

# THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, *S. N. P. 24 1/2 dollar 1953*  
 A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

VOL. 15.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

NO. 385

## Advertisements.

Advertisements will be published at 25 cents per line for each insertion, space being measured in agate type, 14 lines to the inch; when definite orders are given for one month, or upwards, a very liberal discount will be made.

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

WM. B. DANA & CO., PUBLISHERS.  
 79 & 81 William St., N. Y.

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## 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-Notes 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,

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
 Lock Box 384. New Orleans

Will purchase  
 EXCHANGE, COTTON, ETC.

Particular attention given to Receiving and Forwarding Bills.

## Financial.

### Hewson, Kilbreth & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 11 BROAD STREET,  
 New York.

J. H. HEWSON, Late Vice-Pres. 4th Nat. Bk. Cincinnati.  
 J. W. KILBRETH, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.  
 F. T. WHITE, of Cincinnati, Special.

A. C. KAUFMAN,  
 BANKER,  
 AND DEALER IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,  
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

SOUTHERN COLLECTIONS receive the SPECIAL and PERSONAL attention of this House. Returns made FAITHFULLY and PROMPTLY in New York Exchange, which always rules BELOW par during the active business season.

NOTES, DRAFTS and ACCEPTANCES payable in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia can be concentrated at this point with PROFIT and SAVING OF LABOR.

All business attended to with fidelity and despatch.

Quotations of Southern Securities issued weekly.

### Henry F. Verhuven & Co.

BANKERS,

88 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.

### A. D. Williams & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,

40 Wall Street New York.

Stocks and Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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

N. C. BARNEY. C. H. RAYMOND. I. 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.

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

### 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.

## 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

### Knoblauch

& Lichtenstein,

BANKERS,

37 Broad Street, New York.

### 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, Canada and West India.

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

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

### S. G. & G. C. WARD.

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

38 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

### J. G. Harper &

J. H. Goadby,

AGENTS FOR THE

### CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

No. 26 Exchange Place,

Buy and Sell Sterling Exchange and Gold, grant Commercial Credits, make Cable Transfers, and transact a general banking business. Draw on the Bank of Scotland. P. O. Box 4951.

### DICKINSON & Co.,

BANKERS,

25 Broad St., Cor. Exchange Place,  
 NEW YORK.

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

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

J. B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON,  
 Member N. Y. Stock & Gold Exch ge  
 HOWARD C. DICKINSON,  
 Member N. Y. Stock Exchange

Foreign Exchange

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

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

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

Walker, 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. Halfway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and bonds dealt in on Commission.

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. 50 WALL STREET.

ISSUE

Commercial and Travelers Credits

Available in all parts of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 8 Wall Street, New York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers on

CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON,

AND ON

MUNROE & Co., PARIS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

63 Wall Street, New York.

TRAVELERS 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 GUION LINE of Mail Steamers.

ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Correspondents.

Alex. S. Petrie & Co., London.

Gilon & Co., 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

Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE & CO., Bankers, London. W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Old Hall, Liverpool.

Orders for Government Bonds, Stocks and Merchandise executed, and Foreign Exchange and Drafts sought.

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 FATON, Age 1.

Boston Bankers.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.

COMMERCIAL AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, PARIS,

AND OTHER CONTINENTAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

New York Office, 45 Wall Street.

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 TRAVELERS 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.

Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued on

The City Bank AND Robert Benson & Co., } LONDON.

Munroe & Co. AND Marcuard, Andre & Co., } PARIS

Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

Philadelphia Bankers.

BKJAMISON & Co.

BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Transacts general Banking and Exchange business including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold etc. on Commission.

E. W. CLARK & Co.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and Daluth.

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. OBERGE.

Southern Bankers.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic Exchange, bought and sold.

Collections promptly remitted for Orders solicited for the purchase of sales of Produce and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.

New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. &

Southern Bankers.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Capital, - - - - - \$500,000

CHARLES HOPKINS, Pres., O. M. PARKER, Vice-Pres. DUDLEY HUBBARD, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS made in ALL PARTS OF THE STATE

New York Correspondent—FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

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.

Planters' Banking Co.,

MACON, GEORGIA.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Particular attention given to Collections on all accessible points, and prompt returns made.

Directors.

W. J. LAWTON, ASHER AYERS, J. S. SCHOFIELD, B. L. WILLINGHAM, JACKSON DELOACH, (Dece'd.) S. M. FARRAR, Cashier. W. J. LAWTON, Pres't.

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.

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

AMERICUS, GA.

Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased on order. Collections made and promptly remitted for.

New York Correspondents—Messrs. Wm. Bryce & Co.

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.

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.

G. P. CURRY,

Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga.

Southern Securities of every description, viz; Un current Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks Bonds and Coupons.

Collection 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.

W. M. F. HEWSON,

STOCK BROKER,

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio Refer to all Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOUK WOOD & Co., New York.

Southern Bankers.

THE 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. BEALES, Vice-President. RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT, NINTH NATIONAL BANK. M. BRANDON, Pres't., J. O. WALLIS, Vice-Pres't., O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier

Texas Banking & Ins., GALVESTON.

Cash Capital \$238,000 DIRECTORS: J. M. Brandon, J. O. Wallis, F. H. Lubbock, M. Quinn, E. S. Jamison, M. W. Baker, Leon Ham, Geo. Schneider, H. S. Willis, F. 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, \$500,000.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

We give special attention to collections on all exchange points. DIRECTORS: W. J. Hutchins, P. W. Gray, A. J. Burke, Cor. Ennis, W. M. Rice, C. S. Longcope. 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.

BASSETT & BASSETT, BANKERS, Brenham, Texas.

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

O. H. JOHNS, F. EVERETT, J. C. EBBY, 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,

DALLAS, 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,

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

Southern Bankers.

Georgia Home Insurance COMPANY OF COLUMBUS, GEORGIA,

Transacts a General RANKING BUSINESS. Collections made on all accessible points. J. RUDORS BROWN, Pres't. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y. GEO. W. DILLINGHAM, Treas. N. Y. Correspondent, Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON.

THOS. P. MILLER, R. D. WILLIAMS, JAR. C. REYNOLDS, JNO. W. MILLER.

Thos. P. Miller & Co., BANKERS,

No. 28 St. Francis Street, MOBILE, ALA.

WM. J. BAKER, Pres. GILBERT ELLIOT, Cashier.

The Mercantile Bank OF NORFOLK, VA.

Collections made in all parts of Virginia and North Carolina, and remitted for promptly.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT. THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

E. E. BURESS, Pres't. A. K. WALKER, Cashier.

First National Bank, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERER, 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.

Western Bankers.

The Bank of California,

COR. CALIFORNIA & SANBOME 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. 83 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., 108 & 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

Financial Notices.

OFFICE OF U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

New York, November 4, 1872. DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD. THURSDAY, November 7—One Million. THURSDAY, November 11—One Million. THURSDAY, November 21—One Million. WEDNESDAY, November 27—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS. WEDNESDAY, November 6—One Million. WEDNESDAY, November 13—One Million. WEDNESDAY, November 20—One Million. THURSDAY, November 26—One Million.

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.

OFFICE OF U. S. Assistant Treasurer,

NEW YORK, November 2, 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 Acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date May 15, 1868, of the denomination of \$5,000, between the numbers four thousand five hundred and ninety-two (4,592), and five thousand one hundred and seventy-seven (5,177) inclusive, and of the denomination of \$10,000, between the numbers four thousand seven hundred and seventy-six (4,776), and four thousand eight hundred (4,800) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office; and that from and after the 31st day of December, 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.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855

HEAD OFFICE (Corner of Finch Lane), Threadneedle Street. BRANCH (No. 34 Old Bond Street, OFFICES, Nos. 159 & 160 Tottenham Court Road, No. 25 Ludgate Hill.

Subscribed Capital - - - £1,000,000 (50,000 Shares of £20 each).

Paid-up Capital - - - - - 500,000

Reserved Fund - - - - - 1120,000

DIRECTORS:] John Jones, Esq., Chairman. Henry Vigers Esq., Esq., John Macklock, Esq., Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Robert Lloyd, Esq., Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P., Wm. McNaughtan, Esq., Joaquin De Mancha, Esq., William Simpson, Esq., Jonathan Thorp, Esq., James F. Vanner, Esq., George Young, Esq.

MANAOR—Alfred George Kennedy. SECRETARY—C. J. Worth.

Accounts opened with approved American and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honored against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against First-class Securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City.

Travelers' Credits encashed when issued by Clients, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

CHAS. GREEN, President, MILO HATCH, Vice-Pres, EDWARD KETCHUM Cashier

## Financial.

\$5,000,000.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE  
INVESTMENT.

The Chicago & Canada  
Southern

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND  
THIRTY YEARS'

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL & OCTOBER.

Registered or Coupon Payable in  
London or New York.

This road, with the Canada Southern, forms the new Trunk Air-line from Buffalo to Chicago. It is under the same control and management, and is being built by the same parties who built the Canada Southern: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors both in the Chicago and Northwest and the Chicago and Rock Island; George Opdyke, of the New York Midland; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men. The road is being rapidly built, in the best possible manner, with sixty-pound steel rails throughout its entire line, and will be completed during the coming year; nearly one-half of the road will be completed and in running order by the 1st of January next, so that the entire line, from Buffalo to Chicago, will, within that time, be in successful operation. The builders of this road control enough of the leading lines running from Chicago to insure an enormous business from the start. Taking into consideration the important fact, patent to all who study the statistics of trade, that the present Trunk Lines, now taxed to their utmost capacity, are not affording facilities equal to the great and constantly-increasing demand for transportation, and that this road, through its entire length, being practically STRAIGHT, and LEVEL, and SHORTER by THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, or THAT CAN BE BUILT, it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

## Financial.

Indianapolis, Bloom-  
ington & Western  
Railway.

THE SHORT CENTRAL TRUNK ROUTE.

This road has been in operation from Indianapolis to Pekin, 203 miles, for two years. Its earnings have rapidly increased, and are now at a rate sufficient to pay all current expenses, interest on all its Bonded Indebtedness, including that made for its Extension, and, in addition, a dividend upon its Stock.

The Extension is 217 miles in length, and connects Champaign with the Mississippi River at Keokuk. It passes through a well-developed part of the State of Illinois, abounding in resources for a great business, and it must in a short time equal in receipts the other part of the Road with which it is consolidated, making a total line of 420 miles. Intimate western connections make this route the most direct between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The entire road traverses a very fertile region, and possesses the best subsidy a road can have, viz.: **IMMENSE BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY AT COMMAND.**

Under a fair valuation, the property of the older part of the road, above prior obligations, is fully equal in amount to the Bonds now issued, which are further and completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension, one-half of which is near completion, and the remainder will be finished early in 1893.

The Bonds are Seven per Cent. Gold, \$1,000 each, convertible into stock at par at the option of the owner, and may be registered without charge. **PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST** in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

We recommend the Bonds to all classes of investors as an undoubted security.

**TURNER BROTHERS,**  
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau Street.

Convertible  
MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 PER CENT MORTGAGE BOND for sale on one of the great roads running from New York City—on the third largest road in New York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price, 85 and Interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

**ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,**  
Bankers,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,  
25 Pine Street.

A 9 Per Cent Investment

I am selling NORFOLK CITY, VA., EIGHT PER CENT WATER BONDS, at 87½ and accrued interest. Coupons payable at National Park Bank, New York. At present price they pay 91-7 per cent interest, secured by a Water Tax and First Mortgage on the Water Works. For further information, apply to

**FRANCIS B. LONEY,**

Baltimore, Md.

SPECIALTY.—COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

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.

## Financial.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE  
AND  
Redemption Bonds

OF THE

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# THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,  
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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

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### SOME CAUSES OF OUR FINANCIAL TRANQUILITY.

There is a general dullness in the money market, and the tranquillity is undisturbed by the stringency which seems to be increasing in the financial centres of Europe. We have thus one compensation for the evils of an inconvertible currency. If during the present monetary troubles in Europe we had been on a specie basis, and our banks were now paying out specie instead of greenbacks as legal-tender money, they would be in constant trepidation lest their gold reserves should be drawn away from them, and they would be eager to adopt every known precaution however prejudicial to business, to protect their reserves. Now, however, the specie in our banks is only a part of their reserves; and moreover those persons who want gold for exportation can only get it by purchase in the open market. Formerly our banking and currency machinery by which the interior business of the country is carried on was thus liable to be seriously deranged and shaken by the sudden removal of the specie basis on which its stability and firmness depended, and the consequence was that monetary trouble abroad always caused stringency at home. From

this frequent cause of monetary derangement we are now exempted, because it exclusively belongs to a specie-paying system of finance, and from this single exemption some superficial people have hastily concluded that it is better and more conducive to financial stability to be on an irredeemable paper money basis than on a foundation of hard money and specie payments.

While, however, we deny this absurd doctrine, we are none the less ready to admit that in this one particular we have a compensating advantage. It is, however, dearly purchased by the countless evils and inconveniences of an irredeemable paper currency. But of this exemption we are forcibly reminded by the telegrams which every day bring intelligence of the trouble wrought in the European money markets by the absorption of gold in Germany, and by the efforts of the banks to protect their reserves by raising their rates of interest, and to attract coin to their vaults by the use of every practicable expedient.

Opinions differ as to whether we shall export gold to any active degree this season. England seems to be expecting a supply from here, and there are some 2½ millions now afloat; but the rate of exchange does not suggest such a movement, and makes it a costly operation. Although, therefore, much of the coin interest being paid at the Treasury belongs to foreign bondholders, our financial men have not expected any large coin shipments; but there is still sufficient uncertainty on the subject to affect the sensitive movements of the gold premium. Except for this and some similar influences, gold would, no doubt, rule at lower rates, and could scarcely have touched 113 yesterday, but must rather have tended to descend to a lower point, especially as it is now certain that we are to have no greenback inflation.

The specie in bank increased one million last week, and is now \$11,888,600, while the legal tenders declined \$605,600, so that the aggregate excess of reserve over the 25 per cent minimum required by law is but little improved. The flow of currency is, however, favorable, the deposits showing an increase of \$1,202,800, which has probably been still further improved. The Treasury drafts on the banks may perhaps diminish their reserves next week, and this week the greenbacks have suffered from the circumstance that while Mr. Boutwell sold one million of gold he bought less than half a million of bonds. The exact amount was \$428,400 at 111-37 to 111-87. The effect of this was of course to absorb the million of greenbacks paid into the Treasury for the gold, and to let out only a part of this sum in payment for the bonds; thus depleting the greenback reserves of the banks by some \$600,000. The bank statement to-day will need to be read with these points in view, or its indications may be misunderstood.

The city banks seem to be responding more liberally to the demands of their country correspondents for rediscounts. There is indeed an easy confidence prevailing, which is in part sustained by the increasing supplies of capital with which the money market is fed from domestic sources, while that which we have had from abroad does not seem to be leaving us or threatening to do so. In a good degree, however, as we have said, the monetary tranquillity just now is due to the circumstance that the basis on which our monetary machinery rests is not as formerly liable to be drained off, and our banking machinery thrown into confusion when ever any sudden demand for gold springs up in Europe, or any adverse movements are developed in the foreign exchanges. If, in making our arrangements for resumption, we can prevent this evil and protect our monetary machinery from its effects, we shall achieve a result which can scarcely be over-estimated, and has never been realized except perhaps by France under the last Napoleon.

#### THE NEW GREENBACK ISSUES EXPLAINED.

The increase of the greenback issues to which we referred last week has been defended by three arguments. First, on the ground that such an increase is legally placed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the extent of 44 millions by the legal tender act of Feb. 25, 1862, and the subsequent law amendatory of that statute; secondly, on the ground that the Treasury is specially authorized to issue new greenbacks to the extent of 7 or 8 millions only as a temporary means for the payment of such Certificates of Indebtedness and temporary loans as may be still outstanding. The third argument is founded on the necessity of some such form of issue with a view to keep up the elasticity of the currency which is so essential to prevent disastrous spasms in the money market, and to enable the circulating medium to contract and expand in conformity with the changing wants of business at various seasons of the year.

The first of these arguments we have already discussed, and we attempted to show that the laws in question confer on the Treasury no power to issue currency except for war purposes; that these powers did not even survive to the close of the war, but were repealed by special enactment several months before the war finally ended. We are glad to learn that this conservative view of the case is substantially adopted for the basis of the future policy of the Administration, as it has invariably been for that of the past. The announcement is made semi-officially from Washington that the 4½ millions of new greenbacks issued last month will be shortly withdrawn and that their issue was in part necessitated by the heavy payments on account of the Clearing House Certificates.

This announcement defends the issue under the second of the three arguments referred to; and is open to much less objection; claiming as it does, not an inflation of 44 millions, but a temporary issue of less than 10 millions. The law of July 11, 1862, expressly authorized the Secretary to keep in reserve 50 millions of greenbacks over and above the permanent regular outstanding circulation. These 50 millions were constituted a special reserve to secure the payment of temporary deposits by the Treasury. The law expressly provides that this reserve "shall be issued and used only when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the same or any part thereof may be needed for that purpose." As *certificates of deposit* are specially mentioned in this act, the existing Clearing-House certificates are claimed to be within its purview, although they were issued in conformity with subsequent acts passed in March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868. The principle which brings these Clearing-House certificates under the "fifty million law" is that they are "tem-

porary deposits" payable on demand or at short notice. Such temporary loans were formerly a conspicuous feature of our public debt, and in one form or other have existed ever since they were first authorized in March, 1862. Till the last of these outstanding certificates is paid off the 50 million clause in the law just cited will, according to this interpretation, continue to survive. At present there are but 8 millions of the certificates afloat, which are rapidly being paid off. Hence if we accept this interpretation, the power which Mr. Boutwell possesses is limited to the issue of as much of his reserve currency as may be required to pay off 8 millions of certificates. But he is also required to withdraw such subsidiary currency, and retire it from circulation as soon as he conveniently can do so without prejudice to the interest of the Treasury or to the movements of business. This claim for a temporary issue of 8 millions, as we said, is a very different theory from the former one authorizing an issue of 44 millions, as an inflating element in our permanent currency.

It would be in strict conformity with this view of the law if the four millions of reserve just issued should be called in at the rate of two or three millions this month and the remainder before the first of January. And this we understand is the determination of the Secretary. At first it was desired to withdraw the whole this month; but to prevent possible disturbance of the money market by such a contraction at this busy season, the extension of the contraction over two months has been proposed, and may perhaps be carried out. The Treasury balances from those banks which were made depositaries of the "five millions" a month ago will probably be also gradually and not suddenly withdrawn; as the money is lending among our mercantile community and has no doubt helped to ease the pressure of the money market, all danger of a return of which has not yet been removed.

In the absence of any official explanation of the new greenback issues, we are inclined to give credit to that recited above. The subject will, we hope, be fully discussed in Mr. Boutwell's annual report. With great propriety he may, in connection with it, be able to suggest some better expedient than we have yet contrived for giving to our currency system some adequate degree of that necessary elasticity in which it is so mischievously wanting.

#### THE LONDON MONEY MARKET AND ITS INFLUENCE HERE.

Our foreign bankers are once more correct in their predictions as to the course of the London money market, the movements of which attract almost as much attention here as those of our own. The Bank of England on Thursday made no advance in its rate although it had lost bullion and specie to the extent of £135,000 during the week, and all the leading British journals were calling for a further rise to check the anticipated drain of gold to Germany and elsewhere. Whether this rise will take place is a question everybody seems to be asking, and nobody can answer. As to the motives by which the Bank authorities were swayed in this matter, they are also frequently canvassed; but are of little interest to us except so far as they offer indications for the future. The belief has long prevailed on this side, and is supposed to have obtained a reluctant hearing in Threadneedle street, that the supply of loanable capital exceeds the demand. The "open market" is too unwieldy and plethoric to follow the bank rate if it be carried any higher till an interval has been allowed for recovery. There is, indeed, an unusual accumulation of deposits in London seeking temporary investment. Every advance in the bank rate tends to swell the aggregate of these balances, and to raise the level of the reservoir of floating

capital, without reciprocally increasing the demand therefor. The open market, it is true, has shown more alacrity for a few days past to follow the bank rate, but this movement is in part ascribed to "manipulation," and the Bank of England was by some persons accused of going into the open market to borrow on consols at high rates with a view to disturb the money market and cause the interest to rise. Some heavy loans are said to have been made, but the Bank of England seems not to have been concerned in the negotiation, although urged thereto in influential quarters by the statement that the Bank had resorted to this expedient in 1847, and also in 1857. If this last allegation be true, it has never, we believe, appeared in any of the reports of the Bank Commissioners appointed by Parliament. However this may be, the Bank authorities have decided not to use this doubtful expedient to meet the present crisis. As the open market, by its own spontaneous action, would not follow the Bank rate with sufficient rapidity, the latter was very properly delayed in its upward course.

But there is another view of the case which is also believed to be making some impression in London. Since July 10th the rate has risen 100 per cent. At that date it was three per cent. It is now six per cent. And still not an ounce of gold has been attracted by the movement to the bank coffers. The drain continues just as if the remedy had never been used. In July when the rate was three per cent. the gold in Bank was 23½ millions. It has since been falling almost every week and is now below 20 millions. Such has been the uniform progress of the drain. The usual remedy for the evil has been applied. But it seems to have done the malady little good. Its symptoms show no improvement. The patient is no better for all the doctors can do in this line of treatment. If something new cannot be devised, it is clearly prudent and safe to resort to what is called the "expectant" treatment, and wait a while before taking a further step.

Such are in the main the opinions which prevail here on this subject. They suggest one or two remarks. In the first place, we are inclined to think that in any case the apprehended effect of the bank movements on our money market has been overrated. Still up to this time there seems to have been a growing sympathy between the two, the causes of which are many of them obvious. Hence it happened that throughout Wall street so much satisfaction was exhibited at the premature report that the Bank of France was about to assist the Bank of England, by placing at its disposal some part of its hoard of gold. This would certainly be a ready solution of the whole difficulty, as would any other expedient by which a few millions sterling could be transferred to the coin vaults of the Bank of England. In presence of such a transfer the rate of interest would fall, or the fear at least of any further advance would vanish. At present such fears are by no means at an end here or abroad. The arguments cited above, if they have really actuated the bank authorities, have only had the effect of postponing an advance till a fitter season. How soon this season may come, we are wholly unable to predict. In England similar ignorance seems to prevail. The *London Times* of October 22, speaking of the activity of the money market, offers the following remarks, which are at the present moment extremely suggestive:

"It is to be observed, however, that by far the greater part of the existing demand must be simply precautionary, because the currency in the shape both of gold and notes already in the hands of the public is unprecedentedly in excess of its normal amount, and even much beyond the total in use a year ago, when trade was at its height of activity, and had not been checked to the same extent as at present by the operation of strikes and the caution induced by the uncertainty of prices. Under these circumstances, there is no reason to regret any upward movement in

the charge for accommodation. So far from the 6 per cent. rate having caused any inconvenient pressure, it has hitherto totally failed in bringing back any of the redundant means held by the community, and which, such is the general prosperity, they prefer keeping in their desks to putting them to productive use through banking channels. Hence, if, not satisfied with their present supply, they still want more, even although they may have to pay 7 or 8 per cent. for it, and thus to incur a still greater loss of interest, the only remark to be made is to congratulate the banks and capitalists generally on the excellent terms they are enabled to obtain. *In some quarters there is a curious fancy that a scarcity of gold exists or is impending*; yet at this moment we have 20 millions in store, which is just one million in excess of the average sum held throughout the two or three months in the autumn of 1869, when the Bank rate of discount stood quietly at 2½ per cent. Why we should desire a larger supply, or take steps to attract it, is a point it would be difficult to explain. We could send away at once the few millions we yet owe to Germany and still be in a perfectly strong position. The currency is amply protected, and as far as that is concerned nothing has happened that could of itself have produced any remarkable movement in the discount market. The feature of the time is simply that the public choose to have an unusual amount of this currency idle in their own hands, instead of placing or leaving it in the banks. Just to the extent to which they pursue this course must there be so much less for the purposes of commerce, and less not for the public to complain of an enhancement of the charge made for the use of the diminished balance when this enhancement has been brought about by themselves, and can be terminated by themselves whenever they begin to feel it really inconvenient. If the heavy sums now in course of withdrawal from the Bank at its 6 per cent rate are taken only for mercantile requirements they will of course flow back to the Bank from the other banks into which they may be paid, and the reserve will remain where it was. If, on the other hand they are taken merely to satisfy an increased desire for a locking up of currency, they will be shut out from use, and the Bank means being proportionably diminished, a rise to 7 per cent or any higher figure must be expected until the precise point is reached beyond which the possessors of notes and coin will not be disposed to allow their means to remain unproductive. The view of the directors is doubtless perfectly clear on this matter, and it may consequently be expected that whatever movement they may make will be made in time, and that they will not allow a drain upon their resources to go on between this and Thursday at 6 per cent, should it appear before that day that 7 per cent would be eagerly paid."

The uncertainty as to when the bank rate will be advanced is not the only point in support of which we quote the above paragraph. It also proves that the opinion prevails in England which we have been urging for several months past as to the insufficiency of the bank reserves. Twenty millions sterling was perhaps enough for the bank when, as in 1844, there were not 200 millions of other deposits besides those of the Bank of England depending almost wholly upon the reserves of that institution. Now, however, that the London joint stock banks have grown so hugely beyond their former limits, these banks ought either to have been compelled to hold a larger amount of gold reserve, or else the Bank of England itself should have increased its hoard of coin to thirty or forty millions. The necessity for this precaution was increased by the suspension in 1870 of the Bank of France, which at that time held 255 millions of gold, and from this copious source, under the old regime, gold could at once be compelled to flow to England whenever the foreign exchanges were disturbed by the rise in the rate of discount. The act of suspension changed all this, however, and the Bank of France can keep its gold notwithstanding all the perturbations of the exchanges which the Bank of England can make by raising its rate of discount.

Finally, it does not appear from the evidence before us that any other expedient than the old one of putting up its rate is at present likely to be proposed by the Bank of England. The project for a transfer of gold from the Bank of France seemed to promise to remove the necessity for any further advance. But that project is in abeyance, and for reasons that have not transpired it appears for the present to be out of favor. Except it be renewed or its place supplied by some equivalent, which does not seem very likely, the bank authorities may venture to try the doubtful remedy of an advance to 7 per cent, to which they are so generally urged. In any event, as we have said, the course of our money market is now much less likely than heretofore to be

thus disturbed, although some of our new railroad companies which are seeking to sell their bonds in Europe are already suffering from this and other causes.

#### THE COTTON CROP FOR 1872-3.

We have been engaged during the last three weeks in obtaining from our correspondents throughout the South their opinion as to the total yield of the present cotton crop and their reasons for that opinion. In giving to our readers the results of these inquiries, it is, perhaps, hardly necessary for us to say that our figures are simply estimates, and yet they are based upon the personal examination and opinion of some of the most experienced cotton men in the country. We have felt, however, considerable hesitancy in making the results public, knowing they differ from the majority of estimates at the present time, and it is only after carefully revising them, and again comparing the letters of our correspondents in different portions of the Southern States that we publish them. We have prepared these figures, not as the highest, but as a medium estimate of the crop which can be made up from the returns sent us.

1. To get at the true basis of the present yield it is necessary for us to go back to the planting season. Our returns of the acreage under cotton at that time, obtained after careful investigation showed, as will be remembered—(See CHRONICLE of June 8, 1872, page 768)—a total of 8,867,647 acres, against 7,811,696 acres in 1871, and 8,885,545 in 1870, or only about 20,000 acres less than in 1870; and hence, if the season had been every way favorable, the yield this year would have come within a trifle of the total then secured. The full growth of 1870 was probably 4,500,000 bales, or 150,000 bales more than was marketed. But this year has not been equally favorable. In the first place the spring was unusually late, cold and wet, and this was followed by a drought before planting was completed; but subsequent rains brought even the late planting forward so well, that by the middle of June the promise of a good yield was very satisfactory. Still as there was a considerable falling off in fertilizers used, and as the spring was so wet and backward, we have put down the loss to the crop up to that time, as compared with 1870, at 150,000 bales. Favorable conditions continued to surround the cotton plant up to very near the middle of July, when those excessive rains began, which ended in the great overflow of the Cahaba, Alabama, Bigbee, Marion, Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and their tributaries, which with the rust and shedding that followed, resulted in a further loss to the crop of say, not to exceed, 200,000 bales. Subsequently we had the drought in Texas and the caterpillars in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and the blight and shedding of forms in the Memphis district; these causes may be estimated as taking from the yield a further amount of say, not more than, 500,000 bales. With these explanations (and bearing in mind that otherwise the crop surroundings have been very favorable), we reach the following result or comparison of the yield with that of 1870:

The growth of 1870, about 150,000 bales more than marketed.....	4,500,000
Decrease this year compared with 1870—	
From less acreage planted..... bales.	10,000
From Spring rains, &c.....	150,000
From Summer floods, &c.....	200,000
From caterpillars.....	500,000
	860,000
Leaving the total yield this year..... bales.	3,640,000

Thus we have, as a result of this calculation, 3,640,000 bales for the yield this year.

2. But as all these statements of loss are made up from estimates, we also obtained from our correspondents the anticipated receipts at every prominent port, whether inland or outport, and from their returns have arrived at the prob-

able results at the outports. In giving these figures it should be remarked that the arrivals at the different points are stated on the basis of the direction of the present movement. For instance, a much larger proportion of the Tennessee cotton is just now going to New Orleans than went last year. Whether this will be continued through the season we do not know; but our figures for New Orleans are based on the supposition that it will. So, too, there is but a small amount moving to New York, Boston, &c., at present, and a larger movement overland to the Southern Atlantic ports, and hence we give New York &c. and the overland to mills only the same as last year. This may change, New York &c. receiving more, and the Atlantic States receiving less, but the total will in either case be the same. With these explanations we give the estimate we have made for this year, and the crop statements of the two previous years for comparison as follows:

Ports.	1872. Estimated.	1871. Marketed.	1870. Marketed.
New Orleans..... bales.	1,200,000	957,538	1,446,490
Mobile.....	305,000	288,012	404,673
Charleston.....	315,000	271,241	350,582
Savannah.....	610,000	450,539	726,406
Texas.....	300,000	197,956	321,804
Florida.....	20,000	19,359	13,948
North Carolina.....	75,000	52,528	94,320
Virginia.....	310,000	276,098	342,353
New York, &c.....	225,000	219,015	331,578
Total at ports.....	3,360,000	2,732,286	4,032,154
Overland.....	125,000	122,065	228,923
Southern consumption...	125,000	120,000	91,240
Total crop marketed.	3,610,000	2,974,351	4,352,317

If our returns prove to be correct, and we have the utmost confidence in them, the above is as we have stated, a medium figure for the crop; it may be larger, for we have not taken the highest estimates but in most cases the lowest. Our correspondents have also given us in their letters the percentage of increase and decrease of the yield this season compared with the two previous seasons, and we had intended to make a further statement on that basis. But as we find the result reached is the same, we omit the calculations.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

October, 1872, will be long remembered in the money market as one of the most eventful months ever known in Wall street. At the opening of the month there was an excessive stringency in money and in cash gold, and a growing depression in financial circles in consequence thereof; at this juncture the market was unexpectedly relieved by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in selling on Monday, October 7, \$5,000,000 of gold and purchasing \$5,000,000 of five-twenty bonds. Money was disbursed in payment for the bonds, and the proceeds of the gold sale when paid into the Treasury were deposited with certain national banks in this city, in order that it might not be withdrawn from use immediately and neutralize the effect of the disbursements. Under the influence of these transactions the market became easier and continued reasonably so until the end of the month.

It appears from the United States debt statement, issued Nov. 1, that \$4,566,664 of new greenbacks had been issued during the month of October, being a part of the \$44,000,000 withdrawn by Secretary McCulloch, and which the Government now claims to have a right to issue again if it deems desirable. The fact of the new issue created warm discussion, and met with general disapprobation among the majority of temperate and careful business men. Despatches from Washington, apparently intended to furnish something of an apology for the action, stated that the greenbacks had been issued in place of legal-tender certificates called in, and thus intimating that they would be withdrawn again.

Government bonds, which were somewhat depressed at the close of September, were materially stiffened up by the large purchases by the Government, amounting to \$8,000,000 within the first seven days of October. The relaxation in money was also favorable to prices, and they continued firmer throughout the balance of the month.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN OCTOBER, 1872.

Table of government securities prices in October 1872, including coupon bonds and various interest rates.

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

Table showing closing prices of consols and U.S. securities at London in October, with columns for date, price, and interest rate.

Stocks were held in check and seriously depressed by the stringency in money, above referred to; the artificial manipulation of the money market and the exorbitant rates of interest exacted from borrowers were, indeed, but a part of the "bear" movement to break down stocks, and as soon as the money pressure was relieved by the Treasury operations, prices reacted almost immediately.

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

Table of railway and miscellaneous stock prices for September and October 1872, listing various companies and their price movements.

Table of railroad stock prices for September and October 1872, including companies like Sixth Avenue, Union Pacific, and others.

The gold market was firmly held in the grasp of the speculators until the Treasury sale of \$5,000,000 on October 7, when the excessively high rates on gold loans were relaxed, and the premium also declined.

COURSE OF GOLD IN OCTOBER, 1872.

Table showing the course of gold prices in October 1872, with columns for date, opening, lowest, highest, and closing prices.

Foreign exchange was depressed to an extraordinary degree in the early part of October, and on the 4th of the month prime 60 days' sterling bills could have been purchased at 106 1/2.

STERLING EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER, 1872.

Table of sterling exchange rates for October 1872, showing rates for 60 days and 3 days.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 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 October, 1872:

Table of the debt statement for November 1872, detailing debt bearing interest in coin, including character of issue, authorized amount, and interest accrued.

**Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.**

3 per cent Certifs. Act March 2, '67 and July 25, '68, Payable on demand, with interest (issued in \$5,000 & \$10,000)....	Principal, \$5,380,000	Interest, \$61,493
3's, Navy pension, Act July 23, '68. Int. only appl'd to pensions....	14,000,000	113,830
4's, Certifs of indebtedness. Act July 5, '70. Due in 1875.....	678,000	4,520
<b>Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money.....</b>	<b>\$19,708,000</b>	<b>\$179,843</b>

**Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.**

4 to 6s, Bonds..... Matur'd at vari's dates prior to Jan. 1, '37.	Principal, \$57,665	Interest, \$64,174
5s, Mex. Indem..... Matur'd at various dates in '31 and '32....	1,104	85
6's, Bonds..... Matur'd Dec. 31, 1867.....	1,550	267
6's, Bondy L. cap..... Matur'd July 1, 1869.....	3,900	281
6's, Bonds..... Matur'd July 1, 1869.....	5,500	161
6's, Texas Indem..... Matur'd Dec. 31, 1864.....	174,000	11,300
5s, Bonds..... Matur'd Jan. 1, 1871.....	10,000	625
5s, 5-20s, (called)..... Matur'd Dec. 1, '71, and Mch. 7 & 20, '72.	2,267,560	121,095
1-10 1/2 Tr. notes..... Matur'd at various dates from '33-'41....	82,575	2,670
1-10 1/2 Tr. notes..... Matur'd at various dates in '47 and '48....	6,000	206
6s, Tr'y notes..... Matur'd at various dates in '58 and '59....	6,000	37
6's, Tr'y notes..... Matur'd at various dates in '58 and '59....	2,000	108
6's, Tr'y notes..... Matur'd March 1, 1863.....	3,150	373
7 1/2-10's, 3 years..... Matur'd Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.....	18,600	1,486
6s, one year..... Matur'd at various dates in 1865.....	95,735	4,739
5's, 2 years..... Matur'd at various dates in 1866.....	6,000	4,538
6's, Conn. Int. n's..... Matur'd June 10, '67, and May 15, '68....	517,790	108,807
7 1/2-10's, 3 years..... Matur'd Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868.....	313,250	29,363
6's, Certif. of Indem..... Matur'd at various dates in 1856.....	5,000	313
4, 5 & 6's, Tenn. l..... Matur'd Oct. 15, 1866.....	73,560	7,843
3s, Certifs. (called)..... Matur'd monthly from Dec. 31, 1870, to April 1, 1872.....	1,745,000	8,916
<b>Agg. of debt on which int. has ceased since mat'y.....</b>	<b>\$3,133,983</b>	<b>\$87,250</b>

**Debt Bearing no Interest.**

Authorizing acts..... Character of issue..... Amt. outstanding		
July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862..... Demand notes.....	\$86,052	
Feb. 25 and July 21, '62, and March 8, '63..... U. S. legal-tender notes.....	360,566,761	
Jan. 8, 18 2..... Certificates of deposit.....	23,653,000	
July 17, 1861..... Fractional Currency.....	42,316,786	
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1861..... Fractional Currency.....	22,307,000	
March 1863 (in \$20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 \$5,000) Certifs. for gold deposited.....	22,307,000	
<b>Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....</b>	<b>\$443,931,602</b>	

**Recapitulation.**

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
<b>DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—Bonds at 6 p. cent.....</b>	<b>\$1,347,921,900</b>	
Bonds at 5 p. cent.....	414,367,300	
Total debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,762,289,200	\$39,628,356
<b>DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—</b>		
Certificates at 4 per cent.....	878,000	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.....	14,000,000	
Certificates at 3 per cent.....	5,930,000	
Total debt bearing interest in lawful money.....	\$12,708,000	207,479
<b>DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.....</b>	<b>5,138,960</b>	<b>367,330</b>
<b>DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—</b>		
Demand and legal tender notes.....	\$86,052,316	
Certificates of deposit.....	23,653,000	
Fractional currency.....	42,316,786	
Certificates of gold deposited.....	22,307,000	
Total debt bearing no interest.....	\$443,931,602	16,604
Unclaimed P. R. Interest.....		16,604
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,236,612,752</b>	<b>\$ 0,215,318</b>
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment.....	\$2,276,828,101	
<b>AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—</b>		
Coin.....	\$79,173,158	
currency.....	12,238,687	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law.....	23,653,000	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$115,064,845</b>	
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1872.....	2,161,763,256	
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1872.....	2,166,994,677	
Decrease of debt during the past month.....	\$5,231,417	
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872.....	\$61,047,287	
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872.....	\$29,619,762	

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

Character of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Balance of unpaid repaid by United States, of moneys, &c. States.	Balance of int. paid.
Central Pacific.....	\$25,885,120	\$517,702	\$6,387,376	\$618,321	\$5,755,051
Kan. Pac. late U.P.E.D.	6,305,000	136,000	1,969,383	1,055,167	914,185
Union Pacific Co.....	27,239,512	547,730	6,291,763	2,277,241	4,724,511
Gen. Br'h. U. Pacific.....	1,600,000	32,000	493,893	16,778	477,311
Western Pacific.....	1,970,000	3,411	367,679	9,350	378,929
Stonx City and Pacific.....	1,623,320	32,566	389,900	625	389,275
<b>Total issued.....</b>	<b>\$64,623,512</b>	<b>\$1,292,470</b>	<b>\$16,570,575</b>	<b>\$3,952,683</b>	<b>\$12,617,892</b>

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.

**CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.**

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 31st ult. 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.
Massachusetts—Turner's Falls..	The Crocker National Bank.....	The National Bank of the Commonwealth of Boston and the National Park Bank of New York, approved.
Massachusetts—Worcester.....	The First National Bank.....	The National Bank of the Commonwealth of Boston, approved in place of the National Bank of Redemption, Boston.
New Jersey—Newark.....	The German National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved.
Pennsylvania—Selin's Grove.....	The First National Bank.....	The Manufacturers' National Bank of Philadelphia, revoked.
Pennsylvania—Wilkesbarre.....	The First National Bank.....	The Philadelphia National Bank approved in place of the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia.
Indiana—Lafayette.....	The Indiana National Bank.....	The Central National Bank of New York, approved in place of the Third National Bank of New York.
Indiana—Washington.....	The Washington National B. nk.....	The First National Bank of Cincinnati, approved.
Illinois—Chicago.....	The Home National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved.
Michigan—Union City.....	The Union City National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the Third National Bank of New York; also approved as an additional agent the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago.

**New National Banks.**

The following is a list of National Banks organized since the 31st ult., viz.:

- Officia No. 2,062—The German National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky. Authorized capital, \$237,700; paid-in capital, \$119,050. Henry G. Van Seggern, President. Adolph Rentlinger, Cashier. Authorized to commence business, November 5, 1872.
- 2,063—The Pella National Bank, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$35,000. O. Rosiers, President. John Noller, Cashier. Authorized to commence business November 7, 1872.

A subscriber requests us to inform him how many of the new National Banks being organized are new institutions, and how many of them are reorganizations of old banks? We presume that a large proportion of these banks are entirely new institutions; but if some of them are reorganizations, that fact is a matter of detail not furnished us by the Comptroller of the Currency, and which might be ascertained by addressing the officers of the bank in each case.

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—OCTOBER 25.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	12 1/2 @ 12 2/2	Oct. 25.	short.	12. 2
Antwerp.....	3 months.	1.25 @ 1.25 1/2	"	"	25.57 1/2
Hamburg.....	"	13.12 @ 13.12 1/2	"	3 mos.	107. 6
Paris.....	short.	25.65 @ 25.75	"	short.	25.65
Paris.....	3 months.	25.97 1/2 @ 26.07 1/2	Oct. 25.	3 mos.	107.60
Vienna.....	"	11.25 @ 11.30	"	"	6.20 1/2
Berlin.....	"	6.20 @ 6.20 1/2	"	short.	118 1/2
Frankfort.....	"	120 @ 120 1/2	"	3 mos.	33
St. Peteraburg.....	"	31 1/2	"	"	"
Cadiz.....	"	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2	Oct. 25.	60 days.	108 1/2
Milan.....	"	29.20 @ 29.30	Oct. 17.	90 days.	25 1/2
Genoa.....	"	29.20 @ 29.30	Oct. 10.	"	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Naples.....	"	28.20 @ 28.30	Aug. 31.	"	46 1/2
New York.....	"	"	Aug. 19.	"	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	Oct. 18.	"	"
Bahia.....	"	"	Oct. 17.	"	"
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Oct. 24.	6 mos.	1s. 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 d.
Pernambuco.....	"	"	Oct. 25.	6 mos.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Oct. 18.	6 mos.	4s. 7 1/2 d.
Shanghai.....	"	"	Oct. 17.	"	6s. 1d.
Ceylon.....	60 days.	1s. 10 1/2 d.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 1 1/2 @ 13-16d.	"	"	"
Madras.....	"	1s. 10 1/2 @ 13-16d.	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 10 1/2 @ 13-16d.	"	"	"
Sydney.....	80 days.	1 per cent dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, October 26.

No change has been made by the directors of the Bank of England in their rates of discount this week. Considerable excitement has prevailed upon the subject, and an apprehension that the *minimum* would be raised caused business to be restricted in every department. The Bank return which has been published does not show important alterations. The diminution in the stock of bullion is about equivalent to the amount known to have been withdrawn for export during the week. There is a slight increase in the amount of advances, but only to the extent of £500,000. No doubt the chief cause which has influenced the authorities in deciding to remain at six per cent is that since they advanced their terms to that figure the open market rate has risen considerably, and at one period this week somewhat exceeded the official *minimum*. The result of that movement in the open market has been that the Continental exchanges have become more favorable to this country, and, that being the case, the directors had no alternative but to give the six per cent rate a longer period of trial. It must, however, be admitted that the position of the money market is just as uncertain as it was at this period of last week. The demand for bills on London continues unchecked, and as these fall into the hands of the German Government, policy or necessity may induce that government to demand payment in gold for them. With a view not to disarrange our money market, Germany may elect to let their money remain here, but while they are collecting gold with the object of circulating a gold coinage in a few months, necessity may compel them to withdraw considerable sums; and if any operation of that kind were effected during the next few days, there can be no question but that the buoyancy now noticeable in stocks and shares would be quickly followed by considerable depression. The only supply of gold known to be on passage to this country consists of the small sum of £290,000 from Australia, and this is not due at Southampton until the 4th prox. It is clear, therefore, if Germany required at any moment £250,000 or £500,000 for coinage operations, the agency here would have to resort to the Bank, as there are no supplies elsewhere. It is also clear that w

are powerless to prevent it. If France buys up the bills upon London, pays for them in notes, and hands them to Germany, more especially at a time when we are in need of much foreign grain—a circumstance which obviously leads to the creation of a large number of bills—a further advance even to really dear money would not necessarily alter the operation one whit. The transaction is due to exceptional and peculiar causes, and is one of the results of the indemnity payments, and the suspension of specie payments in France, and, it must be added, of the London market being the emporium of the world for gold transactions. If, then, we seem to be powerless to prevent gold passing in the manner described into the hands of the German Government, our policy is clear, and that is we must employ the usual means to bring it from other quarters; and if six per cent will not effect it we must advance the rate of discount to a point which will carry out the object we have in view.

The tone of the money market at the close of the week is firm, at the following quotations:

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

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

Joint stock banks.....	4 1/2
Discount houses at call.....	4 1/2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	5
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	5 1/2

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

Bank rate.		Open market.		Bank rate.		Open market.	
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Paris.....	5	4 1/2-5	Lisbon and Oporto.....	7	7	St. Petersburg.....	8
Amsterdam.....	4	4	St. Petersburg.....	8	8	Brussels.....	4
Hamburg.....	3	3	Turin, Florence and Rome.....	5	6	Antwerp.....	4
Berlin.....	5	5	Belgium.....	5	4 1/2-5	Leipzig.....	..
Frankfort.....	5	5					
Vienna and Trieste.....	7	3 1/2-9					
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	6	6					

The foreign exchanges were decidedly more favorable on Tuesday; but yesterday there was a scarcity of bills, and the quotations were generally lower. The silver market is quiet, and the £400,000 in Mexican dollars brought by the "Atlantic" has been disposed of at 59 1/2 and 59 1/4 per ounce. It is expected that we shall soon be in the receipt of gold from France. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

GOLD.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77	10 1/2	@	..
Bar Gold, fine.....	per oz. standard.	77	10 1/2	@	..
Bar Gold, Refinable.....	per oz. standard.	78	0	@	..
South American Doubloons.....	per oz.	73	6	@	73 8
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz.	76	3	@	..

SILVER.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5	0	@	..
Bar Silver, containing 5 gra. Gold.....	per oz. standard.	5	0 1/2	@	..
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	no price			
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz., new, 4 1 1/2 old, 5 1 1/2				
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz., last price,	4	1 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, of No. 40 Mule Yarn fair second quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return compared with the four previous years:

	1863.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	24,342,627	24,180,985	24,778,237	25,597,942	26,464,560
Public deposits.....	4,121,935	3,508,435	4,026,864	4,094,448	6,094,463
Other deposits.....	19,919,624	17,852,009	18,058,722	23,959,163	19,453,722
Government securities.....	15,985,871	14,571,953	12,651,631	15,201,023	13,256,546
Other securities.....	15,703,432	14,847,805	15,471,615	19,464,541	21,571,442
Reserve of notes and coin.....	10,668,981	10,228,956	13,171,697	11,571,691	8,591,966
Gold and bullion.....	19,844,861	13,789,896	21,999,162	21,655,256	19,609,051
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.	6 p. c.	6 p. c.
Consols.....	94 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.	92 1/2 d.	92 1/2 d.	92 1/2 d.
Price of wheat.....	53s. 4d.	46s. 1d.	47s. 3d.	66s. 6d.	58s. 8d.
Middling Upland cotton.....	11d.	12d.	8 13-16d.	9 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality.....	1s. 3/4 d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.
Clearing House return.....	51,263,000	59,494,000	61,656,000	53,795,000	108,835,900

On the Stock Exchange, speculation was kept in check during the early part of the week by the uncertainty which prevailed regarding the money market. The decision of the Bank to remain at six per cent, though not rendering the money market less uncertain, has given a stimulant to the markets, and many persons who had been selling for a fall have considered it prudent to re-purchase their stock. The chief movements have been in the market for British railway shares, the enhanced value established in which has been considerable. Foreign stocks show but few important changes. United States descriptions were rather dull in the early part of the week, but they have since recovered. Erie shares and Atlantic & Great Western Railway securities have

been in demand at higher prices; but Illinois Central shares have receded quite four dollars per share. The closing prices of Consols and the leading United States Government stocks this afternoon are subjoined:

Consols.....	92 1/2 @ 92 1/2
United States 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, ex 4-6.....	90 @ 90 1/2
do 2d series.....	91 1/2 @ 91 1/2
do 1865 issue.....	91 @ 91 1/2
do 1867 issue.....	87 1/2 @ 92 1/2
do 6 per cent. 10-40 bonds, ex 4-6.....	87 1/2 @ 87 1/2
do 5 per cent Fanded Loan, 1871, ex 4-6.....	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
Atlantic and Gt West., 8 per cent. Debent's, Bischoffheim's cfs.....	45 @ 47
Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent., Bischoffheim's certificates.....	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Ditto 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	70 @ 72
Ditto 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	58 @ 60
Ditto 3d Mortgage.....	80 @ 82
Erie Shares, ex 4-6.....	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....	91 @ 93
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6.....	98 @ 100
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.....	97 @ 99
Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds.....	92 @ 94
Massachusetts 6 per cent. sterling bds, 1900.....	93 @ 95
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.....	97 @ 99
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1867.....	93 @ 95
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per cent. bds, 1910.....	94 1/2 @ 95 1/2
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds, ex 4-6.....	41 @ 43

As the supply of wheat afloat is increasing, and as the money market is uncertain, there has been a decided pause in the wheat trade, and millers are now operating with extreme caution. The condition of the supplies of English wheat has not improved, and the weather being very wet and damp, no change for the better in this respect can be expected. Farmers appear to be more anxious to realise their produce, and hence the markets have been more liberally supplied. The decline in prices has varied from 1s to 2s per quarter. The very wet weather is impeding farm work, and the prospect for autumn sowing is far from encouraging.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from September 1 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

IMPORTS.		1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Wheat.....	cwt.	7,816,409	8,148,035	6,670,637	6,969,678
Barley.....	..	1,736,945	1,417,149	869,170	786,776
Oats.....	..	1,559,865	2,214,433	1,564,656	1,380,909
Peas.....	..	190,444	66,260	141,485	110,077
Beans.....	..	352,952	665,996	184,015	278,004
Indian Corn.....	..	4,134,983	4,231,963	4,061,491	3,726,705
Floor.....	..	727,833	578,679	767,030	1,084,623
EXPORTS.		1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Wheat.....	cwt.	53,486	843,465	496,206	61,207
Barley.....	..	1,477	2,440	2,799	1,932
Oats.....	..	3,373	12,096	205,711	2,925
Peas.....	..	535	808	25,228	1,549
Beans.....	..	372	317	338	21
Indian Corn.....	..	2,866	1,792	15,144	1,595
Floor.....	..	2,939	13,517	314,835	3,010

At a meeting of the East India and China Association, the following resolution has been passed:

That four years further experience has confirmed the opinion of the Association as to the desirability of adopting in sales of East India cotton to arrive the "mutual allowance" clause, as in American cotton contracts.

A sub-committee, consisting of the chairman and vice-chairman and Messrs. Forget, Comber and Gilmour, was appointed to confer with the Cotton Brokers Association, with a view to bringing the proposed change into practice.

The following report relates to the trade of Manchester:

Throughout the past week our market has been quiet, and the demand both for yarn and cloth has been below an average. Quotations, however, have undergone no change, producers for the most part being well engaged, decline offers at anything less than the rates of last week. To-day the trade has been inactive, with scarcely so strong a tone in prices. The increased receipts of cotton at the American ports, with the more favorable prospects of the crop, is inducing buyers to act with caution, and orders given out have been small and for immediate delivery. Export yarns have been in some request. Water twist for China has had more inquiry, and there is rather more doing amongst the German merchants. Home trade yarns have moved slowly, prices tending against sellers. The demand for goods has only been of small extent. There is rather more business offering in the home trade, but on foreign account the inquiry is very limited, Shirlings neglected. Mulls, Jaconets, and mbooks are pretty well sold, and full rates are demanded. There is a small inquiry for printers. Heavy cloths continue slow of sale. The market closed quietly, after a very moderate business. Quotations in favor of buyers.

From the coal and iron districts the following reports have been received:

NEWCASTLE.—Business has been quiet on 7 change this week. No official fall in the price of coal has taken place, but terms are easier, and cargoes readily got. Iron remains nominally as it was, and it has been a little firmer during the week, but the demand is not great. Many of the factories are discharging men, which shows that they cannot be requiring so much material as they did; and all large undertakings are being kept back as much as possible, owing to the high price of material and labor. Several disputes with the miners have taken place, but they have been so far settled after a few days' idleness. The shipping trade is very dull; and Channel freights which were £13 a few months ago, are now as low as £3 per keel, and freights difficult to get even at this rate. Many ships are without orders. The chemical trade is moderately active, crystal soda being £6 15s. per ton, and bleaching powder £11 10s.; caustic soda, white, £26 10s.; cream colored, £20 10s. per ton. Pig lead, £20; white lead, £27; red lead, £23 per ton. Copper, £28 to £29 per ton. Esparto grass steady, at from £5 10s to £3 per ton.

SOUTH WALES.—The determination of the steam coal owners to reduce the price of coal 6s. per ton was not expected by the most hopeful, and there is some difference of opinion as to what induced them to take this step. There is no lack of orders, nor has there been any considerable falling off in the demand. The difficulty is more in turning out the supplies than in disposing of them. It is known that many new contracts for next year were being given out at prices which clearly showed that foreign buyers did not anticipate any material reduction in quotations for some time to come. The downward tendency in the iron trade would doubtless, however, be followed by a

Similar movement in the coal trade; and the reduction just made will only bring prices to a general level. House coal is in active demand at firm prices. With regard to the iron trade, it is satisfactory to find that the men are much more conciliatory. They evince much anxiety to avert the threatened lock-out, and in the course of next week it may be expected that all uncertainty as to the issue will be at an end. The Plymouth Iron Company have intimated their intention to re-light the furnaces, which were recently blown out in consequence of extravagant demands made by the men. The tin plate trade is of improving, the demand being still limited, and there is little prospect of a change.

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 have declined somewhat from the closing prices of a week ago.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £135,000, during the past week.

Table with columns: Consols for money, account, S. 6a (5-20s), S. 10-40s, New 5a. Rows: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.

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

Table with columns: Frankfort, 96%, 96%, 96%

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Wheat and corn have declined slightly; the market closing quiet.

Table with columns: Flour (Western), Wheat (No. 2 Red Winter), (Red Winter), (Cal. White club), Corn (W. mid), (Canadian), (Am. & Can.), (Canadian). Rows: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The only change in prices to date is an advance of 1s. in cheese.

Table with columns: Beef (Pr. mess), Pork (mess), Bacon (Cum. cnt), Lard (American), Cheese (Amer'n fine). Rows: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Refined petroleum shows a gain over last week, and tallow has declined 3d.

Table with columns: Gasolin (com. N. C.), (fine), Petroleum (refined), (spirits), Willow (American), (oversized (Am. red)), (drifts turpentine). Rows: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Lined oil has declined 1s. since last Friday.

Table with columns: Lard (No. 12 D'ch std), Lard on spot, Lard (No. 12 D'ch std), Lard on spot, Lard (No. 12 D'ch std), Lard on spot. Rows: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,487,625 this week, against \$7,459,511 last week, and \$5,301,197 the previous week. The exports are \$5,237,617 this week, against \$5,470,104 last week, and \$5,366,824 the previous week. The exports of cotton for the past week were 14,042 bales, against 13,854 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Oct. 31, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 1:

Table: FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK. Columns: 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872. Rows: Dry goods, General merchandise, Total for the week, Previously Reported.

Since Jan. 1. ... \$256,911,253 \$250,134,833 \$331,942,951 \$376,674,336

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) on the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 5:

Table: EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK. Columns: 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872. Rows: For the week, Previously Reported, Since Jan. 1.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 2, 1872:

Table: Exports of specie from New York. Columns: Oct. 26-31, Oct. 29-31, Oct. 30-31, Oct. 31. Rows: American gold, Silver dollars, Silver bars, Gold dollars, Gold coins, Silver bars.

Total for the week. \$1,172,557. Previously reported. \$2,276,907. Total since Jan. 1, 1872. \$63,449,464

Table: Same time in. Columns: 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868. Rows: Same time in, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868.

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

Table: Imports of specie at this port. Columns: Oct. 25-Str. Crescent City, Havana. Rows: Oct. 25-Str. Crescent City, Havana, Total for the week, Previously reported.

Table: Total since January 1, 1872. Columns: Same time in, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868. Rows: Total since January 1, 1872, Same time in, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868.

Advances on Bills of Lading.—The New York Commission of Appeals has recently given a decision in commercial law which is of public interest. It was on an action brought by the Marine Bank of Chicago to recover the value of a cargo of corn shipped from Chicago to New York and consigned to the defendants. The consignor made a sight draft for \$3,500 on his consignee. The bank discounted the draft, taking as security the bill of lading of the corn. The consignee received the corn, was notified of the transfer of the property before he received it, but refused to pay the draft. He claimed to hold the corn for a balance due him by the consignor; that he had previously paid the consignor's draft for \$1,220, being money advanced to purchase the corn. The Court decided that the transfer of the bill of lading transferred the title of the corn to the bank; that the refusal of consignee to pay the draft did not impair the bank's title, and that the consignee is liable for the money advanced upon the bill of lading. It was also decided that when the consignor is indebted to the consignee for advances, and has agreed to give the latter a prior security upon the property, the claim of the consignee is good as against the consignor. But the consignee can claim no right thereby to the property as against bona fide pledge of the bill of lading, given for value, before the property has been delivered to the consignee.

Our Lake Shipping.—The unusual demand for the iron ore of Lake Superior, which has existed during all the season of 1872, has made a very profitable business for propellers and sailing vessels on the lakes; more profitable than has been known since 1866. Last year, the rates of freight were two dollars a ton for iron ore, which was considered a fair remuneration. During the past season, the rates to Buffalo have been as high as six and a half dollars a ton; which is considered to be equal to sixteen and a half cents per bushel for a cargo of wheat, from Chicago to Buffalo. The demand for ore vessels has made grain freights brisk, and the latter are now ruling higher than ever. Some vessels at Chicago were lately asking twenty cents a bushel for carrying grain to Buffalo; and they could probably obtain that rate, were there any competition on the part of shippers. It is generally remarked that the season has been unusually profitable to all the owners of vessels on the Lakes.

A Decision about Trade Marks made by the Supreme Court of Kings County recently, holds that no person can acquire a right to the exclusive use of words, as applied to the name of an article of trade, if, in their ordinary meaning, these words designate the same or a similar article. The decision was given in the case of a proprietor of certain "Schnapps," against another proprietor of other "Schnapps." The word has a general meaning which no trade mark can monopolize.

Hoarding Wool.—The farmers in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio are much troubled by the dullness of the wool market. They did not sell when the Summer demand opened at 75c. per lb., but held their stock for higher prices, influenced by the course of the market in the previous year. Contrary to their expectations, prices have been falling all Summer. In those districts, No. 1 pulled wool is quoted at 40@45c.; American full-blooded merino at 57@60c. The farmers, unwilling to sell at these prices, have stored away their wool in barns and warehouses, hoping for better times.

The New Bedford Standard (29th) announces that negotiations are progressing favorably between the directors of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad and a committee representing the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Corporation, for the sale or lease of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad to the last named company. The transfer will probably be made on the 1st of January, 1873, the bargain being subject, of course, to the ratification of the stockholders, for which a meeting will soon be called.

British Rail Exports.—Heyerdahl, Schonberg & Co. give the following tabular statement of exports of rails from Great Britain during September, and for nine months of the year, extracted from Government returns:

To	-Month ending Sept. 30.-			-Nine months end'g Sept. 30.-		
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.
United States.....	83,794	51,373	87,732	313,410	339,535	378,053
Russia.....	30,109	3,764	24,616	193,809	69,398	73,587
Austrian Territories	6,709	3,350	...	32,917	18,591	7,534
British India.....	9,389	1,595	589	132,187	30,828	10,798
British North Am..	4,911	8,595	9,689	29,912	56,709	68,739
Egypt.....	448	723	1,485	2,014	3,152	11,888
Australias.....	1,358	225	2,557	7,381	11,607	17,184
Brazil.....	216	993	2,311	2,951	15,419	15,745
Holland.....	518	445	175	11,900	9,014	2,869
Spain and Canaries.	481	2,157	511	9,914	8,668	8,888
Sweden.....	1,001	723	1,642	2,121	7,308	9,861
Chili.....	2,532	2,421	19	12,960	10,324	2,609
Span'h W. I. Islands	22	548	20	3,188	2,026	1,109
Peru.....	1,768	2,144	1,074	13,331	18,493	25,774
Franco.....	91	4	150	342	1,716	457
Germany.....	1,868	3,527	4,117	44,219	44,140	32,642
Other countries.....	8,737	7,912	6,666	46,559	59,403	53,283
Total.....	103,985	93,529	93,383	862,218	756,370	720,970
Total exports from Gt. Britain of Iron and steel to all countries.....	250,044	309,743	800,508	2,212,475	2,381,916	2,602,883

—We notice among our exchanges a handsome weekly newspaper published at Nashville, Tenn., the *Rural Sun*. This journal has now reached its sixth number, and is issued in the shape of a stylish sixteen-page paper, devoted to all those topics which are of special interest to the intelligent farmer and to his family, and which should make the journal a welcome and useful visitor every week in the home circle.

—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds are now selling at 86 and accrued interest, having advanced one per cent within two weeks. In the last CHRONICLE it was erroneously stated that they were still selling at 85. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch are the financial agents, No. 5 Nassau street.

—Attention is directed to the card of Mr. A. C. Kaufman, Banker, in Charleston, S. C. Mr. Kaufman makes a specialty of commercial collections, and has every facility for transacting business in his State with rapidity and care. One of his principal claims for business is that he always remits very promptly.

—In the advertising columns of this paper will be found the card of the new banking house of Knoblauch & Lichtenstein, No. 37 Broad street. The German Bank (limited) of Berlin is special partner in the house, and contributes \$500,000 to the capital.

—The attention of the readers of the CHRONICLE is called to the card in another column of this paper, of Mr. Alfred Parmele, 32 Pine street, dealer in all kinds of bituminous and anthracite coals. Mr. Parmele makes a specialty of soft coals.

**BANKING AND FINANCIAL.**

**BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,  
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.**

Deposits received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum. Special arrangements made with Savings Banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make collections for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in Government Bonds, and in the following first-class Railroad Securities, which we can recommend with confidence, from a thorough knowledge of their character and value, viz:

Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds, 6 per cent gold. Denominations, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Interest May and November.

Central Pacific Bonds, 6 per cent gold. Denomination, \$1,000. Interest January and July.

Western Pacific Bonds, 6 per cent gold. Denomination, \$1,000. Interest January and July.

Owing to the present high rate of interest and consequent dullness in American Securities in Europe, and the demand for money here to move the crops, the present is a favorable time to make investments in these favorite Securities, as they can just now, for the above reasons, be purchased below their usual market prices, and a considerable advance is reasonably certain.

Full information furnished upon application at our office, in person or by mail.

**FIK & HATCH.**

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

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

**A SAFE 10 PER CENT SECURITY.**

The National Currency Bank (93 Broadway) is selling Assesment Certificates against Lots in Washington, D. C., so that per cent is obtained without risk or trouble. Call and examine.

**RAILROAD BONDS.**—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write

**CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 WALL ST., N. Y.**

**The Bankers' Gazette.**

**DIVIDENDS.**

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Pennsylvania.....	5 free.	Dec. 2.	.....
New Bedford & Taunton.....	5	Nov. 4.	.....
Manchester & Lawrence.....	5 free.	Nov. 1.	.....
Boston, Concord & Montreal.....	3	Nov. 11.	.....
<b>Banks.</b>			
Nassau.....	4 free.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 2 to Nov. 11.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1872.

**The Money Market.**—The money market has been comparatively quiet and steady. The week has been a broken one in consequence of the close holiday occurring November 5th (election day), when business was quite generally suspended in the city. On Saturday, November 2, money was fairly easy at 4 7/8 per cent., but on Monday there was a new squeeze in the gold market, which led to higher rates for money, ruling at 7 per cent. Since holiday on Tuesday, money has been easier at 7 per cent, and to-day call loans ranged at 5@7 per cent.

In commercial paper there has been only a moderate business transacted, at rates nearly the same as those last quoted, viz., 10 1/2 per cent for prime endorsed paper. In a few cases of extra choice "gilt-edged," sales have been made as low as 9 per cent. There seems to be no pressure of paper upon the market, and merchants generally appear to feel much easier than a few weeks ago.

The Treasury operations in November will include the sale of \$1,000,000 gold and purchase of \$1,000,000 bonds each week.

Rather more than the usual amount of interest has centered in the London money market, which has been reported active, a to-day very firm at 6 per cent. The bank rate remains unchanged at 6, although rumors have been afloat that an advance would probably be made to-morrow; the bullion showed a decrease this week of £135,000.

The Bank of France reports an increase in specie of 1,000,000 francs.

The last statement of our New York city banks showed a small gain in the excess above legal reserve. The liabilities stood \$231,996,500, and the total reserve at \$63,625,100, being \$5,625,100 more than 25 per cent of the liabilities, an increase of \$210,000 from the previous week.

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

	1872.		Differences.	1871.	
	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.		Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.
Loans and Dis.....	\$274,925,000	\$277,832,300	Inc. \$2,907,300	\$281,070,900	\$263,228,000
Specie.....	10,755,900	11,838,630	Inc. 1,082,730	12,381,900	11,891,000
Circulation.....	27,885,000	27,591,400	Dec. 293,600	30,225,000	27,374,000
Net deposits.....	233,202,500	204,405,300	Inc. 1,202,500	207,427,000	194,760,000
Legal tenders.....	52,342,100	51,736,500	Dec. 605,600	52,407,300	53,999,000

**United States Bonds.**—Government bonds have been with any specially new feature, and have ruled a fraction higher since the election excitement was over. The Treasury will buy during this month \$1,000,000 of Five-Twenties each week. At the purchase on Wednesday the offerings amounted to \$1,007,000, and \$428,400 were accepted. London despatches to-day report a tight money market and securities generally quiet, though Government bonds here were not affected and were rather firmer in sympathy with gold.

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

	1872.								1871.	
	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 11.
5s. fund, 1831, ep.....	109	108 1/2	109	110	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
6s. 1831, reg.....	113	114	113 1/2	113	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
5-20's 1862, comp.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
5-20's 1864, comp.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
5-20's 1865, n.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
5-20's 1865, n.....	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
5-20's 1867, ".....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
5-20's 1868, ".....	114	114 1/2	114	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
10-40's, reg.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
10-40's, comp.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Currency 6's.....	113 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

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

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Oct. 25.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 8.	Since January 1.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
U.S. 6s. 5-20s, '65.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	94 1/2
U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '67.....	82 1/2	93 1/4	83	81	94 1/2
U. S. 5s. 10-40s.....	87 1/2	89	87 1/2	87 1/2	92 1/2
New 6s.....	85 1/2	89	85 1/2	86 1/2	91 1/2

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—Southern Securities generally appear to be stronger since the elections. There is a hope feeling in several of the States about their finances, and a belief in Tennessee some measures will be taken this winter leading to a resumption of interest, and that in North Carolina a bond issue attempt will be made to effect some reasonable arrangement with the State's bondholders. Railroad bonds have

tinued without much activity or variation in prices; some of the older bonds have met with a fair business at the Boards, and prices are not materially changed. Our remarks of last week are still applicable in regard to the details of the market. The New York Central and Hudson new mortgage bonds are to be 7 per cents, instead of 6 per cent gold.

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

Table with columns for dates (Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and 'Since January 1' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Tenn., N. Car., N. Virg., etc.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been comparatively dull and lower since the elections. A large number of holders had been waiting to sell stocks directly after the elections, and orders were standing with brokers here to sell on Wednesday at prices three and four per cent above the figures previously ruling—to sell Lake Shore for instance at 95, New York Central and Hudson at par, etc., etc. Under this influence the market has naturally been irregular and weak.

To-day the market was irregular, prices being weak till the afternoon, but taking an upward turn toward the close of business and showing considerable firmness at the end.

The following are railroad earnings for the month of October, so far as they have yet been reported:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

Table with columns for Railroad Name, 1872, 1871, Increase, and Decrease. Lists various railroads like Atlantic & Great Western, Br. & Cedar Rapids, etc.

\* Fourth week of October estimated.

† Approximate by telegraph.

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

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8) and stock names like N. Y. Cen. & H. R., Harlem, Erie, etc.

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

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

Table with columns for 'Since January 1' (Lowest, Highest) and stock names like N. Y. Cen. & H. R., Harlem, Erie, etc.

The Gold Market.—The chief feature in the gold market was the corner of the "shorts" on Monday and the renewal of

the high rates for gold loans which ranged on that day at 1-33, 1/2, 3-16, 1/2, 1/2, 7-16, 1/2, 1/2, 1 per cent, 1 1/2 and 2 per cent. It was reported that some prominent bankers, usually well informed regarding the Treasury operations, sold gold heavily last week under the impression that the Government would be a large seller in November, and subsequent to the issue of the Government programme calling for only \$1,000,000 per week, they were cornered and had to pay the high rates named above. Gold has been easier to-day, and in the afternoon as high as 4 per cent was paid for carrying; but the price was quite firm, influenced to some extent by the tight money market in London. At the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Thursday the bids amounted to \$4,440,000. Customs receipts for the week have been \$1,922,000.

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

Table with columns: Open-Ing., Low-est., High-est., Close-Ing., Total Clearings, Gold, Currency. Rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Current week, Previous week, Jan. 1, 1872, to date.

Foreign Exchange.—The exchange market was depressed early in the week by the scarcity in cash gold, but was decidedly stronger to-day in consequence of the relaxation in gold and the close money market in London.

We quote as follows:

Table with columns: Location (London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.), 60 days, 90 days, 110 days. Lists exchange rates for various cities.

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

Table with columns: Custom House Receipts, Gold, Currency, Sub-Treasury Payments, Gold, Currency. Rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total, Balance Nov. 1, Balance Nov. 8.

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 Nov. 2, 1872:

Large table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tender. Lists various banks like New York, Manhattan Co., Merchants, etc.

Total: 24,420,200; 27,832,300; 11,858,860; 27,522,200; 204,405,500; 51,736,500

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tender. Shows weekly changes.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Tenders, Clearings. Rows include August 8, August 19, August 21, August 24, August 27, August 30, Sept. 1, Sept. 4, Sept. 7, Sept. 10, Sept. 13, Sept. 16, Sept. 19, Sept. 22, Sept. 25, Sept. 28, Oct. 1, Oct. 4, Oct. 7, Oct. 10, Oct. 13, Oct. 16, Oct. 19, Oct. 22, Oct. 25, Oct. 28, Nov. 2.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Lists various banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, Broadway, Columbian, Continental, Elliot, Everett, Faneuil Hall, Freeman's, Globe, Hamilton, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, Maverick, Merchants, Mount Vernon, New England, North, Old Boston, Shawmut, Shoes & Leather, State, Suffolk, Traders, Tremont, Washington, First, Second (Oranite), Third, Bank of Commerce, Bank of N. America, Bank of Redemption, Bank of Republic, City, Eagle, Exchange, Hyde & Leather, Levere, Security, Union, Webster, Commonwealth.

Total \$48,330,000 \$114,725,000 \$1,300,600 \$9,641,500 \$45,033,000 \$25,678,600

The total amount "due to other banks," as per statement of Nov. 4, is \$16,126,800.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Increase, Deposits, Increase, Specie, Increase, Circulation, Increase.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include August 5, August 12, August 19, August 26, August 29, September 2, September 5, September 8, September 11, September 14, September 17, September 20, September 23, September 26, September 29, October 2, October 5, October 8, October 11, October 14, October 17, October 20, October 23, October 26, November 4.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Nov. 4, 1872:

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

Total \$16,285,000 \$55,531,653 \$171,714 \$10,396,592 \$40,576,186 \$11,964,617

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

Table with columns: Loans, Inc., Deposits, Inc., Specie, Inc., Circulation, Dec.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include July 29, August 5, August 12, August 19, August 26, August 29, September 2, September 5, September 8, September 11, September 14, September 17, September 20, September 23, September 26, September 29, October 2, October 5, October 8, October 11, October 14, October 17, October 20, October 23, October 26, November 4.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Large table with columns: Securities, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Divided into sections for BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and CINCINNATI. Lists various securities like Maine 6s, New Hampshire 6s, Vermont 6s, Massachusetts 6s, Boston 6s, Chicago Sewerage 7s, Portland 6s, Burlington & Mo. L. G., Chesire, Cto. San. & Clew., Eastern Mass. conv., Hartford & Erie, Ogdenburg & Lake, Old Col. & Newport, Rntland, Vermont Genl. Ist M., Vermont & Can., Vermont & Mass., Boston & Albany stock, Boston & Lowell stock, Boston & Maine, Boston & Providence, Cto. & N. York, Concord, Connecticut River, Connecticut & Passumpsic, Eastern (Mass.), Fitchburg, Manchester & Lawrence, N. York & Albany, Northern of New Hampshire, Norwich & Worcester, Ogdens. & L. Champlain, Old Colony & Newport, Port., Saco & Portsmouth, Italian common, Vermont & Canada, Vermont & Massachusetts, PHILADELPHIA, STATE AND CITY BONDS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE.

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

Government Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page and not repeated here. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be. "N. Y. Local Securities" are quoted in a separate list.

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and detailed descriptions of various bonds and stocks. Includes sections for NEW YORK, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Miscellaneous Stocks.

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 FIVE PLUS, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists various insurance companies and their financial details.

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

(Quotations by Charles Oils, 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, PRICE, Rate, Months Payable, Bonds due, Bid, Askd. Lists city securities and their terms.

\*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—INTEREST PAYMENTS—RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

There have been a few "disappointments" to the holders of bonds in the non-payment of interest due November first, on one or two of the less prominent issues of railroad securities. The gold interest on the Chicago & Southwestern railroad 7 per cent. first mortgages has been refused, and interest in currency offered instead. This road is a branch from the Chicago & Rock Island, and the 7 per cent. interest in currency is guaranteed by the latter company. The bonds were sold about two years ago in this market and in Germany, and went off very rapidly on the strength of the guarantee of so strong a company. The guarantee is to pay currency, and currency only is paid. The lesson in this case may be somewhat useful in teaching bond purchasers to limit their confidence in a bond to the precise measure of their legal contract, and trust nothing to any supposed strength arising from connections with a powerful company. In regard to all railroad contracts of lease, consolidation, guaranty of bonds, or for any other purpose where the value of securities is affected, the validity of the agreement should be carefully investigated, both as to the matter contained in it and as to the details of its execution, recording, &c. A large purchaser of bonds could easily afford to get the opinion of his lawyer on these points, and a small purchaser should obtain satisfactory information from reliable brokers. The importance of this is illustrated with some force at the present moment by the litigations among New Jersey railroads, wherein it is contended that the agreement of consolidation between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Central Railroad of New Jersey is void, because it was not filed according to law.

The New Jersey law, which requires that railroad leases, contracts, etc., should be filed, is as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that all contracts or agreements for the sale, letting, leasing, consolidating, merging, or in any manner disposing of or transferring the franchises, privileges, or any part thereof of any company or organization incorporated by or under the laws of this State, shall be acknowledged or proved as conveyances of land in this State, are authorized to be acknowledged or proved, and shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State within two months after the execution thereof, at the proper cost of the parties thereto; and unless such contract or agreement is lodged with the Secretary of State for record within thirty days from the date of the execution thereof, the same shall become invalid and of no effect; and copies of the said record, duly certified by the Secretary of State, shall be received in evidence in any court of this State, and be as good, effectual and available in law as if the original contract or agreement was then and there produced.

2. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect immediately. Approved April 4, 1871.

And the following letter from the Secretary of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey to the President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company explains itself:

NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1872.

Samuel Sloan, Esq., President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company:

SIR: At a full meeting of the directors of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, After the filing of the bill in Chancery of New Jersey by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to enjoin this company from declaring a dividend, it was discovered that the agreement between the two companies bearing date of March 16, 1872, was invalid and of no effect, and

Whereas, This company have submitted to their stockholders the question whether the said agreement should be again executed, and the stockholders have voted 112,610 shares refusing, and 5,917 shares assenting.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of the said response of the stockholders, and of the determination of this company to treat the said agreement as invalid and of no effect, and that they refuse to again execute the said agreement.

A true extract from the minutes.

SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

If the agreement is dissolved, either by law or mutual consent those parties who have been induced to invest in the securities of either company, by their confidence in the value of the consolidation contract, will be sadly disappointed.

It appears that a claim of invalidity is made on similar grounds in regard to the lease of the United Companies of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The interest due May 1 on the St. Louis and St. Joseph bonds, which it was promised should be paid Nov. 1, has not yet been forthcoming.

Interest on the Peninsular (Mich.) Railroad bonds has not been paid, and the financial affairs of the company are still unsettled.

Interest on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad bonds has not been resumed, though it had been promised for Nov. 1.

In regard to the North Missouri Railroad second mortgage bondholders, a trustees' notice is given that the pro rata portion of proceeds arising from sale of the North Missouri Railroad is 51 78-100 per cent., or five hundred and seventeen 80-100 dollars upon each Second Mortgage Bond of one thousand dollars; which amount will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New York, of bonds upon which the holders have not received any payment on account; and to such as have deposited their bonds and received payment on account, the balance will be paid up on application.

The report was telegraphed that the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad had defaulted on its coupons, but this report is denied, and it is also stated that the Northern Pacific has no responsibility for the liabilities of that company.

**New York City Finances.**—The Comptroller reports that the warrants drawn against the city and county treasury from January 1 to October 31, 1872, amounted to \$41,696,109. The actual debt of the city and county on the 1st of November is that payable from the sinking fund and from taxation, amounting to \$93,352,359 56; less amount in the sinking fund, \$22,035,367 41, or \$71,316,992 56 against \$67,056,286 on the 1st of January, 1872, an increase of \$4,260,707; accounted for by, viz.:

New York County Court House stock.....	\$140,200
Croton water stocks.....	2,225,000
Dock bonds.....	1,000,000
Public school buildings.....	380,000
Public works—sewer and other stocks.....	263,500
New York bridge.....	393,000
Riot damages.....	7,204
Consolidated stock—per chap. 444, sec. 4, laws of 1872, issued on account of "assessments vacated by the Supreme Court for illegality".....	500,000
	\$5,014,404

The excess of stock over the increase in the debt being for cash balances awaiting requisition by the different departments.

**New Orleans City Finances—A Remarkable Scheme.**—The New Orleans Common Council has passed an ordinance giving effect to a proposition from the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, in accordance with which the bank is to pay off floating obligations of the city to the amount of \$450,000, at the rate of not less than \$40,000 a week, receiving one per cent. commission; to pay current expenses of the city in November, December, January and February to the total amount of \$500,000, the whole amount to be advanced by the bank not exceeding, with previous advances, \$1,250,000. For all this \$1,250,000 the city is to pay 8 per cent. interest in gold. Moreover, for every \$45,000 of floating debt redeemable by the bank, the city is to issue to the bank \$50,000 of new consolidated bonds; and, to secure the cash advances, \$50,000 of 10 per cent. bonds for every \$40,000 cash, these bonds being for security only. Besides this, when the indebtedness to the bank shall have reached \$500,000, it is to be also secured by mortgages to that aggregate amount on the eleven markets of the city. The bank is also to have until October 1, 1873, the refusal of \$3,000,000 (or any part thereof) of new consolidated city bonds at 90, and is guaranteed the sole fiscal agency of the city until October 26, 1877, with liberty to the bank to discontinue it sooner. The market revenues are all pledged to pay interest and principal of the bank loan, and are to be deposited with the bank and become its vested right, as fast as received. The city, moreover, binds itself to incur no other indebtedness until March 15, 1873. The New Orleans *Picayune* denounces the ingenious scheme as a job, and calls upon the Mayor to veto it. It dwells particularly on the impropriety of a Common Council whose term would expire in ten days being so ready to bind the city for five years.

**St. Paul (Minnesota) Railroad Bonds.**—An important decision was recently delivered by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, which is calculated to produce the good effects of improving the credit of that State. Some time ago the city of St. Paul loaned its credit to aid in the construction of the Lake Superior & Mississippi and other railroads to an aggregate of \$350,000. The payment of the taxes necessary to pay the interest on these

bonds was resisted by certain citizens of Minnesota, and Judge Hall, of the Court of Common Pleas in that city, decided that the tax was unlawful. The case was then carried up to the Supreme Court, and the former ruling was reversed. The points affirmed by the higher court were:—That the city of St. Paul derived authority from the Legislature, under the State Constitution, to raise taxes for public purposes; that the bonds granted to the railroads in question were undoubtedly designed to benefit the public in general and promote the prosperity of St. Paul in particular; that the plea that the taxing power cannot be exercised in this case because the railroads constructed were outside of St. Paul does not apply, because the railroads in question connect important trading points, and that as the depots are within the city it has an interest in every part of the various lines, although they may all be located and run outside its limits; that the argument that the railroads had already received extensive land grants from the State does not necessarily invalidate any aid extended by the municipality. But the decision affects other and larger interests than those which are more directly affected by it. A great many localities and counties outside St. Paul are interested in the decision, and will be bound by it to provide for the payment of the obligations incurred by them for railroad purposes, so that capital to the amount of several millions of dollars will be affected by it. It is apparent that any different opinion of the Supreme Court would seriously compromise the credit of the State and paralyze the new railroad enterprises which are destined to still further promote the prosperity of the State. Indeed, Minnesota could not afford to act otherwise than with good faith in this matter, unless it desired to frighten capital out of the State. It is to be remembered to the credit of the State that it is not the fault of the people if the old railroad indebtedness of the State still stands repudiated. They have more than once voted in favor of its acknowledgment, but the unprincipled politicians of both political parties have so far contrived to prevent action on the matter.—*Daily Bulletin.*

**Great Western Railway of Canada.—REPORT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1872.**—The receipts on capital account during the half year to July 31, 1872, amounted to £13,779 arising as follows: Five per cent preference stock in anticipation of the final installment, £120; ditto, paid up in full for conversion into ordinary shares, £11,557; together, £11,677; less difference in exchange on 121 shares transferred from Canada to London, £6; leaving £11,671; shares issued on conversion of preference stock during the half year at the rate of five shares for every £100 stock—£84,800 stock converted into 4215 shares, of £20 10s. each, £86,408; less preference stock cancelled on conversion, £84,800; leaving £2,108; making the total as above, £13,779. The total receipts on capital account amounted on July 31, 1872, to £6,573,357. The charges on capital account during the half year amounted to £168,108. Of this sum the engineer's report shows an expenditure for roadway, sidings, station buildings, etc., and a proportion of the cost of steel rails laid in the track, amounting altogether to £18,708; land purchases for station extensions, principally at Detroit, absorb £13,220; car purchases, as stated in the mechanical superintendent's report, to the extent of £31,907. For the Glencoe loop line £98,889 has been expended, and £747 for small disbursements in respect of the Brantford branch. The total expenditure to July 31, 1872, amounted to £6,153,671, leaving a balance of £419,687 at the credit of capital account. The receipts and expenditure on revenue account for the half year have been as follows:

Gross receipts.....	£550,735
Working expenses, including renewals and all charges.....	329,437
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£221,298</b>

From which is deducted—

Interest on bonds, etc.....	£37,827
Discount and charges on conversion of American currency.....	31,703
Amount set aside for renewal of ferry steamers.....	2,000
Loss on working the Erie and Niagara Railway.....	554
Alteration of gauge account—proportion charged this half year.....	9,100
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£81,184</b>

Add profit on working Galt and Guelph Railway.....	£137,114
	1,725
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£138,839</b>

Add surplus from last half year.....	5,644
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£144,483</b>

The dividend for the half year on the 5 per cent preference stock amounts to £7,021, and from the balance the Directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum, payable in London on October 26, which will absorb £135,977, leaving £1,486 to be carried forward to the next half year. The aggregate revenue receipts (exclusive of those of the Galt and Guelph, the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and the Erie and Niagara railways) exhibit a gross increase of £91,821, which consists of—

Increase in way passenger traffic.....	£13,896
" through passenger traffic.....	20,148
" way freight and live stock traffic.....	19,721
" through freight and live stock traffic.....	26,233
" mails and express freight.....	1,823
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£91,821</b>

The net revenue would have shown a large increase had not the rates and fares continued low—indeed a little less than in the corresponding period. The only remaining portion of the line where the broad 5 feet 6 inches gauge is retained, is the 76 miles between London and Hamilton. The expense of maintaining the extra rail and the inconvenience of working the mixed gauge have determined the directors to remove and dispose of the third or outer line of rails. The entire system of the Great Western will then be the uniform gauge of the United States, viz., 4ft. 8½in.

The Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway has been worked from Guelph to Clifford, 55½ miles, during the half year, and thus far the expectation formed of its value has been realized. During the past half year it has been worked within 70 per cent. of its gross earnings, and has yielded additional earnings to the Great Western, from interchange of traffic, to the extent of \$46,432 86, and in the two years since the first short section of it was opened, of \$144,785 38. Since the termination of the half year further sections, to Walkerton and Paisley, 29 miles beyond Clifford, have been partially worked, and in a few weeks it is expected the entire line will be completed to Southampton, on Lake Huron. The receipts and expenditure of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway have been as follows for the half year ending June 30, 1872: Gross earnings, £134,215; working expenses, taxes, &c., £99,463; balance to meet interest on bonds, £34,752. The through traffic of this road is increasing, but the local traffic has decreased, owing to the new lines of railway crossing it at Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ionia and Holly.

**Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1872.**

The gross receipts upon the whole undertaking have been.....	£269,476
Deduct the ordinary working expenses (being at the rate of 68.48 per cent., against 68.26 of the corresponding half of last year).....	£295,416
The renewals, &c., for the permanent way and works in the half-year debited to revenue.....	76,781— 672,197
Leaving an available balance earned in the half year of.....	£197,282
Less amount of sundry expenditure as per revenue account.....	21,820
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£175,462</b>
Deduct loss on American currency.....	10,635
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>£164,827</b>
To this sum of £164,827 has to be added the balance carried from the net revenue account of last half year of.....	1,650
<b>Making a total balance of.....</b>	<b>£166,477</b>
From this, however, has to be deducted the amount of postal and military revenue due for the half year to the postal holders of.....	16,339
<b>Leaving the balance of.....</b>	<b>£150,138</b>
<b>Applicable for the following payments, viz.:</b>	
Interest on hired cars.....	£23,020
Interest, &c., paid on lands.....	1,775
Interest on mortgage to Bank of Upper Canada.....	4,424
Interest on loans, bankers' balances, promissory notes, European exchange, &c.....	852
Interest on British American Land Company's debentures.....	616
Interest on Montreal Seminary debentures.....	616
Interest on Island Pond debentures.....	2,700
Half-yearly instalment on Portland sinking fund.....	2,568
Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease (in full).....	£29,088
Detroit line lease (in full).....	11,250
Montreal and Champlain Railway.....	14,075
Buffalo and Lake Huron.....	27,500— 81,913
1st equipment bonds interest.....	15,000
2d equipment bonds interest.....	15,000— 30,000
Balance carried forward.....	1,453
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£150,138</b>

Comparing this half year with the corresponding period of 1871, the gross receipts show an increase of £93,597, or 12.06 per cent. There was an increase in the passenger receipts of £6,278, or 2.40 per cent., and in the freight receipts of £87,050, or 15.02 per cent. The working expenses for the half year amounted, including renewals, to £672,197, or 77.31 per cent., as against £596,417, or 76.87 per cent. of the gross receipts for the corresponding period of 1871. Exclusive of renewals, the ordinary working expenses were £595,416, against £529,636, or 68.48 per cent. against 68.26 per cent. of the receipts.

**European and North American Railway Amalgamation.**—The following are the terms of amalgamation agreed upon by the Maine and New Brunswick sections of the European and North American Railway, to be voted on for ratification by the stockholders, and to go into effect December 1:

The debentures issued by the Maine road amount to \$3,000,000. Of these, two millions are based on the land grant, now said to embrace all the lands in the State of Maine not previously granted. These lands are said to be worth at least two million dollars. The earnings of this part of the road are large, the income being sufficient to pay working expenses and the interest on all the debentures issued.

The debentures issued by the New Brunswick portion of the road amount to \$2,000,000. It is thought that on a settlement of accounts with the contractors, to whom they were issued, and who in return provided iron and rolling stock, that a considerable balance would appear to be due to the New Brunswick company. The New Brunswick road pays a little more than its working expenses, but the trade is steadily increasing.

It is proposed, and indeed has almost been agreed, that the companies amalgamate, the amalgamated company to assume all the liabilities, and come into possession of all the assets of both companies; that a million dollars be raised by sale of debentures to pay off all small debts and provide additional rolling stock now required; that \$2,000,000 worth of stock be issued to the contractors (ten in number, we understand) in full payment of all their claims on account of their contract, all claims on the New Brunswick contractors for the balance of the two million debentures and their stock subscriptions being at the same time "wiped out," and that no stock or debentures be issued unless by a two-thirds vote of the amalgamated board, and for the purpose of laying down another track, or of purchasing of some other line connected with this.

The amalgamated board is to be composed of thirteen members, eight to belong to Maine and five to the residents of New Brunswick, four of the five to be British subjects by birth.

Another very important consideration is the tariff, and in the management of the road there shall be no discrimination in favor of or against Bangor or St. John.

**The Northern Pacific Railroad.**—The Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has returned from a tour of inspection of their road in Minnesota and Dakota, and also of the Mount Vincent branch of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. They report both roads all constructed. The rails are laid on the Northern Pacific Railroad for 195 miles west of Red River, and the track will be completed to the Missouri River, 455 miles west of Lake Superior, in about fifteen days. Work has been suspended on the Mount Vincent branch by reason of the near approach of winter and a misunderstanding with the financial agents of the St. Paul and Pacific road, in Amsterdam, with whom all the bonds were placed, under an engagement with the company.

A letter to the *Herald*, from Edwinton, Dakota Territory, says "The surveying party expected to arrive at Fort Rice to-day, the 17th inst. Many of the leading officers of the road have gone to Puget Sound, where everything is progressing satisfactorily and rapidly. A line of steamers, to run in connection with the railroad, is to be put on in the spring, plying from the end of the track up and down the river; and the carrying trade will be large, making a shorter and quicker route east from Montana, via Fort Benton, thence by steamboat to Edwinton, on the North Pacific Road, to Lake Superior, probably diverting a great deal of the freight and passenger traffic from the Union Pacific Road. This line of steamers will be owned by and under the direction of the North Pacific Company, from which there must come a very handsome revenue, as it will be economy for the government to ship all military and Indian supplies by this route for all the Missouri River posts and reservations in the Northwest."

**Suit between Pacific Railroad Companies.**—DENVER, Col., November 4.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company brings suit in the District Court for \$1,000,000 against the Union Pacific for failure to comply with an act of Congress providing that no discrimination shall be made by one road against the other, and also to oblige the Union Pacific to comply with said provisions. The Union Pacific plead that this court has no jurisdiction.

**Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.**—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, on Sunday last, was within seventeen miles of Red River, but trains were only running to Caddo station, in the Choctaw Nation. The road will be completed to the north side of Red River by the 10th of next month. The bridge at that point is being pushed ahead by two sets of men, night and day, and will be completed for the running of trains in a short time thereafter. From the river it is 4½ miles to the new town of Denison, to which point the cars will be running in a few weeks, thus making a continuous railroad connection with St. Louis, a distance of 620 miles, and leaving only a gap of 40 miles on the Texas Central road to make the connection complete between St. Louis and Galveston, a distance of 1,013 miles. The road-bed on the forty mile gap in Texas is already graded, and track laying is going on as fast as the iron can be obtained. Emigration is flowing towards Texas rapidly and business is lively. Between Dallas and Sherman are some 500 wagons loaded with cotton, coming North, and any amount of wagons loaded with hides. Denison has 150 houses finished. A large hotel with 40 rooms is being put up, and another hotel—to be a four-story brick—has been just started, to be completed in 90 days.

**Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held in Columbia, S. C., on the 22d ult., Colonel John B. Palmer, of Columbia, S. C., was elected President of the company. Mr. B. F. Newcomer introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That with a view of adjusting and providing for the payment of the floating debt of the company, and for the purpose of fully completing, equipping and operating its line of railroad, the president and directors are hereby authorized and empowered to issue a series of one thousand bonds for the sum of \$1,600 each, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum; and to secure the payment of said bonds they are hereby authorized to execute a mortgage on the railroad and all other property and franchise of the company, or any part thereof. The said bonds to be dated and made payable at such time, and to be signed, attested and otherwise executed in such manner as the said president and directors may determine upon.

**Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.**—In regard to the double tracking of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern it is stated that the company are now using their new double track as follows: From Buffalo to Hamburg, ten miles; Angola to Westfield, thirty-six miles; Northeast to Erie, fifteen miles. In ten days they will open their double track from Westfield to Northeast, and the remainder, from Hamburg to Angola, in twenty days, thus completing the track from Buffalo to Erie before December 1. The double track between Cleveland and Erie is now in use the entire distance, except between Madison and Willoughby, a distance of twenty-two miles, and between Cleveland and Toledo it is in the same state of completion, and the managers thus seem to be determined to redeem their promise to have their entire double track between Buffalo and Toledo finished previous to January 1, 1873.

**Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland.**—An application has been received by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, from the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, to have their bonds placed on call. The following official statement has been submitted:

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND.  
Six per cent. consolidated convertible bonds, issued Jan. 1, 1872; mature Jan. 1, 1897; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; principal and interest payable in New York. Amount authorized, \$1,250,000. Reserved in the hands of the trustees, to exchange for other bonds to mature, included above, \$750,000. Held by the company to pay for purchase of Allegany Co.'s property (291 acres Big Vein coal lands), construction of branch railroad to Pennsylvania State line, new iron coal cars, new engines, &c., \$500,000; denomination \$1,000; numbered 1 to 1,250; convertible into stock of the company at par. Trustees, Allan Campbell and James Roosevelt.

Any information concerning the above company will be thankfully received by the committee, and, if so desired, will be held strictly confidential.

Address A. D. WILLIAMS, Chairman.  
**Central Pacific Railroad Company.**

Earnings for the month of October....	1872. \$1,375,425	1871. \$981,005	1870. \$828,447
Increase this year.....		394,420	546,978
Earnings first ten months.....	10,679,853	7,897,480	6,633,911
Increase this year.....		2,782,373	4,045,942

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.
(588 m.)	(585 m.)	(431 m.)	(511 m.)	(600 m.)	(890 m.)	(1,050 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(846 m.)	(914 m.)
\$300,469	\$351,342	\$281,108	\$353,235	372,216	536,499	592,223	\$272,826	327,538	133,673	189,606	\$1,055,469	1,335,146
340,616	324,210	316,036	342,369	329,171	485,490	571,836	273,752	318,627	152,264	191,738	971,193	1,270,096
395,764	372,397	342,806	394,999	378,021	614,447	875,762	320,881	354,766	267,411	300,783	1,201,500	1,391,563
360,919	393,234	348,039	388,964	381,644	720,929	949,598	320,698	366,900	303,915	322,875	1,253,955	1,596,594
371,375	435,444	408,656	461,290	440,457	892,341	1,322,775	277,406	378,493	306,944	334,285	1,443,372	1,729,218
369,010	435,591	408,658	466,097	435,192	795,176	1,222,140	288,775	326,424	266,086	315,263	1,498,494	1,663,961
374,233	417,903	418,709	533,655	482,987	869,297	1,175,295	319,669	390,970	282,732	321,774	1,720,075	1,550,233
410,606	472,110	506,698	534,163	572,332	1,006,373	1,288,297	366,227	404,286	332,555	349,382	1,864,551	1,525,243
376,386	505,069	497,519	507,617	499,062	995,922	1,332,220	385,281	419,439	368,328	311,968	1,794,397	1,643,464
517,928	897,935	475,608	461,415	543,518	981,005	1,375,425	391,316	428,598	392,500	442,822	.....	.....
.....	.....	441,197	455,608	.....	897,234	.....	356,109	.....	290,230	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	404,263	377,687	.....	672,353	.....	327,926	.....	210,197	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,849,404	5,278,910	.....	9,467,072	.....	3,866,076	.....	3,306,826	.....	.....	.....

  

Han. & St. Jo.		Lak. Shore & M.S.		Ind. Bl. & Western.		Illino's Central.		Michigan Cent.		Mil. & St. Paul.		Marietta & Cin.	
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
(275 m.)	(275 m.)	(1,073 m.)	(1,073 m.)	(205 m.)	(205 m.)	(1109 m.)	(1109 m.)	(569 m.)	(569 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$169,396	\$150,447	\$1,082,595	\$1,271,150	\$58,815	105,076	\$624,744	643,466	\$418,755	505,586	\$396,760	460,985	\$131,644	152,578
179,964	164,781	1,078,112	1,251,511	68,925	99,441	529,617	557,068	442,665	494,022	327,431	387,565	196,307	142,407
203,436	214,302	1,312,617	1,470,048	71,570	109,830	563,595	572,175	486,900	558,339	400,139	426,192	143,123	150,784
250,061	198,356	1,217,339	1,521,518	65,207	114,832	620,228	547,988	470,703	607,678	493,884	474,188	117,060	145,858
237,560	187,361	1,190,033	1,474,467	77,642	125,286	713,162	636,373	480,847	593,641	672,387	580,482	119,650	158,718
217,319	170,524	1,140,916	1,311,110	75,302	100,868	718,722	641,371	497,065	505,314	658,015	594,769	122,252	154,587
236,190	172,857	1,130,847	1,204,443	77,975	100,860	707,992	616,680	428,015	505,808	481,118	488,349	110,838	144,550
201,815	199,439	1,295,369	1,440,873	93,211	117,408	836,041	763,256	529,890	580,908	506,537	565,728	142,322	162,821
297,243	214,103	1,868,943	1,857,869	100,154	124,203	890,287	750,967	628,669	667,849	815,345	811,961	166,091	101,841
301,913	.....	1,402,897	.....	96,300	.....	753,184	863,746	582,802	.....	841,150	950,945	175,438	208,977
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	.....	473,295	.....	157,897	.....
2,902,804	.....	14,797,975	.....	964,193	.....	8,401,142	.....	5,939,602	.....	6,690,695	.....	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.
(355 m.)	(471 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(219 m.)	(248 m.)	(530 m.)	(530 m.)	(282 m.)	(282 m.)	(628 m.)	(628 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1,038 m.)
\$218,735	254,819	\$126,218	173,707	\$79,969	103,188	\$191,789	\$239,380	\$143,426	158,198	\$365,174	439,790	\$479,572	273,262
236,341	238,827	122,372	154,292	71,743	100,439	192,120	245,110	124,810	140,471	328,791	431,949	373,924	534,115
319,904	227,404	144,637	182,055	75,958	105,456	234,057	302,975	154,697	165,969	469,648	489,899	609,899	546,861
285,416	295,160	129,500	173,683	74,717	102,191	222,461	275,850	140,302	154,641	447,313	604,247	711,802	690,442
294,732	269,559	117,664	157,225	94,709	117,904	234,342	280,933	134,390	147,540	453,009	510,792	724,466	690,492
275,351	286,637	114,766	169,786	86,380	91,522	201,664	296,820	159,544	149,832	453,515	462,563	728,171	835,459
287,510	265,406	118,016	184,240	93,268	90,070	236,686	336,536	175,107	167,496	552,079	614,175	681,565	748,883
823,270	815,099	131,489	194,000	104,545	114,488	257,697	290,384	158,442	177,055	588,811	665,811	800,402	780,569
304,128	817,410	141,165	194,000	104,545	114,488	318,509	372,559	186,459	.....	600,205	631,351	777,362	.....
270,654	.....	175,792	213,325	100,831	.....	.....	.....	152,515	.....	531,080	.....	708,143	.....
335,108	.....	154,427	.....	99,304	.....	.....	.....	102,925	.....	516,934	.....	469,592	.....
399,592	.....	163,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,606,786	.....	1,645,761	.....	1,072,943	.....	.....	.....	1,875,632	.....	5,736,005	.....	7,621,142	.....

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, NOV. 8, 1872.

The occurrence of a general election is usually the cause of more or less interruption to business; this year, for the first time, the day of the election was made a close holiday. Business has since been resumed with a considerable show of spirit, with notable fluctuations in prices.

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

Table with columns for dates (Nov. 1, Oct. 1, Nov. 1, 1871) and various commodity categories like Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, etc., with corresponding values.

Freights have not been active, but steamer rates for grain have improved, late business embracing wheat to Liverpool at 9@9 1/2d., and to Glasgow at 9d. Vessels have been placed to Cork for orders as low as 6s. 9d. @ 7s., but the closing rate higher. Little has been done in petroleum charters. To-day the market was quiet and unchanged; holders of grain refused to accept the reduced prices bid, and consequently offerings for shipment were limited. Wheat was shipped to Liverpool by sail at 9 1/2s., and a charter for grain to Cork on orders made at 7s. 3 1/2d. @ 7s. 4 1/2d.

Provisions have been irregular; Pork, after declining and selling at as low as \$15 35 for mess in a wholesale way, advanced and a good business was done at \$15 95 @ \$16; prime mess has been quiet. Lard has been firmer, but variable, and has latterly been rather weak; Western has sold at 8 1/2c. on the spot, 8 1/2c. for November and January, and City at 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4c. Bacon has been less active and weaker for future, but for this month there has been a good business at times and long clear has been selling at 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4c. for November and with long and short clear for January at 7 3/4c. Cut meats have been weak, buyers waiting for winter cured stock, preferring this to ice cured meat; dressed hogs have been in good demand and firmer. Beef has been less active but steady for new; beef hams have advanced, weather cured selling at \$33. Butter has been quiet.

Tallow sold to-day at 9 5-16c. for prime city. Clover seed of the new crop has opened at 9 1/2c. Strained rosin has advanced to \$4 40, but is quiet. Spirits turpentine has been firmer, closing at 63c. Crude petroleum has recovered to 14 1/2c. in bulk, with refined quoted at 26 1/4 @ 27c. in bbls. Oils have been quiet and unchanged, except an advance in linseed to 81 @ 82c. Whiskey has been active at 95c. Wool has been less active, but rules a shade firmer. Fish are firmer for mackerel and firm for dry cod, but easier for box herring. Considerable sales of English hops to arrive have been made at 28 @ 30c.

Tobacco has been more active for Kentucky leaf at the reduced prices quoted in our last; the sales of the week have been 1,300 hhds., of which 100 hhds. for home consumption and 1,200 hhds. for export. Prices have been 9 1/4 @ 9 3/4c. for lugs, and 10 @ 15c. for common to fine leaf. Seed leaf has been dull and weak; there has been a fair business in Havana, but at easier prices under accumulating supplies. Sales have been 100 cases old crop seed, 12 @ 25c.; 100 cases new crop Connecticut, 50 @ 65c.; 295 cases new crop Ohio, 10 @ 12c.; 54 cases new crop Wisconsin, 9 1/4c.; also 200 bales Havana, 95c. @ \$1, and 500 bales Yara, old crop, on private terms.

Copper has been quiet at 31 1/2 @ 32c., but English has sold more freely, part at 29c. Block tin quiet at 31 1/2c., gold, for English, and 32c., gold, for Straits. Lead has sold largely at 6 3/4c., gold, which is lower. Pig iron quiet and unchanged.

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 'ARTICLES', 'EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO', 'Total this week', 'All ports', 'Other S. American', 'Brazil', 'British Guiana', 'Mexico', 'Other W. Indies', 'Hayti', 'Cuba', 'Br. N.A. Colonias', 'Australia', 'China & Japan', 'Other S. Europe', 'Spain', 'Other N. Europe', 'Germany', 'Holland & Belg.', 'France', 'Great Britain', and 'Total values, 1871'.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port the last week, since Jan. 1, 1872, and for the same period of 1871:

Table with columns: For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1872, Same time 1871, For the week, Since Jan. 1, 1872, Same time 1871. Rows include various goods like China, Glass and Earthenware, Metals, &c., and more.

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

The receipts of domestic produce have been as follows:

Table with columns: This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '71, This week, Since Jan. 1, Same time '71. Rows include various domestic goods like Ashes, Beans, Flour, etc.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 8, 1872.

By special telegrams received 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, Nov. 8. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 133,705 bales against 120,465 bales last week, 113,148 bales the previous week, and 93,291 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 780,812 bales against 565,195 bales for the same period of 1871, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 215,617 bales.

Table with columns: Received this week at—, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, and more.

\* Our New Orleans telegram failed to reach us to-night, and we have been compelled to make up our figures from other sources.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 70,356 bales, of which 42,199 were to Great Britain, 10,354 to France, and 17,803 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 318,779 bales.

Table with columns: Exported to—, Total this week, Same w'k 1871, Stock, 1872, 1871. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, New York, and other ports.

\* Our New Orleans telegram failed to reach us to-night, and we have been compelled to make up our figures from other sources.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 29,205 bales, while the stocks to-night are 215,617 bales more than they were at this time a year ago.

Table with columns: PORTS, EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1, EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO, Coast-wise Ports, Stock. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Texas, New York, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, and other ports.

The market the past week has been dull, and developed considerable weakness, prices having declined both for spot and future delivery. This downward movement is the result of the continued large receipts, less favorable accounts from Liverpool, and decreased estimates of European consumption, while the interruption of trade by the election has had a tendency to increase the dullness.

Table with columns: Upland and Florida, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas. Rows include Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

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

Table with columns: Exp't, Con-samp, Specu-lan, Tran-sit, Total, Ord'ry, Good Ord'ry, Low Mid-dling, Mid-dling. Rows include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total.

For forward delivery the sales (including 700 free on board), have reached during the week 133,750 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Table with columns: For November, For January, For March, For February, For April. Rows include various sales figures and prices.

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 700 bales; the particulars of these sales are as below:

F. O. B., Mobile 50 November shipment, private terms, Savannah 200 private terms.

The following exchanges have been made during the week :

1/2c.	paid to exchange	500 December for 500 January.
1/2c.	"	500 February for 500 March.
5-1/2c.	"	200 January for 200 February.
1/2c.	"	600 November for 600 March.
1/2c.	"	1,000 December for 1,000 March.
1c.	"	300 December for 300 May.
		200 November for 200 January, even.

**WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.**—Our telegrams to-night report considerable rain throughout the most of the cotton-growing States, but as the picking of the crop is so far advanced (being nearly finished over a large section), we presume but little harm has been done. At Mobile it has rained more than half the week, and is raining now; our correspondent states that in that vicinity picking is generally finished, and the planters are marketing their crop freely. It has also rained on three days at Macon, Selma and Montgomery, our telegrams from the latter point adding that the election excitement has interfered with farm work and served to lessen the week's receipts. At Columbus it has rained on four days, and this and the election excitement have interfered with picking. At Augusta it has only rained on one day, while at Savannah they have had rain on two days, with the rest of the week pleasant. Our correspondent at Charleston states that it has been warm, sultry and wet there this week, with one day of rain. At Memphis they have had rain on two days, and the rest of the week has been cloudy; planters are sending their cotton to market freely, but the election excitement has checked in a measure the work of gathering in the crop. There has been rain on two days at Nashville, and the balance of the week cloudy. The thermometer at Memphis has averaged 50, at Charleston and Savannah 62, at Macon 66, at Columbus 65, at Montgomery 64, and at Selma 65.

**STOCK OF COTTON IN NEW YORK.**—Charles A. Easton, Chairman of the Committee of the Cotton Exchange, reports to-night the stock of cotton in New York at 21,327 bales, as follows: In warehouses, 9,581 bales; Brooklyn, 637 bales; on wharves, 2,508 bales; and on shipboard not cleared, 8,501 bales. Total as above, 21,327 bales.

**THE COTTON CROP.**—We would refer our readers to an editorial article on a previous page for an estimate of the present cotton crop.

**BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.**—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 2,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and — bales to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 2,000 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, Nov. 7:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's receipts.
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	
1872....	2,000	2,000	4,000	674,000	214,000	888,000	2,000
1871....	13,000	3,000	16,000	753,000	319,000	1,072,000	14,000

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 11,000 bales, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 now shows a decrease in shipments of 184,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1871.

**GUNNY BAGS, BAOGING, ETC.**—The market for gunny cloth rules quiet, and sales are making of lots of 50 to 100 rolls, at 12@12 1/2c here, and 11 1/2@12c in Boston. We hear of no large movement, the transactions being restricted to filling orders. India bales and Borneo are dull and neglected. We quote former 11c and latter at 13 1/2c currency cash. No movement of any note is reported in bags. Last sale was several days since at 14 1/2c currency cash. There are buyers at 14 1/2c, but no sellers under 15c; possibly 14 1/2c for one or two parcels would be accepted. The market for batts is quiet and without any animation. No large sales are reported since our last. We quote 2 1/2c cash as price asked, and 2 1-16c offered; to arrive, 2 1/2c gold for future delivery.

**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 (Nov. 8) of each of the two past seasons:

Stock in Liverpool.....	bales.	488,000	497,000
Stock in London.....		233,000	113,486
Stock in Havre.....		231,000	126,010
Stock in Marseilles.....		13,000	18,036
Stock in Bremen.....		34,000	14,346
Stock in Amsterdam.....		62,000	31,000
Stock at Antwerp.....		33,000	16,000
Stock at Barcelona.....		42,000	46,000
Stock at Trieste.....		11,250	10,645
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....		63,000	83,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazil)...		54,000	21,324
Afloat for Bremen (American).....		11,750	4,051
Afloat for Amsterdam (American).....		3,000	14,300
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe....		139,000	386,925
Stock in United States ports.....		318,779	297,186
Stock in inland towns.....		59,272	60,776
Exports from United States this week...		70,356	41,151

Total..... 1,866,407 1,781,286  
 These figures indicate an increase in cotton in sight to-night of 85,171 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 shipment's for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1871:

	Week ending Nov. 8, 1872			Week ending Nov. 10, '71		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	9,174	8,383	3,223	6,650	6,770	13,335
Columbus.....	2,404	61	5,226	1,511	1,953	5,110
Macon.....	3,986	2,362	7,261	3,825	2,556	8,846
Montgomery...	2,516	2,019	8,265	3,183	1,907	7,448
Selma.....	2,209	1,792	5,634	3,094	2,969	4,728
Memphis.....	18,269	9,171	26,181	14,753	10,725	19,261
Nashville.....	2,279	1,171	3,357	2,040	1,386	2,048
	40,837	21,962	59,272	35,059	28,272	60,776

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 15,875 bales, and are to-night 1,504 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 5,778 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 14,642 bales, against 13,854 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, 1872; 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, 1872**

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.		
Liverpool.....	12,440	12,357	10,966	11,731	92,663	91,235
Other British Ports.....	....	30	....	....	30	949
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b>	<b>12,440</b>	<b>12,387</b>	<b>10,966</b>	<b>11,731</b>	<b>92,693</b>	<b>92,184</b>
Havre.....	130	476	25	418	1,177	24
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total French.....</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>24</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,405	1,738	1,256	1,007	6,337	1,026
Hamburg.....	....	....	1,607	1,456	3,093	299
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	140
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>9,430</b>	<b>1,475</b>
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	....	....	....	....	....	....
All others.....	....	....	....	....	898	....
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>....</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>13,975</b>	<b>14,601</b>	<b>13,854</b>	<b>14,642</b>	<b>104,198</b>	<b>93,683</b>

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1872:

SECK TA FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans..	5,390	26,672	....	....	....	451	....	....
Texas.....	2,514	16,097	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	10,439	47,494	1,523	8,825	915	3,709	802	1,865
Mobile.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	....	211	....	....	....	....	....	....
S' th Carolina..	4,082	41,531	972	2,511	....	....	410	3,226
N' th Carolina..	981	6,037	....	16	713	2,267	277	3,268
Virginia.....	7,619	36,597	3,078	12,612	....	....	1,172	3,813
North'n Ports	314	3,334	1,415	13,886	....	....	351	894
Tennessee, &c	2,494	10,347	....	....	232	817	177	1,030
Foreign.....	39	1,080	....	12	....	....	....	....
<b>Total this year</b>	<b>33,872</b>	<b>192,406</b>	<b>6,968</b>	<b>37,812</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>7,244</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>18,576</b>
<b>Total last year.</b>	<b>23,337</b>	<b>171,709</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>30,016</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>12,553</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>20,014</b>

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 54,045 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 City of Washington, 1,149....	1,149
City of Montreal, 1,530.... Atlantic, 1,738.... Italy, 2,217.... Algeria, 1,228.... Java, 761.... Minnesota, 2,756.... Glamorgan (estimated), 207.....	11,731
To Havre, per str. Washington, 418.....	418
To Bremen, per str. Hermann, 1,007.....	1,007
To Hamburg, per str. Frisia, 1,486.....	1,486
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Koomar, 3,775.... City of Hawk, 3,515.....	7,290
To Falmouth, per bark Niobe, 2,185.....	2,185
To Havre, per ship Thos. Harward, 3,861.... per barks Boreal, 2,053.... Annie Torrey, 2,189.... Hawthorne, 2,312.....	10,418
To Rouen, per schr. Geo. Peabody, 617.....	617
To Bremen, per bark Ancevoa, 1,834.....	1,834
To Ghent, per bark Isabella, 1,101.....	1,101
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Wallace, 2,212 Upland.....	2,212
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Universe, 4,405 Upland.....	4,405
To Cork, per bark Galveston, 1,850 Upland.....	1,850
To Havre, per bark Ada Carter, 1,250 Upland.....	1,250
To Bremen, per bark Anna, 2,259 Upland.....	2,259
To Reval, per str. Surrey, 3,315 Upland.....	3,315
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per str. H. Bernlau, 513.....	513
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per str. Hecla, 94.....	94
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>54,045</b>

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

	Liver- pool.	Fal- mouth.	Cork.	Havre.	Ronen.	Bre- men.	Ghent.	Reval.	Total.
New York...	11,731			418		1,007			14,642
N. Orleans...	7,290	2,165		10,418	617	1,884	1,101		23,475
Charleston...	2,212								2,212
Savannah...	4,405		1,850	1,250		2,259		3,315	13,079
Baltimore...	543								543
Boston.....	94								94
<b>Total...</b>	<b>26,275</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>12,086</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>54,045</b>

Included in the above totals are from New York 1,486 bales to Hamburg.

Below we give all news, received during the week, of disasters to vessels carrying cotton from the United States:

**OKLAHAWA**, from Silver Springs, Fla., with 70 bales cotton, collided off the mouth of the Ocklawaha River, Oct. 27, with steamer Volusia, from Jacksonville, and sank. Cargo would be saved.

**MAGGIE CHAPMAN** (Br.), from New Orleans for Liverpool, which put into Hampton Roads Oct. 28, with rudder post broken and cargo shifted, arrived at Norfolk 29th. The cargo consists of 47,000 bushels of corn in bulk and 150 bales of cotton. It will be necessary to discharge about 6,000 bnabels of corn in order to get at the wood lock of her rudder, and probably more to secure her shifting boards.

**GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111½ and 113, and the close was 113. Foreign Exchange market is strong and steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½@108¾; short, 110½@110¾, and Commercial, 108½@108¾. Freights closed at ½@7-16d. by steam and 5-32@3-16d. by sail to Liverpool, 1½@1½c. gold by steam and 1c comp. by sail to Havre, and ¾d. comp. by steam to Hamburg.

**BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.**

**LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—5 P. M.**—The market opened quiet and closed dull to-day with sales estimated at 16,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 62,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 488,000 bales, of which 62,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea, bound to this port is 192,000 bales of which 63,000 bales are American.

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.
Total sales.....	123,000	98,000	103,000	62,000
Sales for export.....	17,000	19,000	12,000	9,000
Sales on speculation.....	20,000	10,000	13,000	5,000
Total stock.....	581,000	485,000	467,000	488,000
Stock of American.....	67,000	46,000	36,000	62,000
Total afloat.....	215,000	227,000	204,000	192,000
American afloat.....	35,000	57,060	55,000	63,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Upl'da. 10 @10½ 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10						
Orleans 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10 10 @10						

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull, and with a downward tendency.

**EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS.**—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Oct. 26, states:

**LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.**—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & g'd fair.	Good & Fine.	Same date 1871.
Sea Island.....	20 26 31	36 44 22	50 44	20 25
Florida.....	15 18	21 26	28 32	20 25

	Ord.	G. Ord.	L. Mid.	Mid.	G. Mid.	Mid.	F. Mid.	G. Mid.	M. F.
Upland... 8	8½	9½	9 3-16	10	10½	9½	9½	10½	10½
Mobile... 8	9	9½	9½	10½	10½	9½	9½	10½	10½
N. O. & Tex 8	9½	10½	10 5-16	10½	11½	9½	10½	10½	10½

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

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Midland d. d.	15	22	20	20	11½	8½	9	9
Sea Island 21 15	22	20	20	20	11½	8½	9	9
Upland... 12	8 13-16	9½	9 13-16	10	9½	6½	8½	6½
Mobile... 12½	8½	9½	9½	10	9½	6½	8½	6½
Orleans... 12½	9 1-16	9½	10 5-16	10	9½	6½	8½	6½

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

	Taken on spec. to this date	Actual exp. from Lrv., Hull & other ports to date	Actual exp't from U.K. in 1871.
American... 1872.	204,230	108,005	285,343
Brazilian... 1871.	90,970	56,593	46,715
Egyptian... 1870.	34,840	8,882	11,341
W. Indian... 1872.	4,730	9,184	7,688
E. Indian... 1871.	272,440	231,333	255,268
<b>Total...</b>	<b>606,810</b>	<b>394,002</b>	<b>606,860</b>

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.				Total	Same period 1871.	Average weekly sales 1871.
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specia- tion.	Total.			
American... bales	24,970	3,880	840	29,690	1,489,070	2,122,870	27,250
Brazilian.....	19,050	1,700	1,470	22,226	720,710	484,930	13,590
Egyptian.....	6,700	1,080	560	7,660	253,460	212,500	5,100
Smyrna & Greek	5,240	1,030	100	680	15,890	7,050	1,380
West Indian, &c				6,470	102,750	112,830	1,980
East Indian.....	13,330	11,230	7,000	32,160	1,083,570	794,230	11,790
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>69,390</b>	<b>16,940</b>	<b>10,570</b>	<b>96,880</b>	<b>3,666,450</b>	<b>8,734,410</b>	<b>60,010</b>

  

	Imports.			Total.	Stocks.		
	To this week.	To this date 1872.	To this date 1871.		This day.	1871.	Dec. 31, 1871.
American....	9,787	1,151,333	1,967,352	2,283,984	46,490	134,120	168,800
Brazilian.....	4,085	636,918	393,437	500,465	71,000	67,230	64,030
Egyptian.....	1,495	193,205	180,158	264,830	16,540	16,930	49,750
Smyrna & Grk		16,488	3,257	6,458	6,450	1,330	
W. Indian....		114,965	92,502	113,640	32,360	20,000	11,550
East Indian..	5,337	752,323	739,899	895,358	312,420	279,240	272,770
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>2,855,322</b>	<b>2,866,106</b>	<b>4,014,786</b>	<b>485,260</b>	<b>518,850</b>	<b>566,900</b>

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 950} per cent is American, against nearly 26 per cent. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 64 per cent against nearly 54 per cent.

**LONDON, Oct. 26.**—There has been a good demand for cotton during the week, and, in some instances, prices are rather higher. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 24.....	125,908	245,088	365,162
Deliveries, Jan. 1 to Oct. 22.....	205,549	194,193	295,636
Stocks, Oct. 24.....	42,605	118,719	229,910

**ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23.**—Fair business doing. Good fair, 10½d. per pound, cost and freight; good fair white, 10½d. per pound, cost and freight; tully good fair, 11d. to 11½d. per pound, cost and freight, irregular; good, 11½d. to 12d. per pound, cost and freight. Forward delivery unchanged. Receipts for the week, 120,000 cantars; same week last year, 70,000 cantars. Shipments for the week, 8,000 bales. Exchange, three months date, 94½. Freight, 40s.

**FOREIGN STOCKS OF COTTON.**—According to the last returns, the stock of cotton at Havre amounted to 232,900 bales, against 134,600 bales, of which 20,900 bales were American, against 43,800 bales in 1871. The stock at Marseilles amounts to 14,100 bales, against 17,300 bales; at Bremen, 35,000 bales, against 19,100 bales; and at Amsterdam, 68,300 bales, against 35,000 bales in last year. It is estimated that 43,800 bales of cotton are afloat to Havre, against 58,300 bales; the total of American produce being 34,100 bales, against 11,300 bales. To Bremen there are 4,900 bales afloat, wholly American, against 9,200 bales last year. To Amsterdam no supplies are known to be on passage, either from India or the United States. The stock of cotton at Alexandria is estimated at 65,000 cantars, against 55,000 cantars last year.

**BREADSTUFFS**

FRIDAY P. M., NOV. 8, 1872.

The market has been dull throughout the the week, and prices, except in a few particulars, have had a downward tendency.

Flour has arrived less freely, but the demand having fallen off latterly, the common and medium grades have experienced some decline. The choice grades, including family brands, continue scarce and rule quite firm. The medium grades have declined most, and may be written fully 25c. per bbl. lower. The shipping grades were fairly active early in the week; but latterly, with buyers holding off, and receivers pressing sales, considerable depression has prevailed; yesterday \$7 was the best price that could be realized for good lines of extra State, and round hoop Western was freely offered at that price. To-day there was a very dull market and prices unsettled.

Wheat has arrived much more freely from the canal, and ocean freights have advanced. Consequently, under increased supplies and a reduced demand, there was a marked decline in prices, leading, yesterday, to rather more doing for export and milling, the sales embracing rejected spring at \$1 27; No. 2 Chicago and Northwest at \$1 47½@1 50; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 52@1 53½, and No. 1 Spring at \$1 58@1 60, a decline of 5@6c. per bushel from the prices of last Friday. The receipts at the West show some reduction, but still maintain the excess over last year, which has been noted since the anniversary of the Chicago fire. To-day there was some further depression, with sales of No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 51@1 51½; No. 2 Northwest, \$1 48; mixed spring, \$1 44@1 45½; No. 3 do., \$1 40, and rejected, \$1 30, with red winter, \$1 58½@1 34, but closing with more buyers than sellers at the decline.

Corn has been dull; but prices, though weak, have shown no material decline. Receipts at the West have fallen off largely, and the visible supply is undergoing a steady reduction. It is apparent that owing to low prices and wet weather, the corn crop of 1872 will be late in coming forward, and even then the condition of much of it will probably be not good; hence there is a disposition to hold the prime corn of the crop of 1871. Yesterday's business in prime mixed was mainly at 64½c. in store and 65@65½c. afloat. To-day, the market was quiet at 64½@65c. for prime mixed in store and afloat.

Rye has been held rather firmer, owing to the improvement in rye flour, which in a short time has amounted to 50 cts. per bbl., but we do not hear of any advance being paid, or much business done.

Barley has been more freely offered, and the improvement of last week has been wholly lost; late sales include prime Canada West at \$1 17, and fair No. 2 Western at 95c. Canada Peas remain nominal.

Oats were firmer early in the week, with considerable activity,

new No. 2 Chicago selling at 44c. afloat, and old do. at 48 1/2c., but latterly the market has ruled dull, and the quality first named receded yesterday to 43c. There has been, at the same time, a marked decline in mill-feed. To-day the market was dull and depressed.

The following are closing quotations :

Table with columns for FLOUR and GRAIN. FLOUR includes Superfine State and Western, Extra State, etc. GRAIN includes Wheat-No. 2 spring, No. 1 spring, Red Western, Amber do., White, Corn-Western mixed, White Western, Yellow Western, Southern white, Rye-State and Canada, Western, Oats-Black, Chicago mixed, White Ohio and State, Barley-Western No. 2, Canada West, Peas-Canada.

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

Table with columns for RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK and EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK. RECEIPTS include Flour, C-meal, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats. EXPORTS include Flour, C-meal, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats.

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:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO NOV. 2. Includes Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO, DETROIT, ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND AND DULUTH FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 2. Includes Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 2. Includes Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 2. Includes Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and on New York canals, Nov. 2, 1872:

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley. Includes in store at New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia.

Table with columns for In store at Baltimore, Rail shipments for week, Lake shipments, Amount on New York canals. Includes Total, Total in store and in transit, and dates from Oct. 26 to Nov. 4.

\* Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1872.

The Federal elections, which occurred on Tuesday, have had their usual effect upon the general trade, and business in the groceries market has been very light. The approach of the elections has been thought for some time past to have been detrimental to trade, and now that they are over an early improvement in most branches is expected. However, the re-election of the present incumbent to the Presidency may be regarded by the masses, there can be no doubt that there is now more confidence among business men than there would have been had the election resulted differently. It is late in the season for any very active trade to ensue, but we look for a fair business during the short period that is likely to intervene between this and the close of navigation.

TEA.

There is very little to note in connection with the tea market, the trade and prices remaining for the most part as last quoted. Holders have avoided exhibiting any signs of a pressure on their part to realize on their stocks, and the selections made, whether in lines or full invoices, have been at full prices. The election has been looked upon as the turning point in the trade, and holders are now looking forward to a better business in the future. Stocks are full, of all descriptions, but the current arrivals are small, and there is but little tea likely to arrive for some time to come. Sailing vessels now in transit will begin to come in within a month or so, and in the meantime there is considerable surplus stock to be worked off to leave the market in a healthy condition. Blacks are showing rather more steadiness, while Greens and Japans remain fully as firm as previously noted and are quoted as before. The sales of invoices have been 3,000 half chests Green, 1,600 do. Japan, 1,000 do. Congo and 1,200 do. Oolong.

There have been no direct imports at New York the past week. The receipts indirectly have been 1,048 pkgs by steamer.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States from January 1 to date, in 1872 and 1871:

Table with columns for Atlantic ports, 1872, 1871, and Total. Includes Black, Green, Japan.

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Apinwall, have been 196,191 pkgs. since January 1, against 148,350 last year. Imports at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to Oct. 16 have been 1,071,429 lbs. China and 1,459,578 lbs. Japan.

COFFEE.

Trade has been so much disturbed during the current week by the general suspension of business on Tuesday and the absorbing interest that was felt in the election, that we have but little to note in connection with any of the leading groceries. The position of the coffee market has not changed in any feature. The receipts have been very small and the sales are unimportant, especially in Brazil descriptions. The outlet for these grades has been restricted to jobbing channels, through which moderate amounts have been distributed for consumption. The offerings from first hands on the spot and afloat are very small and jobbers are not operating to any extent in the absence of pressing requirements. Still there is a fair inquiry for the better qualities and offerings of desirable grades of Rio can be placed at our quotations, which are unaltered. The transactions in West India coffees have been on a moderately active scale, and with small arrivals stocks have been diminished somewhat. East India grades have sold very moderately, and are without important alteration in any particular. Holders show a good degree of firmness on all descriptions, and we repeat last week's quotations throughout. The sales of the week include 5,000 bags Maracabo, 375 do. Costa Rica, 500 do. Caracas for consumption, 575 St. Domingo for export to Europe, 4 004 bags Rio, ex "Alice," at Hampton Roads to go West; 4,000 bags, ex "Lynn," at Hampton Roads to come here; 3,500 do. ex "Jane Goodyear," at New Orleans; and 4,000 do. ex "Elverton," to arrive at Baltimore, and 800 at Mobile, on private terms.

Imports at this port for the past week have included 500 bags St. Domingo, per "Perit," and 571 do. sundries.

The stock of Rio Nov. 7, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows:

Table with columns for In Bags, Stock, Same date 1871, Imports, Same date 1871. Includes New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston.

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Nov. 7, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1872, were as follows:

Table with columns for In bags, Stock, Same date 1871, Imports, Same date 1871. Includes Java and Singapore, Ceylon, Maracabo, Lagnayra, St. Domingo, Other.

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 111,332 lbs. mts.

SUGAR.

The trade in raw sugars since our last report has been extremely light. The dullness in trade generally has greatly curtailed refiners' wants, and they have been operating on a materially reduced scale. The offerings of raws are small, however, and the arrivals have been unimportant, so that holders are

enabled to continue firm, while the floats toward this port are so light as to give no apprehension of their inability to hold out against the current dullness until refiners are forced to operate more freely. With the market in this position prices remain as last quoted, and refiners are unable to obtain the slightest concessions. Our figures below will show the present stock, and also give a better idea of what it really amounts to in this market by comparison with that of this date in previous years. The range of 9% @ 9 1/2% on fair to good Cuba is still quoted, with prime held firmly at 9%. Centrifugals are strong at 10 @ 10 1/2%, with sales of boxes at the extreme figure. Refiners where they have inquired for supplies at all, have chiefly inquired for the better qualities, and very little common refining or molasses stock has gone into their hands. Havana boxes have been dull, but remain at former rates. The business in Porto Rico sugars has been unimportant, owing in part to the light offerings of desirable stock, which are still held at last quotations. The market for refined has shown less steadiness, and the tendency throughout the week has been toward lower rates. A decline of about 1/2 c. has taken place on hard and standard softs, and the light demand at the close still leaves prices in an unsettled condition; 1,220 bhd. Cuba at 9 @ 9 1/2%; 240 do. Porto Rico at 9 1/2%; 30 grocery do., 10 @ 10 1/2%; 16,000 bags Manilla at 9c.; 1,544 boxes centrifugal at 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4%; 8,500 boxes Havana 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4%.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Nov. 7, were as follows:

	Cuba. bxs.	Cuba. hds.	P. Rico. hds.	Other. hds.	Brazil, Manilla, &c. bags.	Melado. lbs.
Imports this week	1,692	816	611	393	91,479	29,859
since Jan. 1.	82,601	254,021	29,762	42,338	61,498	620,571
same time '71	71,827	200,552	36,271	61,599	61,198	523,824

	Stock in first hands.	83,503	22,917	76,842	1,515
Same time 1871	62,323	43,318	21,671	5,275	
" " 1870	83,347	40,560	419,825	886	

**MOLASSES.**

There has been rather more business in refining grades of molasses during the past week, and sales have been made to an extent that materially reduces the offerings held by importers. The supply of Cuba molasses was made up in part of refining grades, and these have been nearly all taken up during the past week by the sale of two cargoes, leaving less than 700 hds. in first hands. The supply of Porto Rico has been reduced about 700 hds., sales including one cargo. A steady demand for trade qualities has prevailed, and considerable amounts have been placed for consumption. Small lots of Barbadoes and other English islands continue to arrive, but the call from the trade is sufficiently active to prevent any important accumulation of stock. There is a moderate call for domestic grades, with light offerings of both old and new crop. The arrivals of the latter are small and are taken up for consumption with but little delay at prices within the range of 80 @ 95c. The sales of old are mostly at 70 @ 75c. Syrups are selling less freely since the new crop of molasses begins to come in, but the market is steady for most grades, and is quoted about as before.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Nov. 7, were as follows:

	Cuba. hds.	P. Rico. hds.	Demerara. hds.	Other. hds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week	83	83	89	13	26,708
since Jan. 1.	72,520	23,395	2,802	18,898	35,730
same time 1871	77,141	32,374	3,185	22,468	

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

	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	Boxes.	Hds.	Bags.	Hds.
New York	352,001	52,347	355,417	949,807
Boston	26,113	35,224	71,100	82,153
Philadelphia	21,517	26,017	53,311	64,937
Baltimore	61,048	43,322	99,196	111,949
New Orleans	58,293	39,609	61,176	9,790
Total	552,000	472,049	570,230	812,506

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

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

**Tea.**

Hysen, Common to fair	45 @ 52	Hysen Sk. & Tw. C. to fair	21 @ 25
do Superior to fine	55 @ 71	do do Sup. to fine	27 @ 31
do Ex. fine to finest	79 @ 84	do do Ex. to finest	31 @ 35
Yenog Hysen, Com. to fair	35 @ 45	Uncel. Japan, Com. to fair	52 @ 62
do Super. to fine	53 @ 75	do Sup. to fine	47 @ 57
do Ex. fine to finest	83 @ 112	do Ex. f. to finest	70 @ 105
Gunpowder Com. to fair	43 @ 67	Oeleng, Common to fair	32 @ 38
do Sup. to fine	75 @ 92	do Super. to fine	41 @ 42
do Ex. fine to finest	100 @ 127	do Ex. f. to finest	70 @ 105
Imperial, Com. to fair	37 @ 47	Sonc. & Cong., Com. to fair	25 @ 35
do Sup. to fine	51 @ 75	do Sup. to fine	49 @ 55
do Extra fine to finest	75 @ 92	do Ex. f. to finest	63 @ 115

**Coffee.**

Rio Prime	gold. 18 @ 18 1/2	Native Ceylon	gold. 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
do good	gold. 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	Maracibo	gold. 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
do fair	gold. 16 @ 16 1/2	Laguaira	gold. 15 1/2 @ 17 1/2
do ordinary	gold. 15 @ 15 1/2	St Domingo	gold. 13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Java, mats and bags	gold. 18 1/2 @ 20	Jamaica	gold. 13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Java mats, brown	gold. 20 @ 23	Mocha	gold. 25 @ 28

**Sugar.**

ubs. inf. to com. refining	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Havana, Box, white	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do fair to good refining	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades	9 @ 9 1/2
do prime	10 @ 10 1/2	do grocery grades	10 @ 10 1/2
do fair to good grocery	10 @ 10 1/2	Brazil, bags	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4	Manilla, bags	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs.	10 @ 10 1/2	White Sugars, A.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
to molasses	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	do do B.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2	do do extra C.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hav's, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Yellow sugars	9 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do	10 @ 10 1/2	Crushed	10 @ 11 1/2
do do	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Powdered	10 @ 11 1/2
do do	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Granulated	10 @ 11 1/2
do do	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2		

**Molasses.**

New Orleans new	7 gall. 40 @ 90	Cuba Clayed	20 @ 25
Porto Rico	28 @ 35	Cuba centrifugal	17 @ 19
Cuba Muscovado	22 @ 33	English Islands	30 @ 38

**Rice.**

Rangeon dressed, gold to Lond	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	Carolina	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
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**Spices.**

Cassia, in cases	gold 7 lb. 29 @ 31	Pepper, in bond	gold 12 @ 13
Cassia, in mats	do 29 @ 31	do Soma in & Singapore	17 @ 20
Ginger, Race and Af (gold)	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica (gold)	10 @ 12 1/2
Nice	do 1 25 @ 30	do in bond	do 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Nutmegs casks	92 1/2 @ 95	Cloves	do 22 @ 26
do casca Penang	98 @ 93	do in bond	do 15 @ 17
		Clove stems	do 15 @ 17

**Fruits and Nuts.**

raisins, Seedless, nw	frail 6 00 @ 20	African Peanuts	11 1/2 @ 12
do Layer, 1872	fr box 2 20 @ 25	Filberts, Sicily	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do Sultana, # 1	do 10 @ 11	do Barcelona	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do Valencia, # 1	do 12 1/2 @ 15	Walnuts Bordeaux	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do Loose Muscatels	2 75 @ 2 90	Macaroni, Italian	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Barrants, new	# 1 7 1/2 @ 8	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Citron, Leghorn (new)	45 @ 46	Apples, State	10 @ 10
Pines, French	12 1/2 @ 13	do sliced	12 @ 13 1/2
Prunes, Turkish, old	9 @ 10	do Western	8 @ 9 1/2
do new	9 @ 10	do Southern, good	5 @ 7
Dates	7 1/2 @ 8	do prime	10 @ 11
Figs, Smyrna	10 @ 15	do sliced, new	12 @ 15
Carico Ginger, case	8 00 @ 8 50	Peaches, pared	18 @ 20
Almonds, Languedoc	20 1/2 @ 21	do unpared, grs & live	5 @ 6 1/2
do Taragona	19 @ 20	Blackberries	10 @ 11
do Ivica	19 @ 20	Cherries, pitted	19 @ 21
do Sicily, soft shell	26 1/2 @ 28	Pecan Nuts	7 @ 20
do Shelled, Sicily	26 1/2 @ 30	Hickory Nuts	# bush 10 @ 10
do paper shell	25 1/2 @ 28	Chestnuts	do 10 @ 10
Sardines	# 1/2 box 21 1/2 @ 25	Peanuts, Va. g'd to fancy	1 50 @ 2 00
Sardines	# 1/4 box 21 @ 24 1/2	do do new	1 50 @ 2 00
Brazil Nuts new	10 @ 15	do do g'd to best	1 25 @ 2 80

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 8, 1872.

The dry goods business has been extremely quiet during the current week, in consequence of the election, which has acted as a check upon all branches of trade throughout the country. The horse distemper has so far abated that trade is no longer seriously impeded by the lack of cartage, and now that the question of which party is to administer the affairs of the nation for the next four years has been settled, there seems to be nothing to prevent a fairly active business during the few weeks intervening between this and the holidays. It is too late for any important activity during the remainder of the year, but the past business of the season has fallen so far below expectations that dealers naturally look for considerable traffic yet to come. The fact that the auction sales have been unusually large is not always borne in mind by dealers in their estimates of what has gone into consumption, and it seems possible that the retail trade is now much better supplied with goods than is generally supposed. The position of stocks in first and second hands, is scarcely so favorable as is usual at this period of the year, though the supply is not so excessive as to seriously weaken prices. The general features of the trade are not altogether unsatisfactory, and the outlook favors a fairly satisfactory showing at the end of the year.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—The demand has been light, but stocks of brown goods in standard and medium grades have been reduced somewhat, and some of the more popular makes are sold fully up to production. Bleached fabrics have been quiet, and jobbers are making efforts to reduce their stocks by cutting prices. Agents, however, hold firmly for former rates. Cotton drills are selling moderately for home use and export, and with light stocks prices are very strong. Canton flannels are selling fairly, and rule firm at unchanged prices. There has been considerable activity in rolled jaconets at the recently reduced prices. Prints have been fairly active and stocks are small. Prices remain at last week's figures, and are steady.

**DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.**—The approach of cold weather has had a beneficial effect upon the retail trade in woolens, and there is more activity in a jobbing way. The fine and medium grades of fancy cassimeres have sold with a fair degree of freedom, but the lower qualities are not suited to the current wants of the trade, and are not moving to any extent. Cloths and doeskins are selling moderately, while over-coatings are more active and are held firmly. Shawls are active and strong. Flannels sell fairly, and show no material alteration from previous reports.

**FOREIGN GOODS.**—The sales of foreign goods are confined to the filling of orders, and are light in the aggregate. Dress goods are in fair request, and the styles adapted to the current distribution are firmly held. The feeling among holders is encouraged in staple goods, and in most instances prices are very steady. There is nothing of importance to note as regards values, the usual concessions being obtainable upon goods adapted strictly to the fall trade.

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

<b>Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.</b>	Cabet A.	36	12 1/2	Lawrence LL.	36	12	
	Dwight X.	27	11-11 1/2	do J.	40	15 1/2	
	do Y.	32	12	do Y.	36	12 1/2	
	do Z.	36	13	Nashua fine O	33	13	
Agawam F.	36	11		do R.	36	14	
Albion A.	36	10	Indian Head	4-4	18 1/2	do E.	40
Arctic B.	36	11	do	48	19	do W.	48
Atlantic A.	37	13 1/2	Ind'n Orchard			do	43
do D.	37	12 1/2	A.	36	14 1/2	Pepperell	7-4
do H.	37	13	do OC.	36	13	do	8-4
Appleton A.	36	13 1/2	do BB.	33	12	do	9-4
do N.	30	11	do W.	30	11	do	10-4
Argyle A.	36	12	Laconia O.	39	13 1/2	do	11-4
Bedford R.	30	9 1/2	do B.	37	13	do	12-4
Boott O.	34	12	do E.	36	12 1/2	Utica	36
do S.	40	13	Lawrence A.	36	12 1/2	do	48
do W.	48	16 1/2	do D.	36	14	do	58
Conestogo D.	28	10 1/2	do XX	36	14 1/2	do duo Non	40 1/2

**Brown Drills.**

Width.	Price.
Amoskeag.....	15
Augusta.....	15
Laconia.....	15 1/2
Langley B.....	14
Pepperell.....	15
Stark A.....	15

**Printed Sheetings and Shirtings.**

Amoskeag.....	46	17 1/2
do.....	42	16 1/2
do A.....	36	15
Androscog.....	36	15 1/2
gln L.....	36	17
Arkwt'WTV.....	36	15
Anhur.....	36	15
Albion.....	4-4	11
Bartletts.....	30	16 1/2
do.....	33	18 1/2
do.....	31	12
Bates.....	45	19
do XX.....	36	17
do BB.....	36	16 1/2
do B.....	33	14

**Blackstone**

AA.....	36	14-14 1/2
Boott B.....	36	14 1/2
do C.....	33	13 1/2
do O.....	30	12 1/2
Ellerton WS4-4	14 1/2	
Fruit of the Loom.....	36	16
Gr't Falls Q.....	36	15 1/2
do S.....	31	12
do A.....	32	13 1/2
do M.....	32	13
Lonedale.....	36	15 1/2
do Cambric.....	36	22 1/2
N. Y. Mills.....	36	19
Pepperell.....	6-4	25
do.....	7-4	27 1/2
do.....	8-4	30
do.....	9-4	35
do.....	10-4	40
do.....	11-4	45
Pocasset F.....	33	10 1/2
Ttica.....	5-4	25
do Nonp.....	6-4	32 1/2
do.....	9-4	50
do.....	10-4	55
do.....	4-4	17 1/2
do heavy.....	36	17 1/2
do XX.....	10-4	26
Wamanta.....	45	26
do.....	40 1/2	22
do III.....	36 1/2	17 1/2
do XX.....	36 1/2	17 1/2

**Prints.**

American.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
Amoskeag.....	10	do	10
Bedford.....	8 1/2	do	8 1/2
Cochecho.....	12	do	12
Garner & Co.....	11-11 1/2	do	11-11 1/2
Gloucester.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
do mourning.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
Hamilton.....	10 1/2	do	10 1/2
Lodi.....	10 1/2	do	10 1/2
Manchester.....	11-11 1/2	do	11-11 1/2
Merrimac D k.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
do W prk and par.....	13	do	13
do Shirting.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
Pacific.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
Richmond's.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
Simpson 2d Monr.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
do black & white.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2
Sprague's fan.....	11 1/2	do	11 1/2

**Glazed Cambrics.**

Amoskeag.....	8 1/2
Garner.....	8 1/2
Hannony.....	8-8 1/2
Manville.....	8 1/2
Pequot.....	8-9
Red Cross.....	8 1/2
Victory H.....	8 1/2

**Delaines and Worsted Fabrics.**

PACIFIC MALLS FABRICS.

Printed Delaines.....	20
Japanese Stripes.....	20
Chintz Alpaca.....	20
Poplin Stripes.....	22 1/2
Imperial Repps.....	25
Blarriz Stripes.....	25
Anillines.....	22
% Armures.....	20
% Uhians.....	22 1/2
% Berlin Cords.....	27 1/2
% Striped Satines.....	37 1/2
% Suez Cloth.....	37 1/2
% Poplin Lustres.....	20
% Alpaca Luertes.....	22 1/2
% Corded Alpaca.....	23 1/2
6-4 Poplin Alpaca.....	25
6-4 Poplines.....	27 1/2-37 1/2
Arlington Mills.....	
Roubaix poplins.....	35
La Prom'de stripes.....	37 1/2
Washington Mills.....	
Etoile du Nord.....	25
Toile de France.....	27 1/2
Larne Plaid.....	35

**Tickings.**

Amos'g ACA.....	29
do A.....	23
do B.....	20
do C.....	18
do D.....	16
Cordis AAA.....	23
do ACE.....	23
do No. 2.....	23
do No. 3.....	20-21
do No. 4.....	17-18
do No. 5.....	16-17
do No. 6.....	14
do No. 7.....	13-14
Easton A.....	12 1/2
do B.....	11 1/2-12 1/2
Hamilton.....	19
Lewiston A.....	36
do B.....	30
do C.....	21

**Stripes.**

Albany.....	7 1/2
Algodoa.....	12 1/2
American.....	12 1/2-13 1/2
Amoskeag.....	17-18
Arkwright.....	19
Easton.....	14
Hamilton.....	17
Jewett City.....	12 1/2-13 1/2
Whitinton A.....	17
do BB.....	14
do C.....	13

**Checks.**

Caledonia.....	70.....	22 1/2
do.....	80.....	25
do.....	15.....	27 1/2
do.....	12.....	26 1/2
do.....	9.....	18
do.....	16.....	16
Park.....	80.....	17
do.....	70.....	19
do.....	80.....	21
do.....	90.....	23 1/2
do.....	100.....	25

**Delains.**

Albany.....	13
Amoskeag.....	24
Algodon.....	14
Bedford.....	14 1/2
Boston.....	12
Beaver Cr. AA.....	21
Everett D'k B.....	13 1/2
Haymaker Bro.....	25
Lewiston.....	14
Manchester.....	20
Olts AXA.....	22
do BE.....	20
do CC.....	17

**Corset Jeans.**

Amoskeag.....	14 1/2
Androscog'n sat.....	16
Berkley.....	12 1/2
Canoe River.....	11 1/2
Hallowell Imp.....	18 1/2
Ind. Orch Imp.....	12-12 1/2
Laconia.....	13
Naumkeag est.....	16
Pequot.....	14 1/2-15

**Paper Cambrics.**

Lonsdale.....	10
S. S. & Sons.....	9 1/2
Warren.....	10 1/2

**Cotton Duck.**

High colors 1c hlghcr.	
Sall duck, 22in.....	
W'db'ry, 9 to 5.....	30-38
FT'wing 4 to 1.....	40-46
Druid.....	
Light duck.....	
Bear duck (8 oz.).....	22 1/2
do heavy (9 oz.).....	26
Mont. Ravens 29in.....	24
do 40in.....	34

**Bags.**

American.....	32 00
Amoskeag.....	32 00
Great Falls A.....	34 00
Ludlow AA.....	34 00
Lewiston.....	34 00
Ontario A.....	37 50
Powhattan A.....	35 00
do B.....	42 50
Stark A.....	37 50
do C 3 bush.....	36 00

**Domestic Ginghams.**

Amoskeag.....	15
Bate.....	14
Caledonia.....	13 1/2
Chloopee.....	12 1/2
Glaegow.....	13
Gloucester.....	12 1/2
Hartford.....	12 1/2
Lancaster.....	14
Manchester.....	12
Namaska.....	14
Park Mills.....	14
Peabody.....	12
Quaker City.....	12 1/2
Renfrew.....	15
Union.....	12 1/2

**Spool Cotton.**

Brooks, per doz.....	
200 yds.....	70
J. & P. Coat's.....	70
Clark, John, Jr. & Co.....	70
Clark's, Geo. A.....	70
Willimantic, 3 cord.....	47 1/2
do 6 cord.....	47 1/2
Samoset.....	42 1/2
Green & Dan-iels.....	42 1/2
Hadley.....	65-67 1/2
Holyoke.....	35
Sterling.....	70

**Carpets.**

Velvet, J. Cross-ley & Son's.....	
hest.....	2 65
do do A No. 1.....	2 55
Tap Brussels.....	
Crosley & Son's.....	1 44
Eng. Brussels.....	2 20-2 30
Hartford Carpet Co.....	
Extra 3-ply.....	1 67 1/2
Imperial 3-ply.....	1 60
Superfine.....	1 35
Mod. super.....	1 20
Body Brns 5 frs.....	2 00
do 4.....	2 00
do 3.....	1 90
Hemp, plain, 33 in.....	2 1/2
do ex plain, 36 in.....	83

GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

ASHE'S—Pot, 1st sort \$100 D \$ 250  
BREADSTUFFS—See special report.

**BUILDING MATERIALS—**

Bricks—Com. hard.....	5 00 @ 8 50
Crotons.....	12 00 @ 16 00
Philadelphia fronts.....	40 00 @ 45 00
Cement—Rosendale.....	1 60
Lime—Rock'ld, com.....	1 85
Rockland, lamp.....	1 15
Lumber—Southern pine.....	28 30 @ 40 00
White pine box boards.....	31 00 @ 35 00
White pine, br'ds.....	32 00 @ 34 00
Clear pine.....	38 00 @ 70 00
Spruce boards & planks.....	30 00 @ 32 00
Hemlock boards & planks.....	27 00 @ 34 00
Nails—10d, 6d, com.....	6 00
Clinch, 2 to 3 in. & over.....	50 00 @ 80 00
Yellow metal, sh. & el.....	27 00 @ 30 00
Copper.....	40 00 @ 45 00

**BUTTER AND CHEESE—**

State Welsh dairies choice.....	29 @ 28
do com. to prime.....	18 @ 20
Western dairies.....	10 @ 20
do tuba.....	18 @ 23
Cheese—Factory, fine.....	14 @ 15
do com. to gd.....	3 @ 13

**COAL—**

Academy sale of Scranton, Oct. 29.....	
5,000 tons lump.....	3 65 @ 3 67 1/2
5,000 tons steamboat.....	3 81 @ 4 12 1/2
17,500 tons grate.....	3 90 @ 3 92 1/2
10,000 tons cgr.....	4 13 @ 4 15
20,000 tons stove.....	4 62 @ 4 70
15,000 tons chestnut.....	3 72 @ 3 82 1/2
Liverpool gas canal.....	14 50 @ 15 00
Liverpool house canal.....	22 00 @ 23 00

**COPPER—**

Sheathing, new (over 12 oz.).....	45
Braziers (over 18 oz.).....	43
American ingot.....	51 @ 51 1/2

COTTON—See special report.

**DRUGS & DYES—**

Alum.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Argols, crude.....	18 @ 18
Argols, refined.....	24 @ 24
Arsenic, powdered.....	2 @ 2 1/2
Bicarb. soda, N'castle.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bi chro. potash, S'tch.....	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Bleaching powder.....	3 50 @ 3 70
Brimstone, cru., 70 lb.....	3 50 @ 3 70
Brimstone, Am. roll.....	24 @ 24
Camphor, crude.....	20 @ 21
Chlorate potash.....	44 @ 45
Caustic soda.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Cochineal, Hondur.....	60 @ 65
Cochineal, Mexican.....	55 @ 60
Cream tartar, Fr. pr.....	34 @ 34 1/2
Cubeba, East India.....	4 @ 7 1/2
Catch.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Gambier.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Ginseng, Western.....	80 @ 95
Ginseng, Southern.....	1 07 @ 1 10
Jalap.....	45 @ 45
Lac dye, good & fine.....	20 @ 30 1/2
Licorice pasta, Calabria.....	35 @ 37
Licorice pasta, Sicily.....	24 @ 25
Madder, Dutch.....	10 @ 12 1/2
Madder, Fr. E. X. F. F.....	9 @ 12 1/2
Nat'g blue, Aleppo.....	21 @ 22
Oil vitriol (60 to 66 degs).....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Opium, Turk. in bond, gold.....	6 25 @ 6 25
Prussiate potash, Amer.....	40 @ 40
Quicksilver.....	92 1/2 @ 95
Quinine.....	2 50 @ 2 50
Rhubarb, China.....	85 @ 1 00
Sul soda, Newcastle, gid.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Shell Lac.....	35 @ 52
Soda ash.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sugar lead, white.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Vitriol, blue.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

**FISH—**

Dry cod.....	5 25 @ 6 00
Mackerel, No. 1, shore.....	23 00 @ 24 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax.....	20 @ 20
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, new.....	15 00 @ 16 00
Mackerel, No. 2, shore new.....	31 50
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay, new.....	11 50
FLAX—North River.....	15 @ 18

FRUITS—See groceries.

GUNNIES—See report under Cotton.

**GUNPOWDER—**

Shipping \$ 25 b keg.....	4 00
Min. & Blasting.....	8 50

HAY—North R. ship'g, \$100 D 1 00 @ 1 05

**HEMP—**

Am. dressed, 70 lb.....	175 00 @ 280 00
American dressed.....	120 00 @ 130 00
European, clean.....	210 00 @ 215 00
Manilla, current.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Sisal.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Jute.....	3 @ 5 1/2

**HIDES—**

Dry—Buenos Ayre.....	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Montevideo.....	25 @ 25
Corrientes.....	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Rio Grande.....	24 @ 24 1/2
Orinoco.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
California.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Maracibo.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Bahia.....	17 @ 13
Dry Salt—Maracibo, gold.....	14 @ 14
Chili.....	17 @ 18
Paranama.....	17 @ 18
Matorosa.....	17 @ 18
Bahia.....	14 @ 15
Wet Salted—	
Buenos Ayra.....	14 @ 14
Rio Grande.....	12 @ 12
California.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Texas.....	13 @ 16
East India.....	13 @ 16
Calcutta, city, salt.....	17 @ 17
Calcutta, dead green.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Calcutta, buffalo.....	18 @ 18 1/2

**HOPS—**

Crop of 1871.....	30 @ 36
Crop of 1870.....	30 @ 36
Fig. American, No. 2.....	49 00 @ 51 00
Fig. American Forge.....	42 00 @ 45 00
Fig. Scotch.....	47 00 @ 50 00
Bar, refined Eng. & Amer.....	120 00

**STORE PRICES**

Bar, Sweden.....	145 00 @ 155 00
Scrub.....	120 00 @ 160 00
Hoop.....	185 00 @ 190 00
Sheet, Kus., as to assor. gd.....	15 1/2 @ 17
Sheet, flag, d. & t., com.....	14 @ 15
Rails, Eng. 3rd. (cold) in Pa.....	75 00 @ 80 00
Rails, Am., at works in Pa.....	60 00 @ 65 00

**LEAD—**

Spanish, ord'y \$100 B gold.....	6 50 @ 6 62 1/2
Gerrard.....	6 10 @ 6 67 1/2
England.....	6 62 1/2 @ 6 70
Pipe.....	6 @ 25
Bar and sheet.....	11 00

**LEATHER—**

Oak, slaughter.....	22 @ 40
" crop.....	37 @ 42
" rough slaughter.....	30 @ 35
Hemlock, B. A.....	24 @ 27
" California.....	26 @ 27
" Orinoco.....	25 @ 27
" rough.....	29 @ 38

MOLASSES—See special report.

**NAVAL STORES—**

Tar, Washington.....	4 00 @ 4 25
Tar, Wilmington.....	4 25 @ 4 87 1/2
Pitch, cly.....	4 37 1/2 @ 4 59 1/2
Roan tar, turpentine, 70 gal.....	63 @ 68 1/2
Spirit, strained, 70 bbl.....	4 85 @ 4 40
" No. 1.....	4 85 @ 5 00
" pale.....	5 25 @ 5 50
" extra pale.....	5 75 @ 6 25

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10:40 A. M. to Philadelphia and Tuckerton, via Whiteings.  
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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..... 2,093,675 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..... \$5,375,798 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..... \$14,806,612 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.**

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| Henry Colt,         | B. J. Howland,        |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Benjamin Babcock,     |
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| R. Warren Weston,   | George S. Stenhamson, |
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| Caleb Barsrow,      | Shoppard Gandy,       |
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**Assistant Secretary.**

**Fire Insurance Agency,**

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**Ætna 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.

*The North British*

*and Mercantile Ins. Co.*

*of London and Edinburgh.*

*Capital Coin \$10,000,000.*

*Assets in the*

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*50 William St.*

**NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

201 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$1,000.00

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**Insurance.**

**Pacific Mutual Insurance**

COMPANY,

No. 119 BROADWAY, 'S. W. COR. CEDAR ST.

New York, January 13, 1872.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1 1871..... \$95,010 92  
 Premiums received from January 1 to December 30, 1871, inclusive. 602,112 95

Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$687,423 81

This Company has issued no Policies except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

**No Risks have been taken upon Hulls of Vessels.**

Premiums marked off as Earned, during the period as above..... \$332,095 19  
 Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period..... 461,662 57  
 Return Premiums..... 88,504 37

**The Company has the following Assets.**

Cash in Bank..... \$101,337 61  
 United States and other Stocks... 439,231 45  
 Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest 272,000 00

Premium Notes & Bills Receivable..... \$812,569 04

Subscription Notes in Advance of Premiums..... 150,973 52

Re-Insurance and Claims due the Company estimated at..... 85,000 00

Total assets..... \$1,083,547 19

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 6th day of February. THE REMAINING FIFTY PER CENT OF THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1866, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, from which date, interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at time of payment and cancelled.

A Dividend in Scrip of FIFTEEN PER CENT, is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 30th, 1871, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next.

**TRUSTEES:**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
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