	do do of 1864.....	841,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1894
War Loan of 1864.....	2,832,500	6	June & Dec.	1889	<b>S CAROLINA (Nov. '70) \$7,665,908:</b>				
Municipal War Debts assumed.....	3,684,400	6	Apr. & Oct.	1889	Fire Loan Stock (act. '38).....	303,343	6	Jan. & July	1870
<b>MARYLAND (Oct., '70) \$13,317,475:</b>					<b>do do Bonds (lien on Bank).....</b>				
Baltimore & Ohio RR sterling.....	2,288,888	5	Jan. & July	1890	do do.....	484,000	5	do	1868
do do converted.....	448,500	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890	State House st'ks (acts '56-'63).....	1,479,632	6	do	'77-'90
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, st'g.....	1,855,335	5	Jan. & July	1890	Blue R dge RR b's (act '54).....	970,000	6	do	'74-'78
do do converted.....	1,687,345	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890	Conversion stock of 1868.....	64,000	6	do	1888
do do 1834.....	1,403,146	6	do	1870	Funded debt of '66.....	1,131,700	6	do	'87-'97
Baltimore & Susq. RR.....	269,000	3	do	1890	Bonds 1868-69.....	3,193,900	6	J. & J. A. & O	'88-'89
do do.....	429,000	6	do	1890	<b>TENNESSEE (Oct. '70) \$38,539,802:</b>				
Annap. & Elkridge RR.....	95,420	6	do	1889	Bonds loaned to RR's, etc.....	24,008,500	6	Jan. & July	Long.
Susq. & Tide W. Canal, sterling	773,000	5	Jan. & July	1865	Bonds endorsed for RR's, etc.....	2,172,000	6	do	Long.
do do converted.....	215,622	5	J. A. J. & O.	1865	Funded Interest (new bonds).....	4,069,503	6	do	Long.
Eastern Shore RR.....	20,131	5	do	1890	State Bonds (debt proper).....	1,706,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	Var
Bounty Loan.....	3,651,398	6	Jan. & July	1883	do do (do).....	239,166	5 1/2	do	Var
Southern Relief bonds.....	100,000	6	do	1873	do do (do).....	1,398,640	5	do	.....
<b>MASSACHUS. (Jan. 1, '71) \$26,318,348:</b>					<b>ALL INT. UNFUNDED TO JAN., 1871.</b>				
State Almshouse Loan.....	\$100,000	5	May & Nov.	1872	Bank of Tennessee Notes.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
do do do.....	110,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73-'74	<b>VERMONT (Feb., '71) \$1,226,000:</b>				
State House Loan.....	165,000	5	do	'73-'74	War Loan Bonds, coupon.....	1,025,000	6	Jan. & Dec.	'71-'78
Lunatic Hospital, &c., Loan.....	94,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	do do reg.....	201,000	6	do	'71-'78
Lunatic Hospital (West. Mass).....	50,000	6	June & Dec	1870	<b>VIRGINIA, Jan. '71 (47,390,839):</b>				
Loan, funding Public Debt.....	100,000	6	June & Dec.	'70-'72	Old Bonds, coupon.....	11,108,000	6	Jan. & July	Long.
Back Bay Lands Loan.....	220,000	5	May & Nov.	1882	Old Bonds, registered.....	21,617,578	6	do	Long.
Union Fund Loan.....	3,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'71-'76	do do do.....	63,000	5	do	Long.
do do do.....	609,000	5	do	77-'78	do do do.....	1,865,000	5	do	.....
Coast Defense Loan.....	888,000	5	do	1883	Funding Bonds, 1866, coupon.....	1,473,000	6	Jan. & July	.....
Bounty Fund Loan.....	200,000	5	do	1894	do do registered.....	1,872,068	6	do	.....
Bounty Fund Loan.....	4,383,500	5	May & Nov.	1894	do do do.....	1,898,500	6	do	.....
do do do (sterling).....	4,000,744	5	do	1894	do do do.....	466,250	5	do	.....
War Loan (currency).....	3,505,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'89-'90	Interest fundable, due Jan. '67.....	628,359	.....	.....	.....
Troy & Greenf. RR. Loan(st'g).....	554,180	5	Apr. & Oct.	'88-'90	Interest on above to Jan. '71.....	7,330,398	.....	.....	.....
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.....	200,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1890					
Eastern Railroad Loan.....	50,000	5	Jan. & July	1871					
Norwich & Worcester RR. Loan.....	400,000	6	do	1877					
Best. Harf. & Erie RR. (sterl).....	3,599,024	5	Jan. & July	1900					
Harbor Land Improvement.....	80,000	.....	do	1875					

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED; Amount Outstanding; INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid); Principal payable. Includes entries for Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Missouri & Texas, etc.

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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 20½c. 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 10½c. 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 Ice Cured Bacon at 8½@8¾c.; Western do., 8c., Short Rib. Beef of all kinds has ruled firm. Butter rules steady, and Cheese has sold moderately, for export, at 12½c. 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 today was moderate at 6½@7½d., by sail and steam to Liverpool, 8d. by steam to Glasgow, and 7½d. 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 65s.

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 25¼@25½c for Refined on the spot, and 14½@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@6¼c 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.

Exports 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.

ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	France.	Holland, & Belg.	Germany.	Other Europe.	Spain.	Other Europe.	Other S. Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. A.	Cuba.	Haiti.	Other W. Indies.	Mexico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All other Ports.	Total this week.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
Breadstuffs—Flour . . . . .	410,146	20,424	38,403	348	7,360	3,530	3,530	3,530	117,839	14,160	14,160	20,315	20,653	147,689	3,485	27,177	24,462	39,356	3,899	31,414	886,678	785,789
Corn meal . . . . .	200	288,779	415,027	30,110	285,138	285,138	285,138	285,138	14,160	7,075	7,075	1,091	1,091	41,171	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	40,806	40,806
Wheat . . . . .	5,962,950	78,847	9,910	17,581	78,847	78,847	78,847	78,847	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	6,591,156	6,591,156
Rye . . . . .	78,847	312	4,000	113,747	78,847	78,847	78,847	78,847	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	84,939	84,939
Oats . . . . .	3,496,825	17,880	4,000	6	3,496,825	3,496,825	3,496,825	3,496,825	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	80,847	80,847
Corn . . . . .	1,728	460	3,297	4,655	1,728	1,728	1,728	1,728	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	13,553	13,553
Pears . . . . .	347,718	6,983	13,847	18,574	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	48,715	48,715
Coal . . . . .	1,024	27	4	246	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,024	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	28,352	28,352
Coffee . . . . .	13,601	13,947	13,947	51,891	23,489	650	650	650	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	4,203	4,203
Drugs . . . . .	60,481	13,947	13,947	51,891	23,489	650	650	650	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	1,070	1,070
Hops . . . . .	2,000	13,947	13,947	51,891	23,489	650	650	650	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	124	124
Naval st.—Sp. Turp. . . . .	655,075	1,686,581	3,840,144	7,443,285	7,199,071	835,408	7,088,407	7,088,407	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	392,256	392,256
Rosin . . . . .	3,740,549	95,639	534	89,763	7,199,071	835,408	7,088,407	7,088,407	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	224,821	224,821
Tar . . . . .	1,575	307,648	2,173	426	307,648	307,648	307,648	307,648	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	23,016	23,016
Oil cake . . . . .	307,648	307,648	307,648	426	307,648	307,648	307,648	307,648	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	18,597	18,597
Whale . . . . .	27,353	30,937	105	60	30,937	30,937	30,937	30,937	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	8,452	8,452
Sperm . . . . .	47,000	30,937	105	60	30,937	30,937	30,937	30,937	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	252,599	252,599
Lard . . . . .	47,000	30,937	105	60	30,937	30,937	30,937	30,937	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	173,937	173,937
Provisions—Pork . . . . .	47,000	30,937	105	60	30,937	30,937	30,937	30,937	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	3,026	3,026
Beef . . . . .	47,000	30,937	105	60	30,937	30,937	30,937	30,937	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	2,108	2,108
Bacon, &c. . . . .	311,052	4,674	39,284	27,009	8,456	8,184	8,456	8,456	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	18,597	18,597
Butter . . . . .	11,746	21,953	53,442	16,604	22,360	22,360	22,360	22,360	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	173,937	173,937
Cheese . . . . .	133,343	37,450	5,965	8,757	8,669	8,669	8,669	8,669	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	481,080	481,080
Lard . . . . .	229,765	37,450	5,965	8,757	8,669	8,669	8,669	8,669	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	36,912,651	36,912,651
Rice . . . . .	72,673	7,901	1,734	8,423	193	3,076	3,076	3,076	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	101,314	101,314
Tallow . . . . .	7,901	539	1,734	8,423	193	3,076	3,076	3,076	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	16,136	16,136
Tobacco leaf . . . . .	1,589	2,608	65,825	7,319	2,997	31,168	107,477	107,477	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	308,377	308,377
Tobacco, manufactured . . . . .	839,068	33,941	530	158,898	2,427,181	1,055,516	2,557,007	2,557,007	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	46,518	46,518
Whalebone . . . . .	67,288,079	8,095,621	3,405,373	8,168,082	2,427,181	1,055,516	2,557,007	2,557,007	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	308,377	308,377
Total Values, 1871 . . . . .	67,288,079	8,095,621	3,405,373	8,168,082	2,427,181	1,055,516	2,557,007	2,557,007	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	3,706,781	3,706,781
Total Values, 1870 . . . . .	43,231,508	3,503,151	2,231,004	8,740,591	1,310,984	1,583,297	2,693,295	2,693,295	7,075	7,075	7,075	147	147	10	10	3,358	5	40	1,560	1,560	1,030,703	1,030,703

EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO

**Imports of Leading Articles.**

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	747	6,590	5,458	Cutlery	114	8,510	2,062
Earthenware	1,881	29,672	23,157	Hardware	98	2,531	3,632
Glass	13,558	253,949	208,757	Iron, RR bars	39,521	352,919	226,943
Glassware	848	15,411	9,654	Lead, pigs	9,253	261,119	262,130
Glass plate	223	5,911	4,118	Spelter	312,418	3,305,616	
Buttons	89	2,991	2,105	Steel	5,530	1,0185	63,639
Coal, tons	3,408	27,601	10,902	Tin, boxes	31,227	466,550	372,117
Cocoa, bags	1,070	9,214	13,510	Tin slabs, lbs.	995	1,844,688	1,319,193
Coffee, bags	31,920	519,993	488,315	Rags	4,472	64,571	42,647
Cotton bales	57	1,325	2,460	Sugar, hhds, tes & bbls.	23,471	251,783	239,976
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	34,833	571,336	196,607
Bark, Peruvian	338	13,705	5,115	Tea	12,627	738,696	639,376
Blea powders	575	13,250	8,719	Tobacco	1,520	28,774	21,502
Brimstone, tons	59	355.4	9,442	Waste	41	1,890	735
Cochineal	184	4,260	2,011	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	5	1,114	1,683	Champagne, bks	5,899	30,051	66,730
Gambier		8,801	6,997	Wines	7,665	89,337	122,343
Gums, crude			262	Wool, bales	1,746	29,575	17,178
Gum, Arabic	15	2,052	2,511	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo	25	4,235	3,386	Cigars	\$45,498	\$821,069	\$614,365
Madder		1,761	882	Corks	329	38,672	48,810
Oils, essential		167	178	Fancy goods	23,665	407,929	961,533
Oil, Olive	1,264	11,938	17,812	Fish	2,151	182,573	240,038
Opium	86	975	969	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	100	59,152	47,577	Lemons	38,301	327,017	330,954
Soda, sal.	514	27,122	22,938	Oranges	52,794	1,014,872	774,965
Soda, ash	1,411	21,990	16,714	Nuts	25,355	638,491	316,816
Flax	19	7,997	1,030	Raisins		528,968	425,687
Furs	168	2,916	1,533	Hides undressed	161,620	3,038,794	4,424,455
Gunny cloth		5,611	1,283	Rice	82,500	432,719	135,759
Hair	46	3,222	2,149	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales	942	65,718	47,710	Cassia		336,142	166,155
Hides, &c—				Ginger	1,847	47,722	1,234
Bristles	1	955	672	Pepper	271	68,193	44,766
Hides, dressed	31	10,399	13,951	Saltpetre		99,213	221,363
India rubber	211	21,708	17,766	Woods—			
Ivory	1	2,378	1,398	Cork	7,319	151,629	59,971
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic	723	28,720	37,448
Jewelry	53	2,679	1,615	Logwood	6,095	169,739	155,935
Watches	47	789	604	Mahogany	2,996	61,103	67,225
Linseed		336.83	272,556				
Molasses	3,77	85,131	90,865				

**Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.**

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes, pkgs.	131	3,581	4,263	Oil cake, pkgs.	159	18,826	22,239
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard	190	2,860	2,614
Flour, bbls.	61,636	1,452,932	1,471,085	Peanuts, bags	253	39,881	52,154
Wheat, bus.	575,291	5,466,938	6,087,520	Provisions—			
Corn	584,808	7,897,768	2,013,535	Butter, pkgs.	17,620	262,374	213,420
Oats	91,015	2,434,812	1,933,966	Cheese	48,617	234,438	217,482
Rye		30,594	219,994	Cutmeats	1,819	109,655	71,975
Barley, &c.	37,951	490,231	941,883	Eggs	9,975	238,643	174,757
Grass seed		140,022	21,510	Pork	542	119,981	69,728
Beans	691	87,618	57,583	Beef, pkgs.	5	83,504	54,154
Peas	3,874	83,321	133,333	Lard, pkgs.	2,437	131,527	51,227
C. meal, bbls.	1,533	112,017	137,658	Lard, kegs.	820	12,041	13,592
Cotton, bales	9,250	564,514	36,433	Rice, pkgs.	259	11,301	12,285
Hemp, bales	42	1,315	1,818	Starch	6,770	111,107	111,790
Hides, &c. No.	3,841	21,165	201,167	Stearine	601	9,935	5,510
Hops, bales	1,051	2,770	19,977	Sugar, hhds, &c.		13,239	33
Leather, sides	35,241	1,475,061	1,264,940	Tallow, pkgs.	1,009	13,436	20,016
Molasses, bbls.		41,753	12,874	Tobacco, pkgs.	5,476	114,066	60,940
Nava. Stores—				Tobacco, hhds	2,967	87,335	80,004
Cr. turp. bbl.	109	2,644	4,090	Whiskey, bbls.	3,259	82,911	107,314
Spirits turp.	508	25,712	30,820	Wool, bales	4,756	36,766	36,559
Rosin	4,559	218,787	281,503	Dressed hogs No.		90,114	65,476
Tar	133	12,111	42,319				
Pitch		396	1,917				

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, P. M., June 23, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening June 23. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 22,664 bales against 24,046 bales last week, 28,136 bales the previous week, and 36,402 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,869,044 bales against 2,813,323 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 1,055,721 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans bales	7,811	3,772	Florida.....bales.	36	8
Mobile	826	1,023	North Carolina.....	597	277
Charleston	2,072	1,325	Virginia.....	1,925	995
Savannah	1,987	3,207			
Texas	4,934	831	Total receipts.....	23,664	12,817
Tennessee, &c.	3,426	1,909	Increase this year.....	11,847	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 38,944 bales, of which 30,546 were to Great Britain, \*8,109 to France, and 289 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 204,593 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending June 23.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans*	12,087	6,612	18,699	5,718	41,045	82,207
Mobile	3,036	....	3,036	1,639	11,863	25,031
Charleston	1,197	....	1,697	1,406	4,956	5,670
Savannah	2,100	....	2,100	3,648	9,111	16,339
Texas*	10,518	1,615	12,133	449	58,618	13,080
New York	1,089	171	1,260	7,088	66,000	45,000
Other ports	19	....	19	....	13,000	14,500
Total.....	30,546	8,398	38,944	19,898	204,593	206,827
Total since Sept. 1.....	2,281,135	765,780	3,046,915	2,042,183	....	....

\* Exports to France this week are from New Orleans, 6,494 bales and from Galveston, 1,615 bales.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 19,046 bales, while the stocks to-night are 2,234 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to June 16, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North-ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans	1375,414	1111,615	774,957	100,148	359,352	1234,457	186,869	58,539
Mobile	393,308	299,134	242,188	....	40,416	282,605	46,036	15,241
Charleston	337,130	232,800	133,367	....	39,508	122,875	165,142	7,011
Savannah	714,699	463,606	349,970	7,502	103,333	460,815	251,641	10,176
Texas	287,121	232,355	140,739	4,222	24,652	169,338	43,367	64,302
New York	240,761	126,334	519,270	6,165	55,091	610,539	....	57,600
Florida	12,515	21,252	....	....	....	....	1,701	....
North Carolina	89,173	56,538	70	....	....	70	87,779	1,324
Virginia	330,263	196,236	5,310	....	....	5,310	321,650	3,208
Other ports	64,991	61,025	24,737	....	17,190	41,927	....	9,000
Total this year.....	3845,780	....	2250,583	117,837	639,545	3007,971	1104,188	226,401
Total last year.....	....	2800,475	1360,179	329,630	332,476	2022,285	826,165	223,359

The market the past week has fluctuated considerably, and yet the sales have been very small, operators waiting for something decisive to happen which will indicate whether prices have reached their highest point and are to react, or whether there is to be further progress in the upward movement. All reports with regard to the weather are, therefore, strictly watched and weighed; while holders, in view of the limited amount of the present crop left for disposal, and the possibility of a tight squeeze when the July contracts are covered, remain pretty firm, notwithstanding the less favorable accounts from Liverpool the last half of the week, and the more favorable crop accounts, the close here being at 20c. for Middling Uplands, only 3c. lower than last Friday. In the forward delivery sales there have been no special features, prices having fluctuated in the main to correspond with the changes in the quotations for spot cotton, but with about 1/2c. decline during the week for the Summer and early Autumn months. Low Middling closed to-night at 19c. for June, 19c. for July, 19c. for August, 18c. for September, 18c. for November and 17c. for December. The total sales of this description for the week are 83,950 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 10,596 bales, including 98 for export, 4,213 for consumption, 1,684 for speculation, and 4,601 in transit. Of the above — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	15 @....	15 1/2 @....	15 1/2 @....	15 1/2 @....
Good Ordinary.....	17 1/2 @....	17 1/2 @....	17 1/2 @....	17 1/2 @....
Low Middling.....	19 1/2 @....	19 1/2 @....	19 1/2 @....	19 1/2 @....
Middling.....	20 1/2 @....	20 1/2 @....	20 1/2 @....	20 1/2 @....
Good Middling.....	21 1/2 @....	21 1/2 @....	21 1/2 @....	21 1/2 @....

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middl g
Saturday.....	2,865	15 1/2 @....	18 1/2 @....	20 @....	20 1/2 @....
Monday.....	3,040	15 1/2 @....	18 1/2 @....	20 @....	21 @....
Tuesday.....	1,725	15 1/2 @....	18 1/2 @....	20 @....	20 1/2 @....
Wednesday.....	974	15 @....	17 1/2 @....	19 1/2 @....	20 1/2 @....
Thursday.....	779	15 @....	17 1/2 @....	19 1/2 @....	20 1/2 @....
Friday.....	1,213	15 @....	17 1/2 @....	19 1/2 @....	20 1/2 @....

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 83,950 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For June.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
100.....18 1/2	300.....19 1/2	100.....19 1/2	100.....19 1/2	200.....19 1/2	5,200 total Sept.	
200.....19	1,900.....20	300.....20	4,300.....20			
300.....19 1/2	2,600.....20 1/2	1,400.....20 1/2				
400.....19 1/2	1,000.....20 1/2	300.....20 3/16				
500.....19 1/2	3,500.....20 1/2	400.....20 1/2				
600.....19 1/2	1,100.....20 1/2	300.....20 5/16				
700.....						

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, 84; 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	683	5,790
Montgomery....	240	292	2,255	163	328	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)....	38,000	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
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,013,482</b>	<b>1,640,078</b>

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 2,284 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
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b> .....	<b>11,405</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>579,270</b>	<b>287,931</b>
Havre.....	204	.....	.....	.....	5,560	17,600
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	3
<b>Total French</b> .....	<b>204</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6,165</b>	<b>17,603</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	109	200	.....	.....	20,926	36,472
Hamburg.....	.....	76	.....	.....	6,736	18,291
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,306	5,578
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b> .....	<b>109</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>51,968</b>	<b>60,341</b>
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	1,809
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>1,809</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>640,529</b>	<b>367,634</b>

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	40,909	365	5,852	.....	426
Texas.....	992	36,253	.....	14,029	.....	766	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,742	185,103	.....	38,434	376	15,443	.....	13,984
Mobile.....	594	12,636	.....	8,774	.....	.....	.....	433
Florida.....	20	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	2,601	138,666	.....	4,781	156	8,596	25	12,584
North Carolina.....	293	61,652	.....	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	1,240	35,043
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	52
<b>Total this year</b> .....	<b>14,777</b>	<b>1,022,409</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>264,854</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>52,048</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>122,376</b>
<b>Total last year</b> .....	<b>7,434</b>	<b>679,677</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>207,626</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>47,426</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>90,211</b>

**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

<b>NEW YORK</b> —To Liverpool, per steamers Idaho, 466..... Humbolt, 639	
City of Antwerp, 238..... England, 291..... per ships J. Foster, Jr,	
200..... Pleiades, 26..... Southampton, 72..... J. Bryce, 352.....	2,284
<b>NEW ORLEANS</b> —To Liverpool, per steamer Fire Queen, 2,040..... per ships	
C. H. Soule, 3,021..... Northampton, 3,317.....	8,378
To Havre, per ship Anna 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
<b>TEXAS</b> —To Liverpool, per bark Caroline Lemont, 1,425.....	1,425
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,191</b>

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Barcelona.	Total
New York.....	2,284	.....	.....	.....	2,284
New Orleans.....	8,378	3,837	67	2,200	14,482
Texas.....	1,425	.....	.....	.....	1,425
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,087</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>18,191</b>

**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, 110½@111, and Commercial, 109¾@110½. 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	133,000	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. 8¾@8¾	8¾@...	8¾@8¾	8¾@8¾	8¾@8¾	8¾@...	8¾@...
Orleans. 8¾@...	8¾@8¾	8¾@...	8¾@...	8¾@8¾	8¾@8¾	8¾@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. Today 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 74½@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..... 3 bbl. \$5 40@ 5 80	Red Winter..... @ .....
Extra State..... 6 20@ 6 40	Amber do..... 1 55@ 1 58
Extra Western, common..... 6 15@ 6 40	White..... 1 60@ 1 80
Extra and double extra	White California..... 1 70@ 1 75
Western & St. Louis.. 6 50@ 9 00	Corn, Western Mix'd,.... 74@ 76
Southern shipp'g extras. 6 60@ 7 00	Yellow, new..... 76@ 77
Southern, trade and family brands..... 7 50@ 9 50	White..... 78@ 88
Rye Flour, super & extra 4 75@ 5 85	Rye..... 85@ 1 05
Corn Meal, Western and Southern..... 3 40@ 4 15	Oats..... 65@ 69
	Barley..... @ .....
	Malt..... 1 10@ 1 35
	Peas, Canada..... 1 04@ 1 30

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1871.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	1871.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.
Flour, bbls. . . . .	64,606	1,452,932	1,451,085	31,414	886,678	32,290
C. meal, " . . . .	1,553	112,047	137,658	1,560	59,864	2,056
Wheat, bush. . . . .	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	3,733,154	3,202
Rye, " . . . .	50,594	249,994	.....	.....	34,939	8,889
Barley, &c " . . . .	37,951	4,023	941,883	.....	80,847	.....
Oats " . . . .	91,015	2,438,812	1,933,966	.....	13,653	.....

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.

	Flour. bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat. bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn. bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats. bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley. bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye. bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	27,970	318,040	1,359,807	214,652	2,160	11,305
Milwaukee.....	19,119	637,822	27,031	33,819	342	3,251
Toledo.....	13,907	104,962	294,218	71,226	60	.....
Detroit.....	15,109	36,207	6,220	9,933	172	.....
Cleveland.....	5,800	23,500	7,100	5,200	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	18,797	38,800	231,063	70,208	1,472	4,122
Duluth*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	100,702	1,159,331	1,928,439	405,028	4,206	18,678
Previous week.....	100,531	1,165,996	1,608,943	421,654	.....	20,679
Correspond'g week, '70.....	117,449	1,498,707	983,221	372,660	22,011	40,346
..... '69.....	129,762	1,485,013	1,115,857	451,721	1,133	14,678
..... '68.....	51,354	315,912	1,279,572	299,015	2,051	3,996
..... '67.....	35,532	157,821	1,093,734	236,328	3,978	17,822

\* No report.

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	2,041,519	2,372,959	2,896,766	1,742,332
Wheat, bush.....	13,831,542	15,718,463	15,178,941	8,126,565
Corn, bush.....	22,287,189	13,315,239	15,102,368	15,641,365
Oats, bush.....	6,398,373	5,924,733	6,264,397	5,438,202
Barley, bush.....	746,105	877,323	508,319	440,840
Rye, bush.....	509,633	464,697	583,019	233,274
Total grain, bush.....	43,772,812	36,301,005	37,641,044	29,880,246

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

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending June 17, '71.....	96,188	1,256,849	1,828,228	285,475	1,310	16,795
Week ending June 10, '71.....	70,760	1,236,379	1,419,369	348,572	3,615	34,590
Week ending June 18, '70.....	74,474	1,144,106	586,012	473,251	19,991	7,552
Week ending June 18, '69.....	102,053	1,341,032	982,378	398,714	6,200	7,738

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour..... bbls.	1,674,757	1,697,836	2,300,754	.....
Wheat..... bush.	12,594,831	11,495,813	10,645,936	.....
Corn..... bush.	17,722,551	6,762,346	9,629,309	.....
Oats..... bush.	3,429,427	2,360,423	3,570,071	.....
Barley..... bush.	349,546	355,863	182,726	.....
Rye..... bush.	234,127	220,142	498,407	.....
Total.....	34,330,482	21,194,587	24,526,449	.....

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

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	70,926	492,171	646,169	102,880	.....	8,007
Boston.....	29,974	11,965	65,270	49,375	10,250	600
Montreal.....	22,993	206,828	174,755	450	400	.....
Philadelphia.....	12,632	67,000	131,500	87,900	.....	800
Baltimore.....	10,039	15,600	78,000	15,000	.....	100
New Orleans.....	23,799	.....	187,442	60,216	.....	.....
Total.....	170,363	793,564	1,284,136	315,821	10,650	9,507
Previous week.....	177,519	1,151,875	1,200,286	584,943	10,821	22,339
Week ending June 3.....	175,512	1,594,892	1,454,625	565,951	1,150	14,298
Week ending May 27.....	187,019	1,132,080	1,474,344	277,255	9,337	7,350
Week ending May 20.....	189,969	569,813	690,167	228,731	13,706	4,000
Week ending May 13.....	193,624	923,635	574,045	309,044	17,565	6,400
Week ending May 6.....	161,499	520,821	565,402	231,328	20,892	8,214

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

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
3,244,835	9,965,099	14,646,901	4,587,744	481,146	114,432	.....
Total Grain..... bushels.....	.....	.....	30,195,322	.....	.....	.....

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:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York.....	228,003	234,541	327,759	.....	.....
In store at Albany.....	14,000	11,000	31,000	.....	.....
In store at Buffalo.....	529,415	33,000	46,000	2,200	.....
In store at Chicago.....	566,619	2,221,249	216,500	38,575	.....
In store at Milwaukee.....	839,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
*In store at Duluth.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
*In store at Toledo.....	200,000	300,000	75,000	660	.....
In store at Detroit.....	77,522	25,723	17,883	1,330	.....
*In store at Oswego.....	400,000	225,000	35,000	15,000	.....
In store at St. Louis.....	93,774	120,902	23,574	.....	.....
In store at Boston.....	40,000	134,789	114,366	29,735	.....
In store at Toronto.....	66,274	5,214	67,213	26,959	.....
In store at Montreal.....	415,244	60,884	10,225	3,120	.....
*In store at Philadelphia.....	85,000	70,000	50,000	2,000	.....
*In store at Baltimore.....	75,000	45,000	40,000	.....	.....
Amount on New York canals.....	1,148,557	1,254,578	199,461	.....	.....
Rail shipments for week.....	110,081	414,362	91,251	1,270	.....
Water shipments for week.....	1,146,768	1,413,866	194,224	40	.....
Total in store and in transit June 17, '71.....	6,095,257	6,570,108	1,539,516	120,389	.....
..... June 10, '71.....	5,368,204	5,724,738	1,571,979	207,635	.....
..... June 18, '70.....	7,236,005	3,248,812	2,324,836	191,931	.....
..... June 3, '71.....	5,389,473	5,701,775	1,732,865	210,830	.....
..... May 27, '71.....	6,297,664	5,585,761	1,783,598	237,249	.....

\*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:

Tea, black.....	7,864 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	253 bgs.	Sugar, Brazil.	3,377 bags.
Green.....	672 pkgs.	Other.....	209 bgs.	Manila, &c..	..... bags.
Japan.....	3,731 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba..	8,839 boxes.	M'lasse's, Cuba	291 hhd's.
Various.....	1,423 pkgs.	Cuba.....	6,863 hhd's.	Porto Rico.....	357 hhd's.
Coffee, Rio.....	8,423 bags.	Porto Rico	1,456 hhd's.	Demerara.....	74 hhd's.
Java.....	6,360 mats.	Other.....	2,433 hhd's.	Other.....	479 hhd's.
Maracaibo..	1,540 bags.			*Hhd's. include bbl's. and tcs., reduced	

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's., and 3,800 bags. Of Molasses 1,166 hhd's. have arrived. There have been no arrivals of tea except 836 packages by indirect importation.

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

	Stocks in New York at date.	Imports at leading ports since January 1.
	1871.	1870.
Tea.....	.....	32,927,341
Tea (indirect import).....	.....	12,560
Coffee Rio.....	116,359	817,689
Coffee, other.....	51,112	270,634
Sugar.....	96,352	272,363
Sugar.....	85,411	398,804
Sugar.....	284,133	399,101
Molasses.....	9,397	516,705
		2,332,9
		32,733,274
		31,703
		657,202
		327,694
		231,675
		362,878
		413,094
		212,970

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 3,800 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:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	13,232,225	13,775,897	6,215,764	32,927,801
1870.....	12,782,933	13,705,157	6,245,179	32,733,274

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, 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 Brazils grades, and a belief not only in an ultimate full 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, 550 bags Savanilla, and 500 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 22, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Gal- veston.	Total.
In Bags.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock.....	106,359	59,497	11,871	8,919	3,000	189,646
Same date 1870.....	60,970	17,943	1,000	2,000	7,000	86,913
Imports.....	344,378	14,805	279,075	123,552	44,879	11,000
..... in 1870.....	329,746	.....	213,350	84,602	20,802	8,702

Of other sorts the stock at New York, June 22, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags	(New York) stock. import.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orle's import.	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore.....	7,290	46,387	48,525	1,962	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	13,030	82,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	12,400	24,267	.....	15,386	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	667	35,692	4,255	.....	233	.....
St. Domingo.....	17,735	45,075	553	722	1,729	7,042
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	51,112	196,197	53,363	18,070	1,729	7,275
Same time, 1870.....	30,507	161,498	55,771	5,452	4,052	928

\* Includes mats, &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 hhd. Cuba, 1,965 hhd. Porto Rico, 250 hhd. Demerara, 520 hhd. Martinique, 75 hhd. Barbadoes, 4,500 bags West India, 1,600 boxes Havana, and 500 hhd. Melado.

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

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhd.	P. Rico, *hhd.	Other *hhd.	Brazil, Manilla, &c. bags.	Melado hhd.
Imports this week...	6,571	7,055	921	1,345	3,800	1,189
since Jan. 1 183 8'7	152,956	152,956	15,715	19,664	39,000	37,650
same time, '70	147,391	166,749	20,923	17,768	63,545	14,426
Stock in first hands..	96,352	85,441	.....	.....	284,133	10,417
Same time 1870.....	110,100	98,930	.....	.....	399,101	1,450
" " 1869.....	139,778	113,111	.....	.....	120,678	1,258

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 boiling 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 hhd., and 22c. in bbls. Sales of 300 hhd Barbadoes, 245 hhd. St. Croix, 150 hhd Cuba, 175 hhd. Porto Rico, and 670 bbls. New Orleans.

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

	Cuba, *hhd.	P. Rico, *hhd.	Demerara, *hhd.	Other *hhd.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week...	1,106	18	42	.....	.....
since Jan. 1.....	61,673	15,260	1,875	4,573	35,326
same time 1870.....	67,035	15,495	3,941	5,615	9,121
Stock in first hands.....	5,381	3,180	1,336	.....	8,000
same time '70	15,252	2,492	1,585	.....	.....
same time '69	9,679	1,092	2,224	.....	400

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.	*Hhds.	Boxes.	*Hhds.
New York.....	183,867	1871. 1870. 233,649	211,461	370,965
Boston.....	24,148	17,359	50,467	53,777
Philadelphia.....	19,973	17,146	41,360	40,081
Baltimore.....	23,493	3,001	67,570	55,487
New Orleans.....	20,367	19,775	5,457	4,267
Total.....	272,263	231,675	393,803	362,378

\*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd.

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 have sold to a moderate extent, but at prices shaded a trifle. Sardines continue quiet, and only the smallest fish in full lots will bring our quotations; large fish are considered unmerchantable. Nuts are generally quiet; some full sales were made of Brazils early in the week, and they are now held with rather more confidence. Firecrackers are easier; the trade now is confined. We quote \$2 45@ \$2 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. Bahama Pines sold at \$5 for second cut; Baracoa Bananas \$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 22c. 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 Ruling Quotations in First Hands On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

Tea.		Duty paid	
Hyson, Common to fair.....	40 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to fin'st	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..	55 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 115	do Sup'r 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 60 @ 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. 50 @ 100		Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair. 48 @ 55	
do Ex. fine to finest 10 @ 45		do Sup'r to fine. 60 @ 75	
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair. 39 @ 40		do Ex. f. to finest. 80 @ 125	
do do Sup. to fine. 45 @ 50			

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 14 1/2 @ 15	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 17
do good.....	gold. 14 @ 14 1/2	Maracaibo.....	gold. 13 @ 17
do fair.....	gold. 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4	Laguayra.....	gold. 14 @ 16
do ordinary.....	gold. 13 @ 13 1/2	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 9 1/2 @ 10
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 18 @ 20	Jamaica.....	gold. 15 @ 15 1/2
do Brown.....	20 @ 22		

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20..	12 1/2 @ 13
do fair to good refining.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Havana, Box, white.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do prime.....	9 1/2 @ 10	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.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Brazil, bags.....	8 @ 9 1/2
do centrifugal, hhd. & bxs.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Manila, bags.....	8 @ 9
do Melado.....	4 1/2 @ 7 1/2	White Sugars, A.....	12 @ 12 1/2
do mo.asses.....	8 @ 9 1/2	do do B.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hav'a, 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.....	gal. 40 @ 70	Cuba Clayed.....	35 @ 40
Porto Rico.....	38 @ 60	Cuba centrifugal.....	21 @ 28
Cuba Muscovado.....	37 @ 45	English Islands.....	35 @ 48

Rice.

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

Cassia, in cases... gold # B.	31 @ 31 1/2	Pepper, in bond..... (gold)	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cassia, in mats... do	31 @ 31 1/2	do Singapore & Sumatra	16 @ 16 1/2
Ginger, Race and At (gold)	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica.... (gold)	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mace..... do	1 15 @ 15	do in bond..... do	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Nutmegs, casks..... do	.....	Cloves..... do	..... @ 11
do cases Penang..... do	.....	do in bond.... do	..... @ 6

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new # mat 5	50 @	Brazil Nuts.....	7 @
do Layer, 1870, # box 2	40 @	Filberts, Sicily.....	10 @
do Sultana, # B.....	16 @	do Barcelona.....	9 1/2 @
do Valencia, # B.....	11 @	African Peanuts.....	1 75 @
do London Layer.....	3 00 @	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	10 @
Currants, new..... # B.	..... @	Macaroni, Italian.....	11 @
Citron, Leghorn (new).....	45 @	Fire Crack, best No 1 # box	2 45 @ 2 50
Prunes, French.....	10 1/2 @ 12	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, Turkish.....	8 @	Apples, State..... # B.	5 @ 5 1/2
Prunelles.....	16 @	do Western.....	2 @ 3
Dates.....	7 @	do Southern, common	2 @ 4 1/2
Figs, Smyrna..... # B.	13 @ 20	do prime.....	4 @ 7
Cherries German.....	7 @ 7 1/2	do sliced.....	6 @ 7
Canton Ginger, case.....	9 00 @	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 25
Almonds, Languedoc.....	17 1/2 @	do unpared, qrs & hlv	9 @ 11
do Tarragona.....	18 @	Blackberries.....	..... @ 14
do Ivica.....	19 @	Cherries pitted.....	..... @ 25
do Sicily, soft shell..	15 @	Pecan Nuts..... # B.	16 @ 18
do Shelled, Spanish..	..... @ 33	Hickory Nuts..... # bush.	..... @
do paper shell.....	31 @	Peanuts, Va, g'd to finey do	2 50 @ 2 25
Sardines..... # hf. box.	23 1/2 @ 27 1/2	do com. to fair do	1 75 @ 2 25
Sardines..... # qr. box.	17 @ 17 1/2	do Wil. g'd to best do	2 50 @ 3 15

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 @	Sic. Licorice.....	..... @ 16
Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	4 1/2 @	Calabra.....	20 @ 42
Borax.....	30 @ 31	Calabra, imitation.....	20 @
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 @ 2 1/2	" genuine.....	38 @ 48
Sulphur.....	3 @	Madder..... gold.	12 @ 13
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 17	Indigo, Madras..... gold.	80 @ 1 07 1/2
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @	do Manila..... gold.	80 @ 1 05
Camphor, in bbls.....	72 @ 73	Cordage, Manila, 1/2 and 3/4.	18 1/2 @ 19
Castile Soaps.....	11 1/2 @ 12	do do Large sizes.	18 @
Epsom Salts.....	..... @ 3	Sisal.....	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 ¼c., and mediums ½@1c. 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 ¼c. above the prices paid for light colorings, while dark work will probably open at a further advance of ¼c.

**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 previously 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, 12½ do B 27 11, Lawrence A 36 10½, Lyman O 36 10½, do E 36 12, Medford 36 11½, Nashua fine O 33 11½-12, do R 36 13-13½, do E 40 14½-15, Newmarket A 36 10½, Pacific extra 36 12½, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 24½-25, do 3-4 27-27½, do 9-4 32-32½, do 10-4 37-37½, do 11-4, 44, Pepperell 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 River 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 16½-16½, do 42 15½-15½, do A 36 15½-15½, Androscoggin L 36, 16½, Arkwright WT 36 18½, Ballou & Son 36 13-13½, Bartletts 36 14½, do 33 13½, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boott B 36 14, do O 20 11, do R 26 9½, Clarks 36 18 Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 35, Fruit of the Loom 36 16½, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 16 Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 13½, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 16, Masonville 36 16½, Newmarket O 36 12, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 24½-25, do 10-4 42-42½, Tuscarora XX 36 17½-18, Utica 5-4 24½-25, do 6-4 32-32½, 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, Wamsutta 36 20.

**PRINTING CLOTHS** are firm and advancing, with small stocks and few spot sales. Extra 64's are quoted at 7½c, 56x60'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 purples 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 shirtings 10, Wamsutta 7½.

**CANTON FLANNELS.**—Brown—Tremont H 11½, do T 14½, do A 15½, 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 22, do O 19. Bleached—Tremont H 12½ do T 15½, do A 16½, do Y 18½, 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 WH 31.

**CHECKS.**—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22½, do 12 26½, do 10 21, do 8 17, do 11 22, do 15 27½, Cumberland 11½, Jos Greers, 55 15½, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

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

**CORSET JEANS.**—Amoskeag 13, Androscoggin Sat. 14½, Bates 9, Everetts 12½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 12½-13, Newmarket 9½.

**COTTON BAGS.**—American \$1 00, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$32 50, Ontario A \$34, Stark A \$35 00.

**BROWN DRILLS.**—Appleton 13½, Amoskeag 13½, Augusta 13½, Pacific 13½, Pepperell 13½, Stark A 13½.

**STRIPES.**—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, Whittenton 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 20½-22, do dc 36, 24½-25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 27, Hamilton 21, Swift River 11½, Thorndike A 14, Whittenton A 25, York 30 22½.

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

**MOUSSELINE DELAINES.**—Pacific 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22½, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22½.

**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 superfine; \$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 22, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22, 1 71.						
	—1869.—		—1870.—		—1871.—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	444	\$149,828	309	\$121,561	388	\$152,940
do cotton...	591	158,758	513	138,172	599	137,320
do silk...	269	218,890	332	287,809	239	197,606
do flax...	832	108,798	736	126,539	546	110,154
Miscellaneous dry goods	194	75,267	504	126,054	314	94,932
Total.....	2,330	\$741,568	2,424	\$800,135	2,086	\$692,952
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool..	149	\$55,987	139	\$47,132	281	\$99,853
do cotton...	138	31,903	126	35,055	216	58,699
do silk....	25	26,875	24	22,550	58	70,691
do flax....	141	32,163	301	39,116	315	69,975
Miscellaneous dry goods	223	11,786	846	16,817	1,289	21,106
Total.....	679	\$161,714	1,436	\$160,671	2,159	\$320,324
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	2,330	741,568	2,424	800,135	2,086	692,952
Total th'n upon m'rk't.	3,009	\$903,282	3,860	\$960,806	4,245	\$1,013,276
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool..	547	\$188,415	291	\$118,218	418	\$156,702
do cotton...	305	101,472	179	43,985	348	130,549
do silk....	52	49,894	44	55,992	115	140,059
do flax....	415	95,970	258	61,941	254	64,141
Miscellaneous dry goods	52	20,167	176	9,609	56	26,548
Total.....	1,371	\$455,918	948	\$289,655	1,191	\$517,999
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	2,330	741,568	2,424	800,135	2,086	692,952
Total enter'd at the port.	3,701	\$1,197,486	3,372	\$1,089,790	3,277	\$1,210,951

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