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

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

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PAYABLE IN GOLD.

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THE CITY BANK,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A. D. 1855.

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BRANCH { No. 34, Old Broad Street }
OFFICE { Nos. 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Road }
{ No. 25, Ludgate Hill }

Subscribed Capital - - - £1,000,000

(50,000 Shares of £20 each).

Paid-up Capital - - - - 500,000

Reserved Fund - - - - 105,000

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Henry Vigne East, Esq., Joaquin De Mancha, Esq.,
John Hackblock, Esq., William Simpson, Esq.,
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Jonathan Thorp, Esq.,
Robert Lloyd, Esq., James E. Vanner, Esq.,
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Accounts opened with approved American and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

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OF THE
SEVEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
South Carolina RR. Co.

Principal due 1st January, 1888, and
Coupons payable in New York
1st January and
1st July.

These Bonds are the
ONLY MORTGAGE LIEN
on the Railway and Rolling Stock of the Corporation,
and are for

LESS THAN \$13,000 PER MILE.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870
Amounted to - - - - - \$1,468,310 53
Operating expenses and
renewals - - - - - 916,095 82
Showing a profit of - - - 552,214 71

or
\$335,244 71 IN EXCESS OF ITS ANNUAL
INTEREST

of 7 per cent on \$3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest
hulls railways in the United States; its affairs have
ever been managed with care and integrity, and the
present condition of the property is that of complete
restoration. We recommend its Mortgage Bonds to
investors, with the assurance of their being a first-
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The above are offered for sale by the undersigned
at 8 1/2 per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
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RAILROADS.

The subscriber is prepared to supervise surveys,
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He will also examine and make reports of cost and
probable earnings of proposed roads, or of those
graded and bridged, or in operation in any of the
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railroads, chiefly in the Western States, he will be able,
as he believes, to furnish economical and satisfactory
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and intelligent opinions as to the value of proposed or
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To mechanics, manufacturers and capitalists con-
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Particular attention given to the negotiation of
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Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other
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paper, furnish to travellers and others Letters of
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Make Investments for Capitalists, in
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BOND AND MORTGAGE on Improved Real Estate
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ILLINOIS REGISTERED RAILROAD BONDS,
bearing 7, 8 and 9 per cent interest.
MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS, 10 per cent,
NEBRASKA TOWN AND COUNTY, 1 per cent.
We always have a supply of the above bonds, of
the best class.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and **GOLD** bought and sold
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INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency
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ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
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COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION
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DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks
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Make liberal advances on all First-class Securities,
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FOUR PER CENT per annum.
Collections made throughout the United States, the
British Provinces and Europe.
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Financial.

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Ex-
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COMMISSION, interest allowed on Deposits, which
may be checked for at sight.

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.

Holder of Coupons

LOUISIANA STATE BONDS,
Maturing 1st October, will please present them for
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Negotiate
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
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and undertake
all business connected with Railway

C. & G. WOODMAN,
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Dealers in STOCKS, BONDS, and LAND WARRANTS

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BUYERS OF COTTON,
FOR A COMMISSION.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES FURNISHED.
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North Carolina.

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COTTON BROKERS

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BOROTT & BOWMAN, BALHA

WALSH, SMITH,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, - Mobile, Ala.

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COTTON BUYER.

MACON Georgia.

Insurance.

FIRE INSURANCE

COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Company,

57 & 59 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, October 10, 1871.
ASSETS, - - - - - \$1,000,000,
OVER ALL LIABILITIES.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST THE RISKS OF FIRE in Buildings, Merchandise, Dwelling Houses and Furniture, and Vessels in port or their Cargoes, in the City of New York and Vicinity, at reasonable rates of premium. Its business has always been confined as above.

Parties wishing Fire Insurance in this Company are invited to make their application direct.

DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, President.
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.
HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TWELFTH

Scrip Dividend, 1871.

60 PER CENT.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING,
No. 120 Broadway.

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$400,000 00
Assets, July 1, '71, - - - \$1,008,135 73

This Company has no Agencies, and is not affected by the Great Fire in Chicago.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Secretary.
JAMES M. HALSTED, President.

GERMANIA Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.
October 10, 1871.

A CARD.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO PAY CASH for all its losses at Chicago, which, IF EVERY RISK IN FORCE IS BURNT UP, will amount to \$226,500, and after making payments will show A SURPLUS OVER CAPITAL of about \$405,000. A detailed statement is preparing, and will be published as soon as completed.
This preliminary notice is given to assure our friends and customers that the Company is sound beyond question, and that the value of its policy is not affected by the Chicago Fire.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN EDW. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

Insurance.

ARCTIC

Fire Insurance Company,
112 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

NO RISKS IN CHICAGO.

RISKS TAKEN ONLY IN NEW YORK & VICINITY.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - \$250,000

ASSETS:
United States Registered Bonds - - \$197,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn, - - - - - 68,700 00
Accrued Interest, - - - - - 1,190 00
Cash in Bank, Unpaid Premiums, and other items, - - - - - 7,985 20
\$274,875 20

LIABILITIES:
Unpaid Dividends, - - - - - \$1,075 00

DIRECTORS:

VINCENT TILYOU, President.
HENRY K. ROBERT, of the firm of Bogert & Kneeland.
OGDEN HAGGERTY, (late) of the firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS F. YOUNGS, of the firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL M. CHASE,
RUFUS R. GRAVES, (late) of the firm of Graves & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES, of the firm of Sturges, Clearman & Co.
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GREENLEAF K. SHRIDAN.
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JOHN F. SLATER, Norwich, Ct.
ROBERT STARR, of the firm of Stone, Starr & Co.
E. B. HINSDALE, of the firm of Jordan, Hinsdale & Melton.
GEO. M. CLEARMAN, of the firm of Sturges, Clearman & Co.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Sec'y.
LOSSES SINCE JULY DIVIDEND LESS THAN \$1,300.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REFUSED RISKS AT THE PREVAILING LOW RATES, IS OPEN IN ALL WAREHOUSES.

INSURE YOUR DWELLINGS, FURNITURE, STORES, MERCHANDISE, MORTGAGEE POLICIES INSURED.
NO. 112 BROADWAY.

International

INSURANCE COMPANY,
113 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1871.

In view of the general alarm created by the immense losses consequent upon the recent fire in Chicago, it may be proper to state on behalf of this Company that, if all our risks in the burned district should prove total losses, they will not absorb much more than our net reserve, leaving our capital and assets \$800,000.

Our policy of assuming very moderate risks in amount, and demanding adequate rates for the hazard incurred, having been so signally justified by the great Chicago fire, will be a strictly adhered to in the future as in the past.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE **RUTGERS & FAIRFIELD COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,**
No. 51 WALL STREET.

The above Companies confine their business principally to this City and vicinity, and have had very little, if any, loss at Chicago.
ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS, Agent.

Insurance.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 12 WALL ST.

CASH CAPITAL . . \$1,000,000

NEW YORK, October 10, 1871.

The Losses of this Company by the recent Fires in Chicago cannot exceed a Quarter of a Million Dollars, which will be Promptly Paid as the various Claims shall be Adjusted.

This Company will have remaining MORE THAN A MILLION OF DOLLARS of Good Assets, as a guaranty to its Policy-Holders, and will CONTINUE TO MAKE INSURANCE ON BUILDINGS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AS HERETOFORE.

H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOYMAN, Vice-President and Secretary

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$8,000,000, Gold.

INVESTMENTS IN THE U. S., - - - - - \$800,000, Gold.

CHIEF OFFICE IN THE U. S.,
Nos. 40 and 42 Pine Street.
NEW YORK.

This Company insures against Fire only, on all descriptions of Property, at current rates.

Having withdrawn from the State of Illinois nearly Two Years since, the Company has escaped from Losses, except for a light amount, by the recent calamitous Conflagration at Chicago.

EDGAR W. CROWELL, RESIDENT MANAGER.

QUEEN

Fire Insurance Company,

U. S. BRANCH
117 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Capital, - - - £2,000,000 sterling
Assets in the U. S., - - - \$440,000

We desire to inform the insuring public that this Company having closed its agency in Chicago, nearly two years ago, loses nothing by the conflagration in that city.

W. H. ROSS, Manager.

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, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

NO. 329.

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The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage.)
 For One Year..... \$10 00
 For Six Months..... 6 00
 The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.
 WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
 JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
 POST OFFICE BOX 4,532

The Publishers cannot be responsible for remittances unless made by Drafts or Post-Office Money Orders.

A neat file for holding current numbers of the CHRONICLE is sold at the office for 50 cents. Volumes bound for subscribers at \$1 25. The first and second volumes of the CHRONICLE are wanted by the publishers.

CHRONICLE EXTRA.—NEW TABLES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The publishers of THE CHRONICLE take pleasure in announcing to their subscribers that they have now in preparation and will publish, October 23, entirely new tables of State and City securities, and railroad and miscellaneous stocks and bonds. These tables will be much more complete than any that have ever before been published, and will contain many details of information, which dealers and investors have hitherto been unable to obtain without the greatest trouble.

A very important feature will be the column for "remarks," in which we propose to state briefly such facts of recent date in regard to States, Cities or Companies, as every person interested in their finances desires to know, but which could never be given in the old inflexible shape, to which stock and bond lists have always heretofore been limited.

We are well aware that the whole value of our tables depends upon their correctness, and while we shall spare neither labor nor expense to have them always kept accurate, we would esteem it a great favor if our readers would invariably give us notice of any inaccuracy which they may discover, in regard to those particular stocks and bonds with which they are most familiar.

As the new tables will occupy about fourteen pages, and as it is particularly desirable for subscribers to have them all together in the same number of THE CHRONICLE, we shall publish them once a month, and add for that purpose a supplement of eight pages to our regular issue, which will be stitched in with the other pages. This change in publishing the table pages will give us during three weeks of the month more space for editorial and other valuable matter, which we can assure our readers will be used to the best advantage.

THE TREASURY AND ELASTICITY OF THE CURRENCY.

We have repeatedly called attention of late to certain elements of danger in our financial mechanism, and earnestly warned our savings banks and other moneyed institutions that the first panic or financial pressure would undoubtedly reveal their shortcomings if any there should be. Such warnings are seldom out of place, and they can never with safety be unheeded. The monetary troubles of the past week have disclosed, as we anticipated, such weak spots as existed and it is gratifying to find that they are so insignificant. One bank has suspended, it is true, but it was a small, young institution, which had never even been admitted to the Clearing-House. A run was begun on the Third Avenue Savings Bank, through a sensational article in a Sunday newspaper. The bank, however, was too strong to be injured, and the run stopped of its own accord, sooner than the former one of three years ago, when the bank lost \$800,000 of deposits, which all returned in a few weeks.

While, however, we are gratified that we are so well prepared, we must beware of supposing that we are at the end of the existing monetary crisis. It is the opinion of some of our best thinkers that for months to come the country will feel its results, although some appropriate positive action on the part of Mr. Boutwell will much help the country to tide over its difficulties. What he is asked to do is to impart more elasticity to the currency, and this action is urged by several cogent arguments. In the first place the financial machinery of this centre and of the whole country was under a severe strain before the great fire at Chicago. Had not that disaster occurred there might have been grave doubt whether we could get through the Fall trade without some stringency. Suddenly, however, all calculations of the future are baffled, and all arrangements for maturing claims deranged by the most destructive conflagration which has ever happened on this continent, and almost in the world. Some estimates of the loss place it as high as 200 or even 300 millions of dollars. We believe the real amount will be less than 75 millions. By this sum the available capital of the country is depleted, and we are so much the poorer now than we were a week ago, and so much the less provided for the commercial transactions of this busy season. It is true this capital which has been destroyed will be replaced. Fifty per cent of all the losses insured and uninsured will probably be paid. And the balance will be compensated and made up otherwise. But for these movements time will be required, and during the interval the money market may be in a feverish condition if the currency remain in as rigid and inelastic a condition as now.

Moreover, the stupendous destruction of property at Chicago will create a vast amount of business this Winter. It

will give employment to laborers, merchants, manufacturers. These men must be paid. The demand for currency will be enhanced. Even now there are sensible proofs that the movement has begun. Practically the effect will be that the insurance companies will sell about 25 millions of securities, and employ the money in building a new city. This vast sum of fixed capital will be converted into floating capital. It will be taken from its retreat in the vaults of the corporations who have kept it idle. It will be made to supply work to the industrious, and bread to the hungry. But it is a law of finance that the conversion of fixed into floating capital is a process which requires a very elastic currency, and employs a larger proportion of actual money than most of the other movements of capital. Now it is very important that the money market be kept easy, and that there be no needless obstacles to recuperation from the severe blow inflicted at this critical season on the most sensitive centre of our interior commerce.

These reasons and others connected with the public credit, which must be sustained; and with the possible decrease of the revenue, which must be averted, show conclusively how important it is that the utmost amount of elasticity which is possible should be given to the currency. But how? By what means is this elasticity to be communicated? If the Treasury had a large accumulation of greenbacks, the work would be easy. For Mr. Boutwell could open the floodgates and let currency out of the Treasury at will. He ought, indeed, to have accumulated greenbacks during the summer months, as we have repeatedly shown; for even under the best conditions for monetary ease, it would not always be possible to make our monetary machinery work easily. It is much to be regretted, therefore, that Mr. Boutwell did not adopt this policy in time. Now, however, his currency balance is too small to be of much service.

What, then, is Mr. Boutwell to do? Two alternatives are recommended, each of which is beset with difficulties, but one of them is apparently inevitable. The first of these plans contemplates the temporary use of one-third or more of the 50 millions of reserve greenbacks which by the laws of March, 1862, and of March, 1863, are reserved for the purpose of redeeming the Certificates of Indebtedness. As the needful amount of these certificates have been redeemed by Mr. Boutwell, it is urged that he might at once issue the currency, and use it in the purchase of Five-Twenty bonds at the present low rates. The second plan avoids the issue of greenbacks, by which the fundamental principles of sound policy would be violated, and proposes to attain the same result by the issue of new Clearing House certificates to the needful amount. It is doubtful, however, whether the law of last July ordering the certificates then outstanding to be withdrawn did not implicitly repeal the authority to issue such certificates. If not, then, this alternative is undoubtedly the better of the two, although neither should be adopted but at the bidding of a stern paramount necessity, and it should not be in force except for a strictly limited period of time only.

OUR SECURITIES ABROAD.

The excitement of the past week has combined with the further advance of the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent, and other changes which have occurred in our financial situation, to renew the general anxiety on the part of merchants and business men to learn how far the European money markets are likely to be affected by the recent and prospective payments from France to Germany. We have received some detailed information on this subject which has the more practical value as this country is heavily in debt to Europe,

and in part our expectation of passing through the present money troubles without serious complications is based on the development of a large demand in the Transatlantic money markets for our securities, and on the attraction otherwise of a considerable amount of foreign capital hither for safe and lucrative investment.

The aggregate sum paid by France is reported at 1,500,000,000 francs, or 300 millions of dollars. The movement of this vast sum has already produced results which were not anticipated, among which are a severe stringency in the money markets of Germany, while those of France are comparatively easy. The first part of this duplex result is extremely interesting to us, as the German demand for government and railroad bonds has for some years been large, and great anxiety naturally prevails to know whether the stringency will continue, as in that case the capital of Germany will no longer flow so freely into our securities, and some of the bonds now held there will perhaps come back here under the pressure.

It had been supposed that the first result of the payments from France would be that the chief German money markets would be glutted with capital seeking investment. This it would appear must eventually happen. This movement is delayed by some opposing forces, and what these forces are well merits examination. In this country we have often explained the sequence of the tides in our money market by the analogy of the tides in the ocean. In both cases there is sometimes a retardation, owing to obstructions of various kinds, so that the changes do not follow in the exact order or with the precise force that might have been *a priori* anticipated. What the retarding forces are in the German money markets much local knowledge will be required to reduce to a complete analysis. Many of them are so obscure as to elude examination at this distance. Others, however, are more obvious. And first of all, it will be remembered that the payments are made, to a great extent, in bills of exchange, having a term of several months, and therefore requiring money to "carry" them. In proportion as they are any of them paid out therefore a new burden is imposed on the financial machinery of the German money markets, and the natural consequence is stringency more or less pronounced. The same result is in an inferior degree produced where the payment is made in French coin, as francs are not current money in Germany, and they require to be "carried" just as do securities or commercial commodities of any kind.

Secondly, the amount of 300 millions of dollars reported last month as paid does not represent the actual amount transferred. The sum of 325 millions of francs, or 65 millions of dollars, being the purchase money of the Alsatian railroads, must be deducted. Hence the sum actually paid was 235 millions of dollars, or 300 millions of thalers. Of this sum 35 millions of thalers has been paid out on account of Treasury bonds redeemed, so that 265 millions of thalers are still hovering over the money market somewhere. To the presence and probable effect of this vast sum much of the monetary uneasiness is no doubt due.

There is also some uncertainty as to the rapidity with which a large part of this sum will be put on the market. The war treasury amounts to 30 millions of thalers. Besides the war debt redeemed already, 68 millions of thalers more fall due next January and February. Moreover, an official statement tells us that "Four million thalers have been reserved to endow the generals, and another 4 million of thalers to assist those members of the Landwehr and Reserve whose pecuniary circumstances have suffered in the war. Two million thalers more will indemnify the Germans expelled from France; 7 million thalers are allotted to shipowners, whose vessels were seized or detained in the harbor by the blockade, and about 20 million thaler

have to go to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine for damages sustained and provisions supplied both to the French and Germans in the campaign. Add to this 5 million thalers required for repairs and rolling stock of the Alsace-Lorraine railways, and we have a total of 42 million thalers consumed in redressing some of the evils wrought by the war. Of the remaining 271 million thalers Prussia would, under a new act of Parliament, be entitled to appropriate 240 million thalers as a pension for invalids; but, as the whole sum is not required at once, and as the individual States are anxious to have a portion of their war expenditure reimbursed, it is assumed that only 31 millions will revert to the pension list for the present, and the remaining 230 millions be distributed. The division is made according to the number of men supplied by each State. In other words, Prussia, or rather the late North German Confederacy, receives five-sixths of the whole, the remaining sixth being portioned out between Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and the southern half of Hesse, which before the war had a separate contingent."

Under this arrangement 200 millions of thalers accrue to North Germany, and with a part of this sum the outstanding debt is to be reduced, while with singular shortsightedness a part is to be immediately used in contracting the currency. No less than 17 millions of paper money are to be paid off during the next three months. This contraction of the circulation, at the very moment when the monetary machinery of Prussia is strained beyond endurance, has doubtless been "discounted," and has evidently played its part among the forces which have brought on the existing stringency there.

On the whole, therefore, we may well find it difficult at this distance to say whether there is much prospect of a relaxation or a return to monetary ease in Germany. It is still harder to foresee the movements which will be initiated in our securities, or to ascertain whether the German investors will hold more or fewer than heretofore. The only thing which appears to be assured is that in Holland, France, Switzerland and England a demand is springing up for Government securities, and especially for railroad bonds, which will absorb far more than in any event are likely to return from Germany.

CHICAGO REVIVING.

The cloud which hangs over what is left of Chicago is not all dark. It has a bright side too. It was a maxim of Napoleon, after some crushing misfortune, that for success in war two things are paramount, first to care for the wounded, and next to make ready to fight again, sooner than was expected. It is an inspiring fact that in this Napoleonic spirit by which the prompt, militant genius of the American people has met and conquered greater perils, has eminently been evoked by the terrific calamity at Chicago. We have cared for the sufferers in this great national disaster. From sea to sea, from New York to San Francisco, one common sympathy has thrilled every heart. In a few hours after the news was known a quarter of a million was subscribed in this city for relief. From every town and village gifts are flowing in of clothing, food, and other supplies needful for the seventy thousand of our people who are dependant for the moment on us, and have been robbed of their all by the sudden catastrophe, worse than an earthquake, or an inundation, which has laid their city in ashes, and has destroyed hundreds of lives, and swept out of existence many millions of accumulated wealth. In responding thus freely to the cries of human suffering and need every class of our citizens seem to vie with each other; and it is one of the proudest tokens of the enterprise of this American

metropolis that seventy thousand of her impoverished wards at this very hour are eating the food and are warmed with the clothing which her eager hands have sent a thousand miles by the swiftest trains that ever traveled from the seaboard to the lakes.

But more than this. We have begun to build up Chicago. Scarcely an hour after the fire was put out an eight cylinder printing press was on its way to that city, and half a dozen other presses were preparing. Orders are executing for large amounts of building material, which are now being shipped. Vast quantities of goods of all sorts are also getting ready, the banks at Chicago have their money and securities safe, judicious means are devising to set in operation the commercial and credit machinery of that great monetary centre, contracts have been made for rebuilding, and some of the sites are actually cleared, the city is rising from its ashes, temporary buildings are erected in every direction, every business man who can find a shed in which to resume has begun business, country debtors are remitting their claims, the insurance solvency is more promising, and the stunned stupor of blind prostration has been succeeded by confidence and returning activity. Now we claim that there is something wonderfully hopeful and inspiring in all this. The same thing has seldom happened so promptly when other cities have suffered from fire, and what is specially noteworthy is the gratifying rapidity with which the change has begun. It is another example of that swiftness of recuperation, that elasticity of rebound under the pressure of calamity, wherein our people seem to surpass. Still it is impossible to contemplate the ruins of the chief city of the West without seeing reflected by this calamity in some degree several of our national defects. We have been too eager to build swiftly and too careless to build safely.

In no other country in the world—except, perhaps, in some parts of Asia—are there so many large cities as we have in which miles of densely populated centres are covered with inflammable material fabricated into human dwellings and inviting swift destruction whenever a spark from some careless hand shall be fanned by a high wind into a conflagration. It cannot be doubted that the dangers of such a disaster at Chicago were much enhanced by the late drouth which has prevailed in the interior, and has wrapped in the fiery folds of a vast, fearful conflagration an extensive tract of territory in Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Western Canada. We are told that this drouth had its origin partly in our improvident and too extensive felling of the forests, with which for wise purposes our continent is clothed. If so, we have in the recent calamities a warning which will not be unheeded by the practical genius of the American people. We will not dwell on this now, however, for there is something almost sublime in the gigantic force with which this practical genius grapples with peril and overcomes disaster. It has been sometimes said of us that we spend ten times as much power in redressing an evil as would have sufficed to prevent it. This is a frequent defect, however, in youth; and young countries, like young men, insist sometimes on developing themselves in the dear school of experience. Perhaps, however, one fruitful cause of the very versatility that is one of our most precious national advantages may be that rashness, that contempt of precedent, that alertness to encounter risks, that failure to multiply precautions, which brings upon us so much of our public and private troubles.

However this may be, one of the inevitable changes in our national architecture will no doubt be hastened, and we shall imitate more generally the stable strength and durability which so much strikes our people when they visit the older countries of Europe. In the building up of Chicago a very

superior class of edifices will take the place of those perilous structures which covered every block with food for the fire fiend.

As to the future of Chicago there is much of hope. It has been said by one of our shrewdest bankers that that city offers to-day, to a young man with money and brains, better chances of business prosperity and commercial success than any other large city in the United States. This opinion is held by multitudes of our best men. This conviction will spread and is fruitful of promise for Chicago. It will give her an increased population and an enlargement of productive power. It will replenish her exhausted wealth and stimulate her material growth. Some of the more sanguine of her inhabitants declare that in five years Chicago will be as rich, as populous, and more beautiful than ever. What is certain is that the losses have been much exaggerated, and although a large amount of capital has been destroyed much more is left than was at first supposed.

It may be argued, however, that all that is reported burned is not really destroyed, and whether under the stimulus given to the productive energies of the people a good deal of the lost capital will reappear as chemists tell us that latent heat reappears when fluids are crystallized. This question is of considerable practical interest. But we need not discuss it here. The capital which Chicago has lost will be recovered back by her so far as the insurance-moneys are paid, and so far as increased credits and extensions are accorded by her creditors in other cities. She will also gain in her supplies of capital in proportion as her production forms and her industrial population grows. And from the vigor with which she is repairing her losses, it will, perhaps, turn out that the calamity, like many others, will pass off with much less of protracted suffering and loss of business prestige than is now thought possible.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1871.—CONSOLIDATIONS.—This railroad was originally the property of several distinct corporations, as follows: The

Missouri Valley Railroad Company, from St. Joseph to Atchison, which railroad was mainly built by aid from the State of Missouri, and was by degrees extended to Kansas City, when it was consolidated with this company; the

Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad Company, which built the railroad from Council Bluffs to the southern line of Iowa, and the

St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, which built the link from St. Joseph to connect with the last named railroad on the north and with the Valley Railroad on the south. In 1868 the two companies owning the line between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs were consolidated under the name of St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, and in 1870 this company was again consolidated with the

Missouri Valley Railroad Company, and then took the name it now bears.

ROUTE AND RESOURCES.

The main line extends from Kansas City, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa—205 miles—with a branch from St. Joseph northeasterly to the Missouri State line, 60 miles, making 265 miles of road.

The main line is all the way upon the bottom land of the Missouri, with scarcely any grade at any point, the maximum being about 15 feet. These bottom lands are mainly on the east side, averaging from seven to nine miles in width. The road runs nearly through the middle of them.

The business of the main line of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad runs over this road from Council Bluffs, about sixteen miles, and the branch strikes this road at Hamburg, about fifty miles from Council Bluffs, and runs up to Nebraska City, about nine miles. The business of both Hamburg and Nebraska City the most important points between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, has, therefore, to a large extent, been lost to this company, while rates have been considerably affected by competition.

Notwithstanding these and the rapid progress of improvements

by other railways, materially affecting the revenues which it was reasonable to expect that this road would command, its earnings have been enough to pay the interest on all its securities, and it is believed will in the future continue to increase.

RESOURCES AND EARNINGS.

The earnings were from August, 1868, to March 31, 1870:

From passengers.....	\$581,073 35
From freight.....	449,682 21
From miscellaneous.....	51,154 52
Total.....	\$1,081,910 08
Operating expenses.....	\$611,342 59
Taxes.....	21,661 21
Boston Office.....	9,061 27
Interest and Exchange.....	400,964 61
	\$1,043,029 68

Balance to income account..... \$38,880 40

The earnings for the last fiscal year, being from April 1, 1870* to April 1, 1871, were:

From passengers.....	\$687,178 85
From freight.....	505,138 54
From miscellaneous.....	79,185 76
From interest and exchange.....	3,434 62
Total.....	\$1,221,937 77
Operating expenses.....	\$729,802 28
Taxes.....	31,531 06
Boston Office.....	8,887 21
Rents.....	3,640 57
	\$773,861 12

Interest on the bonded debt for the year ls..... \$448,076 65
442,833 75

Balance to credit of income for the year, with prior balance... \$5,242 90
38,880 40

Balance of income..... \$44,123 30

It is not easy to compare the earnings of the last with prior years, because of the consolidation and the construction of additional road between St. Joseph and the State line.

The increase of the year over those of the prior year, on the whole line, has been \$94,691 98.

In conclusion, President Joy remarks: "It is not easy to estimate the business of the present year. As has been stated, the improvement of the country along the line is very rapid. About one-third has been added to the lands cultivated in the counties through which the road runs during the past year, and in the bottom immediately along the road probably a much larger proportion."

Finances.

The bonded debt to date is.....	\$5,776,500 00
Capital stock is.....	2,789,413 66
Total.....	\$8,565,913 66

We condense a portion of the credit items, as follows:
Cost of construction of 260-2 miles to April 1, 1870.. \$7,504,404 23
Cost of equipment do do .. 533,602 79

	\$8,038,007 02
Amount expended this year, per Superintendent's report:	
For construction.....	\$575,831 72
For equipment.....	130,882 55
Total.....	\$706,714 57

Equipment and Improvements.

The report of the Superintendent, A. L. Hopkins, Esq., shows that during the year there have been added two first class passenger coaches, two locomotives, 100 combination cars and one wrecking car. The present equipment consists of 21 locomotives, 297 passenger and freight and 83 road cars. The road-bed has been kept in a constantly improving condition, and is in much better order at present than ever before. The branch road has been completed to the Iowa State line, and will soon connect with a branch of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad from Creston, built to meet it. A new connection with the North Missouri Railroad and a connection with the Kansas City Bridge has been built, costing \$9,648 33, not including right of way, which is still unsettled. The statistics of the passenger and freight business were not kept in such form, previous to the consolidation, as to admit of a satisfactory comparison.

Land Department.

The lands owned by this company were principally acquired by the consolidation of the St. Jos. & C. B. R. Co. and the C. B. & St. J. R. Co., in 1869, having been donated to the latter company by the counties in Iowa, and comprised originally about 6,750 acres, known as swamp lands, also a number of town lots in Pacific City, Watson and Corning. The report of the Land Commissioner is made to April 26, 1871, including twenty-six days of the present fiscal year:

Total sales from April 26, 1869, to April 26, 1871.	
3 597 12-100 acres (average per acre \$6 10).....	\$21,939 06
Town lots.....	1,164 00
Total.....	\$23,103 06
Principal unpaid.....	9,981 24
Total collections on sales as above.....	14,188 05
Collections on sales by the C. B. & St. J. R. Co., prior to Nov., 1868.	1.09 86

Total receipts..... \$15,278 91

The amount and estimated value of unsold lands is as follows:
2,681 acres in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, at \$4 50 per acre..... \$12,004 50
7½ acres, with saw mill and house, near Bartlett, Fremont Co., Ia. 2,000 00
222 town lots, aggregated..... 4,800 00

Total..... \$18,804 50

PRICES OF RAILROAD BONDS FOR FIVE YEARS.

We have compiled from the files and volumes of THE CHRONICLE, and present in the table following, the highest and lowest prices of all leading railroad bonds in September and October, for five years (to be followed by other months hereafter). In order to make this table of prices more valuable, quotations of the money market in each week of the month have been added, and also the range of gold. From January 1, 1867, to March 26, 1870, the prices of railroad bonds are made from actual daily sales at the Stock Board; since March 26, 1870, the range of prices is made from the quotation bid on each Friday, as printed in the Stock Exchange list and THE CHRONICLE.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that these extended compilations involve much labor and expense, and in order to prevent other parties from plundering and selling them in the shape of pamphlets, cards, or otherwise, we have copyrighted them for our protection.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1871, by WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

Table with columns for Range of gold, Money market, and various railroad bonds (Albany & Susquehanna, Chicago & Alton, etc.) with prices for 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, and October 1871.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 5th of October, 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.
West Virginia— Charlestown.....	The First National Bank of Jefferson.....	The National Union Bank of Mary- land, Baltimore, approved.
New York— Sandy Hill.....	The First National Bank	The First National Bank of Albany, approved as an additional redeeming agent.
Connecticut— Middletown.....	The Central National Bank	The Mercantile National Bank of New York, approved in place of the American Exchange National Bank of New York.
Georgia— Newnan.....	The First National Bank	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved.
Massachusetts— Shelburne Falls.....	The Shelburne Falls National Bank.....	The National Bank of the Common- wealth of Boston, approved.
Pennsylvania— Erie.....	The Second National Bank.....	The Bank of New York National Banking Association, approved in place of the Ocean National Bank of New York.
Maryland— Rushville.....	The Rush County National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Cincin- nati, approved.
West Virginia— Charleston.....	The First National Bank	The First National Bank of Cincin- nati, approved.
New York— Elmira.....	The First National Bank	The New York National Exchange Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Park Bank of New York.
Idaho— Boise City.....	The First National Bank of Idaho.....	The National Bank of the Republic of New York, approved in place of the National Bank of North America, New York.
Georgia— Augusta.....	The Merchants' and Planters' National Bank	The First National Bank of Baltimore, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks organized since the 5th of October, 1871:

- Official No.
1,883—The First National Bank of Bloomington, Maryland. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$4,375. George A. Buskirk, President; J. S. Smith Hunter, Cashier. Authorized to commence business October 7, 1871.
- 1,889—The Rock Island National Bank, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$60,000. F. J. Robinson, President; A. Benedict, Cashier. Authorized to commence business October 7, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— SEPTEMBER 29.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.18½ @ 11.19	Sept. 28.	short.	11.82
Antwerp	3 months.	25.70 @ 25.75	.....	.....	25.31
Hamburg.....	"	13.10½ @ 13.11½	.....	.....	13.6½
Paris.....	"	25.85 @ 25.95	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	short.	25.52½ @ 25.62½	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.35 @ 12.40	Sept. 28.	3 mos.	119.10
Berlin.....	"	6.23½ @ 6.24½	.....	.....	6.19½
Frankfort	"	118½ @ 119	"	"	116.15-16
St. Petersburg	"	31½ @	"	"	32.25-32
Cadiz.....	"	49½ @ 49½	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 52½	.....	.....	.....
Milan.....	3 months.	27.25 @ 27.30	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	Sept. 29.	60 days.	108½
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havana.....	.....	.....	Sept. 28.	90 days.	25½
Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	Sept. 6.	.....	24½
Bahia.....	.....	.....	Sept. 10.	"	24½ @ 25
Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peraoambuco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Sept. 28.	6 mos.	4.3½
Ceylon.....	"	3 per cent. dis.	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	"	1s. 11 @ 1 11½ d.	Sept. 25.	6 mos.	1s. 11.5-16 @ ½ d.
Madras.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta.....	"	.....	Sept. 26.	6 mos.	1s. 11½ @ ½ d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	1 per cent. dis.	.....	.....	.....

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The advance in the Bank rate to four per cent is the leading feature of the week, and the Bank return which has been published shows that there was no necessity for a protracted discussion. previously to announcing the change. An increase in the "other securities" to the extent of £5,000,000, and a decrease of £2,500,000 in the stock of bullion in one week are sufficient to justify a movement which, after all, is only from 3 to 4 per cent. So rapid an advance, however, from 2 to 4 per cent causes much discussion. And yet the magnitude of the settlement in progress between France and Germany causes great uncertainty as to the future, since in the event of the assistance now being afforded to France proving profitable, similar aid, if asked, will on future occasions be given, if our money market will allow it. The French are now making a patriotic effort to rid their soil of the victor, not only for the sake of freeing themselves from the presence of the hated foe, but because the Germans are, so long as they remain in France, a

heavy burden upon the French Treasury. The treaty of Frankfurt stipulated that the indemnity should be paid in gold or silver coin or bullion, notes of the Bank of England, Amsterdam or Berlin, or in bills endorsed by the leading financial houses of Europe. But the Germans are by no means willing to let France off easily. Negotiations have for some time been in progress relating to the manufactures of Alsace and Lorraine, with the object of protecting Germany; and latterly Germany has hesitated about taking the £36,000,000 of bills handed over until the commercial treaty concerning the ceded provinces is settled to the advantage of Germany. These £36,000,000 of bills—or, rather, bonds on the French Treasury—have been endorsed by Rothschild and other capitalists, and are payable at three, five and seven months' date. Should the French Government fail to provide the means, the capitalists aiding France must, of course, procure them; and under those circumstances the claim of Prussia would be transferred to them. It is hoped, however, that in the course of a few months the financial position of France will greatly improve. Large amounts of the loan have yet to be received, and there is every prospect that the revenue receipts will rapidly augment, while at the same time the demands upon the French Treasury will diminish as the German forces are withdrawn. There is no doubt that in procuring the aid of the foreign capitalists France is wise, for although the responsibility incurred by Rothschild and others in endorsing the French Treasury bills must be paid for by France, the charge under that head will be much less than in keeping a large German force for six months, besides which its pressure in France is not only a source of irritation and might lead to serious disturbances, but it also hinders the prosperity of the people and checks the development of industry in the occupied districts.

Although several millions in gold have been sent away hence, it must be added that England is by no means paying off an old score, or that the money has been sent away not to return. The operation is simply a temporary loan to France, and unless there should be a collapse in France, or any serious political changes, it will be of a remunerative character. As the English capitalist has staked a large sum, and might meet with a gigantic loss, he has no doubt studied well the nature of the security offered for the repayment of the debt. The security is unquestionably valuable, as the French nation is as much pledged to repay the loan as it is to pay the interest on its funded debt. A long time may elapse before the loan is paid off, but if the bond is secure a full market value will always be attached to it. The operation is an extensive one, but the accumulation of capital in the London market has been so vast of late years that large operations have less permanent effect, although at the time they create much excitement.

But by diminishing our supplies of idle money, any increase in the demand arising out of circumstances unconnected with French political affairs, will have a more certain and more speedy effect. If a large supply of unemployed capital is withdrawn from our market, supply and demand necessarily become more evenly balanced. Hence the increased inquiry for commercial purposes, or a demand for gold to pay for corn would be more quickly felt; but as the uncertainty hanging over the money market will cause traders to operate with caution, speculation is likely to be kept within moderate bounds during the three last months of the year. Some persons talk of a demand for gold to pay for corn, which is perhaps doubtful, as the prices now current are attracting very large supplies of foreign produce, the payment of which has not yet had any effect upon our bullion market. Our harvest, although below an average, is not like the deficient crop of 1860. Then, the price of wheat exceeded 80s. per quarter; now it is only 60s. In that year, or rather in 1860-61, we sent away large supplies of gold to the United States; but a difference of 20s. per quarter is likely to alter the case.

Since the rise in the Bank rate the value of money has been well maintained in the open market. For short-dated bills the Bank rate is charged, but the quotation for six months' bank bills is 3½ per cent. The joint stock banks and discount houses have advanced their rates of interest for deposits to the extent of one per cent. Three per cent is now allowed for sums left at call, and 3½ per cent if with 7 or 14 days' notice of withdrawal.

The sums of gold withdrawn from the Bank during the week have been very large, and several large parcels are understood to have been taken away from private hoards. At the close of the week, however, there is less activity in the demand. The silver market is very quiet, and prices are nominal, as large supplies are expected both from America and the continent.

The following statement shows 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, compared with the four previous years:

Table with 5 columns: 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871. Rows include Circulation, bank post bills, Public deposits, Government securities, etc.

In consequence of the rise in the price of money in the London market the exchanges are generally more favorable to this country.

As regards the stock market a decided recovery is apparent. There has not only been an entire absence of panic, but, on the contrary, some influential purchases have been made, and English railway shares, in consequence of the favorable traffic returns which have been published, have experienced an important advance in price.

Table showing daily closing quotations for Consols and principal American securities from Monday to Saturday.

The wheat trade was dull in the early part of the week, but there is more firmness at the close, and the quotations have in some instances advanced 1s. per quarter.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz.: from August 26 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous years:

Table with 5 columns: 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian Corn, Flour.

Trade throughout the country has been quieter, but at the same time a healthy tone prevails, and the quotations are in most instances well supported. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

The advance in the Bank rate of discount on Thursday week from two to three per cent. caused this market to assume a still duller appearance than that even previously reported. The Liverpool market for cotton was, however, only very slightly affected, nevertheless values of both goods and yarns did generally recede.

To-day's market opened steadily, and continued without change throughout the day; indeed, occasional purchases have been difficult to repeat at the lowest prices paid on Tuesday and Friday last.

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 at a decline of 1/4d. from last Friday. American securities close heavy.

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Consols for money, U.S. 6s, U.S. 10-40s.

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

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Row: Frankfurt.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour, Red Winter and California Wheat and Corn have advanced, and Oats have declined. The market is reported bare of Peas.

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Flour (Western), Wheat (No. 2 Mid. Red), Corn (W. m'd), Oats (Am. & Can.), Peas (Canadian).

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Pork and Bacon have advanced the past week, and Lard has declined 3d.

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Beef (ex. pr. m'ess), Pork (Wm. pr. m'ess), Bacon, Lard (American), Cheese (fine).

Liverpool Produce Market.—Fine Rosin and Tallow have advanced, and Refined Petroleum has declined.

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Rosin (com. W. Illin.), Petroleum (refined), Tallow (American).

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Linseed Oil has declined 2d.; other prices unchanged.

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Lins'd c'ke (obl.), Linseed (Calcutta), Sugar (No. 12 Dchstd), Sperm oil, Whale oil, Linseed oil.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a small increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,033,388 this week, against \$6,884,432 last week, and \$8,509,299 the previous week.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 4 columns: 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871. Rows include Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, Previously reported.

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 October 10:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 4 columns: 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871. Rows include For the week, Previously reported.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending October 7, 1871:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Rows include Oct. 3—St. Wyoming, Liverpool; Oct. 7—St. Tripoli, Liverpool; Oct. 3—St. Cimbria, Hamburg; Oct. 3—Bark Iva, Maracaibo; Oct. 4—St. Russia, Liverpool; Oct. 4—Bark Florence, Zan-zibar.

Table with 2 columns: Same time in, Amount. Rows include Same time in 1870, 1869, 1868.

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

Oct. 2—St. City of Paris, Liverpool—	Silver.....	945
Gold..... \$292,820	Gold dust.....	11,076
Oct. 2—St. Ocean Queen, Aapinwall—	Oct. 6—St. N. York, Bremen..	148,661
Total for the week.....		\$453,502
Previously reported.....		7,802,913
Total since January 1, 1871.....		\$8,256,415
Same time in 1870.....	Same time in 1868.....	\$6,002,744
1869.....	1867.....	2,627,800
		14,565,429

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, outst'd.g.	
Mar. 25..	354,164,000	15,723,500	369,887,500	101,490,000	13,770,000	27,357,000
April 1..	354,625,350	15,733,500	370,358,850	.....	.....	.....
April 8..	355,152,450	15,833,500	370,985,950	.....	.....	.....
April 15..	355,662,500	15,927,500	371,590,000	.....	.....	.....
April 22..	355,269,450	15,716,500	371,085,950	.....	.....	.....
April 29..	355,757,600	15,716,500	371,474,100	.....	.....	.....
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..	358,527,950	15,765,500	374,293,450	.....	.....	.....
June 10..	358,579,400	15,712,500	374,291,900	89,580,000	5,294,879	32,555,000
June 17..	358,943,400	15,916,500	374,859,900	90,915,000	3,750,000	16,251,000
June 24..	359,437,550	15,866,500	375,304,050	.....	.....	.....
July 1..	359,835,550	15,866,500	375,702,050	.....	.....	.....
July 8..	360,073,550	15,791,500	375,865,050	88,591,000	3,630,000	20,600,000
July 15..	360,057,400	15,816,500	375,873,900	85,735,000	3,207,000	21,619,000
July 22..	.....	.....	376,934,550	.....	.....	.....
July 29..	361,760,550	15,766,500	377,527,050	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 5..	362,069,350	15,766,500	377,835,850	86,650,000	6,332,000	19,601,000
Aug. 12..	362,725,000	15,716,500	378,441,500	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 19..	363,286,300	15,691,500	378,977,800	90,076,000	4,524,000	18,924,000
Aug. 26..	363,490,600	15,691,500	379,182,100	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 2..	364,153,000	15,691,500	379,844,500	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 9..	364,529,700	15,569,500	380,099,200	95,000,000	4,592,400	17,380,600
Sept. 16..	366,067,450	15,401,500	381,468,950	95,933,973	6,015,335	15,848,500
Sept. 23..	365,839,900	15,519,400	380,909,300	96,514,034	8,309,611	15,233,500
Sept. 30..	365,940,350	15,555,500	381,495,850	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 7..	366,205,800	15,519,500	381,725,300	93,045,223	8,546,892	16,294,400

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Notes in Circulation	Fractional Received	Currency. Distributed.	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
March 25..	312,388,551	639,000	391,941	1,540,950
April 1..	313,212,531	631,500	477,644	5,336,679
April 8..	313,625,631	628,000	542,153	3,442,616
April 15..	313,773,441	672,500	445,442	869,342
April 22..	314,155,420	742,000	732,000	358,493
April 29..	315,034,590	722,000	685,996	375,211
May 6..	314,972,440	559,500	461,520	85,941
May 13..	315,370,645	564,000	394,809	1,990,853
May 20..	315,808,453	620,500	873,746	319,541
May 27..	316,316,893	588,000	502,273	2,016,608
June 3..	316,746,023	459,000	602,206	2,384,670
June 10..	317,071,973	660,000	574,065	1,043,106
June 17..	316,923,094	626,500	453,500	752,500
June 24..	319,140,534	634,500	1,021,800	.....
July 1..	317,476,919	490,000	142,179	2,358,035
July 8..	317,587,099	100,000	535,592	2,763,754
July 15..	318,024,049	336,000	693,500	637,500
July 22..	318,761,729	353,500	649,766	1,041,386
July 29..	319,384,679	245,300	715,104	634,981
Aug. 5..	.....	325,800	625,733	253,297
Aug. 12..	320,374,894	375,000	589,167	1,512,429
Aug. 19..	320,816,919	445,500	736,893	505,574
Aug. 26..	321,373,880	492,000	548,000	1,146,000
Sept. 2..	321,750,225	502,500	555,800	1,154,500
Sept. 9..	322,068,085	508,500	775,835	473,116
Sept. 16..	322,489,245	598,000	763,603	1,059,134
Sept. 23..	323,056,375	256,500	462,200	1,236,500
Sept. 30..	.....	780,300	902,209	728,500
Oct. 7..	323,259,270	864,400	525,800	4,113,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each \$1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps, and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—FIVE-TWENTIES—CENTRAL PACIFICS.

BANKING OFFICE OF

FIK & HATCH,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLIONS CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT LOAN, less than one-third remain unsold, and this remainder is rapidly being taken up. These Bonds have 30 years to run; are especially desirable for investments, can now be bought

- 17 per cent less than TEN-FORTIES,
- 20 per cent less than FIVE-TWENTIES,
- 25 per cent less than SIXES OF 1881,

and are equally sure to be paid principal and interest in gold coin Price (at present) 93 and accrued interest, that is, with coupon attached, due November 1.

- \$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to day \$956 47.
- \$500 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day \$478 23.
- \$100 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day \$95 65.

We have but a limited supply left of the smaller denominations. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as FIVE-TWENTIES.

When the Railroad is completed, in 1872, and the Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of the world, we have no doubt they will be equally popular with the Central Pacifics, which now command a premium, and are a favorite security here and in Europe, both roads being prominent lines and under substantially the same fiscal management. Both principal and interest of the CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, are specifically payable in gold coin in New York; the interest on the former being paid January and July, and of the latter, May and November, corresponding with the two classes of Five-Twenties.

We recommend either of them to our friends and customers with the same confidence as we did the Five-Twenty bonds, when we were selling millions of them for the United States Government.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price Orders for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, accompanied with Drafts or Checks, may be forwarded to us by mail, and the bond will be sent by express, charges paid.

FIK & HATCH,

P. S.—Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

- 1 to 30,699 inclusive, of \$50 each.
- 1 to 43,572 inclusive, of \$100 each.
- 1 to 40,011 inclusive, of \$500 each.
- 1 to 74,104 inclusive, of \$1,000 each.

And registered bonds of the same act:

- 1 to 595 inclusive, of \$50 each.
- 1 to 4,103 inclusive, of \$100 each.
- 1 to 1,899 inclusive, of \$500 each.
- 1 to 8,906 inclusive, of \$1,000 each.
- 1 to 2,665 inclusive, of \$5,000 each.
- 1 to 2,906 inclusive, of \$10,000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million (\$100,000,000) dollars. Coupon bonds of the act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. [United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's office.

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

OF
THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$1,000, \$500 AND \$100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these Bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the Bonds covers a land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four (\$4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth \$18,750,000. This loan was originally for \$5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent interest, payable in New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable August 15th and February 15th. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent profit on the principal; 2 per cent per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 103 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 PINE-STREET,

Offer for sale, at 90 per cent and accrued interest in currency, and recommend as an investment of the most undoubted character, the 7 Per Cent. Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have 30 years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, coupon or registered, interest October and April. They are secured by a first mortgage on 220 miles of finished road and 100 miles more in progress, and on a Land Grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in Northern Michigan. The road extends from Fort Wayne, where it connects with the extensive system of roads centering at that point, northerly, and having been finished through the rich agricultural region of Southern and Central Michigan, has now penetrated the Land Grant. The lands have been recently put upon the market, and are being rapidly sold. By the terms of the mortgage the proceeds of the land must be invested by the Trustees in the purchase of the Bonds, which insures their constant repurchase from the holders. This Land Grant is estimated to be worth \$12,000,000, and is probably more available for immediate sale than any other Land Grant ever made to any company. The whole issue is Eight Million Dollars, of which more than six millions have been disposed of. This road is run as a connection of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has the powerful support of those companies and their numerous affiliated lines. These Bonds have been sold in large lots to the most prudent investors.

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

Letters of Credit for travelers; also, commercial credits issued, 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, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any city bank; 4 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.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,
11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Clactonati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	4	Oct 17.	Oct. 7 to Oct. 17.
Bank.			
National City of N. Y.	10	Nov. 1.	

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1871.

The Money Market.—The past week has been one of the most eventful in the history of Wall street. In all the periods of excitement and panic which have occurred in our financial markets there has hardly been one produced by so many remarkable though widely different causes. Our banks had been expanded beyond precedent by the continuance of a 2@4 per cent. money market from May till the middle of September, and with the increased demand for money to move the crops were under the necessity of contracting sharply their loans and discounts and increasing their reserves; at the same time the drain of specie from London to the Continent, in consequence of the enormous payments by France to Prussia in settlement of the war claims of 1870, advanced the Bank of England rate from 3 to 5 per cent in eight days, and produced a feeling bordering on panic in the London markets. In this condition of affairs, when the prices of all securities at the Stock Exchange were sensitive to the slightest disturbing influence, the news of the Chicago fires and a loss of property, variously estimated from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and the destruction of business in that city for the time being, was sufficient to precipitate a panic in the stock and money markets, with disastrous effect upon values.

The total insurance losses by the Chicago fire were at first grossly exaggerated, and have daily been reduced in amount, as reliable facts in regard to the matter have transpired. From the best accounts thus far obtainable the total loss to companies, other than those of Chicago herself, has been given at about \$19,000,000; of which \$8,000,000 is in New York and Brooklyn companies, \$3,500,000 in British companies, and the balance in Eastern, Philadelphia, St. Louis or other companies. This is a partial estimate, but we believe that these figures may ultimately be found nearly correct when the value of burned property has been proved, and all claims for salvage adjusted.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable bank statement of Saturday, Oct. 7, the supply of money on that day was fair at 6@7 per cent, and on Monday the usual rate was 7 per cent. On Tuesday, however, confidence in stocks as collateral for loans seemed to be severely shaken, and while 7 per cent and 7 gold were the rates for money on governments, high commissions ranging from ½ to 1 per cent in addition to the legal rate, were paid by the stock-brokers in the way of turning stocks. On Wednesday and Thursday circumstances were much the same, high commissions being paid on stocks, while the lending government bond dealers have been applied throughout at 7 per cent; to-day there was less stringency on account of a recovery of confidence, and money towards the close was loaned at 7 per cent on good stock collateral, and as low as 5@6 on governments. The prospect seems good for a sharp 7 per cent market for some time to come, and with further disturbances rates may be higher. The purchase of \$4,000,000 bonds on Wednesday and sale of only \$1,000,000 gold on Thursday by the Treasury, was a relief to the market of \$3,000,000.

The last bank statement showed a decline in the excess above legal reserves of \$2,143,250, the whole excess being only \$1,661,400. The changes from the previous week were as follows: Loans, decrease, \$3,199,900; specie, decrease, \$2,854,200; circulation, increase, \$6,300; deposits, decrease, \$5,554,900; legal tenders, decrease, \$676,200.

In view of the remarkable emergency existing it is probable that the authorities at Washington will not be severe in case of some encroachments by our banks upon their reserves.

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

	Oct. 7, 1871.	Oct. 8, 1870.	Oct. 9, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$38,152,200	\$54,200,000	29,700,000
Specie.....	11,275,100	12,800,000	21,900,000
Circulation.....	30,250,100	32,500,100	34,100,100
Net deposits.....	22,583,100	17,700,000	17,300,000
Legal Tenders.....	51,206,100	50,300,000	50,000,000

For commercial paper there is no quotable market.

United States Bonds.—Government securities have been affected to an important extent by the disturbances in the money and stock markets; the apprehension that insurance companies would be obliged to throw a very large amount of Government bonds on the market in order to obtain funds to meet their losses had a depressing effect, and induced those who were carrying heavy loads of Government bonds to sell out. The extent of insurance sales has unquestionably been exaggerated, and will fall much below the first large estimates, indeed, the entire losses at Chicago covered by home insurance outside of the unfortunate city, will not probably exceed \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and an estimate of \$12,000,000 Government bonds to be sold during the next sixty days would probably be large. The effect of such sales has been discounted and has already produced more influence on prices than they will have in the future. It must be remembered, however, that there are other causes for lower prices in Governments, inasmuch as they have been largely advanced during the past few months of 2 per cent money, and a reaction is natural, with the stringency which now prevails both in London and New York.

The Treasury purchased \$4,000,000 of bonds on Wednesday, instead of \$1,000,000, as advertised.

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Oct. 7, Oct. 9, Oct. 10, Oct. 11, Oct. 12, Oct. 13, Oct. 15. Rows include various bond types like 6s, 5-20s, 10-40s, and Currency 6s.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The first break in the stock market came on Monday, with the news of the Chicago fires, and before the rates of money had advanced beyond 7 per cent. The break was caused by an immense pressure to sell by parties who were heavily loaded with stocks and anticipated the trouble coming, and the result was a decline throughout the active list of 4 to 10 per cent. On Tuesday there was great excitement and further enormous sales, with wide fluctuations in prices, though no real strength at any time developed. On Wednesday there was a rally in the morning under the idea that the Secretary might purchase a very large amount of Five-Twenties, but after the purchase of \$4,000,000 was known the market again fell off. The most depression and lowest prices of the week were made on Thursday, when the following figures were touched by some of the leading stocks: New York Central and Harlem, con., 84 1/2; do. do., certif., 80; Erie, 26 1/2; Reading, 10 1/2; Lake Shore, 9 1/2; Wabash, 5 3/4; Pittsburg, 11 1/2; North-western, 5 1/2; do., preferred, 8 1/2; Rock Island, 9 1/2; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 5 1/2; do., preferred, 7 3/4; Ohio and Mississippi, 3 1/2; Union Pacific, 21 1/2; Western Union Telegraph, 5 1/2; Pacific Mail, 4 3/4. To-day there was more buoyancy throughout, money was easier, and prices close steady at higher figures. Cash buyers of stocks have had a great opportunity of purchasing at profitable prices.

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Oct. 7, Oct. 9, Oct. 10, Oct. 11, Oct. 12, Oct. 13, Oct. 15. Rows include N.Y. Cent. & H.R., Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pittsburg, Northwest, Rock Island, Fert Wayne, St. Paul, Ohio, Central of N.J., Chic. & Alton, Panama, Cleve., Col. Chic. & I.C., Del., Lack. & W., Hann., Ill. Cent., Mich., Morris & Essex, B. Hart. & Erie, Union Pacific, West. U. Tel., Mariposa, Pacific Mar., Adams Expr., Am. Merch. U., United States, Wells, Fargo.

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—The Southern State bonds held on speculation were seriously affected by the panic in common with speculative securities, and New South Carolinas, Tennessee and North Carolinas declined materially, other State bonds were not so much influenced.

Railroad bonds, though affected to some extent by the general decline in all securities have maintained their values tolerably well. In our list of bonds on a following page, "not yet quoted at the Board," we allow the quotations of last week to remain almost unchanged, as it would do great injustice to many holders should such prices be quoted as are bid in a temporary period of panic, when prices are often sacrificed. At the same time it should be understood that a Wall street panic offers the best possible oppor-

tunity for cash buyers to invest, and some excellent bonds and dividend paying stocks can be bought at prices 10 to 20 per cent lower than a month ago. Brokers, who make the business a specialty, can offer the best advice as to desirable investments.

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Oct. 7, Oct. 9, Oct. 10, Oct. 11, Oct. 12, Oct. 13, Oct. 15. Rows include Tenn., N.Y., N. Car., Virg., S. C. N. J. & G., Missour., Cent. Pac. Gold, U. P. Pac. Ist., U. P. Pac. Gt., U. P. Income.

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

The Gold Market.—Much attention has been diverted from the gold market by the excitement in other quarters, though the price has generally been firm. While currency has been worth from 1/4 to 1 per cent, a day to carry stocks during several days of the week the holders of gold have still been able to obtain from 1 per cent per annum to 1/2 per cent a day for the use of their gold. The small Treasury sale of only \$1,000,000 on Thursday, though a benefit to all borrowers of currency, was an assistance to the gold party, which they availed themselves of by advancing the price to 114 1/2, and borrowing rates to 1/2 per cent a day. The Secretary has given orders to pay November coupons after Oct. 9th with rebate of interest, and on and after 25th inst. without rebate. At the close to-day gold was firm at 114 1/2 to 114 1/4. The rates paid for borrowing have been 1/4, 1-16, 1/8, 3-32, 3-16, 7-32, 5-32 and 1-64 per cent. to flat.

Customs receipts this week foot up \$2,881,000.

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

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Oct. 7, Oct. 9, Oct. 10, Oct. 11, Oct. 12, Oct. 13, Oct. 15. Rows include Opening, Low, High, Closing, Total Clearings, Gold, Currency.

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

Table with columns: American gold (old coinage), American silver (old coinage), Sovereigns, Napoleons, German X thalers, Prussian X thalers, X guilders, Spanish doubloons, Patriot doubloons, American silver (new).

Foreign Exchange.—Exchange on Monday was firm at 109@109 1/2 for 60 days and 110 1/2@110 3/4 for short sight, since which time it has steadily declined, until to-day the best bankers 60 day bills have been sold in third hands as low as 107 1/2, and the regular bankers quotation at the close was 107 1/2@108 for prime 60 days' sterling, and 108 1/2@109 for short sight.

The great weakness in exchange has recently been caused by the pressure for money, which has thrown on the market large amounts of borrowed bills for the purpose of obtaining gold or currency.

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

Table with columns: Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts, Payments, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total.

Balance, Oct. 6. \$63,166,373 88 \$20,166,398 97

Balance, Oct. 13. \$65,960,161 60 \$7,773,366 00

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Oct. 7, 1871:

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Net, Legal Tender. Rows include New York, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, Phenix, City, Gradecmen's, Fulton, Chemical, Merchants' Exchange, Gallatin, National, Butchers, Mechanics and Traders, Leather, Seavein Ward, State of New York, American Exchange, Commerce, Broadway, Mercantile, Pacific, Republic, Chatham.

Table with multiple columns listing various financial entities and their values, including 'People's', 'North American', 'Hancock', etc.

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

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past: Sept. 2, Sept. 9, Sept. 16, etc.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Oct. 9, 1871:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia National Banks, including columns for Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, Circulation, and Total net.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Loans, Increase, Decrease, Deposits, etc.

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, including columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation, and Total.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday Oct. 9, 1871:

Table showing a statement of Boston National Banks, including columns for Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation, and Total.

Table listing various financial entities and their values, including 'City', 'Exchange', 'Hudson & Leather', etc.

* Not received.

Quotations of Miscellaneous Local Securities.

Table of quotations for miscellaneous local securities, including 'CITY BONDS', 'Third Avenue', 'Broadway', etc.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

Table of quotations for New York bank stocks, including 'Manhattan', 'Mech. Brg Asso', 'Continental', etc.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Table of quotations for Southern Securities, including 'ALEXANDRIA', 'ATLANTA', 'AGUSTA', 'CHARLESTON', 'MEMPHIS', 'MOBILE', 'NORFOLK', 'PETERSBURG', 'RICHMOND', 'SAVANNAH', 'WILMINGTON', 'RAILROADS', and 'FAST DUE COUPONS'.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond listings for New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. Includes sections for NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and CINCINNATI.

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, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

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

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

New Tables of State, City and Railroad Stocks and Bonds in very complete form are now in course of preparation and will be published in the CHRONICLE Oct. 28. These tables are designed to furnish more valuable and detailed information in regard to all marketable stocks and bonds than has ever before been published in tabular shape. Until the new tables are ready there may be some irregularity in the insertion of our present table pages, which subscribers will be kind enough to overlook. In view of the improvements in this department of the CHRONICLE, of which they will soon have the benefit.

Eric Railway Company.—FISK, GOULD AND LANE RE-ELECTED.—The New York *Evening Express* gives the following account of proceedings which will undoubtedly be of great interest to stockholders:

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Eric Railway Company was held to-day (Oct. 10) at the office on Eighth avenue. Shortly before the stockholders assembled a meeting of directors was held, at which the following letter was presented:

To the Board of Directors of the Eric Railway Company:

Gentlemen—The many unjust and unfounded attacks which have been made upon the act commonly known as the Classification Act, although sufficiently answered by the unanimous action of the stockholders in accepting that act, nevertheless seem to make it desirable that we should show, by some fresh action, that the law now expresses the continued wish of the stockholders of the Company.

It has been charged that the object of this statute was solely to perpetuate the office and power of the undersigned. In fact, we have always been willing to submit to a vote of the stockholders, and we beg to offer a practical test of our readiness to abide by the decisions, for which purpose we now lay before you our resignation as directors of the Corporation, a trust which we shall not again take up unless freely restored thereto by the vote of the stockholders.

JAY GOULD,
JAMES FISK, JR.,
FRED'K A. LANE.

New York, Oct. 10, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge the resignations of Gould, Fisk and Lane were accepted.

The Secretary was instructed by the Board to submit to the stockholders a report of the Investigating Committee, and the proceedings had thereon, including release executed to Messrs. Fisk and Lane by vote of the Board of Directors.

The Board then adjourned till this afternoon. Stockholders' meeting being called to order, McHenry W. Rathbone was elected Chairman, and Mr. Simons Secretary. Mr. Otis presented the report of the Board of Directors, and all the proceedings of the Board for the last year were ratified by the stockholders by unanimous vote. Mr. Swann, agent of Heath & Raphael, was present, but did not vote. Gould, Fisk and Lane were re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.—At the meeting of stockholders held in Toledo, Ohio, October 4, the following persons were elected directors: A. Boody, A. M. White, A. B. Baylis, Isaac H. Knox, George Cecil, William Kidd, H. F. Clark, Augustus Schell, S. B. Chittenden, J. H. Banker, A. Stone, H. B. Payne, A. M. Ferris, Sheppard Gandy, R. Capron. A. Boody was elected President; John M. Drummond, Assistant President, and A. Anderson, Vice President. All of the above were in last year's directory except Messrs. Payne, Ferris, Gandy and Capron. One of these takes the place of Warren Colburn of Toledo, one of James Spears of Lafayette (Ind.), one of C. M. Smith of Springfield (Ill.), and one, according to this report, of J. H. Drummond of Toledo, who appears to be retained as Assistant President, but retired from the directory. Six of the new directors (Clark, Schell, Banker, Boody, Stone and Payne) are also directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Mr. Baylis is a New York and Harlem director, and others, we believe, are counted as "Vanderbilt" men.

The Omaha and Northwestern Railroad.—This road on the 11th inst. was completed forty miles, and received patents for eighty of the one hundred thousand acres of the State granted lands. It is progressing steadily from Omaha through the Missouri Valley to an ultimate connection with the Northern Pacific.

Memphis & Vicksburg.—The *Vicksburg Herald* says: "The Memphis & Vicksburg Railroad Company is ready to place ten miles of the road under contract, and desire to receive bids for the construction of the work. As soon as a contract is made for this section of ten miles the Company will be prepared to let contracts for an additional section of fifteen miles. The profiles and specifications for this additional section will be ready at an early day, and as soon as they can be prepared the letting will be advertised. It is the object of Gen. Adams and the directors to push forward the work on the lower end of the line with all practical dispatch in order that the lowest portion of the route may be passed before the Winter rains set in, and be entirely secure from any danger of overflow before the season of high water arrives. The portion of the road now offered to contractors runs over the lowest grounds on the whole route, and hence the importance of its early construction."

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.—The Osage division of this road, which has been in operation for some months from Holden, Mo. (on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 43 miles west of Sedalia), westward to Harrisonville, about 22 miles, was completed on the 24th ult to Paola, Kansas, 32 miles farther. Paola is a station on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, 43 miles from Kansas City. The contracts have been let for an extension of the road from Paola westward to Ottawa, 23 miles, and surveys have been made on an extension of the division eastward from Holden—one about 40 miles long to connect with the main line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at Greenridge, nine miles southeast of Sedalia, and one altogether north of the Missouri Pacific down the Blackwater River in a direction north of east to Boonville, about 75 miles, there to cross the Missouri and connect with the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad.

Atlantic and Great Western.—The details of the transfer of this road from the Receiver to the Trustees (General McClellan, Judge Thurman and Mr. Duncan) and proposed new policies, were recently given in THE CHRONICLE:

The *Cleveland Leader*, October 1, states that the reorganization of the company, which was expected to take place early in October, is delayed until November 1, by the discovery that, under the laws of Ohio—in which State the greater part of the road lies—a notice of thirty days must necessarily precede an election. Meanwhile the present officers are operating it in behalf of the Trustees, and are daily indicating the future policy of the company. Large invoices of new iron and steel rails are now on the way for the road, and its equipment is to be thoroughly renovated and largely increased.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.—An account from Fort Wayne says: "Another section of 20 miles on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad is completed and accepted by the government. The next section north is about ready for the iron, which will be laid as fast as practicable. The line has been surveyed through to Traverse Bay, two routes having been gone over; it is not yet decided on which the road will be located. The citizens of Traverse county pledge themselves to furnish \$40,000 to procure a branch to Traverse City, 23 miles in length." This company now has 220 miles in operation from Fort Wayne northward.

Lake Shore and Tuscarawas.—The stock of this company is fully subscribed, and a contract has been made for the entire construction of the railway, including road bed, superstructure, water tanks, turntables, buildings, &c., and rolling stock to the amount of \$2,000 per mile, from Elyria to the intersection with the Panhandle road, a distance of 92 miles. The contract price was \$3,350,000, of which \$350,000 are payable in cash, and \$3,000,000 in the securities, stock and bonds of the company. The road is to be completed to Massilon, by July 1, 1872, and to its Southern terminus within two years. The cost per mile, under the contract, will be \$34,413.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska.—This railroad, which is intended to extend near the line between Missouri and Iowa, partly in one State and partly in the other, from Alexandria, Mo., opposite Warsaw, Ill., and about five miles below Keokuk, nearly due west to the Missouri River opposite Nebraska City, was completed on the 20th ult. as far west as Memphis, Scotland County, Mo., a distance of 41 miles.

Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio.—A motion for a permanent injunction, restraining the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company from consolidating with the South Side and Norfolk and Petersburg roads, under the name of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, with the privilege to issue eight millions of bonds, is set down for argument in the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, on the 20th instant. The allegation is that the proposed action is illegal and unconstitutional.

The Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad of California.—Subscription books were opened at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, on September 16, for one million eight per cent first mortgage gold bonds of this company, at 86 per cent, redeemable in 1891 in gold at par.

Osage & Fulton.—It is now proposed to have the Mississippi River terminus of this railroad at Commerce, 20 miles northwest of Cairo, instead of Cairo, and to extend it thence southwest, through Morley, on the Belmont line of the Iron Mountain road, and Bloomfield to Poplar Bluffs, Mo., where the Arkansas line of the Iron Mountain road will join it.

—The *Kosciusko (Miss.) Leader* says work was commenced on the old grading between Canton, Miss., and that place on the 29d, preparatory to extending the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

New Jersey West Line Railroad.—This company has awarded the contract for the grading and mason work of its road between Summit and Newark to John Rehill of Easton, Pa., to be finished by the 1st of January next.

Chicago and Alton Railroad.—The company expects to have the Roodhouse and Louisiana Branch completed within a few days, and hopes to be able to commence running through trains from Chicago via Bloomington, Jacksonville, Louisiana and Mexico to Kansas City by the 16th inst.

The Finances of the State of Arkansas.—The Arkansas (Little Rock) Gazette, a paper of ability and influence, has an interesting article on the finances of that State, in a late issue, from which we extract the following:

"Not a man can be found in the State who would be willing to advocate repudiation of the debt which we justly owe. They approve the funding of it and are willing to be taxed to meet the interest; but through motives which were well understood in Arkansas at the time the bill became a law, a debt was foisted on us which we do not owe, never did owe, and could not be made to pay in any just court in the land.

"The writer gives the debt of the State—bonded, floating and contingent—at \$16,098,000, the contingent being the railroad aid bonds, amounting to \$11,400,000. We have studied this matter pretty thoroughly, and give the following in lieu of the figures above:

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt and Amount. Includes items like 'Funded debt', 'State aid railroad bonds', 'Levee bonds', 'Ten year bonds to supply casual deficits', 'Floating debt', and a 'Total' of \$19,598,000.

"Now, as to the assets. There are liens against all railroads to whom bonds are issued to secure the State against loss, and if the bonds are only issued as the work progresses, the State can lose nothing from that source. There may possibly come something out of the old Real Estate Bank mortgages, which will serve to decrease the funded debt, but it is exceedingly problematical. We would not count on it with any degree of certainty for any amount. And the same may be said of the levee bonds. The swamp lands are expected to liquidate this debt by the time it is due, but there is more fancy than fact in the prospect.

"The actual debt on the 1st of July, 1871—leaving off the State aid and levee bonds not yet issued—amounts in round figures to ten million dollars. The debt of the State in January, 1867, amounted to only \$3,252,401 50—an increase in three years of over six and a half million dollars—and what have we to show for it? We ask all candid men to ponder the question and answer for themselves.

"We are aware that we will be accused of writing for political effect, but such is not the case. Our only desire is, that facts may go to the people of this State, and of the North. We have no other interest whatever in these questions. It is due to history that the truth be put on record."

Western Union Telegraph.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the following Board of Directors was chosen: Hugh Allan, James H. Banker, Nathan A. Baldwin, Wm. D. Bishop, Horace F. Clark, Ezra Cornell, Alonzo B. Cornell, Harrison Durkee, William E. Dodge, Sheppard Gandy, Norvin Green, Augustus W. Greenleaf, John A. Griswold, Wilson G. Hunt, George Jones, C. Livingston, Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. Orton, O. H. Palmer, E. S. Sandford, Augustus Schell, Iiram Sibley, Z. G. Simmons, John Steward, Moses Taylor, Daniel Torrance, George Walker, E. B. Wesley, Stillman Witt.

The Executive Committee for the ensuing year is as follows: James H. Banker, Horace F. Clark, A. B. Cornell, H. Durkee, A. W. Greenleaf, E. D. Morgan, Wm. Orton, O. H. Palmer, Augustus Schell, John Steward, and E. B. Wesley.

The following is a list of the Executive Officers chosen: President, Wm. Orton; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Cornell, Augustus Schell and O. H. Palmer; Secretary, G. H. Mumford; Treasurer, R. H. Rochester; Auditor, W. H. Abel. The total share capital of the company is \$41,071,710. About \$30,000,000 were voted. In the new board of directors there are four new members compared with last year.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company.—In 1865 this company received more premiums in New York city than any other company. In 1866 it was most unfortunate in having the largest amount at risk in Portland; the company paid its immense losses promptly, reduced its capital to three hundred thousand dollars, and undertook the arduous and dangerous task of reducing a widely scattered business to absolute control.

In 1870, in view of the demoralization attending the transaction of agency business, and the persistent determination of larger companies to have business, even at ruinous rates, the Metropolitan modestly withdrew all its agencies and has since confined its business to the Metropolitan District. Whether wisely or not, the company has thereby escaped the dreadful conflagration at Chicago, and stands ready to insure merchandise risks in this city which the officers have persistently declined at the rates ruling before the Chicago fire.

Merchants should remember the Metropolitan; its dealings have always been honorable, and having paid five million dollars in losses, the officers know now to meet them, and how to adjust them equitably.—Evening Express.

Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad.—On the 29th ult. this road was opened with an excursion from Springfield to Gilman. It is reported now to be only 110 miles long instead of 120, and thus that in connection with the Illinois Central it forms a route between Chicago and Springfield only 191 miles long, only six miles longer than the route by the Chicago and Alton.

—The gross earnings of the Wicomico and Pokomoke Railroad (Southern Maryland) for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1871, were \$23,059 61; expenses of operating the road, \$14,203 92; net earnings, \$8,847 77. There was shipped during that time 40,326 bushels of grain, 5,213,435 feet of lumber, 854,000 pounds of live stock, 50,658 pounds of poultry, 121,629 pounds of berries, 79,475 dozen eggs, 2,000,757 pounds miscellaneous, 1,000,100 shingles, 40,000 bushels oysters.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns for different railroads: Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific, Clev. Col. Cin. & I., Illinc. Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Kansas Pacific, Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific of Mo., Iron Mt., St. L. Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, Union Pacific. Each column shows monthly earnings from Jan to Dec for the years 1870 and 1871, along with annual totals.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns for COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDENDS, Last paid, and COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDENDS, Last paid. Includes sections for Railroads, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

STATE BONDS.

DENOMINATION. Marked thus * are in default for interest	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Price- Per Doe.	DENOMINATIONS. Marked thus * are in default for interest	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.
		Rate.	Payable.				Rate.	Payable.	
State Securities.									
ALABAMA (Oct. 1, '70) \$14,162,800:									
State Bonds.....	168,000	5	May & Nov.	1872	MICHIGAN (Jan. 1, '71) \$2,342,000:				
do do (extended).....	1,941,000	5	do	1883	Renewal Loan Bonds.....	160,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
do do (do).....	473,800	5	do	1886	Two Million Loan.....	1,621,000	6	do	72-'83
Sterling Bonds.....	688,000	6	do	1870	War Bounty Bonds.....	478,000	7	May & Nov	1896
Sterling Bonds (extended).....	712,800	5	June.	1886	Ste Marie Canal Bonds.....	83,000	6	Jan. & July	1879
do do.....	82,500	6	Jan. & July	1886	MINNESOTA (Dec., '70) \$350,000:				
New Bonds, 1866 & 1868.....	1,477,700	8	do	1886	State Buildings Loans.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1877
New Bonds, 1-70, role.....	800,000	8	do	'66-'89	do do.....	100,000	7	do	1878
Endorsement for RR a (about).	8,480,000	8	Jan. & July	1890	do do.....	50,000	7	do	1879
				1883	Sioux War Loan 1862.....	100,000	7	May & Nov	1872
ARKANSAS (Aug., '71) \$9,530,000:					MISSOURI (Jan. 1, '71) \$20,666,000:				
Funding bonds of 1869.....	3,000,000	6	Jan. & July	99-1900	State Bonds.....	48,000	6	Jan. & July	1883
Bonds yet unfunded.....	1,430,000				Bonds of 1868.....	2,747,000	6	do	1877
Memphis & Little Rock.....	1,200,000				Bonds to North Mo. RR.....	2,962,000	6	do	74-'88
Little Rock & Fort S. R. R.....	900,000				Bonds to Cairo & Fulton RR.....	392,000	6	do	77-'89
Little R. Pine Bluff & N. O. R. R.....	2,400,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1900	Bonds to Platte Co RR.....	504,000	6	do	80-'90
Miss., Ounchita & Red. R.....	450,000				Bonds to Iron Mountain RR.....	2,379,000	6	do	74-'89
Arkansas Central.....	150,000				Pacific RR.....	5,419,000	6	do	72-'89
					S. W. R. Pacific RR.....	1,456,000	6	do	1876
					S. W. R. Pacific RR (guar.).....	1,540,000	7	do	1876
					Hannibal & St. Joseph RR.....	3,000,000	6	do	73-'87
CALIFORNIA (April, '70) \$4,122,500:					NEVADA (Dec., 1870) \$500,000:				
Civil Bonds of 1857..... (gold)	2,138,000	7	Jan. & July	1877	Bonds of 1867.....	500,000	15	Jan & July	1872
do do of 1860.....	134,500	7	do	1880	N. HAMP. (Jan., '71) \$2,402,000:				
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	424,500	7	do	1883	War Debt of July, '61-'62.....	899,200	6	Jan. & July	71-'78
do Bounty Bonus.....	805,000	7	do	1881	do do of Sept. 1, 1861.....	600,000	6	Mar & Sep.	84-'89
					do do of July 1, 1866.....	1,000,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	71-'74
CONNECTICUT (Apr. 1, '71) \$6,525,900:					N. JERSEY (Feb., '71) \$2,896,200:				
War Bonds (July, '61) 10-20 y. ar.		5	Jan. & July	'71-'81	War Bonds of 1861 (tax free).....	1,399,900	6	Jan. & July	70-'84
do do (Jan., '63) 20 y. ar.		6	do	1883	do do of 1863 (tax free).....	1,092,900	6	do	86-'96
do do (Jan., '64) 20 y. ar.	6,525,900	6	do	1884	do do of 1864.....	593,400	6	do	97-'02
do do (Oct., '64) 10 or 30 y. r.		6	April & Oct.	'74-'94	N. YORK (Oct. 1870) \$38,641,606:				
do (non-taxab.) (Oct., '65) 20 y. r.		6	do	1885	Bounty Fund Bonds, coupon.....	1,478,000	7	Jan. & July	1877
					do do do do, registered.....	21,089,000	7	do	1877
FLORIDA (Jan., '71) \$747,367:					GENERAL FUND BONDS.....				
State Bonds.....	747,367	7&8	June & Dec	'96-'98	do do.....	1,910,882	6	do	Will.
					do do.....	8,000,000	6	do	1878
					do do.....	900,000	5	do	1845
					do do.....	348,000	5	do	Will.
					do do (no interest).....	51,500			
					Canal Fund Stock.....	2,257,900	6	J. V. J. & O.	1872
					do do.....	5,150,100	6	Various.	1873
					do do.....	2,099,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1874
					do do.....	474,000	6	do	1875
					do do.....	880,000	6	June & Dec.	1877
					do do.....	1,100,420	5	Jan. & July	1874
					NORTH CAROLINA (Oct., '70):				
					Railroad Bonds, old.....	4,738,800		Jan. & July	68-'98
					do do.....	3,639,400		Apr. & Oct.	68-'98
					Railroad Bonds, new.....	2,626,000		Jan. & July	68-'98
					do do.....	1,739,000		Apr. & Oct.	68-'98
					Funding Bonds, since war.....	2,417,400		Jan. & July	1900
					do do.....	1,321,400		Apr. & Oct.	1899
					Other bonds do.....	333,000		Jan. & July	1894
					do do.....	100,000		Apr. & Oct.	1894
					Special Tax Bonds do.....	11,407,000		do	1858
					OHIO (Nov., '70) \$9,732,077:				
					Loan due after 31st Dec., 1870.....	1,284,317	6	Jan. & July	1870
					do do 31st Dec., 1875.....	1,600,000	6	do	1875
					do do 30th June, 1881.....	4,085,300	6	do	1881
					do do 31st Dec., 1886.....	2,400,000	6	do	1886
					Domestic Bonds (Union Loan)	366,975	6	May & Nov	1871
					OREGON (Sept., '70) \$106,633:				
					Relief Loan Bounty Bonds.....	106,633	7	Jan. & July	71-'85
					PENNA (Dec 1 '70) \$31,107,168:				
					Stock Loan (of 1840).....	562,410	5	Jan. & July	1870
					Inclined Plane (1849).....	400,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1879
					Coupon Bonds (1852).....	384,000	5	Jan & July	1882
					do do.....	112,000	4x	do	1882
					do do.....	3,105,000	5	Feb. & Aug	1877
					do do (1853).....	272,000	5	do	1875
					Military Loan (1861).....	2,769,250	6	do	1871
					Stock Loan (1867).....	4,731,300	6	do	1872
					do do.....	92,850	5	do	1872
					do do.....	7,890,550	6	do	1877
					do do.....	90,400	5	do	1877
					do do.....	9,237,050	5	do	1882
					do do.....	726,900	5	do	1882
					RH. ISL. (April, '70) \$2,916,600:				
					War Bonds of 1862.....	1,100,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1882
					do do of 1863.....	239,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1883
					do do of 1863.....	736,000	5	Jan. & July	1893
					do do of 1864.....	841,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1894
					S CAROLINA (Nov., '70) \$7,665,908:				
					Fire Loss Stock (act. '68).....	303,243	6	Jan. & July	1870
					do Bonds (lien on Bank)	484,000	5	do	1888
					State House stock (act. '56-'63).....	1,479,682	6	do	77-'90
					Bine R dge RR b's (act. '54).....	970,000	6	do	77-'78
					Conversion stock of 1868.....	64,000	6	do	1888
					Funded debt of '66.....	1,131,708	6	do	87-'97
					Bonds 1868-69.....	3,193,900	6	J. & J. A. & O.	88-'89
					TENNESSEE (Oct., '70) \$8,539,602:				
					Bonds loaned to RR's, etc. *.....	24,008,500	6	Jan. & July	Long
					Bonds endorsed for RR's, etc. *.....	2,172,000	6	do	Long
					Funded Interest (new bonds) *.....	4,069,503	6	do	Long
					State Bonds (debt proper) *.....	1,706,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	Var
					do do (do).....	239,166	5x	do	Var
					do do (do).....	1,398,640	5	do	Var
					All Int. unfunded to Jan., 1871.....	4,197,861			
					Bank of Tennessee Notes.....	1,500,000			
					VERMONT (Feb., '71) \$1,226,000:				
					War Loan Bonds, coupon.....	1,025,000	6	Jun. & Dec.	71-'78
					do do reg.....	201,000	6	do	71-'72
					VIRGINIA, Jan. '71 (47,890,839):				
					Old Bonds, coupon.....	11,108,000	6	Jan. & July	Long.
					Old Bonds, registered.....	21,617,578	6	do	Long.
					do do do.....	68,000	5	do	Long.
					Old Bonds, sterling coupon.....	1,865,000	5	do	Long.
					Funding Bonds, 1866, coupon.....	1,473,000	6	Jan. & July	
					do do registered.....	1,872,368	6	do	
					do do 1867 coupon.....	1,898,500	6	do	
					do do sterling.....	466,250	5	do	
					Interest fundable, due Jan. '67.....	628,350			
					Interest on above to Jan. '75.....	7,350,398			

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, October 13, 1871.

The market has been largely affected by the calamitous fire at Chicago. The destruction of large quantities of foreign merchandise, the interruption of supplies of domestic products, the stringency in the money market, the decline in public securities, the uncertainty respecting the liability of insurance companies, and other considerations arising from the same cause have produced a very unsettled feeling in mercantile circles. As time elapses, there is some recovery of confidence, although our municipal and other disorders have contributed to a panicky feeling in financial circles.

Cotton has been unsettled but closes flat at 20 1/2c for Middling Uplands. Breadstuffs have been very irregular, but close more active and firm at \$7@7 3/4 for extra State Flour, \$1 5-16@1 5 1/2 for No. 2 spring Wheat, and 77@80 for Western mixed Corn. Coffee has been active and buoyant, and in Sugar there is some revival of demand.

Freights were greatly unsettled by the speculation in grain which set in early in the week, and rates for grain declined to 7 1/2@8d for corn and wheat by sail, and 8@8 1/2d by steam, with charters at 8s 3d to Cork for orders and 7s 6d to Bristol Channel; but there was a quick recovery, and the Liverpool engagements to day were at 10 1/2@11d for wheat by steam and 9@9 1/2 for wheat and corn by sail, with engagements to the extent of more than a hundred thousand bushels.

Provisions have been quite unsettled. Telegrams from Chicago stated that the fire there had destroyed 20,000 bbls. Pork and 8,000 tes Lard, upon which Pork took a speculative advance to \$13 85, but the large stock here and the pressure to sell it soon caused a reaction, and the sales to-day were at \$13 50@13 65, the latter for October delivery. Lard also closes flat at 10 1/2c for prime steam. Bacon is scarce and firm on the spot, but there have been large sales for December and January delivery at 8 1/4@8 1/2c for long and short rib. There is a temporary scarcity of swine, live and dressed. Beef is meeting with a good demand. Butter has been dull, and Cheese more freely offered on the market has been weak, prime to choice factories rarely doing better than 13@13 1/2c.

Tobacco has been very dull, and brokers attribute the dullness to the Chicago fire. The sales of Kentucky leaf for the week have been only about 300 hhd., of which only 100 hhd. for export, the other 200 hhd. being taken by cutters and dealers. Prices have been about the same, but quotations are nearly nominal; lugs, 7 1/4@8 1/2c; low medium leaf, 8 1/2@10 1/2c; good to prime do., 11@12 1/2c; selections, 13@14c. In Seed Leaf the movement has also been limited, and we have only to notice 300 cases sundries at 15@55c, as in quality. Of Spanish Tobacco the sales have been only 250 bales Havana at 98c.@\$1 10.

Hops have been dull, but firm, notwithstanding some arrivals from England and California. Tallow closes dull at 9 1/2c for prime city. Whiskey has declined to 95@95 1/2c.

Refined Petroleum, after selling at an advance, with a good demand for export, has declined under lower rates of exchange, and was sold to-day at 23 1/2c for October; Crude has sold more freely at 14 1/4@14 3/4c. Naphtha has been scarce, and 10 1/2c was bid for Western. Strained Rosin has been selling at irregular prices; 600 bbls. sold to-day at \$4, but is quoted \$4 12 1/2@4 15 for cargoes. Spirits Turpentine advanced to 70c., but sold to-day at 68 1/2c., with a good business reported for export. Metals have been without special business reported; Straits Tin was quoted easier at 36 1/2@36 3/4c. gold. In Crude Sperm Oil there was a larger business reported in New Bedford, and it was quoted firm at \$1 25. Crude Northern Whale has sold to a moderate extent in New Bedford at 55c.; Menhaden has been scarce, and was quoted to-day at 41@41 1/2c.

Fruits and Fish have become dull, and the late advance in prices is not fully supported. East India goods have been quiet. Hides close rather weak; dry Buenos Ayres sold to-day at 25 1/2c. gold per lb.

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.

Table with columns: Same time 1870, Total since January 1, 1871, Total this week, and various regional categories (All other Ports, Other S. American, Brazil, British Guiana, Mex. lco., Other W. Indies, Hayti, Cuba, Br. N. A. Colonies, Br. N. A. Straits, Other S. Europe, Spain, Other N. Europe, Ger. many, Holland & Belg., France, Great Britain, Bremen, Flour, Wheat, Corn meal, Rice, Barley, Oats, Peas, Candles, Coal, Cotton, Cotton-seed, Drugs, Naval stores, Rosin, Tar, Oil cake, Oil, Whale, Sperm, Provision, Pork, Bacon, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Flax, Tallow, Tobacco, etc., and Total values for 1871 and 1870.

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. Rows include China, Glass and Earthenware, Metals, &c., Cutlery, Hardware, Iron, etc.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 10,445 bales, while the stocks to-night are 35,699 bales less than they were at this time a year ago.

Table with columns: PORTS, RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1, EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO, Great Britain, France, Other Foreign, Total, Crat-wise Ports, Stock.

The market the past week has been compelled to contend with unfavorable surroundings. As the week opened the directors of the Bank of England raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

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. Rows include Ashes, Breadstuffs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

Up and Florida, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas. Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

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

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

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Oct. 13, 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 Oct. 13.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, Rec'd this week at, 1871, 1870. Rows for New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, Tennessee, &c.

For forward delivery the sales (including 200 free on board) have reached during the week 75,050 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 October, For January, For March, For April, For May. Rows for bales, cts.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 18,417 bales, of which 16,537 were to Great Britain, 1,778 to France, and 102 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 145,486 bales.

Table with columns: Exported to, Total this week, Same w'k 1870, Stock. Rows for New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, New York, Other ports.

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 200 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

The following exchanges have been made during the week: 200 November for 200 December, even.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our weather reports received by telegraph to-night are all of them favorable. 1. They show that the rumors of a killing frost current here and telegraphed to Europe the past week were a mistake, Only

five of our telegrams refer to the appearance of any frost, and all of those state that it was slight and of no importance. Our report from Selma says there was a "light white frost Wednesday night." The Montgomery telegram states there was a "slight frost yesterday, but it is warm to-day. The days are warm but the nights are cold." The Mobile report says there has been a slight frost, "but not serious." Our telegram from Columbus states that they have had a frost at that point, but not a killing frost, and precisely the same is stated in our Memphis report.

2. With a few exceptions no rain has fallen during the week, and in those cases where they have had rain it does not appear to have been severe, so that the picking has progressed finely and the crop is being marketed freely. The exceptions have been at New Orleans, where they have had two days showery; at Selma, Macon, Charleston and Memphis, one day on which it rained; at Columbus, two days showery; at Savannah, three days on which it has rained. Our telegram from Nashville states that the result of the picking is better than expected lately, and the dispatch from Galveston says that crop accounts are more favorable.

3. The thermometer during the week has averaged at Galveston 74, Selma 71, Montgomery 69, Mobile 66, Columbus 68, Macon 71, Savannah 75, Charleston 71, and Memphis 61.

SPINNING POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Through the kindness of Mr. Heutz, of H. Heutz & Co., we are now able to give the exact figures (which appear in the report of Mr. Redgrave) as to the spinning power of Great Britain. This report is made by Alex. Redgrave and Robert Baker, Inspectors of Factories, and was called for by Parliament, April 4, 1871, and ordered printed August 6, 1871. As we stated last week, the report was made up from returns from the mills, obtained during the last two months of 1870. The figures are as follows:

	Spinning Spindles.		Doubling spindles.	
	Running.	Standing.	Running.	Standing.
England	30,874,233	1,739,408	3,275,062	216,235
Scotland	1,096,861	159,822	215,911	15,213
Ireland	78,056	46,218	745	280
Total	32,049,743	1,945,473	3,491,719	231,728

From the foregoing the following results are obtained:

Total spindles of all kinds during 1870.....	37,718,758
Total of all kinds standing during 1870.....	2,177,266
Total spindles running during 1870.....	35,541,492
From the above deduct doubling spindles running.....	3,491,749
Leaving the total spinning spindles running in 1870 at.....	32,049,743

Since the improvement in the trade the latter part of 1870, it is estimated that all the spindles stated to be "standing" that year have been started up, and new spindles have been made at the rate of 400 per week, or 2,000,000 during the year. This would increase the power of the mills to consume cotton during 1871 about as follows:

Old spinning spindles started up.....	1,945,478
New spindles added (average running time, one-half the year's production).....	1,000,000
Total additional spinning power during year (average).....	2,945,478
Add spindles running during 1870.....	32,049,743
Total spinning power during 1871.....	34,995,221

It may be thought necessary to make some slight deduction from the above on the ground that old spindles standing, according to above report in 1870, did not all start up with the beginning of 1871. Of course there is no accurate data on that point, and yet we should remember that Messrs. Redgrave and Baker's report was made up from facts obtained during November and December; that it does not pretend to present the position of the mills on the last day of December, but probably should be understood as giving the average for the year 1870; and further, that by the time January had fairly begun it was generally reported from Liverpool that English spinners were running their mills at their utmost capacity. We therefore leave the figures as above, stating that they must probably be taken as representing the average maximum spinning power of Great Britain during 1871.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGINS, &c.—The market for cloth during the past week has shown wide fluctuations, owing to some parties forcing small lots on the market; the close is more steady, with all the cheap lots both here and South taken up. The sales are 100 bales, a forced lot, at 14c; 40 bales, an extra lot at 16c, and 100 bales at 15c, at which price the market is now pretty firm; also sales in Boston of 100 bales at 15c. Bags have been without feature of especial interest, being quoted at the close at 14c for standard; sales 300 bales here at a private price. Jute Butts have been fairly active, though not higher. Sales are 4,500 bales for eight months delivery at 3c gold and 3c currency; 1,000 bales to arrive, per "Geo. H. Warren," at 3c gold and 3c currency; 1,000 bales on spot at 3c currency, 300 bales to arrive at same price, and 900 bales on spot in Boston at 3c@3c currency. Jute has been very quiet; quoted at 5@6c gold; sales 450 bales per "British India" on private terms. Hemp has ruled dull and no sales are reported; quoted at 13c gold.

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

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	471,000	565,000
Stock in London.....	96,501	29,782
Stock in Glasgow.....	100	500
Stock in Havre.....	69,390	152,040
Stock in Marseilles.....	19,876	12,050
Stock in Bremen.....	40,720	12,709
Stock rest of Continent.....	95,000	20,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	33,000	30,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	17,512	3,524

Afloat for Bremen (American).....	1,150	1,070
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	623,279	310,915
Stock in United States ports.....	115,186	181,145
Stock in inland towns.....	27,910	27,557
Total.....	1,611,311	1,311,362

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 296,952 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

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 Oct. 13, 1871.			Week ending Oct. 13, 1870.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	4,558	3,116	6,900	8,029	5,597	6,296
Columbus.....	1,608	837	2,939	2,360	1,979	3,876
Macon.....	3,161	2,009	3,924	4,392	3,957	4,685
Montgomery.....	2,861	1,743	4,458	1,987	1,611	4,179
Selma.....	2,112	1,722	2,331	3,247	3,592	3,550
Memphis.....	12,271	11,109	6,858	6,983	8,318	4,514
Nashville.....	1,635	1,583	943	1,092	1,153	1,547
Total.....	28,200	22,209	27,940	28,019	26,212	27,557

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 5,901 bales, and are to-night 343 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 160 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 11,694 bales, against 7,921 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1871; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1871

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Sept. 16.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.		
Liverpool.....	3,644	5,009	7,221	11,405	37,867	35,823
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Total to Gt. Britain	3,644	5,009	7,221	11,405	37,867	36,073
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	226	226	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	97
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to N. Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	279	279	97
Spain, Oporto, & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	3,644	5,009	7,221	11,694	38,146	36,173

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1871.

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.....	2,209	12,217	.....	825	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	4,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Savannah.....	5,391	11,874	.....	420	383	1,750	598	801
Mobile.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	151	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina.....	3,239	9,945	.....	.....	.....	230	209	269
N. Carolina.....	2,454	4,992	.....	.....	.....	121	119	277
Virginia.....	5,218	13,754	1,035	2,121	.....	.....	967	2,397
North'n Ports	161	753	1,634	2,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c	940	5,090	.....	542	471	1,599	468	2,660
Foreign.....	.....	323	78	108	.....	476	.....	.....
Total this year	20,778	64,537	2,747	6,969	959	4,079	2,341	6,869
Total last year	24,064	103,811	4,421	18,613	1,464	4,683	2,682	7,881

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 17,489 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 of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Russia, 459... Wyoming, 1,680... Tripoli, 786... City of Bristol, 665... City of Paris, 633	.....
...Spain, 1,833... Java, 636... Minnesota, 3,308... Baltic, 919... per ships Resolute, 888... Merom, 30... Agenor, 117... Great Western, 51.....	11,405
To Bremen, per steamers Main, 86... Weser, 150.....	236
To Hamburg, per steamers Allemania, 22... Silesia, 21.....	43
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ship Alhambra, 3,228.....	3,228
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Kathleen, 1,689 upland.....	1,689
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Caspian, 325.....	325
BOSTON—To Anore, per bark Jehn, 1.....	1
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamer Jorge, 465... per ship Tonawanda, 157.....	592
Total.....	17,489

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

	Liverpool.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Azores.	Total.
New York	11,405	236	43	.....	11,684
New Orleans	3,228	.....	.....	.....	3,228
Charleston	1,689	.....	.....	.....	1,689
Baltimore	325	.....	.....	.....	325
Boston	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Philadelphia	562	.....	.....	.....	562
Total	17,209	236	43	1	17,489

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 113½ and 115, and the close was 114. Foreign Exchange has been greatly depressed. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 107¼@108; short, 108½@109, and Commercial, 107@107½. Freights closed at 7-16@¼d. by steam and ½@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and ¼c. by sail to Havre, and ¼d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—4:30 P. M.—The market has ruled firm to-day, with sales amounting to 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 96,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for export and 24,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 471,000 bales, of which 144,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 427,000 bales, of which 33,000 bales are American.

	Sept. 22.	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 13.
Total sales	65,000	58,000	183,000	96,000
Sales for export	9,000	6,000	15,000	10,000
Sales on speculation	11,000	7,000	49,000	24,000
Total stock	467,000	423,000	499,000	471,000
Stock of American	207,000	181,000	156,000	144,000
Total afloat	550,000	.....	408,000	427,000
American afloat	58,000	.....	36,000	33,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands	9½@.....	9½@.....	9½@.....	9½@.....	9½@.....	9½@.....
Orleans	10½@.....	10@.....	10@.....	10@.....	10@.....	10@.....
Up. to arrive	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Sept. 30, states:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	—Ord. & Mid—	—Fair & g'd fair—	—G'd & fair—	—Same date 1870—
Sea Island	22	29	36	42
Stained	12	18	23	25
Upland	8 8½	9 9½	9 7-16	9 10½
Mobilo	8 8½	9 9½	9 7-16	9 10½
N. Orleans & Texas	8 8½	9 9½	9 11-16	10 10½

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at his date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.	Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island	24	25	16	22	Pernambuco	9½	12½	9½	9
Upland	19	12½	9½	9 7-16	Egyptian	9	9½	7½	8½
Mobilo	10	12½	9½	9 7-16	Broach	6½	8½	5½	5½
Orleans	10½	12½	9½	9 11-16	Dholera	6½	8½	5½	5½

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date—	—Actual exp't from U.K. in 1870, 1871.
American	325,880	156,240	169,100
Brazilian	100,730	13,180	35,170
Egyptian	25,130	5,310	19,730
W. Indian	9,600	1,850	2,010
E. Indian	79,050	86,960	269,910
Total	539,950	263,520	495,920

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.				Imports.				Stocks.			
	Trade.	port.	Specula.	Total.	This date	To this date	To this date	Total.	This date	To this date	To this date	Total.
American	31,000	1,310	4,140	36,450	1,960	680	1,274	920	39,890	28,320	1871.	1870.
Brazilian	9,130	380	330	9,840	406,960	282,300	6,490	5,720	6,490	5,720	1871.	1870.
Egyptian	2,640	460	290	3,390	188,290	111,560	4,650	3,450	4,650	3,450	1871.	1870.
West Indian, &c.	2,210	150	170	2,530	92,840	44,370	1,880	900	1,880	900	1871.	1870.
East Indian	7,330	3,750	2,550	13,630	664,290	735,930	8,870	11,060	8,870	11,060	1871.	1870.
Total	52,310	6,050	7,480	65,840	3,317,140	2,471,150	61,780	49,450	61,780	49,450	1871.	1870.

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 43-75 per cent is American against nearly 29 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 25 per cent against 51 per cent.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A fair business has been done in cotton, but, in some instances, prices show a decline of ¼d. per lb. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to Sept. 26	205,347	104,829	200,107
Deliveries	2-9,783	197,291	171,513
Stocks, Sept. 26	56,856	29,782	96,501

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., October 13, 1871.

The market for Flour and Grain opened the week heavy; but on Monday, the great fire in Chicago, with the probability that supplies would be greatly curtailed thereby, developed considerable speculation. This subsided on Wednesday, and on Thurs-

day nearly the entire speculative advance was lost, under a pressure to sell growing out of the monetary necessities of the situation. To-day, a decided advance abroad was partially neutralized in its effects by a decline in exchange and an advance in ocean freights.

Flour has arrived more freely, and the local demand has been good, with a varying speculation as stated above. On Tuesday good lines of extra State could have been sold at \$7 40@7 50 for future delivery, followed by a brisk decline to \$7, but closing at \$7 10@7 25, with "seconds" of Western and State brands selling at \$6 85@6 90. Family brands have been more steady. Rye Flour has been dull at the advance. Corn Meal fairly active and firm.

Wheat was in speculative demand on Monday and Tuesday, but the views of holders were so extravagant that very little was done. No. 2 Spring (Milwaukee) sold at \$1 60, and from this figure there was a rapid decline to \$1 54 yesterday, followed by some recovery to-day, with 75,000 bush. sold at \$1 55@1 56 for No. 2, and \$1 58 for No. 1. Winter Wheats have not been so variable; moderate sales having been made to-day at \$1 59 for No. 2 Red, \$1 67@1 70 for Amber, and \$1 72@1 75 for good to prime White.

Corn advanced to 80@81c. for Western mixed, in store and afloat, receding to 76@78c., and closing to-day at 80c. for prime loads afloat, which are comparatively scarce, but worth not more than 77c., in store. Receipts have been comparatively small, and there are no indications that supplies will be materially increased during the remainder of the season of inland navigation. Many holders, therefore, look for higher prices, but the necessity of raising money causes holders to meet the demand freely.

Rye has been dull and with an increasing pressure to sell. We cannot quote Western salable at over 90@92c in store and afloat. Barley is somewhat unsettled. Sales of Canada West have been made at \$1 08@1 11 for prime, with the lighter qualities not worth more than \$1@1 05, and Western ranging from 80 to 90c. We noticed early in the week a shipment of 15,000 bushels to Liverpool.

Oats have been fairly active and close steady at 53c for prime No. 2 Chicago. A speculation in them did not prove successful.

A telegram from Chicago says that eight elevators are left in good working order, and that business will be resumed almost immediately. About two million bushels of grain of all kinds were destroyed, being about one third the quantity in store at the breaking out of the fire. Unless the means of transportation are more seriously impaired than is now apparent, the eastward movement of grain will be soon resumed on a grand scale.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine	84 60@6 70	Wheat, Spring	1 50@1 58
	Extra State	7 00@7 25	Red Winter	1 57@1 66
	Extra Western, common	6 85@7 25	Amber do.	1 67@1 70
	Extra and double extra Western & St. Louis	7 50@9 75	White	1 70@1 80
	Southern shipp'g extras	7 25@7 75	White California	@.....
	Southern, trade and family brands	8 25@10 00	Corn, Western Mix'd	77@80
	Rye Flour, super & extra	5 00@5 80	Yellow Western	81@.....
	Corn Meal, Western and Southern	3 90@4 40	White Western	@.....
			Rye	90@1 10
			Oats	52@55
			Barley	80@1 1
			Malt	1 00@1 12
			Peas, Canada	1 05@1 13

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Time Jan. 1, 1870.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	
Flour, bbls.	84,612	2,700,117	2,935,839	26,398	1,947,463	35,167	1,509,290	
C. meal	3,300	150,418	156,353	1,452	96,784	2,738	62,398	
Wheat, bus.	1,108,158	17,562,204	16,471,322	783,117	17,068,047	382,707	18,880,054	
Corn	362,971	22,593,671	6,927,890	396,452	9,508,756	4,615	354,176	
Rye	65,662	649,393	428,511	7,916	326,919	.....	65,734
Barley, &c	151,009	1,287,891	1,992,989	9,896	131,896	125	134	
Oats	697,837	8,556,200	7,003,681	840	27,904	250	17,494	

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(49 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago	28,556	866,451	1,082,499	682,453	800,460	122,535
Milwaukee	18,192	894,469	37,430	58,837	63,933	26,537
Toledo	26,152	252,368	198,574	96,843	600	1,655
Detroit	23,267	240,527	6,993	36,896	3,118	.....
Cleveland	5,875*	84,150	6,900	18,659	9,500	.....
St. Louis	25,287	196,026	52,595	86,004	68,096	14,726
Duluth	5,800	103,271	.....	.....	.....	.....

Totals	133,129	2,637,262	1,884,391	979,692	445,707	165,563
Previous week	132,535	2,579,592	1,434,023	964,004	523,185	184,015
Correspond'g week	'70. 153,552	1,913,933	697,792	647,367	551,740	64,966
"	'69. 163,170	1,808,174	695,599	637,904	139,274	110,774
"	'68. 174,447	1,955,847	418,896	942,257	251,481	97,918
"	'67. 183,592	2,169,778	666,514	832,314	262,085	100,771

* Estimated.

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS OF Flour and Grain at the same ports from Jan. 1 to October 7, inclusive, for four years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	3,755,369	4,139,348	3,904,667	3,418,612
Wheat, bush.	40,342,005	36,596,075	36,592,901	26,154,918
Corn, bush.	47,145,310	24,124,560	29,067,501	80,298,164
Oats, bush.	19,796,479	15,725,251	12,774,230	16,264,914
Barley, bush.	4,034,055	3,947,887	1,190,520	3,471,887
Rye, bush.	2,242,766	1,198,892	1,250,555	1,407,053
Total grain, bush.	113,560,645	81,992,605	80,675,697	77,536,961

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland and Detroit for the week ending October 7, 1871:

Table with 6 columns: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows show weekly shipment data for Oct 7, 9, 16, 23, 30.

* St. Louis and Duluth not included.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to October 7, inclusive, for three years.

Table comparing shipments for 1871, 1870, 1869, and 1868 for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7, 1871.

Table showing receipts at New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

Summary table for receipts from Sept 30 to Oct 7, 1871, including weekly totals for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

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

Table showing cumulative receipts since Jan 1 for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye.

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, Oct. 7, 1871:

Large table showing visible supply of grain in store at various locations (New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore) and in transit.

* Estimated. † Montreal, Baltimore and Philadelphia not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1871.

Business has been in rather a dull condition, owing in some cases to an advance in the views of holders of goods and reduced supplies offering, but in the main the apathy can be traced to the influence of the dire calamity visited upon the great city of the west.

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

Table listing various goods and their quantities: Tea, black, green, Java, Ceylon, etc.

Imports this week have included 6,785 bags Rio and 6,303 bags of other kinds of coffee; 14,808 boxes and 4,085 hds. of sugar, and 1,895 hds. of molasses.

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

Table comparing stocks in New York and imports at five leading ports for 1871 and 1870.

TEA.

The market has been very quiet since our last report and in something of an uncertain condition, though buyers can hardly lay claim to any advantage, holders offering with indifference as a rule and in some cases refusing even to name a price.

There have been no imports this week. The receipts indirectly have been 1,789 pkgs. by steamer, and 13,666 by rail overland.

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

Table showing tea imports for 1871 and 1870, categorized by Black, Green, and Japan.

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 111,889 pkgs. since January 1, against 74,253 last year.

COFFEE.

The advantage of the position has continued altogether in sellers' favor, and in some cases we have again to note an advance in values, with much firmness and confidence shown, and many predictions made that still higher rates are merely a question of time.

Imports this week have included 4,113 bags Rio per str. "Humboldt," 2,672 do Santos per "John Wolters," 2,450 bags Ceylon per "Ann Bandold," 3,788 bags Maracalbo per "Allemania," and 125 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Oct. 12, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

Table showing coffee stock and imports for 1871 and 1870.

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Oct. 12, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

Table showing coffee stock and imports for other sorts in 1871 and 1870.

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 12,175 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for Raws has not shown many interesting features during the past week, business dragging along in a slow, uncertain manner, and merely to the extent of the most positive and pressing orders, and at times prices almost nominal in the absence of sufficient movement to afford a good basis for quotations.

but as there appeared no inclination to improve it a heavy feeling rather gained ground, and the least attempt to realize would undoubtedly have precipitated a decline. Some relief is now hoped for from the West, but it is not felt as yet, and in the meantime holders keep their supplies all on sale, and there is quite an evident desire to have the present pretty large stock reduced by some means short of an actual sacrifice. All crop reports so far received are also encouraging, and this operates against the present selling interest, especially as between now and the harvest of the cane the average consumption can be supplied with stocks available, while there is reason to believe that could an outlet be found a good many more odd parcels would be forthcoming from various points. Refined Sugars have distributed slowly, with an occasional accumulation of stock, and prices of late rather in buyers' favor on most grades. At the close there appears to be just a trifle more steadiness in the general market, but no decided recovery. Sales of 2,230 hds. Cuba, 325 hds. Porto Rico, 200 hds. Demerara, 93 hds. St. Croix, 162 hds. Scotch Refined, 100 hds. various grades, 6,717 boxes Havana, 3,500 bags Manila, and 300 hds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Oct. 12, were as follows:

	Cuba. bxs.	Cuba. hds.	P. Rico. hds.	Other. hds.	Brazil. hds.	Manila. bgs.	e. Melado hds.
Imports this week	14,808	1,335	737	1,513	336,031	551,159	6,763
since Jan. 1, 1871	294,902	29,902	33,317	49,095	56,459	551,159	42,896
same time '70	231,520	21,615	81,963	28,373	65,594	577,191	18,125
Stock in first hands	76,358	5,630	5,630	1,837	336,031	551,159	6,763
Same time 1870	89,977	5,112	5,112	456,835	56,459	551,159	362
1869	117,704	87,250	87,250	150,667	150,667	577,191	596

MOLASSES.

The market for foreign styles shows no new features whatever, and a report in brief would be "dull and nominally unchanged." Two or three refiners remain in the market, as buyers, taking a cargo now and then, as their wants may compel, and this is the only outlet presenting itself, the trade, as before noted, finding the domestic supply large and cheap enough to satisfy their necessities, and the distilling demand in this vicinity amounting to nothing, owing to the close watch kept upon the illicit production of whiskey by the government officials. The supplies in the aggregate now on hand are small, and there are not many important additions expected, but holders are in all cases willing operators and offer with freedom at about former rates. Domestic continues to work off gradually in small lots, but the supply on hand is still pretty large, and owners are quite willing operators on easy terms, as it is deemed best to sell out as rapidly as possible in order to prepare for the new crop which is now close at hand and promises a large yield. The first of the new crop will be offered at auction on Tuesday next. We note sales during the week 180 hds. Porto Rico; 50 hds. Cuba Muscovado; 775 hds. Barbadoes; 170 hds. Demerara, and 950 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Oct. 12, were as follows:

	Cuba. hds.	P. Rico. hds.	Demerara. hds.	Other. hds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week	148	83	128	1,581	35,328
since Jan. 1	75,493	31,991	2,998	20,451	9,440
same time '70	78,748	24,650	4,596	15,177	9,440
Stock in first hands	735	5,263	1,837	2,800	2,800
same time '70	12,751	3,433	2,981	4,000	4,000
same time '69	6,125	3,192	1,788	4,000	4,000

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

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

	Boxes.		Sugar. Hds.		Bags.		Molasses. Hds.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
New York	875,073	231,920	3,29,274	284,701	607,718	483,264	128,781	123,271
Boston	28,832	20,651	79,023	80,223	335,440	146,107	45,183	54,298
Philadelphia	24,047	25,457	62,782	60,332	84,766	81,204	78,062	77,376
Baltimore	40,002	46,979	105,509	81,156	28,335	25,714	21,048	21,982
New Orleans	36,361	29,613	9,760	5,035	....	....	376	7,805
Total	486,267	368,530	533,829	511,433	1,078,819	660,819	273,430	284,632

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

Continued favorable foreign advices and a scarcity of desirable goods here or abroad has imparted great strength and confidence to this market, and buyers coming up to last week's asking prices secured some large invoices which have since been withdrawn. Bids are repeated freely at the advance, but without effect, present holders having no inclination to realize for the present. Indeed, the general aspect of the market looks very encouraging, and the comparatively high rates predicted some little time ago may yet be realized. All qualities feel the stimulus, but more especially Nutmegs, Pepper and Cloves. The jobbing distribution has been good and the prices obtained were full in every instance, the market closing very firm.

FRUITS, &c.

Business in the fruit trade since the exciting news from Chicago has shared the same dullness as was noticeable in other branches of industry. In fact operations for a time were almost suspended, the whole topic of conversation among brokers, importers and merchants being on the fearful calamity. Prices have been in a nominal condition. Holders of stocks, however, were firm and were not disposed to negotiate unless at higher prices, the principal call for foreign dried being for immediate wants. Layer Raisins sold to a moderate extent, the average sales being about 1,000 boxes per day, chiefly new crop. Valencia have met with the usual jobbing demand. Currants were comparatively active, but no heavy amount of business was done. An effort was made to break the market, but the transactions show sustained values. Sardines have attracted a good degree of attention, and full prices were obtained. Citron was held for a higher market. Almonds have been only moderately active; prices are without decided change; there are no new in the market yet. Other kinds of nuts are without special change.

Foreign Green are arriving less freely and holders are firm at a decline early in the week when the supply was liberal, the last sales of Havana Oranges being at \$12. Baracoa Bananas at \$1@1 50 per bunch; do Cocoanuts \$45 @ \$50.

Domestic Dried have met with a fair demand, especially for Apples, and prices have been sustained. The new crop does not come forward freely, but commands ready sale. Old stock is pretty well sold out for export to Germany. Blackberries have been in good demand, and the market firm at an advance, closing at 14%. Raspberries are scarce and firmer. Sales at 33,

Pitted Cherries are firm and in reduced supply. Sales at 29@31. Peeled Peaches are firm; sales of fancy North Carolina at 17@19; prime Georgia 16@17, and fair to good 10@15%. Unpeeled peaches are in demand sales at 7@8 for extra choice quarters. Plums are scarce, in demand and firm.

Domestic Green are in moderate demand but prices are unchanged. The crop of Newtown pippins is small. Pears are selling a little more freely for best quality. Grapes are offered more freely, and at lower prices. Quince are steady but quiet.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Rio Coffee.—Messrs. Boje & Co.'s report under date of September 5th advising a very strong market, with a marked rise in prices equal to about 6 per cent. The enquiry has been very steady and the market has favored sellers throughout. The demand at date was fair, notwithstanding the ruling high prices, and the market closes strong, with an upward tendency. The dealers under these circumstances are unable to replace their stocks, except at advanced rates. The stock consists to-day of 60,000 bags. Arrivals during the fortnight averaged about 7,000 bags per diem.

Cuba Sugar.—CLAYED.—HAVANA, Oct. 6.—The Weekly Report says:—The market has continued on the whole as dull as during the previous week. In spite of the weakness of prices abroad, consequent upon the proximity of new crops, holders are very reluctant to sell at the concession required to induce buyers to operate. It is difficult to give an accurate quotation this day, as prices from the disparity between holders and buyers views and the condition of present stock, are very irregular. Very little dry, and especially of the finer classes of sugar, is to be found in first hands. The late continued rains have done much good to the cane fields, and in several districts a good yield is expected after all. The sales reported during the week add up about 8,500 boxes, against 3,500 last week.

MOLASSES SUGARS.—We continue quoting nominally at from 8@9 rs. arroba, Nos. 8 to 10.

CENTRIFUGALS.—Offers in general for the small parcels remaining unsold do not reach owners' pretensions.

MUSCOVADOES.—Prices continue nominal at from 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 rs. for fair to good refining.

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

To	Boxes.	Hds.
New York	139	353
Philadelphia	1	4
Boston	970	....
New Orleans	1	....

Total export of the week to all countries..... 9,187 362

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Rec'd this week		Exports since January 1.		Stock at date.	
	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.
1871.....	411	....	410,261	100,980	918,837	105,413
1870.....	1,247	....	404,016	118,095	1,511,746	150,620
1869.....	451	276	505,156	83,321	1,460,473	116,766

PRICES CURRENT.

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

	Only paid	Only paid
Hyson, Common to fair	40 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. t. to finest
do Superior to fine	60 @ 75	Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair
do Ex. fine to finest	80 @ 115	do Supr to fine
Young Hyson, Com. to fair	40 @ 55	do Ex. f. to finest
do Supr. to fine	60 @ 80	Oolong, Common to fair
do Ex. fine to finest	80 @ 115	do Superior to fine
Goup. & Imp., Com. to fair	58 @ 70	do Ex. fine to finest
do Sup. to fine	80 @ 100	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair
do Ex. fine to finest	110 @ 145	do Supr to fine
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair	30 @ 40	do Ex. f. to finest
do do Sup. to fine	45 @ 50	

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2	Native Ceylon	gold. 17 @ 20
do good	gold. 18 @ 18 1/2	Maracabo	gold. 17 @ 19 1/2
do fair	gold. 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	Laguayra	gold. 17 @ 19
do ordinary	gold. 17 @ 17 1/2	St Domingo, in bond	gold. 15 @ 17 1/2
Java, mats and bags	gold. 24 @ 25	Jamaica	gold. 16 1/2 @ 18
do Brown	25 @ 28		

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining	3 @ 8 1/2	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do fair to good refining	9 @ 9 1/2	Havana, Box, white	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do prima	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do fair to good grocery	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do grocery grades	8 1/2 @ 11
do pr. to choice grocery	10 @ 10 1/2	Brazil, bags	10 @ 10 1/2
do Centrifugal, hds. & bxs.	9 @ 11 1/2	Manila, bags	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
do Melado	1 1/2 @ 6 1/2	White Sugars	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do molasses	7 @ 9	do do B.	10 @ 12 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do do extra C.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do do 10 to 12	9 1/2 @ 10	Yellow sugars	11 @ 11 1/2
do do do 13 to 15	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Crushed and granulated	10 @ 12 1/2
do do do 16 to 18	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Powdered	10 @ 12 1/2

Molasses.

New Orleans new	50 @ 60	Cuba Clayed	31 @ 35
Porto Rico	35 @ 53	Cuba centrifugal	21 @ 25
Cuba Muscovado	33 @ 40	English Islands	33 @ 45

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Carolina	8 @ 9
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Spices.

Cassia, to casen	gold 7 lb. 86 @	Pepper, in bond	(gold) 13 @ 14
Cassia in mata	do 86 @	do Sumatra & Singapore	18 @ 19
Ginger, Race and Af	(gold) 11 @	Pimento, Jamaica	(go d) 9 @
Mace	do 1 45 @ 1 50	do in bond	10 @ 4 @
Nutmegs casen	1 00 @ 1 05	Cloves	do 11 1/2 @
do cases Penang	1 00 @ 1 05	do in bond	do 6 1/2 @

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new mat.	5 @ 5 50	Brazil Nuts	8 1/2 @ 9
do Layer, 1870, box	2 95 @ 3 25	Filberis, Sicily	10 @ 10 1/2
do do 1871	4 00 @ 4 10	do Barcelona	9 1/2 @ 10
do Suliana, # B	18 @ 19	African Pistons	1 60 @ 1 65
do Valencia, # B	12 @ 12 1/2	Walnuts, Bordeaux	10 @ 10 1/2
do London Layer	7 @ 8	Macarons, Italian	12 @ 15
Currants, new	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Fire Crack, heat No 1 box	8 @ 8 10
Citron, Lephorn (new)	52 @ 53	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, French	13 @ 14 1/2	Apples, State # B	8 1/2 @ 9
Prunes, Turkish	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do Western @
Prunelles	19 @ 19	do Southern, common	4 @ 5
Dates	7 @ 7 1/2	do prima	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pigs, Smyrna # B	13 @ 20	do sliced, new	10 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cherries German	7 1/2 @ 8	Peaches, pared	15 @ 17
Canton Ginger, case	9 00 @ ..	do unpared, qrs & hlv	7 1/2 @ 10
Almonds, Languedoc	17 @ 17 1/2	Blackberries	14 @ 15 1/2
do Tarragona	17 @ 17 1/2	Cherries pitted	29 @ 32
do Sicily	15 1/2 @ 16	Pecan Nuts	18 @ 22
do Shelled, Sicily	14 1/2 @ ..	Hickory Nuts @ ..
do paper shell	29 @ 30	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fry	do 2 35 @ 2 80
Sardines	86 @ 87	do com. to fair	do 2 00 @ 2 25
Bardines	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2	do Will. g'd to best	do 3 00 @ 3 25

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1818.
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OF
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(IN IOWA)—3 per cent.
BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD
(IN NEBRASKA-KA)—3 per cent.
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BLUFFS RAILROAD—3 and 10 per cent.
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAIL-
ROAD—10 per cent.
LEAVENWORTH LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON
RAILROAD—10 per cent.
FORT WAYNE JACKSON AND SAGINAW RAIL-
ROAD—8 per cent.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

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, \$5,370,600 09 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1870, 2,133,723 61 Total amount of Marine Premiums, \$7,504,323 70

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, \$5,392,733 55 Losses paid during the same period, \$2,253,500 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, \$3,843,740 00 Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise, 2,377,350 00 Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, 217,500 00 Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at, 339,352 03 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, 2,099,915 95 Cash in Bank, 316,125 45 Total amount of Assets, \$14,183,983 43

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

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

J. D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres. J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

Pacific Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 175 BROADWAY, New York, January 12, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 13 of its charter: Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1870, \$100,000 01 Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1870, inclusive 481,940 67

Total amount of Marine Premiums, \$591,761 71 This Company has issued no Policies except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

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

Premiums marked off as Earned, during the period as above, \$506,733 79 Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period, 845,335 70 Neture Premiums, 42,670 02

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank, \$74,773 25 United States and other Stocks, 417,913 33 Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest, 2,350 00 Premium Notes & Bills Receivable, 876,970 73 Subscription Notes in Advance of Premiums, 175,133 84 Reinsurance and other Claims due the Company, estimated at, 50,000 00 19,875 83 Total Assets, \$1,014,000 40

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 7th day of February.

FIFTY PER CENT OF THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1868, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, from which date interest on the portion redeemed will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled to the extent paid.

A Dividend in full of FORTY PER CENT, is declared on the net amount of earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next.

By order of the Board, THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers, A. C. Richards, G. E. H. Gillespie, C. E. Milnor, Martin Bates, Moses A. Hoppock, B. W. Ball, Horace B. Claflin, W. M. Richards, A. S. Barnes, Egbert Starr, A. Wesson, John A. Bartow, Oliver K. King, Alex. A. Barrie, William Leconey, Wm. T. Hodgett, H. C. Southwick, Wm. Hegeman, James K. Taylor, Adam T. Bruce, Albert B. Strange, A. Augustus Low, Emil Heintzema, John Head, John R. Waller, William A. Hall, Ezra S. Moran, Geo. A. Morria, Stephen C. Southmayd, JOHN K. MYERS, President, WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President, THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

STAR

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway

NEW YORK, October, 10, 1871.

Cash Capital, \$200,000 00 Assets, 296,177 29 Unpaid Losses, 2,745 31.

The above Statement shows the condition of the Company, October 1st, and it HAS SUSTAINED NO LOSSES SINCE THAT DATE.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, PRESIDENT.

JOHN R. FLANAGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JAMES M. HODGES, SECRETARY.

HANOVER

Fire Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway.

Cash Capital, \$400,000 Surplus, Oct. 1, 350,000 Gross Cash Assets, Oct. 1, '71-\$750,000 B. S. WALCOTT, President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

The losses of this Company at Chicago will not exceed \$225,000, leaving a surplus as above, of \$125,000.

Insurance.

AGENCY

Æ T N A

Insurance Company, HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL, \$3,000,000 00 ASSETS, JULY 1, '71, 6,047,373 07

NEW YORK, October 11, 1871.

The losses of this Company at Chicago will not exceed

Two Million Dollars,

leaving an unimpaired Capital of

Three Million Dollars,

with a surplus of over

One Million Dollars.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent. NO. 62 WALL STREET.

THE GREENWICH

Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway.

Cash Capital, \$2,000,000 00 Net Cash Surplus on October 10, 1871, 255,392 08

Total, \$455,392 08

This Company has no Agencies, and is not affected by the Great Fire at Chicago, Illinois.

SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, PRESIDENT.

JAMES HARRISON, SECRETARY.

HOME

Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1871.

Cash Assets, October 1, 1871, \$1,721,201 52 Losses at Chicago will not exceed 2,000,000 00

Leaving Cash Assets of the Home October 12, 1871, 2,721,206 52

ALL LOSSES

Will be promptly paid and policies issued as usual.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

ST. NICHOLAS

Insurance Company.

No. 106 Broadway.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1871.

The Policy-Holders and Stock-Holders of this Company are hereby informed that the Company has NOT LOST ANYTHING by the CHICAGO FIRE, having no Risks in that city.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF

THE HOPE

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 92 Broadway,

New York, October 10, 1871.

The Stockholders and Policy-Holders of this Company are hereby notified that the Company has sustained

NO LOSS WHATSOEVER

in consequence of the late disastrous fire at Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 173 Broadway.

New York, October 10th, 1871.

We are happy to inform the public that the PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN will pay ALL her losses in the Chicago fire out of her net surplus, over all liabilities, leaving her sound and anxious for business.

Our condition on October 1st, 1871, was as follows: Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000 00 Gross Surplus.....838,755 43

Loss, etc., adjusted but not due, October 1st, 1871.....93,736 33

Chicago losses will not exceed in any event \$50,000 00 And we are firmly of the opinion that the loss will not exceed.....300,000 00

We congratulate our patrons and ourselves on our fortunate escape

ST. PHEN CROWELL, Pres't. Phenix Ins. Co.

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CHARLES F. NOYES, Assistant Cashier.

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BANKERS,

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