

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

AND

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 14.

Patent Office

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1872.

NO. 363.

Advertisements.

Advertisements will be published at 20 cents per line for each insertion, space being measured in agate type, 14 lines to the inch; when definite orders are given for three, six, or twelve months, a very liberal discount will be made.

Advertisements will have a favorable place when first inserted, but no promise of continuous publication in the best place can be given, as all advertisers must have equal opportunities.

WM. B. DANA & CO., PUBLISHERS.

79 & 81 William St., N. Y.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE.
New York Bankers and Brokers.....	745, 746, 747, 748, 749
Bankers and Dealers in Foreign Ex.....	745, 746, 747, 748, 749
Boston Bankers and Brokers.....	746
Philadelphia Bankers and Brokers.....	746
Southern Bankers and Brokers.....	746, 747
Western Bankers and Brokers.....	747
New Loans, Investments, &c.....	747, 748
Financial Notices.....	747, 748
Railroads, Iron, &c.....	744, 746
Insurance.....	745
Cotton.....	743, 746
Steamships.....	744
Miscellaneous Commercial Cards.....	743, 744, 745, 746

For terms of Subscription see 5th Page.

Financial.

The National Bank-Note Company,

(INCORPORATED, NOVEMBER, 1859.)

Engravers of the U.S. Postage Stamps, Bonds, Legal Tenders, and National Bank Notes.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OF BANK-NOTES, CERTIFICATES, DRAFTS, STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, POSTAGE STAMPS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

In the highest style of the art, with all modern improvements of value, with special safeguards devised by the company and patented, to prevent frauds by photographic and other modes of counterfeiting and alterations.

All steel plates engraved and printed by this company are warranted to give thirty thousand good impressions, without charge for repairs.

A variety of Bank-Note and Bond Paper, of superior quality, always on hand.

OFFICE, No. 1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Pres't.
T. H. PORTER, Vice-Pres't.
A. D. SHEPARD, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Lock Box 381. New Orleans

Will purchase

EXCHANGE, COTTON, ETC.

Particular attention given to Receiving and Forwarding Bills.

Financial.

Joseph U. Orvis & Co.,
BANKERS.

No. 96 Broadway, New York,

TRANSACT

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Foreign Money and Exchange, Bought and Sold.

Deposits received subject to Check.
Four per cent Interest paid on Balances.
Collections made on any part of the United States and Canada.

Commercial Paper Negotiated.

Robins, Powell & Co.,

BANKERS.

NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Deposits received and interest allowed.

Marquand, Hill & Co.,
No. 37 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Marquand & Hill,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Devonshire St., Boston,

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission; Collections made; Business Paper Negotiated.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.

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

A. C. KAUFMAN,

BANKER,

AND DEALER IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Southern Collections receive especial attention and remitted for promptly at BEST rates of Exchange.

NOTES, DRAFTS and ACCEPTANCES due and maturing in this or adjoining States can be concentrated at this point with advantage.

All business attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44 BROAD STREET.

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

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission, and

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

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

Financial.

Kountze Brothers,

Bankers, 12 Wall Street, N. Y.

DRAW TIME AND SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Pay Interest on daily Gold and Currency Balances.

Negotiate first-class Securities.

Make Cable Transfers between New York and London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

No. 11 Nassau St., New York City.

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR Letters of Credit, available and payable in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD; also special credits for use in the United States, Cooada and West Indies.

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

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

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

48 Wall Street.

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

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

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

JOHN PATON,
AGENTS.

J. G. Harper &

J. H. Goadby,

AGENTS FOR THE

CANADIAN

BANK OF COMMERCE,

No. 26 Exchange Place,

Buy and Sell Sterling Exchange, and draw on the BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON. Also transact other banking business, and give particular attention to conversions of gold and currency. P. O. Box 4831.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 8 Wall Street, New York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers on

CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON

AND ON

MUNKOE & CO., PARIS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS

S. G. & G. C. WARD.

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

38 STATE STREET, BOSTON

14 Foreign Exchange

W. Ker, Andrews & Co.,
14 Wall Street, New York.

Andrews & Co., Paris.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND STERLING EXCHANGE
On Union Bank of London.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.
Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and bonds dealt in on Commission.
Interest on deposits.

James W. Tucker & Co.,

BANKERS,
3 & 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
Issue Travelers Credits available in all parts of the world.

Correspondents in this City,
MORTON, BLISS & CO., 30 BROAD STREET,

Morton, Bliss & Co.,
BANKERS, 30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travelers; also Commercial Credits available in all parts of the World.

Negotiate First-Class Railway, City and State Loans; Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money; Allow Interest on Deposits, and draw Exchange on

MORTON, ROSE & CO., LONDON.

HOTTINGUER & CO., - - PARIS.

HOPE & CO., - - - AMSTERDAM.

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

ISSUE
Commercial and Travelers Credits
Available to all parts of the world.

W. B. Shattuck & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 23 Nassau Street, New York,
DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
AND
NEGOTIATE FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.
19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.,

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

WILLIAMS & GUILTON,
63 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

Alex. S. Petrie & Co., **Gulon & Co.**
London. Liverpool.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.
86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sterling Exchange and demand notes in sums to suit purchasers, payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and available for the Continent of Europe on Messrs. PRISCOTT, GROTE & CO., Bankers, London.
W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Old Hall, Liverpool.
Orders for Government Bonds, Stocks and Merchandise executed, and Foreign Exchange and Drafts bought.

W. M. F. HEWSON,
STOCK BROKER,

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., New York.

Boston Bankers.

PARKER & COBB,
BANKERS, 33 DEVONSHIRE STREET.
BOSTON,
Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.

FOOTE & FRENCH,
BANKERS,
No. 7 Congress Street, BOSTON.
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, State, County and City Bonds, also
STERLING EXCHANGE.
drawn by Jay Cooke & Co., on Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, in sums and at dates to suit.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELLERS ISSUED,
available in all parts of Europe.

Brewster, Sweet & Co.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Gold, State, City, County and Railroad Bonds.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS,
70 State Street, Boston.
Buy and sell Western City and County Bonds, also
of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers Credits issued on

The City Bank, } **LONDON.**
AND
Robert Benson & Co., }
Munroe & Co. } **PARIS.**
AND
Marcuard, Andre & Co., }
Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

Philadelphia Bankers.

BK JAMISON & Co.

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

E. W. CLARK & Co.,
BANKERS,

Philadelphia and Duluth.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stock, Note, and Gold Brokers.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

AUSTIN & OBERGE,
No. 313 WALNUT STREET;

Philadelphia.
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.

J. BELL AUSTIN. **CHARLES H. OBERGER.**

Southern Bankers.

W. W. BERRY, President, **EDGAR JONES, Cashier**

The Third National Bank
OF
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Accounts of Interior Banks, Bankers' Merchants and others solicited. Deals in U. S., State, County and City Bonds.
Collections made and promptly remitted for at the current rate of Exchange. No charge for collecting.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

G. P. CURRY,

Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga.
Southern Securities of every description, viz.; Uncurrent Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Coupons.
Collections made all parts of this State and South Carolina, and remitted for on day of collection at current rate of New York Exchange.

Cubbedge & Hazlehurst,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

MACON GA.
Make Collections and do a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
MORTON, GALT & Co.,
BANKERS,

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

Southern Bankers.

BRYAN & HUNTER,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
101 BAY St., SAVANNAH, Georgia.
P. O. Box 523.

DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin and Securities.
Collections on Savannah remitted for at one-eighth per cent under buying rate for New York Exchange the day they mature. We have facilities also for collections in other cities in Georgia, Alabama and Florida also for the transaction of any Financial business on Collateral, recognized as good here. We do not deal in any Southern State Bonds issued since the war

Savannah Bank & Trust
Company,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Paid-Up Capital, - - - \$1,000,000
INCORPORATED UNDER STATE CHARTER.
Collections attended to with precision and dispatch, free of charge, and remitted for on day of payment.
The Collection paper for all this State and Florida can be concentrated at this point with great advantage.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

THE CITY BANK
OF SELMA.

Capital - - - - - \$100,000
JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.

WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier,
JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.

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

CHAS. J. JENKINS, T. P. BRANCH, JOS. S. BEAN
Pres't. Vice-Pres't. Cash'r.

Merchants & Planters
NATIONAL BANK,
AUGUSTA, GA.

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$200,000
Special attention paid to Collections.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.
BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,
Savannah, Ga.

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

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
AMERICUS, GA.

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

E. E. BUREAU, Pres't. **A. K. WALKER,** Cashier.

First National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK AND BOND BROKER;
Columbus, Georgia.

STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD SECURITIES OF GEORGIA AND ALABAMA A SPECIALTY. Prompt attention given to COLLECTIONS, both in Columbus and points in connection. Will purchase or sell staple articles of Merchandise in wholesale lots.

JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERS, Geo. M. KLEIN
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

Mississippi Valley Bank
A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

N. Y. Correspondent:—Bank of the Manhattan Co.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$300,000
Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation and Deposits 500,000.

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

Southern Bankers.

Mutual National Bank, OF NEW ORLEANS.

P. FOURCHY, President, ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President, JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier. Capital, \$500,000 | Limit...\$1,000,000

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

JESSE K. BELL, President. JAS. N. BEADLES, Vice-President. RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT, NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

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

Texas Banking & Ins., GALVESTON.

Cash Capital, \$238,000 DIRECTORS: J. M. Brandon, J. C. Wallis, F. R. Lubbock, M. Galt, E. S. Jemison, M. W. Baker, Leon Blinn, Geo. Schneider, R. S. Willis, T. A. Gary, W. B. Wall, Rob't. Mills, T. J. H. Anderson.

T. H. McMahan & Co., Bankers,

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

We have prompt and reliable correspondents at all the principal points throughout this State, and upon all collections payable in this City or Houston, make no charge for collecting, and only actual charge upon interior collections.

THE CITY BANK OF HOUSTON, Capital, \$350,000.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

We give special attention to collections on all necessary points. DIRECTORS: W. J. Hutchins, P. W. Gray, A. J. Burke, Cor. Ennis, W. M. Rice, E. H. Cushing, BENJ. A. BOTTS, President, B. F. WEEMS, Cashier.

MOORE & WILSON, (Successors to H. M. Moore,

BANKERS, BRYAN, TEXAS.

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

GASSETT & BASSETT, BANKERS, Brenham, Texas.

Correspondents: Houston—First National Bank; Galveston—Ball, Hutchings & Co; New Orleans—Pike, Brother & Co.; New York—Duncan, Sherman & Co. Saylor & Bassett, Atty's at Law, Brenham, Texas.

O. R. JOHNS, F. RYBETT, J. C. KIRBY, W. VON ROSENBERG

C. R. JOHNS & Co., TEXAS LAND AGENCY BANKING & EXCHANGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Purchase and sell real estate, pay taxes and adjust titles, prosecute Land and money claims against the State and Federal Governments; make collections, receive deposits and execute Trusts.

Adams & Leonard, BANKERS,

TERMINUS OF CENTRAL RAILROAD Corsicana, Texas. New York Correspondent.....Morton, Bliss & Co.

M. A. FORT, Late Fort & Trice. GEORGE W. JACKSON, Late Cashier 1st Nat. Bank Gallipolis, O

FORT & JACKSON, BANKERS, WACO, TEXAS.

REFERENCERS AND CORRESPONDENCE:—New York Winslow, Lanier & Co., David Dows & Co. Cincinnati: First National Bank, Merchants National Bank, New Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheeler & Pratt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahan & Co.

Western Bankers.

The Bank of California,

COR. CALIFORNIA & SANSONE STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital Paid-Up - - - - \$5,000,000

D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier

AGENTS.

IN NEW YORK, Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 PINE STREET,

IN LONDON, THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, 40 THREADNEEDLE STREET,

IN PARIS, Messrs. MARCUARD, ANDRE & CO

This Bank issues Letters of Credit available for the purchase of Merchandise in the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, and other countries, authorizing bills on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON

EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON THE ATLANTIC CITIES,

London, Dublin, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, and other leading European cities.

ALSO, ON

The Branches of the Oriental Bank at Hong Kong, and other Asiatic Ports.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

103 & 110 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS FOR SALE

JOHN H. DANIELS,

BANKER,

Whilmington, Wm County, Illinois.

Collections made and Remitted at Current rates. Money loaned for investors on improved farms at ten per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

REFERENCES:

Atlantic Nat. Bank, N. Y. | Bank of Anbern, N. Y. Nat. B'k of Vernon, N. Y. | State Sav'gs Inst., Chicago Cayuga Co. Nat. B'k, N. Y. | State Sav'gs Ass., St. Louis Cook County National Bank, Chicago.

Financial.

LEVY & BORG,

20 BROAD ST.,

Brokers and Dealers

IN

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

GEO. ARENDS. ALBERT YOUNG.

ARENDS & YOUNG,

DEALERS IN

SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

No. 9 NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

Baldwin & Kimball,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

T. B. BALDWIN, Member N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchange. O. S. KIMBALL,

CHARLES OTIS.

No. 9 New Street and 71 Broadway.

CITY RAILROAD, GAS & INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

See quotations "Local Securities" in this paper.

Financial Notices.

Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, May 1, 1872.

WHEREAS, ON THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1872, there was in the Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857 the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000), which was set apart for the redemption of bonds under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1857, and also under the provisions of an Act amendatory of said Act, approved April 27, 1860;

And whereas, due and legal notice thereof was given, and a sufficient amount of such bonds was not offered to exhaust said Sinking Fund to a less amount than Ten Thousand Dollars:

Notice is hereby given that there is the sum of One Hundred and Forty Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$140,500) in said Sinking Fund, now set apart to pay and discharge said amount of bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 664, 669, 670, 671, 672, 678, 674, 675, 676, 680, 682, 683, 685, 686, 688, 690, 707, 708, 711, 713, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 730, 721, 722, 723, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 762, 763, 764, 765, 767, 768, 774, 779, 780, 781, 783, 786, 791, 792, 795, 802, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 830, 831, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 850, 851, 853, 856, 858, 857, 859, 860, being one hundred and ten bonds of One Thousand (\$1,000) each, amounting to One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$110,000), and numbers 684; 691, 692, 721, 828, 839, 846, 848, and 858, being nine bonds of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) each, amounting to Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500), and numbers 659, 660, 661, 662, 678, 679, 725, 726, 728, 729, 730, 733, 744, being thirteen bonds at Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) each, amounting to Twenty-six Thousand Dollars (\$26,000), and making in the aggregate the sum of One Hundred and Forty Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$140,500).

And if such bonds, so numbered above, shall not be presented for payment and cancellation within three months from the expiration of this publication, which expires on the 1st day of August, 1872, then such fund shall remain in the State Treasury to pay and discharge such bonds whenever presented, and they will draw no interest after the 1st day of November, 1872.

F. BAHR,

Treasurer of State.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, } New York, April 19, 1872

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT

free of taxes, has been declared on the Capital of this Bank, payable on and after May 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MONEY LOANED

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

JOHN J. MCKINNON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,

Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois.

The undersigned begs leave to advise his friends that he is prepared to make loans AT THE HIGHEST RATES OF INTEREST on first-class real estate security, in the City of Chicago, and on farming lands and other real property in the State of Illinois.

JOHN J. MCKINNON. REFERENCES—Wm. I. Peake, Esq., (of Peake, Opdyke & Co.) N. Y. City; Messrs. J. H. & C. M. Goodsell, N. Y. City; Wiley Nash, Esq., Northboro', Mass.; Geo. W. Clapp, Esq., 91 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; Hon. C. B. Farwell, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. C. Beckwith, Chicago, Ill.; late Judge Supreme Court, Ill.; Hon. L. B. Otis, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. M. Derby, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

SAFE INVESTMENT

FOR

Eastern Capital.

MONEY LOANED FOR EASTERN PARTIES ON IMPROVED FARMS.

Ten per cent interest (clear from all expenses) payable wherever desired.

E. SANFORD,

Attorney and Solicitor

References given to prominent persons in any city in the Union.

TEN PER CENT

MORTGAGES AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SMITH & HANNAMAN,

BROKERS, Indianapolis.

Financial Laws and Forms of Indiana sent free.

N. Y. National Exchange Bank.....Correspondent

Financial.

SAFE & PROFITABLE

The Canada Southern

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30
Years

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

AT

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern Link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

The Road will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD, either BUILT or in contemplation, between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-Six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before December 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New York, London or Frankfurt. We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

[No. 10 Wall Street.]

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., we offer the above-named Bonds for sale.

After a thorough investigation, we recommend them to our friends and customers as a SURE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and all information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

27 Pine Street.

Financial.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Co.'s

First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking
Fund

7 Per Cent Gold Bonds,

AT

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY,
Yielding About Nine Per Cent on the
Investment.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP and WILLIAM WALTER
PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are first-class, in every respect, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St., New York.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 AND INTEREST, is one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, 25 Pine Street.

Gibson, Casanova & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

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

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

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

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau Street, New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND
GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Interest on Deposits.

Ten Per Cent Interest,
With Undoubted Security.

We are investing for eastern parties many thousands of dollars per month, on improved property in Illinois worth, in every instance, three times the sum loaned. Our securities are very profitable and popular, and are considered the safest offered. We will loan any sum you may desire to invest, be it large or small. We can refer to parties for whom we have loaned large amounts of money, who have never lost a dollar of either principal or interest in this class of securities during the last fourteen years. Send for our book, "Illinois as a Place of Investment," which contains all necessary information. Address

WILSON & TOMS,

Dealers in Real Estate Securities & School Bonds,
Bloomington, Illinois.

Wm. H. Veysey,

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT!
OFFICE 150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Books opened in plain and concise manner. Complicated and disputed accounts investigated and adjusted.

REFERENCES:—New York—Henry Clewa, Esq., bank er, 32 Wall st.; Messrs. David Lamb & Co., Importers, 13 Dimes st.; Benedict & Boardman, Counsellors at Law, 32 Broadway; Frame, Hays & Lockwood, Insurance Agents, 202 Broadway; Thomas Barbour Esq., (Barbour Brothers), President of the Barbour Flax Spinning Co., Patterson N. J.

Financial.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous
and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security.

PAYING 60 PER CENT

More Income than Government
Bonds,
AND 9% PER CENT ON THE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS

OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE
AND SOUTHWESTERN RAIL-
WAY OF INDIANA.

THEY BEAR

Eight Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price, 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine St., New York.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

No. 31 Pine Street.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)

SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

Henry F. Verhuvén & Co.

BANKERS,

38 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Special attention given to the negotiation of

RAILROAD,

STATE,

CITY

and other

CORPORATE LOANS.

As Members of the Stock Exchange, we buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities.

Also, Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

UTLEY & BOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 4 WALL STREET, New York.

Orders for Governments, Gold and Stocks executed at the usual rates of commission.

Interest allowed on daily balances, and subject to draft at sight.

Special Attention given to Investment Securities.

State, City and Railroad Loans Negotiated.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Receive the accounts of interior banks, bankers, corporations and Merchants.

Agents for the sale of City, County and Railroad Bonds, issue Letters of Credit for foreign travel.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS,

CITY BANK, Threadneedle Street,

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 14.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

NO. 363.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Flow of Capital to this City and its Effects.....	749	The Tariff and Tax Bill as Passed by Congress.....	753
The Debt Statement and Mr. Boutwell's Future Policy.....	750	Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks.....	755
Tax Reform in Congress.....	750	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	756
Financial Review of the Month of May.....	752	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	757
The Debt Statement for June.....	753		
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.			
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks		National Banks, etc.....	758
		Quotations of Stocks and Bonds	761
		Local Securities.....	762
		Railway News.....	763
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.			
Commercial Epitome.....	766	Groceries.....	770
Colton.....	761	Dry Goods.....	772
Breadstuffs.....	769	Prices Current.....	772

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 O. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
Post Office Box 4,592.

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.

THE FLOW OF CAPITAL TO THIS CITY AND ITS EFFECTS.

A noteworthy change is developing itself in the bank movements here, and the flow of currency and deposits is no longer so active toward this centre as during the past month. The causes of this arrest are not very positively known. By some persons it is ascribed to the demands for the wool crop; by others to the diminished rates for money here, and the demand in New England and elsewhere for manufacturing purposes; and by others again to the general growth of business in the interior, to the cessation of the uncertainty about the tariff, and to the changes incident to the extending use of railroad, telegraph and banking facilities, which alter the methods of doing business, and distribute the activity more equally over the year instead of concentrating it, as formerly, in certain alternating periods of great activity and complete prostration.

Another theory as to this falling-off in the deposits connects it with the withdrawal of foreign capital from this market, in consequence of the sensational stories in some of the papers about making reprisals and seizing British property in case the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims should be broken off. Although capital is proverbially timid, its owners are not so weak as to be misled by such silly utterances, which though they have crept into respectable journals, have their origin in no responsible source. The probability is, however, that some considerable

remittances have been made to foreign houses during the past fortnight, but the movement was due to obvious and more legitimate influences, which have now lost to a great degree their former force. Certain Canadian banks are also credited, as has often happened heretofore, with a part of the blame of making a little monetary derangement with a view to aid in the promotion of some speculative manoeuvres in which they and their friends are reported to be interested.

This partial attoppage of the influx of capital hither, whatever be its causes, has been attended by some favorable results. It has checked the accumulation of country bank notes, which have been so troublesome to our city banks. It has also tended to check speculative expansion and has hardened the rates for call loans, though discounts are at present less sensitive to the change. How far it will extend, whether it is merely a temporary movement, or whether it will be kept up, we cannot yet form a very trustworthy conjecture. At present there is no evidence going to show that it is anything but a healthful reaction such as is often developed even in this dull season.

Some connection has indeed been supposed between this quickening of general business and the rising price of gold. The bulls in gold have made adroit use for some time past of the Washington treaty, and a higher premium has been generally looked for. There were not wanting men of great experience and some authority, who declared that gold would reach 120 before the fourth of July. The rise in gold was the more generally expected, as our export trade has so far been below the corresponding period of last year, the rates of freight being consequently low, and many vessels especially provincial, having recently left this port in ballast, while our foreign balances were accumulating against us. Somehow the rise in gold was supposed likely to redress many of these evils, and to give a stimulus to every department of business connected with our export commerce. If these expectations have had anything to do with arresting the usual tide of currency and deposits flowing this way, their influence is much abated by the improved prospects of the treaty. Still the bank statement to day will be waited for with considerable anxiety that the effect of the new movement upon the aggregates may be seen. The statement at any rate will probably be made up on declining averages, while those of several weeks past show a rapid and growing increase, the deposits having risen to 226 millions against 193 millions on the 13th April.

If as now appears probable the proceedings of the Geneva tribunal should go on without any interruption, we shall probably cease to ship gold, and shall send to Europe during the next three months twenty-five to fifty millions of bonds instead. The influence of this movement upon our general exports of commodities is doubtful; but in our

money market the effect can scarcely fail to be productive of increased ease, from the large importation of foreign capital.

THE DEBT STATEMENT AND MR. BOUTWELL'S FUTURE POLICY.

Some discussion has arisen out of the fact that Mr. Boutwell's debt schedule for June shows a liquidation much below the usual monthly average for the past three years. The decrease is but \$4,226,061, against 12½ millions for the previous month, and 32 millions since the 1st March. We have, for some time, insisted that as the process of paying off the public debt was going on with a rapidity beyond what was desired by popular opinion, or by the exigencies of the Government credit, a change of policy was inevitable, and such a change seems now to be close upon us. The events of the past six months abundantly prove that there is no necessity for this country, with a view to bolster up its securities at home or abroad, to continue to make an exhausting effort to pay off 100 millions of bonds every year.

Two other great nations, besides the United States, are now paying off a considerable part of their public debt. Germany is employing for this purpose a portion of the vast sums of indemnity money received from France; and England has recently negotiated a system of annuities by which for an expense of 3 millions a year she will wipe out 40 millions of her national debt in fifteen years. It may perhaps be worth our while to inquire before long whether by some such annuities, negotiated abroad, we may not be able, as our government credit improves, to liquidate our public debt in some less costly and oppressive method than that we have hitherto adopted.

On other grounds than those we have cited it is evident that some new policy will be forced upon us. Last Wednesday Mr. Boutwell advertised as usual that he would buy 2 millions of government bonds at or under the price of gold. He was able to get offerings of but \$1,360,450, of which only \$825,950 were within the prescribed limit of price. It is doubted whether he will be able to get more than half of the 8 millions he is announced to buy for the Sinking Fund during the current month. Now the question is, will he be compelled to give notice of redemption, and thus call in a further lot of bonds of 1862? And how far will this be rendered unnecessary by the surplus of money in the Treasury being depleted, in consequence of the loss of revenue from the repeal of duties in the new Tax Law?

Another question suggested by Mr. Boutwell's debt statement is as to the Certificates of Indebtedness. Their amount is down to 12 millions, and will soon be further reduced. This reduction is almost equivalent to a contraction of greenbacks; for these certificates are just as available for reserves as are greenbacks or gold. In view of this movement which will go on till the whole of the Certificates are withdrawn from circulation, some stringency in the position of the banks is likely to develop itself, especially when the fall trade begins. The prospect of such a contingency would suggest to Mr. Boutwell the desirableness of accumulating as much currency as possible in the Sub-Treasury. This he has not yet begun to do, as his balance has again fallen, the amount being 11 millions now against 14 millions on the 1st of May, and 18 millions the month before.

The gold balance shows a much heavier decline. It is now \$91,108,331, against \$108,953,738 on the 1st of May. It is thus evident that our heavy exports of coin have been drawn from the Treasury, so that the gold in bank has not been depleted by the foreign drain, and the legal tender reserves have not been at all deranged from this cause. The an-

nouncement that the usual weekly gold sales will be kept up this month relieves all anxiety that any embarrassment will arise from this cause in the immediate future—although the large aggregate of Thursday's bids, which amounted to \$6,730,000, sufficiently proves the public anxiety which has been elicited by the present and prospective movements of gold.

This anxiety has, however, been relieved by the improving prospects of the Alabama Treaty, and the consequent decline both in the price of gold yesterday and in the export movement for to-day. It is now regarded as certain that no complications arising out of these negotiations will disturb the promising recuperative prospects of the financial situation, or create a necessity for any further changes in Mr. Boutwell's policy.

The aggregate of the debt is now \$2,197,743,440, of which 1,795 millions bear interest in gold and 438 millions bear no interest. The remaining 27 millions bear interest in currency. It appears as if little further reduction of the principal can be expected for some time to come by the usual method of liquidation by means of the surplus. Consequently the next effort will probably be to reduce in some other way either the principal or the interest.

The failure of the last great effort for funding the National debt at a lower rate of interest by the agency of the Syndicate, and the improbability of an early renewal of so unpopular an experiment give some interest to the method of annuities we have suggested above. On a future occasion we shall, perhaps, develop the plan more fully, and endeavor to illustrate the conditions under which it might be applied to our own National debt.

TAX REFORM IN CONGRESS.

There may be some good points in the worst picture ever painted, and so there are some good points in the bill for the revision of our tax system which we print elsewhere in full. Its greatest defect is perhaps that it attempts too much. With all its faults, however, it is to go into operation on the first of August, except that the stamp tax on notes, on stock sales, on legal papers, and on foreign bills of exchange will not be taken off till 1st October, while the revised whiskey taxes take effect on the 1st July, when the tea and coffee duties also cease under the previous act. The opposition which the bill has provoked has taken two directions. First, against the general principles on which it is based, and secondly, against the application of those principles to the practical work of fiscal reform.

One of these general principles is as to the amount of taxes which we can safely repeal. It is notorious that our taxes are excessively high, and press too heavily on the resources of the country. The Treasury can well spare 100 millions of its revenue, and still be well supplied with funds to pay the interest on the debt and to carry on the administration of the Government. The scope of this bill falls much within these limits. It repeals taxes to the extent of \$53,059,259, which, with the tea and coffee duties, lessen the fiscal burdens of the people by some 65 millions a year. With the growth of the country and the consequent elasticity of the revenue, the net loss to the Treasury by this fiscal reform, if it be judiciously distributed, will probably fall below 50 millions. Hence it is argued that the policy of the bill is timid, that it does not go far enough, and that it could safely have taken off almost twice as much from the burdens of the people.

Waiving this point, however, a second objection to the bill is that it does not properly distribute the fiscal relief it proposes to give, and that in its repeal of taxation it does not adhere to any intelligent equitable principles of adjustment. On this point there is no small dispute which would

be more vehement if the country were not at this moment in the throes of an incipient Presidential campaign.

Some of the critics of the bill would have had it wholly devoted to the repeal of internal revenue; others would have confined the repeal to the tariff. But both these parties overlook its fundamental object, which is to reduce and get rid of war taxes everywhere, both in the tariff and in the internal revenue, selecting the more mischievous imposts and repealing them first. This is the purpose which has controlled all our efforts at tax reform and has given unity and compactness to those efforts during the past seven years. The mischievous war taxes from which the country needs and demands deliverance are not exclusively found in the schedule of internal revenue; why then should the amputating knife of reform be restricted to internal taxes and spare the tariff? War taxes flourish in both hemispheres of our fiscal system, in the customs duties no less than elsewhere. Consequently, the new bill had to deal with both, let the theorists or extremists on either side say what they would.

It must also be remembered that our former efforts at tax reform have been directed exclusively to the internal revenue, which has been steadily reduced from 309 millions in 1866 to 266 millions in 1867, and 191 millions in 1868; to 158 millions in 1869; and from 184 millions in 1870, to 143 millions in 1871. The reason for this exclusive attention is obvious. Our internal revenue system was the outgrowth and creation of the war. It is equally repugnant to the maxims and to the institutions of our polity. And, moreover, an oppressive system of taxation imposed on the nation burdens unnecessary, vexatious, wasteful, and paralyzing to industry. The most hurtful burdens had first to be taken off. Certain fundamental reforms were a paramount necessity. Like leaks in a ship's bottom they demanded instant redress, and could not be neglected. These being provided for, however, other reforms must have their turn, and now the time has come to do something for the reform of the tariff. Such are the principles on which this bill was framed. They are equally sound and popular. Let us see how they have been applied.

And first in regard to the customs duties. In the tariff the changes are many of them satisfactory and judicious. Important reductions are made on Salt and Coal. The duties on Wool, Metals, Cotton Goods, Glassware, Books and Leather are diminished by one-tenth. Hides, with a multitude of other articles are made free, as will be seen in section 5. Some of the changes introduced by other sections are seen in the subjoined table, which shows the existing rates as well as those of the new bill:

OLD AND NEW TARIFF.

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1872.
Bituminous coal, ton.....	\$1 25	\$.75
Slack coal or culme, per cent.....	25	bush. 40
Salt, in bulk, per 100 lbs.....	18	8
Salt, in sacks, barrels, &c., per 100 lbs.....	24	12
Oatmeal, per cent.....	10	per lb. 15 %
Potatoes.....	25	bush. 15
Bend, or bolting leather, per cent.....	33	15
Calfskins, tanned or dressed, per cent.....	30	25
Upper leather and dressed skins, N. O. P., per cent.....	25	20
Morocco skins tanned, but unfinished, per cent.....	20	10
Timber, hewn or sawed, per cent.....	20	Free
Timber, round, unmanufactured, N. O. P.....	Free	Free
Timber used in building wharves, per cent.....	20	Free
On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, per cent.....	30	30
Ginger, ground, per pound.....	5	3
Ginger, preserved or pickled, and essence, per cent.....	50	35
Chocolate, per pound.....	7	5
Chicory, ground or unground, per pound.....	4 @ 5	1
Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.....	5	2
Tin, in plates or sheets, terne and luggers tin, per cent.....	25	15
Iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, per pound.....	2 1/2	2
Molten iron, made from ore by one process, per ton.....	15 00	15 00
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., silk, per cent.....	60	60
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., alpaca, per cent.....	50	60
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., others, per cent.....	60	45
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, per cent.....	45	45
Saltpetre, crude, per pound.....	2 1/2	1
Saltpetre, refined, per pound.....	2	2

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1872.
Saltpetre, partly refined, per pound.....	3	3
Milk, condensed, per cent.....	Free	6 00
Emery ore, per ton.....	Free	6 00
Emery grains, per pound.....	50	30
Corks, per cent.....	50	30
Cork bark, manufactured, per cent.....	2 00	50
Bay rum, oil or essence, per ounce.....	25	25
On all sized or glued paper, suitable for printing paper, per cent.....	12	10
Mustard, ground to bulk, per pound.....	16	11
Mustard, in glass or tin, per pound.....	2 1/2	1
Currants, Zante, or other, per pound.....	5	2 1/2
Figs, per pound.....	5	2 1/2
Malaga, per pound.....	2 1/2	1
Prunes, per pound.....	2	1
Dates, per pound.....	1 50	1 00
On acids, carbonic, liquid, per cent.....	1	1
On acids, gallic, per pound.....	2 00	1 00
On acids, sulphuric, per pound.....	20	15
On acids, tartaric, per pound.....	70	25
Acetates of ammonia, per pound.....	40	25
Acetates of baryta, per pound.....	10	5
Acetates of copper, per pound.....	50	5
Acetates of iron, per pound.....	5	10
Acetates of lead, (white,) per pound.....	75	25
Acetates of potassa, per pound.....	60	25
Acetates of soda, per pound.....	60	25
Acetates of strontia and zinc, per pound.....	40	5
Acetate of blue vitriol, per pound.....	45	20
Camphor, refined, per pound.....	6	8
Quinine, sulphate of, per cent.....	15	5
Potash, chlorate of, per pound.....	5 00	3 00
Rochelle salts, per pound.....	1 50	1 00
Salsoda and soda ash, per pound.....	1 50	1 00
Santonine, per pound.....	1 50	1 00
Strychna, per ounce.....	1 50	1 00

We will not further expand this list, as enough has been cited to exhibit the general character of the changes made, which, as will be seen, are very irregular, the duties on some articles being raised while on the great majority the duties are reduced. We regret to see that after repealing the duties on tea and coffee the anomaly is revived of imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on all tea, coffee and other products of the Orient which do not come to us over the Pacific route. Such discriminating duties are a blemish on the statute book of the United States, and it is doubtful whether they are not forbidden by the letter, as well as by the spirit, of existing commercial treaties with the nations of Europe. Anxiety to develop the commerce of the Pacific has here caused an error. Any well-informed statesman well knows that this is not the way to help our commerce.

As to the internal revenue taxes repealed, the bill has undergone so many changes that we are doubtful what proportion of the aggregate of 53 millions are computed to be derived from this source. What is more certain is that all estimates on the subject are vague and conjectural. The changes in the new law are chiefly confined to spirits, tobacco and stamps. For some inscrutable reason the most objectionable stamp tax on the list,—that on friction matches, is retained, while the rest are all repealed except the stamp on bank checks. The other changes in the bill are chiefly confined to spirits and tobacco. On spirits the present efficient methods of collection and assessment are broken up and replaced by something new. These old methods have grown up by successive improvements during several years, and are now armed with efficient preventives against fraud, and are not surpassed under any other system in the world. All these preventives and safeguards are swept away and a new untried experiment is to be put in their place. The "whiskey ring" are understood to have been busy about this "reform." If, as is suspected, they have dictated the changes made, where is our guarantee against a return of the old regime, when frauds were perpetrated to the amount of millions, and not one-fifth of the taxes were really collected? Two hundred and seventy officers are to be dispensed with by these changes in the taxes on spirits, tobacco and stamps. This will be a delusive piece of economy if it revives disgraceful demoralizing frauds in the revenue. A glance at the internal revenue schedule shows that one of the very last part of our internal taxation which needed or permitted any change is that of tobacco, spirits and stamps.

On the whole, the country, we think, will come to the conclusion that Congress had better to have given more

intelligent labor to the reform of the tariff, and to have let the internal revenue alone for this session. We shall get off cheaply if experience compel no severer criticism than this on the Tax bill of 1872.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE MONTH OF MAY.

At the opening of May the money market had not fully recovered from the effects of the artificial manipulations which took place in the previous month, and some irregularities, with an advance on one or two occasions to 7 per cent gold for call loans, were experienced till near the middle of the month. The general tendency, however, was decidedly towards ease, and at the close of the month 4 and 5 per cent were ordinary rates to good borrowers, and 6 per cent was an outside quotation. The accumulation of National bank notes, which were in such abundance that some banks offered to loan them for ten days free of interest, provided the loans were repaid in legal tenders, led to a renewal of the discussions in regard to a plan for the redemption of these notes, and it is to be hoped that some practical method may ultimately be adopted. The great accumulation of money here in the Summer season, and consequent low rates on call loans, will also naturally lead to a reduction in the rate of interest paid on deposits, by banks and private banking houses. Indeed, the custom of paying interest on deposits, by banks, is so seriously disapproved of by some parties, that a discontinuance of the practice altogether, would be deemed by them a benefit to our financial system.

Government bonds were, upon the whole, strong and advancing in May, although their tendency to firmness was checked by one or two unfavorable influences—chiefly, the delay and uncertainty in regard to the Treaty negotiations. The general course of United States Government bonds is toward higher prices, as the credit of our country steadily improves, and the amount of its bonds outstanding is decreased by the Treasury purchases and by the "calling in" of bonds for payment. Thus, whenever the market is favored by reasonable monetary ease at home and abroad, and by a quiet period and fair prospects in financial circles, the prices of Government bonds are almost sure to advance.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN MAY, 1872.

Table with columns for bond types (e.g., 5s '81 fund, 6s '81), dates (1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868), and prices. Includes a section for 'Closing Prices of Consols and U. S. Securities at London in May.'

and Quicksilver Mining. The sales of Pacific Mail stock in the month were probably several times greater than the whole amount of the capital. The law passed for reduction of the capital from \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and the increase by Congress of the company's subsidy to \$1,000,000, in consideration of doubling the service between China and San Francisco, were important influences causing this activity, and also the annual election of the company, in regard to which there was some contest; although the former directors were elected by a large majority. The company's financial statement, as published in THE CHRONICLE of June 1, showed an important increase in earnings for the three months ending May 1, 1872, as compared with the previous year. At the close of the month prices were tolerably firm on the general list, and the prospect of a very easy money market favored the idea of higher prices.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks during the months of April and May, 1872:

Table with columns for stock names (Railroad Stocks, etc.), and price columns for April and May (Open, High, Low, Clos).

Foreign exchange was generally firm at prices sufficient to admit of the shipment of specie at a profit. The Bank of England rates were advanced 1 per cent, and again reduced 1 per cent within the month, which was an extraordinary fluctuation for that conservative Institution within so short a time—the changes, however, had very little effect upon our exchange market.

STERLING EXCHANGE FOR MAY, 1872.

Table with columns for exchange rates (60 days, 3 days) for various dates in May 1872.

Railroad and miscellaneous stocks, were only moderately active in May, as far as the general list was concerned, but in several specialties transactions took place of enormous extent; these were principally Pacific Mail, Columbus Chicago & Indiana Central (or C. C. & I. C.), Erie, one or two other railroad stocks

Gold opened on the first of May at 112, and closed on the 31st at 114—thus showing an advance of about 2 per cent. There was some speculative movement in gold, based ostensibly upon the supposition that there would be a large export this season and consequently a higher premium. The anticipations of a large export were greatly assisted during the latter part of the month by the Treaty discussions, as the opinion gained ground that the failure of the Treaty would prejudice our securities in foreign markets, and largely increase our export of coin.

COURSE OF GOLD IN MAY, 1872.

Table showing the course of gold in May 1872, with columns for Date, Opening, Lowest, Highest, Closing, and a second set of columns for the same metrics for the month of May 1872.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR JUNE, 1872.

The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of May, 1872:

Debt bearing interest in coin.

Table detailing debt bearing interest in coin, including columns for Character of issue, Authorized, Payable, Registered, Coupon, Interest, and Overdue.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin. 739,662,800 1,055,721,100 8,377,123 27,950,316 (a) Interest payable Jan. & July. (b) May & Nov. (c) March & Sept. (d) Coupon \$50 & \$100 paid annually in March. (e) Feb., May, Aug. & Nov. (f) Reg. \$5,000; coupon \$1,000. (g) Reg. 1,000, \$5,000; coupon \$1,000. (h) Reg. \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 & \$10,000; coupons, \$50, \$100, \$500 & \$1,000.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money.

Table detailing debt bearing interest in lawful money, including columns for Character of issue, Acts, Maturity, Principal, and Interest.

Aggr. of debt on which lat. has ceased since mat'ry. \$12,407,737 \$191,216

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Table detailing debt bearing no interest, including columns for Authorizing acts, Character of issue, and Amt. outstanding.

Aggr. of debt bearing no interest. \$125,735,664

Reconciliation.

Table showing reconciliation of debt, including columns for Debt bearing interest in coin, Debt bearing interest in lawful money, and Debt bearing no interest.

Debt, less amount in the Treasury, June 1, 1872. 2,190,817,374
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, May 1, 1872. 2,177,216,110

Decrease of debt during the past month. 13,601,264
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872. 13,601,264
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, in March 1, 1872. 27,950,316

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

Table showing bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, including columns for Character of issue, Amount outstanding, Interest accrued, Interest paid, and Balance of interest.

The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1861; they are registered bonds, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 & \$10,000; bear six per cent interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from their date.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL AS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

Below we give the Tariff and Tax bill as passed by Congress: AN ACT TO REDUCE DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND TO REDUCE INTERNAL TAXES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted, That on and after the first day of August, 1872, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

COAL. On all slack coal or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel. On all bituminous coal and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

SALT. On salt, in bulk, eight cents per 100 pounds; on salt in hags, sacks, barrels or other packages, twelve cents per 100 pounds. On oatmeal, one-half cent per pound. On potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel.

LEATHER. On bend or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, fifteen per cent ad valorem. On calf skins, tanned or dressed, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. On upper leather of all other kinds and on skins dressed and finished of all kinds not otherwise provided for, twenty per cent ad valorem. On all skins from morocco, tanned but unfinished, ten per cent ad valorem. On chickeny roo, ground or unground, one cent per pound.

LUMBER, &c. On all timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot. On sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood, \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure. On all other varieties of sawed lumber, \$2 per 1,000 feet board measure, provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished fifty cents per 1,000 feet, and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved \$1 per 1,000 feet, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved \$1 50 per thousand feet. On hubs for wheels, posts, lat blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per cent ad valorem; on pickets and palings, twenty per cent ad valorem; on laths, fifteen cents per thousand pieces; on all shingles, thirty-five cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, \$2 per thousand; on spruce clapboards, \$1 50 per thousand; on house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough and not finished, thirty per cent ad valorem; on cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shooks and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent ad valorem. On fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flower seeds, not otherwise provided for, twenty per cent ad valorem. On garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, twenty per cent ad valorem. On ginger, ground, three cents per pound; on ginger, preserved or pickled, thirty-five per cent ad valorem; on ginger, essence of, thirty-five per cent ad valorem. On chocolate, five cents per pound, and on cocoa, prepared or manufactured, two cents per pound.

ARTICLES UNDER THE TEN PER CENT REDUCTION.

Sec. 2.—That on and after the 1st day of August, 1872, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties, that is to say:

On all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value. On all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other animals, and all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or hair of the alpaca and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided. On all iron and steel and on all manufactures of iron and steel of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery. On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value, excepting percussion caps, watches, jewelry and other articles of ornament: provided, that all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of iron wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made; and all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of steel wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the steel wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made. On all paper and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper and books and other printed matter not herein specifically provided for. On all manufactures of India rubber, gutta percha or straw, and on oilcloths of all descriptions. On glass and glassware, and on unwrought pipeclay, fire clay and fuller's earth. On all leather not otherwise herein provided for, and on all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn and leather, except gloves and mittens, and of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value, and on liquorice paste and on liquorice juice.

DUTY FOR ROUNDING THE CAPE.

Sec. 3.—That on and after the 1st day of October next there shall be collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope (except wool, raw cotton and raw silk, as reeled from the cocoon, or not further advanced than tram, thrown or organized), when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the duties imposed on any such article when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production.

ARTICLES ON WHICH DUTY IS REDUCED.

Sec. 4.—That on and after the 1st day of August, 1872, in lieu of the duties

heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On all burlaps and like manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for bagging for covering cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all oil-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem; on all bags, cotton bags and bagging, and all other like manufactures not herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags or other material, forty per centum ad valorem; on cotton bagging or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth or other materials per pound; valued at seven cents or less per square yard, one and one-half cents per pound; on insulators for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on bouillons or cannetille, and metal threads, file or gespiast, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on emery ore, \$6 a ton, and on emery grades two cents a pound; on acids, viz.: acetic, acetons manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; on acids, viz.: acetic, acetons and pyroigneous, of specific gravity of one and forty-seven thousandths and less, five cents per pound; acetic, acetons and pyroigneous, of specific gravity over one and forty-seven thousandths, thirty cents per pound; carbolic liquid, ten per centum ad valorem; gallic, \$1 per pound; tartaric, fuming (Nordhausen), one cent per pound; tannic, \$1 per pound; sulphuric, fifteen cents per pound; on acetates of ammonia, twenty-five cents per pound; baryta, twenty-five cents per pound; copper, ten cents per pound; white, iron, twenty-five cents per pound; lead, brown, five cents per pound; white, ten cents per pound; tofassa, twenty-five cents per pound; soda, twenty-five cents per pound; stromia, twenty-five cents per pound; zinc, twenty-five cents per pound; lime vitriol, four cents per pound.

On camphor, refined, five cents per pound; on sulphate of quinine, twenty per centum ad valorem; on chlorate of potash, three cents per pound; on Rochelle salts, five cents per pound; on sal soda and soda ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on santoline, \$3 per pound; on strychnia, \$1 per ounce; on bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, \$1 per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof; on rum essence or oil, and bay rum essence or oil, fifty cents a pound.

On all sized or glazed paper suitable only for printing paper, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On vermuth the same duty as on wines of the same cost. On mustard, ground, in bulk, ten cents per pound; when enclosed in glass or tin, fourteen cents per pound. On Zaute or other currants, one cent per pound; on figs, two and one-half cents per pound; on raisins, two and one-half cents per pound; on dates and prunes, one cent per pound; on preserved or condensed milk, twenty per centum ad valorem; on fire crackers, \$1 per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number.

On tin, in plates or sheets, terne and taggers tin, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metals by electric batteries, two cents per pound.

On Moistic iron, made from ore by one process, \$15 per ton. On umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel or any other metal, a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem; provided that the rate of duty upon umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, when covered with silk and alpaca, shall be sixty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

On saltpetre, crude, one cent per pound; refined and partially refined, two cents per pound.

THE FREE LIST.

SEC. 5.—That on and after the 1st day of August next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Acid, boracic and sulphuric; agates, unmanufactured; almond shells; aluminium or aluminium; amber beads and amber gum.

American manufactures, the following, to wit—casks, barrels or carboys, and other vessels, and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of the intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; angelica root; animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; provided, that bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in full of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported within the said six months; annatto, roncon, rocon, or orleans, and all extracts of; annatto seed; antimony, ore and crude sulphure of; aqua fortis; argal dust; arsenate of aniline; balm of gilead; balsams, viz.: Copaiva, fir or Canada, Fern and tolu; bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sun shades; bamboos, unmanufactured; bezour stones; bed feathers and downs; birds, stuffed; black salts; black tars; bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for; Bologna sausages; bones, crude and not manufactured; bones, burned, calcined, ground or steamed; borax, crude; borate of lime; books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation; books, maps and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress; provided that the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid; books, maps and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes; or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order, of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States; books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States; books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale; Brazil paste; Brazil pebbles, for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough; Burgandy pitch; camphor, crude; catgut strings, or gut cord for musical instruments; chamomile flowers; charcoal; China root; cinchona root; chloride of lime; coal stores of American vessels; provided, that none shall be unloaded; cubal, ore of; cocoa or cacao, crude, and butter fibre, leaves and shells of; coir and collyari, colcothar, dry, or oxide of iron; coltsfoot (crude drug); contrayerva root, copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports; cowage down, cow or kine pox or vacine virus, cubeba, curling stones or quoils, curry and curry powders, cayante or kyanite, diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' diamonds; dried bugs, dried blood, dried and prepared flowers, elecampan root, ergot, fans, common palm leaf; farina, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks and seeds for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; firewood; flint, flints and ground flint-stones; fossils; fruits, plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; galango, or galingal; garancine; gentian root; ginger root; ginseng root; goldbeaters' moulds and goldbeaters' skins; gold size; grease, for use as soap stock only, not otherwise provided for; gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture; gut and worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord; guts, salted; hair, all horse, cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured; hair of hogs, curled, for beds and mattresses and not fit for brushes; hellebore root; hide cottings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue stock; hide rope; hides, namely, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw, unmanufactured; hides, raw or uncurd, whether dry, salted or pickled, and skins, except speckskins with the wool on; bones and whetstones; hop roots for cultivation; horn stips; Indian hemp (crude drug); Indio or Malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted; iridium isinglass or fish glue,istle or Tampico fibre, jalap,

josticks or jostlight, jute butts, leather, old scrap; leaves, all not otherwise provided for; lithographic stones, not engraved; loadstones, legs and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, and ship timber; macaroni and vermicelli, madder and munjeet, ground or prepared, and all extracts of; magnets, manganese, oxide and ore of; marrow, crude; marsh mallows, matico leaf, meerschaum, crude or raw; mica and mica waste, mineral waters, all not artificial; moss, seaweed and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses; murexide (a dye), musk, crude; mustard seed, brown and white; nuts, cocoa and Brazil or cream; nux vomica; oil, essential, fixed or expressed, viz.: Almonds, amber, crude and rectified; ambergris; anise or aniseed; anthon or rosemary; bergamot, cajepuit, caraway, cassia, cedrat, chamomile, cinnamon, citronella or lemon grass; civet, fennel, jasmine or jessamiae; juglandium, juniper, lavender, mace, ottar of roses, poppy, sesame or sesamumseed or bene; thyme, red or origanum; thyme, white; valerian; oil cake; olives, green or prepared; orange buds and flowers; orpiment; osmium; oxidizing paste; palladium metal; paper stock, crude of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny bags and gunny cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether for paper stock or other purposes; pellitory root; persia, or extract of archil and endbar; Peruvian bark; pewter and Britannia metal, old, and fit only to be manufactured; phlangine; plumbago; polyodum; pulu; quick-grass root; quills, prepared or unprepared; railroad ties, of wood; ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; rennets, raw or prepared; roof flour; saffron and safflower, and extract of; saffron cake; sago, crude; sago and sago flour; St. John's beans; salacine; salep, or saloup; sassafras, bark and root; sauerkraut; sausage skins; seeds, namely, anise, anise star, Canary, chia, sesamum, sugar-cane and seeds of forest trees; shark skins; snails; soap stocks; sparterre, for making or ornamenting hats; spunk; staves-acre, crude; storax, or styrax; straw, unmanufactured; stromia, oxide of or protoxide of strontium; succinic acid; sugar of milk; tale; tamarinds; teasels; teeth, unmanufactured; terra-alba, aluminous; tics, crude; tia, in pigs, bars or blocks and grain tin; tonquin, tonqua or tonka beans; Tripoli; umbrella sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hairwood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other sticks and canes in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks or walking canes; uranina, oxide of; vanilla beans or vanilla plants; Venice turpentine; wafers; wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Chinese; whalebone, unmanufactured; yams; yeast cakes; Zaffer.

STEAM TOWAGE AND STEAM PLOUGH.

SEC. 6.—That for a term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for and adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the Legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam plough machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as before provided.

VINEGAR STANDARD.

SEC. 7.—That for all purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy of vinegar, and all import duties that now are, or may hereafter be, imposed by law on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to said standard.

GOODS IN BOND.

SEC. 8.—That all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the 1st day of August, 1872, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subjected to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

DRAWBACKS.

SEC. 9.—That where firearms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, ploughs, cultivators, mowing machines and reapers manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for benefit of drawback under section 4 of the act of August 5, 1861, and entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," such articles shall be entitled to such drawback, under that act, in all cases, when the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used.

SHIP-BUILDING MATERIAL FREE.

SEC. 10.—That from and after the passage of this act all lumber, timber, hemp, manila, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and, upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon. Provided that vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed; and provided further, that all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

CUBING SALT FREE.

SEC. 11.—That the proviso in section 4 of an act entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," approved July 23, 1866, is hereby modified and amended so as to read as follows: Provided that from and after the date of the passage of this act, imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon proof that said salt had been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

SEC. 12.—That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868, be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

That section one be amended by striking out the word "fifty," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seventy;" Provided, nevertheless, that distilled spirits lawfully deposited in a distillery bonded warehouse when this act shall take effect may be withdrawn therefrom on payment of the taxes thereon at the rate, within the time and in the manner fixed by law at the time of such deposit; Provided further, that the special tax paid by distillers prior to the taking effect of this act, which has not been exhausted by the quantity of spirits distilled as provided by law, shall be refunded upon proper application out of any moneys arising from internal taxes not otherwise appropriated. And that said section be further amended by striking out the words "in excess of the number of gallons," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "amounting to one-half gallon or over," and add after the words "as a gallon" the words "and any fractional part of a gallon less than one-half gallon in any cask or package, shall be exempt from tax."

This section makes extensive alterations in the mode of collecting the revenue from distillers. Among its taxing provisions is the following:

That section 48 be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by

being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, there shall be levied and collected a tax of ten cents per bottle or package containing not more than one pint, or of twenty cents per bottle or package containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however the same may be put up, or whatever may be the package; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall provide to be prepared suitable and special stamps denoting the tax herein imposed, to be affixed to each bottle or package containing such merchandise, by the person manufacturing, compounding or putting up the same, before removal from the place of manufacture, compounding or putting up, said stamps to be affixed and cancelled in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and the absence of such stamp from any bottle or package containing such merchandise shall be *prima facie* evidence that the tax thereon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person counterfeiting, altering or re-using said stamps shall be subject to the same penalties as are imposed for the same offences in relation to proprietary stamps.

That section 49 be amended by striking out the words "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten"; also by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may appoint," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the President may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint," also, by striking out the words "shall be assigned to a designated territorial district, to be composed of one or more jurisdictions in his district to be designated, by the Commissioner, and," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "shall be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to place, according to the exigency of the public service;" and strike out "with-in his district" wherever it occurs.

That section 50 be amended by striking out the word "supervisor" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "officer"; also, by striking out the word "detectives" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "agents."

Sections 13 to 30 contain voluminous directions to brewers and distillers for the conduct of their business.

TOBACCO.
 Sec. 31.—That on and after the first day of July next the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows:
 That section 51 be amended by striking out all after the second paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of twenty cents per pound."

The remainder of this section and sections 32, 33 and 34 enact various amendments to the above act of 1868 as to the taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers and the penalties for counterfeiting tobacco stamps, import and internal revenue, and other particulars for the guidance of the trade.

COAL GAS TAX REPEAL.
 Sec. 35.—That so much of section 94 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said section, as impose a tax on gas made of coal wholly or in part, or of any other material, be and the same is hereby repealed.

STAMP TAXES REPEALED.
 Sec. 36.—That on and after the 1st day of October, 1872, all the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of schedule B of section 170 of the said act, approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders; provided that where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the 1st day of October, Anno Domini 1872, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the said 1st day of October, Anno Domini 1872, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid. And provided further, that in the meantime the holder of any instrument of writing, of whatever kind and description, which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a defunct stamp, may make application to any collector of internal revenue, and that upon such application such collector shall thereupon affix a stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of section 158 of the internal revenue laws.

BANK TAXES.
 Sec. 37.—That the taxes imposed by section 110 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by section 9 of the act of July 13, 1866, to reduce internal taxation and to amend the act aforesaid and acts amendatory thereof, upon the deposits, capital and circulation of banks or persons, associations, companies or corporations engaged in the business of banking, shall hereafter be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July; but the same shall be calculated at the rate per month as prescribed by said section, so that the tax for six months shall not be less than the aggregate would be if the said taxes were collected monthly, as prescribed by said section. And the words "taxes employed," in said section, shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day in the usual course of business from any person not a partner or interested in the said bank, association or firm. And the exemption from tax, authorized by the said section, of deposits of less than \$50, made in the name of one person, in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds or savings institutions, is hereby extended to deposits so made of not exceeding \$2,000.

LEGACIES.
 Sec. 38.—That the purposes of a charitable character mentioned in section 27 of the act of July 14, 1870, are intended and are hereby construed to include all bequests and legacies to associations, trustees, societies and corporations established or carried on for any benevolent, religious or charitable object without a view to pecuniary profit.

INFORMERS' MOETIES ABOLISHED.
 Sec. 39.—That so much of section 179 of the act of July 13, 1866, as provides for moieties to informers be and the same is hereby repealed; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount appropriated therefor, as may, in his judgment, be deemed necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the Internal Revenue laws, or conspiring at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law; and for this purpose there are hereby appropriated \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 40.—That section 63 of the act approved July 13, 1866, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof," be amended by striking out the words "three hundred" wherever they occur therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five hundred," and striking out the words "under any of the provisions of this act, or of any act to which this is an amendment," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "under the provisions of any internal revenue act."

Sec. 41.—That section 161 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, be amended by striking out the words "this act," occurring after the words "stamps issued under the provisions of" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "any internal revenue act."

SHIPBUILDERS' TAX REMITTED.
 Sec. 42.—That all internal taxes now assessed or liable to be assessed against, but not collected from shipbuilders or manufacturers, under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, entitled "An act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes," for sales of vessels be and the same are hereby remitted, and no further assessments shall be made on account thereof.

REDUCING THE REVENUE DISTRICTS.
 Sec. 43.—That prior to the first day of January, 1873, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to reduce the internal revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, and for that purpose he may unite two or more districts or States or Territories, into one district, and he shall designate from among the existing revenue officers one collector and one assessor for each new district, or at his discretion he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nominate and appoint new officers for such new district; and the collector and assessor so designated or appointed shall give bond according to law, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, prior to the first day of January, 1873, to reduce the number of internal revenue assistant assessors, inspectors, gaugers, storekeepers, and the clerks and employees in the Internal Revenue Bureau to as small a number as is consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service, and that he report to Congress at its next session the reduction made under this act, and such further changes in the organization of the internal revenue service as will promote its efficiency and economy.

ACTIONS FOR RECOVERY OF TAXES.
 Sec. 44.—That all suits and proceedings for the recovery of any internal tax alleged to have been erroneously assessed or collected, or any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority, or for any sum which it is alleged was excessive, or in any manner wrongfully collected, shall be brought within two years next after the cause of action accrued and not after; and all claims for the refunding of any internal tax or penalty shall be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within two years next after the cause of action occurred and not after. Provided, that actions for claims which have accrued prior to the passage of this act shall be commenced in the courts or presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within one year from date of said passage. And provided further, that where a claim shall be pending before said Commissioner, the claimant may bring his action within one year after such decision, and not after. And provided further, that no right of action barred by any statute now in force shall be revived by anything herein contained.

Section forty-five authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to publish 10,000 copies of a codification of the Internal Revenue laws now in force.
 Section forty-six provides for the repeal of acts inconsistent with this act.

TAKES EFFECT.
 Sec. 47.—That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1872, except where otherwise provided. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to make, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, all such regulations not in conflict with any provision of law as may become necessary by reason of any change in the internal revenue laws made by this act in the laws relating to the taxation of distillers and distilled spirits.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 29th of May, 1872. 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.
Vermont— Bellows Falls...	The National Bank.	The National Bank of Burlington, Boston, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Alabama— Mobile	The National Commercial Bank....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the First National Bank of New York.
Michigan— Plymouth	The First National Bank	The First National Bank of Detroit, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Iowa— Des Moines....	The Citizens' National Bank....	The City National Bank of Chicago, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of National Banks organized since the 3d instant, viz.:

- 1,986—The Marlon County National Bank of Knoxville, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. J. E. Neal, President; O. P. Wright, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 24, 1872.
- 1,987—The First National Bank of Fairbury, Ill. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. Isaac P. McDowell, President; N. E. Lyman, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 27, 1872.
- 1,988—The Second National Bank of Richmond, Ind. Authorized capital, \$150,000; paid in capital, \$89,000. Andrew F. Scott, President; —, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 28, 1872.
- 1,989—The Quaker City National Bank, Ohio. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$30,000. Isaac W. Hall, President; Thomas M. Johnson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 31, 1872.
- 1,990—The Giles National Bank of Pulaski, Tennessee. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid-in capital, \$50,000. Solon E. Rose, President; T. McLean, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 31, 1872.
- 1,991—The First National Bank of Georgetown, Territory of Col. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$30,000. Wm. H. Cushman, President; Thomas W. Phelps, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 31, 1872.
- 1,992—The Keokuk National Bank, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid-in capital, \$50,000. William Patterson, President; Ed. F. Brownell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 1, 1872.
- 1,991—The National Gold Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco, California. Authorized capital, \$1,000,000 gold coin; paid-in capital, \$1,000,000 gold coin. Henry L. Davis, President; D. W. C. Thompson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 3, 1872.
- 1,995—The Commercial National Bank, Jackson, Missouri. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid-in capital, \$100,000. L. K. Thacher, President; Wm. S. Ide, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 3, 1872.

—The election for officers of the Cotton Exchange, this week, resulted in the election of the following: President, Stephen D. Harrison (of Messrs. Jewell, Harrison & Co.); Vice President, M. B. Fielding; Treasurer, Arthur B. Graves; Managers, H. Heriz, W. H. Brodie, J. T. Hanemann, Solomon Ranger, Theodore Fachiri, George Cornwall, Robert Tannahill, J. B. Cunningham, Mayer Lehman, William E. Bunker, J. H. Inman, William Birnie, F. F. Dufais, M. B. Fielding, and George Blagden.

—Officers of the Produce Exchange have been chosen as follows: President, A. S. Jewell (of Messrs. Jewell, Harrison & Co.); Vice-President, Benjamin W. Floyd; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Bogart.

—The firm of Messrs. Gwynne, Johnson & Day has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. S. Fisher Johnson retiring. The banking and stock brokerage business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm name of Gwynne & Day.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—MAY 24.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	12 1/4 @ 12 2/4	May 21.	short.	12 2/4
Antwerp	3 months.	25.70 @ 25.75			25.40
Hamburg	"	13.11 1/4 @ 13.11 1/2	"	3 mos.	13. 7
Paris	"	25.72 1/2 @ 25.77 1/2	"	short.	25.43
Paris	short.	25.40 @ 25.50	"	"	"
Vienna	3 months.	11.57 1/2 @ 11.62 1/2	"	3 mos.	112.95
Berlin	"	6.25 1/2 @ 6.26 1/2	"	"	6.22
Frankfort	"	120 1/2 @ 120 3/4	"	short.	119 1/2
St. Petersburg	"	31 1/2 @ 31 3/4	"	3 mos.	32 1/2
Cadiz	"	48 1/2 @ 48 3/4	"	"	"
Lisbon	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 52 3/4	"	"	"
Milan	3 months.	27.55 @ 27.60	"	"	"
Genoa	"	27.55 @ 27.60	"	"	"
Naples	"	27.55 @ 27.60	"	"	"
New York	"	"	May 24.	60 days.	109 1/2
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	May 1.	90 days.	24 1/2
Bahia	"	"	April 27.	"	24 1/2 @ 25
Valparaiso	"	"	April 15.	"	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Pernambuco	"	"	April 29.	"	24 1/2 @ 25 1/4
Singapore	60 days.	4s. 5d.	April 4.	6 mos.	4s. 0d.
Hong Kong	"	4s. 5d.	April 4.	"	6s. 1 1/2 d.
Shanghai	"	"	May 23.	6 mos.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Ceylon	"	1s. 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 d.	May 13.	6 mos.	1s. 11d.
Bombay	"	1s. 10 1/2 @ 9-16d.	"	"	"
Madras	"	1s. 10 9-16 @ 10 1/2 d.	"	"	"
Calcutta	"	1s. 10 1/2 @ 9-16d.	"	"	"
Sydney	30 days.	1/2 per cent dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, May 25.

A week of fine weather has done much to give hope with regard to the agricultural future. Scarcely any rain has fallen, and farmers have therefore been enabled to make great progress with work which it was found impossible to complete. The principal drawback has been the coldness of the nights; there having been some sharp frosts, vegetation has not made that progress which might have been expected considering the brilliancy of the days. There has, however, been a vast improvement, and should such weather as we are experiencing to-day continue, we may look forward to average crops. I cannot think, however, that under the best of circumstances, the wheat crop will be abundant. The plant has of late been suffering from excessive moisture, and its healthy development has been checked by the abundance of weeds, resulting from a mild and wet winter. Dry weather seems, in fact, to be greatly needed for it; but probably the dry weather now so desirable for wheat, would not be conducive to a large yield of feeding crops, which, considering the dearthness of meat and provisions, are most necessary for us. We are now enjoying, however, summer weather, and a continuance of it will quickly change the aspect of the country.

The fine weather has naturally caused the trade for wheat to run somewhat quiet. Millers, who have been buying freely of late, have restricted their purchases, and have been endeavoring to buy on easier terms. The holders of produce, however, are very firm in their demands, and at Liverpool there has been recovery from the unaccountable depression which prevailed last week. Taking all things into consideration, there is certainly no cause for wheat declining from its present somewhat high point. Supplies in Europe are much below the average, and there is also a diminished quantity of wheat afloat. It is still a month to six weeks before harvest will be commenced, even in the South of France, and the American markets are as dear as our own. At present it would seem as if the European consumption would keep somewhat ahead of the supply, and it is difficult just now to see how that position of affairs will be altered until the European and American crops are gathered in. Between now and harvest will be a somewhat critical time for the wheat trade, and it is very much to be doubted if even fine weather will check a further slight advance in prices.

Advices from Paris state that in consequence of wet weather the trade for wheat was firm, with an upward tendency in the quotations. It is evident that to France an early harvest would be a great boon, and any check given by unpropitious weather has, therefore, an immediate effect upon the trade. At Antwerp and Konigsberg, however, the market has been less active, but at Alexandria the demand has been active, numerous European orders having been executed.

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

	IMPORTS.			
	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheat	28,572,684	23,206,613	20,955,924	20,434,949
Barley	9,459,636	5,840,005	6,067,566	8,112,543

Oats	7,011,527	5,707,773	7,280,778	4,452,899
Peas	576,412	603,750	1,045,773	881,560
Beans	2,527,552	1,323,946	1,367,402	2,028,371
Indian Corn	13,032,505	10,965,745	13,572,241	9,952,147
Flour	2,335,815	3,316,521	4,687,333	2,885,771
EXPORTS.				
Wheat	2,098,442	2,743,603	252,373	151,137
Barley	14,762	103,817	19,007	90,792
Oats	98,877	1,327,054	85,875	95,655
Peas	7,647	50,207	11,732	23,131
Beans	5,041	16,882	2,013	4,453
Indian Corn	20,807	58,708	14,044	940
Flour	51,804	1,322,864	17,788	24,567

The money market has been largely supplied with money, and the rates of discount are easier. No change has been made by the directors of the Bank in the official *minimum*, which remains at 5 per cent, but in the open market there has been an active demand for six months' bank bills, at as low a figure as 4 per cent. For short-dated and three months' bills the rate is 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent, and consequently a reduction in the Bank rate is looked upon as probable. The prices of money are as follows:

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank rate	5	4 months' bank bills
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills
30 and 60 days' bills	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4	4 and 6 months' trade bills
3 months' bills	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4	

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

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks	4
Discount houses at call	4 1/2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice	4
Discount houses with 14 days' notice	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

The rates of discount at the leading Continental cities are as follows:

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open rate, per cent.		Bank rate, per cent.	Open rate, per cent.
Paris	5	4 1/2 - 5	Lisbon and Oporto	7	7
Amsterdam	3	2 1/2	St. Petersburg	6	7
Hamburg	3	3 - 3 1/2	Brussels	5	4 1/2
Berlin	4	3 1/2	Turin, Florence and Rome	5	5
Frankfort	4	3 1/2	Antwerp	4	3 1/2
Vienna and Trieste	4	5	Bremen	3	2 1/2
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona	6	6	Leipzig	4 1/2	4 1/2

In the bullion market the chief feature has been a demand for gold for Germany, sufficient to absorb nearly all our incoming supplies. This week's imports have been over £1,000,000, and scarcely any of it has been sent into the Bank. Silver is rather flatter, the only demand being for Holland. The supply of Mexican dollars is very limited. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular:

	per oz. standard.	s. d.	per oz. standard, last price.	s. d.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard, last price.	77 9	@	.....
Bar Gold, fine	per oz. standard, last price.	77 9	@	.....
Bar Gold, Refinable	per oz. standard, last price.	77 11	@	.....
South American Doubloons	per oz.	73 9	@	74 0
United States Gold Coin	per oz., none here	76 3	@	.....
SILVER.				
Bar Silver, Fine	per oz. standard, nearest.	5 0 1/2	@	.....
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold	per oz. standard, last price	5 0 1/2	@	.....
Fine Cake Silver	per oz.	no price		
Mexican Dollars	per oz.—last price nominal, new, 4 1 1/2, old, 5 2			
Five Franc Pieces	per oz., last price.	4 11	@	4 11 1/2

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, fair second quality, and the total weekly clearing at the Bankers' Clearing House, compared with the four previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Circulation, including bank post bills	£ 24,147,874	£ 23,457,081	£ 23,183,867	£ 24,535,777	£ 25,395,917
Public deposits	6,195,503	5,647,148	5,549,607	8,989,026	10,261,213
Other deposits	20,847,589	17,563,326	16,024,315	18,478,733	17,247,746
Government securities	13,294,557	14,070,798	12,976,001	12,958,741	13,308,829
Other securities	19,272,316	17,966,960	18,059,969	17,102,789	22,063,956
Reserve of notes and coin	12,609,957	9,334,051	12,601,798	15,606,724	10,263,690
Coin and bullion	21,290,652	17,381,231	20,406,898	24,547,709	20,751,535
Bank rate	2 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	3 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.	5 p. c.
Consols	95 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.	91 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.
Price of wheat	73s. 10d.	45s. 2d.	45s. 3d.	58s. 10d.	56s. 4d.
Mid. Upland cotton	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	10 13-16d.	7 11-16d.	11 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.
Clearing House return	53,951,000	55,815,000	65,475,000	76,415,000	98,619,000

Business in the Stock Exchange has been partially interrupted by the holidays, but the weather being fine, and money abundant, a firm tone has prevailed, and the tendency of prices has been favorable. Consols are decidedly higher in price; and railway shares, more especially of those running through the manufacturing districts, have experienced a marked improvement in value. The fluctuations in the value of foreign government securities have not been important. Spanish stock, which was firmer last week, on the statement that a satisfactory adjustment of the bondholders' claims would be made after friendly discussion, has since been dull, owing to the ministerial crisis at Madrid. Honduras bonds have declined about 2 per cent on the introduction of a new loan. American Government securities have been rather dull. The following were the closing prices

of consols and the principal American securities this afternoon :

Consols	83½ @ 83½
United States 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, ex 4-6	90½ @ 90½
do 2d series	91½ @ 91½
do 1865 issue	91½ @ 91½
do 1867 issue	93½ @ 93½
do 5 per cent 10-10 bonds, ex 4-6	88½ @ 89½
do 5 per cent Funded Loan, 1871, ex 4-6	89½ @ 89½
Atlantic and Gt West., 8 per cent. Deben'ts, Bischoffshelm's effe.	49 @ 50
Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent., Bischoffshelm's certificates	40 @ 41
Ditto Re-organization 7 per cent. Scrip	99 @ 101
Erie Shares, ex 4-6	54½ @ 54½
do unstamped	54½ @ 54½
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds	90 @ 91
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6	110 @ 111
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.	97 @ 99
Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds	51 @ 58
Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds, 1860	94 @ 96
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.	99 @ 101
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1867	87 @ 89
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per cent. bds, 1910	96 @ 97
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds	41 @ 47

About twenty new companies have been introduced this week, but they are all put into the shade by the appearance of a new Honduras loan for £15,000,000, which is to be issued in a 10 per cent stock at the price of 80. The object of the loan is to utilize the Inter-oceanic Railway, now in course of construction across the republic, and to adapt it for conveying vessels of the largest class between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, without disturbing the cargo. The plans are those of Mr. James Brunbees, and the subscription list is to be closed early next week. The loan is at 1½ to 1¾ premium.

Messrs. McCalmont Brothers invite subscriptions for £600,000 six per cent general consolidated mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, being the balance of a total of \$25,000,000. The price of issue is 94 per cent, but is reduced by allowances to 93. The principal is repayable in forty years, and both principal and interest are payable at the holder's option in London sterling, or in Philadelphia gold, at the rate of \$5 per pound sterling, free of all taxes in the United States.

A report from Manchester states that in consequence of the holidays the market is quiet, and there is only a very small attendance on 'Change. Quotations, however, are exceedingly strong, and in the limited business reported an advance in price has been secured. The large business going on in the Liverpool cotton market has considerably strengthened this market; both goods and yarns are worse to buy, and the tendency is toward still higher rates.

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.—American securities easier at slightly advanced quotations.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £935,000 during the past week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money	91½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
account	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s), 1862	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
" old, 1865	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
" " 1867	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 10-10s	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
New 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½

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

Frankfort	96½
-----------	-----

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closes quiet, the most noticeable change in prices being a decline of 1s. in peas.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western)	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6
Wheat (No. 2 R'd W'n. sp) q cwt	11 9	11 9	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
" (Red Winter)	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 7
" (California White)	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Corn (W. m'd) q quarter	27 9	28 0	27 9	27 6	27 6	27 6
Barley (Canadian)	3 8					3 8
Oats (Am. & Can.)	2 9					2 9
Peas (Canadian)	38 0	38 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Lard has declined 1s., while other prices remain the same as last Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (Pr. mess) new q tce.	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Pork (West. pr. mess) q bb.	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0
Bacon (Cum. cut) q cwt	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Lard (American)	40 0	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 6	39 0
Cheese (Amer'n fine)	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Common rosin has declined 6d. and refined petroleum id.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. N. C.) q cwt.	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 0	8 0
Petroleum (refined) q gal	1 2	1 5	1 5	1 1	1 1	1 1
" (spirits)	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tallow (American) q cwt.	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6
Cloverseed (Am. red) cwt.	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Spirits turpentine q cwt.	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar has advanced 6d.; other prices same as last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Line'd c'ke (obl) q tn	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Linscod (Calcutta)	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0
Sugar (No. 12 D'chstd)						
on spot, q cwt	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	37 0	37 0
Sperm oil q ton	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Whale oil "	38 10	38 10	38 10	38 10	38 10	38 10
Liuased oil "	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 5	34 5	34 5

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$12,255,782 this week, against \$9,859,023 last week, and \$10,793,826 the previous week. The exports are \$3,831,742 this week, against \$3,702,617 last week, and \$3,936,595 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 2,354 bales, against 2,076 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) May 31, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 1:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	\$1,262,530	\$1,126,375	\$2,066,085	\$2,423,108
General merchandise	4,169,700	5,696,586	5,605,850	9,812,674
Total for the week	\$5,432,230	\$7,022,961	\$7,671,935	\$12,235,782
Previously reported	134,905,774	123,379,584	159,271,452	191,467,277
Since Jan. 1	\$140,338,004	\$130,402,543	\$166,942,887	\$203,708,059

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending June 4:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week	\$3,587,763	\$1,343,752	\$4,587,762	\$3,831,742
Previously reported	71,594,177	71,944,349	93,023,079	88,540,185
Since Jan. 1	\$75,181,940	\$76,283,101	\$102,615,841	\$92,371,927

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending June 1, 1872:

May 28—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo.	American gold coin \$54,000	June 1—Str. City of Paris, Liverpool—	American gold coin 300,000
May 29—Str. Russia, Liverpool—	Silver bars 131,353	June 1—Str. Adriatic, Liverpool—	American gold coin 975,000
May 30—Str. Rising Star, Panama—	American silver coin 2,500	June 1—Str. Abyssinia, Liverpool—	Silver bars 237,751
May 30—Str. Silesia, London—	American gold coin 12,300	June 1—Str. Donau, Southampton—	American gold coin 820,485
Foreign gold coin 12,600	Foreign silver coin 1,300	June 1—Bark John Boulton, Laguayra—	American gold coin 122,726
American gold coin 600,000	Gold bars 35,000		
American silver coin 15,000	Havana—		
Spanish doubloons 40,836	American gold coin 50,000		
Total for the week	\$4,243,064		
Previously reported	23,474,197		
Total since Jan. 1, 1872	\$26,717,261		

Same time in	1871.	Same time in	1867.
1871	\$34,395,861	1867	\$17,255,788
1870	13,452,669	1868	33,256,779
1869	13,116,351	1865	13,436,982
1868	37,159,712		

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

May 27—Str. Crescent City, Havana—	Silver \$5,144	May 27—Str. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—	Silver \$15,000
Gold 904			
Total for the week	\$21,937		
Previously reported	681,169		
Total since January 1, 1872	\$706,126		

Same time in	1869.	Same time in	1865.
1871	\$3,043,880	1869	\$8,807,886
1870	6,987,090	1868	3,241,513

—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Messrs. Joseph U. Orvis & Co., bankers, at No. 96 Broadway, which will be found in our advertising columns. This firm has just been established, and proposes to do a general banking business, including the allowance of interest on deposits, and dealings in commercial paper. The name of Mr. Joseph U. Orvis, the head of the house, is already well known to many of our readers. he was formerly a banker in Troy, but for some years past has been engaged in banking business in this city, first as president of the Ninth National Bank, and more recently as president of the Security Bank. Mr. Orvis was the founder of the Ninth National, which was among the first of the large National banks established in New York, and as president of that institution negotiated about \$45,000,000 of the United States 7-30 loan, and he now proposes to use his valuable experience in that direction, in the negotiation of railroad loans. In regard to dealings in commercial paper, Mr. Orvis has a most thorough acquaintance with the dry goods trade, and will undoubtedly command the business of numerous friends in that department.

—Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co., give public notice that the loan of the Connecticut Valley Railroad has been closed at par and interest.

Extension of an Important Railroad.—We have taken occasion several times to refer to the building of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad in Indiana, and the resources it has in its rich country and coal fields for a large local traffic. Our correspondent at Crawfordsville, President Tuttle of Wabash College—a gentleman of intelligence in such matters, as well as of the highest position and character—has kept us informed in respect to this road. From the same source we have just learned that it is soon to be in running order to Logansport, where it comes into a very important railroad centre, where the two great branches of the Pan Handle (Chicago Division), the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad and the Eel River Railroad cross. This connection at once opens a vast market for the Parke county bituminous and block coal. Recently Mr. Cutler and his co-capitalists have contracted to build a branch of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad from Frankfort to Kokoma, some twenty-eight miles, where it will meet another important railway centre, opening one more market for coal and produce. The work of grading is to be begun immediately. This is an important step toward the great Northern trunk lines at Toledo and Detroit.

A very important move has just been made at the southwest end of the road. The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad some time since built an excellent extension of the road from Terre Haute to Rockville, twenty-three miles, but it has not been profitable for lack of connections North and East. Recently the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad has leased this road to Terre Haute, which gives it a fine, large city as its Southwestern terminus, and a very fine St. Louis connection over the Vandalia route. This is a very important step, and is in the line of still larger success. Under the able management of Messrs. Cutler and Dawes, the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad is becoming an important road in Indiana, and a safe investment.—*New York Evangelist.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD BONDS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 GOLD BONDS are issued in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000 Coupon, and \$100 to \$10,000 Registered, have 30 years to run, bear interest 7 per cent. in gold, and are exempt from United States tax to the holder.

They are secured by a First and only Mortgage upon the Railroad, its franchises, earnings, and all the lands and property possessed by the company.

These bonds are now selling at par and accrued interest in currency, and, with their ample security and high rate of interest, we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. They furnish to the public an investment security which combines the ready negotiability, the convenience and high credit of a first-class Railroad Bond, with the solidity and safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on land worth at least twice the amount loaned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in gold. Interest at eight (8) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, Coupon or Registered.

Price, 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from February 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

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

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

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

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.			
New York & Harlem.....	4 free.	July 1.	June 30 to July 2.
New York & Harlem pref.....	4 free.	July 1.	June 30 to July 2.
New York & New Haven.....	\$5	July 1.	June 3 to July 4.
New York & New Haven scrip.....	\$2 50	July 1.	June 3 to July 4.
Chicago & Northwestern pref.....	3½	June 27.	June 15 to June 29
Morris & Essex.....	3½	July 1.	June 8 to July 1.
Miscellaneous.			
New York Produce Exchange Co., upon the surrender of the certificates.....	150	June 1.	.....
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.....	3	June 17.	.....

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1872.

The Money Market.—The condition of monetary affairs has remained throughout the week, much the same that we reported it in our last. There has been no variation in the easy rates on call loans, and for prime commercial paper the tendency has been to lower prices. The last statement of our associated city banks showed a further increase in the legal tender line, and a net gain of \$1,835,400 in the excess of reserves above the 25 per cent. legal requirement. There was also a considerable increase in deposits, and there seems to be a general impression that the flow of currency will continue to be towards this city, so that there is a prospect of continued ease in money, and possibly of an excessive supply of loanable funds as great as that of last year. The usual rates on call loans with the stock brokers continue to be 5 @ 6 per cent., while government bond dealers are generally supplied at 4 per cent.

The cable reports an increase of £935,000 this week in the bullion of the Bank of England and the discount rate unchanged. The specie in Bank of France has increased 3,500,000 francs.

In the last bank statement, June 1, total liabilities stood at \$253,592,900, and the total reserve at \$75,049,300, being \$11,651,075 in excess of 25 per cent. of the liabilities.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1871 and 1870:

	1872.	1871.	1870.		
	May 25.	June 1.	June 1.		
Loans and discts.....	\$283,811,100	\$284,674,800	Inc. \$1,073,700	\$291,802,148	\$279,500,000
Specie.....	20,708,600	21,298,800	Inc. 590,200	13,789,580	30,900,000
Circulation.....	27,545,300	27,522,000	Dec. 23,300	90,968,723	33,000,000
Net deposits.....	222,451,800	226,070,900	Inc. 3,619,100	211,388,515	226,206,400
Legal tenders.....	51,607,100	53,780,500	Inc. 2,173,400	70,900,383	61,300,000

The returns of the National Banks of the United States, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, April 19, 1872, show the following total of resources and liabilities as compared with previous periods:

	Apr. 19, '72.	Feb. 27, '72.	Dec. 16, '71.
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts.....	\$311,069,414	\$335,211,433	\$814,284,566
Overdrafts.....	3,831,838	3,400,000	4,000,000
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	374,428,400	570,673,900	866,590,200
United States bonds to secure deposits.....	15,163,000	15,230,000	22,985,150
United States bonds and securities on hand.....	19,292,100	21,242,550	17,644,450
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	21,538,914	22,766,659	22,627,757
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents.....	82,120,017	89,449,718	77,896,758
Due from other National Banks.....	96,097,592	38,230,219	46,394,189
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	12,289,716	12,287,519	15,403,761
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	30,899,276	30,899,276	30,064,191
Current expenses.....	7,026,041	6,263,961	7,322,508
Premiums.....	6,544,279	6,303,821	6,956,029
Checks and other cash items.....	12,461,171	12,112,915	13,765,548
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	114,135,966	93,154,319	114,538,539
Bills of other National Banks.....	18,446,652	15,475,199	18,000,211
Bills of State Banks.....	49,180	56,888	469,357
Fractional Currency.....	2,143,489	2,143,489	2,499,295
Specie.....	24,433,899	25,417,163	29,565,033
Legal Tender Notes.....	103,309,455	94,795,937	91,891,474
Clearing House Certificates.....	13,579,000	16,195,000	16,633,025
Three Per Cent Certificates.....	4,210,000	5,740,000	6,695,000
Total.....	\$1,743,652,213	\$1,717,904,060	\$1,714,287,164
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock.....	\$167,924,819	\$178,589,854	\$169,975,866
Surplus fund.....	104,312,525	103,779,582	101,567,153
Undivided profits.....	46,428,590	43,193,000	48,594,833
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	325,305,752	321,413,225	318,043,841
State Bank Notes outstanding.....	1,763,885	1,830,563	1,886,538
Dividends unpaid.....	1,561,914	1,451,716	1,393,427
Individual deposits.....	62,775,295	593,422,200	596,019,943
United States deposits.....	6,335,722	6,311,227	14,567,593
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.....	3,416,371	4,839,732	5,215,543
Due to National Banks.....	120,755,565	128,640,990	118,657,614
Due to State Banks and Bankers.....	35,005,127	39,107,295	38,835,611
Notes and bills re-discounted.....	4,075,622	3,818,686	4,222,455
Bills payable.....	5,911,531	6,063,396	5,371,362
Total.....	\$1,743,652,213	\$1,717,904,060	\$1,714,287,164
Number of Banks.....	1,844	1,813	1,791

The supply of commercial paper offering has been materially increased by the lower rates at which it can now be sold. First-class borrowers were unwilling to come into the market when their paper could not be sold much better than 7½ or 8 per cent., but now when the choicest, or "gilt edged" paper can be negotiated at 6 per cent., the amount of paper is naturally increased.

United States Bonds.—The general course of Government bonds has been towards firmness, and prices at the close this evening show an advance of ½@¾ of one per cent. over the closing prices in our last report.

The actual strength of Governments has been well shown during the late Treaty discussions, as the utmost effect upon the market, even when prospects of a settlement seemed least favorable, were not more than sufficient to check the advance in prices,

and never created a serious depression. Relatively to the price of gold, Governments are now selling at prices near to the highest which they have ever reached.

With each advance there is always a considerable amount of bonds drawn out from the hands of holders who are satisfied to realize a profit on lower prices, and free offerings of this class of bonds have, at times, been noticed this week.

At the Government purchase on Wednesday only \$1,560,450 were offered, and only \$825,950 accepted, which were offered below par in gold. The advertised purchases this month are \$2,000,000 each week.

Closing prices daily, and the range since January 1, have been:

Table with columns for bond types (e.g., 5s fund, 1881, cp., 3-20s 1881, coup.) and their closing prices and ranges since Jan 1.

State and Railroad Bonds.—State bonds have been quite dull, and the aggregate of transactions in this class of securities has been of less amount than usual. Virginia consols are firm, Tennessee hardly as strong as last week, Missouri bonds firmer, while South Carolinas, January and July, sell to-day at 33 1/2 against 32 1/2 last Friday.

Railroad bonds are stronger, and Central Pacifics sold to-day at 105, Union Pacific Firsts at 94 1/2, Incomes at 86 1/2, Land Grants at 81 1/2. Other railroad bonds are also firmer, under the influence of the easy money market, and after the interest and dividend disbursements of July 1, it is probable that there will be considerable activity in this class of securities.

Closing prices daily and the range since Jan. 1 have been:

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., 6s Tenn., old, new, 6s N. Car., old, new, 6s Virg. bid) and their closing prices and ranges since Jan 1.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The general course of the stock market has been toward higher prices; there has been no remarkable activity, except in a few specialties, but the prevailing impression seems to favor the idea of strength in the market hereafter. One of the most important considerations is unquestionably the prospect of a very easy money market, as this always enables purchasers to carry stocks for some time at small expense, and encourages outside parties to buy, with the hope of realizing a profit in the fluctuations of prices occurring within sixty days or three months time.

The N. Y. Central & Hudson Scrip—or Consolidated Certificates—amounting to \$44,428,300, is to be converted into stock on July 10, as appears by an official notice to the President of the New York Stock Exchange. The most important change which will be effected by this is in regard to the control of the Company, as the stock will now be nearly doubled, and the amount required to control an election proportionately increased.

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 showing daily price ranges for various stocks from Saturday, June 1, to Friday, June 7, 1872.

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

The range in these stocks since January 1 has been as follows:

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., N Y Cen & H R, do do scrip, Erie, Lake Shore, do do scrip, Wabash, do do scrip, Northwest, do do scrip, Rock Island, St. Paul, do do scrip, Ohio & Miss, Central of N. E, Boston, H & E) and their price ranges since Jan 1.

The Gold Market.—Gold was pretty firm until to-day, when the news from London of the debate Thursday evening in the House of Lords, indicating a favorable termination of the treaty negotiations, had the effect of weakening the price and reducing it to 113 1/2. The export of specie has continued on a pretty liberal scale and will probably amount this week to about \$3,000,000, possibly more, as there is a considerable amount packed, which may or may not be shipped. The total export of specie from Jan. 1 to June 1 in several years have been as follows: 1872, \$26,757,261; 1871, \$34,395,861; 1870, \$13,452,669; 1869, \$13,116,354; 1868, \$37,159,712. At the Treasury sale of \$2,000,000 on Thursday, the bids amounted to \$6,730,000. The sales this month are to be \$2,000,000 each week. Customs receipts for the week are \$1,914,000.

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

Table showing gold premium data including Open, Low, High, Close, Total, and Balances for Saturday through Friday.

Foreign Exchange.—The exchange market was firmer early in the week, and rates for 60 days, sterling bills were advanced by some leading drawers to 109 1/2. More recently, however, there has been a greater readiness to draw, and as there is only a moderate demand, business has been done at a concession from the outside quotations.

Nominal quotations are as follows:

Table of nominal quotations for various banks and locations including London, Paris, Antwerp, and others.

The foreign trade balances of the United States are thus stated in the advance monthly report just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, for the month ending February 29, 1872, and for the eight months of the fiscal year ending with the same date. All the figures are in specie values:

Table comparing Periods (Month of Feb. 1872 and 1871) with Imports, Exports, and Balance.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Feb. 29, 1872, was \$72,737,776, against \$50,557,542, Feb. 28, 1871.

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

Table showing Custom House Receipts and Sub-Treasury Receipts/Payments for Saturday through Friday.

Total, Balance, May 31, Balance, June 7.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on June 1, 1872:

Table showing the Assets and Liabilities of various New York City banks, including Capital, Loans, Deposits, and other financial metrics.

Table listing various financial entities and their values, including Pacific, Republic, Chatham, People's, North America, Hanover, Irving, Metropolitan, Nassau, Market, St. Nicholas, Shoes and Leather, Corn Exchange, Continental, Commonwealth, Oriental, Atlantic, Importers and Traders, Park, Mechanics' Banking Ass., Grocers', North River, East River, Manufacturers, Fourth National, Central National, Second National, Ninth National, First National, Third National, New York, Tenth National, Bowery National, New York County, German American, and Dry Goods.

* No report—same as last week.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows

Table showing deviations from previous week for Loans, Specie, and Circulation.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, including March 2, March 9, March 16, March 23, March 30, April 6, April 13, April 20, April 27, May 4, May 11, May 18, May 25, and June 1.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday June 3, 1872:

Table listing Boston National Banks and their financial details: Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Total.....\$49,050,000 \$115,567,100 \$2,244,800 \$10,470,600 \$48,585,500 \$25,634,800

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

Table showing deviations from last week's returns for Loans, Specie, and Legal Tenders.

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

Table showing comparative totals for a series of weeks past, including May 6, May 13, May 20, May 27, and June 3.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, June 3, 1872:

Table listing Philadelphia National Banks and their financial details: Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Table listing various financial entities and their values, including Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, and Security.

Total.....\$16,255,000 \$57,263,669 \$144,106 \$14,273,283 \$49,308,161 \$11,837,95

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Some of these prices are necessarily nominal, in the absence of any recent sales.

Table listing Southern Securities, including various bonds and stocks from cities like Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, Lynchburg, Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, New Orleans, and Richmond.

Railroads.

Table listing various railroad securities, including Ala. & Chatt., Ala. & Tenn., Atlantic & Gulf, Central Georgia, Charlotte Col. & A., Chesapeake & Annapolis, East Tenn. & Va., Georgia R. R., Greenville & Col., Macco & Brunswick, Macco & Western, Memphis & Charleston, Memphis & Ohio, and Memphis & Little R.

Past Due Coupons.

Table listing past due coupons for Tennessee State, Virginia, Memphis City, and Nashville City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

HARVEY FISK. No. 5 Nassau street, New York. A. S. HATCH.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting tide-water ports with the principal cities of the Western States, is now nearly completed and will soon be in thorough operation as one of the great Trunk Lines of the country.

Among the New York Directors of the Company are A. A. Low, Wm. H. Aspinwall, David Stewart, Jonas G. Clark, President—C. P. Huntington. Trustees for the Bondholders—Wm. Butler Duncan, Philo C. Calhoun.

We have for sale, on behalf of the company, the remainder of their SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS, secured by mortgage on the whole railroad line, equipment, franchises, &c., worth \$30,000,000. Principal redeemable in coin, 1899; interest payable, also in gold, May and November. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, Coupon or Registered. Price 94 and accrued interest. Full information furnished on application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and the BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, receive deposits and allow interest on balances, make collections, issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS
The most active stocks and bonds are quoted on a previous page. In New York, prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be. "Southern Securities," (except states), and N. Y. "Local Securities" are quoted in separate lists.

Table with columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for NEW YORK, State Bonds, Railroad Bonds, PHILADELPHIA, and LOUISVILLE.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists various banks and their financial details.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 65 Wall street.)

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, NET SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists various insurance companies and their financial details.

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, 9 New street and 74 Broadway.]

Table with columns: COMPANY, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists gas and city railroad stocks and bonds.

City Securities.

Table with columns: INTEREST, MONTHS PAYABLE, BONDS DUE, PRICE. Lists various city securities.

*This column shows last dividend on stocks, but date of maturity of bonds

The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on preceding pages.
2. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.
3. City Bonds, and Bank, Insurance, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, with quotations, will usually be published the first three weeks of each month, on the page immediately preceding this.
4. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which will be neatly stitched in with the regular edition; THE CHRONICLE containing this supplement will be printed in sufficient numbers to supply regular subscribers only. Single copies without the supplement sold as usual.

INVESTMENTS—NEW RAILROAD LOANS.

Among the new loans which have not recently been noticed in this column, the Northern Pacific is one of the most prominent. The history and general circumstances of this important enterprise, under the financial direction of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., are pretty well known to our readers, and we have now to refer only to the present condition of the work and its onward progress. Trains are running from Duluth to Fargo on Red River, 255 miles, and work is now being pushed on 200 miles more, the company expecting to complete 260 miles, to the Missouri River, during this year. The route through Montana has been filed, and the Commissioner of the General Land Grant Office has accordingly ordered the lands to be withdrawn from the market. The road enters the territory at or near the intersection of the forty-seventh parallel with the eastern boundary, thence south easterly, following the Yellow Stone River to the Bozeman divide, over which it passes; thence north of Bozeman City and Hamilton down to Gallatin, crossing the Gallatin River at Gallatin City; thence up the Jefferson River to Big Hole, and following that stream for a short distance; thence through the Deer Lodge Pass; thence down the Deer Lodge, Hell Gate, and Missouri Rivers; thence southwesterly, leaving the territory on the north side of Clark's Fork of the Columbia, about twelve or fifteen miles north of the intersection of the forty-eighth parallel with the boundary of the territory. On the western end of the road a section of 25 miles is in operation, and 40 miles under construction, which will be completed this summer. This will connect the Columbia River at Kalama with Puget Sound.

The Houston and Texas Central is one of the leading Southern railroad enterprises, inviting the attention of capitalists in our market, and is particularly prominent from the high character and financial standing of the New York men who are engaged in it. During the year ending April 30 the main line of the road was extended from Groesbeck northward sixty-five miles, the Western branch completed from Giddings to Austin, fifty-eight miles, and the branch known as the Waco and Northwestern road completed from Bremond to Marlin, eighteen miles, making a total of one hundred and forty-one miles of road. There is graded and ready for the rails thirty miles more of the main line, extending to Dallas, and parties are locating the line from Dallas to the Red River.

The earnings of the road on the portion already completed are unusually large, and when it is finished throughout and becomes a portion of the continuous railroad line to St. Louis, its business must necessarily be greatly increased. Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son report a satisfactory sale of the 7 per cent gold bonds, of which some \$6,000,000 are already placed. The lands of the company (10,240 acres per mile) are also being taken up by purchasers for settlement.

The Walkkill Valley Railroad, which merits special attention as an enterprise within New York State, is to be completed and running to Kingston, 35 miles, this month. At Kingston it joins the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, the business of which will naturally come over this road to New York. The rolling stock used by the Walkkill Valley is hired of the Erie.

Mr. F. S. McKinstry, who has been President of the Company since its projection, and under whose management it has been nearly completed, retired from the presidency on May 25, and is succeeded by Hon. Thomas Cornell, of Kingston, N. Y., who has been long and favorably known in connection with the steamboat interest of the Hudson River. The seven per cent gold bonds of the company are reported by Messrs. Mead & Clark, the financial agents, as nearly all sold.

The Debt of South Carolina.—State of South Carolina, Executive Department, Columbia, June 1, 1872.—To the Editors of the Evening Post: In your issue of the 27th instant you publish, for the general information of the public, a letter from this office to Messrs. Webb & Huestis, of your city, in relation to the prospects for the renewal of interest payments on the bonded debt of this State. The month stated when the payments would be made is that of January, 1873, instead of July, 1873.

This is either a typographical error or Messrs. Webb & Huestis have wilfully perverted the letter to suit their own special purposes.

The taxes are not collected in this State until November, 1872,

and therefore no payments can be expected to be made for interest before the month of January following. The Legislature made no provision for the payment of the July interest.

Letters of the same import and bearing as that addressed to Messrs. Webb & Huestis have been sent to C. B. Raymond, Esq., post-office box 2,254. A. P. Conklin, 238 Howery; and many others in your city.

Trusting you will give this communication equal publicity with that furnished you by Messrs. Webb & Huestis, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
H. NOAH, Private Secretary.

Fraudulent Texan Bonds.—The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange have issued the announcement that the committee are informed that forty-three bonds of the State of Texas are claimed to have been fraudulently obtained from the State; 10's of 1876, No. 133 to 150, inclusive; 10's of 1876, No. 228 to 250, inclusive; 10's of 1876, No. 379 to 385, inclusive—dated July 1, 1871, each \$1,000. And that the Governor has issued notice that payment will be refused. Said bonds are not a good delivery since May 30th.

South & North Alabama.—The Montgomery Advertiser says: "Work on this road is now being very rapidly prosecuted, and those in charge are determined to put it through by September 1. There is now only a gap of 65 miles between the present termini on the north and south side of Sand Mountain. Twenty miles of this portion of the road is to be completed by June 1. No further work will be done on the Black Warrior bridge until the completion of the road to that point. The bridge has two abutments and two piers, and will be of the Fink truss pattern, 118 feet in length, and built of iron. The trestle approaches will be 600 feet in length."

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.—Annual report for the year 1871: The earnings and expenses for the year ending 31st December compared with the previous year are as follows:

Earnings.	1870.	1871.
From Passengers.....	\$295,224	\$281,460
" Mail.....	49,294	49,120
" Express.....	51,730	54,750
" Freight.....	1,760,072	1,954,217
Total.....	\$2,559,340	\$2,739,448
Expenses.	1870.	1871.
Repairs of Roadway.....	\$535,502	\$582,386
" Machinery.....	449,326	512,779
Conducting Transportation.....	925,180	779,002
Totals.....	\$1,910,008	\$1,894,167
Net Earnings.....	\$649,331	\$845,280

There is a decrease in the earnings of the Passenger Trains of \$14,037 11, and an increase in the Freight of \$194,135 47.

The statement of disbursements includes for new work and improvements, \$119,202 37; showing the absolute earnings over operating expenses to be \$964,483 19.

This is the largest earnings in the history of your company, and would have been increased but for three causes:

1st. The unfortunate break-down of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, which occurred in July, just as it was completed, and deprived us, to a great extent, of the business which we had the right to expect from that connection.

2d. The vigorous opposition between the New Orleans steamers and the New Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Road reducing the rates of Western freights to Mobile via New Orleans to a point that was unremunerative, and forcing us to retire.

3d. The treshet in May, which deprived us of ten days' earnings and involved an expense of thousands of dollars.

INTEREST PAYMENTS.

It is a source of great satisfaction that since the last meeting we have been able to meet the interest of 2d mortgage bonds, making a full resumption of interest payments on all your securities.

The debt due the State of Tennessee has been paid by the substitution of a similar amount of our bonds.

EXTENSION TO CAIRO.

Negotiations have been made with the Kentucky and Tennessee Railroad Company, by which that Company will build their road from a point opposite the city of Cairo to some point of intersection with your road, and lease it to this company in perpetuity. The early completion of this extension will place you in rail connection with the entire railroad system north of the Ohio river.

CONDITION OF ROAD AND PROPERTY.

The road and machinery is in better order than at any previous time, while its equipment is greater than ever before.

You will require more rolling stock in the autumn to meet the increase of business, and at some few points station houses are needed, for which arrangements are being made.

The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.—The annual meeting of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was held recently in Augusta. The annual report shows the following: The gross and net incomes of the company from all sources were as follows:

Receipts from road operations.....	\$1,334,012	
Dividends on stock, interest and rent.....	39,008	\$1,373,020
Charged with railroad expenses and all expenditures on road account.....		925,781
Profits from road operations, dividends, etc.....		\$447,239
Charged with incidental expenses and salaries.....	13,410	
Charged with interest on bonds.....	50,577	
Charged with State tax.....	2,819	
Charged with circulation redeemed.....	5,137	71,965
		\$375,373
Add net profits of bank.....		11,991
Net profits from all sources.....		\$387,365

From these profits two dividends of \$4 per share have been paid, free of tax to the stockholders. 336,400
United States tax, 8,008 344,499

Carried to credit, profit and loss \$42,865

The earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1872, were as follows:

From passenger receipts.....\$368,638 39
From freight receipts..... 940,045 29
From mail receipts..... 25,328 64

Gross earnings.....\$1,334,012 32

The operating expenses for the same period were:

For conducting transportation.....\$219,932 53
For motive power..... 257,041 50
For maintenance of way..... 243,998 44
For maintenance of cars..... 85,262 53 \$806,235 00

Receipts over and above ordinary expenses\$527,777 32

The receipts of the Macon and Augusta Railroad (operated temporarily by the Georgia Railroad) were \$94,130 and the expenditures \$120,031, showing a loss of \$25,901 for the year. This road requires considerable outlay for bridges, grading, etc., in order to place it in a "paying" condition.

As compared with the preceding year the report shows a decline of \$142,074 in freight and \$26,515 in passenger receipts. As the engines ran 60,297 miles more than in the previous year, there were more trains run, and the earnings show a want of return freights. The reduction in earnings is attributed to the falling off in the supply of cotton and a decline of prosperity in the South. These complaints are alleged to be common to all the Southern railroads.

The directors referred to the consideration of the stockholders a plan to endorse \$1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad, of which about forty miles are completed, receiving in return a controlling share of the stock. The bonds were finally endorsed, and the Port Royal Road will be completed.

Delaware Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the years ending December 31, 1870 and 1871, were as follows:

	1870.	1871.
From passengers.....	\$127,443 02	\$137,744 73
" freight.....	248,025 43	296,127 32
" mails, etc.....	8,394 15	7,548 76

Total.....	\$383,862 60	\$441,420 81
Operating expenses.....	323,188 27	326,651 41

Net earnings.....	\$60,674 33	\$114,769 40
Interest and dividends paid by lessees.....	161,617 86	120,647 41

Showing a loss of.....\$40,943 03 \$5,878 01

The gain in the receipts, as compared with 1870, is \$57,558 21. The first three months of 1870 the lessees charged the cost as heretofore for operating the road; the last nine months they operated the road under the new agreement of 75 per cent of the gross earnings. The first three months the charges were \$102,004 60; the last nine months they were \$221,183 67—total, as above, \$323,188 27. At 75 per cent of gross earnings for the whole year the expenses would have been \$287,396 95. Operated at 75 per cent for the whole year the loss would have been only \$5,651 71.

The road has been well kept up and considerably improved during the past year. The balance sheet, December 31, 1871, shows the following valuations: Railroad, \$1,764,838; Smyrna Branch, \$29,999; Dorchester Branch, \$101,554; Townsend Branch, \$186,642; total, \$2,083,035.

Baltimore & Ohio—Pittsburgh & Connellsville.—The Baltimore Sun says: "At a meeting of the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, held on the 18th ultimo, it was resolved, upon authority granted by Acts of the Legislatures of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and Pennsylvania, to issue bonds, negotiable in Great Britain, for a loan amounting to two million pounds sterling, or nearly \$10,000,000 United States money. The bonds are to be in sums of \$100 each, and to bear 6 per cent interest from March 1st, 1872, and are payable in twenty years after that date, the interest to be paid semi-annually. The entire line of road of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, from Baltimore to Wheeling, including branches, is mortgaged for the payment of the bonds, and Messrs. John W. Garrett and John Hopkins, of Baltimore, and James Tinker, of New York, are named as trustees.

A similar mortgage, for one million pounds sterling, or nearly \$5,000,000 United States money, is given by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, and names Messrs. Robert T. Baldwin, Charles J. Baker and William Keyser trustees. This loan is to be in 5,000 bonds, of \$1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 13th day of April, 1872, with 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, same as above. The amount of \$5,000,000 hereby provided for is made up of \$2,000,000 due the city of Baltimore, \$1,000,000 due the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, while the remaining \$2,000,000, which is the only really new loan, is to be used in laying double track, extending the equipment, etc., on the road.

Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad.—CINCINNATI, June 3.—Passenger trains have commenced running into the city over the Cincinnati & Baltimore railroad, which is a new road just completed through Mill Creek Valley for the use of the Marietta & Cincinnati and Baltimore & Ohio railroads.

It is expected that the last rail will be laid on the Springfield & Cincinnati—generally known as the Dayton Short-Line railroad—by the middle of next week. This road also enters the city over the Cincinnati & Baltimore line.

Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, on the 15th ult., took charge of

the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville railroad, which it is to operate under a lease made some time since. This road, when completed, will make a very direct southern extension for the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—The Pittsburgh Commercial states, after referring to the final decision by which this company is held liable to Allegheny county for \$265,000, that "in 1868 the Connellsville Railroad Company was indebted to the city of Baltimore for money loaned, about \$2,000,000, which was secured by a first mortgage. To enable the company to complete the road, the city retired her first lien and took a second permitting a new first mortgage of \$4,000,000 to precede her claim. This entitled her to a second mortgage, exclusively to secure her debt; but to enable the company to raise money to pay off floating debt and equip the road, she agreed to have the second mortgage enlarged so as to raise the amount needed and to receive of this enlarged second mortgage, bonds at par for the entire amount of her debt, funding the interest, so that the first payment will be made July 1, 1873. Allegheny county was asked to make a like settlement of her comparatively small claim, and the proposition has been accepted, under the advice of counsel.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1871:

Total earnings from all sources from January 1, 1871, to December 31, 1871.....	\$495,654 03
Total expenses for same time in operating, maintaining and improving canal.....	212,006 96

Showing net revenue for the year to be.....	\$283,547 07
Add amount in treasury January 1, 1871.....	81,913 62

Sum to be applied to the payment of overdue coupons and bonds of the first and second liens, as determined by the Court of Appeals.....	\$365,460 63
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------

To the payment of the several bond and coupon accounts was applied the sum of.....	287,503 33
Balance in treasury January 1, 1872.....	77,877 36

The total earnings of the canal from 1st of January to 31st of May, 1872, were.....	\$145,490 46
Total expenses for the same time.....	100,650 09

Showing net earnings.....	\$45,840 37
Add amount in treasury January, 1872, after making December payments.....	77,877 86

\$123,717 73

The freightage on canal for the current year ending May 31st, 1872, compared with the preceding year shows the following results:

Descending freight for 1872.....	\$426,520 70
Descending freight for 1871.....	369,921 13
Increase.....	\$56,599 57
Ascending freight for 1872.....	35,295 85
Ascending freight for 1871.....	32,532 12

Increase.....\$2,763 73

The ordinary expenses of the company for the same years, ending 31st May, 1871 and 1872, show the following results:

Repairs ordinary for 1871.....	\$95,051 30
Repairs ordinary for 1872.....	83,566 28

Decrease.....	\$11,485 12
Repairs extraordinary for 1872.....	58,412 64
Repairs extraordinary for 1871.....	46,927 51

Increase.....	\$14,097 13
Pay of Lock-keepers, Superintendents and Collectors for 1872.....	56,544 21
Pay of Lock-keepers, Superintendents and Collectors for 1871.....	51,144 33

Increase.....\$5,399 88

When the present management of the canal came into power on the 16th of June, 1870, they found in the treasury the sum of \$124,477 33 which included the amount on deposit with Alexander Brown & Sons. Since July, 1870, to the 10th May, 1872, they have paid on account of repair bonds, coupons, interest, &c., &c., \$497,805 50. There is now in the treasury, including uncollected tolls, the sum of \$70,829 31, showing there was derived and paid from the net earnings of the canal in the past two years the sum of \$443,976 19.

The report predicts a large increase in the tonnage of the canal when the Western Maryland Railroad shall have been completed to Williamsport, and the Cumberland Valley extension to Powell's Bend.

Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1872:

EARNINGS.	
From passengers.....	\$180,038 31
From freight.....	211,536 23
From mail.....	6,413 74
From incidental.....	10,231 51

Total.....\$408,219 82

EXPENSES.	
Ordinary and extraordinary, for operating, repairs, and renewals, were as follows:	

Transportation.....	\$70,902 70
Motive power.....	77,154 99
Maintenance of way.....	124,770 45
Maintenance of cars.....	19,353 63
New railroad iron.....	13,124 47
Payments on new locomotives.....	6,380 00
Payments on new cars.....	10,028 20

Total.....\$321,714 41

The combined losses for the year, mainly from Providential causes, are estimated at about \$80,000, and the expenses for reconstruction and renewals, were charged under the head of general expenses.

THE DEBT OF THE COMPANY.

There have been issued during the past year in conversion of

the past due debt of this Company, the following 7 per cent mortgage bonds to wit:

First class, red endorsed.....	\$4,500
Third class, black endorsed.....	3,000
Fourth class, unendorsed.....	31,100

Making the total amount of new mortgage bonds issued to date:

First class, red endorsed.....	\$717,500
Second class, blue endorsed.....	850,000
Third class, black endorsed.....	130,000
Fourth class, unendorsed.....	1,139,100

Making a total of.....\$2,836,600

The bonds and other obligations, including interest yet unconverted, amount to nearly \$100,000.

In May last, the Board of Managers, with the consent of creditors, authorized the funding of the Special Loan Debt, and for that purpose ordered the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$250,000, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in July and January of each year at the Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, and the principal payable at same bank on January 1, 1880. A mortgage was also executed, covering all the property of the Company, subject to the pre-existing mortgages to secure the payment of the bonds so issued. Up to January 29, 1872, \$213,000 of these bonds have been issued in exchange for the receipts originally given for said loan. Receipts are yet outstanding to the amount of \$12,437 89, which we hope will be exchanged during the present year.

There has been contributed to the Sinking Fund, \$52,000, up to the present time.

BALANCE SHEET, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cost of road and equipment.....	\$3,036,643	Capital stock.....	\$357,407
Bills receivable.....	30,673	Funded debt.....	2,920,236
Special loan fund.....	236,283	Bills payable.....	53,992
Extension to Mississippi riv'r.....	2,299	Land scrip.....	3,249
Sundries.....	3,291	Preferred stock.....	96,664
Profit and loss.....	160,976	Sundries.....	29,686
	\$3,470,177		\$3,470,177

The Official Statement of the New Central Coal Company of Maryland.—Committee on Stock List, New York Stock Exchange, New York, April 20, 1872.—This Company is organized under special charter by the State of Maryland.

Bonded debt, payable in one to six years.....	\$272,222 21
Capital stock, 50,000 shares at \$100 each.....	\$5,000,000 00

Total.....\$5,272,222 21
No floating debt, actual cash working capital.....\$200,000

This property is located on Georges Creek, in Alleghany County, Maryland, adjoining the mines of the American Coal Company and Maryland Coal Company. It consists of thirty-four hundred acres, and also the lease for five years of the Midlothian Coal and Iron Company—in all 3,650 acres, in the centre of the Georges Creek coal field.

The mines of this company are now and have been since January 1, 1872, in complete working order, with all the necessary railroads, cars, steamers, machine and work-shops, etc. There are three mine openings, capable of producing 2,000 tons of coal per day. The production of coal from the company's mines from the 1st day of January, 1872, to March 21, 1872, has been larger than that of any other company in the Cumberland region.

Brooklyn City (D. L.) Park Bonds.—The Comptroller received bids on May 23d for \$100,000 Park Bonds. The aggregate amount bid for was \$595,000, at prices varying from 100 to 102.75 and accrued interest.

Belvidere Delaware.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has leased this New Jersey railroad, which extends from Trenton up the Delaware river 67 miles to Belvidere, opposite Manunka Chank, and is operating it as part of a line from Philadelphia to Oswego, N. Y., and other places in New York. Trains run through from Philadelphia to Belvidere, and there passengers take the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, and this is the only change between Philadelphia and Oswego.

Stock Exchange.—A communication was received at the Stock Exchange yesterday, from F. A. Lane, President of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, stating that the transfer books of that company are now open at the office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, Broad street. This matter was the cause of the special meeting of the Governing Committee on Wednesday, as complaints had been made to the Exchange, by stockholders of the company, that they could not get their stock transferred. The matter was to be referred back to the Committee on Securities for additional information.

N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company election was held at Albany to-day. About thirty million dollars of stock was represented. The following were chosen directors:

Cornellus Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, Samuel F. Barger, H. Henry Baxter, and Joseph Harker, of New York; Henry R. Pierson, of Albany; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; George J. Whitney, of Rochester; James M. Marvin, of Saratoga Springs; Solomson Drullard, of Buffalo.

Inspectors of the next election: Sidney T. Fairchild, Lansing Pruyn, of Albany; Nicholas B. Laban, of New York.

—NEWARK, June 5.—At the annual meeting of the West Line Railroad Company, held here to-day, Asa Packer and the entire board of directors were superseded by the election of a new board, headed by Benjamin F. Beeckman, of New York. The object of the change was to harmonize the interests of townships and bondholders.

—The Atchison Bridge may be considered as financially provided for. The bonds of the Bridge Company, guaranteed by the Chicago & Southwestern, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Companies, have been sold, to the amount of \$1,200,000; and an order has been passed to have the bridge completed by the 1st of January, 1873. The officers of the Bridge Company are: Jas. N. Burnes, President; R. M. Pomeroy (Pres. C. B. U. P. R.), Treasurer; and Jao. Lathrop (Treas. H. & St. Jo. R.), Secretary.

—The books for the subscription to 48,000 shares of the common capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company were opened at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburg, on the first day of June, and will remain open until that number of shares are taken at their par value, and on all stock subscribed for twenty per centum in cash will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; the balance will be subject to call by the company.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & G. W.		Chicago and Alton.		Central Pacific.		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.		Kansas Pacific.		Erie.		
1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
(585 m.)	(585 m.)	(421 m.)	(511 m.)	(600 m.)	(890 m.)	(1,050 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(316 m.)	(314 m.)
\$330,469	\$351,342	\$281,108	\$353,235	\$72,316	\$536,499	\$92,223	\$272,826	\$27,538	\$1,035,469	\$1,035,469	\$71,193	\$71,193
340,616	324,210	316,096	342,369	329,171	455,490	571,836	273,752	318,627	1,201,500	1,201,500	1,255,965	1,596,598
392,764	373,397	342,896	384,999	378,021	614,447	863,050	320,851	354,766	1,443,372	1,443,372	1,789,241	1,789,241
360,916	393,234	349,039	388,364	331,614	720,929	951,200	280,698	366,960	1,498,194	1,498,194	1,780,073	1,780,073
371,575	435,544	408,635	461,290	440,457	892,341	1,231,625	277,406	378,493	1,894,534	1,894,534	1,794,397	1,794,397
369,010	.....	418,709	466,997	.....	795,176	.....	292,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
374,233	.....	506,680	531,163	.....	869,297	.....	319,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
410,606	.....	497,519	507,617	.....	1,006,373	.....	308,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	475,608	473,227	.....	995,922	.....	385,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	441,197	455,608	.....	981,005	.....	391,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	404,263	377,687	.....	898,862	.....	356,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,000	.....	327,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,849,404	5,278,910	.....	9,516,341	.....	3,869,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Han. & St. Jo. Lake Shore & M.S.		Ind. Bl. & Western.		Illino's Central.		Michig. Cent.		Mil. & St. Paul.		Marietta & Cin.		
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	
(275 m.)	(275 m.)	(1,074 m.)	(1,074 m.)	(205 m.)	(205 m.)	(1109 m.)	(1109 m.)	(360 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$169,396	\$150,497	\$1,082,595	\$1,276,160	\$89,815	\$105,076	\$624,711	\$42,466	\$418,755	\$396,760	\$490,985	\$131,664	\$132,577
179,964	164,781	1,076,112	1,251,511	88,925	99,441	529,617	587,068	442,695	484,022	327,341	387,565	126,307
293,346	244,302	1,312,617	1,470,048	71,570	109,830	563,598	572,175	486,990	558,533	400,149	426,192	143,123
250,061	198,356	1,217,339	1,521,518	65,207	114,812	620,228	547,988	470,703	607,678	498,884	474,188	117,000
217,560	.....	1,190,033	1,474,467	77,642	.....	713,162	.....	480,847	.....	672,367	.....	119,650
217,319	.....	1,140,916	.....	75,392	.....	718,722	.....	427,096	.....	658,018	.....	122,252
216,199	.....	1,180,847	.....	77,975	.....	707,992	.....	422,015	.....	484,113	.....	119,828
204,815	.....	1,295,369	.....	93,211	.....	836,011	.....	529,890	.....	506,757	.....	142,322
217,243	.....	1,368,948	.....	100,168	.....	890,287	.....	628,660	.....	815,345	.....	166,091
304,913	.....	1,402,597	.....	96,350	.....	753,181	.....	632,802	.....	841,150	.....	169,332
252,497	.....	1,345,316	.....	95,787	.....	755,436	.....	587,434	.....	644,625	.....	178,254
175,401	.....	1,235,285	.....	92,151	.....	688,131	.....	507,050	.....	478,295	.....	157,897
.....	.....	11,797,975	.....	964,193	.....	8,401,142	.....	5,999,602	.....	6,690,605	.....	1,690,968

Pacific of Mo.		St. L. & Iron Mt.		Tol. P. & Wars'w.		St. Louis, K.C. & N.		St. L. A. & T. H.		Toledo, Wab. & W.		Union Pacific.	
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
(335 m.)	(471 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(219 m.)	(248 m.)	(530 m.)	(530 m.)	(282 m.)	(282 m.)	(628 m.)	(628 m.)	(1,028 m.)	(1,028 m.)
\$189,735	\$251,319	\$126,218	\$173,707	\$79,969	\$108,188	\$191,789	\$239,380	\$143,468	\$148,198	\$365,174	\$491,780	\$479,572	\$77,936
236,341	238,623	122,372	156,292	71,743	100,439	192,120	245,110	124,810	140,471	328,791	431,949	373,924	534,115
819,964	.....	144,637	182,055	76,958	105,456	234,057	303,978	154,697	165,969	393,455	460,616	499,899	560,861
285,416	.....	129,590	178,683	74,717	102,194	222,461	279,850	140,302	151,644	443,610	447,313	604,347	711,802
244,732	.....	117,664	187,425	94,709	117,904	224,942	280,933	134,890	.....	455,009	510,792	724,416	.....
275,354	.....	114,789	.....	86,860	.....	.....	.....	189,761	.....	439,515	.....	728,174	.....
287,540	.....	118,016	.....	93,298	.....	.....	.....	153,571	.....	553,994	.....	673,603	.....
329,270	.....	131,489	.....	94,637	.....	.....	.....	165,107	.....	532,079	.....	681,865	.....
364,128	.....	141,165	.....	104,545	.....	.....	.....	188,442	.....	558,816	.....	800,468	.....
370,654	.....	175,792	.....	94,907	.....	.....	.....	186,489	.....	600,205	.....	777,363	.....
335,103	.....	154,427	.....	100,831	.....	.....	.....	132,515	.....	531,080	.....	788,143	.....
299,552	.....	169,605	.....	99,804	.....	.....	.....	102,995	.....	516,934	.....	469,392	.....
3,597,293	.....	1,615,769	.....	1,072,948	.....	.....	.....	1,865,632	.....	5,736,005	.....	7,521,144	.....

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 7, 1872.

The action by Congress upon the revenue and tariff laws (the President having signed both bills yesterday), has stimulated certain phases of business, and in other respects had the contrary effect. Goods in bond, which are to be favorably affected by legislation, have been in demand, but the general trade in them correspondingly slow, owing to the fact that it will be some time before the reduced charges by the Government against these goods will take effect. Speculation in leading staples of domestic product which has been going on, independent of tax laws, has been quite feeble, and in general trade the week closes dull.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of domestic and foreign merchandise, at dates given:

Table with columns for dates (May 1, June 1, 1871, 1872) and various commodity categories like Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Provisions have been only moderately active, and for hog products, prices, from a variety of causes, close quite unsettled. Pork has been sparingly offered, and though the demand has been but moderate, prices show some recovery, new mess closing with \$13 30 bid, and \$13 40 asked, on the spot, and 10c. more for July. Lard has also slightly improved; the stock of prime winter rendered is well concentrated, and sparingly offered; there is some talk of a "corner" against parties leaving out contracts for the Summer months; prime steam sold quite briskly to day at 9 3/4c. for June, and 9 7-16@9 1/2c. for July. Bacon somewhat unsettled; long clear, 7 1/4c.; short clear, 8c.; short rib, 7 1/2c. Cut meats firmer, especially hams, of which sales of dry salted and pickled at 9 1/4@10 1/4c., and smoked, 11@13c. Dressed hogs in large supply and lower. Beef in good demand. Butter in large supply and lower; strictly prime selling at 27@28c., or the lowest prices in some years. Cheese has been active at 14 1/2@15c. for prime factories, but toward the close the supply has exceeded the demand.

Kentucky tobacco was in good demand; orders for shipment have, to some extent, been changed from seed leaf to hds., and the sales for the past week have been 1,000 hds., of which 650 for export and 350 for home use; prices ruling firm at 8 1/2@9 1/2c. for lugs, and 10@15c. for common to fine leaf. In seed leaf there is shown a disposition to give a pause to the export movement; there has been, nevertheless, a very fair business, namely: 400 cases old crop Ohio at private terms; 250 cases old crop Connecticut, private terms; 200 cases old sundry growths, 20@40c.; 950 cases new crop Connecticut fillers and seconds, fillers at 16c. and seconds at 28@32 1/2c.; 400 cases New York, 10@15c.; 700 cases Ohio, 9 1/2@10 1/4c.; 466 cases Wisconsin and other Western, 8 1/2c. Spanish tobacco continues in good demand, with sales of 1,200 bales Havana at 95@11 15.

In freights there have been large shipments of corn to Great Britain, but otherwise but little done. Much of the corn arriving being more or less damp, it has been deemed unsafe to send it forward by sail, consequently the rates by steam have advanced and those by sail have declined. The Liverpool steamers have obtained 8d. for corn, and the Glasgow steamers 8 1/2d. Shipments by sail include corn to London and wheat to Liverpool, both at 6 1/2d. A large number of vessels have been chartered to load corn to Penarth Roads at 5s., and several to Cork for orders at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d., according to size,

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, 1872, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

Large table with columns for Article, Same time 1871, Total since January 1, 1872, All other Ports, Other S. American, Brazil, British Guiana, Mex. Indies, Other W. Indies, Hayti, Cuba, Br. N. A. Colonies, Aus. trails, China & Japan, Other S. Europe, Spain, Other N. Europe, Ger. many, Holland & Belg., France, Great Britain, and various other categories.

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 1871, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.	
Ashes, pkgs.	104	8,002	3,179	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,356	66,901	17,328
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard,	40	3,475	2,187
Flour, lbs.	76,760	946,132	1,211,593	Peanuts, bchs.	1,071	44,579	38,652
Wheat, lbs.	169,522	1,549,467	3,133,211	Provisions—			
Corn,	1,246,106	8,645,716	5,831,249	Butter, pkgs.	17,301	224,120	217,530
Oats,	270,152	2,837,337	1,542,662	Cheese,	32,113	151,878	131,444
Rye,	86,390	125,204	1,671	Outcuits,	2,578	218,969	105,110
Barley, &c.	47,839	1,153,265	315,500	Eggs,	13,292	291,739	217,504
Grass seed, ..	375	286,980	10,022	Pork,	2,350	104,293	147,072
Beans,	1,471	74,963	71,990	Beef, pkgs.	293	13,175	52,321
Peanut,	35,247	133,116	51,283	Lard, pkgs.	4,281	216,637	135,250
C. meal, bbls.	8,787	81,019	10,832	Lard, kegs,	61	13,819	11,021
Cotton, bales	8,160	312,067	539,791	Klce, pkgs.	161	6,792	16,404
Hemp, bales, ..	47	2,317	1,007	Starch,	9,563	122,700	69,497
Hides,	11,183	359,363	193,813	Sugar, lbs., &c.	630	32,453	8,861
Hops, bales, ..	123	1,929	19,991	Sugar, pkgs., ..	40	5,138	13,231
Leather, skins	57,531	1,493,313	1,231,136	Tallow, pkgs., ..	891	13,013	8,547
Molasses, lbs.,	80,296	41,733	41,733	Tobacco, pkgs.,	4,973	109,754	99,868
Naval Stores—				Tobacco, hds., ..	1,472	47,120	29,916
Cr. turp. bbls.	183	9,969	2,918	Whiskey, bbls.,	3,579	89,163	73,591
Spirits turp.,	1,830	21,901	20,393	Wool, bales,	1,711	19,396	25,119
Rosin,	10,356	249,421	184,113	Dressed hogs, No.	...	80,213	80,114
Tar, .....	...	20,936	11,311				
Freight,	100	1,233	316				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 7, 1872.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening June 7. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 10,762 bales against 13,117 bales last week, 12,033 bales the previous week, and 15,187 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,665,993* bales against 3,821,180 bales for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 1,155,187 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1871 are as follows:

RECEIPTS		RECEIPTS	
Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.	Rec'd this week at—
New Orleans, .. bales	1,370	7,875	Florida,
Mobile,	467	1,724	North Carolina, ..
Charleston,	2,476	2,343	Virginia,
Savannah,	1,457	3,819	Total receipts,
Texas,	196	4,601	Decrease this year, ..
Tennessee, &c.,	2,158	3,111	

*In addition to this week's receipts at Charleston, 1,164 bales are added to the total made up on count of stock at that port.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 9,179 bales, of which 6,237 were to Great Britain, 2,942 to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 163,575 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending June 7.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w'k 1871.	Stock.		
	G. Brit.	France	Cont'n't			1872.	1871.	
New Orleans, ..	2,726	2,943	...	5,665	25,012	41,282	74,872	
Mobile, .....	...	...	...	...	3,914	3,643	16,136
Charl'ston, .....	...	...	...	...	1,466	8,100	7,531
Savannah, .....	...	...	...	...	8,643	4,410	10,353
Texas,	797	...	...	797	1,425	4,816	56,916
New York,	2,554	...	...	2,554	2,502	75,211	51,300
Other ports, ..	820	...	...	360	56	28,000	13,000
Total,	6,237	2,942	...	9,179	42,873	163,575	235,508	
Since Sept. 1,	1,983,216	177,091	303,681	1,865,375	2,982,944	...	...

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 33,144 bales, while the stocks to-night are 69,933 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to May 31, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			Cost-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Brit.	France	Other Forgn.		
New Orleans, ..	941,662	1,361,050	513,444	131,321	176,677	856,142	172,399
Mobile,	281,251	389,953	127,502	...	9,869	137,371	143,621
Charleston, ..	261,609	332,333	85,119	2,235	20,440	110,798	251,650
Savannah,	443,318	709,189	178,849	39,063	77,598	245,503	147,777
Texas,	182,857	278,432	99,373	525	12,411	111,959	86,036
New York,	88,510	256,192	31,601	1,000	1,000	321,667	73,662
Florida, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina, ..	51,144	87,376	...	...	...	17,700	2,111
Virginia,	262,924	323,401	3,861	...	...	8,861	27,189
Other ports,	107,576	62,925	18,593	...	...	18,593	24,000
Total this year, ..	2,651,072	...	1,316,979	174,139	203,081	1,856,199	1,017,653
Total last year, ..	...	3,793,044	2,210,563	99,424	630,534	2,940,521	1,073,673

We have had another week of excitement in cotton attended by wide fluctuations in prices, and in the aggregate, a considerable advance, the result of the oversold condition of the market at a time when the supply is so small as to be easily controlled. This speculative movement has continued to receive strength from the improvement at Liverpool and the fair spinning demand here. In fact, holders have had the entire control of prices, and some of them state that the only reason why they have not forced the advance with the steadiness of the preceding fortnight, has been the fear that if they did, the shorts would, as the bulls express it, "lie down" on the buyers, that is, repudiate their contracts; whereas, by letting the market fall off a little at intervals, the shorts would be encouraged to renew their margins as a prelude to a final scoop. The probabilities as to the extent of next crop have had no influence upon operators; for it is believed, that it will mature late, and the present crop it is claimed, will

be exhausted before it can be brought to market. Hence, there has been a marked advance during the week for August; Wednesday August contracts being nearly 3c. higher than contracts for September, and nearly 2c. higher than last Friday. Thursday prices both for spots and futures fell off from 1/2 to 1/4c. and today there was a further decline of 1/4c. for spot cotton, and 1/2 to 3/4c. for futures. The prices last reported for futures were (basis low middling) 25 1/16c. for June, 26 1/4c. for July, 26 1/4c. for August, 25 1/4c. for September, 24 1/4c. for October, 23 1/4c. for November, 19 1/4c. for December. The total sales of this description for the week are 173,000 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 6,529 bales, including 296 for export, 4,448 for consumption, 1,444 for speculation, and 340 in transit. Of the above, 600 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary,	20 1/2c.	20 1/4c.	20 1/2c.	20 1/2c.
Good Ordinary, ..	21 1/2c.	21 1/4c.	21 1/2c.	21 1/2c.
Low Middling,	22 1/2c.	22 1/4c.	22 1/2c.	22 1/2c.
Middling,	23 1/2c.	23 1/4c.	23 1/2c.	23 1/2c.
Good Middling,	24 1/2c.	24 1/4c.	24 1/2c.	24 1/2c.

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

	SALES.				PRICES.				
	Expt.	Consump.	Upland	Transit.	Total.	Ord'y.	Good Ord'y.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday,	1	192	140	...	313	30 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Monday, .....	...	325	110	...	545	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Tuesday, .....	...	1,013	43	100	1,156	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Wednesday, .....	...	1,143	939	240	2,322	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Thursday, .....	...	1,197	20	...	1,217	20 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Friday,	25	213	62	...	595	20 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Total,	296	1,118	1,444	340	6,535	...	...	...	...

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board, have reached during the week 173,000 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For June.		bales.		cra.		bales.		cra.		bales.		cra.	
200 n. d.	25%	2,400	25 1/2	2,100	26 1/2	2,800	21 1/2	2,800	21 1/2	2,800	21 1/2	2,800	21 1/2
100 n. d.	25%	100	25 1/2	5,800	27	700	21 1/2	700	21 1/2	700	21 1/2	700	21 1/2
100 n. d.	25%	6,030	26	60	27 1/2	2,600	21 1/2	2,600	21 1/2	2,600	21 1/2	2,600	21 1/2
151,	25%	80	26 1/2	50	27 1/2	400	21 1/2	400	21 1/2	400	21 1/2	400	21 1/2
2,800,	25%	1,900	26 1/2	1,000	27 1/2	1,900	21 1/2	1,900	21 1/2	1,900	21 1/2	1,900	21 1/2
100 no not fill	25%	600	26 1/2	1,400	27 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2
5th,	25%	4,600	26 1/2	3,200	27 1/2	3,200	21 1/2	3,200	21 1/2	3,200	21 1/2	3,200	21 1/2
100 no not fill	25%	4,000	26 1/2	800	27 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2
1,400,	25%	800	26 1/2	800	27 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2
1,400,	25%	1,400	26 1/2	400	27 1/2	23,336	total August.	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2
100,	25%	6,900	26 1/2	1,400	27 1/2	1,400	21 1/2	1,400	21 1/2	1,400	21 1/2	1,400	21 1/2
100 no not fill	25%	1,400	26 1/2	1,400	27 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2
15th,	25%	2,400	26 1/2	1,400	27 1/2	1,400	21 1/2	1,400	21 1/2	1,400	21 1/2	1,400	21 1/2
200 n. d.	25%	2,400	26 1/2	500	27 1/2	500	21 1/2	500	21 1/2	500	21 1/2	500	21 1/2
600,	25%	3,750	26 1/2	3,750	27 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2
200 no not fill	25%	1,600	26 1/2	800	27 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2
15th,	25%	7,500	26 1/2	7,500	27 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2
2,600,	25%	100	27 1/2	100	28 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2
100,	25%	400	27 1/2	1,500	28 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2
100,	25%	3,200	27 1/2	1,500	28 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2
1,000,	25%	1,000	27 1/2	1,500	28 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2
100 n. d.	25%	900	27 1/2	1,500	28 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2
200 n. d.	25%	3,750	26 1/2	3,750	27 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2	200	21 1/2
200 no not fill	25%	1,600	26 1/2	800	27 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2	800	21 1/2
15th,	25%	7,500	26 1/2	7,500	27 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2
2,600,	25%	100	27 1/2	100	28 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	100	21 1/2
100,	25%	400	27 1										

ACREAGE IN COTTON FOR 1872.—We take pleasure in presenting to our readers to-day our annual report of the extent of land put into cotton in the Southern States for 1872. It has been prepared from returns made to us by very careful and intelligent correspondents in different portions of the South—men who have proved by the past that they know whereof they speak. First we give the result of all the replies to our letters received from each State, and finally a summary of conclusions drawn from these details.

Texas.—Our reports from Texas are very satisfactory. The planting season was more favorable there than in any other State, and the weather since has been all that could be desired. Consequently the plant is now in a forward and healthy condition. The average planting is fully equal to that of the planting of 1870.

Louisiana.—From Louisiana our returns show that the present appearance of the plant is favorable; it looks strong and healthy, though backward and in some sections somewhat uneven. The extent of land planted equals 1870, and the labor supply has increased.

Mississippi.—Those who planted cotton in this State the last of March and early in April obtained an early and a good stand. But those who delayed until the 10th or 12th of April and later did not secure good stands, owing to the drought, which lasted six weeks, there not being moisture enough to sprout the seed. During the past two weeks, however, there have been copious rains, and the plant is everywhere growing finely. The injury by the drought consisted simply in delaying the plant and making the stands on portions of the late planted ground somewhat spotted; the latter defect has not been entirely cured by the late rains, though the stands are very much improved. The extent of land put into cotton is the same as in 1870. Fertilizers are not used very extensively in Mississippi, though there is some increase in their use over last year.

Alabama.—In consequence of the heavy, continuous rains and cold in March and April, planters found great difficulty in getting their crops in. Some few, however, succeeded in finishing their planting, but the greater number were overtaken by the drought before their work was half completed. We estimate that about two-fifths of the acreage now in cotton was planted before the drought, and came up quickly and evenly. The balance (three-fifths), planted during the dry weather, resulted in very irregular stands; but that has now been remedied, as the late rains have established and perfected the stands on all the later planted ground. At present the plant is backward and small, but strong and healthy, and clear of weeds. There is an increase of land now in cotton compared with 1871, but less by about 5 per cent. than planted in 1870. The planters in Alabama have used fertilizers only to a very limited extent.

Georgia.—In Georgia, owing to a very cold and wet spring, planters were late in getting their land prepared—say about two to three weeks later than usual. The first planting, however, came up well, and continued to develop satisfactorily during the drought which followed. The second planting, which included about one-third of the crop, was put into the ground when it had become dry, and the surface crusted under a baking sun. As a result of this want of moisture and of the hard surface, the seeds failed to germinate; but the showers of the last three weeks have made a material change for the better, the seed having sprouted and the stands at present being generally good, though on the uplands somewhat irregular and spotted. There is more land put down to cotton this year than in 1871, but about 3 per cent. less than in 1870. In the use of fertilizers there is a considerable increase over last year, but not over three-fourths of the amount used in 1870.

South Carolina.—In South Carolina, after much difficulty, a very fair stand has been secured. The changes of the season have corresponded very closely with the statement given above for Georgia. At present the plant is small, but as the weather now is very favorable it is making rapid progress, and gives promise of a satisfactory season. The acreage in cotton is about equal to 1870, and the same is true of the fertilizers used.

Tennessee and Arkansas.—In Middle Tennessee there were very hard rains about planting time, which interfered with farm work and washed off to a considerable extent the seed, making replanting in some cases necessary. These circumstances delayed the farmers of course, and it was not until about the first of May that the seed was all in. In Western Tennessee and Arkansas the planting was much delayed, first by the cold and wet spring, and after that by the drought. The work was completed, however, soon after the middle of May, and now good stands are generally reported, though in many cases they have an uneven appearance. The plant is late—full a week later than last year and three weeks later than in 1870—but the ground and the plant are both in better condition than in 1871. Taking all of Tennessee and Arkansas together, the result of our correspondence is that the acreage planted is about 5 per cent in excess of 1870.

Florida—North Carolina.—From these States pretty much the same conditions of weather are reported as for all the Atlantic and Gulf States—an unusually late, cold and wet spring, followed by a drought of considerable severity, which has now been broken by fine showers. The extent of land in these two States under cotton cultivation is about equal to 1870, and a fair stand is now reported.

From the foregoing details we reach the following conclusions. First—As to acreage in cotton June 1st, it may be stated as follows, for the last three years:

	In 1870.	In 1871.	In 1872.
Texas.....Total acres.	900,937	802,731	900,937
Louisiana.....	920,700	828,630	920,700
Mississippi.....	1,014,512	1,447,191	1,044,512
Alabama.....	1,437,272	1,221,682	1,365,409
Florida.....	140,909	126,819	140,909
Georgia.....	1,890,991	1,157,963	1,221,063

South Carolina.....	601,764	481,412	601,764
North Carolina.....	451,714	397,509	451,714
Tennessee.....	526,184	489,352	526,184
Arkansas.....	711,734	654,796	711,734
All others.....	215,828	203,611	215,828
Total in all the South.....	8,885,545	7,811,696	8,867,617

Second—From the above we see that the total acreage does not materially differ from 1870, and hence it would seem that in no event (even with every condition favorable throughout the year) can this crop exceed the crop of 1870-71, as that season is admitted to have been almost perfect for cotton cultivation and cotton picking.

Third—The crop at present is in a good condition, but backward and likely to mature late except in Texas. The seed early planted is very favorably started. The later plantings have now been brought forward by the recent rains, though there is still some complaint that the stands are imperfect or spotted in two or three States.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, the shipments from Bombay to Great Britain for the past week have been 17,000 bales and to the continent, 11,000 bales, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 47,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are for the week ending Thursday, June 6:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's receipts.
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	
1872....	17,000	11,000	28,000	493,000	203,000	704,000	47,000
1871....	39,000	11,000	50,000	463,000	210,000	673,000	55,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a decrease this year in the week's shipments to Great Britain of 22,000 bales, but that the total movement since Jan. 1 still shows an increase in shipments of 31,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1871.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGOING, &C.—There is a very moderate demand for cloth of any kind, and what is wanted is mostly to supply the wants of the trade. Holders are firm in their ideas, however, and sell at full rates. The business for the week embraces about 1,000 rolls various brands at 16½@16¼c. There has been nothing done in native, which is quoted nominally 15c. currency. Bags are about as dull as they can be. We have heard of only a few sales of empty lined on private terms. The price is entirely nominal, quoted from 14¼c. to 16¼c., the extreme for light and heavy weights. Hemp is dull, no sales; prices nominally steady at 12@12¼c. gold. Jute Butts in very limited demand; sales 750 bales on spot, chiefly at 3¼c. currency, 30 days. The following figures are as made up by Messrs. J. C. Rogers & Co. for the month ending June 1:

Stock in New York, June 1	—1872.—		—1871.—	
	Cloth.	Bags.	Cloth.	Bags.
" Boston,	12,000	5,840	10,500	7,150
" "	9,800	3,000	8,450	8,000
Sailed for U. S. to April 19.....	21,800	8,840	18,950	15,150
" " bal. Feb. cable.....	3,112	2,535	4,332	900
" " in May.....	280	500	400	.....
" "	.....	.....	1,580	.....
Supply to October 1.....	25,192	11,875	25,292	16,150
Dis. for Consumption 5 months.....	860	3,154	1,558	4,405
Stock in U. S. January 1.....	20,300	7,180	17,696	15,859
Imp. from Jan. 1 to June 1.....	2,360	4,814	8,458	7,775

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—By cable we have to-night the stocks at the different European ports, the India cotton afloat for all of Europe, and the American afloat for each port as given below. From figures thus received, we have prepared the following table, showing the quantity of cotton in sight at this date (June 7) of each of the two past seasons:

	1872.	1871.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	912,000	914,000
Stock in London.....	236,000	79,239
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	600
Stock in Havre.....	215,000	28,300
Stock in Marseilles.....	18,750	16,480
Stock in Bremen.....	23,000	62,730
Stock in Amsterdam*.....	91,000	57,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	87,000	206,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazil).....	20,750	38,000
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	6,000	32,613
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	403,000	357,000
Stock in United States ports.....	165,575	235,508
Stock in inland towns.....	21,209	21,511
Total.....	2,199,584	2,048,981

* Stock at Amsterdam, as received by cable to-night (June 7) is 91,000 bales, and the American afloat for Amsterdam 2,750 bales.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 150,603 bales compared with the same date of 1871.

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 1871:

	Week ending June 7, 1872.			Week ending June 9, 1871.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	277	198	4,587	601	1,633	4,334
Columbus.....	35	867	842	347	348	2,596
Macon.....	23	429	766	231	227	2,534
Montgomery.....	44	389	1,192	292	405	4,096
Selma.....	19	145	229	278	394	1,201
Memphis.....	1,045	3,135	11,252	2,131	4,278	5,648
Nashville.....	416	1,246	2,341	1,287	1,060	1,112
Total.....	1,859	6,409	21,209	5,167	9,345	21,511

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 4,550 bales, and are to-night 302 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 3,308 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 2,351 bales, against 2,076 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.
	May 15.	May 21.	May 20.	June 5.		
Liverpool	734	459	2,076	2,351	309,812	562,060
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,789	12,199
Total to Gt. Britain	734	459	2,076	2,351	312,601	574,259
Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	5,560
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	603
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	6,163
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,880	20,926
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319	6,736
Other ports.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1,141	24,306
Total to N. Europe......	.....	8	.....	.....	6,570	51,968
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195	763
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	3,126
Grand Total	734	467	2,076	2,351	321,667	635,518

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.....	1,813	106,059	.....	38,522	91	2,968	.....	137
Texas.....	668	42,612	.....	15,075	.....	2,675	.....	511
Savannah.....	2,387	90,038	985	27,197	525	13,751	412	9,431
Mobile.....	.....	1,617	.....	29,324	.....	692	.....	126
Florida.....	432	8,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina.....	2,594	122,717	6	4,794	127	9,676	202	8,413
N'th Carolina.....	162	3,016	.....	405	113	2,718	4	7,772
Virginia.....	806	141,668	613	69,915	.....	.....	143	31,961
North'n Ports.....	730	4,181	670	50,921	.....	.....	.....	601
Tennessee, &c.....	566	99,381	.....	32,458	561	29,873	1,061	44,867
Foreign.....	.....	5,169	.....	275	.....	1,490	.....	119
Total this year	10,183	661,449	2,271	260,516	1,477	63,873	1,822	103,941
Total last year	12,618	595,183	9,405	257,478	742	49,161	1,163	119,707

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 24,677 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 Abyssinia, 366...Italy, 710...Adriatic, 514...Nevada, 152...per ship Robert Lees, 612.....	2,351
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Adopt, 3,530...C. H. Southard, 2,498...Felicia, 2,863...Ottawa, 3,118.....	11,979
To Havre, per ship Kentuckian, 3,093.....	3,033
To Bremen, per steamer Frantort, 1,400.....	1,400
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Tomawanda, 3,551.....	3,551
SAVANNAH—To Revel, (Russia), per bark Tuisko, 2,000 Upland.....	2,000
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamers Palmyra, 52...Olympus, 308.....	360
Total	24,677

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Revel.	Total.
New York.....	2,351	.....	.....	.....	2,351
New Orleans.....	11,979	3,033	1,400	.....	16,412
Mobile.....	3,551	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
Boston.....	360	.....	.....	.....	360
Total	18,241	3,033	1,400	2,000	24,677

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 113½ and 114½, and the close was 114. Foreign Exchange market is dull and strong to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109¼@109½; short, 110¼@110½, and Commercial, 109¼@110½. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 5 3/4¢@11¢, by sail to Liverpool, ½c. gold by steam and ¾c. by sail to Havre, and ½l. by steam to Hamburg.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, June 7—5 P. M.—The market ruled strong to-day, with sales footing up 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 106,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were taken for export and 21,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 912,000 bales, of which 319,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 351,000 bales, of which 87,000 bales are American.

	May 17.	May 24.	May 31.	Jun 07.
Total sales.....	97,000	58,000	91,000	106,000
Sales for export.....	9,000	8,000	11,000	12,000
Sales on speculation.....	10,000	13,000	15,000	21,000
Total stock.....	871,000	858,000	871,000	912,000
Stock of American.....	328,000	299,000	301,000	319,000
Total afloat.....	413,000	426,000	338,000	351,000
American afloat.....	151,000	160,000	144,000	87,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Up'ds. 11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾
" Orleans. 11¾-12	11¾-12	11¾-12	11¾-12	11¾-12	11¾-12	11¾-12

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS

FRIDAY P. M., June 7, 1872.

There have been variable and unsettled markets for flour and grain during the past week, prices generally showing some decline, and trade being without much activity, except in Indian corn.

Flour has come forward very freely by rail, and under a pressure to sell from the wharf, prices gave way materially early in the week. Some holders of lots in store were also anxious to close out and settle accounts, and submitted to considerable sacrifices in order to do so. The demand was very small. The sales during Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were not more than one-third the average, and scarcely sufficient to establish quotations. At the reduced prices, however, there was a better demand, and on Wednesday and Thursday, for the extreme low grades, they recovered from the extreme inside prices, and a steadier feeling prevailed throughout the whole flour market. To-day there was again a good general demand. Some business was done for the British market, including choice superfine at \$6 75, and fair extra State at \$7 25, with medium flour from spring wheat fully 25c. above the lowest prices of the current week.

Wheat has been dull; shippers have been embarrassed by advancing ocean freights and reduced limits by cable, while millers have not been able to do much, owing to the fact that flour has declined below the parity of wheat, and the product of Western mills has been sold without reference to cost. There has been some demand for winter wheat from the South, but not sufficient to prevent a decline in prices. In spring wheat the principal business has been at \$1 63 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1 72@1 72½ for No. 2 Milwaukee, and \$1 76@1 77 for No. 1 spring. To-day spring wheat was held higher, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee sold at \$1 73 in store.

Indian Corn has arrived very freely, not only from the Erie Canal, but by rail. Much of it was quite damp, and, therefore, not in condition to hold; hence, it has been sold promptly at the best prices to be had. The necessity of making the bulk of shipments by the steamers caused a sharp advance in steamer freights, and Liverpool reported a decline. In consequence of all these circumstances, damp or "steamer" mixed, declined on Wednesday to 63c. afloat, and prime "sail" samples were sold at 67½ @ 68c, with choice dry and old selling at 70 @ 72c. Latterly, the arrivals have been in better condition, and on Thursday "steamer" corn brought 65 @ 66c., and "sail" do., 69 @ 71c. To-day, the market was steady at 66 @ 71c. for "steamer" and "sail" mixed, but the demand less active and close quiet.

Rye has declined; Western sold at 92@94c. afloat; Canadian, 94½c. in bond for export, and State at 98c.; and 30,000 bushels Canadian were on Wednesday shipped to Bremen on consignment. The season for barley is nearly over and the market quite depressed.

Oats have arrived freely, and prime Western declined yesterday to 51c. in store and 52c. afloat. To-day the market was active and firmer, closing at 51½c. for prime mixed in store, and 53c. afloat.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.				GRAIN.			
Superfine State and Western.....	.....	.....	.....	Wheat—No. 2 spring, bush.....	\$1 70@	1 75	1 80
Extra State, &c.....	7 20@	7 60	.....	No. 1 spring.....	1 75@	1 80	1 80
Western Spring Wheat.....	.....	.....	.....	Red Western.....	1 90@	2 00	.....
do double extra.....	7 00@	7 45	.....	Amber do.....	2 05@	2 10	.....
do winter wheat extras and double extras.....	7 40@	12 25	.....	White.....	1 95@	2 15	.....
City shipping extras.....	7 50@	7 75	.....	Corn—Western mixed.....	64@	71	.....
City trade and family brands.....	8 50@	11 50	.....	White Western.....	60	73	.....
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	9 50@	12 00	.....	Yellow Western.....	73@	74	.....
Southern shipp'g extras.....	8 00@	9 00	.....	Southern, new.....	77@	86	.....
Rye flour.....	4 75@	5 49	.....	Rye—State and Canada.....	95@	1 00	.....
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	3 50@	3 75	.....	Western.....	92@	91	.....
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.....	3 90@	4 00	.....	Oats—Black Illinois.....	60	.....	.....
				Chicago mixed.....	51½@	78	.....
				White Ohio and State.....	54@	60	.....
				Barley—State.....	1 00@	85	.....
				Canada West.....	1 00@	1 15	.....
				Pens—Canada.....	1 00@	1 25	.....

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1872.	Since Jan. 1.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	1872.	Since Jan. 1.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.
Flour, bbls.....	76,760	916,132	1,211,583	19,573	769,085	36,877
C. meal, ".....	3,787	83,098	100,852	3,492	74,721	8,514
Wheat, box.....	169,522	1,569,367	3,433,241	216,405	3,086,020	605,989
Corn, ".....	1,295,106	8,645,746	5,853,219	516,111	6,461,007	463,713
Rye, ".....	86,390	125,808	17,877	7,500	249,729	.....
Barley, &c ".....	47,889	1,155,395	338,500	8,085	22,659	80,847
Oats, ".....	250,152	2,687,537	1,592,662	1,100	116,198	11,853

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:

for the leading brands, especially powdered. The sales of raw include 4,449 hds Cuba, 1,127 hds Porto Rico, 135 hds Demerara, 398 hds Guadaloupe 45 hds Texas, 1,300 boxes Havana, and 350 hds Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, June 6, were as follows: Table with columns for Cuba, P. Rico, Other Brazil, Manila, etc. Melado and rows for imports this week, since Jan. 1, and same time 1871, and stock in first hands.

MOLASSES.

Foreign grades have moved to a fair extent, but the market has not greatly changed, and shows few really interesting features for the week. Values have been comparatively easy, and probably averaged a trifle lower than at the date of our last, yet there could not be said to prevail a decided feeling of depression, and there was no idea of running off supplies at a sacrifice.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, June 6, were as follows:

Table showing imports of sugar and molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1, 1872, to date, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1872, to date, have been as follows:

Table showing total imports of sugar and molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1, 1872, to date, with columns for Boxes, Hds, Bags, and Hds.

* Including Molasses and barrels reduced to hds. † Includes baskets, &c., reduced.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table of wholesale prices for various goods including Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and Soac & Comp. Com.

Coffee.

Table of coffee prices for various grades including Rio Prime, Rio good, do fair, do ordinary, Java mats and bags, and Java mats, brown.

Sugar.

Table of sugar prices for various grades including Cuba, Hav'a, Brazil, Manila, White Sugars, and Yellow sugars.

Molasses.

Table of molasses prices for New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Cuba.

Rice.

Table of rice prices for Rangoon and Carolina.

Spices.

Table of spice prices for Cassia, Ginger, Nutmeg, and Cloves.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table of fruit and nut prices for Raisins, Currants, Apples, Peaches, Blackberries, and various nuts.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 7, 1872

The market for the more staple descriptions of cotton goods has been somewhat irregular and excited during the week, and the variations in prices in these descriptions of goods have constituted the leading features of the market.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market has been more excited this week owing to the high prices that have been attained on the raw staple, and holders manifest a little more firmness, although no fraction of the previous decline has been recovered on brown fabrics.

Printing cloths have been very much excited during the week and have advanced from 7 1/2c at the opening to 8 1/2c at the close, with a strong upward tendency still, and holders refusing to sell spots.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The transactions in heavy weight cassimeres and coatings have been limited in the extreme during the past week. Holders are firm at previous prices, but buyers seem to have an idea that the decline in wool must result in cheaper goods, and are holding off for the looked-for reduction.

FOREIGN GOODS.—A general dullness prevails in imported fabrics and sales are chiefly effected through the auction houses. Thin dress goods are in ready request and bring fair prices.

Silks and ribbons are fully as firm, and for the latter class there is an improved demand in black goods of almost every kind, whites and first-class patterns in fancies of wide width.

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

Table of domestic goods prices for Brown Sheetings and Shirts, Agawam, Amoskeag, Atlantic, Appleton, Augusta, and various other fabrics.

BROWN DWILLS.		DELAINES AND WORSTED		Androsco'g'n sat	
Width.	Price.	FADINCS.			
Appleton.....	15 1/2	Pacific Plaids.....	21	Berkley.....	12 1/2
Amoskeag.....	15 1/2	do Mixtures.....	21	Cincoe River.....	12 1/2
Hamilton.....	15 1/2	Japanese Stripes.....	21	Hallowell, Rm.....	14 1/2
do blue.....	15	Printed Alpaca.....	21-27 1/2	Ind. Orch. Imp.....	14
Laconia.....	15 1/2	Imperial Repps.....	27 1/2	Laconia.....	14 1/2
Lynan H.....	15 1/2	Amfines.....	22	Nearkeag sat'n.....	17
Massachusetts O.....	13 1/2	Poplin Lustres.....	20		
Pepperell.....	13 1/2	Amures.....	20	PAPER CAMBRIC.	
Stark A.....	15 1/2	Alpaca Lustres.....	22 1/2	Lonsdale.....	13-13 1/2
		Corded Alpaca.....	25	S. S. & Sons.....	12
		Chinas.....	13 1/2	Warren.....	13 1/2
		Crapes.....	25	High colors to higher.	
Amoskeag.....	15 1/2	Burriz Cloth.....	25		
do A.....	15 1/2	6-4 Alpaca.....	27 1/2-32 1/2	AMERICAN.....	35 00
Androsco'g'n L.....	26	6-4 Double face Pop.....	40	Amoskeag.....	56 00
Bartlett's.....	36	Steel Lustres.....	26 1/2	Great Falls A.....	37 00
do.....	31	LAWNS, PERCALES, & C.....		Ludlow A.A.....	37 50
Bates.....	45	4-4 P. Cretonne.....	15 1/2	Lewiston.....	37 50
do XX.....	36	Pacific 14.00 L's.....	16 1/2	Ontario A.....	40 00
do HB.....	36	do Org'd.....	18	Powhattan A.....	37 50
do B.....	33			do B.....	43 50
Blackstone.....	36	TICKINGS.		Stark A.....	41 00
AA.....	36	Amosk'g ACA.....	31	do C3 bush.....	56 00
Boott B.....	38	do A.....	25	DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
do C.....	33	do B.....	23	Bates.....	15
do O.....	30	do C.....	20	Caledonia.....	14
Ellerton WSI-4.....	15	do D.....	18	Downright.....	12 1/2
Fruit of the.....	36	Cordis AAA.....	24	Glasgow.....	13 1/2
Gr't Falls Q.....	36	do ACE.....	28	Gloncester.....	12
do S.....	31	do No. 2.....	25	Hartford.....	12 1/2
do A.....	32	do No. 3.....	22	Lancaster.....	14
do M.....	32	do No. 4.....	19	Manchester.....	12
Lonsdale.....	26	do No. 5.....	17	Namaske.....	14
do Cambridge.....	36	do No. 6.....	16	Park Mills.....	14
N. Y. Mills.....	36	do No. 7.....	14	Peabody.....	12
Pepperell.....	6-4	Eston A.....	12 1/2	Quaker City.....	12 1/2
do.....	4-4	do B.....	11 1/2-12 1/2	Renfrew.....	15
do.....	8-4	Lewiston A.....	36-31	Udon.....	12 1/2
do.....	9-4	do B.....	30 21	AMERICAN GRAIN.	
do.....	10-4	Hamilton.....	22	Brown and Bleached.	
do.....	11-4	Albany.....	7 1/2	Stevens, NN.....	16 1/2-16 1/2
Pocasset F.....	33	Algoda.....	12 1/2	do N.....	15 1/2-16 1/2
Utica.....	3-4	American.....	12 1/2-13 1/2	do P.....	14 1/2-15 1/2
do.....	6-4	Amoskeag.....	19-20	do D.....	12 1/2-13 1/2
do Nonp.....	9-4	Arkwright.....	19	Stark AA.....	17
do.....	10-4	Easton.....	14	do bleached.....	18
do heavy.....	35	Haymaker.....	11-11 1/2	spool cotton.	
Wamsutta.....	45	Hamilton.....	18-19	Brooks, per doz.....	70
do.....	40 1/2	Whittenton A.....	17	200 yds.....	70
do.....	36	do BB.....	14	J. & P. Coat's.....	70
do XX.....	19	do C.....	13 1/2	Clark, John, Jr., & Co.....	70
PRINTS.		Caledonia, 70.....	22 1/2	Clark's, Geo. A.....	70
American.....	11 1/2	do 80.....	24	Willimantic, & cord.....	47 1/2
Amoskeag.....	10-10 1/2	do 12.....	26 1/2	do 6 cord.....	70
Bedford.....	9	do 8.....	16	Samoset.....	40
Cocheo.....	9	do 9.....	18	Green & Dan.....	42 1/2
Garner & Co.....	11	do 15.....	27 1/2	Hadley.....	65-47 1/2
Gloncester.....	11	Park, No. 60.....	17	Holyoke.....	35
do mourning.....	11	do 70.....	19	Sterling.....	35
Lodi.....	11	do 80.....	21	VELVETS.	
Manchester.....	12	do 90.....	21	Velvet, J. Cross-ley & Son's.....	2 60
Merrimac Dk.....	12	do 100.....	25	do do A No. 1.....	2 45
do Wpk and pur.....	13	Albany.....	16	do do A No. 2.....	2 45
do Shirtings.....	13	Amoskeag.....	23	Tap Brussels.....	1 45
Pacific.....	11 1/2	Arlington.....	15	Crosley & Son's.....	1 45
Richmond 2d Montn.....	11 1/2	Bedford.....	14 1/2	Eng. Brussels, 2 20-2 40.....	1 45
Simpson 2d Montn.....	11 1/2	Boston.....	12	Hartford Carpet Co.....	1 60
do black & white.....	11 1/2	Beaver Cr. AA.....	21	Extra 3 ply.....	1 87 1/2
Sprague's fancies.....	11 1/2	Chester D'k B.....	10 1/2-11	Imperial 3-ply.....	1 60
Hamilton.....	11 1/2-12	Kyrett.....	22 1/2	Superfine.....	1 35
GLAZED CAMBRIC.		Haymaker Fro.....	13 1/2	Med. super.....	1 20
Amoskeag.....	9 1/2	Hamilton.....	22	Body Brus 5 fra.....	2 10
Garner.....	9 1/2	Manville.....	20	do 4 do 2 00.....	2 00
Hartney.....	8 1/2	Otis AXA.....	22	do 3 do 1 90.....	1 90
Manville.....	9 1/2	do BB.....	30	Hemp, plain, 35 in.....	22 1/2
Piquet.....	9 1/2	do CC.....	17	do ex plain, 36 in.....	33
Red Cross.....	9	COINSET JEANS.			
Victory H.....	9	Amoskeag.....	14 1/2		

PRICES CURRENT.	
ASHES—Pot. 1st sort \$100 D 75 @ 8 75	
BREADSTUFFS—See special report.	
BUILDING MATERIALS—	
Bricks—com. hard.....	6 00 @ 20 00
Crucibles.....	12 00 @ 16 00
Philadelphia Irons.....	40 00 @ 45 00
Cement—Crescote #bb1.....	@ 1 60
Limc—Rock'f'd, com #bb1.....	@ 1 50
Rockland, lump.....	@ 2 00
Lumber—southern pine.....	28 30 @ 45 00
White pine box boards.....	31 00 @ 34 00
White pine mer. bx b'ds.....	19 00 @ 19 00
Clear pine.....	19 00 @ 19 00
Spruce boards & planks.....	20 00 @ 34 00
Hemlock boards & plank.....	27 00 @ 34 00
Nails—Cut. 10d. @ 60. & kg.....	@ 5 75
Clutch, 2 to 3 in. & sl.....	@ 2 75
Yellow metal, ss. & sl.....	@ 30 82
Copper.....	@ 45
Pai 1s—Lead, white Am. in oil.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lead, wh., Amer., dry.....	10 @ 10
Zinc, wh., dry, No. 1.....	@ 10
Zinc, wh., No. 1, in oil.....	@ 12
Paris wh., Eng., 100 lbs.....	2 25 @ 3 00
BUTTER AND CHEESE—	
State half firkins, fine.....	27 @ 28
do com. to good.....	21 @ 26
Welsh tubs, fine.....	27 @ 28
Western lbs., fine.....	13 @ 20
Cheese—rac'ly, fine.....	14 1/2 @ 25
do com. to gd.....	12 1/2 @ 15
COALS—	
Anthracite sale of Scranton, May 27:	
10,000 tons lump.....	3 32 @ 3 37 1/2
12,000 tons steamboat.....	3 35 @ 3 40
20,000 tons grate.....	3 45 @ 3 57 1/2
18,000 tons ckg.....	3 50 @ 3 57 1/2
45,000 tons stove.....	3 32 @ 3 30
15,000 tons chestnut.....	3 47 @ 3 52 1/2
Newcastle gas, # 2 1/2 D.....	@ 20
Liverpool gas, camel.....	@ 12 00
Liverpool house canal.....	@ 17 00
COFFEE—See special report.	
COFFIN—Steathing, new (over 12 oz.).....	@ 43
Boils.....	@ 45
Braziers (over 16 oz.).....	@ 45
American Ingot.....	33 @ 33 1/2
COTTON—See special report.	
DRUGS & DYES—Alum.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Argols, crude.....	23 @ 29
Argols, refined.....	31 @ 34
Arsenic, powdered, g. 11.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Bicarb. soda, Newcastle.....	@ 5 25
Bi chro. potash, St'ch.....	19 1/2 @ 4 80
Bleaching powder.....	4 50 @ 4 80
Brimstone, cru. #ton, gd.....	@ 25 00
Brunstone, Am. roll #.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Lampbor, crude (in bonn).....	20 @ 21
Chlorate potash.....	@ 47
Custic soda.....	6 @ 6
Boehneal, Honduras.....	65 @ 67
Boehneal, Mexican.....	61 @ 62
Creas tar, 30 pr. kd.....	36 @ 35 1/2
Cubebs, East India.....	17 @ 18
Catch.....	7 @ 7
Gambler.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Ginseng, Western.....	90 @ 100
Ginseng, Southern.....	71 1/2 @ 75
Jalap.....	@ 17 1/2
Lac dye, paste, Calabria.....	30 @ 30 1/2
Licorice, Sicily.....	24 @ 25
Madder, Dutch.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Madder, Br. E. X. F. F.....	@ 9
Nat'ls. blue Alppo, gd.....	20 @ 21 1/2
Oil vitriol (60 to 66 degs).....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Opium, Turk. in bond, gd.....	4 12 @ 4 12
Prussiate potash, Amer.....	@ 40
Quackiver.....	@ 32 1/2
Quinine.....	@ 2 50
Rhubarb, China.....	50 @ 1 50
Sal soda, Newcastle.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Shell Lac.....	33 @ 47
Soda ash.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Sugar lead, white.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Vitriol, blue.....	11 1/2 @ 12
FISH—Dry cod.....	5 75 @ 6 00
Mackerel, No. 1, shore new.....	12 50 @ 13 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax.....	@ 12
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, new.....	11 50 @ 12 00
Mackerel, No. 2, shore new.....	10 00 @ 10 50
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay.....	9 50 @ 10 00
FLAX—North River.....	@ 15 @ 15
FRUITS—See groceries.	
GUNNY BAGS & CLOTH.—See special report and r Cotton.	
GUNPOWDER—	
Shipping # 5 D keg.....	@ 4 00
Mln & Blasting.....	@ 3 50
HAY—No. River, ship's, #100 D 1 40 @ 1 50	
HEMP—Am. dressed, # ton, 190 @ 250 00	
American undressed.....	130 @ 130 00
Russia, clean.....	210 @ 215 00
Manila, current.....	@ 10 1/2
Sisal.....	@ 10 1/2
Jute.....	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
HIDES—	
Dry—Buenos Ayrs.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Montevideo.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Rio Grande.....	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Orinoco.....	25 @ 25
California.....	21 @ 21
Maracabo.....	16 @ 17
Bahia.....	16 @ 17
Rahia.....	16 @ 17
Western.....	18 @ 18
Dry Salt—Maracabo, gold.....	11 @ 15
Pernambuco.....	11 @ 15
Matamoros.....	16 @ 17
Bahia.....	12 @ 13
Wet Salted—	
Buenos Ayrs.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Rio Grande.....	11 @ 14 1/2
California.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Upper Leather Stock—	
B. A. & Rio Gr. kip #gd.....	27 @ 29
Minas.....	20 @ 20
Sierra Leone.....	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
East India Stock—	
Calcutta, cut sl. #gd.....	18 @ 18
Calcutta, dead green.....	15 @ 15
Calcutta, buffalo.....	14 @ 14
Manilla & Bat. b'ds.....	10 @ 11
HOPS—Crop of 1871.....	50 @ 75
Crop of 1870.....	23 @ 25 @ 45
IRON—Pig, Am., No. 1, # ton.....	50 00 @ 52 00
Pig, American No. 2.....	48 00 @ 50 00
Pig, American Forge.....	47 00 @ 49 00
Pig, Scotch No. 1.....	48 00 @ 51 00
Bar, refined, Eng. & Amer.....	@ 103 00

STORE PRICES.	
Bar, Swedes.....	125 00 @ 135 00
Scroll.....	122 50 @ 152 50
Hoop.....	150 00 @ 177 50
Steel, Rm., to assor. gd.....	@ 19
Sheet, sing. d. & l., com.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Rails, Eng., # ton.....	25 50 @ 25 10
Rails, Am., # ton, works in Pa.....	25 50 @ 25 10
LEAD—	
Spanish, ord'y #100 B gold.....	6 62 1/2 @ 6 62 1/2
Ger. sn.....	6 50 @ 6 50
English.....	6 62 1/2 @ 6 62 1/2
Bar.....	@ 8 75
Pipe and sheet.....	@ 11 00
LEATHERS—	
Oak, slaughter.....	32 @ 40
do.....	37 @ 42
rough slaughter.....	32 @ 37
Henn'k, R. A. & Co.....	27 1/2 @ 29
California.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Orinoco.....	26 @ 26
Tocho.....	29 @ 33
MOLASSES—See special report.	
NAVAL STORES—	
Tar, Washington.....	3 50 @ 3 75
Tar, Wilmington.....	@ 4 10
Pitch, city.....	@ 8 75
Spirits turpentine # gall.....	55 1/2 @ 57
Rosin, strained, # bbl.....	5 00 @ 5 65
No. 1.....	4 00 @ 4 25
pale.....	5 10 @ 6 00
extra pale.....	6 25 @ 6 50
OAKUM.....	7 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oil, CAKE—	
City thin, obl. to bbls. # to gd.....	@ 11 50
West. thin obl'g. (dom.).....	@ 12 00
OILS—Olive, in cask # gall 1 27 1/2 @ 35	
Linseed, crushers prices.....	
gallon, in cask.....	89 @ 90
Cotton Seed crude S.....	53 @ 51
do yellow S.....	41 @ 42 1/2
Whale, bleached winter.....	70 @ 73
Whale, crude Northern.....	70 @ 73
Sperm, crude.....	71 @ 73
Sperm, bleached.....	1 75 @ 1 83
Lard oil, prime winter.....	71 @ 73
PETROLEUM—	
Crude, ord'y gravelly, in bulk, per gallon.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Crude in bbls.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Refined, standard white.....	@ 25 1/2
Nap'ta, refin., 68-73 grav.....	@ 15
PROVISIONS—	
Pork, mess # bbl new.....	15 25 @ 13 00
Fork, extra prime.....	10 75 @ 11 00
Pork, prime mess.....	12 75 @ 13 00
Beef, salt mess.....	6 50 @ 6 50
Beef, extra mess.....	9 00 @ 11 75
Beef hams.....	22 00 @ 26 00
Hams, pickled.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
RICE—See groceries rep'r.	
SALT—	
Turks Islands.....	41 @ 46
Cadiz.....	38 @ 38
Liv'pl, var oua sorts.....	2 50 @ 3 10
SALT PETRE—	
Refined, pure (cash) # b.....	@ 15
Crude.....	@ 9 1/2
Nitrate soda (cash) gold.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
SE	

Financial.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

BANKERS,

56 WALL STREET

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers

Available in all part of Europe, etc., through

CITY BANK, - - - - - LONDON.

HOTTINGUER & Co., - - - PARIS

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

CAMMANN & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

8 Wall Street, New York.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and give particular attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY.

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

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

Barney Raymond & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

5 WALL STREET.

STOCKS, GOLD, BONDS AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest paid on Deposits subject to check.

P. N. BARNEY, } Special.
A. H. BARNEY, }

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

TAUSSIG, GEMPP & Co.,

BANKERS,

323 North Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

GEMPP & TAUSSIG,

BANKERS,

21 Junkhoff St., Frankfort On Main.

William T. Meredith & Co.,

No. 51 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK,

Dealers in

RAILROAD & MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Stocks and Securities Bought and Sold at the New York Stock Exchange.

LOANS AND PAPER NEGOTIATED—INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

AUG. J. BROWN.

WALSTON H. BROWN.

Augustus J. Brown & Son

BANKERS,

50 Liberty Street, New York.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF

RAILROAD SECURITIES

W. D. LEONARD. W. O. SHELTON. W. H. FOSTER.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster

BANKERS,

No. 10 Wall Street.

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

A. D. Williams & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,

40 Wall Street, New York.

Stocks and Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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

Financial.

JACOB R. SHEPHERD & Co.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK, 21 Pine Street,

CHICAGO, 161 22nd Street,

FRANK FORT-ON-THE-MAIN,

Heber Gasse, 13.

Having now established our own house in GER-MANY, with unsurpassed connections throughout Europe, we shall make a Leading Speciality of the Negotiation of First-Class

LARGE LOANS.

Terms upon application.

OFFICE OF

U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

NEW YORK, June 3, 1872.

IN CONFORMITY WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 3 Per Cent Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the Act of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date from August 1, 1868, to August 31, 1868, of the denomination of \$5,000, between the numbers three thousand eight hundred and eleven (3,811), and three thousand eight hundred and fifty-six (3,856) inclusive, and of the denomination of \$10,000, between the numbers three thousand nine hundred and fifty-two (3,952) and four thousand one hundred and fifty (4,150) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of July, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,

Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF

U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

NEW YORK, June 3, 1872.

DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1872, I SHALL, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

THURSDAY, June 6—Two Millions.

THURSDAY, June 13—Two Millions.

THURSDAY, June 20—Two Millions.

THURSDAY, June 27—Two Millions.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, June 5—Two Millions.

WEDNESDAY, June 12—Two Millions.

WEDNESDAY, June 19—Two Millions.

WEDNESDAY, June 26—Two Millions.

A certified check for Five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,

Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

Cotton and Southern Cards.

C. HOLLAND,

COTTON BROKER,

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana

JACOB W. SEAVER & Co.,

COTTON

Commission Merchants,

BOSTON.

WALSH, SMITH,

CRAWFORD & Co.,

58 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

CRAWFORD, WALSH,

SMITH & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Mobile, Ala.
EDWARD FLASH. EDWIN A. GRAVES

Flash & Graves,

COTTON AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

53 Stone St., & 17 South William St., NEW YORK.

Commercial Cards.

STEPHEN HIGGINSON,

NO. 87 HEAVER STREET.

O. B. x No. 4560. NEW YORK

Representing

Messrs. DRUMMLER & Co., Batavia and Padang.
" CHAS. THORPE, & Co., Yokohama
CLARKE, SPENCE & Co. Galle & Colombo

OLYPHANT & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Hong Kong, Shanghai, Foochow & Canton, China.

REPRESENTED BY

OLYPHANT & Co., of China,
101 Wall St., New York.

H. E. MORING & Co.,

NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

Messrs: MacIntire, Watson & Co., BATAVIA.

Smith, Bell, & Co., MANILA.

Behu, Meyer & Co., SINGAPORE.

EVERETT & Co.,

66 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,
SUPER CARB. SODA, &c.,

No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

The Jobbing Trade ONLY Supplied.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE

FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

103 BRON STREET NEW YORK

WILLIAM WALL'S SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cordage,

ELEPHANT BAGGING, and Dealers
in HEMP

ORDERS OF RIGGING MADE TO ORDER.

Office, 113 Wall St., N. Y.

WM. BORDEN.

L. N. LOVELL.

BORDEN & LOVELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

General Agents.

Borden Mining Co.'s

CUMBERLAND COALS,

AND

FALL RIVER IRON WORKS CO.'S

Nails, Bands, Hoops and Rods.

70 and 71 WEST ST., New York.

STEPHEN CABOT,

NEW YORK.

M. L. BOWLES,

WM. RAT,

CABOT, BOWLES & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

BROKERS

IN

Gunny Cloth, Linseed,

Bagg, Jute, Hides,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

121 Front Street, NEW YORK,

15 Kilby St., BOSTON.

Established

1857.

ANTHONY S. SYDNER.

EDWARD N. SYDNER.

WILLIAM H. MOREWOOD.

Railroads.

James A. Cottingham,
SHIPPER

Locomotives, Cars

AND

RAILROAD IRON,

ON FIRST CLASS

SCHOONERS, BARGES, AND LIGHTERS,

FORWARDING

OF

Iron and Steel Rails
A Specialty.

Having for many years been identified with this business, our great experience enables us to offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS

to the trade, and to ensure safety and despatch in shipments of the above.

Iron and Steel Rails forwarded from Port of New York to any part of the United States. Contracts made to include all the expenses in port on same, and insurance to any point required.

REFERENCES.

HON. W. D. BISHOP... Pres. N. Y. & N. H. Railroad
JAMES H. HOYT..... Supt. N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.
CHARLES FOX, Esq. ... Pres. South Side R.R. of L. I.
C. W. DOUGLASS..... Supt. South Side R.R. of L. I.
W. BAILY, LANG & CO..... CHIEF Street, New York.

JAMES A. COTTINGHAM,
104 West, corner Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.

JAS. WADSWORTH,
Railway

Banker and Negotiator,

40 & 42 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK,

RAILWAY IRON.

Miscellaneous

Rosendale Cement Co.,
CEMENT OF THE BEST QUALITY.

No. 102 Wall Street,

New York.

R. W. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Gorham Mfg Company's



Sterling Silver Ware.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

At the Old Stand

No. 3 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

JOSEPH BACHMAN

A. J. BACHMAN.

B. J. BACHMAN.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co,

BROKERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES,

33 Wall Street, AND NEW YORK.

323 North Third St., ST. LOUIS.

Ocean Steamships.

Stonington Line.

FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

STONINGTON,

Capt. Wm. JONES.

NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. RAY ALLEN.

Leave Pier 33, North River, foot of Jay street, daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at Boston in ample time to connect with all the EARLY EASTERN TRAINS.

Baggage checked to destination.

Tickets sold and State Rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, cor. New Pearl street, and at Westcott Express Co.'s, 785 Broadway, cor. Tenth street; 1,302 Broadway, cor. Thirty-fifth street; or 327 Washington street, Brooklyn. D. S. BABCOCK, President.



STEAMERS

OF THE

General Transatlantic Co

PEREIRE,
VILLE DE PARIS,
ST. LAURENT,
VILLE DU HAVRE,
EUROPE,
WASHINGTON,
VILLE DE BREST,
NOUVEAU-MONDE,
ATLANTIQUE,
FRANCE,
PANAMA,

VILLE DE ST. NAZAIRE,
VILLE DE BORDEAUX,
LOUISIANE,
FLORIDE,
MARTINIQUE,
GUADELOUPE
DESIRABLE,
GUYANE,
SONORA,
CARAIBE,
CAOIQUE,
CARAYELLE

Postal Lines of the General Transatlantic Company.

From HAVRE to NEW YORK, calling at Brest, and vice versa. Twice a month. Shortly once a week.

From ST. NAZAIRE to VEIRA CRUZ, calling at Santander, St. Thomas and Havana, and vice versa. Once a month.

From ST. NAZAIRE to ASPINWALL, calling at Martinique, La Guayra and Sta. Martha, and vice versa. Once a month.

From PANAMA to VALPARAISO, calling at intermediate ports, and vice versa. Once a month.

Branch Lines, (Postal) :

From ST. THOMAS to ASPINWALL, calling at Porto Rico, Hayti, Santiago da Cuba, Kingston, (Jamaica), and vice versa; Once a month.

From ST. THOMAS to FORT DE FRANCE, (MARTINIQUE), calling at Basses Terre, (Guadeloupe), Pointe-a-Pitre, (Guadeloupe), St. Pierre, (Martinique), and vice versa. Once a month.

From FORT DE FRANCE, (MARTINIQUE), to CAYENNE, calling at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara, Surinam, and vice versa. Once a month.

The splendid steamers of the South Pacific Line, leave Panama for Valparaiso and intermediate Points of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Chili, on the 30th of every month and connect closely with the Steamers of the Pacific Mail & S. S. Company, leaving New York on the 15th of every month for Aspinwall.

For Rates of Passage and Freight, Dates of Departure, or further information, apply to

GEORGE MACKENZIE,

Agent, 58 Broadway.



NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork harbor the day following.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, \$30 gold. Steerage, \$30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, \$33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upwards.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.



FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class, full-power, iron screw steamships from

PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whitcray..... June 12 at 10 A. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan..... June 13, at 3 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. Price..... June 26, at 10 A. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price..... July 3, at 3 P. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, July 10, at 3 P. M.

NEVADA, Capt. Foreyth..... July 17, at 1 1/2 P. M.

Cabin passage, \$30 gold. Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUNION, No. 67 Wall-st.

Ocean Steamships.



CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW YORK.

CUBA..... Wednesday, June 5.

SCOTIA..... Wednesday, June 12.

JAVA..... Wednesday, June 19.

CHINA..... Wednesday, June 26.

RUSSIA..... Wednesday, July 3.

BATAVIA..... Saturday, June 8.

ALGERIA..... Saturday, June 15.

PARTHIA..... Saturday, June 22.

CALABRIA..... Saturday, June 29.

ABYSSINIA..... Saturday, July 6.

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, \$80, \$100, and \$135 gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris..... \$15 gold additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,
AND JAPAN.



THROUGH FARES—NEW YORK

TO

SAN FRANCISCO,

First Class - - - - \$125 to \$150

Steerage - - - - - \$60

According to location of berth

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave PIER No. 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal Street, at 12 o'clock, noon,

On 15th and 30th of Each Month

except when those days fall on Sundays, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Departure of 15th tonnage at KINGSTON, Ja. Steamer will leave San Francisco 1st every month for China and Japan.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

Transportation.

New Jersey Southern RR

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

FOR

LONG BRANCH, PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, BAY SIDE, and all intermediate places.

On and after Monday, June 10th, the favorite Steamers

Plymouth Rock and Jesse Hoyt

will leave Pier 23, North River, foot of Murray street, as follows:

6:45 A. M., PLYMOUTH ROCK, through train for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c., stopping at all way Stations.

9:40 A. M., JESSE HOYT, for Waretown, Tom's River, and all intermediate stations.

4:00 P. M., PLYMOUTH ROCK, through train for Philadelphia, &c., stopping at all intermediate stations.

5:00 P. M., JESSE HOYT, special train for Long Branch.

LEAVE LONG BRANCH FOR NEW YORK.

7:00 A. M., JESSE HOYT. 10:30 A. M., JESSE HOYT.

7:40 A. M., PLYMOUTH ROCK. 6:05 P. M., PLYMOUTH ROCK

The 6:45 and 9:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. lines connect for Red Bank; the 9:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. for Port Monmouth.

Commutation Rates Reduced.

EXCURSION TICKETS, New York to Sandy Hook, and return, to be had for any of the above trips on the boats.

Small Time-Table Circulars with map, giving full particulars as to connections for all points South and East of the Delaware River, to be had on the boats, at the pier, or the Offices of the Company.

Express Freight Trains to and from Philadelphia daily.

G. W. BENTLEY,

General Manager, 130 Broadway.

F. P. FINCH, Agent at Pier 23, North River.

REMOVAL.

Brinckerhoff, Turner & Polhemus,

(COTTON DUCK.)

Have Removed from Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard Street

TO

No. 142 DUANE STREET,

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 26th, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1871:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871..... \$5,412,777 51
 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1871..... 2,033,675 18

Total amount of Marine Premiums.. \$7,446,452 69

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

Premiums marked Off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871..... \$5,375,793 24

Losses paid during the same period.... \$2,735,960 63

Returns of Premiums & Expenses. \$973,211 84

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks.. \$8,143,240 00
 Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise 3,379,050 00
 Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages. 217,500 00
 Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 886,739 41
 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.. 2,405,937 95
 Cash in Bank..... 274,345 01
 Total amount of Assets..... \$14,906,812 37

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 Sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth 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 Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Second of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

D. Jones,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore,	James Low,
Henry Coit,	B. J. Howland,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Benjamin Babcock,
Lewis Curtis,	Robt. B. Minturn,
Charles H. Russell,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Lowell Hothbrook,	Frederick Chauncey,
R. Warren Weston,	George S. Stephenson,
Royal Phelps,	William H. Webb,
Calch Barsrow,	Sheppard Oandy,
A. P. Pillot,	Francis Skiddy,
William E. Dodge,	Charles P. Burdett,
David Lane,	Rob't. C. Fergusson,
James Bryce,	William E. Banker,
Daniel S. Miller,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
Wm. Sturges,	James G. De Forest,
Henry K. Bogert,	Robert L. Stuart,
Dennis Perkins,	Alexander V. Blake,

Charles D. Leverich,

J. D. JONES, President,
 CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres't,
 W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't,
 J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Insurance.

THE

Hope Fire Insurance Co.,

NO. 211 BROADWAY,
 PARK BANK BUILDING.
 Established 1856.

JACOB REESE,

LOUIS P. HAYARD, President.

Assistant Secretary.

Fire Insurance Agency,

No. 173 Broadway, New York.

Aetna Insurance Comp'y,

HARTFORD Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$3,000,000
 Net Assets - - - - - \$5,000,000

Springfield

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Springfield, Mass.

INCORPORATED 1849.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$500,000 00
 Net Assets - - - - - \$900,105 75

Newport Insurance Co.,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER, 1871.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000

JAS. A. ALEXANDER & PECK,

Agents.

SWISS LLOYD

MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WINTERTHUR, SWITZERLAND.

Assets, - - - - - \$1,464,693.64

OFFICE IN NEW YORK:

No. 63 William St., Corner of Cedar.

G. HENRY KOOP, Assistant Manager.

HUGO MENZEL, Attorney.

TRUSTEES:

AUGUST BELMONT, | W. WATTS SHERMAN,
 A. A. LOW, | ADRIAN ISELIN.

MERCHANTS

MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.
 OF SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

OFFICE, No. 60 WALL STREET.

Assets, - - - - - \$750,000, Gold.

No Fire Risks Disconnected with Marine Taken by this Company.

This Company issues Policies on Vessels, Freights and cargoes, at current rates.

Losses payable in New York, London, or San Francisco, at the option of the Assured.

J. B. SCOTCHLER, Pres., JAMES HOWES, Vice-Pres.
 K. W. BOURNE, Sec. retary.

Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & CO., Bankers in London

SUTTON & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF LONDON.

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

CHIEF OFFICE IN THE U. S.

No. 40 to 44 Pine Street, New York.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

201 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$1,000,000

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

DEALER IN

INSURANCE SCRIP,

AND

Fire and Marine Insurance Stock.

46 Pine Street, corner of William Street, N.Y.

Insurance.

*The North British
 & Mercantile Ins. Co.*

of London and Edinburgh.
 Capital Coin \$10,000,000.

*Assets in the
 United States 1,200,000.*

50 William St.

E. S. BAILEY,

65 WALL STREET,

Dealer in

Fire and Marine Insurance Stocks and Scrip.

"SPECIALTY."

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

Miscellaneous.

J. S. & E. Wright & Co.,

92 & 91 Franklin street NEW YORK.

69 Franklin street ... BOSTON.

241 Chestnut street..... PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

Pepperell Mfg. Co.,

Otis Company,

Bates Mfg. Co.,

Columbia Mfg. Co.,

Androscooggin Mills,

Continental Mills.,

Warren Cotton Mills,

Laconia Co.,

Hoston Duck Co.,

Franklin Co.,

Thorndike Co.,

Cordis Mills.

Brinckerhoff, Turner &

Polhemus,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONSAILDUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANYAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER
 ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES
 & C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS,
 "AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

United States Hunting Company.

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock

No. 142 Duane Street.

Ross, Roberts & Co,

91 Front Street,

(Near Wall.)

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

Bagging, Rope, and Iron Ties.

Buy and sell Contracts for present and future delivery of Cloth. Agents for following Bagging Mills.

BUFFALO, COTTON PLANT, PALMETTO AND DIAMOND.

-Also-

Importers of Rio Coffee.

Joseph Gillett & Sons

STEEL PENS,

Manufacturers Warehouse,

91 John Street, New York

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

HENRY OWEN, AGENT.

Miscellaneous.

Wire Rope.



STEEL, CHARCOAL, and B. B., of the very best quality, suitable for Ships, Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, Inclined Planes, Mining Hoisting Purposes, &c. A Large Stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut.

JOHN W. MASON & CO.,
43 Broadway, New York.

COTTON TIES.

Sole Agency in New York for sale of the Arrow, Buckle and Anchor Ties, manufactured by J. J. McComb, Liverpool, England, for baling Cotton, Moss, Wool, etc.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,
80 Wall St., New York.

BONDS.

State of Texas Ten Per Cent Bonds.
State of Texas Seven Per Cent Gold Bonds.
Also

438,000

Acres Land in Texas, for sale by

Swenson, Perkins & Co.,
80 Wall Street, New York.

John C. Graham & Co.,
SELMA, ALABAMA,
BUYERS OF COTTON
For a Commission.

LEHMAN, NEWCOSS & Co., New Orleans, La. LEHMAN, DURR & Co., Montgomery, Ala.

Lehman Brothers,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
133 & 135 PEARL STREET,
New York.

ALEXANDER MAITLAND. L. F. S. MACLEHOSE.

Robt. L. Maitland & Co.,
No. 43 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

COTTON FACTORS,
Tobacco and General Commission
Merchants,

Advances made on Consignments to

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

A. S. JEWELL, S. D. HARRISON, C. D. VAN WAGENEN.

Jewell, Harrison & Co.,
27 WATER STREET, NEW YORK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Pure Lard Packed for West Indies,
South American and European
Markets.

ROVISION DEALERS, COTTON FACTORS AND
MANUFACTURERS OF LARD OIL.

Railroads.

Heyerdahl, Schonberg & Co.,

31 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
10 Cornhill, E. C., London.

STEEL AND IRON RAILS,

Sole Agents in the United States for

Samuel Fox & Co.'s

BESSEMER STEEL RAILS.

RAILROAD SECURITIES NEGOTIATED.

J. HOWARD MITCHELL, Philadelphia, 14 North 5th Street, PHILIP S. JUSTICE, New York, 42 Cliff Street.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
LONDON.

27 SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS.

Steel and Iron Rails,
C. S. Tyres and Axles,
Steel and Iron Wire,
Mining Ropes, Cables, &c.,
Galv'd Iron Wire, Ship's Rigging,
Galv'd Corrugated Sheet Iron,
Wrought Iron Screw Piles,
Ship's Forgings, &c.

EDWARD P. BIGELOW. JAMES JOHNSTON.

BIGELOW & JOHNSTON,

48 Pine Street, New York.

Iron and Steel Rails

OF APPROVED FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE.

OLD RAILS, SCRAP AND PIG IRON.

Orders executed in Europe by cable for shipment to any port in the United States, either at a fixed price in American Gold or at a sterling price cost, freight and insurance.

Bank Credits opened and Railway Securities negotiated.

J. H. WILSON, EDWARD P. WINSLOW,
Late Lt. Maj. Gen., U.S.A. Pres. S.T.L. & S.E.R. way

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK,
No. 206 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

REPORT UPON, BUILD, MANAGE AND EQUIP

RAILWAYS.

Negotiate Loans and sell Securities of all kinds.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
59 LIBERTY STREET

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

JONES & SCHUYLER,

12 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.

Railway Commission Merchants.

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

MANCHESTER

Locomotive Works.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Locomotives, Stationary Steam En-
gines, and Tools.

MANCHESTER, N. H.
ARETAS BLOOD, W. G. MEANS,
Superintendent Tre. surer,
Manchester, N. H. 42 Devonshire st., Boston.

Geo. D. Putnam,
BOSTON.

Dealer in
RAILROAD SUPPLIES
OF ALL KINDS.
Manufacturers Agent of
HAIR AND WOOL FELT.

Railroads.

Gilead A. Smith & Co.,

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON
AND
No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAILROAD IRON,

In Ports of New York and New
Orleans.

Bills of Exchange on London and Circular Notes in amounts to suit remitters or travelers.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, HENRY M. BAKER, JOHN S. BAKER

J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,

41 CEDAR ST., COR. OF WILLIAM ST.

GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS AND
MERCHANTS.

Buy and sell Railway Bonds and Negotiate Loans
Railways.

IMPORTERS OF

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

AGENTS FOR

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

Thos. J. Pope & Bro.,

292 Pearl Street, New York.

PIG IRON,

RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD,
NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

M. BAIRD & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

All work accurately fitted to gauges and thorough
ly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship
Finish and Efficiency fully guaranteed.
M. Baird, Chas. T. Barry, Wm. P. Henzey,
Geo. Barnham, Edw. H. Williams, Ed. Longstreth,
Wm. P. Converse & Co.,
51 Pine St., New York, Agent

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Weld,
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

NAYLOR & CO.,

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

CAST STEEL RAILS,
CAST STEEL TYRES,
Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
Railway Use.

HOUSE IN LONDON
NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,
31 Old Broad Street,

who give special attention to orders for
Railroad Iron,

as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

George A. Boynton,

(Late EVANS & Co.)

BROKER IN IRON,
70 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. ALEX. P. FISKE
EMERSON FOOTE.

Vibbard, Foote & Co.,
40 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Steel Rails,

Iron Rails,

Old Rails,

AND

RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.