

# 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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NO. 319.

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W. H. DANA & CO.,  
PUBLISHERS,  
79 & 81 William St., N. Y.

For terms of Subscription see 5th page.

## Texas Bankers.

**T. H. McMahan & Co.,**  
Bankers,

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,  
GALVESTON, Texas.

We have prompt and reliable correspondents at all the principal points throughout this State, and upon all collections payable in this City or Houston, make no charge for collecting, and only actual charge upon interior collections. Immediate and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us. Refer to Nat. Park Bank, Howe & Macy, and Spofford Tilston & Co., N. Y., 2d Nat. Bank, Boston, Pike Lepeyre & Bro., N. O., Drexel & Co., Phila.

M. BRANDON, Pres't., J. G. WALLIS, Vice-Pres't.,  
O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.

**Texas Banking & Ins.,**  
GALVESTON.

Cash Capital, \$238,000  
DIRECTORS: J. M. Brandon, J. C. Wallis, F. R. Lubbock, M. Quin, E. S. Jemison, M. W. Baker, Leon Rinn, Geo. Schneider, R. S. Willis, T. A. Gary, W. B. Wall, Rob't. Mills, T. J. H. Anderson.  
Special attention given to collections at all points in the State, and remittance promptly made, without any charge except customary rates of exchange.

**THE CITY BANK OF HOUSTON,**  
Capital, \$325,000.

**HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

We give special attention to collections on all accessible points.

DIRECTORS: W. J. Hutchins, P. W. Gray, A. J. Burke, Cor. Enns, W. M. Rice, K. H. Cushing,  
BENJ. A. BUTTS, President.  
B. F. WEENS, Cashier.

**National Bank of Texas**  
GALVESTON,

Collections made on all accessible points.  
M. KOPPEL, President.  
J. J. HENDLEY, Vice-Pres't.,  
CHARLES F. NOYES, Assistant Cashier.  
(Amer. Ex. National Bank.  
N. Y. Correspondents, Imp. & Traders Nat. Bank.

**MOORE & WILSON,**

(Successors to H. M. Moore.)

**BANKERS,** BRYAN, TEXAS.

Collections made and promptly remitted for current rate of exchange. Correspondents:  
Messrs. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., New York.

**P. R. SMITH & Co.,**

**BANKERS AND**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
BRYAN, TEXAS.

## Bankers and Brokers.

**JACOB R. SHIPHERD & Co,**  
BANKERS.

24 Pine Street, NEW YORK,

AND

155 & 157 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES A  
SPECIALTY.

TEN PER CENT Registered town and County Bonds payable by State Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT Mortgage Loans, with wide margins.

Our "Hand Book of Illinois Securities" sent free

**LOCKWOOD & Co.,**

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY.

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

**SOUTTER & Co.,**

BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.

Advances made on approved securities. Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper. Collect on both inland and foreign promptly made. Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

**E. P. SCOTT & Co.,**  
BANKERS.

22 William Street, New York.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, or other produce.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received, which may be checked against at sight.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DEALT IN.

**R. T. WILSON & Co.,**

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

44 BROAD STREET.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton and Tobacco to our address; also to our friends in Liverpool and London.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission, and  
LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Accounts received and interest allowed on balances which may be checked for at sight.

**CHARLES G. JOHNSON,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Lock Box 334.

New Orleans.

Will purchase

EXCHANGE, COTTON, ETC.

Particular attention given to Receiving and Forwarding Bills.

## Bankers and Brokers.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,**

No. 11 Nassau St., New York City,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR letters of Credit available and payable in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD; also in the United States, Canada and West Indies.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money to and from London, Paris, San Francisco, Havana, &c.

Current Accounts received on such terms as may be agreed upon.

AUG. J. BROWN.

WALSTON H. BROWN.

**Augustus J. Brown & Son**

BANKERS,

72 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF  
RAILROAD SECURITIES.

**CHASE & HIGGINSON,**

BROKERS IN

Government Securities, Stocks, State and Railroad Bonds,  
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,

Buy and Sell on Commission the Bonds of the following Railroads:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD AND ITS BRANCHES—8 per cent.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD (IN IOWA)—8 per cent.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD (IN NEBRASKA)—8 per cent.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD—8 and 10 per cent.

MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD—10 per cent.

LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON RAILROAD—10 per cent.

FORT WAYNE JACKSON AND SAGINAW RAILROAD—8 per cent.

**Cubbedge & Hazlehurst,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

MACON, GA.

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

REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

**A. D. Williams & Co.,**

STOCK BROKERS,

40 Wall Street New York.

Stocks and Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A. DENIS'N WILLIAMS, J. P. WILLIAMS,  
Member of the N. York Stock Exchange Member of the N. York Stock Exchange

S. M. SWENSON, W. M. FERRINE, D. L. KERNION.

**SWENSON, PERKINS & Co.,**

80 Wall Street New York.

**PERKINS, SWENSON & Co.,**

New Orleans.

Exchange sold on Texas and Louisiana. Collections made on all accessible points.

**Financial.**

**DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.**

OFFICE OF

**MEAD & CLARK,**

**BANKERS, 141 BROADWAY**

The attention of Capitalists and Investors generally invited to the

FIRST MORTGAGE

**7 Per Cent Gold Bonds**

OF THE

**Walkill Valley Railway Company**

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

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

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

**ERASTUS F. MEAD &**

**THOMAS CLARKE, Jr.**

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

**New Orleans Cards.**

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**  
OF  
**New Orleans.**

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

**\$600,000**

intact, is now fully prepared for Business.

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

**Board of Directors:**

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

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

**BANKERS & BROKERS,**

NEW ORLEANS.

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

**STATE NATIONAL BANK**  
OF NEW ORLEANS,

Formerly LOUISIANA STATE BANK, Incorporated  
**1818.**

**Capital, \$500,000 | Limit, \$1,000,000**

Prompt attention given to collections upon all points in the Southern States. Collections free of charge other than actual cost upon distant places.

Remittances promptly made at current rates of exchange on the day of maturity.

Exchange purchased and sold upon all points.  
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres't  
E. RIGNEY, Vice-Pres't.

CHAS. L. C. DUPUY Cashier.

**N. O. National Bank**

OF

**NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.**

EX. WHEELS, President,  
JAS. N. BEADLES, Vice-President.  
CHARD JONES, Cashier.

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

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:  
**NINTH NATIONAL BANK,**

**Foreign Bills.**

**Bowles Brothers & Co.,**

PARIS, LONDON BOSTON

19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.,

ISSUE.

**Credits for Travelers in Europe,**

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit.  
Subscription agents for the CHRONICLE in Paris.

**WILLIAMS & GUION,**

63 Wall Street, New York.

TRAVELLERS and COMMERCIAL CREDITS ISSUED, available in all parts of Europe &c. BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn in sums to suit purchasers also Cable transfers.

Country Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Exchange, in large or small amounts, on the principal cities of Europe, also with Tickets for Passages from, or to, Europe, by the GUION LINE of Mail Steamers. ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Correspondents.

Alex. S. Petrie & Co., London.  
Guion & Co., Liverpool.

**Brown Brothers & Co.,**

NO. 59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE

**Commercial and Travelers Credits**

Available in all parts of the world

**MORTON, BLISS & Co.,**

ISSUE

**CIRCULAR NOTES**

(issued and paid free of Commission) and letters of Credit for

**TRAVELLERS,**

ALSO,

**COMMERCIAL CREDITS,**

Available in all parts of the world on

MORTON, ROSE & CO

LONDON.

**Tapscott, Bros. & Co.**

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in a part of Great Britain and Ireland.

Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Ad- vances made on consignments. Orders for Gov- ernment Stocks, Bonds and Merchandize executed.

**Tucker, Andrews & Co.**

52 Wall Street,

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

Rue Scribe, Paris

**BANKERS.**

Issue Letters of Credit.  
Draw Bills on Paris.  
Buy and Sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Par and Frankfort and negotiate Loans on same.

OFFICE OF

**U. S. Assistant Treasurer,**

NEW YORK, August 4, 1871.

IN CONFORMITY WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 3 Per Cent Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the Acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date April 13, 1868, to May 15, 1868, of the denomination of \$5,000, between the numbers eighteen hundred and thirty-one (1831) and two thousand and twenty-three (2023) inclusive; and of the denomination of \$10,000, between the numbers eighteen hundred and forty five (1845) and two thousand one hundred and eighty-six (2186) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office; and that from and after the 30th day of September, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,  
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

**TREASURER'S OFFICE.**

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

St. Joseph, Mo., July 24, 1871.—The coupons and interest on the First Mortgage EIGHT PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due August 15, 1871, at New York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New York, free of tax.  
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

**Financial.**

**JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**

56 WALL STREET,

**Issue Letters of Credit for Traveller**

Available in all parts of Europe, etc.,

THROUGH THE

**CITY BANK, LONDON,**

OR

**Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co. of Paris**

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

**Gibson, Casanova & Co.**

**BANKERS**

NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Bank.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities. CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest. COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

W. B. LEONARD. W. O. SHELDON. W. H. FOSTER.

**Leonard, Sheldon & Foster**

**BANKERS,**

No. 10 Wall Street.

Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other desirable securities, making liberal advances on same, allow interest on deposits, deal in commercial paper, furnish to travellers and others Letters of Credit current in the principal cities in Europe.

**S. G. & G. C. WARD,**

AGENTS FOR

**BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.**

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

**JOHN PONDIR,**

BROKER,

**In Government Bonds, Exchange,**

**Gold and Stocks,**

No. 41 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other Corporate Loans. Union and Central Pacific Bonds and Stocks a specialty.

**E. S. BAILEY,**

65 WALL STREET,

Buyer and Seller

**Insurance Stocks and Scrips; also, Bank Stocks and other Securities.**

"SPECIALTY"

Cash paid at once for the above Securities; or they will be sold on commission, at sellers option.

**J. M. Weith & Arents,**

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,

**DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,**

No. 9 NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

**Bankers and Brokers.**

K. O. BARNEY. O. H. RAYMOND. E. D. FOSTER.

**Barney, Raymond & Co.,**

**Bankers and Brokers,**

5 Wall Street,

Late PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co.

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.**

**BANKERS,**

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best Current Rates.

GOVERNMENT and STATE SECURITIES, GOLD RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and sold on Commission.

ADVANCES made upon approved Securities. COLLECTIONS made, and Loans Negotiated.

**Boston Bankers.**

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

**PARKER & COBB,**  
 BANKERS, 31 DEVONSHIRE STREET,  
**BOSTON,**  
 Buy and sell Western City and Coun-  
 ty bonds.

**Philadelphia Bankers.**

**BK JAMISON & Co.**  
**BANKERS,**  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
 Transact a general Banking and Exchange business  
 including purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold  
 etc. on Commission.

**Western Bankers.**

**GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,**  
 108 & 110 West Fourth Street,  
**CINCINNATI, OHIO.**  
 Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds  
**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**  
**COLLECTIONS MADE** at all accessible  
 points and remitted for on day of payment.  
**CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS**  
**FOR SALE**

**Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.**  
**Stock and Bond Brokers,**  
 NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET  
**SAINT LOUIS MO.**

**SECOND NATIONAL BANK,**  
**TITUSVILLE, PENN.,**  
 Capital - - - - - \$200,000  
 Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation  
 and Deposits 500,000.  
 C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE Pres't.

**NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE**  
**OF MISSOURI.**  
**In St. Louis.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1837.  
 Capital paid in ..... \$3,410,300

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

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

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

**Southern Bankers.**

**A. C. KAUFMAN,**  
**BANKER AND BROKER,**  
**CHARLESTON, S. C.**  
 Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Specie Ex-  
 change, &c., &c., bought and sold.  
**COLLECTIONS ON ALL ACCESSIBLE**  
**POINTS**  
 In South Carolina made and promptly remitted for.  
**NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:**  
 Heary Clews & Co., Kountze Brothers,  
 J. M. Welch & Arents.

**JAMES ISBELL.** R. H. ISBELL.  
**ISBELL & SON,**  
**BANKERS,**  
**TALLADEGA, ALABAMA,**  
 Special attention to collections.  
 New York Correspondent.—HOWES & MACY.

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
**THE CITY BANK**  
**OF SELMA.**  
 Capital - - - - - \$100,000  
 JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.  
 WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.  
 JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.  
 N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National  
 Bank.

**T. J. PERKINS,**  
**BANKER,**  
**EUFULA, ALABAMA.**  
**EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES AND COIN BOUGHT**  
**AND SOLD.**  
 Collections made on all accessible points in the  
 Southern States.  
 WM. FOWLER. R. H. SOMMERVILLE.  
**Fowler & Sommerville,**  
**BANKERS & BROKERS,**  
**MONTGOMERY, ALA.;**  
 Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

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

**Edward C. Anderson, Jr.**  
**BANKER, FACTOR AND**  
**Commission Merchant,**  
**Savannah, Ga.**

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

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

**E. E. BURESS, Pres't. A. K. WALKER, Cashier,**  
**First National Bank,**  
**WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
 Collections made on all parts of the United States.

**JOHN CRAIG,**  
**Banker, Augusta, Ga.**  
 Especial attention paid to the purchase and sale of  
 Gold, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Foreign and Domes-  
 tic Exchange. Collections made and proceeds prompt-  
 ly remitted.

**Southern Bankers.**

**Raleigh National Bank**  
**OF NORTH CAROLINA.**  
 DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED  
 STATES AND FINANCIAL AGENT.  
 W. H. WILLARD, President. C. DAWST. Cashier  
 J. C. BLAIR Asst. Cashier.

**J. L. & E. H. LEVY**  
**BROKERS,**  
 NO. 126 ORAVIER STREET.  
**New Orleans, La.**  
 Gold and Silver Coin, State and City Notes, Foreign  
 Insurance Scrip, Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds,  
 Uncurrent Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Mutual Currency,  
 Commercial Paper,  
**Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-**  
**mission.**  
 Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and  
 City Taxes.  
 JOHN A. ELKIN, C. C. FLOWERBARE, GEO. M. ELKIN  
 President. Vice-President. Cashier.

**Mississippi Valley Bank,**  
**A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,**  
**VICKSBURG, MISS.**  
 N. Y. Correspondent—Bank of the Manhattan Co.  
 GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH.  
**HOLMES & MACBETH,**  
**STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,**  
**CHARLESTON, S. C.**  
 Key box 44.

**G. P. CURRY,**  
**EXCHANGE BANK, AUGUSTA, GA.**  
 Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un-  
 current Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks,  
 Bonds and Coupons;  
 \$27 Collections made in all parts of this State and  
 5th Carolina and remitted for on day of collec-  
 tion, at current rate of New York Exchange.

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

**STOUT & DICKINSON,**  
**BANKERS;**  
**25 BROAD STREET,**  
 Cor. Exchange Place, New York.  
 Government Securities, Gold, Stock and Bonds  
 bought and sold on commission. Accounts received  
 and interest allowed on balances, which may be  
 checked for straight same as at bank.  
 A. V. STOUT, President Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank  
 J. B. DICKINSON, 1st. Pres't. President Teuth Nat. Bank  
 PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of N. Y. Stock and  
 Gold Exchange  
 HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of N. Y. Stock  
 Exchange.  
 JOS. S. STOUT

**W. G. CHITTICK,**  
**No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,**  
 Buys and Sells, on Commission,  
**Commercial Paper, Sterling Exchange,**  
**Government Securities, &c. &c.,**  
 And Transacts a General Banking Business.

Loans Negotiated and Investments made on Favor-  
 able Terms. Orders for Stocks and Gold carefully  
 executed at the Regular Boards. Prompt attention  
 given to every branch of the business.

**Winslow, Lanier & Co.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
**27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.**  
 Receive the accounts of Interior banks, bankers,  
 corporations and Merchants.  
 Agents for the sale of City, County and Railroad  
 Bonds, issue Letters of Credit for foreign travel.

**TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,**  
**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
**No. 32 Broad Street, New York.**  
 Buy and Sell at Market Rates  
**ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES**  
 Bought on account from MERCHANTS, BANKERS  
 and others, and allow interest on daily balances, sub-  
 ject to Sight Draft.  
**Make collections on favorable terms**  
 and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale  
 of  
**Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad**  
**Securities.**

# FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

OF THE

## ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RR. COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

The St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company having successfully built and equipped the Eastern Division of its road, extending from the City of St. Joseph, Mo., to the City of Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 112 miles, is now actively engaged in the construction of the Western Division of this line of railway, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney Station, a distance, including side tracks, of 170 miles.

For the purpose of building and equipping this road the Company have executed and delivered to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, *in trust*, \$5,500,000 of First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Railroad Bonds, in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, to be countersigned and issued only in conformity with the Mortgage Deed, which is:

1st.—For cash.

2d.—A limited amount for iron and material. The cash is placed to the credit of the Company in trust, and can be drawn out only in payment for fully completed road, in sections of ten (10) miles each, at the rate of \$16,000 or \$22,000 per mile, respectively, until the entire completion of the road, when the balance of the loan will be paid over to the Treasurer of the Company, for equipment purposes.

The iron (the equal of gold) and materials is brought under the subjection of the mortgage, made to secure the payment of the bonds.

To secure the payment of the interest and principal of these Bonds the Company have made a *first* (and only) Mortgage on their Western Division Road—completed and to be completed, from Marysville to Kearney Station, at a junction with the Union Pacific Road, a distance of 160 miles, with 10 miles side tracks, making a total distance of 170 miles, including Rolling Stock, Motive Power, Depots, Machine Shops, Telegraphs, Equipments of every description, Rights of Way, Franchises, Cash on Deposit in any Bank or Trust Company, and lands lying 20 on miles either side of the railroad, granted to the Company by the United States Government, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, and real and personal property of every description which the Company now own, or may hereafter possess, lying between Marysville and Kearney, and equipments appertaining to this Division of the Company's Road.

This entire property is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the city of New York, as Trustees. The mortgage is dated May 14, 1870, and under it, and as their security, these bonds are issued.

The bonds are now ready for sale and delivery, through the undersigned; holders and parties desiring to purchase will recognize that they can do so with perfect safety, as their value is always represented either by lands equal in value and a completed and equipped road—Iron or Cash in Trust Company. The mortgage expressly covers cash on deposit in Bank or Trust Company.

The undersigned are authorized to announce the decision of the Company to sell their lands on the line of the road.

Under the mortgage deed given to secure these Bonds, no land can be sold at a less price than \$4 per acre.

The lands being mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds, this lien on any portion of the land can only be removed by paying to the Trustees, as mortgagees, the full amount of the purchase money of any land sales.

The fund is applied as follows:

1st.—To the payment of the interest on the Bonds during the construction of the road, and, if necessary, for the space of four (4) years.

2d.—To the payment of the principal of the Bonds.

The payment of the principal before maturity is not compulsory to the holder of the Bonds, but should holders desire to sell, the Trustees are authorized to purchase, but not over a premium of fifteen per cent.

Every bond purchased under this authority is immediately cancelled.

If the Bonds cannot be bought at one hundred and fifteen, the Trustees are authorized to invest the proceeds of land sales in the Bonds of the United States, States of New York, Massachusetts and Illinois, and hold the same as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of these Bonds at maturity.

The following Banking Corporations of the City of New York are designated Depositories of this Loan:

**FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,**

**UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY,**

**UNION TRUST COMPANY,**

**MANHATTAN COMPANY.**

The bonds have thirty years to run from May 14th, 1870, payable in gold, in the City of New York.

They bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable in GOLD, free of tax, semi-annually, on the fifteenth days of February and August in New York, London, or Frankfurt O. M., at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the currency of the country in which the coupon is presented.

The equivalents of currency is at a uniform rate of exchange, and is expressed in the coupon.

They are Coupon Bonds, but may be registered in the owners' name, with the coupons on, or they can be converted into a registered Bond by the surrender of the coupons and the interest paid to the registered owner at any of the three points where the coupons are payable.

This consolidated mortgage is at the rate of \$15,000 per mile of road, and \$2 per acre of land.

The Bonds are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

All kinds of marketable securities will be received at the current market value, without commission, in payment of this loan.

Expressage relating to the loan will be free.

Maps, pamphlets and documents furnished on application.

It is believed no loan can be offered which rests on a more solid foundation than this loan of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad company.

The most careful and critical examination of the Company's lands by experienced parties, and the estimates of prejudiced persons, have placed their value at not less than \$5 per acre, while others estimate them at a higher figure. The offers which the company have received for them fully justify the assertion that the proceeds of their sale will pay off his loan, and leave the road free of bonded debt. These bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest, in payment of any lands sold under this Mortgage.

The Company recognizing the principle that an element of strength in all loans is the provision made for its redemption, and in making their mortgage a consolidated one, covering both road and lands, have wisely made provision for the payment of this loan by the sale of their landed estate, which is not needed in operating the road, but which was granted to the Company by the United States Government for the express purpose of aiding them to construct and operate this road.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad connects at St. Joseph with railways running direct to St. Louis, Hannibal and Toledo on the east, and connecting as it will with the Union Pacific road on the west, is a very important link in the continental chain of railways. It also has through railway connection with Chicago. A very large part of the line is graded, and track-laying being now far advanced, will continue rapidly until the junction with the Union Pacific road is made.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

**TANNER & CO., Bankers,**

**11 WALL STREET.**

# THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

AND

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,  
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 13.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

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## The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning, with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

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### THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES AND THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The course of the gold market has justified the cautions we ventured lately to suggest to those persons who were over sanguine as to an immediate and notable advance. Our specie shipments are now nearly over; we shall receive from the interior fully as much gold as we are likely to export for the present. Mr. Boutwell will sell seven millions this month, and will probably pay out for interest one or two millions more. It is true the customs receipts will be heavy, and may perhaps reach 17 millions by the 1st September. Still, there is no reason to anticipate any scarcity of gold for delivery, as some persons have supposed. Money is so cheap in Europe, and the condition of our international trade is so much better than last year, that the specie drain will probably be light, and for some time to come our gold market will be exempt from any disturbing forces from that direction. It has been supposed that there would be an export of gold to England, but there is now less probability of this than formerly. The expectation of an English demand was founded in part on the hoarding of coin by the Bank of England, whose specie reserve has for some time been increasing and has risen to £27,135,017, in the statement of the 19th July, or seven millions more than in either of the two previous years. But there is no evidence

that this increase of reserve is not due to ordinary commercial causes, or that it can justly be ascribed to a change of policy or to any conviction that the safety of the institution requires it to have a larger basis of coin. This supposed change of policy is not, indeed, confirmed by the decline of one million sterling reported this week in the specie reserve. The telegram received yesterday from Paris explains in part this outward flow of coin by showing that the specie reserve of the Bank of France has increased 18 millions of francs. Thus, while the Bank of England has lost five millions of dollars, the French bank has gained three millions. The theory we have often discussed relative to the intimate connection between those two institutions, in the financial mechanism by which the commerce of Europe is carried on, has thus received a new confirmation. For many years past the reserves of the Bank of England and of the Bank of France have formed, in fact, but one duplex reserve; and by this common fund, international balances of the rapidly growing commerce of the world have been for the most part settled. Accordingly ever since the Imperial Government was established there has prevailed for many reasons—political, financial and commercial—a desire on the part of the Paris bank to keep as large a specie reserve as possible, especially in view of the fact that the Bank of England, by means of the resistless power of its credit machinery, could at any time draw a large sum of specie from Paris, and could thus in any crisis replenish its own failing reserves at the expense of its neighbor across the channel. This resource seldom failed prior to the great panic of 1866, when British credit received a blow which elicited the memorable circular of Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Minister. Should any new monetary catastrophe paralyze credit and throw the financial machinery once more into confusion, the Bank of England can scarcely increase its specie reserves from the Bank of France, for if the latter institution had not suspended specie payments, its whole specie possibilities are mortgaged to Germany, and consequently the Bank of England will have to rely on its own reserves, and must not hope to supplement them from the same source as heretofore. Now, although the Bank of England reserve has lately risen to a higher point than ever before, still the accumulation is easily accounted for. With the exchanges in their recent condition, it has been no difficult task to accumulate this reserve during the inactivity of of the money markets of Europe and America, and the plethora of capital in all the leading financial centres. Now, however, this stagnation of the exchanges will terminate. The war is over, and the revival of monetary confidence is perceptible, large amounts of money are passing from France to Germany, and industrial enterprises are receiving new life all over Europe. Hence we shall soon learn

whether it is really the intention of the Bank of England to accumulate a larger reserve of coin, which it would seem is absolutely necessary to the protection and safety of that institution and its stupendous operations. To show this necessity it is enough to advert to the fact that none of the London banks attempt to keep any adequate reserve. They all depend on the reserve of the Bank of England. The London *Economist* tells us that the deposits in three of the Joint Stock Banks and in the Bank of England amounted to 84 millions sterling. Estimating the deposits of the other banks, discount companies and financial institutions at 56 millions more, we have 140 millions of deposits, together with 26 millions of Bank of England notes, or 166 millions of deposits and circulation. To protect these 166 millions sterling of indebtedness, the coin reserve of the Bank of England was only £26,972,139, or 16.26 per cent, which is a much smaller cash reserve than is considered by the best authorities as safe in contemplation of a panic. We have left out of the calculation the circulation and deposits of the country banks in England, which depend in part on the Bank of England for their coin reserve. But as an offset to this we have omitted the 15 millions of Bank of England notes, which, though Legal Tender are by law allowed to circulate without being represented by specie.

How far the considerations above adverted to have influenced the bank authorities, it would be of service to us to know. Indeed, some influence has already been produced here by the new policy attributed to them. It is also indubitable that the further increase of their gold reserve would be of vital service, if any such convulsion as that of 1866 were to recur. But innovations in policy are not readily admitted by old rich corporations. The bank managers have a natural desire to earn as large dividends as they can, and to hold as little of unproductive assets as possible. Now the gold reserve is a dead weight, unproductive of gain, barren of profits. For a quarter of a century the settled practice has been that the bank shall not buy gold from abroad, but shall take into its vaults just what happens to flow thither. It refrains from all purchases that would interfere with the regular movements of foreign commerce which cause gold to flow into or out of the country in obedience to the great laws of supply and demand. When the bank runs short of gold its method for getting it has been to raise the rate of interest, and to go on increasing the rate till gold begins to flow into the bank. On the other hand when the bank reserve was too large the opposite process was resorted to. The rate of interest was lowered one point after another till the gold accumulation ceased.

Since 1866, when this plan signally failed of its object and inflicted much gratuitous harm, the attacks on this dubious method of attracting gold into the bank have been redoubled. Before long it will perhaps be replaced by some better expedient. But as we have said there is no evidence that this change has yet been made, or that the results anticipated here from its operation on the rate of exchange or the gold premium have any valid claim to the attention that has in some quarters been accorded to them.

#### THE SAVINGS BANKS AND THEIR INVESTMENTS.

The frugal habits of certain operative classes of the community are well illustrated in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department relative to the savings banks of this State for the year 1870. The deposits in these institutions are rapidly augmenting. Their amount in 1871 was 230 millions, against 194 millions in 1870 and

169 millions the year before. The increase since 1869 is therefore 60 millions, or 35.3 per cent. A more suggestive proof can scarcely be given of the self-help of the wage-earning part of our population. For it has always been held to be one of the peculiarities of savings banks in this and other countries that their growth and prosperity keep even pace with the frugality of the operatives, or, as they affect to call themselves, the working men. It is interesting, therefore, for this and many other reasons, to trace the growth of these institutions.

The first savings bank in the State of New York was started in 1819, and was known for a long time as the Chambers Street Savings Bank. In 1820 the Albany Savings Bank was organized, and in the next thirty years no more than eighteen new banks were opened, giving an average of less than one per annum. In 1851, when the prodigious impulse given to every department of industry by the gold discoveries began to reach the wages of the workmen, an immediate response was seen among the savings banks, and in that year no less than eleven new banks began business, with more or less promise of permanent success. The weaker institutions gradually succumbed and new banks arose, their organization having been much accelerated since the war. In 1869 twenty-three new banks were opened, and the number at present is 136. The assets of these banks are all held by themselves, and are reported as follows for the two past years:

	1870.	1871.
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$64,830,285	\$78,184,642
United States Bonds.....	50,837,650	48,619,300
New York State Stocks.....	10,446,217	9,987,071
Stocks of other States.....	9,284,545	9,122,745
Bonds of cities.....	30,154,300	47,050,573
Bonds of counties.....	10,209,300	11,950,220
Town Bonds.....	1,440,776	2,505,870
Village Bonds.....	33,600	41,000
Other Stocks and Bonds.....	976,884	1,701,914
Loans on Public Stocks.....	10,176,339	10,448,680
Loans on Corporate Stocks.....	1,733,816	2,101,743
Loans on personal Securities.....	429,412	632,516
Cash deposited in bank or Trust Companies.....	9,952,228	12,813,377
Cash on hand not deposited.....	3,152,909	4,193,159
Real estate.....	3,285,608	4,140,681
Number of savings banks.....	133	126

From this table it seems that the banks have made considerable changes in their methods for investing the sums placed in their hands. These changes are well worthy of examination. For the money held by these institutions belongs principally to a class of persons who are not in the habit of scrutinizing the assets, nor possessed of the needful qualifications for testing the management, of the institutions holding their hard-earned savings. Hence a panic once started among them is apt to spread, and its course is difficult to foresee. It is true such panics are rare. But they have occurred, and they may be repeated. Four years ago a slight cause projected trouble of this sort upon one of the best managed savings banks in this city, and if the sudden emergency had not been met with great promptness and skill, or if the "run" had been precipitated on a bank of less strength and less perfect preparation, one of the most appalling disasters ever recorded in the history of savings banks might have supervened. The truth is that these institutions are of such recent origin, they are assuming such gigantic dimensions, and are taking every year so much greater importance as parts of our financial machinery, that the study of their operations is forced upon us, and the question is whether the existing regulations controlling their management do not fail to give to the depositors some of those securities which are imperatively demanded. This point has been discussed with much earnestness and some discretion for several years past, but as yet little has been done to increase the safeguards which protect the public or tend to increase the responsibility of the banks and their officers.

The principal changes in regard to the investments of the savings banks are two. First, the soundest and safest secu-

rities which pay low rates of interest are in little favor with these institutions; and, secondly, the chief part of their funds have a tendency toward securities which are less saleable in time of panic. The banks have to meet their cost of management, and to pay beside these expenses 5 or 6 per cent to their depositors. Thus they cannot afford to invest new deposits in the safest securities, such as United States bonds, which pay but 5 per cent. Accordingly we see that such securities show a falling off in amount; and although the banks last year had 26 millions of new deposits to invest, they did not put a dollar into United States bonds or New York State stocks, or even into stocks of other States. On the contrary, two-thirds of the amount were invested in city bonds, of which 47 millions are now held in place of 30 millions last year. The mortgages have also risen from 64 millions in 1870 to 78 millions now; while United States bonds have declined from 50 millions to 48 millions. It is, however, worthy of notice that the cash deposited on call in Trust companies has risen from 10 millions to nearly 13 millions, and the cash in hand from 3 to 4 millions. In this way the banks are endeavoring to strengthen themselves in cash, so as to meet any sudden drain from panic or other similar cause. Still it is worth their while to consider whether they are not running too much risk by increasing unduly their holding of stocks and bonds which they cannot convert into cash without too much sacrifice on any critical emergency. We are the more inclined to urge this point because it is attracting discussion in Wall street; and it will probably come up in some practical form before the next Legislature at Albany.

#### BREADSTUFFS SUPPLY AND PRICES.

The position and prospects of the markets for Flour and Wheat demand, just now, more careful consideration and more critical examination than appear, from the erratic course of prices, to have been given them of late. THE CHRONICLE pointed out, immediately after the surrender of Paris to the Germans, the probability that all the benefits to the trade that might be expected to flow from that event, had been anticipated. This view proved to be correct. And again, a few weeks later, we expressed the opinion that the large stocks of wheat which had been accumulated through speculative operations, could not probably be marketed without submitting to lower prices. The difficulties in the way of holders were augmented by the increased yield and early harvest of our Winter Wheat, which, being thrown upon the market at the earliest moment, contributed to an important decline in prices, both of Flour and Wheat. From \$7@ \$7 15 as the price of Extra State Flour in the first of week of February, there has now been a decline to \$5 50@ \$5 75. From \$1 70@ \$1 72, as the price of Amber Winter Wheat in April, there has been a decline to \$1 35@ \$1 36, and in the meanwhile Prime Spring Wheat has declined from \$1 60@ \$1 62 to \$1 31@ \$1 32. This decline is due to three causes, besides those already named: an advance in ocean freights; a decline of a shilling a quarter in the English markets; and, latterly, the leading holders have been "throwing overboard" the remnants of their stocks and striving as earnestly to break down prices as they had before endeavored to support them, in order, as they say, to get a good starting point for the next crop. This latter cause has of late had more effect than the other two, because the export demand has continued good; receipts, notwithstanding the larger crop of Winter Wheat, are not so large as last year, showing that very little of the old crop has been carried over; and freights, though high, are not excessively so, and the supply of room is large.

We would therefore utter a note of warning against crowding prices down so low that the new crop of Wheat may not be marketed with sufficient rapidity to permit the accumulation of a liberal stock in store here previous to the closing of canal navigation. We see no reason to anticipate extreme low prices for the coming year. The yield for 1871 promises to be rather less than in 1870. The only increase is in our Winter Wheat, the whole of which constitutes but a moiety of the aggregate supply. Our crop of Spring Wheat is reported a failure in some sections, and a small percentage of falling off in the yield of Spring Wheat will offset a great relative increase in the yield of Winter Wheat. The season has certainly not been a favorable one in Great Britain, and from portions of the Continent unfavorable reports reach us. Stocks are now liberal in many markets; in others, ours among the number, there is a very small supply; and, in the aggregate, the principal markets of the United States and Great Britain do not show more than sixty per cent of the Wheat on hand which was on hand one year ago. It would appear, therefore, that in the face of the liberal supplies called out by high prices, and the check upon consumption imposed by these high prices and an exhaustive war, stocks have largely diminished during the past year. How, then, are we to get along another year without increased supplies, with consumption increased by peace and the consequent revival of commerce and manufactures and by the lower prices now ruling? Certainly, thus far, the export demand has shown no signs of falling off; it will probably increase; hence there is very little reason to anticipate that prices will be low for any considerable period.

The movement in corn surprises everybody. The extent of the home demand is really astonishing, and yet it finds explanation in the scarcity and high prices of hay and oats. Corn is the only cheap feeding vegetable product that we have. Its condition is excellent, and favorable to storing on speculation. The same fact favors a large export, and, although receipts have been excessive, the whole supply has found a ready market at a moderate decline, with every indication that slightly reduced supplies would produce a sharp reaction. It is too early to speak definitely of the corn crop of 1871, for it is still subject to injury from frost and wet weather, and of course, therefore, it would be idle to speculate upon the future of prices.

#### THE FRENCH CURRENCY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The fact that the bank paper currency of France suffered no depreciation during the war with Prussia and the terrific struggle with the Commune, raises the inquiry why this should be so, when our own currency, during the rebellion, depreciated for many months to 40 cents on the dollar, the gold premium being 150 per cent? There is nothing, however, mysterious in this difference, when the different circumstances of the two countries are considered. In the case of France, the national credit was not essentially impaired—she had passed through several previous revolutions and military struggles, but her "Renes" had never been dishonored, and nobody doubted that whatever the result of the struggle going on, the national faith would be preserved.

Quite otherwise in the United States, where the contest was for the preservation of national existence; and while the result was doubtful, as it was for more than three years, the national credit was of necessity impaired.

In the second place, the currency of France was only expanded to the extent of about 100 millions of dollars, while ours (in 1860 but 207 millions) was increased, according to the statement of THE CHRONICLE of July 29th, to more than a thousand millions. This sufficiently accounts

for the depreciation of our currency. Besides, even the small expansion of the French currency was neutralized by the hoarding, which took place to an enormous extent, throughout the empire, and by the enlarged demand for currency occasioned by the exigencies of war. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the paper of the bank remained at par, or was sometimes at a small premium. If our own currency had not been enormously expanded the banks and government would not have been obliged to suspend specie payments, prices would have remained essentially as in 1860-61, and the expenses of the war would have been less by more than 1,500 millions of dollars.

It was expansion that caused depreciation, and contraction alone can restore the currency to par. This may be relied upon as a certainty; and therefore all anticipations that resumption is near at hand, because the coin premium has been artificially reduced to about 12 per cent by the sales of Government gold, will be disappointed. No resumption can possibly be maintained, if attempted, while the volume of the currency is in excess of its natural quantity under the laws of trade. This all bankers, business men and speculators may be sure of. At present everything is abnormal in the financial and monetary condition of the United States, and must of necessity continue so until the circulating medium is at par with gold, and that cannot be until it has been brought down to its natural limit.

AMASA WALKER.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The condition of monetary affairs in July was not perceptibly changed, the market being supplied with a superabundance of funds seeking employment in loans on call. The flurry in stocks which followed the Rock Island disaster in June, soon passed away, as the pressure on the part of lenders to employ their large balances was too great to admit of long-continued caution in regard to the character of collaterals. The extreme ease in money has now continued for an unusual length of time, and the banks and private bankers who pay an interest of 3 to 5 per cent on deposits, have had great difficulty in employing their large balances in such a manner as to save themselves from loss; there is little doubt that they have been purchasers of short date commercial paper to a considerable extent, and if the trade demand for money to move the crops should be earlier than usual this year, it is possible that the fact of large amounts being thus placed on time engagements, might lead to a sharp turn in the market. As yet, however, there has been no evidence of any such tendency.

Government Securities were, as a general rule, quite firm during the month, but closed at no advance on the opening prices, except in the case of Ten-Forties, which showed an improvement of 2 1/2 per cent in consequence of the much higher prices in London, where they sold up to 92, or equal to 113.60 in our market, with gold at 112 1/2, and exchange, 110 1/2. This price, however, was inclusive of accrued interest since March 1. It was supposed for a time that the advance was occasioned by the consummation of negotiations for placing the new loan abroad, but nothing has since transpired in regard to this, and, so far as the public is informed, nothing has been accomplished.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN JULY, 1871.

Day of month.	6s 1851.	1862.	1861.	Coupon.	1865 n.	1867.	1868.	10-40	cur'cy
1.	113	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2				111	
3.				(Holiday.)					
4.				(Holiday.)					
5.	115 1/2	114 1/2		114 1/2	112 1/2	113	113 1/2	112 1/2	115
6.	115 1/2	115 1/2		114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	115 1/2
7.	115 1/2	115 1/2		114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	115 1/2
8.	115 1/2	115 1/2		114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
10.	115 1/2	114 1/2		114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
11.	115 1/2	114 1/2		114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
12.	114 1/2	113 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
13.	114 1/2	113 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
14.	114 1/2	113 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
15.	115	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
17.				113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
18.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
19.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
20.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
21.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
22.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
23.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
24.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
25.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
26.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
27.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
28.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
29.	115 1/2	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
31.	116	114 1/2		113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	114 1/2

Opening.....	115	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113	113 1/2	111	115
Highest.....	116 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	115 1/2
Lowest.....	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111	113
Closing.....	116	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	113	113 1/2	114 1/2

CLOSING PRICES OF CONSOLS AND U. S. SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Date.	Cons for mon.	U. S. 5-20s '62.	5-2 1/2s '67.	10-40	Date.	Cons for mon.	U. S. 5-20s '62.	5-2 1/2s '67.	10-40		
Saturday.....	1	92 1/2	91 1/2	90	89	Saturday.....	22	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Monday.....	3	92 1/2	91 1/2	90	89 1/2	Monday.....	24	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Tuesday.....	4	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Tuesday.....	25	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Wednesday.....	5	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Wednesday.....	26	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Thursday.....	6	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Thursday.....	27	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Friday.....	7	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Friday.....	28	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Saturday.....	8	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Saturday.....	29	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Monday.....	10	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Monday.....	31	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Tuesday.....	11	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Lowest.....		92 1/2	91 1/2	90	89
Wednesday.....	12	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Highest.....		93 1/2	92 1/2	91	90
Thursday.....	13	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Range.....		1 1/2	1 1/2	2	3
Friday.....	14	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Laat.....		93 1/2	92 1/2	91	90
Saturday.....	15	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Lowest { Since Jan. 1		91 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2
Monday.....	17	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	Highest {		93 1/2	92 1/2	91	90
Tuesday.....	18	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2			93 1/2	92 1/2	91	90
Wednesday.....	19	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2			93 1/2	92 1/2	91	90
Thursday.....	20	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2			93 1/2	92 1/2	91	90
Friday.....	21	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2			93 1/2	92 1/2	91	90

Railroad and miscellaneous stocks were dull, as to the volume of business, but fluctuated in prices quite materially, the general tendency being downward, with a recovery toward the close. The operations of June, and the midsummer season, when so large a number of the principal operators are absent from the city, were both favorable to heaviness in the stock market, and the decline was also assisted by a "bear" feeling on the part of a good number of operators, so that a considerable "short" interest in several stocks was created, which subsequently served to push up prices. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern stockholders voted on the 27th ult., in favor of increasing the capital stock to \$50,000,000, but leaving the all important question as to what amount of cash should be called for from shareholders, to be determined by the Executive Committee in New York. The Chicago and Rock Island Company gave notice of a new issue of \$2,000,000 stock for the purpose of equipping the Chicago and Southwestern branch.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks during the months of June and July, 1871:

	June.				July.			
Railroad Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
All. & Terre Haute.....	29	29	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do pref.....	56	56	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pacific pref.....	26	27	26	26 1/2	25	25	25	25
Albany & Saratoga.....	95	95	93 1/2	95 1/2	93	93	93	93
Boston, Hartford & Erie.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	2	2 1/2
Chicago & Alton.....	11 1/2	120	119 1/2	120	121	123	120	123 1/2
do do pref.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	124	125	124	125
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.....	150	153	150	153	153	153	152	152
do do & North-west'n.....	8 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
do do do pref.....	97 1/2	99	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2	91 1/2
do & Rock Island.....	121 1/2	130 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	106	107 1/2
Chicago, Burl. & Ind. C.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Columb., Chic. & Ind. C.....	100 1/2	122 1/2	115	116	116 1/2	121 1/2	116 1/2	121 1/2
Clev. & Pittsburg.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	88	88	89 1/2	90 1/2	86	89 1/2
do Col., Cin. & Ind.....	100 1/2	110	101 1/2	105 1/2	106	109 1/2	105 1/2	108 1/2
Del., Laek & Western.....	80	92	89	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Dubuque & Sioux City.....	29 1/2	31 1/2	26	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie.....	57	57	55	57	58	58	57	57
do preferred.....	133 1/2	131 1/2	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	123	123
Harlem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanniba. & St. Joseph.....	98	100 1/2	79	84	81	84	67 1/2	70 1/2
do do pref.....	98 1/2	100	84 1/2	89 1/2	87	83	75 1/2	81 1/2
Hartford & New Haven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Joliet & Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central.....	133	138	136	136	137	139	132	131 1/2
Long Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Sho. & Mich. South.....	11 1/2	116 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Mar. & Circleville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central.....	127	126	120 1/2	120 1/2	12 1/2	121	120	120 1/2
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	82	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
do do pref.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	76	79 1/2	81	78 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Morris & Essex.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
New Jersey.....	129	129	128	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Central.....	71 1/2	112	104 1/2	110 1/2	112	112 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N Y Cen. & H. R. stock.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	96	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
do scrip.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93	90 1/2	92 1/2
do & N. Haven.....	168	169	157	157	155	155	155	155
do do scrip.....	150	1 1/2	150	150	140	140	140	140
Ohio & Mississippi.....	40 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2
do do pref.....	78	78	77	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Panama.....	40	49	49	51 1/2	52	52	50	51 1/2
Pitts., F. W. & Chl. guar.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99	100	100 1/2	99	99 1/2
Reading.....	117 1/2	118 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	113 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Rome & Watertown.....	.....</							

American M. Unton	57	57 1/2	53	53 1/2	53	51	52 1/2	53 1/2
Adams	82	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	82	80	82
United States	51	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Wells, Fargo & Co.	49	49	46	4 1/2	53	53	41 1/2	45
do do scrip	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Del. & Ind. Canal	124	125	124	121	122	123 1/2	119	119

Gold showed a decline in the month of 1 1/2 per cent, the range having been as follows: Opening price, 113 1/2; highest (on the same day), 113 1/2; lowest on the 22d, 111 1/2, and closing price, 112 1/2. The export movement fell off materially under the more abundant supply of exchange, produced by shipments of United States securities and other bonds, and this, together with the easy condition of the money market in London, and the smaller mercantile demand for gold at home, contributed to check any upward movement. Speculation, so far as there was any, seemed directed to the end of making cash gold scarce, and borrowers were at times compelled to pay 1-64 per cent a day for its use.

COURSE OF GOLD IN JULY, 1871.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest	Highest	Closing	Date.	Open'g	Lowest	Highest	Closing
Saturday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Monday	111 1/2	111 1/2	112	112 1/2
Sunday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Tuesday	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Tuesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Wednesday	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Wednesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Thursday	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Thursday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Friday	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Friday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Saturday	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Saturday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Monday	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Monday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Tuesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Tuesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Wednesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Wednesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Thursday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Thursday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Friday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Friday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Saturday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Saturday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Monday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Monday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Tuesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Tuesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Wednesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Wednesday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Thursday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Thursday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Friday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Friday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Saturday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Saturday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	Monday	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2

Foreign Exchange fell off about 1/2 per cent between the first and last of July, the principal cause of the decline being found in the large shipments of Government securities and other bonds to London and the Continent. The advance in our bonds in London encouraged by the extremely easy condition of their money market, and the demand from railroad and other bonds stimulated by the same causes, have led to an important export movement, which has changed the whole tone of the market for foreign exchange. Not the least important transaction in this line was the negotiation of a considerable amount of New York City bonds by the correspondents of a very prominent house, against which bills were drawn in the latter part of the month.

STERLING EXCHANGE FOR JULY, 1871.

60 days.	3 days.	60 days.	3 days.
July 1... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	111 @ 111 1/2	July 18... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 3... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	(Holiday)	" 19... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 4... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	(Holiday)	" 20... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 5... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	111 @ 111 1/2	" 21... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 6... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 22... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 7... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 23... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 8... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 24... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 9... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 25... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 10... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 26... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 11... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 27... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 12... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 28... 109 1/2 @ 110	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 13... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 29... 109 1/2 @ 110	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 14... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 30... 109 1/2 @ 110	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 15... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	" 31... 109 1/2 @ 110	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
" 16... 110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	Range... 109 1/2 @ 110 1/2	110 1/2 @ 111 1/2

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1871.

The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of July, 1871:

Debt bearing interest in coin.

Character of Issue.	Authorized.	When Payable.	Registered.	Coupons.	Interest Overdue.	Interest.
5s of 1838	June 1, '59	1854	\$5,915,000	\$13,975,000	\$10,275	(a) \$83,333
5s of 1841	Feb. 8, '61	1880	13,707,000	4,708,000	54,400	(a) \$2,075
6s, Oregon War	Mar. 2, '61	1881	915,000		10,418	(a) 4,725
6s of 1851, July 27 and Aug. 5, '61	1881		124,517,900	64,773,200	789,711	(a) \$916,695
6s, 5-20s, of 1852	Feb. 25, '62	1882	21,118,000	\$31,699,000	1,516,914	(b) \$6,946,657
6s of 1851	Mar. 3, '63	1881	29,294,950	21,708,650	245,611	(a) \$375,000
5s, 10-10s	Mar. 3, '61	1901	37,587,150	56,930,150	171,222	(c) \$1,033,485
6s, 5-20s, of 1861	Mar. 3, '61	1884	2,519,600		1,045	(b) \$7,794
6s, 5-20s, of 1861	June 30, '61	1884	41,288,000	43,133,250	214,169	(b) 1,281,215
6s, 5-20s, 1875	Mar. 3, '65	1885	45,511,150	121,695,850	419,569	(a) 2,499,604
6s, 5-20s, 1875, new	Mar. 3, '65	1885	65,419,250	174,488,900	2,348,996	(a) 1,199,540
6s, 5-20s, 1867	Mar. 3, '65	1887	69,921,000	237,894,650	2,235,322	(a) 1,688,779
6s, 5-20s, 1868	Mar. 3, '65	1888	11,916,000	27,483,200	326,018	(a) 197,662
6s, Funded Loan, 1851, July 11, '70	1881		53,600,000	7,900,000		(d) 759,200
4 1/2s, Funded Loan, 1865, July 14, '70	1885					(d) ...
3s, Funded Loan, 1861, July 14, '70	1881					(d) ...

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin, 727,602,300 1156,149,950 9,282,519 20,115,157 (a) Interest payable January and July. (b) May and November. (c) March and September. (d) February, May, August and November.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money.

3 per cent Certifs., Acta March 2, '67 and July 25, '68, Payable on demand, with interest	\$30,500,000	\$186,385
5s, Navy pension, Act July 24, '68, Int. only applied to pensions	14,000,000	35,000
4s, Certifs of Indebtedness, Act July 9, '70. Due in 1875	679,000	11,200
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money	\$44,979,000	\$332,665

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.

	Principal.	Interest.
5 to 6s, Bonds, Matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, '37	\$67,665	\$64,174
6s, Bonds, Matured Dec. 31, 1862	6,000	500
5s, Mex. Indem., Matured at various dates in '51 and '52	1,101	85

6s, Bonds, Matured Dec. 31, 1867	1,960	...
6s, Bounty L. exp. Matured July 1, 1849	5,975	241
6s, Bonds, Matured July 1, 1849	5,975	1,291
6s, Texas Indem., Matured Dec. 31, 1861	181,000	12,100
5s, Bonds, Matured Jan. 1, 1871	66,000	11,255
1-10s, Tr. notes, Matured at various dates from '36-'44	82,575	2,670
1-10s, Tr. notes, Matured at various dates in '47 and '48	6,000	206
6s, Tr'y notes, Matured at various dates in '48 and '49	960	67
3 1/2s, Tr'y n.s., Matured at various dates in '58 and '59	2,660	108
6s, Tr'y notes, Matured March 1, 1868	5,200	...
7 1/2-10s, 3 years, Matured Aug. 10 and Oct. 1, 1864	17,100	1,874
5s, one year, Matured at various dates in 1865	121,117	6,085
5s, 2 years, Matured at various dates in 1864	75,205	5,671
6s, Com. Int. n.s., Matured June 10, '67, and May 15, '68	747,940	147,544
7 1/2-10s, 3 years, Matured Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	446,150	50,880
6s, Certif. of Ind., Matured at various dates in 1866	80,310	313
4, 5 & 6s, Term L., Matured Oct. 15, 1866	80,310	7,432
Agg. of debt on which Int. has ceased since mat'y	\$1,910,142	\$312,426

Debt bearing no interest.

Authorizing act.	Character of issue.	Amt. outstand.
July 17, 1861, and Feb. 8, 1862	Demand notes	\$25,471
Feb. 25 and July 11, '62, and March 9, '63	U. S. legal-tender notes	\$56,000,000
July 17, 1861	Fractional Currency	\$9,081,441
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Fractional Currency	80,300,000
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold dep'd	19,468,700
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest		\$113,615,213

Recapitulation.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—Bonds at 6 p. cent.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Bonds at 5 p. cent.	\$1,688,441,360	...
Total debt bearing interest in coin	\$1,893,751,950	\$29,997,707
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—		
Certificates at 4 per cent.	\$678,000	...
Navy pension fund, at 8 per cent.	14,000,000	...
Certificates at 3 per cent.	80,300,000	...
Total debt bearing interest in lawful money	\$44,979,000	\$32,593
DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY	1,910,142	312,426
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—		
Demand and legal tender notes	\$356,095,471	...
Fractional currency	39,081,611	...
Certificates of gold deposits	19,468,700	...
Total debt bearing no interest	\$414,645,813	11,262
Total	\$2,353,285,805	\$29,974,290
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment	\$2,375,230,856	...
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—		
Coin	\$93,742,709	...
Currency	3,168,913	...
Total	\$97,911,628	...
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, Aug. 1, 1871	2,258,324,857	...
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, July 1, 1871	2,292,000,384	...
Decrease of debt during the past month	\$3,701,976	...
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	\$31,529,986	...
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	\$30,174,813	...

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

Character of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by States.	Balance of Int. paid by United States.
Central Pacific	\$25,331,000	\$12,405	\$4,814,637	\$37,675	\$4,141,952
Kan. Pac., late U.P.E.D.	6,903,000	31,515	1,591,173	857,380	783,810
Union Pacific Co.	27,239,512	136,182	5,947,561	1,615,299	3,521,662
Gen. Br'n Un. Pac. ass. of Atch'n & Pikea P'k.	1,600,000	8,000	397,808	9,276	388,531
Western Pacific	1,920,000	9,850	249,397	8,281	241,116
Stoux City and Pacific	1,682,820	5,141	291,907	401	291,385
Total Issued	\$61,613,332	\$323,091	\$12,692,475	\$3,008,565	\$9,628,610

The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1861; bear six per cent interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from their date.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 27th of July, 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.
Michigan—Albion	The National Exchange Bank	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Park Bank of New York.
Massachusetts—Northampton	The Hampshire Co. National Bank	The National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, approved in place of the National Exchange Bank of Boston.
Iowa—Burlington	The Merchants' National Bank	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in addition to the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago.
Alabama—Gainesville	The Gainesville National Bank	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved.
Colorado—Pueblo	The First National Bank	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved.
Rhode Island—Providence	The Traders' Nat'l Bank	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Georgia—Augusta	The National Bank	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in place of the American Exchange National Bank of New York.
Illinois—Keltzsburg	The Farmers' Nat'l Bank	The Union National Bank of Chicago, approved in addition to the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks organized since the 27th of July, 1871:

Official No.	Description.
1,852	The First National Bank of Marshall, Ill. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$25,000. Jos. W. Dow, President; William C. Tillson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 28, 1871.
1,853	The First National Bank of Tuskuatoosa, Ala. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. W. Moody, President; F. S. Moody, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 28, 1871.
1,854	The First National Bank of Frankfort, Ind. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. William R. Carter, President; David P. Barnar, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 28, 1871.
1,855	The Nebraska City National Bank, Neb. Authorized capital, \$100,000;

paid in capital, \$50,000. D. J. McCann, President. Authorized to commence business July 31, 1871.  
 1,850—The First National Bank, Warrensburg, Mo. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. A. W. Kidding, President; James Wood, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 31, 1871.

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JULY 21.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.17½ @ 11.18	July 21.	short.	11.88
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.55 @ 25.69	"	"	26.32
Itamburg.....	"	13.09½ @ 13.10	"	"	18.8
Paris.....	"	25.60 @ 25.70	"	"	25.37½
Paris.....	short.	25.30 @ 25.40	"	"	"
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.55 @ 12.60	"	3 mos.	123.55
Berlin.....	"	6.23½ @ 6.24	"	"	6.21½
Frankfort...	"	119½ @ 119½	"	"	118.½
St. Petersburg	"	31 @ 31½	July 18.	"	31½
Cadiz.....	"	19½ @ 19½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	53 @ 53½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	26.35 @ 27.05	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York....	"	"	July 21.	60 days.	110½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	"	"	"
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	July 2.	90 days.	22¼ @ 22½
Bahia.....	"	"	June 26.	"	24¼ @ 24½
Valparaiso...	"	"	"	"	"
Pernambuco...	"	"	June 28	"	24 @ 24¼
Singapore...	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong...	"	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	8 p. c. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½ d.	July 17.	6 mos.	1s 11d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	July 18.	"	1s. 11 1-16d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.

Since Saturday last the weather has been almost uninterruptedly hot and dry, and the crops have made considerable progress towards maturity. Should the present weather continue, harvest work will be commenced about Monday fortnight, a period much later than usual, and necessitating an additional supply of hands in order to bring the work to a speedy termination. Taking the whole yield for the current season, there will, I think, be great cause for satisfaction, for there is now every appearance of abundance. The wheat crop may not be heavy, but it is not likely to be seriously deficient, while large crops of spring corn and of roots are, with fine weather, likely to be secured. The yield of potatoes has already been great, and as there is an unusual freedom from disease it is probable that one of the largest crops on record will be "pitted" for winter consumption. This alone would compensate for any deficiency, if there be any, in our wheat crop. But the yield of other roots, viz.: turnips, swedes, marigolds, etc., will also be great, so that, so far as roots are concerned, both man and beast will have more than an adequate supply. As regards the hay crop, the prospect is now encouraging. Throughout the Southern counties of England the first yield has been stacked—in variable condition, certainly, but there is a more than usually favorable prospect of a good second crop. In the more Northernly latitudes much progress is now being made in harvesting the grass, and as the weather is fine, rapid progress has been made.

There can be no doubt that during the present season, farmers will have the opportunity of laying in a considerable stock of meat-making products, of which, in consequence of recent droughts, there has been a great deficiency during the last few Winters. So far as the supply of grass is concerned it can scarcely be expected that one season of moderate abundance is to supply the gap caused by two years (1868 and 1870) of scarcity, but an important step will have been made toward such a position before the present season has reached its termination. The crop already harvested is to a great extent being reserved, for the pastures are, even in this month of July, as green as in the early days of Spring. This abundance ought to have a most beneficial effect upon the future, and no doubt we shall ascertain, when the Winter sets in, that the yield of dairy produce has been very great.

An East Essex farmer writes the following on the crops to the *Times* this morning

I fear we must reconcile ourselves as best we may to the anticipation of a deficient yield of wheat this year. Probably few of the gentlemen who write sanguine agricultural reports based on cursory observation of the crops as they drive or go by rail past them, are aware of the extent to which the wheat especially, is blighted. Not only is there an unusually large number of completely blighted ears, which are plain enough to any one who walks into a field of wheat, but partially blighted ears are in most fields that I have seen—especially where the crop is forward—the rule, and not the exception. Indeed, it is quite uncommon to find an ear which has the top set healthy, while what in healthy seasons would be the middle kernel, or one of the two middle kernels of each set (according to its position in the year) is almost invariably nothing but chaff. Now it is common enough, indeed usual, to see on small false kernel in a set, but this year there are two. I looked in a field of white wheat for some time this morning before I could find an ear containing a set of more than three kernels in the thickest part of the ear, where there should always

be four, and where there frequently are five in prolific seasons. Beside this many of the side kernels are either apparently rotten or contain maggots. Barley and oats are also affected by the blight, though less extensively. In barley it shows partly in the number of withered ears, but especially in the false kernels that may be seen on close examination on a considerable proportion of the ears. In oats the strips of white "flight" in place of grain are plain enough to see, even from the road side. The blight is attributed by farmers to the severe late frosts of Spring.

In consequence of the fine weather and of large importations millers have shown no disposition to operate largely; and where sales have been pressed rather lower prices have been accepted.

Annexed is a statement showing the imports and exports of bread and feeding stuffs into and from the United Kingdom, during last week and since the commencement of the season—compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

	FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.		1870'71.		1869'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	1,079,318	23,798	801,774	40,677	801,774	40,677
Barley.....	130,275	81	188,216	5,245	188,216	5,245
Oats.....	419,522	10,554	323,025	35,417	323,025	35,417
Peas.....	12,499	24	36,378	294	36,378	294
Beans.....	34,006	32	18,995	—	18,995	—
Indian corn.....	453,377	326	404,141	1,237	404,141	1,237
Flour.....	82,415	858	92,541	7,241	92,541	7,241

  

	SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 25).		1870'71.		1869'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	28,701,993	3,196,297	34,190,393	835,430	34,190,393	835,430
Barley.....	6,878,822	110,855	6,996,023	90,215	6,996,023	90,215
Oats.....	8,337,623	1,449,817	6,932,232	409,708	6,932,232	409,708
Peas.....	877,774	53,494	1,578,610	13,732	1,578,610	13,732
Beans.....	1,751,658	18,051	1,580,118	2,341	1,580,118	2,341
Indian corn.....	13,560,421	65,317	15,462,811	16,991	15,462,811	16,991
Flour.....	3,973,907	1,346,964	5,489,551	68,715	5,489,551	68,715

The following are the totals for the corresponding periods in 1868-69:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.
Wheat.....	453,931	23,363,624	869	158,590
Barley.....	66,249	8,465,700	2,470	103,233
Oats.....	184,199	5,204,090	4,135	116,766
Peas.....	10,383	1,074,943	157	24,206
Beans.....	42,832	2,181,316	36	4,489
Indian Corn.....	189,086	11,310,436	61	3,069
Flour.....	53,222	3,219,574	—	31,419

A feature of considerable importance in the financial world this week is a reduction in the Bank rate at Paris from 6, at which price it was fixed shortly after the declaration of war, to 5 per cent. This change, with the prospect of a still further reduction, must have a beneficial effect in France, and will greatly facilitate the payment of the large amount of over-due bills. The accounts from France respecting the position and prospects of trade are encouraging, and in our own markets, tin, copper, wool and cotton are in active request for transmission to French ports.

The following table shows the rates for money at the leading continental cities, compared with those of last year:

	B'k rate.		Op. m'kt.	
	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	4 5	4 4½	5 4	5 3½
Vienna.....	6 5	6 5	— 6	— 5½
Berlin.....	8 4	8 3½	— 3	5 @ 5 3½
Frankfort. 5	3	5 @ 5 2½	— 3	— 7
Amst'd'm. 5	3½	5 3	— 3	— 7
Turin .. .	4	— 3½ @ 4	— 3	— 7

The demand for money in the London market has been exceedingly moderate during the week. The supply seeking employment is very large, and a further considerable quantity of bar gold has been sent into the Bank for want of an export demand. The principal bullion movement of the week has been a withdrawal of £500,000 in sovereigns for transmission to Germany.

The quotations for money, compared with those of last year, are subjoined:

	1870.		1871.	
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
Bank minimum.....	3½ @ ..	2 @ ..	4 months' ba'k bills	4½ @ 5 2 @ 2½
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	4½ @ 4½ 2½ @ ..
3 and 60 days' bills	3½ @ 4	1½ @ ..	4 and 6 trade bills.....	5 @ 5½ 2½ @ 3
3 months bills.....	4 @ ..	1½ @ ..		

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

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	3½	1
Discount houses at call ..	2½	1
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½	1½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3	1½

There is considerable business passing in silver for shipment to Germany and Spain, and Mexican dollars of the new issue are also in demand for melting purposes. There is no inquiry, however for old Mexican dollars. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

GOLD		SILVER.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77 8½	@ 77 "
do Refinable.....	do	77 11	@ —
United States gold coin.....	per oz.	76 3	@ —
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5 0½	@ —
do do containing 5 grs. gold per oz. standard, last price .....		5 0½	@ 5 1
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz. no price.	@ —	@ —
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. nearest.	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.....	24,463,817	25,016,555	21,331,424	21,701,299	25,891,194
Public deposits.....	4,697,847	3,139,958	4,174,711	5,570,824	4,091,781
Other deposits.....	20,715,413	22,077,372	17,923,351	19,808,573	27,135,017
Government securities.....	12,830,773	11,614,391	15,732,821	12,607,779	15,515,771
Other securities.....	17,45,439	16,400,413	15,114,863	20,172,894	19,256,275
Reserve of notes and coin.....	13,769,142	12,586,221	11,377,190	11,176,070	16,018,839
Gold and bullion.....	21,771,841	22,077,311	20,223,110	20,140,515	26,972,139
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3½ p. c.	2 p. c.
Consols.....	91	91½	93½	90½	91½
Price of wheat.....	65s. 1d.	65s. 0d.	60s. 2d.	49s. 8d.	69s. 6d.
Midd. Upland cotton.....	10½d.	10½d.	12½	8½	9d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 4½d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 2d.	1s 2½d.

There has been a fair degree of activity in commercial circles during the week, and the tone of business is generally healthy! The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

Since last Friday this market has been very quiet, and the sales made have not been equal to the production. Prices continue steady on the whole, and there is not much giving way except in isolated instances. Last Friday spinners and manufacturers raised their quotations in consequence of the increased business in the Liverpool cotton market, but there was no response here, and this market speedily subsided into a state of quiescence. Very little business has been done since Tuesday, and the report of a more active trade going on in Liverpool to-day, has had little effect upon prices, and merely stimulated buyers to make offers which they had previously withdrawn. More favorable reports of the cotton crop have not been without their effect, and there have been numerous offers of both yarn and cloth for re-sale in this market at prices considerably lower than the quotations of producers. The advices about the falling of in the American cotton crop have now been discounted, and, however much the deficiency may turn out to be, consumers have fortified themselves against it, and are amply supplied with cotton sufficient to last them for several months.

Yarns for export continue to be in fair demand, and a good business might have been done to-day if producers were prepared to accept lower prices. Coarse counts, from 8's to 12's, are about ¼d. per lb. lower than they were this day last week. 16's to 24's, water twist, and 40's, mule, are also rather lower, and some sales were made on Wednesday and yesterday at prices which were previously declined. A fair business has been done lately for France, Germany and Italy, but the India and China buyers have not been active, and the probability is that these markets have been overdone.

Several American mining companies have been introduced this week. They are the Silver Star Mining Company (Nevada), with a capital of £150,000; the Torizabe Silver Mining Company (Nevada), with a capital of £100,000; and the Saturn Silver Mining Company (Utah), with a capital of £75,000.

In the Stock Exchange during the week business has been very quiet; and during the last few days prices have been drooping. The following were 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.....	93½-93½	93½-94	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½	93½-93½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862.....	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864.....	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92
U. S. 5-20's, 1865.....	92-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1874.....	87-89	87-89	87-89	87-89	87-89	87-89
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½
U. S. 10-10's, 1891.....	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½
Atlantic & Gt West.						
consols of mort. b'ds	42½-43	43-44	43½-43½	42½-43½	42½-43½	42½-43½
Erie Shares (£100).....	23½-24	24-24	24-24	23½-24	23½-24	23½-24
Illinois shares (£100).....	107½-107½	107-108	107½-107½	107½-107½	107½-107½	107½-108

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 close a u of ½d from last week's prices. American securities close quiet, with prices showing some advance.]

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri
Consols for money.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
" account.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	93	93	93½	93	93½	93½
" old, 1865.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" 1867.....	92	92	92	91½	92	92
U. S. 10-40s.....	92	92	92	92	92	92

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri
Frankfurt.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs close quiet, the prices of California Wheat and Peas showing an advance, while the prices of Red Western and Winter Wheat and Corn show a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri
	s. d.					
Flour (Western).....	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mill. Red).....	10 1	10 1	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
" (Red Winter).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 11
" (California White).....	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Corn (W. m'd).....	31 0	31 0	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 8
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).....	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	40 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Prices of Beef, Pork, and Lard are lower than at this time last week. Bacon and Cheese, however, remain about the same.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.					
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	57 6	57 6	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	47 6
Bacon, Camb. cnt.....	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Lard (American).....	49 0	49 0	48 0	48 0	49 0	47 6
Cheese (Am).....	52 0	48 6	49 6	48 6	48 0	52 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—The market closed quiet at the prices of last Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.					
Rosin (com. Wilms).....	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
" (blue pale).....	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Petroleum (std white).....	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½
" (spirits).....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Tallow (American).....	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Calcutta Linseed shows a decline of 6d; otherwise prices remain the same.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	£ s. d.					
Line'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 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dhaid).....	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6
" 112 D.....	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0
Sperm oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Whale oil.....	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 0 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0
Linseed oil.....	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 0 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$3,395,362 this week, against \$6,094,317 last week, and \$6,726,295 the previous week. The exports are \$4,277,661 this week, against \$5,272,595 last week, and \$4,440,652 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 1,369 bales, against 1,368 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) July 29, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 29.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$2,185,819	\$2,619,371	\$2,394,495	\$3,475,044
General merchandise.....	3,509,347	8,158,141	4,195,573	4,920,318
Total for the week..	\$5,695,166	\$5,807,512	\$6,590,068	\$8,395,362
Previously reported..	139,478,368	178,591,639	167,695,251	215,265,673

Since Jan. 1..... \$145,173,534 \$184,399,151 \$174,285,309 \$223,691,035

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 August 1:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,505,991	\$3,944,858	\$3,528,271	\$4,277,661
Previously reported....	96,578,586	101,956,115	103,460,558	132,606,971

Since Jan. 1..... \$90,079,580 \$108,890,478 \$106,988,329 \$137,084,632

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 29, 1871:

	Foreign gold.....	American gold.....	Foreign silver.....	American silver.....
July 24—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo—				
Foreign gold.....	\$7,825			
American gold.....	4,200			
July 24—St Merrimack, Para—				
American gold.....	1,000			
July 25—Str. Idaho, Liverpool—				
American gold.....	15,000			
July 25—Str. Hammonia, Hamburg—				
Foreign silver.....	2,000			
For Paris.....				
Gold bars.....	62,200			
Silver bars.....	13,300			
July 26—Str. Ruasia, Liverpool—				
Silver bars.....	210,103			
American gold.....	75,000			
July 27—Str. Columbia, Havana—				
Foreign gold.....	97,175			
July 28—Str. Ferli, St. Domingo—				
American silver.....	800			
July 24—Brig Sarah Crowell, St. Johns, P. R.—				
Silver bars.....				137,852
Previously reported.....				
Total for the week.....				\$1,053,59
Previously reported.....				49,883,757

	Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....	Same time in
1870.....	\$3,963,032	1867..... 37,266,051
1869.....	21,294,741	1866..... 61,394,697
1868.....	58,972,365	1865..... 18,696,800

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

	July 29—St. Henry Chauncey Aspluwall—	July 29—Str. Tybee, St. Domingo—
Gold.....	\$2,000	Silver..... \$150
Total for the week.....	\$2,150	
Previously reported.....	3,240,166	

	Total since January 1, 1871.....	Same time in
1870.....	\$7,330,217	1868..... \$4,065,006
1869.....	9,767,173	1867..... 1,743,560

Louisville Bridge.—It is reported that the troubles between the Pennsylvania and Ohio and Mississippi, with reference to the joint use of the Louisville bridge, have been settled in such a way as to secure to the latter road the desired privileges.

The injunction case of the stockholders, forbidding the completion of the lease to the Pennsylvania Central, was yesterday postponed, on account of the illness of Chancellor Tobniskie. The case is again set down for Tuesday next.

**St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Route.—Its Importance as a new Western Line.**—The progress which this road is making towards final completion is worthy of notice, from the fact that it represents the advancement of railway enterprise west of the Mississippi River, through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

This road is a practical extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad westerly. It will be remembered, in 1852 the Hannibal and St. Joseph road was the next to receive a land grant after that given to the Illinois Central; and the principal consideration influencing the grant to the Hannibal and St. Joseph road was, that it extended east and west in a central location, dividing both country and population in nearly equal parts. Hence, it could more easily be reached by railroads north and south, than if it had been in any other position.

These considerations rendered popular the Congressional action which made the grant.

The Act of Congress in 1866, granting lands to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company to build its road westerly from St. Joseph, and the rapid construction of the work now in progress are thus realizations of the views and wishes of Congress as expressed in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad grant in forming a central route.

We are led to these remarks by observing that the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company have their new Loan on the market, as shown by our advertising columns.

These bonds pay a very high interest, and have other attractive features worthy of the examination of investors. They will probably soon be taken up, if the experience of the first day may be accepted as a criterion of their popularity, as the money article of the *New York Evening Post*, on Tuesday, stated that "The St. Joseph & Denver City 8 per cent gold bonds, which were put on the market this morning, are in demand, about a quarter of a million having been taken up to this hour." The bonds are "long bonds," and pay eight per cent interest in gold, free of tax, are receivable at par and interest in payment of the Company's land sales, and are secured by a first mortgage on the Company's lands, road, equipments and franchises.

The principal and interest are protected by the proceeds of the sales of land, which form a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds.

The through business of the company will be furnished from the city of St. Joseph, which is the converging point of many railroads seeking outlets, while the important local traffic incident to the thriving States of Kansas and Nebraska, celebrated for their fine agricultural soil, must be a business of itself.

The Eastern Division of this company's road is already completed and in operation. The bonds on this Division, bearing the same rate of interest as those now offered, were negotiated by Messrs. Tanner & Co., last year, at 97½, and are now ruling in the market at considerably above par, while the new loan (Western Division) is offered at 97½, and the financial agents state that the bonds are equally profitable and well secured, and should therefore, in time, rule fully as high as the old bonds.

**Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.**—Trains are now running regularly on this road from Chicago south to Milford, 94 miles, and the track is laid about 8 miles beyond to the Iroquoia and Vermillion County lines. It was expected that the end of the track would be within 20 miles of Danville this week. The grading is completed to Danville, and the iron at hand ready to lay.

**New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern.**—The first train on this road to leave the New Orleans station since the beginning of the Bonnet Carre crevasse left on the 24th ult. Thirteen miles of the road were injured by the flood. For more than three months passengers have been taken to a station near Lake Ponchartrain by steamboats. The repairs, it is said, have been very thoroughly made.

—WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day approved the application of the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, and has forwarded bonds to New York for execution. This company, of which J. C. Fargo is President, and Augustus Schell Vice-President, is the first and only line yet bonded under the act of July 14, 1870, for the immediate transportation of merchandise to the West in bond, without appraisement or examination at the port of arrival. The value of this concession to the Western trade is considerable. Merchants in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and other Western ports, can now order their goods direct from Europe, and without delay at New York.

—The Central New Jersey Railroad Company which violated the injunction of Vice Chancellor Dodd, by working upon the land of the Newark Ship Canal Company, has withdrawn its laborers and offers the explanation that they did not know they were encroaching upon the land covered by the injunction.

**Minnesota Railroads.**—The work on the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific has been prosecuted with such energy that we are now promised an excursion to Breckinridge, on the Red River of the North, 216 miles distant from St. Paul, by the 15th of September next. The whole line is graded, and the cars running to Morris, 159 miles from St. Paul, and the iron is being laid at the rate of more than a mile each day.

Orders have been received to place under contract the line from Sauk Rapids to Brainerd, and to have the same completed before the 1st of January.

The road from St. Cloud to Pembina, via the Sauk Valley, will also be prosecuted with great vigor during the season, and it is believed Sauk Centre will be reached before "the snow flies."

The Northern Pacific Railway is completed to Oak Lake, nearly one hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and is taking long strides "toward the far West, where rolls the Oregon."

The railway from St. Paul to Hudson, connecting with the West Wisconsin at that place, is under contract, and will be pushed to completion at the earliest practical moment. The iron, rolling stock, etc., are now on the way from the East.

The St. Paul and Chicago Railway, from St. Paul to Winona, is completed to Lake City, and will probably reach Winona in November.

The Hastings and Dakota Railway is nearly completed from Farmington to Shakopee, and will reach Carver, and probably beyond that point, the ensuing Fall.

The line from Minneapolis to White Bear Lake is nearly completed, and that from Minneapolis to Carver will be in operation in November.

The St. Paul & Sioux City Railway moves on steadily toward its destination, and it is believed that in less than a year St. Paul will be connected by iron bands with the metropolis of Dakota.

The railway from St. Peter to New Ulm is under contract, and will be in operation in less than a year.—*St. Paul Pioneer, July 20*

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

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

Week ending	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	—Bal. in Treasury.— Coin.	Currency.	Coin certificates outstanding.
Feb. 4	350,048,750	15,819,500	365,868,250	99,127,000	22,511,000	32,152,000
Feb. 11	350,623,700	15,819,500	366,443,200	99,418,000	22,945,400	31,645,000
Feb. 18	351,253,000	15,919,500	367,172,500	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 25	352,375,000	15,899,500	368,274,500	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 4	353,075,000	15,961,500	369,036,500	100,893,000	16,252,000	29,779,000
Mar. 11	353,730,250	15,811,500	369,541,750	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 18	354,020,000	15,911,500	369,931,500	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 25	354,164,000	15,723,500	369,887,500	104,490,000	13,770,000	27,357,000
April 1	354,925,350	15,733,500	370,658,850	.....	.....	.....
April 8	355,132,450	15,833,500	370,965,950	.....	.....	.....
April 15	355,662,500	15,927,500	371,590,000	.....	.....	.....
April 22	355,969,450	15,716,500	371,685,950	.....	.....	.....
April 29	355,757,000	15,716,500	371,473,500	.....	.....	.....
May 6	356,191,000	15,866,500	372,057,500	103,450,000	8,389,000	21,340,000
May 13	356,942,700	15,816,000	372,758,700	98,781,000	9,412,000	19,891,000
May 20	357,122,700	15,716,500	372,839,200	95,985,674	6,377,611	19,072,000
May 27	357,507,250	15,716,500	373,223,750	.....	.....	.....
June 3	358,327,950	15,765,500	374,093,450	.....	.....	.....
June 10	358,579,400	15,712,500	374,291,900	89,580,000	5,204,879	32,555,000
June 17	358,943,400	15,916,500	374,859,900	90,945,000	3,750,000	16,251,000
June 24	359,437,550	15,866,500	375,304,050	.....	.....	.....
July 1	360,835,550	15,866,500	376,702,050	.....	.....	.....
July 8	360,073,550	15,791,500	375,865,050	88,591,000	3,630,000	20,600,000
July 15	360,087,400	15,816,500	375,903,900	85,735,000	3,207,000	21,619,000
July 22	.....	.....	376,839,550	.....	.....	.....
July 29	361,760,550	15,766,500	377,527,050	.....	.....	.....

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

Week ending	—Notes issued for re'd— Current week.	Aggregate.	—Mutilated notes br'd— Current week.	Aggregate.	Notes in Circulation.
Feb. 4	763,828	25,749,943	634,634	37,129,262	3,735,953
Feb. 11	438,240	35,424,455	473,950	37,703,212	308,078,713
Feb. 18	432,930	35,662,728	392,785	38,235,997	308,585,728
Feb. 25	243,940	35,668,395	385,770	38,612,767	308,880,228
Mar. 4	670,370	37,535,523	508,050	39,130,812	309,876,048
Mar. 11	664,320	38,199,903	617,865	39,748,682	310,661,751
Mar. 18	806,990	39,006,893	461,900	40,210,582	311,780,103
Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,388,551
April 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,312,531
April 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,625,031
April 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,773,811
April 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,155,420
April 29	394,980	42,225,953	354,360	42,823,224	315,034,530
May 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,072,440
May 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,370,645
May 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,808,453
May 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,316,893
June 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,746,023
June 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,071,973
June 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,922,094
June 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	319,140,534
July 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,476,919
July 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,587,099
July 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,024,049
July 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,761,729
July 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	319,384,679

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

Week ending	Received.	Fractional Currency. Distributed.	Destroyed.	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
Feb. 4	608,000	582,544	726,400	2,892,723
Feb. 11	604,600	590,146	644,800	3,759,553
Feb. 18	961,000	673,227	649,100	747,738
Feb. 25	177,800	176,472	307,200	595,671
March 4	583,600	856,452	715,600	5,132,910
March 11	604,500	327,475	633,341	2,239,268
March 18	611,600	206,397	540,700	2,943,000
March 25	639,000	391,911	709,762	1,540,350
April 1	631,500	477,644	.....	5,236,679
April 8	628,000	542,153	770,000	3,442,616
April 15	672,500	445,442	.....	869,342
April 22	742,000	732,000	.....	358,493

April 29.....	722,000	683,296	911,400	375,211
May 6.....	559,500	461,520	.....	8 5,041
May 11.....	561,000	391,809	.....	1,990,853
May 20.....	620,500	873,745	.....	319,541
May 27.....	588,000	502,271	.....	2,016,600
June 3.....	459,000	692,200	.....	2,384,670
June 10.....	660,000	571,065	.....	1,044,106
June 17.....	626,500	454,000	.....	752,500
June 24.....	624,500	1,021,800	.....	.....
July 1.....	490,000	142,179	.....	2,358,035
July 8.....	100,000	535,392	.....	2,769,754
July 15.....	326,000	693,500	.....	637,500
July 22.....	353,500	619,766	.....	1,041,286
July 29.....	2 45,303	715,101	.....	634,981

**Where the Immigrants Go.**—[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]—This is the season when immigration is at its maximum, and the peoples of Northern Europe are pouring into this country at the rate of forty thousand a month. Every steamer that arrives is crowded, a new line, with new attractions, has entered the lists with the old ones, and New York, Boston, and all the ports of entry, are swarming with the recent comers. The late war, which claimed the attention of all Europe, seems scarcely to have affected the steady tide of emigration to our shores.

Where will these immigrants go? By far the larger number, especially of the Scandinavians are moving toward the great Northwest, whose area of settlement and attractions to settlers have been immensely increased by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Already the results of this movement are becoming conspicuous. Minnesota is filling up even to her western boundary, the broad prairies of the Red River Valley are being staked off into "claims," colonies are buying large tracts in order to prove on an ample scale the advantages of organized and co-operative industry, and as the advantages of the Northwest are more and more understood by the world, a broad belt of towns, villages and prosperous farms will extend across the continent, from Lake Superior to the Pacific. The public would not believe this a year or two ago, when the Northern Pacific enterprise was first broached, but the curtain has already risen on the first act of the drama, and events in our day move fast.

Let the people come forward now, and with their means expedite the enterprise which is thus transforming one of the richest portions of our territory. They are invited to do this, not from charity or patriotism, but simply from intelligent self-interest; for no safer or more remunerative investment can be found in our markets than the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

**BANKING AND FINANCIAL.**

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, }  
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, July 24, 1871. }

To persons DESIRING TO INVEST MONEY or to FUND THEIR FIFTY-TWENTIES, we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, as an ENTIRELY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

The great value of the property now existing, in completed road in successful operation, RENDERS THE SECURITY AMPLE, AND INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE CONTINGENCIES.

THE TRAFFIC awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, WILL BE IMMENSE AND PROFITABLE.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known character of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith and insure for their securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Fifty-Twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about 20 per cent, and a continuance of 6 per cent, gold interest.

Price 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100.

FISK & HATCH.

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

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

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

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

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

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

11 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

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

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

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL STREET

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY, bear 8 per cent. currency, or 7 per cent. gold interest; have forty-five years to run; are in the denomination of \$1,000 or £200 each; are limited in amount to \$12,500 per mile, and are based upon the Louisiana Division, of the great trunk line, from Mobile through New Orleans to Houston, of which line two-thirds is already built. These bonds are offered for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1.

The advantages of these bonds for

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

are manifest upon examination. No railroad bond is better secured, while holders of Governments will find a decided profit in selling at the present high prices, and reinvesting in these bonds, which cost less, but pay much larger interest.

The fullest information given on application. W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R. R. Co., No. 23 Nassau Street, New York.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5 to Aug. 16.
Norwich & Worcester.....	5	Aug. 10	.....
<b>Insurance.</b>			
Washington.....	5	Aug. 1	.....
Gebhard Fire.....	5	Aug. 1	.....
City Fire.....	\$5	Aug. 7	Aug. 1 to Aug. 7.
<b>Banks.</b>			
St. Nicholas National.....	5	Aug. 14	Aug. 1 to Aug. 14.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.....	5	Aug. 10	.....
National Bank of the Republic.....	4	Aug. 8	.....

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1871.

**The Money Market.**—There has been no change in the price of money on call, and the lowest rates continue to rule without any immediate prospect of a turn in the favor of lenders. The supply has been abundant at 2@3 per cent on call, and at 3@4 per cent on time engagements for 30 or 60 days. The continuance of the easy money period has now been of long duration, and has pressed heavily upon those corporations or private bankers who are paying 3@5 per cent on large country deposits, so that they have been obliged to seek commercial paper or stocks and bonds on investment for funds which they have heretofore been accustomed to keep subject to call. It has been suggested that this condition of affairs might lead to a sharp turn in the money market if a heavy demand for trade purposes should spring up, but it seems to us improbable that there will be any demand upon this market, which cannot readily be supplied from the abundance of funds on hand; and if rates should gradually advance to 5@6 per cent the market would be in a more healthy condition for all parties concerned, paying lenders a reasonable profit and checking undue speculation on the part of borrowers.

The recent bank statements have shown evidences of an approaching turn in the tide, though the figures of last week exhibiting a considerable increase in legal tenders was still favorable to ease; the details were as follows: Loans, decrease, \$16,439 specie, decrease, \$1,158,248; circulation, decrease, \$11,061; deposits, increase, \$1,282,944; legal tenders, increase, \$1,543,760; the result being an increase of \$67,542 in excess over legal reserve, the whole excess being \$19,102,637.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order calling in \$1,750,000 more of the three per cent certificates. The interest thereon, under the order, will cease on the 30th of September.

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

	July 29, 1871.	July 30, 1870.	July 31, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$30,082,225	\$281,900,000	\$201,570,000
Specie.....	16,983,789	30,000,000	27,800,000
Circulation.....	30,280,125	33,000,000	21,000,000
Net deposits.....	257,018,004	227,500,000	196,000,000
Legal Tenders.....	73,967,490	51,800,000	56,000,000

Commercial paper is still in good demand, particularly for first class paper of short dates, which is sold at 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 per cent; paper running from three to twelve months finds a market at 5 1/2 to 7 per cent.

Table with columns for instrument type (Commercial, Bankers'), maturity (80 days, 6 months, 90 days, 4 to 6 months, 3 to 4 months), and price (per cent).

United States Bonds.—Prices in the London market have been well maintained, the quotations this morning by cable being as follows, with their equivalents in currency, taking gold at 112 1/2 and exchange at 110 1/2:

Table showing bond prices for Five-Twenties of 1862, 1865, and 1867, and Ten-Forties, with columns for London and New York Equivalent prices.

With this support, and a small stock of governments in our market, prices here have been firm, on a moderate business. At the Treasury purchase on Wednesday Mr. Boutwell accepted only \$162,000, that being the amount offered at or below par in gold. The total amount offered was \$1,647,750. If five-twenties continue to rule at present or higher prices—and there are many good reasons why they should so rule—it is evident that the Treasury purchases under the present system must cease, and a new government programme be announced, which will probably consist in the calling in of the older issues of Five-Twenties by lot; for the present month, however, the purchases of bonds and sales of gold are announced as follows:

Table with columns for date (August 3, 10, 17, 24, 31), amount, and total for both Gold Sales and Bond Purchases.

Nothing further has been heard in regard to the negotiations for placing the new five per cent loan in the foreign markets, although the advance and firmness in Ten-Forties, lends much encouragement to the idea that the loan may in time be successfully negotiated at par in gold.

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

Table showing highest and lowest prices for various government securities (e.g., 6s, 1881, reg., 5 20s, 1862, coop.) from Saturday to Friday.

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—Among the State bonds Tennesseees have been very firm, selling to-day at 74 @ 74 1/2 for the old, and 74 1/2 @ 75 for the new sixes. South Carolinas new, January and July, have recovered part of the late decline, advancing about 3 1/2 per cent in the week. Some of the issues of old North Carolinas are also quite firm on the prospect of a constitutional convention being held in the State, which it is supposed will result in action favorable to the old bonds, and against those issues made since the war, in regard to which there were frauds upon the State. Telegraphic reports of to-day state that a convention will probably be obtained.

In regard to railroad bonds there is little more of interest than the quotations, which are given below, of the Pacific issues; and on a following page are very full lists of the various bonds sold in New York, both at the exchange and by private bankers, and in all other leading cities; as also an extended list of Southern securities.

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

Table showing highest and lowest prices for various State Bonds (e.g., 6s Tenn. old, 6s Tenn. new, 6s N. Car., old, 6s N. Car., new) from Saturday to Friday.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been dull, as usual in August, but marked by more than ordinary fluctuations on so limited a business. Prices generally close higher, and the market late to-day showed a strong tone. The previous dull tone, with the absence of a large number of the principal operators had encouraged a "short" interest, and several stocks have this week received a sharp upward turn in consequence. This was particularly the case with the Northwest stocks, the preferred being in much demand for borrowing, and the common put up yesterday above 73 on the purchases to cover contracts for delivery. New York Central and Hudson, Reading, North-west common and preferred, the St. Paul stocks, Ohio and Mississippi, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, have all been notably firm, and close higher. Nothing further has yet been developed in regard to Lake Shore, the amount of cash to be called up and the date at which a call will be made, if any, remaining quite uncertain.

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

Large table showing highest and lowest prices for various stocks (e.g., N.Y. Cent. & H.R., Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, Washash, Pittsburg, North-west, Rock Island, St. Paul, Gen'l. pref., Ohio, Mississipi, Central of N.J., Chic. & Alton, do do prei., Panama, Cleve., C. & I., Col. Mar. & L.C., Del., Lack. & W., Hann., St. Jos., do do prei., Illinois Central, Mich. Central, Morris & Essex, Gen'l. pref., Union Pacific, West. Un. Tel., Mariposa prei., Ouleksilver, Pacific Mail, Adams Exprs., Am. Mar. & U., United States, Wells, Fargo.) from Saturday to Friday.

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

The Gold Market.—Gold has been very dull and steady, without a single feature of importance in the market. Exports have fallen off under the decline in exchange, and there seems to be no basis for a movement in either direction, so that the manipulations of the market, so far as there may be any, are directed chiefly to the end of making borrowers pay a high rate for cash gold, and rates have ranged from "flat" to 1-64 per day for borrowing; to-day they were 2 @ 3 per cent. The cable reports the Bank of England coin reserve £1,230,000 lower than last week, and the Bank of France 18,200,000 francs higher; no particular significance is attached to these changes, however. The customs demand this week has been \$4,000,000. The Treasury purchase of \$1,000,000 on Thursday called forth bids for \$3,285,000.

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

Table showing Gold Premiums (Open-Ing, High, Low, Close) and Balances (Gold, Currency) for various days from Saturday to Friday.

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

Table showing quotations for American gold (old coinage) and American silver (old coinage) in various denominations.

Foreign Exchange.—The features of the week have been nearly the same as those last reported, and the market rather heavy under the offerings of bond bills more than sufficient to supply the moderate demand which prevails. The leading bankers are drawing at our quotations, and in some cases concessions are allowed on these prices. Exports of cotton for the week have been 7,898 hales, against 5,539 bales in the same week of 1870.

Quotations are as follows:

Table showing quotations for London prime bankers, Good bankers, Paris (bankers), Antwerp, Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, and Prussian thalers, with columns for 60 days and 3 days terms.

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

Table showing receipts and payments at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury for Gold and Currency from Saturday to Friday.

Balance, July 28. . . . . \$2,907,956 20 \$6,564,716 14

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 July 29, 1871:

Table showing the average amount of assets and liabilities for various banks (New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union) with columns for Capital, Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

Table of financial data for various regions and cities, including America, Philadelphia, and various states. Columns include categories like 'America', 'Philadelphia', 'New York', etc., and numerical values.

Table of financial data for various cities and regions, including Hamilton, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, etc. Columns include city names and numerical values.

\* No report. Same as last week.
The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
Loans, Dec. 380,549 Deposits, Dec. 307,785
Specie, Dec. 201,193 Circulation, Dec. 1,545,760
Legal Tender Notes, Dec. 288,732

Table titled 'Quotations of Miscellaneous Local Securities.' listing various bonds and securities with bid and ask prices.

Table titled 'CITY R.R. SECURITIES.' listing various city railway securities with bid and ask prices.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Table of Southern Securities, divided into 'Cities' and 'Railroads' sections, listing various securities with bid and ask prices.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
Loans, Dec. \$16,499 Net Deposits, Dec. \$1,382,941
Specie, Dec. \$1,134,218 Legal Tenders, Dec. Inc. 1,545,760
Circulation, Dec. 1,067

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

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

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, July 31, 1871:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, July 31, 1871. Columns include Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

\* No report. Same as last week.
The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:
Capital, Increase, 1,000 Legal Tenders, Increase, 77,778
Loans, Increase, 81,289 Deposits, Increase, 43,689
Specie, Decrease, 27,103 Circulation, Decrease, 16,035

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

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

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday July 31, 1871:

Table showing a statement of the Boston National Banks as returned to the Clearing House on Monday July 31, 1871. Columns include Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Table showing the condition of Southern Securities, including 'Cities' and 'Railroads' sections, with bid and ask prices.

Past Due Coupons.

Table titled 'Past Due Coupons' listing various coupon payments with columns for location and amount.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond listings for New York, State Bonds, Railroad Bonds, and other regional securities. Includes sections for Boston, Philadelphia, and Louisville.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" and; 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, an 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  = extra;  $\frac{1}{4}$  = 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

**The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad.**—At the annual meeting of this Kansas company, held in Lawrence, on the 5th of June last, the directors made their first report.

The company was organized under a special charter from the Territorial Legislature in 1858 as the "Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad Company," the name being changed afterwards. This charter gives the company authority to regulate its rates for transportation, and is considered more valuable than those now attainable under the general law of the State, whose present constitution prohibits special charters. The Supreme Court of the State has decided that the franchises granted by such special charters are vested rights, and irrevocable without the company's consent.

After the organization of the State of Kansas, the Legislature granted this company 125,000 acres of land, to be conveyed on the completion of ten miles of road south from Lawrence. This part of the road was completed in 1868, and the lands were then conveyed to P. F. W. Peck, of Chicago, who held them as security for money advanced for construction. When the present owners came into possession, in the fall of 1869, they discharged these obligations, and the land was deeded to the company by Mr. Peck.

In 1863 Congress granted in aid of this road the odd sections of public land on either side of the line for ten miles, with the right to select other odd sections within twenty miles in place of such as had been previously disposed of by the government. The same act of Congress and another passed a little later made a similar grant to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, whose line crossed that of this company at a sharp angle, and therefore was, for a long distance, within the belt of twenty miles which contained its grant. The grants thus were coincident in large part, and conflicting claims arose, which were brought before the Department of the Interior for settlement. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the summer of 1870, decided that the lands should be equally divided, but an appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, by this company, pending whose decision a compromise was made by the two companies, by the terms of which the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston received three-fourths of the odd sections in conflict. On this basis the lands are now being divided.

The whole amount of land received from the General Government will be very nearly 416,558 acres. Of these, there is a conflicting claim for about 10,000 acres between the company and settlers.

Of the State lands, about 80,000 acres of those most distant from the line were sold in May, 1870, for two dollars an acre. The remainder, together with the national grant, amount to about 461,558 acres, among the very best agricultural lands of Kansas or the West, consisting of rolling prairie, well watered, with better timber than is common near Kansas prairies, and considerable deposits of coal at various points on the line of road. These lands were put in the market last month.

The company received from the counties on the line subscriptions of their seven per cent bonds in aid of construction, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,050,000, the validity of which has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Kansas, and the interest on which, so far, has been promptly paid.

Up to the summer of 1860, 28 miles of the road, from Lawrence south to Ottawa, had been constructed by Sturges & Sons, of Chicago, then the principal owners of the property. It was purchased by the present owners in September of that year, for \$631,109, which was given as the actual cost of the property. It had heavy grades, light (45 pounds) iron, and scarcely any rolling stock.

From September, 1860, to December, 1870, the road was extended southwardly from Ottawa to Thayer, a distance of eighty-two miles. This portion of the road has been constructed in the most substantial manner, and cost about \$1,886,000. After the transfer of the road to the present organization in 1869, it was extended from Ottawa to Garnett, 23 miles, by February 18, 1870. In 1870, 57 miles more were completed to Thayer, 108 miles from Lawrence. Construction was then suspended until congressional and legislative authority could be obtained for a change of location, so

that the road might be continued from Thayer southwestward rather than southward, thus keeping further from lines previously constructed, accommodating a larger territory, and reaching more nearly to the routes of the Texas cattle. This authority was obtained, and the line has been located from Thayer southwestward across Montgomery county nearly in a straight line to the northern border of the Indian Territory, near Coffeyville, a distance of 34 miles. This terminus is well located for receiving and shipping cattle, for the accommodation of which yards will be ready by the time the road is completed. The extension of the road to this point was commenced on the 1st of May and is to be completed by the 1st of August.

In the spring of 1870 when the construction of the Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad from Olathe to Ottawa, 32 miles, was commenced, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Company made a contract for a perpetual lease of the road, by which it has acquired a direct connection to Kansas City, "which is the great railroad centre and commercial point upon and west of the Missouri river." By this contract the Lawrence Company received the stock of the Kansas City and Santa Fe Company, and also \$225,000 in 7 per cent county bonds voted in aid of the road. The rental agreed upon is the payment of the interest of the bonds of the Kansas City and Santa Fe Company, amounting to \$720,000, bearing ten per cent interest. The Lawrence Company advanced the money for the construction of the road, which amounted to \$849,932 72, or \$201,932 72 more than was realized by the sale of the bonds, which last amount is held as a debt against the Kansas City & Santa Fe Company.

From Olathe to Kansas City the track of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is used, and its tracks and stations in Kansas City are used in common. Additions to the accommodations at this terminus are to be made at the joint expense of the two companies.

It is hoped that an arrangement will be made with the Kansas Pacific Company whereby a bridge will be constructed over the river at Lawrence at their joint expense.

The Company have purchased and have now upon its line of rolling stock: Engines, 16—all of the Manchester Locomotive Works' manufacture, except 4; 145 covered cars, 100 flat and cool cars, 8 passenger coaches, 4 second class or smoking cars, 3 baggage cars, 4 mail and express cars, 4 way cars, 1 wrecking car and the necessary hand cars; the total cost of which, including machinery in repair shops, etc., as per Treasurer's report, has been \$498,789 71.

Four new engines from the Manchester Locomotive Works, costing \$12,000 each, have been ordered, and will be upon the road by the 1st of September.

The capital stock of the Company is \$5,000,000. The Company, to obtain money to construct and equip its road, have authorized the issue of its bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, of the date of July 1, A. D. 1869, having 30 years to run to maturity, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, free of Government tax, with both principal and interest payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New York City.

These bonds are redeemable by lot, at the expiration of five years from their date, at the option of the Company, and are secured by a trust mortgage, executed by the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustees, covering its railroad from Lawrence to the south line of the State, with the equipment and other property, together with \$1,050,000 of county bonds above mentioned. This mortgage also covers all the lands received from the State and General Government above mentioned. Provision is made, however, for the sale of the county bonds should the Company at any time deem it advisable, and also for the sale and conveyance of the lands, as will be seen by the mortgage, a copy of which is herewith printed.

Of these bonds \$4,000,000 have been sold to the stockholders of the Company at 90 per cent. With each bond there have been distributed ten shares of stock making the capital stock thus far distributed \$4,000,000.

The remaining \$1,000,000 bonds have been sold to the stockholders at the same rate, and to be issued as of the date of July 1, 1871, and interest adjusted accordingly. The remaining million of stocks to be distributed to the stockholders with the bonds, in the manner above stated. This last issue of bonds was found necessary to construct the bridge at Lawrence and complete and equip the road from Thayer to the south line of the State. On the first day of July, therefore, the funded indebtedness of the company will be \$5,000,000, equalling in amount the capital stock.

To recapitulate the available assets of the company:

Its Kansas City & Santa Fe Branch, from Ottawa to Olathe, 32 miles.....	\$849,932 72
County bonds, estimated at par value.....	1,275,000 00
461,558 acres of land and other real assets.....	4,615,580 00
	\$6,740,512 72
Its funded indebtedness, including issue of bonds to be made July 1, 1871.....	5,000,000 00
Bonds issued on K. C. & S. F. branch, assumed by this company.....	720,000 00
	\$5,720,000 00
Balance.....	\$1,020,512 72

During the fiscal year which closed April 30, 1871, the average length of road open was 94 miles, and much of it was opened too late to market the products of the country. The gross earnings for this year were \$424,091 06, or \$4,511 per mile. The operating expenses were about 69 per cent of this amount, or \$292,252 59. It is only reasonable to suppose that the earnings will increase very rapidly for some years.

It is estimated that the liabilities maturing and to be incurred the present year will amount to about \$1,400,000, \$748,000 of which will be for the extension, \$30,000 for the Lawrence Bridge, and \$100,000 for additional equipment. To meet this only \$216,700 02 will be required from the net earnings, which, at the present rate, will exceed that amount.

**Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne.**—The following account, dated at Fort Wayne, July 21, gives the lease of this road to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and other companies:

"At a meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, at Sturgis, Mich., on July 19, a contract for leasing the Fort Wayne, Richmond and Cincinnati Railroad to the former for a term of ninety-nine years was agreed upon and accepted by a large majority of the stockholders. The proposed parties to the lease are the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, the Pennsylvania Company, now operating the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company. The following are the leading conditions of the lease: The Richmond Road, when ironed, to be equipped at

the joint expense of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pennsylvania Companies, and operated in their interest. The net earnings of the road, after paying all expenses of running it, to be paid to the Richmond Company, or used for its benefit in paying its bond interest, the three companies furnishing the funds for its equipment, reserving 10 per cent interest of said amount for their benefit. The three companies mentioned also guarantee interest on \$1,800,000 of the bonds of the Richmond Road to pay any installment of interest that it could not meet. There was also an article providing for the transportation of freight, &c., in which it was agreed that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road throw all the trade in this channel that it can control, the favor to be returned by the Northern Road. We understand the above arrangements have been sanctioned by the three companies, and it is thought they will soon be entered into. The completion of the Richmond road between here and Richmond—the consummation of this consolidation—will give a continuous through line between Cincinnati and Little Traverse Bay, a distance of about 470 miles."

Proposals will be received on the 1st of August, by the President, William Parry, for the grading of the section of this road between Portland and Decatur, about 26 miles. It will be let in sections of from two to three miles in length.

**Chicago and Northwestern.**—The completion of this company's Baraboo Air-Line from Madison to Lodi, 20 miles, was celebrated with enthusiasm by a large excursion party on the 25th of July.

The question of building a line from Milwaukee to a point near Lodi seems to remain *in statu quo*, but the company appears resolved to do it if the Milwaukee and St. Paul shall make its proposed new line into Chicago.

It has been decided to construct the Menominee Extension through Oconto instead of Stiles. The two places have been contending for the line since the surveys commenced. The route through Oconto is about two miles the shortest and is but a little distance from the bay.

The company has determined to build a branch from Stanwood, Iowa, south, 8½ miles to Tipton, the county seat of Cedar County. It is announced that the work is to commence immediately and be completed within 90 days.

**Chicago and Southwestern.**—The construction of what remains to be done to complete this road from Leavenworth to the Rock Island road, at Washington, Iowa, is progressing at the rate from 1½ to 2 miles a day. The grading is entirely done, and the track-layers, going from Trenton, Mo., westward, have reached a point five miles west of Jamesport, or 21 miles from Trenton. There now remains but about 26 miles of iron to be laid to reach Cameron, and complete the entire main line of the road.

The "Atchison Branch," from Plattsburg northwest to Atchison, will probably be built very soon—soon enough to be among the first to use the Atchison Bridge, which it has been determined to construct at once.

On July 30, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company will take charge of and operate another section of the main line, from Princeton to Trenton, 24 miles.

**State of Railroads.**—NASHVILLE, TENN., July 27.—The State Railroad Commission, composed of Governor Senter and others,

have issued an order for the sale of the Knoxville and Charleston Rogersville and Jefferson, and Knoxville and Kentucky Railroads at public auction, on the 20th of next September, and, unless the decree of the Chancery Court be complied with by the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, ordering the payment of its debt to the State within thirty days from the 8th of July, that road will also be sold. The State Commission has also ordered that the interest of the State, being its mortgage debt in the Southwestern Railroad and the Western and North Carolina Railroad, be sold. In the meantime sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller at Nashville to be opened the day of the sale, and should such proposals be accepted, no sale of the road to which they apply will be made. Payments may be made in bonds of the State and coupons, one-fourth down.

**The Boston, Hartford and Erie Case—Harmony Re-stored.**—BOSTON, July 23.—In the Supreme Court this forenoon J. G. Abbott, counsel for the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad and H. D. Hyde, counsel for George Ellis of New York, withdrew their objections to the admission of the new trustees, Messrs William T. Hart, George Talbot Oliphant and Charles P. Clark, as parties to the suit of George Ellis and others for the foreclosure of the Berdell mortgage. The Court thereupon issued a decree admitting the trustees as parties, in accordance with the prayer of the petition. The receivers, who, for the past year, have been managing the road by order of the Court, hold their last meeting in this city to-morrow, when the entire property of the road will be passed into the hands of the new trustees. It is believed that the action between the receivers and the trustees will be entirely harmonious, and that litigation in reference to the road has ceased, except the pending proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States Court, which cannot effect the property covered by the Berdell mortgage.

**Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad.**—Contracts between the Marietta and Cincinnati and the Cincinnati and Baltimore Roads, and the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad, for the joint use of the track through Mill Creek Valley, were ratified on the 22d July by the two former roads. This track is the property of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Company (corporation controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio), and extends about six miles north from Cincinnati, giving an entrance into the city. As the Cincinnati and Springfield is a Vanderbilt company, this contract confirms former indications of harmony, and in some things an alliance, between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Vanderbilt interests.

**Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.**—It is now reported that unexpected obstacles prevented the consummation of the lease of this road to the Pennsylvania Company, but that an agreement has been made for the purchase of that road by that Company. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Company will take \$2,000,000 stock in the Jeffersonville road at 75 cents on the dollar, and assume the bonded and other indebtedness of the Jeffersonville road. It also agrees to take the stock owned by the Jeffersonville road in the Ohio River Bridge at par. This would give it a controlling interest in the bridge.

—The control of the Union and Titusville Railroad has been transferred to the Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad by a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific			Chicago and Alton			Chicago & Northwestern			Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific			Clay, Col. Cin. & I					
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.				
742,870.	(890 m.)	1869.	(431 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(530-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)				
\$413,101	\$31,480	\$313,131	\$241,108	\$443,555	\$892,092	\$706,024	\$351,767	\$401,275	\$387,172	\$201,500	\$270,149	\$201,500	\$270,149				
391,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	340,301	890,286	753,782	319,441	449,651	361,871	226,897	266,782	226,897	266,782				
488,331	573,870	388,726	342,896	372,618	1,142,165	853,359	645,789	500,393	456,223	244,161	313,194	244,161	313,194				
633,738	750,250	323,390	348,039	393,654	1,112,190	929,077	988,385	464,314	.....	246,046	283,309	246,046	283,309				
768,719	917,760	345,832	408,65	465,780	1,208,414	1,177,897	449,927	536,648	.....	240,169	281,401	240,169	281,401				
729,274	.....	402,854	408,638	466,582	1,251,950	1,154,529	321,841	555,231	.....	274,021	288,775	274,021	288,775				
783,099	.....	351,044	405,680	479,709	1,157,056	1,080,946	455,606	484,956	.....	249,355	.....	249,355	.....				
807,815	.....	493,231	506,693	506,690	1,037,973	1,216,213	632,652	578,822	.....	319,012	.....	319,012	.....				
777,183	.....	306,623	497,519	475,608	1,805,972	1,275,171	736,664	621,521	.....	317,887	.....	317,887	.....				
828,417	.....	468,212	475,608	.....	1,371,780	1,371,780	584,155	638,122	.....	339,230	.....	339,230	.....				
746,800	.....	397,515	441,197	.....	1,140,145	1,077,963	479,236	478,370	.....	319,573	.....	319,573	.....				
612,805	.....	310,350	401,263	.....	845,708	.....	393,468	465,032	.....	284,156	.....	284,156	.....				
7,983,513	.....	4,691,562	4,819,404	.....	13,355,461	.....	3,960,936	.....	.....	3,280,420	.....	3,280,420	.....				
Illin's Central			Marietta and Cincinnati			Michigan Central			Milwaukee & St. Paul			North Missouri					
1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.				
(562 m.)	(971 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(282 m.)	(569 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(401 m.)	(539 m.)				
\$591,137	\$628,351	\$639,540	\$99,541	\$90,177	\$131,883	\$284,119	\$337,992	418,755	\$454,130	\$396,171	\$306,700	\$213,101	\$191,759				
521,693	661,788	565,415	90,298	08,275	126,224	320,636	329,127	442,665	330,233	382,798	327,431	196,207	192,120				
709,641	601,326	606,845	104,585	101,379	140,740	386,527	380,430	441,685	420,774	377,571	377,571	199,161	232,162				
668,282	555,087	588,661	106,641	106,246	118,173	411,814	412,930	470,703	460,287	443,133	483,881	269,400	206,079				
640,974	681,533	697,445	109,732	110,213	119,650	403,646	406,283	480,847	630,844	730,789	662,367	259,000	201,751				
78,260	712,616	.....	117,695	111,117	115,115	366,623	363,187	.....	678,800	755,377	658,018	198,493	211,581				
46,228	627,215	.....	116,198	111,127	.....	329,930	326,801	.....	586,342	636,434	.....	196,720	.....				
41,363	859,051	.....	129,096	118,407	.....	353,569	378,880	.....	525,363	661,020	.....	229,090	.....				
79,400	901,265	.....	142,014	132,998	.....	473,546	467,990	.....	734,514	808,318	.....	264,690	.....				
14,406	903,235	.....	135,376	153,531	.....	490,772	511,477	.....	1,069,811	908,313	.....	234,962	.....				
14,413	811,707	.....	129,306	144,021	.....	448,419	453,873	.....	800,163	791,014	.....	246,836	.....				
106,677	697,750	.....	110,837	141,376	.....	374,542	421,735	.....	496,550	529,758	.....	255,726	.....				
628,48	08,958	.....	1,391,345	1,418,865	.....	4,749,163	4,791,895	.....	7,250,668	7,421,061	.....	2,833,489	.....				
Ohio & Mississippi			Pacific of Mo.			Iron Mt.			St. L. Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.			Union Pacific		
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		
(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(310 m.)	(222 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(631 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)		
\$193,757	215,981	\$302,447	218,735	\$92,181	\$126,218	\$122,622	\$152,392	143,468	\$284,192	\$257,663	365,174	\$28,529	\$37,572	\$28,529	\$37,572		
213,214	253,551	207,967	206,311	95,165	122,372	127,817	158,788	.....	240,394	203,645	328,791	500,139	373,021	500,139	373,021		
27,063	319,499	215,566	319,964	102,639	141,097	178,950	172,216	.....	342,701	293,298	393,455	539,258	494,839	539,258	494,839		
210,937	213,326	279,543	285,416	101,265	129,500	171,868	172,347	.....	311,832	318,699	444,210	680,970	604,247	680,970	604,247		
245,336	232,263	292,996	281,732	115,175	117,661	157,397	155,081	.....	312,529	340,892	453,009	802,580	724,360	802,580	724,360		
249,567	.....	279,462	.....	110,242	.....	154,132	150,719	.....	348,890	348,632	498,914	716,150	.....	716,150	.....		
211,219	.....	279,462	.....	114,164	.....	144,164	.....	.....	310,800	322,756	.....	643,458	.....	643,458	.....		
600,971	.....	325,044	.....	122,000	.....	186,888	167,305	.....	450,346	466,431	.....	664,650	.....	664,650	.....		
214,967	.....	337,649	.....	124,124	.....	202,293	175,451	.....	470,720	508,042	.....	728,525	.....	728,525	.....		
225,187	.....	339,091	.....	127,069	.....	204,552	163,281	.....	422,368	451,293	.....	719,062	.....	719,062	.....		
816,064	.....	351,490	.....	121,591	.....	189,351	152,909	.....	323,378	425,687	.....	571,379	.....	571,379	.....		
307,471	.....	287,825	.....	119,073	.....	168,559	137,794	.....	434,283	386,254	.....	482,877	.....	482,877	.....		
8,198,117	.....	3,518,468	.....	1,843,682	.....	2,014,542	.....	.....	4,252,842	4,426,499	.....	7,562,119	.....	7,562,119	.....		

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous companies. Includes columns for Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid, Date, Rate), and various notes. The table is split into two main sections: one for Railroads and one for Canals/Miscellaneous.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

Table listing specific passenger railroads in New York and Brooklyn. Columns include Name of Road, Par, Stock, and Last Dividend Paid. Lists various routes like Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway (Brooklyn), etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, and COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes sections for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous Bonds.

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRI DAY NIGHT, August 4, 1871.

The state of trade has not improved during the past week; prices of leading staples have continued to decline, with feeble efforts at reaction, and confidence in the future of prices is a good deal shaken, especially with regard to all articles of food, supplies of most descriptions of which appear to be abundant.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of merchandise at dates given.

Table with columns for 1870, Aug 1, and 1871, July 1. Rows include Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hides, Cotton, Rosin, Sprits, Tar, Rice, Gunny Cloth, Gunny Bags, Linseed, Saltpetre, Jute and Jute Butts, and Manila Hemp.

Provisions have been almost uniformly depressed, and close lower. Pork has been variable, closing at \$13 50 for Mess, and \$12 50 for Prime Mess, and closes dull. Lard has declined to 10@10 1/4c. for Prime City and Western, and at these figures some 2,500 or 3,000 tes. have been taken for export. Bacon is also lower, with City Long Clear nominal at about 8 1/2c. Cut Meats have shown little change.

Freights have shown a material advance, especially in rates for grain to English ports. About the usual amount of room has been on the berth, but the quantity of grain seeking shipment has been very great, and rates are higher, the Liverpool steamers were paid 10 1/2d. for wheat, yesterday and today; the Glasgow steamer has been filled at 11 1/2d., and we notice to-day wheat to London at 10c.; sail rates to Liverpool about a penny under steam rates. As high as 7s. and 6d. has been paid for vessels to Cork for orders, but they were more plenty to-day at 7s. @ 7s. 3d.

Kentucky Tobacco has been active for export; 2,000 hds sold the past week, mainly for account of foreign governments, prices ranging from 7c. to 8c. for lugs, and 8@13c. for common to fine leaf. Some has been taken on speculation. Seed leaf meets with a more general demand, although sales do not foot up large. Transactions include 50 cases 1870 crop, Ohio seconds and fillers; 70 do. Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers; 50 do. Pennsylvania, and 200 do. State, all private terms. 200 cases sundries, 17@60c.; also 250 bales Havana, 85c. @ \$1 05. A trade circular says: "The sales of Kentucky for July have been about 6,000 hds., at advanced rates. The arrivals during the month of July have been nearly 20,000 hds.; the receipts of the whole crop at the seaboard will be as it is now calculated 100,000 hds.; hence the latter has been overrated by nearly 20,000 hds., a fact which is at present generally conceded. Seed leaf dull. Of the new crops our reports are more or less reliable; the appearance so far is said to be promising. In Connecticut, Massachusetts; and in this State but little more than the usual quantity has been planted. From Ohio reports reach us of a crop of 40,000 cases, and all to be housed by the 15th of this month. The Pennsylvania crop is said to be nearly 30,000 cases, and that of Wisconsin very large."

Petroleum has been declining, and closes unsettled at about 24 1/2c. for Refined, on the spot, and 13 1/2c. for Crude, in bulk. Rosin is lower, closing dull at \$2 90 for Strained. Spirits Turpentine is lower, closing at 51c., to arrive. Hops firmer at 10@18c. for State 1870's. Tallow is firm but quiet at 9 1/4@9 3/4c. for Prime.

Metals have been fairly active and firm, but close quiet for all but Copper and Pig Iron; about 1,000,000 lbs. Copper have been sold at 22 1/2c. for Lake, on the spot, and 22 1/4c. for balance of this year; American Pig Iron sold at \$34 for No. 2 ex., and \$35@36 for No. 1, and Scotch at \$33 50 for Glengarnoch. Wool fairly active and firm.

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.

Large table with columns for Same time 1870, Total since January 1, 1871, Total this week, All oth. Ports, Other S. American, Brazil, British Guiana, Mex.ico, Other W. Indies, Hayti, Cuba, Br. N. A. Colonies, Austr. & Italia, Other S. China & Japan, Other S. Europ., Spain, Other N. Europ., Ger. many, Holland & Belg., France, Great Britain, and various other categories. Rows include Breadstuffs, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Candles, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs, Hops, Naval st., Rosin, Tar, Oil cake, Oils, Whale sperm, Lard, Provisions, Beef, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, and Whaleboune.

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.]

Table with columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1871, Same time 1870, For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1871, Same time 1870. Rows include various goods like Iron, Lead, Steel, Tin, etc.

with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 2,359 bales, while the stocks to-night are 41,934 bales more than they were at this time a year ago.

Table with columns: PORTS, RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1, 1870, 1869, REPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—, North Ports, Stock. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.

The market the past week, with the exception of the improvement at Liverpool the past two days, has had no favorable feature. Holders have felt less hopeful, and under the heavy stocks still on hand here, and at some other ports, have been more inclined to realize.

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:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '70, This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '70. Rows include various domestic goods like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

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

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

For forward delivery the sales (including free on board) have reached during the week 74,250 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Table with columns: For July, For August, For September, For October, For November, For December, For January. Rows include bales, cts.

The following exchanges have been made during the week: 1-10c. paid to exchange 100 August for 100 September.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—From Galveston our advices continue satisfactory. It has been favored the past week with delightful showers, which were much needed.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 4, 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 August 4.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, Rec'd this week at—, 1871, 1870, RECEIPTS, Rec'd this week at—, 1871, 1870. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 7,898 bales, of which 7,898 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 150,212 bales.

Table with columns: Week ending Aug. 4, Exported to—, Total this week, Same w'k 1870, Stock, 1871, 1870. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, etc.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared

Of course, however, we must wait for other developments before any decided opinion can be formed, since it is not generally expected that any great injury to cotton will result from hot, dry weather. From Tennessee our reports continue favorable. It has rained at Memphis on one day and the thermometer for the week has averaged 82. At Columbus the average has been 86, at Macon 83, at Selma 90, and at Montgomery 88.

**FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON QUOTATIONS.**—We are frequently asked the reason or reasons for the present downward movement in cotton. So far as the operating influences can be traced we think they are reducible to about the following.

1. It is a rule almost without exception that after any rapid rise in prices there is a reaction. The causes inducing the rise are at such a time exaggerated in men's minds and thus exaggerated, their adverse result is discounted. For instance, if it is an favorable crop reports which are influencing the market, the effect not only of what has happened but what will happen if there is no favorable change, is at once accepted as accomplished and prices are fixed on that basis. Or again if it is enlarged consumption that is the controlling influence, the fact that higher prices restrict consumption is for the moment lost sight of. Hence whatever may be the cause of the rise, after the fever abates a reaction is pretty sure to follow. Mindful of this as long ago as in our report of June 10 we stated that "we were nearing the point where other agencies must come into play and check further advance. \* \* \* It is well not to discount too rapidly unfavorable crop reports, &c."

2. Another adverse influence is the fact that the old crop is turning out larger and larger each succeeding month. This has a two fold importance. First—In determining the decrease of next years supply. We have for instance shown that there is at least an average of 10 per cent less land in cotton this year than last year. But 10 per cent off from the present estimates of the old crop leaves more cotton for the next crop than the same percentage off from the estimates of even June 1. Hence this enlarging surplus of this year's crop argues (with a fixed percentage of decrease) a larger supply for next year than was anticipated two months ago. Second—The continued large receipts are rolling up our home stock, and making it too heavy for us to carry while we have the near prospects of new cotton. So we have to let some of it flow off into Europe, and to accomplish this it is found that prices must settle.

3. What increases the force of the influence last above referred to is the fact that the Texas crop promises to be unusually early and the yield very satisfactory. This should not in reality affect the question in the least, because the average maturity of the plant in all the cotton States is not, we think at the present moment at a stage of advance equal to this date last year.

4. But on top of all these circumstances unfavorable to the continuance of the high rates which ruled two weeks since, we have the further ones that the weather, on the whole is generally believed to have been good for the cotton plant during the entire month, which has just passed, and as we stated in our report of July 1, old planters used to say that July made the crop. Of course fine weather cannot put cotton where it was not planted, nor where it was choked or drowned out. To us it does not seem that the month has been so unexceptionably favorable (except in certain localities) as the present general opinion would indicate. It has been excellent in Texas and also in Tennessee and the States adjoining Tennessee, except the portion of them along the Gulf and the Atlantic coasts. Still the general feeling with regard to the crop is rightly very much more hopeful than it was a month ago.

5. One other important consideration is that the stocks of spinners all over the world are claimed to be at present unusually large. This belief is certainly having much influence. That spinners hold more cotton now than they did a year ago cannot be doubted, but we do not believe that their takings have been so much in excess of their consumption as is generally claimed. Still whatever be the truth of the question, the popular belief gives them large present stocks, and therefore comparatively small wants for this balance of the season. It is hardly necessary to say that the effect of this idea, and the other circumstances noted above, are all unfavorable to prices, and each is leading its influence in producing the depression which now exists.

6. To the planter we do not consider this downward movement at all unfavorable. 1. If prices must go down, it is far better that they should do so before the crop begins to come in. The little remnant of the old crop which is affected by the decline is of small importance. 2. This is the time when in India preparations are made for another crop. A continuation of this upward movement, or an appearance of permanency to it would lead them to plant more than they otherwise would, and hence increase the world's supply.

**GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.**—The market for Cloth is firmer, and there are no sellers below 16½c. for Natives. The sales are 100 bales Native here, and 200 bales in Boston, both on spot, at 16½c. Bags are also firmer, and quoted at 14½@14¾c., with sales of 325 bales at 14¾c. Manila Hemp is firm at the recent advance, but the market closes less active; the sales not before reported by us are 1,000 bales, on spot, here, at 12c.; 1,000 bales in Boston, at 12c.; 2,400 bales, to arrive here per "S. G. Glover," and 600 bales, per "Nimrod," both at 11¾c., all gold. Jute, Jute Butts and Rejections are in only moderate demand. We note for the week 216 bales. Jute Rejections at 5¾c., currency; 250 bales Jute, to arrive, per "Dinapore," at 5¾c., gold; 250 do., low grade, on spot, at 6c., currency, and 200 bales, on private terms.

**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 Aug. 4, 1871.—			—Week ending Aug 4, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	480	243	4,087	443	969	2,903
Columbus.....	57	297	1,770	69	467	2,182
Macon.....	129	209	1,508	108	362	3,571
Montgomery....	102	168	1,929	57	167	2,680
Selma.....	211	38	780	84	34	1,750
Memphis.....	1,405	1,142	4,375	364	1,135	5,694
Nashville.....	290	914	433	143	187	3,300
	2,674	3,011	14,882	1,268	3,321	22,170

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 997 bales, and are to-night 7,288 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 1,406 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:

Stock in Liverpool.....	bales.	673,000	568,000
Stock in London.....		79,512	27,414
Stock in Glasgow.....		1,000	800
Stock in Havre.....		79,440	148,200
Stock in Marseilles.....		26,311	10,600
Stock in Bremen.....		49,941	21,047
Stock rest of Continent.....		65,000	35,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....		46,000	50,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....		43,108	15,901
Afloat for Bremen (American).....		9,614	452
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe*.....		653,616	527,591
Stock in United States ports.....		150,212	108,278
Stock in inland towns.....		14,882	23,170
Total.....		1,890,636	1,535,453

\*This item includes all India cotton afloat for Europe, and also all cotton afloat for Liverpool other than American.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 355,183 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

Below we give our usual table of exports from New York for the week:

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

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	July 8.	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.		
Liverpool.....	216	619	1,368	1,369	571,543	319,090
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,199	1,537
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b> .....	216	619	1,368	1,369	583,742	320,627
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,560	17,734
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	3
<b>Total French</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,165	17,737
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,926	36,773
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,879	19,141
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,306	5,578
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,111	61,492
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,463	..
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	2,409
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.....</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,226	2,409
<b>Grand Total.....</b> .....	216	619	1,368	1,369	645,244	402,26

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1870

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.....	2,676	142,637	2,053	52,391	.....	6,756	.....	426
Texas.....	.....	44,721	690	15,539	731	3,520	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,163	191,999	348	41,287	327	19,186	.....	14,295
Mobile.....	581	14,409	1,110	11,483	.....	.....	.....	433
Florida.....	26	1,768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	858	144,838	.....	4,839	180	10,068	182	13,396
North Carolina.....	131	63,240	.....	830	274	5,897	5	5,638
Virginia.....	168	202,356	205	58,276	.....	69	154	54,429
North'n Ports.....	24	13,939	1,375	93,874	.....	.....	.....	1,103
Tennessee, &c.....	1,742	249,321	6	15,910	323	17,962	368	39,763
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	354	.....	.....	.....	52
Total this year.....	7,369	1,069,237	5,787	294,783	1,835	63,458	709	129,535
Total last year.....	10,377	731,535	1,682	228,232	302	51,673	446	92,605

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 10,346 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night: Total bales. New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Idaho, 70.... Calabria, 95.... Russia, 150.... per ship Marlborough, 216.... Francis Thorpe, 838.... 1,369 New Orleans—To Liverpool, per ship China, 3,641..... 3,641 To Rouen, per bark Helress, 32..... 32 TEXAS—To Liverpool per barks Village Queen, 1,184 (omitted previous week).... Galveston, 1,875.... per brig Emma, 1,214..... 4,303 To Cork, per bark Polly, 1,000..... 1,000 BOSTON—To Canada, 1..... 1

Total..... 10,346

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Rouen.	Canada.	Total.
New York.....	1,369	.....	.....	1,369	1,369
New Orleans.....	3,641	.....	32	.....	3,673
Texas.....	4,303	1,000	.....	.....	5,303
Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	9,313	1,000	32	1	10,346



COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to July 29, inclusive, for three years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	2,229,680	2,103,506	2,741,216	....
Wheat.....bush.	16,419,191	17,370,824	16,146,274	....
Corn.....bush.	20,314,871	19,839,020	11,852,318	....
Oats.....bush.	4,976,911	8,720,998	4,723,910	....
Barley.....bush.	390,803	406,405	192,712	....
Rye.....bush.	387,429	851,710	567,417	....
Total.....	51,469,296	33,188,957	33,482,701	..

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1871.

At	Flour, bb s.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	71,598	616,176	1,323,036	186,564	....	400
Boston.....	23,882	1,460	127,808	19,916	1,250	666
Portland.....	15,810	....	49,500	....	....	....
Montreal.....	*21,074	78,753	104,477	251	....	....
Philadelphia.....	16,966	73,600	215,300	49,800	1,500	14,500
Baltimore.....	17,616	80,000	90,000	31,000	....	1,500
New Orleans.....	24,296	10	80,490	34,394	....	....
Total.....	194,532	844,999	1,992,611	337,570	2,750	17,065
Week ending July 22.....	194,538	579,709	1,559,654	322,235	3,625	8,000
Week ending July 15.....	161,841	773,921	1,322,063	312,132	5,623	7,353
Week ending July 8.....	169,691	984,168	1,431,033	246,543	8,956	16,491
Week ending July 1.....	160,782	1,045,491	1,569,627	352,279	1,500	3,100
Week ending June 24.....	153,676	993,213	1,148,910	335,040	3,050	3,460

And since Jan. 1 (excepting New Orleans from Jan. 1 to March 24, inclusive), 1871:

Flour, hbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bu h.	Rye, bush.
4,463,967	15,277,380	24,038,043	6,960,538	539,795	170,214
Total Grain.....bushels.. 46,985,970					

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, July 29, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	372,192	1,223,643	162,907	3,500
In store at Albany.....	16,000	48,200	25,000	2,700
In store at Buffalo.....	272,200	538,600	26,600	....
In store at Chicago.....	607,705	1,406,929	460,842	41,848
In store at Milwaukee.....	714,000	....	....	....
In store at Duluth.....	43,790	....	....	....
In store at Toledo, July 22.....	293,199	192,900	20,637	....
In store at Detroit.....	85,784	6,000	9,754	....
In store at Oswego.....	253,760	172,883	....	5,452
In store at St. Louis.....	109,091	117,001	110,106	22,556
In store at Boston.....	....	161,532	17,854	2,856
In store at Toronto, July 15.....	27,865	4,290	53,561	18,994
In store at Montreal.....	184,926	14,513	2,350	....
In store at Philadelphia.....	95,000	120,000	50,000	3,000
In store at Baltimore.....	90,000	90,000	45,000	1,500
Amount on New York canals.....	396,745	2,174,833	....	....
Rail shipments for week.....	143,030	218,444	193,456	9,136
Afloat on lakes.....	192,553	1,302,000	149,196	....
Total in store and in transit July 29.....	4,509,875	7,801,748	1,225,328	112,691
July 22.....	4,495,754	7,883,336	656,385	90,487
July 30.....	6,753,769	4,038,928	2,001,321	211,129
July 15.....	5,063,988	8,450,676	1,013,561	162,968
July 8.....	5,095,267	7,493,090	1,267,331	99,944

† Estimated.  
\* Boston, Montreal, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Toronto not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 4, 1871.

In a few cases business has fallen off to some extent, but in others we find an increase and taken altogether the average movement on the general market is probably as large as the aggregate of last week. A feeling of confidence in the future is still evidently entertained by the majority of importers and wholesale dealers, and the disposition is to hold goods for full values in all cases. Through temporary causes, such as rather too large accumulations afloat for a day or two, or the sudden relaxation from the strain of a quick demand, occasionally give buyers some slight advantage, but there is nothing really to be called a downward tendency on any imported goods, and neither do buyers as a rule claim concessions of magnitude. Among the jobbers a fair distribution is going on and rates in proportion to ruling wholesale values are obtained without difficulty.

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.....	5,609 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	1,335 b'gs.	Sugar, Brazil.....	.... b'gs.
Green.....	5,300 pkgs.	Other.....	1,879 b'gs.	Manila, &c.....	7,787 b'gs.
Japan.....	3,230 " gs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	1,319 " b'gs.	M'Is' tea, Cuba.....	723 b'gs.
Various.....	1,391 pkgs.	Cuba.....	5,544 h'nds.	Port. Rico.....	395 h'nds.
Coffee Rio.....	9,817 bags.	Porto Rico	1,491 h'nds.	Demerara.....	250 h'nds.
Java.....	3,652 mats.	Other.....	2,331 h'nds.	Other.....	999 h'nds.
Maracalbo.....	2,327 bags.	*H'nds. include bbls. and tcs. reduced			

Imports of tea for the week at this port have included 1,258 pkgs. by indirect importation. Of coffee, 7,216 bags Rio and Santos, 11,136 mats Java, and 3,447 bags of other sorts have arrived. The receipts of sugar have included 6,566 boxes, 9,846 h'nds., and 30,698 mats. The receipts of molasses are 3,843 h'nds.

The stocks in New York at late, 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.	1871.	1870.
Tea.....b'gs.	....	....	85,393,030	55,821,496
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	....	....	17,433	40,179
Coffee Rio.....bags.	72,961	77,193	913,249	794,542
Coffee, other.....bags.	42,908	41,138	335,033	2,549
Sugar.....boxes.	93,677	114,817	101,630	294,200
Sugar.....h'nds.	85,440	367	809,930	449,688
Sugar.....bags.	279,189	909	735,913	526,616
Molasses.....b'gs.	96	951	241,713	289,951

TEA.

The general market appears to be slowly, but none the less surely, gaining the somewhat improved tone which the trade have been looking for and predicting since the opening of the last half of the year. There is now a fair line trade in most of the leading grades, and interior advices indicate the probability that the consumption will prove fully equal to an average this fall, while there are also some evidences that buyers do not object greatly to ruling rates, and when they know about what goods will be required the operations are likely to prove comparatively free. Jobbers, to be sure, are in some cases very well stocked, but others will undoubtedly require considerable amounts to place their assortments on a footing for proper competition. Oolongs do not appear to be quite so anxiously sought after as last week, but Greens are in good demand, and some of the finer selections held for extreme figures. New crop Japans have also done well, both as to sale and prices obtained, but the old crop was very difficult to move, and buyers could only be attracted by very low prices. Sales of 4,350 pkgs. Greens, 5,600 Japans, 4,000 Oolongs.

There have been no imports of tea this week. The receipts indirectly have been 1,241 pkgs. by steamer, and 17 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.....	13,715,815	13,775,888	8,491,987	35,983,690
1870.....	12,782,938	15,495,684	7,542,574	35,821,196

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 17,973 pkgs. since January 1, against 40,179 last year.

COFFEE.

The market retains about all the previous elements of strength noted, and indeed in a few cases has gained somewhat, while the volume of business has proved fair. The distribution of goods from second hands appears to have about met expectations, and jobbers were kept in the market to a greater or less extent at all times, though, as before, they were cautious in their movements, and seldom could be induced to handle invoices in excess of almost certain wants, and though willing to submit to full former figures, rather resisted all attempts to force an advance. The call is comparatively general, and all grades are more or less sought after. Brazils have sold to a fair aggregate, the market showing a healthy uniform tone, and the stock falling away somewhat. Importers continued to cite all the indications in their favor previously set forth, assumed an air of much indifference, and refused all negotiations not looking to an extreme range of values. Enough stock has been found available for the wants of trade, but no excess, and the evident endeavor was to keep the offerings and demand as nearly balanced as possible. The outports have shown a fair amount of life, but developed no very striking features. West India styles have been in very good average demand, and commanded pretty full prices on all the fine to choice grades, but some of the common sorts were a trifle unsettled. At the close the general market is very fairly active and firm, though Brazils in particular favor the seller, being stimulated by a pretty positive confirmation of all previous unfavorable crop accounts. Java is under negotiation to some extent, but nothing is known to be consummated as yet in the way of sales. The transactions embrace 18,548 bags Rio, 2,900 bags Maracalbo, 600 bags Laguayra, 850 bags Costa Rica, 200 bags Savanilla. Sales at Baltimore, 10,382 bags Rio.

The imports this week have included 3,000 bags Rio per "May Queen," 4,216 do Santos per "Palme," and 11,136 mats Java per "Argonout." Of other sorts the imports have included 2,597 bags Maracalbo, per "Recruit," and 850 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Aug. 3, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Gal-veston.	Total.
Stock.....	72,965	51,203	7,551	8,325	2,590	137,849
Same date 1870.....	77,418	88,000	....	1,000	4,000	120,408
Imports.....	390,398	14,805	333,635	123,552	41,879	11,200
" in 1870.....	400,062	....	280,014	84,602	20,503	8,702

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Aug. 3, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags.	New York.	Boston.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java and Singapore.....	8,676	8,006	....	1,030	....	....
Ceylon.....	6,112	43,990	....	....	....	....
Maracalbo.....	11,131	27,478	....	15,386	....	....
Laguayra.....	35,297	4,623	....	....	....	....
St. Domingo.....	16,989	49,960	720	722	1,809	7,851
Other.....	42,908	250,206	56,340	19,100	1,909	7,534
Same time, 1870.....	41,433	134,710	69,739	5,432	4,109	906

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 42,867 mats.

SUGAR.

The slow tone of the market for Raw sugars noted for last week has increased considerably during the period now under review, and business was at times almost at a stand outside a small jobbing movement. Refiners have found the sale of their product much reduced and prices declining, and of course immediately contracted their orders to such parcels as were absolutely necessary to meet positive wants, and this shut off the main outlet, though in an odd, irregular way the Trade continued to pick up a fair amount of stock. The arrivals, in the mean time, though not large were in excess of the demand, and the stocks accumulating somewhat added another depressing influence. Values gave way on all grades, but the weakness was most decided on the common sorts, especially when offered from pier, and some irregular parcels have been secured comparatively cheap. Importers, while succumbing to the temporary slack tone, do not appear in a very desponding mood, and the belief in a good healthy Fall trade at a higher range of values is unshaken. All the good to prime lots of refining stock are still offered with much indifference, and there is an absence of a perceptible pressure to realize from any quarter. Refined has met with a limited demand generally, and prices have receded, closing somewhat irregular. The sales of Raw embrace 1,590 h'nds. Cuba, 1,210 h'nds. Porto Rico, 115 h'nds. St. Croix, 486 h'nds. Demerara, 150 h'nds. Martini-que, 2,973 boxes Havana, 16,787 bags Manila (an old sale), and 30 h'nds. Melado.

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

Imports this week ..	Cuba, b'gs.	Port. Rico, "h'nds.	Other, "h'nds.	Brazil, b'gs.	Manila, &c. "h'nds.	Total.
since Jan 1 212,712	4,395	3,148	2,903	....	....	80,698
" same time, '70 191,742	251,914	17,328	85,728	40,700	49,314	41,665
Stock in first hands. 93,687	191,797	26,997	22,516	63,545	216,940	16,797
Same time 1870.....	93,687	85,440	96,367	270,189	471,969	10,877
" " 1869.....	146,751	131,284	142,454	....	....	1,167

MOLASSES.

In a general way the market shows no really new features, in fact there can hardly be said to exist any variation from the ruling position of the past two or three weeks, so far as foreign stock is concerned.

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

Table with columns: Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1870, Stock in first hands, same time '70, same time '69. Sub-headers: Cuba, P. Rico, Demotara, Other, N. O.

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

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

Table with columns: Boxes, Sugar (Hhds), Bags, Molasses (Hhds). Rows: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total.

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

The market as a whole may be called firm, but there is not much of a movement, and in a wholesale way business has a dull tone. As previously noted, however, this arises more from lack of goods available than from indifference of buyers.

FRUITS, &c.

The market the past week has continued quiet for Foreign Dried, but a steady feeling has been noticeable throughout. Buyers do not take hold with any confidence, however, and the transactions, except in a few instances, have been entirely of a jobbing character.

Foreign Green are in fair demand for Mediterranean box fruit, and as the supply of Oranges is rather small, prices are higher, the best from store now bringing \$7 per box. Lemons are in full supply, and although an improvement is anticipated with a hot August, they remain as before quoted \$3 50@4 50 per box.

Domestic Dried—The demand for Dried Apples continue, and some parties have increased in confidence and sales have been made of New York State quarters at an advance on former prices. The movement is, of course, speculative, as there are further reports of a failure of the Southern crop.

In domestic green, peaches are plenty, but as the quality has very much improved they rule, if anything, firmer than at the date of our last. Sales at 75c@1 per basket for good. Apples, if prime, bring good prices. We quote best \$5 50@6. Bartlett and cooking pears sell fairly, but other kinds are dull.

specimen, was one case of Washington plums, on the branches as they grew, which were as nice and fresh looking as if they had come from our own State, though about twice as large. A car load of Beekel pears is expected in a few days.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Rio Coffee.—Rio JANEIRO, July 11, 1871.—A postscript to Messrs. Wright & Co.'s Market Report of July 7, 1871, states: COFFEE.—Sales since 7th inst. amount to 26,000 bags, including 11,400 bags for the United States, at full prices of that date.

Departures for the United States since 7th instant: 8. Hampton Roads f. o. Br. Bg. Alliance, 3,800. Boje & Co. 8. Baltimore, Am. Bgt. Mary Rice, 2,400. do. 8. New York, Br. Bk. Sta. Urania, 5,458. Sundries.

EXCHANGE—On London is rather weaker and private bills have been passed at 2s. 1/2d., and 2s. 3/4d., and the bank rate is nominal.

Cuba Sugar.—CLAYED.—HAVANA, July 28.—The Weekly Report says:—The market has continued extremely dull throughout the week, about three-fourths of the business of the previous week having been done.

MOLASSES SUGARS—Several important lots have been sold of these classes, and in some cases at a small decline, which is due solely to special circumstances which do not affect the majority of holders, who are still reluctant to accept anything under last quotations.

CENTRIFUGALS.—A lot of about 900 boxes No. 11 1/2 has been sold during the week, at 12 1/2 rs. arrobe; but this price has been granted under special circumstances and does not form a criterion.

MUGUAVOEN.—No operations of any note have been made that we know of and prices are quoted nominally, at the close, at from 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 rs. arrobe, for fair to good refining. Good descriptions are scarce and holders continue firm in their views and are reluctant sellers.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows: To New York, Boxes, 5,540; Hhds, 224.

REC'D THIS WEEK.—Exports since January 1.—Stock at date.—Table with columns: Boxes, Hhds, To U. S., To all Ports, Boxes, Hhds.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table with columns: Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Fruits and Nuts. Lists various goods and their prices.

Table with columns: Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Fruits and Nuts. Lists various goods and their prices.

Table with columns: Spices, Fruits and Nuts. Lists various goods and their prices.

Table with columns: Fruits and Nuts. Lists various goods and their prices.

**Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.**

Alum.....	2 1/2 @	Sic. Licorice.....	15 @
Bl-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	4 1/2 @	Calabra, imitation.....	20 @
Borax.....	3 1/2 @	genuine.....	33 @
Sal Soda, Casb.....	2 1/2 @	Madder.....	12 @
Sulphur.....	3 1/2 @	Indigo, Madras.....	1 00 @
Saltpetre.....	8 @	do Manila.....	89 @
Coppers.....	1 1/2 @	Cordage, Manila, 1/4 and 3/8.....	18 1/2 @
Camphor, in bbls.....	79 @	do do Large sizes.....	13 @
Castile Soap.....	11 1/2 @	Sisal.....	16 @
Epsom Salts.....	2 1/2 @		

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., AUGUST 4, 1871

The number of buyers in the market has greatly increased during the current week and a moderate improvement in the trade has resulted, although there is still but little business doing. The principal inquiry is from the larger retail dealers from other cities, as the general retail trade are not buying, as yet, to any extent. Southern buyers are canvassing the market freely, with a view to making selections at an early date, and the Southwestern dealers who have not already made purchases are taking a few goods. The resident buyers for Western houses are liberal purchasers, while many Western houses are sending in their buyers, and there is every indication of an early improvement in the trade with all sections.

There is a good degree of firmness in the market for all classes of fabrics, without any tendency towards a general advance. Speculative purchases are checked by the high prices current, and buyers are not disposed to purchase large amounts beyond their actual wants, although the advanced rates are not likely to lessen the aggregate purchases of buyers during the season.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—The attention of buyers has been given to woolen fabrics more than to cotton during the week, and the movement in the latter goods have been light. Prints have been opened in rather better assortments of dark colorings, but there is still a short supply of desirable work, and transactions are restricted in consequence. Cocheos and Merrimacks are offered at unchanged prices, but will probably be advanced at an early date. Printing Cloths continue firm, and tend upward, which may influence a rise in other makes of Prints. Canton Flannels have sold well from first hands, and some makes are still sold ahead. Colored cottons are not moving very freely, but prices remain firm at former quotations. Brown and Bleached goods have sold in limited amounts from jobbers, while the principal business in first hands continues to be the delivery of goods to settle contracts previously entered into. We note but few changes during the week in any line of goods.

**DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.**—The various lines of light woolen fabrics which have been opened during the week have attracted the attention of buyers to a great extent, and other fabrics have been comparatively neglected toward the close. Woolen and worsted shawls have been opened by all of the leading manufacturers, and in some instances have sold freely, although the sales, even of the most attractive styles, have been less than dealers might have anticipated. The styles this year are far superior to those of any previous seasons, while the improvement in the fabrics is most gratifying to note. The finer qualities of worsted goods compare favorably with any similar goods of foreign production, and should meet ready sale at the relatively low prices at which they are offered. There has also been a general opening of felt and balmoral skirts, with liberal sales of all of the better makes. Flannels and blankets have sold slowly, but remain firm at full prices. Cloths are not selling very freely, except in a few of the most popular makes. Fine fancy cassimeres are in good request, and prices are firm without important advance.

**FOREIGN GOODS.**—The offerings of foreign fabrics by importers and jobbers are more liberal, and there is a moderate business in progress. Goods are coming in slowly from the other side, and this necessarily restricts transactions, which will doubtless increase with larger offerings. The demand now is chiefly for dress goods, which open at a trifle above last year's prices, but are still selling at prices which may be considered cheap. Linens are quiet but remain firm, with an advance in the foreign markets. Woolens are in good demand, but transactions are limited by the small supply of goods above what is required to fill contracts. Silks are offered at old prices, with but little sale as yet.

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

**BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are quiet excepting in some of the better qualities, which sell moderately at the annexed quotations: Amoskeag A 36 18, do B 36 12 1/2, Atlantic A 36 18-18 1/2, do D 36 12, do H, 36 18, Appleton A 36 18-18 1/2, Augusta 36 12-12 1/2, do 30 10 1/2, Bedford R 30 9 1/2, Bontt O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 6 1/2, Grafon A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 1/2, do S 33 11, Indian Head 36 13 1/2-14, do 30 11 1/2, Indian Orchard, A 40 14, do C 37 12 1/2, Laconia O 39, 12 1/2 do B 27 12, Lawrence A 36 11 1/2, Lyman O 36 11 1/2, do E 36 13, Medford 26

12 1/2, Nashua fine O 38 12 1/2, do R 36 13 1/2-14, do E 40 15-15 1/2, Newmarket A 36 12, Pacific extra 36 13, do L 36 12 1/2, Pepprell 7-4 27 1/2, do 8-4 30, do 9-4 32-32 1/2, do 10-4 37-37 1/2, do 11-4, 40, Pepprell E fine 39 13-13 1/2, do R 36 12-12 1/2, Pocaeset F 30 9 1/2, Saracast fine O 33 12, do R 36 13 1/2, Stark A 36 13, Swift River 36 8 1/2, Tiger 27 8.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** sell in limited amounts at full prices, and many brands are still sold ahead in first hands. Amoskeag 46 16 1/2-17, do 42 15 1/2-16, do A 36 15 1/2-15 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 17, Arkwright WT 36 18 1/2, Ballou & Son 36, 14, Bartlett's 36 15 1/2, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 17 1/2-19, Blackstone AA 36 15, Bontt B 36 14 1/2, do O 30 11 1/2, do R 26 9 1/2, Clarks 36 18 1/2, Jwright D 40 18 1/2, Ellerton 10-4 —, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 7 1/2, Gold Medal 36 14, Great Falls Q 36 16 1/2, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket O 36 13 1/2, New York Mills 36 21, Pepprell 6-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 42 42 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 27 1/2, do 6-4 37 1/2, do 9-4 52 1/2, do 10-4 57-57 1/2, Waltham X 33 12, do 42 16 1/2, do 6-4 27-27 1/2, do 8-4 32-32 1/2, do 9-4 37-37 1/2, do 10-4 42-12 1/2, Wamsutta 36 20.

**PRINTING CLOTHS** are in good demand at 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c for contract and spot goods, and some sales are reported as high as 8c on the spot. 66x6 s are selling at 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 c.

**PRINTS** are in better demand, but only sell in moderate amounts. Prices remain as follows: American 11 1/2, Albion solid 11, Allens 11, do pinks 12 do purple 11 1/2, Arnolds 9 1/2, Atlantic 5 1/2, Dummell's 11 1/2, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory pink 12, do purple 11 1/2, Manchester 11 1/2, Merrimac D dk. 11 1/2, do W pink and purple 12 1/2, do W fancy 12, Oriental shirtings 10 1/2, Pacific 11 1/2, Richmond's 11 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and White 11 1/2, do shirtings 10, Wamsutta 8.

**CANTON FLANNELS.**—Brown—Tremont H 12 1/2, do T 15 1/2, do A 16 1/2 do Y 17 1/2, do X 19, do XX 22, do XXX 24 1/2. Everett 18, Nashua A 14 1/2 do XX 22, Arlington 14 1/2, Eureka 14, Ellertoo P 17 1/2, do H, 25 do N 22, do O 19. Bleached—Tremont H 13 1/2, do T 16 1/2, do A 17 1/2, do Y 19, do X 21, do XX 23 1/2, do XXX 26, Everett 19 1/2, Salmon Falls 17 1/2, Pemberton Y 17, Ellerton P 19, do N 24, do O 21, do NN 27, do WH 31.

**CHECKS.**—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 21, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 16, do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2. Cumberland 12, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 10, Medford 13, Mechs No. A 1 29.

**DENIMS.**—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. A A 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 18 1/2, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do BB 20.

**CORSET JEANS.**—Amoskeag 13 1/2, Androscoggin Sat. 15-15 1/2, Bates 10, Everetts 15, Indian Orchard Imp. 12 1/2, Laconia 13 1/2, Newmarket 9 1/2.

**COTTON BROS.**—American \$32 50, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$32 50, Ontario A \$36-37 50, Stark A \$35 00-37 50.

**BROWN DRILLS.**—Appleton 14 1/2, Amoskeag 14, Augusta 14, Pacific 14, Pepprell 13 1/2-14, Stark A 14.

**STRIPES.**—Albany 7 1/2, Algodoa 16 1/2, American 12 @ 13, Amoskeag 16 1/2-18-19, Hamilton 18-19, Haymaker 11-11 1/2, Sheridan A 11, do G 10 1/2 Uncaaville A 13-14, Whitteuton A 16.

**TICKINGS.**—Albany —, Amoskeag ACA 29 1/2-30, do A 24 1/2-25, do B 20 1/2-21, do C 16 1/2-19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Couestoga extra 32 21 1/2 22, do do 36, 24 1/2-25, Cordis A A A 23, do ACE 27, Hamilt'oo 21, Swift River 11 1/2, Thorndike A 14, Whitteuton A 25, York 30 22 1/2.

**GINGHAMS.**—Clyde, 11 1/2; Earlston, extra, —; Glasgow, 17; Gloucester, 12; Hadley, —; Hampden, —; Hartford, 12 1/2; Lancaster, 16; Lancashire, —; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mills, 14.

**MOUSELINE DELAINES.**—Pacific 20, Hamilton 20, Pacific Mills armures 20, do Imperial repa 23 1/2, do aniline —, do plain assort'd colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2.

**CARPETS.**—Lowell Company's lozrain are quoted at \$1 30 for extra super, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 55 for super 5-ply and \$1 62 1/2 for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 15 for medium super-fine; \$1 30 for superfine; \$1 55 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 62 1/2 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 90 for 3 fr., \$2 00 for 4 fr. and \$2 10 for 5 fr.

**IMPORTATIONS OF WY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 3, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 3, 1871.					
	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Prqs.	Value.	Prqs.	Value.	Prqs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	1,115	\$507,456	1,191	\$514,679	1,794	\$769,266
do cotton.....	791	241,528	977	289,721	1,796	486,544
do silk.....	531	457,915	505	427,815	586	512,228
do flax.....	817	211,117	779	217,877	1,017	253,139
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	516	181,863	566	202,716	457	190,829
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>\$1,601,279</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>\$1,616,807</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>\$2,212,002</b>
<b>WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.</b>						
Manufacturers of wool.....	707	\$272,938	537	\$184,293	959	\$358,919
do cotton.....	202	55,529	176	47,441	359	128,053
do silk.....	69	78,510	71	62,163	185	187,927
do flax.....	295	70,519	352	68,815	639	121,989
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	9	3,424	26	7,585	21	26,853
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>\$480,410</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>\$370,297</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>\$822,148</b>
Add ent'd for cons'p'tn.....	3,843	1,600,279	4,023	1,616,807	5,650	2,212,002
<b>Total th'n upon m'rkt.....</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>\$2,080,689</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>\$2,017,104</b>	<b>7,863</b>	<b>\$3,064,450</b>
<b>ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.</b>						
Manufacturers of wool.....	1,529	\$551,421	655	\$276,954	811	\$326,458
do cotton.....	417	117,461	20	51,771	311	97,832
do silk.....	168	201,321	143	185,706	110	145,406
do flax.....	461	127,824	310	81,232	297	75,412
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	141	11,619	24	12,626	204	15,244
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>\$1,015,640</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>\$594,389</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>\$660,362</b>
Add ent'd for cons'p'tn.....	3,843	1,600,279	4,023	1,616,807	5,650	2,212,002
<b>Total enter'd at the port.....</b>	<b>6,559</b>	<b>\$2,615,928</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>\$2,211,196</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>\$2,902,364</b>

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sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per  
cent per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four  
per cent interest, payable on demand, or after  
fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the  
United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends  
and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly  
accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and  
sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securi-  
ties, on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or ex-  
changes of Securities made for Investors.  
NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange  
effected.

**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**  
BANKERS,  
No. 5 Wall Street, New York,  
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers, and  
Draw Bills on

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NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and  
**ALEXANDERS CUNLIFFES & CO.,**  
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W. B. FANSHAW, G. C. MACDOUGALL,  
**Fanshawe & MacDougall**  
BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
NO. 4. WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
Government Bonds, Stocks, Gold, and Foreign  
Exchange.

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**EQUITABLE**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Assets over - - - - \$15,000,000  
Income - - - - 7,500,000  
WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.  
HENRY B. DYCK, Vice-President.  
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, 2d Vice-Pres't,  
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary,  
SAMUEL BOBROWK, Secretary.  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Ass't Sect'y.

**Transportation.**

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



Leave New York

At 8.30 A. M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast  
At 9.30 P. M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New  
York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTH  
ERN MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New  
Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville,  
Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

STATIONS.	Miles.	GO'S SOUTH.	GO'S NORTH.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 9.30 p.m.	Ar. 5.19 a.m.
WASHINGTON.....	228	" 5.53 a.m.	" 9.00 p.m.
GORDONSVILLE... ..	324	" 12.55 p.m.	" 12.45 p.m.
BRISTOL.....	610	" 6.00 a.m.	" 7.23 p.m.
KNOXVILLE.....	749	" 1.14 p.m.	" 11.15 a.m.
CLEVELAND.....	823	" 5.55 p.m.	" 6.27 a.m.
CHATTANOOGA.....	850	" 8.00 p.m.	" 4.45 a.m.
NASHVILLE.....	1,101	Ar. 5.00 a.m.	" 6.00 p.m.
CORINTH.....	966	Lv. 9.00 a.m.	" 5.44 p.m.
GRAND JUNCTION.....	1,107	" 11.52 a.m.	" 8.30 p.m.
MEMPHIS.....	1,159	Ar. 2.55 p.m.	" 12.15 p.m.
JACKSON.....	1,139	Lv. 1.45 p.m.	" 4.57 p.m.
ATLANTA.....	92	Ar. 3.25 a.m.	" 7.25 p.m.
MACON.....	1,155	" 1.40 p.m.	" 7.55 a.m.
MONTGOMERY.....	1,127	" 8.00 p.m.	" 5.45 a.m.
MOBILE.....	1,352	" 8.00 a.m.	" 5.30 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS.....	1,502	" 10.10 a.m.	" 4.00 a.m.

\* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery,  
Selma, West Point, Eufrasia, Mobile, Savannah, and  
intermediate points.  
† Change cars for Nashville and New Orleans. No  
change from this point to New Orleans.  
‡ Change cars for Mobile, via M. & O. R. R.—All Rail.  
§ Change cars for Memphis.  
\*\* Change cars for Vicksburg.

**J. B. YATES,**  
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**  
**THROUGH LINE**  
**To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,**  
**AND JAPAN.**

**THROUGH FARES—NEW YORK**  
TO  
**SAN FRANCISCO,**  
**First Class - - - - \$125 to \$150**  
**Steerage - - - - - \$60**

According to location of berth  
These rates include berths, board, and all necessa-  
ries for the trip.

**CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.**  
Steamers of the above line leave PIER No. 42 NORTH  
RIVER, foot of Canal Street, at 12 o'clock, noon,  
**On 15th and 30th of Each Month**  
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day  
previous.  
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult  
Medicine and attendance free.  
Departure of 15th touches at KINOSTON, Ja.  
Steamer will leave San Francisco lat every month for  
China and Japan.  
For freight or passage tickets, and all further infor-  
mation, apply at the Company's ticket office on the  
wharf, foot of Canal st.  
**F. R. BABY, Agent.**

**For LIVERPOOL,**  
(Via Queenstown.)  
**CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.**

**THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN**  
**STEAM COMPANY** will dispatch one of their first-  
class full-power iron screw steamships from  
PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY  
as follows:  
NEVADA, Capt. Williams.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.  
WYOMING, Capt. Withersay.....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.  
MINNESOTA, Cap T. W. Freeman.....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.  
IDAHO, Captain Price.....Sept. 6.  
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Sept. 13.  
Cabin passage, \$80 gold.  
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$50 cur-  
rency.  
For freight or cabin passage apply to  
**WILLIAMS & GUNION, No. 63 Wall-st.**

**MUSCOGEE**  
**MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
COLUMBUS, GA.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Sheetings, Drillings, Yarns, Rope, &c.**  
G. P. SWIFT, Pres't. W. A. SWIFT, Sec. & T

**Insurance**

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

New York, January 26, 1871.

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

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870..	\$5,270,690 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1870.....	2,155,733 64
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	\$7,426,413 73

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

Premiums marked Off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.....	\$5,332,733 55
Losses paid during the same period.....	\$2,253,590 39

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

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	\$3,813,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise..	2,377,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages....	2,157,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.....	339,353 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	2,089,915 95
Cash in Bank.....	316,125 45
Total amount of Assets.....	\$14,183,953 43

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

**J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.**

**TRUSTEES:**

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

J. D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Prest.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Prest.

J. D. HEWLETT, Vice-Prest.

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Free of tax. Coupon or Registered. A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. For sale by

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Contract for STEEL and IRON RAILS, LOCOMOTIVES, CARS, and other Supplies, and negotiate RAILWAY BONDS, LOANS, &c.

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Chicago, Ill.,

Make Investments for Capitalists, in

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BOND AND MORTGAGE on Improved Real Estate in the CITY OF CHICAGO, for a term of years; Interest payable when desired.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED RAILROAD BONDS, bearing 7, 8 and 9 per cent interest.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS, 10 per cent.

NEBRASKA TOWN AND COUNTY, 7 per cent.

We always have a supply of the above bonds, of the best class.

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Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America; also Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates, also cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

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AGENTS  
ARCH. MCKINLAY,

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BONDS, COUPONS AND INTEREST CERTIFICATES bought and sold at best rates. Special attention given to the funding of the indebtedness of Virginia, under the Act of March 30, 1871.

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Exchanges and Mercantile Paper bought and sold (ON COMMISSION). Interest allowed on deposits, which may be checked for at sight.

**RAILROAD BONDS.**

Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to

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

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**KOUNTZE BROTHERS,**

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Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at FOUR PER CENT per annum.

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Negotiate Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,

Contract for Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,

Cars, etc.

and undertake

all business connected with Railway

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

SAILING

Wednesdays and Saturdays.



FOR SALEM DIRECT,

Connecting by Railroad with BEVERLY, MARBLEHEAD, LYNN, LOWELL, LAWRENCE, METHUEN, NASHUA, MANCHESTER, HAVENHILL, AMESBURY, and all other manufacturing towns in Northern New England.

The Steamer NORWICH will leave Pier 16 East River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and will be followed by the WILLIAM TIBBITTS, on WEDNESDAY, August 2, forming thereafter a semi weekly line, leaving as above.

For rates of Freight or other particulars apply to

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Table listing various commodities including Mustard seed, Nutgala, Oil, Olive oil, and various types of sugar, flour, and other foodstuffs.

Table listing various commodities including IRON (pig, bar, sheet), LEAD, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OILS, PAINTS, and PETROLEUM.

Table listing various commodities including PORK, RICE, SALT, SEED, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TOBACCO, WINES, WOOL, and ZINC.

Insurance.

**Fire Insurance Agency,**  
No. 62 WALL STREET,  
NEW YORK.

**Ætna Insurance Comp'y,**  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital.....\$3,000,000 00  
Net Assets.....\$6,047,378 07

SPRINGFIELD

**FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,**  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
INCORPORATED 1848.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00  
Net Assets.....\$886,170 59

**Providence Washington  
INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
ORGANIZED 1799.

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

**AMERICAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
ORGANIZED 1831.

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

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

*The North British  
Mercantile Ins. Co.  
of London and Edinburgh.  
Capital Coin \$10,000,000.  
Assets in the  
United States 1,200,000.  
50 William St.*

*The Liverpool & Lon-  
don & Globe Ins. Co.  
Assets Gold, \$20,000,000  
Assets in the  
U. States 3,000,000.  
45 William St.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

**NORTH AMERICAN  
Fire Insurance Company**  
OFFICE 192 BROADWAY.  
Branch Offices,  
Cooper Institute & 1429 Broadway.  
INCORPORATED 1823.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - \$500,000 00  
SURPLUS - - - - - 295,237 93  
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1, 1869,  
\$795,237 93.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at usual rates.  
Policies issued and Losses paid at the Office of the Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal cities of the United States.

R. W. BLEECKER, President,  
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Vice-Prest,  
F. H. CARTER, Secretary,  
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Manufactured by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool.  
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COTTON BUYING,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Supply all Railway Equipment and undertake all  
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