

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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NO. 388

Advertisements.

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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, DEBTS, STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, POSTAGE STAMPS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS,

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

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

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

OFFICE, No. 1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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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 Bails.

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, DEBTS 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.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY.

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

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.

H. C. BARNEY. G. H. RAYMOND. E. D. FOSTER

Barney, Raymond & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

5 WALL STREET.

STOCKS, GOLD, BONDS AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Interest paid on Deposits subject to check.

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

Financial.

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 Indies.

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

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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.

Knoblauch & Lichtenstein,

BANKERS,

37 Broad Street, New York.

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.

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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 Exchange
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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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.
Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and bonds dealt in on Commission.
Interest on deposits.

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 451.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
38 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL STREET,
1887

Commercial and Travelers Credits
Available in all parts of the world.

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.

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London. Liverpool.

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

Issue Sterling Exchange and demand notes in sums to suit purchasers, payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and available for the Continent of Europe on Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE & CO., Bankers, London. W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Old Hall, Liverpool.
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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
48 Wall Street.

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

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JOHN PATON, Agent.

James W. Tucker & Co.,
BANKERS,

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

Correspondents in this City,
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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.

Boston Bankers.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

COMMERCIAL AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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EXCHANGE ON LONDON, PARIS,

AND OTHER CONTINENTAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

New York Office, 45 Wall Street.

PARKER & COBB,
BANKERS, 36 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON,
Buy and sell Western City and County bonds.

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BANKERS,
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Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, State, County and City Bonds, also
STERLING EXCHANGE.
Drawn by Jay Cooke & Co., on Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, in sums and at dates to suit.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELLERS ISSUED, available in all parts of Europe.

Brewster, Sweet & Co.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.

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

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

Philadelphia Bankers.

E. W. CLARK & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and Duluth.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stock, Note, and Gold Brokers.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BK JAMISON & Co.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA.

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

AUSTIN & OBERGE,
No. 318 WALNUT STREET,
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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 or sales of Produce and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. & Co

Southern Bankers.

NATIONAL
COMMERCIAL BANK,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

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

CHARLES HOPKINS, Pres., G. M. PARKEE, 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.

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

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THE CITY BANK
OF SELMA.

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

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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.

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.

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TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$300,000

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

C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAR. 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.

Collections made in all parts of this State and South Carolina, and remitted for on day of collection at current rate of New York Exchange.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
MAON GA.

Make Collections and do a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

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

First National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Collections made on all parts of the United States

MOORE & WILSON,
(Successors to H. M. Moore,
BANKERS, BRYAN, TEXAS.

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

Southern Bankers.

THE
Mutual National Bank,
OF
NEW ORLEANS.

P. FOURCHY, President,
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President,
JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

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

Strict attention given to Collections in this city and in other parts of the United States, free of charge except such as may be actually paid.
Returns promptly made at the current rates of Exchange of the day.

THOS. P. MILLER,
R. D. WILLIAMS,
JAS. O. REYNOLDS,
JNO. W. MILLER.

Thos. P. Miller & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 28 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

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. C. Wallis, F. R. Lubbock, M. Quito, E. S. Jemison, M. W. Baker, Leon Burn, Geo. Schneider, L. S. Willis, T. A. Gary, W. B. Wall, Rob't. Mills, T. J. H. Anderson.

Special attention given to collections at all points in the State, and remittances promptly made, without any charge except customary rates of exchange.

T. H. McMahan & Co.,
Bankers,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
GALVESTON, Texas.

We have prompt and reliable correspondents at all the principal points throughout this State, and upon all collections payable in this City or Houston, make no charge for collecting, and only actual charge upon interior collections. Immediate and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us. Refer to Nat. Park Bank, Howe & Macy, and Spofford Tilston & Co. N. Y., 24 Nat. Bank, Boston, Pike Lepeyre & Bro., N. O., Drexel & Co., Phila.

THE CITY BANK OF HOUSTON,
Capital, \$500,000.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

We give special attention to collections on all accessible points.

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BENJ. A. BOTTS, President.
B. F. WEEMS, Cashier.

BASSETT & BASSETT,
BANKERS,
Brenham, Texas.

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

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,
WACO, TEXAS.

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

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.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERBEE, 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.

Southern Bankers.

Georgia Home Insurance
COMPANY
OF
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Transacts a General BANKING BUSINESS. Collections made on all accessible points.

J. KRODRA BROWN, Treas. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.
Geo. W. DILLINHAM, Treas.
N. Y. Correspondent, Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON.

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

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

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

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT,
NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

Western Bankers.

The Bank of California,
COR. CALIFORNIA & SANSOME STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

IN LONDON, THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
49 THREADNEEDLE STREET.

IN PARIS, Messrs. MARCUARD, ANDRE & CO.

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

EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON THE ATLANTIC CITIES,
London, Dublin, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, and other leading European cities.

ALSO ON

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

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
103 & 110 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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

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

CHEQUES ON LONDON AND PARIS FOR SALE

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.,
BROKERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES,
33 Wall Street, AND NEW YORK
323 North Third St., ST. LOUIS.

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

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

Financial Notices.

Smith & Hannaman,
BROKERS
AND INVESTING AGENTS,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Choice Ten Per Cent Investments at and below par. Financial Laws and Forms of INDIANA sent free.

N. Y. NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, Correspondent.

Ten Per Cent Interest,
With Undoubted Security.

We are investing for eastern parties many thousands of dollars per month, on improved property in Illinois worth, in every instance, three times the sum loaned. Our securities are very profitable and popular, and are considered the safest offered. We will loan any sum you may desire to invest, be it large or small, without expense to lender. We can refer to parties for whom we have loaned large amounts of money, who have never lost a dollar of either principal or interest in this class of securities during the last fourteen years. Send for our book, "Illinois as a Place of Investment," which contains all necessary information. Address

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

SAFE INVESTMENT
FOR
Eastern Capital.

MONEY LOANED FOR EASTERN PARTIES ON IMPROVED FARMS.

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

MORRIS, }
ILLINOIS, }
E. SANFORD,
Attorney and Solicitor.

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

Investment Securities.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RR. 1st Mortgage 7c.
ELIZABETH CITY 7c.
ST. JOSEPH CITY (Mo.) BRIDGE 10c.
MOBILE AND OHIO RR. 1st Mortgage 8c.
NEW YORK AND OSWEGO 1st Mort. Gold 7c.
MONTCLAIR RR. 1st Mortgage Gold 7c.
DAN., URBANA & BLOOM'GTON 1st. Mort. Gold 7c
NEW YORK AND OSWEGO Convertible 7c.
NEW JERSEY MIDLAND 1st Mort. Gold 7c.
BROOKLYN CITY 6c and 7c.

FOR SALE BY
UTLEY & BOWEN,
4 Wall Street.

CHARLES OTIS,
No. 9 New Street and 74 Broadway.

CITY RAILROAD, GAS & INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
See quotations "Local Securities" in this paper.

LEVY & BORG,
20 BROAD ST.,
Brokers and Dealers
IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & Co.,
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, 24 Pine Street,
CHICAGO, 164 22nd Street,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
Bleber Gasse, 13.

INTEREST allowed on Daily Balances.
ADVANCES made upon Approved Collaterals.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES of the Highest Grades always on hand.
KANSAS AND ILLINOIS Securities a Specialty.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,
BANKERS,
55 WALL STREET

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers

Available in all part of Europe, etc., through
CITY BANK, - - - - - LONDON
HOTTINGUER & CO., - - - PARIS.

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

Financial.

THE INDIANA AND Illinois Central Railway COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent Gold Bonds.

\$3,500,000.

This is an EAST and WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE 40TH PARALLEL, FROM INDIANAPOLIS IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States; and connecting at terminal with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging 30 miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 90,000 acres of Farming lands.

\$1,400,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN ALREADY EXPENDED ON THIS ROAD, of which 30 miles in Illinois are finished and in operation. Fifty-one miles more, completing the Western Division, Decatur to the Coal Fields, will be completed this fall and the whole road in 1873.

Upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more are pledged to the enterprise, partly by counties, towns and individuals along the line, but chiefly by wealthy capitalists, among whom are W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of NEW YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, of BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, of PHILADELPHIA, and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of CHICAGO.

Bonds \$1,000 each, payable in 30 years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government Tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on Gross Earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall Street.

Gibson, Casanova & Co., BANKERS,

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

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

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

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

W. B. LEONARD. W. G. SHELDON. W. H. FOSTER.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster BANKERS,

No. 10 Wall Street.

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

Robins, Powell & Co., BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Deposits received and interest allowed.

AUG. J. BROWN. WALSTON H. BROWN.

Augustus J. Brown & Son BANKERS,

59 Liberty Street, New York.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF
RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Financial.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND Redemption Bonds

OF THE

**SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTH-
EASTERN RAILWAY.**

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds. Only \$15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York.

PRICE, 90 & ACCRUED INTEREST.

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HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
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The Chronicle.

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REDUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

Among the causes of the relaxation in our money market during the past week the most prominent is the reduction in the Bank of England rate to 6 per cent. Moreover, there is a flow of currency to this centre from the interior, although the bank averages may perhaps show to-day that this movement is not quite so active as was anticipated. Last week the loss of specie from bank was \$1,489,000, with \$832,300 in greenbacks, so that the aggregate decline of reserves was nearly 2½ millions. If, as is believed, that falling off was due to temporary speculative influences, a decided improvement ought to develop itself this week, except indeed the refunding of \$602,338 into the Treasury yesterday by the two depository banks should deplete them of greenbacks. These institutions—the Bank of Commerce and the Fourth National Bank—now hold \$4,201,371 of the six millions of government moneys deposited with them at the beginning of October. Thus there are two great causes to which we attribute the monetary improvement. First, we have more capital seeking temporary investment; and,

secondly, the movements of this capital are more free in consequence of the cessation of the money-pressure in England.

Business has been to no small extent interrupted by the recent stringency. It has for some time past been almost impossible to get mercantile paper discounted at any rate which the ordinary profits of business can justify. Notes bearing the best names have been done at one per cent a month, and in some cases at higher rates; so that second-rate paper stood little chance, and was generally discarded for call loans to the stock speculators who readily pay extreme rates, to which sometimes a commission is added beside. It is easy to see how, under these circumstances, the stagnation of business is to be accounted for. Not only have the leading departments of our interior trade suffered, but the export movement has also received a check both from the causes above referred to and also from the irregularity in gold and exchange, the firmness of freights, and the high rate of the Bank of England, which has just been relaxed.

To what this decline in the rate of the Bank of England is to be immediately ascribed is a question that does not seem to admit of a very certain solution. In the past two weeks the bank has received nearly 3 millions sterling of gold. But this influx may be merely the return of coin from the country, after the October drain which has been heavier than usual this year. Generally the Michaelmas settlements require about 2 millions sterling from the bank. This coin goes into the country, performs its round of duties in the domestic exchanges, and when they are completed it returns to the bank vaults once more. Instead of the customary 2 millions England has this season required nearly twice as much, about 4 millions having been drawn out of bank by this tidal movement to the country. Of these 4 millions about three have, as would appear, been returned to bank, and another million is gradually moving thither, to be received, in all probability, during the next week or two.

But this is not all. For reasons we assigned last week the German Government will not feel able to deplete the English gold market as they have done. Prince Bismarck occupies towards the bank a position somewhat analogous to that of a belligerent marching his army through the territory of a neutral power. Such an army must cause as little trouble as possible to the business and to the peace of the country through which it passes. In like manner is it argued about the German indemnity. If the payments "march," so to speak, through England, and are helped on by the London Bank machinery, which is the great Clearing House of financial Europe, Bismarck will feel bound by his own interest, as well as by the comity of nations, to make the process as little perturbing as possible to the business of England. To a convic

of this indispensable change in the Imperial policy, is doubtless due the sudden easing up of the London money market, where the rate of interest was yesterday quoted by private despatches as low as 5 per cent.

Another circumstance which may have had some force in producing this ease is the payment, by France, of the third milliard, and the announcement that a further instalment of half a milliard more will be ready by the 11th December. When the fourth milliard is completed, a further evacuation of the French territory by the German troops will take place. Consequently the payment will, if possible, be hastened. And that just completed causes the concentration of more funds in London. The three milliards already paid amount to \$600,000,000, which, with \$40,000,000 for the ransom of Paris, and \$30,000,000 for interest, make an aggregate of 670 millions of dollars. Of this sum Germany has spent 278 millions for the expenses of the war and 146 millions for railroads, fortifications and other public works. Her war treasure is 30 millions. We have thus an aggregate of 454 millions of dollars. If to this we add 86 millions for the new coinage of Germany, we have a total of 540 millions expended by Bismarck out of the total payments of 670 millions. This estimate would leave a balance of \$130,000,000 to be distributed among the banks of Germany and London. A month ago the German balance was reported drawn down to £4,000,000 in London, while in the summer before it was stated at £10,000,000. It is not unlikely that the latest payments from France to Germany have once more swelled these German balances, which are held by the British financial institutions. And if so there is a new cause tending to relax the monetary pressure in London.

Whether these explanations are true or not, and whether the monetary ease in England is likely to grow, we must wait to discover. What is certain is that the cable reports of a decisive improvement in monetary matters in London have coincided in point of time with a greater disposition on the part of the foreign bankers to lend their bills of exchange here on satisfactory collateral, and the aggregate of foreign capital flowing this way appears to be on the increase.

THE RECENT "CORNER," AND WHAT STARTED IT.

It is erroneously supposed in some quarters that the great Northwestern "corner" has ceased its malign influences, and that we shall hear no more of it. Every day's despatches show that this anticipation is founded in mistake, and that in various cities in the interior there are a number of firms and individuals in mercantile and banking circles whose solvency has been seriously compromised by that demoralizing and disastrous event. For many other reasons, however, it is desirable that the public should understand the real nature and progress of the speculation which has carried disaster to so many homes and has spread ruin broadcast over so wide an extent of the field of finance.

It is not a little singular that the "Vanderbilt party," as a certain class of well known speculators, are familiarly called, should for the second time have manipulated so successfully a "corner." Their first attempt of this sort was in connection with the Harlem stock in 1863. Multitudes of our merchants and business men are still crippled by the losses that affair entailed upon them. The next great "corner" which convulsed Wall street was that of "Prairie du Chien," the promoters of which have since come to grief, but were never suspected of having any affiliation with the Vanderbilt clique. This clique in 1868 endeavored to get possession of the Erie Railroad. They were only prevented by the infamous strategy which first conferred conspicuous notoriety on Fisk & Gould, whose many sins against the

Erie stockholders were in part condoned by the public on account of supposed services rendered to the commerce of New York by preventing the consummation of the scheme that was then known as the Vanderbilt monopoly. The scheme in question aimed to give the complete control over the Erie road into the hands of the monopolists who already owned New York Central, Harlem, and Hudson River. The whole commerce by rail with the great lakes would thus have passed under the power of this great ring had not their schemes been frustrated. Whether the traveling public is worse off or not in consequence of the rescue of the Erie Railroad from the Vanderbilt ring in 1868 is a question we need not now raise. It is sufficient to know that this powerful body of capitalists have now other views, and out of their recent manipulations, with a view to realize the newest and most magnificent of their projects, first sprung the North-western combination, which has made so much trouble.

A glance at the map will show for what purpose the Vanderbilt party wanted to control the Chicago and North-western Railroad. They owned already the Hudson River, the New York Central, the Lake Shore roads, and the Union Pacific. To connect the latter road with the rest of the Vanderbilt system a link was necessary, which the North-western supplied. Consequently, it was secretly resolved some time ago to buy up sufficient stock to control the Northwestern road, and thus to make the Vanderbilt system of roads complete from New York to Ogden, where it unites with the great Central Pacific. Over the last-named road the clique is believed to have also its designs, which will result, if successful, in the entire control of the whole lines from New York to San Francisco, and will place in the hands of the Vanderbilt party the greatest railroad monopoly in the United States.

Such are the great projects which are ascribed to these men; and they are said to have borrowed, with a view to carry on the scheme, several millions of dollars from Europe, on pledge of stocks and other securities. In Wall street it is supposed that a desire to avoid alarming their European creditors led the clique to show a nervous anxiety to avoid public scandal in respect to the recent "corner." And to this cause is imputed the denial by Commodore Vanderbilt that he personally had anything to do with that mischievous and disgraceful manipulation.

The fight as regards Northwestern, which first began a few weeks ago, was thus a contest of the Vanderbilt men against the present managers of the road, whom it was needful either to turn out or to get paramount mastery over. Fortunately for their opponents, these managers were "short" of the stock of their own road. They are said to have been speculating heavily for a decline. Their speculations thus threatened them with ruinous losses, to avoid which they are reported to have made terms with the Vanderbilt clique, who now virtually own the controlling interest over the whole road.

How these managers can be allowed by law to speculate to the detriment of the property of the stockholders, to sell "short" the stock of their own road, and then by virtue of their office to adopt a policy calculated to depress the shares at the Stock Exchange is one of the anomalies of modern legislation. Till laws can be passed making such conduct a penal crime, branding such men as felons exposed to fine and imprisonment or other appropriate punishment, the standard of railroad morality can scarcely be raised much above its existing disgraceful depression.

But there were other "shorts" in the market besides those of the Northwestern managers. Two well-known operators, Daniel Drew and H. N. Smith, were at the head of these speculations for a fall in the stock. The latter gentleman is said to have made a million dollars after the

Chicago fire by "short sales." Anxious to repeat the experiment when the Boston fire occurred, he and his friends fell to selling vast amounts of Northwestern in addition to what they had sold "short" before.

Meanwhile Jay Gould had joined the Vanderbilt party, and bought a large block of the stock, so that he and that party together held complete control of the stock, and had the market in their own hands. All being thus ready the trap was sprung, with what success is well known. The engineers of the "corner" are said to have gained several millions of dollars by the operation. If their programme is not changed the present President of the Northwestern road is to remain in office. The road is to form a part of the Vanderbilt net-work of through lines, which is thus complete from New York to Ogden; and the next step talked of is to amalgamate with the Central Pacific, and thus have a vast through line of Continental railroad connecting the tide waters of the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, and controlling the vast trade between the Orient and the port of New York.

THE ANNUAL BANK REPORT TO CONGRESS.

There are a few omissions in the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency which, if supplied, would render the document more satisfactory. One of the chief defects of the National Banking system is well known to serve the inelasticity of the currency which it provides to serve the business of the country. If the currency is to do its duty as an efficient instrument of commerce it must be self-regulating. It must enlarge at one season of the year and it must contract at another season in conformity with the varying demands of commerce and trade. Our greenback circulation being fixed and stationary in amount, is wholly incapable of this alternate movement of expansion and diminution. Consequently for this needful elasticity we have to rely on the notes of the banks. These notes, in harmony with the activity of exchange, and the wants of commerce, ought to vary in amount 30 or 50 millions of dollars below the maximum of 354 millions authorized by law. In the dead months of summer these notes should slumber in the vaults of the issuing banks, and as business revives in the autumn mouths the notes should come out from their retirement; to return thither again in proportion as the industrial activity subsides. Such was the design with which the national bank notes were allowed to form so large an ingredient in our national circulating money. The idea was to have the channels of the monetary circulation composed, one half of greenbacks which remain at the same level all the year round, and the other half of bank notes which were expected to vary in amount and in activity of circulation just as notes of the best State banks used to fluctuate at regular periods. For reasons which we have often detailed this anticipation was not realized. The national bank aggregate is as rigid and inflexible as is that of the greenbacks themselves. In practice it has been proved that the elasticity of the currency is just as little provided for under our system as if the entire circulation were composed wholly of greenback notes. The evil of this state of things being so conspicuous the public are inclined to expect more notice of this as of some other omitted matters in the report which the Comptroller is directed to make for the yearly information of Congress as to the operations and defects of the National Banking system.

That system has now almost reached its full development, and has done its work of supplanting the old State banks. On June 20, 1863, the first national bank was organized. At that time the State bank system consisted of 1,466 banks, of which 507 were in the Eastern States, 491 in the Middle

States, 147 in the Southeastern States, 114 in the Southwestern States and 207 in the Northwestern States. For the nine previous years the number of State banks was as follows:

GROWTH OF THE STATE BANKING SYSTEM JAN. 1, 1851-'63.

1851	879	1859	1,476
1854	1,298	1860	1,592
1855	1,307	1861	1,611
1856	1,398	1862	1,496
1857	1,416	1863	1,466
1858	1,422		

Our State bank system had a very troublous history. Between 1811 and 1820 about 193 banks in different States were bankrupt, most of the failures being in the six years from 1814 to 1819. In 1834 more severe disasters still were precipitated on the country by the system of free banking, which not a few people among us would gladly see revived. One great evil of that system was the instability of its credit and the fluctuations which it caused in the volume of the circulation. This is seen in the changes in the note circulation; which was reported at \$66,628,980 in 1830; \$94,839,570 in 1834; \$103,692,495 in 1835; \$140,301,638 in 1836; \$149,185,890 in 1837. In this year every bank in the United States stopped payment. In 1838 the strongest of the banks resumed, but in 1839 and 1840 a further crash took place, which was but slowly recovered from. Notwithstanding these troubles, the banks were resuscitated, their notes in circulation in 1842 being \$83,734,000, and in 1843 \$58,563,000. In the last-named year another general panic shipwrecked nearly 180 banks, including the Bank of the United States. The following table presents the statistics of the State banks from 1834 to 1856, and illustrates the general movements of the system up to within a short interval before the starting of the national organization. Compared with those we printed last week, of the national system, these figures are very suggestive:

STATE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES 1834-56.

	Banks.	Capital.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
1834	506	200,036,000	75,067,000	91,810,000	26,642,000
1836	715	251,875,000	115,104,000	140,301,000	40,020,000
1837	788	270,772,000	127,397,000	111,185,000	37,915,000
1843	691	228,852,000	56,169,000	58,561,000	33,516,000
1848	751	204,833,000	103,226,000	128,500,000	46,370,000
1851	879	227,508,000	129,958,000	155,165,000	49,671,000
1854	1,298	301,376,000	188,189,000	204,689,000	59,410,000
1855	1,307	332,177,000	190,410,000	186,952,000	53,945,000
1856	1,398	343,874,000	212,706,000	195,747,000	59,314,000

Such was the old system of banks which the National-banking law gradually swept away, and their place is supplied with 1,909 banks having an aggregate capital of 480 millions. Of the whole amount of circulation appropriated by Congress \$342,000,000 have been issued, and the balance of \$12,000,000 is promised to associations that have filed their applications and taken the preliminary steps toward organizing as National banks. The Comptroller considers that part of the recent act which calls for the redistribution of \$25,000,000 of currency by withdrawing that amount from the Middle and Eastern States and giving it to the South and West as impracticable; and recommends its repeal. He also wishes an amendment made in lieu thereof, providing for the issue of \$5,000,000 of bank circulation annually for the next five years to meet the wants of such states which have not had their full proportion. Among the more judicious propositions of the Comptroller, is the organization of banks without circulation, upon a deposit of \$10,000 in United States bonds, instead of one-third of the capital; the imposing of a penalty on, and the withholding of interest from, banks having their capital impaired, and refusing to go into liquidation, under section 42 of the act; and finally the stopping of the circulation of shiplasters by railroads and other corporations in the South. Mr. Knox is also anxious for an amendment to the law defining more fully the duties of the Comptroller and the receiver in the final closing up of insolvent banks. He very properly insists on the importance

of frequent examinations by competent and trustworthy examiners; and a small appropriation is asked to defray the expenses of special examinations in order that such investigations may be promptly made, as may be considered expedient for the protection of creditors. Compensation for gentlemen holding responsible positions in the office is also urged. The general growth of the National banking organization since 1863, and its superiority to the old system of State banks, are exhibited in a series of tables, which we shall publish next week in full.

One of the best tests as to the superiority of the National Banking system is the large dividends so promptly realized from the broken banks, and the comparatively small number of failures, which are only twenty-two in number, including the Wallkill National Bank, reported yesterday. On these dividends the report of the Comptroller has the following observations:

Twenty-one national banks, organized in eleven different States, with an aggregate capital of \$4,236,100, have failed since the organization of the system in 1863. The total circulation of these banks was \$2,942,793, of which \$2,441,430 has been redeemed in full, leaving a balance still outstanding of \$501,363, which will also be redeemed, upon presentation to the Treasurer of the United States, from the avails of United States bonds held as security for that purpose. Of these banks five have been finally closed (two during the past year), having paid dividends to their creditors as follows:

Name and location of bank.	Appointm't of receiver.	Capital stock.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividend paid per cent.
First National Bank, Attica, New York.	Ap. 14, 1865	\$50,000	\$122,089 58	58
First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.	Mar. 13, 1867	50,000	170,165 32	58
Tennessee Nat. Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	Mar. 21, 1867	100,000	376,932 17	58
Croton National Bank, New York City.	Oct. 1, 1867	200,000	170,732 88	58
First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa.	Mar. 3, 1869	100,000	205,256 68	58

All finally closed.

Six national banks have failed during the past year, as follows:

Name and location of bank.	Appointm't of receiver.	Capital stock.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividend paid per cent.
Ocean National Bank, New York City.	Dec. 13, 1871	\$1,000,000	\$1,280,378	70
Union Square National B'k, N. Y. City*	Dec. 15, 1871	200,000	157,120	100
Eighth National Bank, New York City†	Dec. 15, 1871	250,000	873,936	50
Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia*	Dec. 20, 1871	200,000	645,558	100
Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N. Y.*	Apr. 23, 1872	106,100	54,873	100
First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.†	May 2, 1872	50,000	7,633	100

* Claims paid in full. † Cash on hand, \$28,474 62. ‡ Cash on hand, \$13,787 95.

Of these banks the Union Square National Bank, New York; the Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia; and the Waverly National Bank, New York, have paid their creditors in full, a settlement, it is believed, without precedent prior to the establishment of the national system. The Eighth National Bank, New York, has paid a dividend of 50 per cent; the Ocean National Bank, of New York, a dividend of 70 per cent; and the receivers of the Ocean National Bank, and of the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Ark., estimate that the creditors of both of these banks will ultimately receive a dividend of 100 cents on the dollar. The remaining ten national banks which have failed are as follows:

Name and location of bank.	Appointm't of receiver.	Capital stock.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividend paid per cent.	Cash on hand.
Venango N. B., Franklin, Pa.	May 1, 1866	\$300,000	\$724,010	58	\$100,847
Merchants' N. B., Washington, D.C.	May 8, 1866	200,000	...	...	...
First N. B., Selma, Ala.	Apr. 30, 1867	100,000	303,071	100	101,264
First N. B., New Orleans, La.	May 20, 1867	500,000	1,116,631	35	187,670
Nat. Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N.Y.	Aug. 29, 1867	140,000	126,760	...	...
Farmers' & Citizens' N. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1867	300,000	1,189,000	92	13,937
First N. B., Bethel, Conn.	Feb. 23, 1868	60,000	68,986	70	11,668
National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss.	Sep. 24, 1868	50,000	20,493	...	...
First N. B., Rockford, Ill.	Mar. 15, 1869	50,000	65,875	...	...
First N. B., Nevada, Anatin.	Oct. 14, 1869	250,000	169,214	50	53,159

* Also, \$50,000 U. S. 6 per cent bonds on deposit with Treasurer.

The aggregate amount of claims proved against the seventeen national banks which have failed (excluding the four banks which were Government depositors), is \$5,205,063; the average dividends, 69½ per cent; the additional dividends to be made are estimated at 14 8-10 per cent; making, in all, dividends in favor of creditors of 84 8-10 per cent, which would leave an average deficiency of 15 7-10 per cent to be collected of shareholders, as provided in section 50 of the act.

Having specified some of the topics omitted in this report it is only due to the Comptroller to say that on the whole

his report is one of the most elaborate, judicious, and practically useful documents relative to our present banking system which have ever been prepared for Congress.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 21st inst. 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.
Kansas—	The Topeka National Bank	The Second National Bank of St. Louis, approved.
Nebraska—	The First National Bank	The Valley National Bank of St. Louis, approved as an additional agent.
Montana—	The First National Bank	The Fourth National Bank of New York City, approved.
Indiana—	The First National Bank	The Third National Bank of New York, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is the only National Bank organized during the past week, viz.:

Official No. 2,065—The National Bank of Birmingham, Ala. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. C. Linn, President; Traversa Daniel, Cashier. Authorized to commence business November 27, 1872.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

Our Foreign Letter has failed to reach us this week. We give below the Board of Trade returns for October and the ten months ending October 31. They show that the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce in these periods, compared with the two previous years, was as follows:

	In October.	In ten months.
1872.....	£22,657,736	£212,972,893
1871.....	20,317,873	185,925,852
1870.....	17,550,799	166,284,990

COTTON YARN EXPORTED.

Subjoined are the particulars of the exports of cotton yarns and manufactured cotton goods, distinguishing the countries to which the exports have been made, during the month of October, compared with the corresponding period in the two previous years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
To Russia..... lbs.	282,539	433,120	317,120
To Germany.....	3,430,196	3,911,460	4,575,950
To Holland.....	3,636,791	2,874,390	3,909,780
To France.....	12,615	399,820	513,071
To Italy.....	1,497,402	1,568,720	1,602,510
To Anatrian territories.....	289,100	193,676	200,544
To Turkey.....	1,270,710	873,190	2,112,000
To Egypt.....	847,500	751,190	1,251,250
To China and Hong Kong.....	1,492,240	505,500	1,136,930
To Japan.....	1,007,300	894,640	600,400
To British India—			
Bombay.....	858,450	380,200	264,300
Madras.....	502,450	444,020	534,000
Bengal.....	1,112,055	1,352,200	664,600
Straits Settlements.....	333,250	114,000	263,200
Ceylon.....	45,600	73,800	47,300
To other countries.....	1,492,692	1,328,834	1,863,124
Total.....	18,140,890	16,498,700	19,855,979

COTTON GOODS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
To Germany..... Yards	5,632,130	6,431,220	5,659,900
To Holland.....	2,292,157	1,724,400	2,514,600
To France.....	276,170	12,421,000	7,570,300
To Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	5,710,553	5,219,900	6,483,200
To Italy.....	4,468,966	5,667,500	7,519,810
To Anatrian territories.....	1,250,625	1,355,050	1,615,305
To Turkey.....	19,983,320	19,077,000	32,163,880
To Egypt.....	33,572,284	22,682,820	22,578,900
To West Coast of Africa.....	2,021,784	2,063,800	1,795,331
To United States.....	6,784,100	8,358,100	4,505,340
To Foreign West Indies.....	9,516,267	13,668,731	12,044,800
To Mexico.....	5,406,962	2,404,400	2,403,300
To United States of Columbia (New Granada).....	8,538,200	10,588,820	9,638,930
To Brazil.....	10,714,106	13,582,100	11,718,200
To Uruguay.....	489,600	1,752,800	2,613,300
To Argentine Confederation.....	4,124,574	6,392,900	5,462,000
To Chili.....	4,179,300	5,021,950	5,384,600
To Peru.....	3,339,470	3,611,500	3,447,700
To China and Hong Kong.....	41,143,607	29,961,800	23,528,425
To Japan.....	6,121,640	1,315,600	3,054,500
To Java.....	3,589,188	1,641,300	1,209,350
To Philippine Islands.....	1,806,900	1,633,000	902,600
To Gibraltar.....	2,602,776	2,711,300	3,612,700
To Malta.....	1,938,700	1,191,800	3,144,400
To British North America.....	2,417,030	3,307,413	2,632,600
To British West India Islands and Guiana.....	6,090,790	4,478,890	5,006,000
To British possessions in South Africa.....	1,170,708	1,716,800	1,758,920
To British India—			
Bombay.....	22,337,819	18,437,600	21,652,450
Madras.....	2,825,504	1,873,000	2,514,700
Bengal.....	61,558,238	47,077,580	50,042,015
Straits Settlements.....	6,980,441	6,980,441	11,610,500
Ceylon.....	2,315,930	2,353,921	3,730,800
To Australia.....	2,223,671	3,009,500	4,056,600
To other countries.....	12,972,055	17,038,965	18,618,188

Wholly of Cotton:	Total unbleached or bleached.....	187,793,794	201,390,021
Total printed, dyed, or colored.....	80,893,536	96,651,656	102,053,036
Total of mixed materials, cotton predominating.....	803,824	1,400,830	1,510,120
Total.....	296,456,555	285,849,280	301,953,247

pose, in making such an advertisement. This road runs from Charlotte to Statesville, N. C., a distance of forty-six miles, and several years ago made a real first mortgage to secure bonds then issued. There are a large number of such bonds still outstanding and unpaid, and the bondholders at the last fall term of the United States Circuit of North Carolina obtained a decree for the foreclosure of that mortgage by a sale of the road. From that decree the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and the case is there still pending, leaving all said first mortgage bonds unpaid."

W.

—The Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railway is a completed road, fully equipped, extending from the Illinois to the Ohio rivers, and passing southeasterly through a populous and productive section of the State of Illinois. Junctions are made by the Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railway with fourteen railroads, including all the most important lines connecting the great West with the seaboard, and freight is transported without change of cars to Baltimore. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railways, with their connections, have made a traffic guaranty with this road, and will purchase semi-annually its bonds to the amount of \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum, and will use all legitimate means to increase the traffic of the road. Messrs. Jones & Schuyler, agents of the company for the sale of its first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds, after a full investigation of the property, recommend these bonds as a first-class investment in every respect, and worthy the attention of investors wishing an undoubted security.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company was held in this city on November 12, and the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: Charles F. Davenport, Edward Jordan, Loyal S. Pond, Archibald M. Bliss, George Putnam Smith, Henry A. Barnum, Anthony W. Dimock. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors A. W. Dimock was elected President; Charles F. Davenport, Vice-President; Henry L. Quinan, Treasurer; J. O. Baker, Jr., Secretary.

—A very handsome map of the coal and iron regions of West Virginia adjacent to the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, together with a description of the same by Prof. T. S. Ridgeway, mining engineer, can now be obtained of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, bankers, No. 5 Nassau street. The pamphlet containing this geological report and map have so much in them of general interest, aside from their interest to the friends and bondholders of the company, that we should suppose nearly all our readers would be glad to obtain a copy.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denomination of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield *over seven per cent income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now nearly 400 miles finished, and only about 25 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most favorable location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with a map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & 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.

JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers.

We offer to investors the First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Attention is called to the ample real estate security on which these bonds are based, in addition to the usual guaranty of a first mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Traffic. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized \$5.66 per acre.

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

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.
Railroads.			
Connecticut River.....	\$5	Jan. 1.	.....
Miscellaneous.			
American Merchants' Union Express Co..	\$3	Jan. 2.	Dec. 7 to Jan. 3.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1872.

The Money Market.—The feeling in monetary affairs during the past few days has decidedly changed for the better. The improvement has been assisted not a little by the easier feeling in London and the reduction of the bank rate there to 6 per cent from 7, at which it had previously stood for several weeks. The Bank gains in bullion this week £1,763,000, and in the open market money is reported to be lower than the bank minimum. Despatches received by some of our leading bankers here from their London correspondents speak favorably of this improvement, and express an opinion that the change for the better will now be permanent.

The Bank of France reports a gain in specie this week of 1,000,000 francs. In consequence of the better prospect in London foreign bankers here have been more willing to lend their 60 day sterling bills, and some of the large operators in stocks, who are always among the heaviest borrowers of money, have again availed themselves of the opportunity to borrow sterling and sell it in order to supply themselves with money for 60 days time.

No particular relaxation was noticed in our market for call loans till late on Tuesday and Wednesday; on the latter day loans were 7 gold in the morning, but balances were offered freely in the afternoon to obtain two days' interest, and rates declined to 5@6 per cent. To-day the ordinary rates were 7 per cent @7 gold, and in the afternoon as low as 6 per cent per annum.

The tone of the market for commercial paper has improved, though the change is rather in the facility with which paper is negotiated than in any decline in rates. The best paper is still quoted at 12 per cent, with a tendency to easier rates, should the call loan market continue to show the present improved feeling.

The Fourth National and the Bank of Commerce, designated as depositories for the funds with which the Treasury relieved the money market October 7 and 10, have refunded to the Treasury \$602,338 75 more, making a total replaced of \$1,727,016 25.

The last bank statement, November 23, showed a further decline of \$1,097,425 in the excess above legal reserve. The liabilities stood at \$227,228,400, and the total reserve at \$53,000, 500, being \$1,193,400 more than 25 per cent of the liabilities, a decrease of \$1,097,425 from the previous week.

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

	1872.			1871.	1870.
	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Differences.		
Loans and dis.....	\$276,933,000	\$276,461,800	Dec. \$471,200	\$283,403,700	\$251,608,116
Specie.....	13,590,200	12,101,200	Dec. 1,489,000	16,222,800	13,222,617
Circulation.....	27,599,300	27,576,800	Dec. 22,500	30,089,800	32,353,679
Net deposits.....	204,524,600	199,631,600	Dec. 4,873,000	219,229,800	194,415,073
Legal tenders ...	46,731,600	45,899,800	Dec. 832,300	53,694,900	51,826,556

United States Bonds.—Government securities have continued strong and advancing, notwithstanding the lower prices for gold. The firmness in this market has been assisted by the higher prices in London, where the general tone of all the financial markets has been improved by the reduction of 1 per cent in the bank rate and the more hopeful aspect of monetary affairs. It is to be noticed, indeed, that United States bonds have not at any time been so seriously depressed by the late monetary stringency in London as might have been expected under the circumstances.

At the Treasury purchase on Tuesday the offerings amounted to \$1,059,150, from which \$489,150 were accepted as below par in gold.

For the benefit of parties who may have lost bonds by fire, at sea, or by theft, we quote the following from the work of Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury:

"Persons often forward to the Treasury Department caveats of lost and stolen coupon bonds; but the only advantage gained thereby is that when those bonds or the coupons come in for redemption the Department notifies the claimants who have filed the caveats of the presentation of the bonds and furnishes the names of the parties presenting them, in order that the loser

may have all the information within the reach of the Government which may possibly enable him to discover the parties who fraudulently obtained them. Beyond this the Government can afford no relief. There are great advantages in holders carefully taking the numbers, dates, denominations, issues, and series of their coupon bonds, and preserving them in some place apart from the bonds themselves, because in case of destruction of the bonds by fire or otherwise, duplicates may be obtained under a law of Congress passed June 1, 1872; and unless such memoranda are kept it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain coupon bonds which have been destroyed with sufficient accuracy to describe the benefits of the law. The facts as to the title of registered stock, but not as to coupon bonds, may be gathered from the records of the Department."

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

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., 5a. fund, 1881, cp.), dates (Nov. 23, 26, 27, 28, 29), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) since January 1.

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

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

Table with columns for security names (U.S. 5a, 5-20s, '65, etc.), dates (Nov. 15, 20, 29), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) since January 1.

State and Railroad Bonds.—State bonds have not been active, and transactions at the stock exchange have footed up but a limited amount. There is considerable interest attached to the meetings of the several legislatures in the Southern States, and it is trusted that the financial measures adopted will be favorable to the respective State credits.

For old North Carolina and for South Carolina funding bonds of 1866 there has been a better demand, and a firmer feeling. We hear from Louisiana that the injunction against paying interest on certain railroad bonds has been removed, and that the coupons will now be paid. Railroad bonds have shared in the better feeling in financial circles, and for some popular issues, including the Central and Union Pacific mortgages, prices are firmer. In regard to the counterfeit income bonds of the Union Pacific the following notices were given at the Stock Exchange on Monday:

"The Union Pacific Railroad Company are prepared to verify in Boston the income bonds of the company. Such bonds are a good delivery only when the following is endorsed thereon, to wit: "This is a valid bond of the Union Pacific Railroad Company," to be signed by the Treasurer and one of the following persons: Oliver Ameer, J. M. S. Williams, John R. Duff, B. E. Bates, F. Gordon Dexter, with the date of said signatures. (Signed) EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman Committee on Securities."

"The following is the decision of the Committee on Securities in regard to the forged income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.: "Sellers who have delivered counterfeit bonds must take them back and give genuine bonds for them, without regard to the time elapsed. They may, however, require sworn evidence that the bonds returned are the identical bonds delivered. "EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman Committee on Securities. "N. Y. Stock Exchange."

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

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., 6a Tenn., old, 6a Tenn., new, etc.), dates (Nov. 23, 26, 27, 28, 29), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) since January 1.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The past week in the stock market might be characterized as a week of "settlements." At the date of writing our last report on Friday evening the 22d inst., Northwest common had just been jumped up to 200, which price was bid at the close without finding sellers. On Saturday some stock was bought in "under the rule" at the Board for the account of parties failing to deliver on their contracts, and the following prices were made: 100 shares a 155, 3,300 a 200, 100 a 199, 100 a 200, 500 a 206, 300 a 212, 500 a 230, 500 a 225, 200 a 229, 400 a 230. This point—230—was the highest reached during the corner, and the range on other days will be seen in our table of prices below. The settlement and collapse of the corner took place on Tuesday, when the stock declined to par in the afternoon, and no better bids were made than 85. There have been comparatively few failures of importance in consequence of the Northwest corner, but the losses were very heavy, and will be felt severely by a great number of brokers and moderate operators in Wall street. On Monday there was a sharp rise to 102 in Northwest preferred, which was also supposed to be cornered, but this declined with the common stock on Tuesday. The extraordinary movement in Northwestern led to a general covering of short interest in stocks, and it is probable that "short" accounts have been very nearly closed out. With the relaxation in money and the purchases by shorts, the market has since been strong, and to-day, with the exception of Pacific Mail, was generally strong, and on some stocks buoyant.

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 stock names (N. Y. Cen & H. R., Harlem, Erie, etc.), dates (Saturday Nov. 23, Monday Nov. 25, Tuesday Nov. 26, Wednesday Nov. 27, Thursday Nov. 28, Friday Nov. 29), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) since January 1.

* 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 stock names (N. Y. Cen & H. R., Harlem, Erie, etc.), dates (Nov. 1, 10, 19, 28, 29), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) since January 1.

The Gold Market.—The gold market has been without any special feature of importance. The rates on loans have been more moderate, and the tendency of the price has been downward, closing to-night at 112½. The rates paid for borrowing to-day were 1-64, and 1-32 per cent to flat, and for carrying 3, 4, 6, 7 and 5 per cent.

At the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Wednesday the total bids amounted to \$2,200,000. Customs receipts for the week amount to \$1,212,000.

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

Table with columns for dates (Saturday, Nov. 23, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday), and values for Open, Low, High, Close, Clearings, Gold, and Currency.

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

Table with columns for coin types (Sovereigns, Napoleons, German X thalers, etc.), and prices in 4 p. c. premium and 16 2/3 p. c. premium.

Foreign Exchange.—The reduction of the Bank of England rate had the effect of weakening short sight sterling and bringing it nearer to the price of 60 days' bills. Bankers were also more willing to lend their 60 days' bills to stock operators, and under these influences the market was weak to-day in the morning, and prices lower than on Wednesday; with an improvement in the demand, however, leading drawers advanced their rate to 108½ for 60 days' sterling, which was ½ above the price at which business was actually done.

Table with columns for bank names (London prime bankers, Paris, Antwerp, etc.), and exchange rates for 30 days and 3 days.

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

Table with columns for dates (Saturday, Nov. 23, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday), and values for Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts, and Payments.

Total Balance, Nov. 23, \$43,171,651 99; \$21,538,910 11; Balance, Nov. 29, \$22,139,475 53; \$23,985,576 90.

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. 23, 1872:

Table with columns for bank names (New York, Manhattan Co., Merchants, etc.), and financial metrics (Assets, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Currency, Net Profit, etc.).

Table of various commodities and their prices, including items like Trademasons, Cotton, Merchants, and various types of leather and goods.

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

Table of securities and bonds, including sections for BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and LOUISVILLE, listing various financial instruments and their market values.

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

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

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday, Nov. 25, 1872:

Large table providing a detailed financial statement for Boston National Banks, including assets like Capital, Loans, Specie, and Liabilities.

The total amount "due to other Banks," as per statement of Nov. 25, is \$11,974,500.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Nov. 25, 1872:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia National Banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, and other financial metrics.

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: U. S. Bonds, State Bonds, Securities, Bid., Ask., and various regional and industrial stock listings. Includes sections for U. S. Bonds, State Bonds, Securities, and various regional and industrial stock listings.

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," provisionally. 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 is neatly stitched in with the usual edition and furnished to all regular subscribers of THE CHRONICLE.

INVESTMENTS—TABLES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

To-day, being the last Saturday in November, our regular monthly tables of stocks and bonds are brought forward as usual,

containing the latest financial information in regard to State, city railroad, canal and miscellaneous securities. Numerous changes, corrections and additions have been made in the tables since last month, and much valuable information has been published in detail in the Railroad, Financial and Investment departments of the CHRONICLE from week to week, which can all be found with ease by reference to the pages indexed in the column of "remarks" opposite to the respective States, cities or companies in the tables.

Our department of railroad and financial news will be steadily enlarged and improved so as to furnish subscribers a complete summary of all desirable information upon these subjects, which will be valuable to them not only for present use when first published, but equally so for constant reference in their files. Half the value of the CHRONICLE is lost to subscribers unless their files are preserved; a very good file cover for holding twenty-six numbers (one volume) is furnished at the publication office for fifty cents, postage on the same being twenty cents. These files are sold to subscribers at cost price, a special arrangement having been made with the manufacturers by which they are obtained in large quantities at the lowest figures.

CANAL STOCK AND BOND LIST.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1872, by WM. B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Miles of Canal, Date of Bonds, Size or par value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Bonds, Principal, When Due, Last Div'd, REMARKS.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK AND BOND LIST

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1872, by WM. B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Bonds, Principal, When Due, Last Div'd, REMARKS.

STATE SECURITIES.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1872, by WM. B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size per Value, Amount outstanding, Ratio per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal when due, REMARKS. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

* See, for par. value. - This column shows the several sizes or denominations in which bonds are issued.
† When Payable. - J. & J. stands for Jan. & July; F. & A., Feb. & Aug.; M. & S., March & Sept.; A. & O., April & Oct.; M. & N., May & Nov.; J. & D., June & Dec.
‡ Remarks. - Figures in brackets at the end of remarks, in any case, refer to the volume and page of CHRONICLE, containing fuller information.

STATE SECURITIES.

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par Value, Amount outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal, When Due, REMARKS. Includes entries for Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

CITY SECURITIES.

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

DESCRIPTION.	Date of Bonds.	Size of Par Value.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			Principal, When Due.	REMARKS.	
				Rate per Cent.	When Payable.	Where Payable and by Whom.			
For explanation of all references, see foot notes on 2d page previous.									
New York—(Continued)									
Vof. Soldiers Fam. Aid fund bonds.	1863	100&c	1,500,000	6	M. & N.	Interest is payable at City Chamberlain's Office, New York House, except interest on gold bonds, which is payable at Rothschild's in London.	1873-1875	The preceding figures do not include special assessments for improvements, street opening, &c., on specified property. (CHRONICLE v. 13, p. 594, 528; v. 14, p. 219; v. 15, p. 626.)	
do do	1863	100&c	366,500	7	M. & N.		1876		
Ninth district Court House bonds.	1860	100&c	800,000	7	M. & N.		1890		
Consolidated stock, coupon.	1871	500&c	4,232,500	6 1/2	M. & N.		1901		
Dept of Parks Improv. bonds.	1871	100&c	4,241,472	6 1/2	M. & N.		Nov. 1, '72-'75		
Central Park commission bonds.	1871	100&c	1,325,000	7	M. & N.		1872-1878		
Assessment bonds.	1871	100&c	4,614,800	7	M. & N.		Nov. 1, '72-'75		
City Parks improvement fund stock.	1871	100&c	3,300,000	8 & 7	M. & N.		Dec. 23, 1901		
Normal school fund stock.	1871	100&c	550,000	7	M. & N.		Nov. 1, 1891		
Public school building fund stock.	1871	100&c	880,000	6	M. & N.		Nov. 1, 1891		
Additional Croton water stock.	1871	100&c	450,000	6	M. & N.	Nov. 1, 1891			
Sewer repair stock.	1872	100&c	48,500	6	M. & N.	Nov. 1, 1897			
Improvement bonds.	1872	100&c	315,000	6	M. & N.	Nov. 1, 1874			
Consolidated stock of 1891	1891	100&c	500,000	6	M. & N.	.....		
N. Y. County:									
County Court House stock.	1883	100&c	2,600,000	6	M. & N.	Interest is payable at City Chamberlain's Office, New York House, except interest on gold bonds, which is payable at Rothschild's in London.	1875-1892		
do do No. 3.	1883	100&c	600,000	7	M. & N.		1884-1888		
do do No. 4.	1883	100&c	100,000	6	M. & N.		1894		
do do No. 5.	1883	100&c	40,200	6	M. & N.		1896		
Sol. subs. Red. bounty bonds.	1883	100&c	2,000,000	6	M. & N.		1873-1876		
Sol. bounty fund bonds.	1883	100&c	4,000,000	6	M. & N.		1869-1890		
Sol. subs. and Relief Red. bonds.	1883	100&c	946,700	6	M. & N.		1880-1891		
Sol. bounty fund bonds, No. 2.	1883	100&c	745,800	7	M. & N.		1895-1897		
Sol. bounty fund Red. bonds, No. 2.	1883	100&c	378,600	7	M. & N.		1891		
Hot damages Red. bonds.	1883	100&c	1,000,000	8	M. & N.		1877-1879		
do do Indom. bonds.	1883	100&c	855,204	0	M. & N.	1882			
Assessment fund stock.	1883	100&c	1,616,100	6	M. & N.	1887			
Repairs to buildings, stock.	1883	100&c	100,000	6	M. & N.	1884-1888			
Consolidated stock, coupon.	1883	500&c	8,885,500	6 1/2	M. & N.	1901			
Accumulated div. bonds.	1883	100&c	6,000,000	6	M. & N.	1884-1888			
N. Y. & Westchester Co. Imp. bds.	1883	100&c	80,000	6	M. & N.	1891			
New Orleans:									
Consolidated debt \$650,000 applied.	1852	1,000	4,617,000	8	J. & J.	N. Orleans or N. York.	1892	To provide for interest and principal of consolidated bonds the sum of \$650,000 per year is required by law to be raised by tax on real estate. Special provisions are made for some other issues of debt as follows: RR. bonds interest by 20-175 of real estate tax and 1-175 of personal; Ponchartr'n RR. Int. by 2 per cent of license; \$1,000,000 loan by 25-175 of tax on real and personal; 7 per cent loan of 1869, by \$34,140 required by law to be deposited monthly; wharf bonds, by levee dues pledged for interest and principal; 10 per cent bonds of 1871, by monthly deposits out of current revenue. The total net debt, July, 1871, was \$18,838,631. Population, 1870, 191,418, against 138,670 in 1860. New Funding \$10,000,000 loan authorized in 1872. (v. 14, p. 794; v. 15, p. 626.)	
do do yearly to Int. st.	1852	1,000	220,000	6	M. & N.		1892		
do do) and principal.	1853	1,000	203,000	6	Var.		1892		
Railroad debt.	1853	1,000	945,000	7	J. & J.		1874		
do do	1853	1,000	75,000	6	A. & O.		1874		
do do	1853	1,000	2,819,000	6	M. & N.		1874		
do do	1853	1,000	250,000	6	M. & S.		1874		
Old corporations.	1854	1,000	396,001	5	J. & D.		1873		
Ponchartrain RR.	1854	1,000	133,000	6	J. & J.		New Orleans.		
Waterworks Loan of 1869.	1869	1,000	1,383,400	6	J. & J.		1889		
One Million of 1869.	1869	1,000	945,000	10	M. & N.	71 to '73			
Funding Loan of 1869.	1869	1,000	3,000,700	7	M. & S.	New Orleans.			
Funding loan, 1870.	1870	1,000	3,000,000	7	J. & D.	do			
Jefferson City, (debt assumed).	1870	1,000	355,000	8	Var.	do			
Wharf Improvement Bonds.	1870	1,000	538,000	7 3/10	J. & D.	N. Orleans or N. York.			
Trust Funds.	1870	1,000	157,000	6	A. & O.	New Orleans.			
Philadelphia:									
Bonds issued prior to consolidation.	1855	100&c	8,385,231	5 1/2	J. & J.	Phila., Treasury.	72 to '85		
do to pay for stock subs.	1855	100&c	1,725,000	6	J. & J.		do		
do for extension of gas works.	'55-'71	100&c	4,480,000	6	J. & J.		do		
do for permanent improvements.	'59-'70	100&c	6,705,000	6	J. & J.		do		
do for park purposes.	'62-'70	100&c	5,405,400	6	J. & J.		do		
do for war and bounty purposes.	'62-'65	100&c	11,650,000	8	J. & J.		do		
do for municipal & school purp.	'60-'70	100&c	8,754,900	6	J. & J.		do		
Pittsburgh:									
Water extension loan (coupon).	1868-71	1,000	954,900	7	A. & O.		Pittsburg.	1893-'96	
Funded debt bonds.	1868-67	1,000	500,000	7	A. & O.			Pitts. and New York.	
Compromise RR. bonds (cp & reg.)	1863	1,000	2,167,456	4-5	J. & J.	N. Y., Bk of America.			
Portland, Me.:									
Loan to At. & St. L. RR. Co.	1869	1,000	246,000	6	M. & N.	Boston Suffolk Bank.	Nov. 1896		
do do	1869	1,000	233,000	6	M. & N.		do do		
do do	1870	1,000	308,000	6	M. & N.		do do		
do Portland & Rochester RR.	1867-'69	500&c	700,000	6	J. & J.		Bost. Columbian Bank.		
do Building Loan Comm'rs.	1867-'68	1,000	895,000	6	J. & D.		Boston Suffolk Bank.		
Municipal—proper.	1852	500&c	1,857,700	5 1/2	monthly		Boston & Portland.		
In aid At. & St. L. RR. Co.	1852	1,000	375,500	5	A. & O.		do do		
Providence, R. I.:									
Loan to H., P. & F. Railroad.	1855	1000&c	500,000	6	J. & J.		Providence.	Jan., 1876	
Bonds for public improvement.	1855	1000&c	600,000	6	M. & S.			do	
Recruiting and bounty bonds.	1863	1000&c	300,000	5	J. & J.	do			
Water loan bonds, gold.	1872	1,000	2,000,000	5 1/2	J. & J.	Bost. Revere Bk & Prov.	Jan., 1900		
San Francisco:									
Bonds of 1855, coup. (gold).	1855	500&c	196,000	6 1/2	J. & J.	N. Y., Lees & Waller.	1875		
do 1855, coup. do	1855	500&c	979,500	6 1/2	J. & J.		San Francisco.		
S. Fr. & St. Jose RR., coup. (gold).	1855	500&c	207,500	7 1/2	Var.		do do		
Judgment bonds '63, do do	1855	500&c	731,500	7 1/2	A. & O.		do do		
Central Pac. RR. '61, do do	1855	500&c	400,000	7 1/2	J. & J.		do do		
Western Pac. RR. '65, do do	1855	500&c	250,000	7 1/2	M. & N.		do do		
School bonds '66-'67, do do	1855	500&c	212,000	7 1/2	A. & O.		do do		
Judgment bonds '67, do do	1855	500&c	304,000	7 1/2	A. & O.		do do		
School bonds, 1870.	1870	500&c	150,000	7 1/2	J. & D.		do do		
Savannah, Ga.:									
Subscription to Opehka RR.	1854	500	69,500	7	M. & N.	N. Y., Duncan, S. & Co.	May, 1874		
Purchase of Floating plantation.	1850	500	27,300	7	M. & N.		do do		
Subscription to Maugee RR.	1851	500	99,000	7	F. & D.		do do		
Construction of water works.	1853	500	198,000	7	F. & A.		do do		
Gaslight Co. stock.	1853	500	5,000	7	M. & S.		do do		
Improvement of Savannah River.	1853	500	62,500	7	M. & N.		do do		
Sav. Albany & Gulf RR.	1853	500&c	937,500	7	J. & D.		do do		
Funding coupons & other purposes.	1866	1000&c	402,800	7	J. & J.		do do		
Redemption of bonds.	1869	1,000	117,000	7	M. & N.		do do		
Bonds of Internal Improvements.	1870	1,000	500,000	7	M. & N.		do do		
St. Joseph, Mo.:									
Bds to St. Jos. & Den. C. RR. 1869.	1869-'69	500	431,500	6 1/2	var.	N. Y., N. Bk Commerce.	'80-'89		
do do Mo. Valley RR.	1869	500	150,000	7	M. & N.		do do		
do do St. Jos. & Opehka RR.	1869-'66	100&c	76,800	6	var.		St. Joseph Treasury.		
St. Jos. & C. B. RR.	1868	100&c	85,100	10	Jan.		do do		
Iver and Wharf Bonds.	1858-'59	500&c	83,000	10	M. & S.		N. Y., Am. Exchange Bk.		
City Improvement Bonds.	1866-'6	50	86,600	6	var.		St. Joseph Treasury.		
Funding Bonds.	1868-'70	100&c	125,500	10	var.		do do		
Interest Bonds.	1871	1,000	120,000	10	J. & J.		N. Y., Northrup & Chick.		
Bridge Bonds.	1871	500	500,000	10	J. & J.		N. Y., N. Bk Commerce.		
St. Louis:									
Renewal and Floating debt bonds.	1848-72	var.	2,988,000	8	Var.	N. Y., N. Bk Republic.	72-'91		
Real estate and public buildings.	1840-68	var.	778,000	6	Var.		do do		
Street improvement bonds.	1851-66	var.	275,000	6	Var.		do do		
Water Works bonds (old).	1841-58	var.	476,000	6	Var.		do do		
Bonds to Pacific Railroad.	1851-53	1,000	311,000	6	Var.		do do		
do do Iron Mountain RR.	1854-57	1,000	290,000	8	Var.		do do		
do do North Mo. RR.	1854-55	1,000	399,000	6	Var.		do do		
do do Ohio & Mississippi RR.	1852-54	1,000	326,000	6	Var.		do do		
Tower Grove Park bonds (gold).	1868	1,000	346,000	6 1/2	F. & A.		do do		
Sewer bonds.	1851-69	1,000	946,000	6	Var.		do do		
Harbor and wharf bonds.	1852-68	var.	1,219,000	8	Var.	do do			
Lafayette Park bonds.	1864-68	100 & c.	64,500	6	Var.	do do			
New water work bonds (gold).	1867-70	1,000	3,950,800	6 1/2	J. & D.	New York & St. Louis.			
Water bonds of 1872, (gold).	1872	1,000	1,280,000	6 1/2	A. & O.	N. Y., N. Bk Commerce.			
St. Paul, Minn.:									
Revenue Bonds.	1868	var	320,312	12 1/2	M. & N.	St. Paul and New York.	71-'90		
Preferred bonds.	1868	var	152,044	7	M. & N.		do do		
8 per cent bonds.	1868	var	185,125	8	Var.		do do		
Lake Superior & Minn. RR.	1868	500&c	250,000	7	J. & D.		N. Y., P. M. Myers & Co.		
St Paul & Chicago RR.	1868	1,000	100,000	6	J. & D.		N. Y., Jay Cooke & Co.		
Washington, D. C.:									
Loan, coupon or registered, gold.	1872	50&c.	4,000,000	6 1/2	J. & J.	N. Y., 1st Nation'l Bank	Jan., 1902		

RAILROAD STOCK AND BOND LIST.

(Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1872 by WM. B. DANA & CO., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.)

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

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Miles of Road, Date of Bonds, Size of par value, Amount outstanding, Interest or Dividends (Rate per cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom), Bonds (Principal when Due, Stocks, last Div'd), and REMARKS. The table lists various railroad stocks and bonds, including titles like Adirondack, Alabama & Chatata, Albany & Saratoga, and many others, with their respective financial details and notes.

NOTE.—The figures sometimes given in brackets, at the end of remarks, refer to the volume and page of CHRONICLE containing full information. The letters a, f, mean "floating fund," and "land grant." Companies consolidated with, or leased to others will often be found under the consolidated or lessee's name. For stocks, this means the miles of road operated; for bonds, the miles covered by the mortgage. These figures are full ones, showing the denominations or par value of stocks and bonds. The interest on stocks is given on bonds, but the last dividend on stocks; g means old; f, free of U.S. tax; n, extra; a, stock or scrip. J. & J. stands for Jan. & July; F. & A., Feb. & Aug.; M. & S., Mar. & Sept.; A. & O., April & Oct.; M. & N., May & Nov.; J. & D., June & Dec. Quarterly from January, Q.—F., quarterly from Feb.; Q.—M., quarterly from March; Q.—A., quarterly from April. The dates show the period when the principal was due on bonds, but the time when the last dividend was paid on stocks.

CITY SECURITIES.

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Main table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size or par value, Amount outstanding, Rate per Cent., When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal when due, REMARKS. Rows include Albany, N.Y.; Augusta, Ga.; Baltimore; Bangor, Me.; Brooklyn; Charleston, S.C.; Chicago; Cincinnati; and various municipal bonds.

* Size or par value.—This column shows the sizes or denominations in which bonds are issued. † When payable.—J. & J. stands for Jan. & July; F. & A., Feb. & Aug.; M. & S., March & Sept.; A. & O., April & Oct.; M. & N., May & Nov. J. & D., June & Dec.; Q—J, quarterly from Jan. Q—F., quarterly from Feb.; Q—M., quarterly from March. ‡ Remarks.—Figures in brackets at the end of remarks, in any case, refer to the volume and page of CHRONICLE containing fuller information.

CITY SECURITIES.

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Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Date of Bonds, Size of par Value, Amount Outstanding, Rate per Cent, When Payable, Where Payable and by Whom, Principal When Due, REMARKS. Includes sections for Cincinnati, Columbus, Ga., Detroit, Mich., Jersey City, Louisville, Ky., Lynchburg, Va., Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, Mobile, Montgomery, Ala., and New York.

RAILROAD STOCK AND BOND LIST.

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NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists various banks like American, American Exchange, Bowery, Broadway, etc., with their respective financial details.

Insurance Stock List.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, CAPITAL, NET SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, PRICE. Lists insurance companies like Adriatic, American, American Exchange, Aetna, etc., with their financial details.

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

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

Table listing Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds, including Brooklyn Gas Light Co., Citizens Gas Co., Harlem, Jersey City & Hoboken, etc.

Table listing various stocks and bonds, including Bleeker St. & Fulton Ferry, Broadway & Seventh Ave, Brooklyn City, etc.

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

City Securities.

Table with columns: INTEREST, Months Payable, DEDUCIBLE, PRICE. Lists various city securities like New York Water stock, Croton water stock, etc.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, NOV. 29, 1872.

The intervention of a close holiday (yesterday) has had its usual effect upon the business of the week, and yet trade has, on the whole, been very good; quite as large as there was any reason to expect, in view of the near approach of the time when inland navigation is liable to close suddenly, and when semi-annual accounts are to be made up. There is a cheerful tone in trade circles, with a disposition to anticipate a revival of activity immediately after the holidays.

Cotton has declined 1/4c., closing at 19 1/4c. for Middling Uplands. Flour has been fairly active at \$7@7 25 for common shipping extras, but wheat has declined to \$1 48@1 53 for No. 2 spring. Corn has also been lower, closing at 64c. for prime mixed. Coffee has been more active at full prices. Sugars dull and drooping; other groceries without essential change.

Freights have been inactive, and rates unsettled. The non-arrival of steamers due from Europe greatly reduced the extent of room available for immediate shipment. The rate for wheat for Liverpool by steam, advanced to 9 1/2d, at which all the room available for this week was taken up on Tuesday afternoon, with 9 1/2d asked for next week; the shipments also include cotton at 1/2@1 1/2d, and Bacon at 40s. Vessels of small tonnage have been in demand for charters, and the business includes grain to direct English ports at 6s 9d@7s, and to Cork, for orders, 7s. 7 1/2d. @ 7s. 9d. To-day 9 1/2d. was paid to a limited extent for wheat to Liverpool by steam.

Pork has advanced, and a good steady business in mess has been done in a jobbing way at \$16, with some trade in new extra prime at \$13 25@13 50, and mess for December at \$14 50. Lard has declined under increased offerings and large receipts of hogs at the West; prime new Western has been selling at 8 1/2c. for this and next month; kettle-rendered for December and February at 8 1/2c; prime steam for March at 8 7/16c., and city on the spot at 8 1/2c. Bacon has been easier and active for future; long clear has sold for short delivery at 7 1/2@7 3/4c; short clear for December and February at 7 1/2c; long and short clear for February and March at 7 1/2c. Cutmeats have declined; smoked hams have sold at 13c. for 12 lbs. average; heavy pickled bellies in boxes at 7 1/2c, with some business in ribbed bellies for January at 8 1/2c.. Beef has been only fairly active, but has remained generally steady. Butter has continued in demand for prime grades, for which prices have remained steady. Cheese has been quiet and weak. To-day, mess pork sold at \$14 for Dec., with other qualities entirely nominal. Lard sold on spot, and for December and Jan., at 8 1/2c. for prime new Western. Bacon sold at 7 1/2c. for long clear, first half of December. Dry salted shoulders, same delivery, 5 1/2@5 3/4c.; medium pickled hams, 10 1/2c in bulk. Beef steady, with a good trade. New beef tongues sold at \$25 per bbl. Cheese was quoted at 14@14 1/2c. for prime to choice factory.

Tallow has ruled quiet but firm at 9@9 1/4c. for prime. Whiskey has further declined to 92 1/2c. Spirits Turpentine has recovered to 62c., but without much activity. Strained Rosin declined to \$3 87 1/2, but has recovered to \$4 10. Petroleum has ruled dull, and prices have been weak. The efforts of the Association to sustain prices have not been entirely successful. Crude closes at 13 1/2c. in bulk, and Refined at 27 1/2c. for cargoes in bbls. Oils have ruled firm; Menhaden has advanced to 50c., and Linseed Oil has sold by crushers at 83c. Wool continues to have a slow sale at the recent advance in prices, and manufacturers are considering the proposition to run a portion of their machinery on short time. In East India we notice considerable sales of Calcutta Linseed at \$2 42 1/2, gold, 60 days; but Manila Hemp has been dull at 11c. gold. Jute Butta have brought more money, and we notice sales for future delivery at 2 1/2c. gold. Cloverseed easier at 9 1/2@9 1/4c. per lb.

Kentucky Tobacco has been active since our last, the sales aggregating 800 hhds., of which 500 hhds. were for consumption and 300 hhds. for export. There are no lugs in market; leaf, common to fine, is quoted in the range of 11@16c. Seed Leaf also shows considerable activity at very full prices. The sales embrace 1,120 cases Ohio, crop of 1870, private terms; 100 do. sundries, do. do., 12@20c.; 100 do. Connecticut, crop 1871, 50@62 1/2c.; 600 do. Pennsylvania, do. do., private terms; and 333 do. Ohio, do. do., 1 1/2@1 1/2c.—the latter by auction. Spanish Tobacco quiet; sales 700 bales Havana at \$1@1 07.

Fruits have been dull, and Layer Raisins have declined to \$2 1 1/2 per box. Hops are firm at 35@40c. for prime new. Metala have been generally quiet, with prices nominally unchanged from last week.

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.

Table with columns: Articles, Great Britain, France, Holland & Belg., Ger-many, Other N. Europe, Spain, Other S. Europe, China & Japan, Br. N. A. Colonies, Cuba, Hayti, Other W. Indies, Mex. Ico., British Guiana, Brazil, Other S. American, All oth. Ports, Total since January 1, 1872, Total this week, Same time 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: (The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.	
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	730	19,768	16,272	Metals, &c.—	154	7,480	6,969	
China.....	340	51,530	56,328	Cutlery.....	92	5,707	5,615	
Earthenware.....	25,570	819,215	622,222	Hardware.....	6,121	1,005,740	1,154,323	
Glass.....	2,407	44,161	43,761	Iron, RR bars.....	7,493	829,911	576,961	
Glass plate.....	210	10,666	11,267	Lead, pigs.....	9,389,818	7,248,474	7,248,474	
Buttons.....	58	5,610	5,857	Steel.....	6,231	211,069	218,172	
Coal, tons.....	2,813	107,124	132,201	Tin, boxes.....	5,201	955,283	9,0867	
Cocoa, bags.....	124	29,496	21,063	Tin, slabs, lbs.....	150,173	6,445,384	6,095,538	
Coffee, bags.....	15,307	1,271,522	1,038,883	Trunks, hds., tes.	2,957	143,246	134,610	
Cotton, bales.....	.....	8,471	4,981	Shoes, hds., tes.	6,310	412,984	414,569
Drugs, &c.....	36	31,737	29,169	Sugar, boxes & bags.....	16,115	1,711,418	960,821	
Peruvian.....	318	28,814	21,200	Tea.....	17,403	1,067,083	889,785	
Bleach powders.....	30	19,197	40,333	Tobacco.....	2,985	71,711	48,544	
Brimstone, tons.....	.....	5,839	10,815	Waste.....	70	4,912	4,304
Cochineal.....	10	40,856	23,586	Wine, &c.....	1,464	161,978	152,177	
Cream Tartar.....	565	5,512	4,973	Champagne, bks.....	2,962	191,373	171,409	
Gum, Arabic.....	54	8,340	6,076	Wines.....	693	85,551	78,283	
Indigo.....	25	5,301	2,420	Articles reported by value—	.....	.....	.....
Madder.....	.....	773	632	Cigars.....	\$25,145	1,889,791	1,673,421
O. I. essential.....	385	44,335	35,143	Corks.....	1,100	108,100	81,728	
Oil, Olive.....	.....	1,829	1,730	France goods.....	50,018	1,652,148	1,470,549
Opium.....	600	76,575	104,741	Spain.....	3,439	569,512	410,712	
Soda, bicarb.....	612	64,233	56,560	Prussia.....	16,892	684,745	781,604	
Soda, ash.....	1,057	49,196	43,077	Italy.....	8,115	1,883,282	1,159,379	
Soda, sal.....	111	21,201	11,243	Lemons.....	23,280	793,728	1,005,632	
Flax.....	150	6,374	8,217	Oranges.....	49,885	1,434,331	1,025,597	
Furs.....	.....	16,198	10,587	Nuts.....	608,928	10,614,687	11,974,742
Gunny cloth.....	871	7,907	6,606	Walnuts.....	4,746	80,519	708,849	
Hemp, bales.....	.....	157,404	113,039	Hides undressed.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides, &c.....	5	1,749	2,085	Spices &c.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristles.....	195	18,286	18,009	Cassia.....	.....	511,857	894,095
Hides, dressed.....	741	45,715	34,725	Ginger.....	1,554	94,162	79,217	
India rubber.....	.....	2,848	5,729	Pepper.....	.....	45,278	282,785
Ivory.....	78	3,732	4,735	Saltpetre.....	25,498	234,551	215,095	
Jewelry, &c.....	.....	2,730	124,161	Woods—	.....	.....	.....
Watches.....	.....	32,548	65,171	Cork.....	.....	812,573	270,765
Molasses.....	.....	2,730	124,161	Corn.....	.....	39,579	53,589
				Logwood.....	12,177	448,233	320,786
				Mahogany.....	203	126,311	82,066

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

The receipts of domestic produce have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.
Ashes...pkgs.	83	6,456	6,163	Oil cake, pkgs.....	4,269	157,609	63,649
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard.....	.....	5,812	6,581
Flour, bbls.	83,014	2,692,908	3,293,721	Peas, baze.....	1,522	75,279	48,581
Wheat, bus.	1,073,323	11,187,499	14,279,318	Provisions—			
Corn.....	1,305,549	39,367,745	21,801,050	Butter, pkgs.....	20,080	606,019	614,516
Oats.....	214,961	1,865,038	10,915,640	Cheese.....	54,149	1,555,083	1,360,211
Rye.....	15,131	891,052	873,919	Cutmeat.....	.....	272,775	144,271
Barley, &c.....	497,835	4,272,101	2,827,008	Eggs.....	8,622	419,270	365,149
Grass seed.....	2,877	253,144	210,871	Pork.....	170	114,390	160,485
Beans.....	4,785	123,375	138,611	Beef, pkgs.....	8,691	41,517	132,769
Peas.....	5,024	192,135	109,142	Lard, pkgs.....	5,993	810,992	209,102
C. meal, bbls.	4,271	187,937	169,055	Lard, kgs.....	830	25,378	20,083
Cotton, bales.....	27,501	604,528	856,761	Rice, pkgs.....	831	10,902	15,731
Hemp.....	39	6,231	2,821	Starch.....	6,692	292,572	247,846
Hides.....	10,413	617,682	871,889	Stearine.....	671	23,285	17,517
Hides, bales.....	1,406	18,918	51,519	Sugar, hds., &c.....	55	5,724	12,271
Leather, sides.....	51,191	2,973,767	3,192,714	Tallow, pkgs.....	1,411	37,606	33,385
Molasses, hds.....	1,292	31,670	43,660	Tobacco, pkgs.....	1,981	218,433	221,662
Naval Stores—				Tobacco, hds.....	437	63,997	92,300
Cr. turp bbls.....	.....	9,096	8,471	Whiskey, bbls.....	4,189	169,676	150,215
Sorrels, lorp.....	2,435	69,763	80,419	Wool, bales.....	2,918	84,456	106,961
Roads.....	11,269	550,839	493,407	Dressed hogs, No.....	.....	80,248	91,786
Tar.....	192	28,410	17,890				
Pitch.....	.....	1,791	853				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 29, 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. 29. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 134,429 bales against 118,565 bales last week, 110,610 bales the previous week and 133,705 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 1,141,436 bales against 890,741 bales for the same period of 1871, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 250,695 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for the corresponding weeks of the five previous years are as follows:

Received this week at—	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
New Orleans..... bales.	32,739	44,606	41,598	27,954	81,959	25,477
Mobile.....	13,359	17,016	16,541	12,802	7,183	16,650
Charleston.....	13,912	12,457	18,596	8,136	6,818	7,889
Savannah.....	28,535	21,984	26,051	15,241	12,193	19,678
Texas.....	15,931	6,700	10,092	7,435	4,297	1,994
Tennessee, &c.....	4,477	7,823	8,895	4,772	5,294	4,892
Florida.....	492	769	214	475	713	1,181
North Carolina.....	2,076	699	4,761	1,638	832	899
Virginia.....	15,435	11,822	15,416	7,322	5,708	4,112
Total this week.....	134,429	122,125	140,674	85,765	76,989	82,515
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,141,436	890,741	1,058,527	799,322	621,758	470,513

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 53,318 bales, of which 27,716 were to Great Britain, 11,403 to France, and 16,199 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 406,460 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season:

Week ending Nov. 29.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w'k 1871.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	France	Contin't			1872.	1871.
New Orleans.....	7,330	11,403	7,981	26,713	21,103	142,178	137,838
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,875	30,276	49,264
Charleston.....	2,553	.....	881	2,938	2,789	22,543	30,751
Savannah.....	4,900	.....	4,343	9,042	21,587	77,961	88,509
Texas.....	1,833	.....	2,910	4,195	4,528	55,195	81,229
New York.....	11,072	.....	1,230	12,322	12,019	45,813	55,638
Other ports.....	50	.....	.....	50	953	80,000	18,000
Total.....	27,716	11,403	16,199	55,318	74,086	406,460	389,249
Since Sept. 1.....	805,472	819,419	1,066,251	1,016,185	407,411	.....	.....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 18,718 bales, while the stocks to-night are 25,611 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 22, the latest mail dates.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1872.	1871.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans.....	275,314	196,637	72,944	54,375	28,393	165,422	49,909	129,451
Mobile.....	95,595	139,075	10,361	1,078	820	61,675	11,451	31,427
Charleston.....	124,916	97,468	26,043	8,222	8,223	41,294	10,838	22,298
Savannah.....	238,181	156,911	51,051	50,224	24,577	76,156	50,025	69,826
Texas.....	95,740	59,076	14,739	1,175	451	16,864	25,991	49,298
New York.....	13,599	24,851	116,145	1,777	13,480	135,102	.....	47,233
Florida.....	9,980	8,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,990
North Carolina.....	30,348	20,112	418	.....	.....	418	17,716	8,643
Virginia.....	119,592	96,282	290	.....	.....	790	113,249	10,543
Other ports.....	3,469	28,635	3,567	200	.....	7,780	6,457	15,000
Total this year.....	1,007,407	.....	277,756	87,076	90,035	454,817	495,642	871,284
Total last year.....	.....	768,615	289,809	88,972	11,585	387,365	323,726	849,97

The market the past week has taken a sharp turn downward quotations showing $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ decline on the spot, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for future delivery. It should be stated, however, that in futures the greatest decline has been in November contracts, it not having been practicable to maintain the corner which appearances indicated as threatening. Later months have given way much less. The depression in spot cotton has been due mainly to decreased confidence in the future of the market growing out of the larger receipts, while futures have suffered from this same cause and also by a reduction of the "short interest" for November and the early months. On Monday November contracts sold at the opening at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, while the closing price on Wednesday was 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, a decline of 11-16¢ in two days. For the later months the falling off was $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ during the same time. To-day there was only a moderate business done, prices favoring buyers, though there was no change in the quotations. The prices for futures last reported were (basis low middling) 18 12-16¢, for November, 18 9-16¢, for December, 18 11-16¢, for January, 18 12-16¢, for February, 19 1-16¢, for March, 19 1-16¢, for April, 19 1-16¢, for May, and 20¢, for June. The total sales of this description for the week are 87,300 bales, including 50 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 11,411 bales, including 3,807 for export, 5,583 for consumption, 211 for speculation, and 1,810 in transit. Of the above 750 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations to-day:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	17 ①
Good Ordinary.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	19 ①
Low Middling.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	19 ①	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Middling.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	20 ①
Good Middling.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢

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

Saturday.....	SALES.				PRICES.				
	Exp't.	Con- sump.	Spec- ula'n	Trans- it.	Total.	Ord'y.	Good Ord'y.	Mid'g.	Mid- dling
Saturday.....	653	297	48	100	1,098	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	19 ①	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Monday.....	1,730	2,038	80	255	4,093	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	19 ①	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Tuesday.....	.....	784	76	200	1,060	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢</		

adds that the horse disease has seriously interfered with hauling cotton. They have had rain on one day at Macon, the rest of the week being pleasant. There has been no rain at Columbus. At Charleston it has rained on one day; the days have been warm but the nights cold. It has also rained on one day at Memphis; our correspondents state that the cold is materially interfering with picking. At Nashville it has rained on two days and it is now intensely cold. The thermometer at Memphis has averaged 43, at Charleston 60, Macon 52, Columbus 51, Selma 49, and at Montgomery 44.

CROP ESTIMATES.—The most important point to be determined in the cotton problem is the extent of the crop. We cannot see that any one's true interests are to be served by either overestimating or underestimating the result. To be sure a temporary advantage might be gained by a few speculators through the currency of an erroneous statement, but the great body of the trade (and under that head we include also planters and manufacturers) would suffer ultimate loss. We content ourselves with the simple assertion of this fact, knowing that any attempted proof of the position would be superfluous.

It is equally evident to us that the two statements issued since our own estimate was published (we refer to the reports of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and of the Government Agricultural Bureau at Washington), have been prepared with the sole desire of arriving at the truth. The source from which they come is sufficient guaranty of an honest intent or purpose. With regard to the New Orleans report two things should, however, be said—first, it was prepared from information gathered in October, while the subsequent picking was unusually satisfactory, and second, it does not pretend to give anything more than the percentage of increase or decrease of each State compared with 1871, made up as is states from letters *less numerous* than their previous reports. For these reasons we omit further reference to that report. We wish, however, to call attention to some points which are suggested by the statement of the Agricultural Department which indicate too clearly to admit of a doubt that the Department does not understand its own figures.

First. The question of Mr. Easton in his telegram (as to dividing the Bureau's total product by 442 pounds the net weight of a bale instead of 465 pounds the gross weight) is in no manner answered in the reply, and as it seems to us cannot be answered except affirmatively. The idea of saying that the agents who reported to the government the production of cotton in pounds per acre included the iron bands and bagging as a part of the production of the acre, is a little too transparent for the average intellect to accept. When, therefore, the Bureau divides the total pounds (1,606,816 lbs.) by 465 lbs., the gross weight of a bale to get the number of bales, it evidently is wrong. Taking the net weight per bale (442 lbs.), its total crop statement reaches 3,621,000 bales, and this is the smallest total which can be legitimately deduced from the figures which the Bureau gives.

Second. But again, let us look at this from another point of view. The Bureau's mode of stating the rate or yield per acre, as compared with 100 for a full crop, has been explained in two ways—that the 100 means a full crop on all the acres, like that of 1870, and again that it means an average crop, calling that of 1870 an excess, say 105 per cent; though it is hard to see how any crop can be more than a full one. Still let us accept the latter explanation, as that was the one adopted by the Bureau last month. The crop of 1870, marketed that year, was 4,351,000—production say 124,000 more, or 4,475,000 bales. That, on 8,800,000 acres, would be about 510-1000 bales per acre. If we call that production 105, then 100 would be 485-1000 bales per acre. The crop marketed for 1871 was 2,974,000 bales; of that 124,000 was from previous year; hence the production was 2,850,000 bales. That, on 7,711,200 acres, would be 370-1000 bales per acre. We think we are safe in stating that the average yield or outturn last year did not exceed two-thirds of a fair full crop to the acre. In large districts it was only one-half or less. Let us suppose its average was 70 per cent of an average crop, then, the yield being 370-1000 bales per acre, 100 per cent would be 528-1000 bales per acre, and the full crop on 7,711,200 acres would have been 4,072,000 bales. But that figure carries us above the rate of the crop of 1870, 510-1000 bales; whereas, if we take the yield of 1871 at 74 per cent of an average, then 100 per cent would be $\frac{1}{4}$ bale (500-1000) per acre. The Bureau's report of October last year set the rate of that crop at 76 per cent, and its closing report reduced that. So, from all quarters we learn that the "full" or "average" yield at 100, with which the Bureau states its comparisons, is just $\frac{1}{4}$ bale per acre. Now the Bureau says this year is 16 per cent better in average than last year, which would make the result this year 74+16=90. The acres this year being 8,656,500 (Bureau's spring figures), a full average, or $\frac{1}{4}$ bale per acre would be 4,328,000 bales, and 90 per cent of that would be 3,895,000 bales; or taking the Bureau's last total of acres, 8,482,905, the full production would be 4,241,452, and 90 per cent. 3,817,000 bales of the usual average weights.

Third. But in the letter issued by the department in reply to the question of the cotton exchange, the "Statistician" appears to us to have made a very strange admission. He states that he "has for some time thought that the actual area cultivated or planted with intent to cultivate is somewhat larger than our current estimates." Certainly this would indicate that the department's statement of the yield per acre in each State is either all wrong, or else that the crop is very much larger than its estimate; for conceding the yield per acre to be rightly given and the acres understated, what possible conclusion can be reached other than that their estimate of the yield is less than the department thinks it ought to be. Perhaps it may be thought that the "Statistician" has avoided this unfortunate conclusion by saying that he thinks estimates of the yield per acre are "apt to be high as a rule

whether the crop be corn, wheat or cotton." In this belief few will be found to agree with him; for really in the commercial world the fact is believed to be quite the reverse.

We should be greatly pleased to call attention to other points of interest in this last Bureau report, but want of space prevents. Enough has been said, however, to show that if the premises are correct the crop this year will be considerably larger than its total indicates.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORT.—The November report of the agricultural department states that the November returns indicate the product in comparison with the small crop of 1871; the average being about 16 per cent. increase, with an area in cultivation larger by 12 to 13 per cent. The greatest losses from the prevalence of the army and boll worm are found in Florida and Alabama. In Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia there has also been local damage. In Arkansas a material reduction of the yield was caused by drought in July and August. The comparison by States with last year's crop is as follows: North Carolina, 121; South Carolina, 124; Georgia, 119; Florida, 102; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 112; Louisiana, 121; Texas, 126; Arkansas, 115; Tennessee, 110. Mr. Easton, of the Committee on Statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange has carefully tabulated that portion of the report which gives the yield in pounds of each State as follows:

States.	No. of acres.	Yield per acre, lbs.	No. of lbs. of fibre.	No. of bales of 465 lbs.
North Carolina.....	450,629	178	77,958,817	167,653
South Carolina.....	570,652	182	103,858,664	223,351
Georgia.....	1,311,337	190	236,039,580	507,612
Florida.....	158,099	125	19,762,375	42,499
Alabama.....	1,887,972	170	325,955,240	570,430
Mississippi.....	1,537,618	200	307,523,600	661,341
Louisiana.....	940,218	215	202,146,870	434,724
Texas.....	914,269	220	201,139,180	432,457
Arkansas.....	693,512	170	117,897,040	253,422
Tennessee.....	518,605	190	98,534,950	211,933
Total.....	8,482,905		1,600,816,316	3,412,612

The following dispatch was sent to Washington, Monday morning:

J. R. Dodge, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Four hundred and sixty-five pounds is probably a fair weight to take for the average commercial bales, but that includes 23 pounds for bagging and iron bands, and only 442 pounds net cotton. As your total indicated product is in net pounds of cotton, should you not have divided by 442 pounds and made the indicated product 3,621,756 bales. Your prompt reply will oblige
CHARLES A. EASTON, Chairman.

To this telegram the following letter has been received:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1872.

Mr. C. A. Easton:

Sir—As to the tare, I think it was generally included in the local estimates, it always being counted in the sale and included as cotton in any estimate made. If there is exaggeration in these returns it is usually in the estimate of the yield per acre, which is apt to be high, as a rule, whether the crop be corn, wheat or cotton. As our acreage was originally deduced from elaborate returns of yield per acre, in connection with the total product, it would follow that, the rate of production being too high, the area would be made too low. I have for some time thought that the actual area cultivated, or planted with intent to cultivate, is somewhat larger than our current estimates, and the actual average of the yield correspondingly less than the figures reported. Farmers are apt to exclude the area of virtual failure in cultivation.

The accompanying table is a deduction from our November returns, in connection with our previous returns of acreage, showing the indications of the probable product on the 1st of November. Respectfully,
J. R. DODGE, Statistician.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 5,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and none to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 7,000 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. 28:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's receipts.
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	
1872....	5,000	....	5,000	680,000	230,000	900,000	7,000
1871....	11,000	2,000	13,000	767,000	323,000	1,090,000	15,000

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 6,000 bales, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 now shows a decrease in shipments of 190,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1871.

Our cable dispatch to-night also states that the reports from the crop all continue very favorable.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for domestic rolls has been firm this week, with transactions during the week of 2,000 rolls at 15c. A moderate demand prevails for prompt delivery at 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Bales are neglected and entirely nominal. For bags the market is very steady at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. No important transactions, however, have been made. We note sales of 150 bales at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 20 bales at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Jute butts have been in good demand throughout the week, and the sales comprise 11,600 bales at 2@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. cash, 2 3-16@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 60 days, for spot delivery, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., gold, for contracts for future delivery, closing very strong. The cost of butts per cable is 8s. 6d., free on board, equal to 2c., gold, in ship here.

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. 29, 1872.			Week ending Dec. 1, '71.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta*.....	7,500	7,151	3,250	4,867	6,233	14,720
Columbus.....	3,037	1,637	7,796	2,139	2,032	6,861
Macon.....	2,879	1,748	10,225	2,566	2,125	10,421
Montgomery...	3,868	2,519	11,201	3,081	2,474	9,030
Selma.....	2,684	1,308	8,155	3,025	1,826	5,389
Memphis.....	15,664	13,148	30,691	14,264	15,430	19,698
Nashville.....	2,128	1,849	4,587	2,201	2,052	1,793
	37,760	29,355	75,905	32,143	32,172	67,912

* The figures for Augusta are estimated, as our telegram failed to reach us.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 8,405 bales, and are to-night 7,993 bales more than

FLOUR.	
Superfine State and West- era.....	\$ 90@ 6 25
Extra State, &c.....	7 10@ 7 25
Western Spring Wheat extras.....	6 90@ 7 15
do double extras.....	7 50@ 8 75
do winter wheat extras and double extras.....	7 25@ 11 25
City shipping extras.....	7 25@ 7 60
City trade and family brands.....	8 00@ 10 50
Southern bakers' and fam- ily brands.....	9 50@ 11 75
Southern shipp'g extras..	7 50@ 8 50
Rye flour.....	5 75@ 6 50
Cornmeal—Western, &c.	3 25@ 3 90
Corn meal—Brwine, &c.	3 80@ 3 60

GRAIN.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring, bush	\$1 48@ 1 54
No. 1 spring.....	1 58@ 1 60
Red Western.....	1 60@ 1 68
Amber do.....	1 70@ 1 80
White.....	1 80@ 2 05
Corn—Western mixed.....	63@ 64½
White Western.....	62@ 70
Yellow Western.....	65@ 66
Southern, white.....	67@ 75
Rye—State and Canada..	90@ 93
Western.....	85@ 88
Oats—Black.....	48@ 50
Chicago mixed.....	49@ 53
White Ohio and State..	53@ 58
Barley—Western.....	80@ 1 00
Canada West.....	1 15@ 1 18
Peas—Canada.....	1 05@ 1 25

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1872.

The trade has been rather quiet the past week in all lines with the exception of coffee, which has moved with a fair degree of freedom. Considerable speculative inquiry has been manifested toward the latter part of the week, and several cargoes afloat have changed hands in a speculative way. Prices are very strong but are without quotable change. Sugars remain dull, and raws are nominally unchanged. Refined are lower and slow of sale. Molasses sell moderately at the former range of values. The demand for teas has been fair with prices well sustained on all lines. The recurrence of our National Thanksgiving on Thursday curtailed trade somewhat, though the aggregate business has been about up to that of the preceding week.

TEA.

The liberal sales made last week have kept jobbers pretty well supplied, and there has been but a light inquiry for invoices in consequence during the period under review. Some demand has existed, however, and enough business has been done to keep prices fairly steady in first hands, the tone of the market being rather more confident than prevailed previous to our last report. Oolongs show more strength under the lightened stocks, but the supply of tea in transit is too great to admit of any material improvement in prices at so late a period; but it is evident that holders feel more strength in their position than they did a few weeks ago. Some business in Japans is reported and a few sales of Greens, but the business does not foot up a very liberal amount. We note sales of 1,500 half chests Greens and 1,400 do Oolongs.

Imports at New York the past week have included 673,168 lbs. Black, per "Deerhead," from Foochow; 308,324 lbs. do, per "Weatbury," from Amoy; 2,340 lbs. do, and 6,000 lbs. Green, per "Doctor Petermann," from Hong Kong, and 1,081,087 lbs. Green and 81,397 lbs. Black, per steamer "Teviot," from Shanghai. The receipts indirectly have been 15 pkgs. by steamer. The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States from January 1 to date, in 1872 and 1871:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
Atlantic ports, 1872...lbs.	17,069,307	16,768,623	8,439,599	42,287,529
Atlantic ports, 1871.....	16,027,115	13,789,305	9,655,653	59,552,075

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 206 pkgs. since January 1, against 164,504 last year. Imports at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to Nov. 14 have been 1,155,159 lbs. China and 1,911,258 lbs. Japan.

COFFEE.

A very active business has been done in Brazil coffees since our last report, and with nothing of importance arriving the available stock shows a further reduction from the figures given in our last report. The transactions in cargoes in port have been small, but nearly all of the afloats for this and the out-ports have been disposed of, and there is still an active inquiry for anything offering. The jobbing call for coffee has not been especially active, and the transactions reported have been mainly on speculative account. What there is in the present position of the market to warrant this it is difficult to see, unless the very favorable tenor of the last Rio telegram is expected to continue during the remainder of the season. This dispatch advised small receipts, light loadings, and higher prices, and has been followed by a very strong feeling here and an active market, as noted, but by no quotable improvement. It is reported that two of the cargoes sold afloat are to go to Hamburg, but we do not get the particulars. There has been considerable business in Java for consumption, and the West India grades have been moderately active. The market on all grades closes strong without quotable improvement. The sales of the week include 3,000 bags Santos, per "Alexandria;" 5,000 Rio, per "Contest;" 2,300 ex "Foreningen;" 3,000 per "Constance Wilson," and 6,000 per "Ocean Express," to arrive, and at Baltimore 3,500 bags per "Aquadneck," 3,000 per "Kaleh," 2,800 per "Industry," 2,877 per "Tallman," 3,300 per "St. Ursula," and at New Orleans 5,000 per "Leamington," 5,000 per "Umes," and 8,640 per "Willic."

Imports at this port the past week have included 4,200 bags Rio per "Foreningen," and 14,198 mats Java per "G. d'Abando."

The stock of Rio Nov. 27, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Moblie, &c.	Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock.....	23,545	19,650	2,174	15,130	1,000	61,499	
Same date 1871.....	49,512	17,730	13,172	930	4,000	85,354	
Imports.....	49,852	4,012	341,266	119,248	62,333	14,513	
In 1871.....	595,474	14,805	474,444	171,597	67,111	22,220	

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Nov. 27, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1872, were as follows:

In bags.	New York— stock.	Boston— Import.	Phila- delphia— Import.	Balt. N. O.— Import.	Orle's— Import.	Total.
Java and Singapore.....	46,075	154,873	27,089	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	12,079	19,042	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maraçalbo.....	19,681	162,803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	8,114	90,376	.....	34,825	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	.....	56,430	4,255	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	3,746	98,261	9,867	392	9,168	4,392
Total.....	44,635	588,290	41,661	85,217	9,188	4,392
Same time, 1871.....	18,374	888,554	59,156	20,719	2,243	7,898

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

† Also, 170,452 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for raw sugars has remained during the current week in the same dull state as was last reported. The demand for refined qualities being small, the wants of refiners are unimportant, and with occasional light additions their supplies are ample; hence there has been very little, in fact almost no inquiry from these buyers for goods to replenish their stocks. The stock in first hands has been increased but little during the week, and holders have not altered their asking rates. In the absence of trade, however, the current quotations may be considered entirely nominal, and were buyers to manifest a disposition to lay in fresh supplies, their wants would doubtless be filled at a considerable decline from the present quotations. Refined sugars have been slow of sale throughout the week, and the tone of the market has been yielding. Both hard and soft have declined a fraction from the quotations of last week, and are not well sustained at the close. The few sales of raws made during the week have been shont up to previous rates, though few lots of standard quality have changed hands; and the prices realized really

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

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
1872.		Same		1872.		1871.	
For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	93,014	2,002,906	3,298,724	26,120	1,055,304	23,164	1,530,421
C. meal, "	4,274	187,957	169,055	3,949	179,972	2,077	112,758
Wheat, bus.	1,070,323	14,137,493	24,279,818	557,952	11,711,151	312,433	21,418,289
Corn, "	1,305,589	28,067,745	24,805,050	330,631	24,856,714	352,668	11,437,429
Rye, "	15,169	397,052	873,219	7,959	686,757	37,551	490,401
Barley, &c.	487,839	4,272,101	2,537,008	.....	23,653	150	98,744
Oats, "	214,942	11,605,086	10,945,690	100	32,403	1,975	40,679

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO NOV. 23.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago.....	39,574	254,438	274,432	152,292	151,620	17,782
Milwaukee.....	21,315	255,369	5,200	9,050	33,340	.....
Toledo.....	11,388	69,932	310,501	76,733	1,350	.....
Detroit.....	16,821	51,690	35,087	24,714	9,619	2,343
Cleveland.....	3,750*	39,400	4,200	9,100	4,000	350
St. Louis.....	25,103	100,792	152,322	71,477	36,500	3,762
Duluth.....	3,800*	23,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	147,961	797,241	781,882	348,366	212,039	57,577
Previous week.....	142,241	1,253,264	689,043	533,255	279,987	40,470
Corresponding week, 1871.....	120,904	737,982	1,418,900	323,527	131,523	44,829
Same time 1870.....	70,148,307	1,844,664	586,942	343,539	118,131	26,992
Same time 1869.....	69,153,889	1,093,339	2,02,209	252,508	156,832	37,860
Same time 1868.....	95,272	581,401	361,609	208,280	76,580	88,241
Same time 1867.....	97,983	723,764	508,953	328,402	50,087	21,180
Total Aug. 1 to date.....	1,968,980	26,886,461	25,189,993	10,137,608	5,416,840	879,183
Same time 1871.....	2,230,223	27,211,422	9,248,832	13,379,136	4,137,864	1,798,824
Same time 1870.....	2,333,837	24,446,367	10,001,862	10,207,066	4,114,424	906,281
Same time 1869.....	2,379,101	26,922,783	13,592,565	8,317,755	2,211,275	915,293

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS OF Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland and Duluth for the week ending Nov. 23, and from Jan. 1 to Nov. 23:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending—						
Nov. 23, 1872.....	122,073	1,094,633	711,230	270,268	163,551	10,395
Nov. 16, 1872.....	152,200	1,023,019	1,051,551	438,815	302,604	27,250
Corresponding week 1871.....	83,180	817,747	1,344,872	256,891	104,092	17,171
Corresponding week 1870.....	112,303	973,984	459,854	252,190	42,369	2,300
Corresponding week 1869.....	100,710	990,450	1,01,432	105,105	18,117	35,787
Total Jan. 1 to date.....	4,185,916	29,306,137	65,621,913	18,014,768	5,232,583	1,143,414
Same time 1871.....	4,132,419	25,661,037	47,755,992	16,293,829	3,159,822	1,848,662
Same time 1870.....	3,801,981	37,349,615	20,388,683	11,676,136	2,928,052	1,665,943
Same time 1869.....	4,257,892	34,055,036	23,394,619	9,713,301	428,769	862,454

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 23.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
At New York.....	112,092	945,803	921,219	236,620	277,411	7,614
Boston.....	39,526	47,780	53,000	28,430	10,837	.....
Portland.....	13,000	.....	770	1,640	35	385
Montreal.....	32,687	113,765	20,000	.....	800	.....
Philadelphia.....	18,690	59,300	41,500	92,900	25,000	400
Baltimore.....	29,251	52,650	168,700	21,000	.....	600
New Orleans.....	31,671	.....	113,024	60,381	.....	.....
Total.....	276,897	1,219,298	1,321,213	440,971	314,083	8,899
Week ending Nov. 16.....	255,075	1,377,537	1,334,318	402,992	301,230	8,225
Week ending Nov. 9.....	251,037	1,174,824	742,839	415,235	298,851	2,250
Week ending Nov. 2.....	283,033	1,183,899	942,137	507,914	354,514	2,600
Week ending Oct. 26.....	252,034	1,230,627	1,281,190	503,994	410,363	2,185
Cor. week 1871.....	226,245	1,279,650	1,052,767	589,653	299,993	65,088
Total Jan. 1 to date.....	6,882,312	22,024,313	68,231,055	20,720,077	4,187,697	492,518
Do. same time 1871.....	8,393,260	39,919,579	40,182,249	19,788,761	3,218,103	1,211,453

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. 23, 1872:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York.....	1,128,533	4,820,744	1,818,521	595,310	564,000
In store at Albany.....	10,000	74,900	107,000	564,000	.....
In store at Buffalo.....	248,582	196,900	15,500	307,249	.....
In store at Chicago*.....	423,452	563,513	563,544	301,543	.....
In store at Milwaukee.....	227,000	59,000	120,000	106,000	.....
In store at Duluth.....	223,003	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo, Nov. 18.....	363,830	117,557	219,886	10,289	.....
In store at Detroit, Nov. 18.....	143,871	23,542	48,960	33,455	.....
In store at Oswego*.....	200,000	150,000	40,000	30,000	.....
In store at St. Louis.....	484,585	123,079	190,043	143,707	.....
In store at Boston.....	35,454	229,551	233,192	69,836	.....
In store at Toronto Nov. 18.....	40,295	850	3,034	69,299	.....
In store at Montreal Nov. 18.....	250,049	458,033	63,439	5,932	.....
In store at Philadelphia*.....	100,000	185,000	90,000	50,000	.....
In store at Baltimore*.....	90,000	140,441	60,000	.....	.....
Rail shipments for week.....	131,001	1230,234	11,766	65,751	.....
Lake shipments.....	813,622	480,996	188,592	97,800	.....
Amount on New York canals.....	846,665	1,846,032	41,196	657,908	.....
Total.....	5,809,412	9,199,272	3,729,692	3,127,779	.....
Total in store and in transit Nov. 16, '72.....	6,893,774	10,245,891	4,281,336	3,285,615	.....
Nov. 9, '72.....	6,934,889	10,988,874	4,721,153	3,119,662	.....

Lord no criterion of the market values. We note sales of only 16 hhd. fair grocery P. R. at 10c, 5 clarified Demerara at 11c, 600 Demerara at 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2 c, 500 molasses refined for re-refining at 7 1/2 @ 3 1/2 c, and 400 boxes Cuba, 8 1/2 @ 10c. Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Nov. 27, were as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Importa this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1871, Stock in first hands, same time 1871, same time 1870. Rows include Cuba, P. Rico, Other Brazil, Manila, & Melado.

MOLASSES.

The demand for refining grades of molasses has been rather light since our last, though early in the week two cargoes for boiling were disposed of on very favorable terms. This again diminishes the supply of refining qualities to a very low point, and holders remain firm at the improvement noted last week. The dullness in the sugar market exerts some influence on the market for refining grades of molasses, but has not had the effect of weakening prices to any perceptible extent. The trade have purchased freely of grocery qualities, but have confined themselves to domestic grades in preference to foreign. The supply of the former is becoming more liberal, and quotations are somewhat easier, although the most of the sales are still at about 80 @ 83c. We quote new crop, for a range, 70 @ 81c; sales toward the lower figures having been made at auction. Syrups are quiet, and sales have been made at reduced prices, the quoted range on all grades being very irregular. Sugar house molasses sells in a small way at 16 1/2 c for hhd. and 19 1/2 c for bbls. The sales foot up 550 bbls domestic, including 458 at auction, 219 hhd and 37 tcs muscovado for boiling at 25c.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Nov. 27, were as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Importa this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1871, Stock in first hands, same time 1871, same time 1870. Rows include Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O.

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

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

Table with 5 columns: Boxes, Sugar, Bags, Molasses. Rows include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total.

* Including Hecera and barrels reduced to hhd. † Includes Sacks, &c., reduced.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Tea.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, etc.

Coffee.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Rio Prima, do good, do fair, etc.

Sugar.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Cuba, Havanna, etc.

Molasses.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado.

Rice.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Row: Bangoon dressed, gold in bond 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 c.

Spices.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Cassia, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, etc.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Raisins, Apples, Peaches, Blackberries, etc.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 29, 1872.

The trade has been interrupted during the week by a general holiday, but notwithstanding this fact a very good demand for jobbing selections has prevailed, and the business of the week foots up a fairly liberal amount. The retailers in the interior appear to be doing a fair trade, and their requirements in the way of goods to reassert stocks are considerable in amount. A general feeling of confidence is apparent, and buyers supply their wants with less hesitation, even at the advanced values that have been established on many lines. Holders continue to evince a good deal of strength, and there is a tendency to further advance values wherever the market will bear it. The finances of the trade promise to be more disturbed by the Boston fire than was supposed at first. Many of the larger jobbing firms in that city have been forced to suspend, and their payments are uniformly small. The honorable intentions of these merchants are not questioned, but their creditors have, in several instances, very justly condemned their short-sighted policy of not insuring because they considered their buildings safe. The result of the Boston and Chicago fires should teach us that no building can be considered absolutely fireproof, and it would be well for merchants hereafter to bear in mind that a business, if it be of any value, is worth the insuring. The financial disturbances do not, of course, extend beyond the comparatively small circle of commission houses involved, and will not, therefore, be generally felt. We hear no further particulars in relation to any of the failures.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market for the leading descriptions of cottons has been fairly active since our last report, and a strong tone prevails throughout. Brown sheetings are selling freely and rule very firm, at an advance in some brands of medium and standard grades. Large sales of these grades have been effected within a week or so, and as the stock previously held was not excessive, there is at present something of a scarcity, which materially strengthens the market. The sales of bleached goods have been on a fairly liberal scale, but are mostly confined to small lots of all grades, which are required to replenish assortments. Prices rule very firm on all bleached fabrics, and are higher, in some instances, on the better grades. Canton flannels continue to sell with a fair degree of freedom, and the small offerings are very firmly held. Colored cottons are dull and unchanged. There has been but little demand for prints, except of the choicest styles, which have sold with a fair degree of freedom. Prices rule steady at former quotations, it being found impossible to establish an advance. Other cottons are quiet and without change.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The market for woollen fabrics has shown a fair degree of animation during the week, although trade has been interrupted by the recurrence of Thanksgiving day, and the aggregate is below that of the previous week, in consequence. The finer grades of cassimeres, beavers, and over-coatings sell freely to the tailoring trade. Full prices rule on these goods, but there has been no further advance on any lines. Repellants have been more generally inquired for by the retail trade, and a fair aggregate business has been done in the leading makes. Wool flannels are selling well at the recently advanced prices, which are fully sustained. Other descriptions of woollen fabrics are without notable change, but are well sustained by the high market for the raw material.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market for imported fabrics has not shown much animation since our last, the sales being restricted to the small amounts called for on orders from the interior retail trade. Staple fabrics are in light request, but are firmly held. An increased call for fancy goods adapted to the holiday trade is reported, and an active business is doing in ribbons and millinery goods. Silks are selling to a limited extent, and a good deal of activity is reported in velvets of all widths. There are fair offerings of mixed lots made through the auction houses, but the business through this channel is drawing to a close, and few regular lines are consigned.

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

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Rows include Brown Sheetings, Acawam F., Albion A., Arctic B., Atlantic A., etc.

Brown Drills.		Price.		Price.	
Width.	Price.				
Amoskeag	15	Tremont Y.	19 1/2	Everett	25
Augusta	15	do XX	24	Haymaker Bro	13
Laconia	15 1/2	Hamilton XF	16	Lewiston	12
Langley B.	14	do RX	19	Manchester	20
Pepperell	15 1/2	do XX	22	Oris AXA	22
Stark A.	15	Nashua XX	23	do BB	20
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.		Naumkeag AA	29	do CC	17
Amoskeag	46	Whittenton AA	17	Corset Jeans.	
do	42	Everett X	15 1/2	Amoskeag	13
do	42	do A	21	Androskog's sat	16
do	36	do B	19	Berkley	12 1/2
do	36	Laconia	17	Canoe River	11 1/2
Androskog's		Prints.		Hallowell Imp	13 1/2
gin L.	36	American	11 1/2	Ind. Orch. Imp	12-12 1/2
Arkwright	36	Amoskeag	10	Laconia	13
Auburn	36 15 1/2-15	Bedford	8 1/2	Naumkeag sat.	16
Albion	4-4	Cocheo	12	Pequot	14 1/2-15
Bartlett's	36	Garner & Co.	11-11 1/2	Cotton Duck.	
do	33	GloUCEster	11 1/2	Sail duck, 22in.	
do	31	do mourning	11 1/2	W'd'br'y { 0 to 5 }	30-38
Bates	45	Hamilton	11 1/2	Fl'twing { 4 to 1 }	40-46
do XX	46	Lodi	10 1/2	Druid	
do BB	36	Manchester	11 1/2-12	Light duck	
do B	33	Merrimac D dk.	11 1/2	Bear dock (8 oz.)	22 1/2
do	33	do W pk and pur.	13	do heavy (9 oz.)	26
AA	36	do Shirting	11 1/2	Mont. Ravens 29in	24
Boott II.	36	Pacific	11 1/2	do 40in.	34
do C	33	Richmond's	11 1/2	Hags.	
do O	30	Simpson 2d Monrn.	11 1/2	American	32 00
Ellerton WS 1-4	14 1/2	do black & white	11 1/2	Amoskeag	32 00
Fruit of the		Sprague's fan	11 1/2	Great Falls A.	34 00
com	36	Glazed Cambrics.		Ludlow AA	34 00
Gr't Falls Q	36	Amoskeag	8 1/2	Lewiston	34 00
do S 31	12	Garner	8 1/2	Ontario A.	37 50
do A 32	13 1/2	Har v ny	8-8 1/2	Powhattan A.	35 00
do M 32	13	Manville	8 1/2	do B.	42 50
Lonsdale	36	Pequot	8 1/2-9	Stark A.	37 50
do Cambric	36	Red Cross	8 1/2	do C 3 bush	36 00
N. Y. Mills	36	Victory H.	8 1/2	Domestic Ginghams.	
Pepperell	6-4	Tickings.		Amoskeag	15
do	7-4	Amoskeg ACA.	29	Bates	14
do	8-4	do A.	23	Caledonia	13 1/2
do	9-4	do B.	20	Chicopee	12 1/2
do	10-4	do C.	18	Glasgow	13
do	11-4	do D.	16	GloUCEster	12 1/2
Pocasset F 33	10 1/2	Cordis AAA.	23	Hartford	12 1/2
do	5-4	do No. 2.	24	Lancaster	14
do Nonp 4-4	14 1/2	do No. 3.	21	Manchester	12
do	9-4	do No. 4.	19	Namaske	14
do	10-4	do No. 5.	17	Park Mills	14
do	4-4	do No. 6.	15	Peabody	12
do heavy 36	17 1/2	do No. 7.	14	Quaker City	12 1/2
do XX 10-4	55	Easton A.	12 1/2	Renfrew	15
Wamanta	45	do B.	11 1/2-12 1/2	Union	12 1/2
do	40 1/2	Hamilton	19	Spool Cotton.	
do HH 36	18 1/2	Lewiston A.	36	Brooks, per doz.	
do XX 36	18 1/2	do B.	30	200 yds	70
Canton Flannels.		Stripes.		J. & P. Coat's	70
Amoskeag A In.	23	Albany	7 1/2	Clark, John, Jr.	70
do B.	29	Algodoa	12 1/2	& Co.	70
do H.	28	American	12 1/2-13 1/2	Clark's, Geo. A.	70
Ellerton N	23	Amoskeag	17-18	Williamantic, 2	
do O.	20	Arkwright	19	cord	47 1/2
do P.	18	Easton	14	do 6 cord.	70
do S.	16	Hamilton	17	Samoset	42 1/2
do H.	26	Jewett City	12 1/2-13 1/2	Green & Dan-	
Everett T.	13	Whittenton A.	17	iels.	42 1/2
do X.	14 1/2	do BB.	14	Hadley	65-67 1/2
do XX	18	do C.	13	Holyoke	35
do XPX	22	Caledonia, 8.	16	Sterling	70
Tremont H.	12 1/2	do 9.	18	Carpets.	
do A.	16 1/2	do 12.	26 1/2	Velvet, J. Cross-	
do X.	20	do 15.	27 1/2	ley & Son's	
do XXX	25	do 20.	32 1/2	best	2 65
Hamilton Stout	17	do 30.	35	do do A No 1.	2 55
do XX	20	Park, No. 60.	17	Tap Brusels.	
do F.	17	do 70.	19	Crossley & Son's.	1 44
Nashua XX	22	do 80.	21	Eng. Brusels.	2 20-2 30
do A.	16	do 90.	23 1/2	Hartford Carpet Co.	
BLEACHED.		do 100.	25	Extra 3 ply.	1 67 1/2
Amoskeag BB.	29	Denims.		Imperial 3-ply.	1 60
do A.	29	Albany	13	Superfine	1 35
do EX bluish	27	Amoskeag	25	Med. snper.	1 30
Ellerton WN	23	Algodon	13	Body Brus 5 fra.	2 10
do N.	25	Bedford	14 1/2	do 4 do 2 00	
do P.	20	Boston	12	do 3 do 1 99	
do T.	16	Beaver Cr. AA	21	Hemp, plain, 39 in	2 3
Tremont T.	16 1/2	Chester D'k B	13 1/2	do ex plain, 36 in	3 3

GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.	
ASHES—Pot, let aort # 100 lb	8 50 @
BREADSTUFFS—See special report.	
BUILDING MATERIALS—	
Bricks—Com. hard. # M	5 00 @ 8 50
Crutons.	12 00 @ 16 00
Philadelphia ironls.	40 00 @ 45 00
Cement—Romania # bbl	1 60 @
Lime—Rock'd. # bbl.	1 50 @
Rockland, lump.	1 15 @
Lumber—southern pine.	53 30 @ 40 00
White pine box boards.	81 00 @ 83 00
White pine mer. bx b'da	52 00 @ 84 00
Clear pine.	50 00 @ 79 00
Saruce boards & planks	30 00 @ 32 00
Hemlock boards & plank	27 00 @ 34 00
Nails—3d. ad. com. # kg	6 00 @
Clinch, 2 to 5 in. & over	50 00 @ 80 00
Yellow metal, sh. & al.	27 00 @
Copper	30 00 @ 45 00
Paints—Lead, white, Ameri-	
can, pure, in oil.	11 1/2 @
Lead, wh., Amer, dry.	10 00 @
Zinc, wh., dry, No. 1.	9 10 @
Zinc, wh., No. 1, in oil.	11 1/2 @
Paris wh., Eng # 100 lbs.	2 25 @
BUTTER AND CHEESE—	
State dairies choice.	31 @ 32
do com. to good.	20 @ 28
Western farms.	10 @ 21
do tuba.	20 @ 23
Cheese—Factory, fine	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do com. to gd.	3 @ 13
COAL—	
Auction sale of Scranton, Nov. 27:	
8,000 tons steamboat.	3 77 @ 3 82 1/2
15,000 tons cargo.	3 50 @ 3 52 1/2
10,000 tons egg.	4 10 @ 4 13 1/2
30,000 tons steam.	4 70 @ 4 90
12,000 tons chestnut.	3 72 @ 3 80
Liverpool gas canal.	15 00 @
Liverpool house canal	21 00 @ 22 00
COFFEE—See special report.	
COPPER—Bolts @ 45	
Sheathing, new (over	
12 oz.)	45 @ 48
Braziers (over 16 oz.)	43 @ 45
American ingot.	80 1/2 @ 81
COTTON—See special report.	
DRUGS & DYES—Alum.	
Argols, crs.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Argols, refined.	18 @ 19
Arcenic, powdered.	2 @ 2 1/2
Cambric soda, N'castle	6 @ 6 1/2
Bl'chro. potash, St'ch	9 @ 13 1/2
Bleaching powder.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brimstone, cro. ton, old	42 50 @
Brimstone, Am. roll #	2 1/2 @
Camphor, crude.	42 @ 45
Chlorate potash	6 @ 6 1/2
Carbolic soda	60 @ 65
Cochineal, Hondur.	65 @ 60
Cochineal, Mexican.	83 1/2 @ 84
Cream tartar, Fr. pr.	7 1/2 @ 8
Cuba, East India.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cutch	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Gambler	5 @ 5
Ginseng, Western	1 10 @ 1 10
Ginseng, Southern	1 10 @ 1 10
Jalap.	20 @ 20
Lac dya, good & fine	20 @ 30 1/2
L. orlice paste, Calabria.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Licorice paste, Sicily	24 @ 25
Madder, Dutch.	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Madder, Fr. # 1	9 @ 9
Mercuric blue Aleppo.	21 @ 22
Oil vitriol (60 to 66 degs)	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Opium, Turk. in bond, old	5 7 1/2 @
Prussiate potash, Amer.	53 @ 40
Quicksilver	82 1/2 @ 85
Quinine.	2 50 @
Rhubarb, China.	55 @ 1 00
Sal soda, Newcasle, old	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Shell lark	40 @ 50
Soda ash.	3 @ 3 1/2
Singr lead, white.	15 1/2 @ 16
Vitriol, blue.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FISH—Dry cod # cwt. 5 37 1/2 @ 6 50	
Mackerel, No. 1, shore.	22 00 @ 25 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax	17 @ 20 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, new	17 @ 20 00
Mackerel, No. 2, shore new	11 50 @ 12 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay, new	12 00 @ 12 50
FLAX—North River.	15 @ 18
FRUITS—See groceries report.	
GUNNIES—See report under Cotton.	
GUNPOWDER—	
Shipping # 25 lb keg.	4 00 @
Min. & Blasting.	8 50 @
HAY—North R. ship'g. # 100 lb	10 @
HEMP—Am. dressed. # ton. 175 30 @ 230 00	
American undressed.	120 30 @ 190 00
Rosets, clean	210 30 @ 215 00
Manilla, current.	11 @
Shal	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Jute	3 @ 5
HIDES—	
Dry—Boenas Ayr. # b' gid	27 @ 27 1/2
Montevideo	27 @ 27
Corrientes	25 1/2 @
Rio Grande	27 @
Orinoco	25 @
California	25 @
Maracabo	18 @ 19
Bahia	17 @ 17 1/2
Dry Salt—Maracabo, gold	14 @
Chilli	17 @ 18
Pernambuco	17 @ 18
Matamoros	17 @ 18
Bahia	14 @ 15
Wet Salted.	
Boenas Ayrae. # b' gold.	14 @
Rio Grande	12 @
California	12 1/2 @
Texas	13 1/2 @
East India Stock—	
Calcutta, dry, all. # b' gold	17 @
Calcutta, dead green	18 1/2 @
Calcutta, buffalo.	14 @ 14 1/2
HOPS—Crop of 1872. # b' d. 35 @ 42	
do 1871.	30 @ 35
Crop of 1870.	30 @ 35
1 lb. # 100 lb. Am. # 50 lb.	50 @ 54 00
Pig, American, No. 2.	41 00 @ 51 00
Pig, American, Forge.	41 00 @ 45 00
Pig, Scotch.	41 00 @ 55 00
Bar refined Eng. & Amer.	120 00 @

STORE PRICES.	
Bar, Swedes.	135 00 @ 135 00
Roll.	120 00 @ 30 00
Hoop.	127 50 @ 72 50
Sheet, iron, 10 astar.	16 @
Sheet, slng., d. & t., com.	7 @ 8
Kalls, Eng. # ton. (gold)	71 00 @ 71 00
Kalls Am., at works in Pa.	80 00 @ 82 50
LEAD—	
Spanish, ord'y # 100 b' gold.	5 50 @ 6 23 1/2
German.	6 12 @ 8 1/2
English	6 62 1/2 @ 60
Bar	6 @ 25
Pipe and sheet	11 00 @
LEATHER—	
Oak, slaughter.	32 @ 40
" rough slaughter.	37 @ 42
" rough slaughter.	50 @ 55
Hemlock, R. A.	28 @ 30
" California.	27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
" Orinoco, &c.	27 @ 28 1/2
" rough.	33 @ 35
MOLASSES—See special report.	
NAVAL STORES—	
Tar, Washington	4 50 @ 3 75
Tar, Willington	4 75 @ 4 00
Pitch, city	4 75 @ 4 50
Spirits turpentine, # gal.	62 @ 62 1/2
Rosin, strained, # bbl.	4 65 @ 4 10
" No. 1.	4 25 @ 4 50 1/2
" No. 2.	4 12 1/2 @ 4 20
" pale.	4 62 1/2 @ 4 70
" extra pale.	5 00 @ 5 10
OAKUM	7 1/2 @ 10 1/2
OIL, CAKE—	
City thin oil, in bbls. # 100 lb	40 00 @
West. thin oil, (dom.)	38 00 @
OILS—Olive, in casks # gall 1 25 @ 1 25	
Lined, crushers prices	
Cotton seed (Trade S.)	62 @ 63
" yellow S.	55 @ 56
Wheat, bleached winter.	70 @ 75
Wheat, crude Northern.	70 @
Sperm, crude	1 45 @ 1 50
Sperm, bleached	1 67 @ 1 70
Lard oil, prime winter.	75 @ 78
PETROLEUM—	
Crude, ord'y gravity, in	13 1/2 @
bulk, new gallon.	19 1/2 @
Crude in bbls.	19 1/2 @
Refined, standard white.	27 1/2 @
Nap'ta, refin., 65-73 grav.	18 @
PROVISIONS—	
Pork, mess # bbl (new)	14 00 @ 14 25
Pork, extra prime	16 @
Pork, prime mess.	16 @ 17 1/2
Reef, plain mess.	12 00 @ 13 50
Beef, extra mess.	20 00 @ 23 00
Beef, hams	8 1/2 @ 11
Lard	11 1/2 @ 8 1/2
RICE—See groceries report.	
SALT—	
Tarke islands # bush.	35 @
Cadiz.	32 @ 35
Liv'pl, various sorts.	1 40 @ 8 10
SALTPETRE—	
Refined, pure (cash)	18 @
Crude	10 @ 7

Financial.

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THE German American Bank, Cor. Broadway and Cedar St., CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

Draws bills of exchange and issues letters of credit available at all principal places abroad.

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CUBA Wednesday, Nov. 27.
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ABYSSINIA Wednesday, Dec. 25.
CUBA Wednesday, Jan. 1.
And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, \$80, \$100, and \$130 gold, according to accommodation.
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MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman Dec. 18, at 8 1/2 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. James Price Dec. 25, at 12 M.
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These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

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Steamers of the above line leave PIER No. 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, On 10th, 20th & 30th of Each Month, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

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New Jersey Southern RR

LINE.



CHANGE OF TIME.

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10:40 A. M. to Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Tom's River, Vineland, Bay Side, &c.
4 P. M. to Tom's River, Waretown, Tuckerton, &c.

ARRIVING IN NEW YORK:
9:35 A. M. from Tuckerton, Waretown, Tom's River, &c.

1:30 P. M. from Vineland, Philadelphia, Tuckerton Tom's River, &c.

The above trains stop at way stations. Philadelphia freight taken up to six o'clock P. M., at lowest rates.

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OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 30th, 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..... 2,083,675 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..... \$5,375,795 24

Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,735,980 63

Returns of Premiums & Expense. \$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 3,879,050 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..... 274,845 01
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,806,812 37

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A Dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Second of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

D. Jones, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis, C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore, James Low,
Henry Coit, B. J. Howland,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Benjamin Babcock,
Lewla Curils, Robt. B. Minturn,
Charles H. Russell, Gordon W. Burnham,
Lowell Holbrook, Frederick Chauncey,
R. Warren Weston, George S. Stenhenson,
Royal Phelps, William H. Webb,
Caleb Barsrow, Sheppard Gandy,
A P Pillot, Francis Skiddy,
William E. Dodge, Charles P. Burdett,
David Lane, Robt. C. Fergusson,
James Bryce, William E. Bunker,
Daniel S. Miller, Samuel L. Mitchell,
Wm. Sturgis, James G. De Forest,
Henry K. Bogert, Robert L. Stuart,
Dennis Perkins, Alexander V. Black,

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

Insurance.

Fire Insurance Agency,
No. 173 Broadway, New York.

Aetna Insurance Comp'y,

HARTFORD Conn.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital - - - - - \$3,000,000
Net Assets - - - - - \$5,000,000

Springfield

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Springfield, Mass.
INCORPORATED 1849.
Cash Capital - - - - - \$500,000 00
Net Assets - - - - - \$900,105 75

Newport Insurance Co.,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED NOVEMBER, 1871.
Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000
JAS. A. ALEXANDER & PECK,
Agents.

Pacific Mutual Insurance COMPANY,

No. 119 BROADWAY, (S. W. COR. CEDAR ST.)
New York, January 18, 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..... \$85,010 92
Premiums received from January 1 to December 30, 1871, inclusive. 602,413 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..... \$552,095 19
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period..... 461,063 57
Retains Premiums..... 89,504 87

The Company has the following Assets.

Cash in Bank..... \$101,837 61
United States and other Stocks... 439,231 45
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest 272,000 00
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable \$12,589 04
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums..... 150,973 73
Re-insurance and Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 35,000 00
44,004 40
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 1868, 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 the 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:

John K. Myers, William Leconey,
A. C. Richards, Wm. Hegeman,
G. D. H. Gillespie, James H. Taylor,
C. E. Minor, Adam T. Bruce,
Martin Bates, Albert B. Sprague,
Moses A. Hoppock, Augustus Low,
B. W. Bull, Emil Heintemann,
Horace B. Clafin, Jehal Reed,
W. M. Richards, John R. Waller,
A. S. Barnes, William A. Hall,
Ebers Starr, Theo. W. Morris,
Wm. T. Hildreth, S. C. Southmayd,
John A. Bartow, Thos. B. Merrick,
Alex. M. Earle, George A. Meyer,
H. C. Southwick, Ferdinand A. Bokes,
Francis Moran, Walter H. Lewis,
JOHN K. MYERS, President,
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President,
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
201 BROADWAY.

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

Insurance.

The North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.,

LONDON AND EDINBURGH,
Capital - - - - - \$10,000,000
Fire Reserve (Boston deducted) - - - - - 2,500,000
Life Assets - - - - - 11,000,000

Total - - - - - \$23,500,000
FIRE ASSETS IN UNITED STATES, \$1,500,000.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLADGEN, Associate Managers.

THE
Hope Fire Insurance Co.,

NO. 214 BROADWAY,
PARK BANK BUILDING.
Established 1856.
JACOB REESE,
LOUIS P. BAYARD, President.
Assistant Secretary.

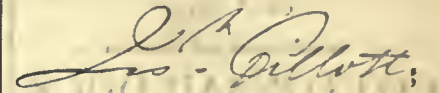
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"SPECIALTY."
Cash paid at once for the above Securities; or they will be sold on commission, at sellers option.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

DEALER IN
INSURANCE SCRIP,
AND
Fire and Marine Insurance Stock
- 46 Pine Street, corner of William Street, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.



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91 John Street, New York

Gorham Mfg Company's



Sterling Silver Ware.

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J. J. BACHMAN. R. J. BACHMAN

R. B. WATSON,
COTTON BUYER.

MACON, Georgia.

Cotton.

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 AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 132 Pearl Street, New York.
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 H. W. FARLEY, (Late of New Orleans,) Gen. Partner.
 JAMES A. FARLEY, } Limited Partners.
 W. O. BALDWIN, }
 Of Montgomery, Alabama.

Refers by permission to C. N. Jordan, Esq., Cashier
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 Macy, Bankers, 39 Wall Street, New York.
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 JAMES W. CROXSON, Treasurer.
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 MANUFACTURERS OF LARD OIL.

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and Bonds
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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AND BANKERS,
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 BUY AND SELL CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE
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 Manufactured by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool, Eng.
 FOR BALING COTTON, MOSS, WOOL, ETC.
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CRAWFORD & Co.,
 58 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
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SMITH & Co.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Mobile, Ala.

Robt. Roberts & Co.,
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 (Near Wall.)
 IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
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 Buy and sell contracts for present and future deliv-
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BUFFALO, COTTON PLANT, PALMETTO
AND DIAMOND.
 -Also-
Importers of Rio Coffee.

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Produce,
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WM. P. CAMPBELL,
 57 Pearl Street.

JACOB W. SEAVER & Co.,
COTTON
Commission Merchants,
BOSTON.

Railroads.

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 HENRISON FOOTE,
Vibbard, Foote & Co.,
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Steel Rails,
Iron Rails,
Old Rails,
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 MANCHESTER, N. H.
ARETAS BLOOD, W. G. MEANS,
 Superintendent Treasurer.
 Manchester, N. H. 42 Devonshire St., Boston.

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J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,
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Steel Tyres, Boiler Plates, &c.
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 The West Cumberland Hematite Iron Co., Workington
 England.
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 BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, No. 62 BROADWAY,
 BANK, LONDON. NEW YORK.
 P. O. Box 5070.
RAILROAD IRON,
In Ports of New York and New
Orleans.
 Steel Rails of most approved makers.
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 Importers of old Iron Rails for re-rolling.
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RAILS, COPPER,
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 COR. FOURTH & WALNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.
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CAST STEEL TYRES,
 Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
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 34 Old Broad Street,
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 as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.
George A. Boynton,
BROKER IN IRON,
 70 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.