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The Chronicle.

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The Business Department of the Chunnium is represented among Financial Interests in New York City by Mr. Fred. W. Jones.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Last Saturday Mr. John Sherman gave to his constituents in Ohio one of the most complete and exhaustive arguments in favor of specie payments which the most fastidious advocates of a sound currency could desire. First of all, Mr. Sherman explained his views as to what a sound currency is. He established by the ordinary arguments the position that a good currency in modern times must consist of two parts, one of which must be of coin and the other of paper, redeemable on demand in coin. The luminous reasoning and illustrations by which these questions were analyzed and discussed we are compelled to omit for other topics more novel and timely.

The next question was, how far our currency is degraded from the model which Mr. Sherman had declared to be the most perfect and the most trustworthy currency. In a few brief touches Mr. Sherman sketched the history of our paper money from February, 1862, when the Legal Tender act was passed. He defended that statute, and contended that the evils which it has brought upon the country should be charged upon subsequent statutes, by which the Legal Tender law was made more mischievous than it could otherwise have become. His whole reasoning on this subject is summed up in the following passage, which contains a brief and condensed fragment of history well worth preserving:

I remember well all the circumstances connected with the first and all the succeeding issues of United States notes, and took as effective a part as any one else in providing for their issue. It was in February, 1862, after all the banks had suspended specie was in February, 1863, after all the banks had suspended specie payments, when our armies had made no progress, our revenues were ent off by the war and our expenditures were more than \$1,000,000 a day. There was then lying on the table of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, requisitions for over \$30,000,000 to pay our solviers and to supply them with food, ammunition and transportation. Our bonde could not be sold, for there was no currency to pay for them. We had to issue the notes of the United States in the form of currency, and yet as a part of the public debt. The only question was whether they should be a legal tender between individuals in the payment of debts. Upon this point I had clear convictions. I felt that if our soldiers were to, be compelled to take these notes as money that we were bound, if we had clear convictions. I felt that if our soldiers were to be compelled to take these notes as money that we were bound, if we could, to require everybody else to take them as money. We could not leave them to the tender mercles of creditors, shavers and unpatriotic men, who would gladly decry and repudiate these notes. We therefore made them a legal tender, and the Supreme Court has upheld our power to do so. But we took every precaution to prevent their depreciation. We carefully limited the amount; we made them receivable for all internal taxes; we made them a legal tender in payment for all debts, and we made them convertible into bonds, the interest of which was payable in gold, and the duties or taxes on imported goods were made payable in convertible into bonds, the interest of which was payable in gold, and the duties or taxes on imported goods were made payable in gold, so that we would have an ample fund in gold to pay the interest. After all this we limited the amount beyond which we would never go at \$400,000,000. Such was the care and solicitude with which we hedged in the greenbacks, and every dollar of them was leaved with the understanding and declared public policy that after the war was over they would be redeemed in gold. The great error of our financial policy was in repealing, instead of an appending, during the war the right of each holder at his will to convert his greenbacks into bonds. This would have restored them, soon after the war, to par in gold. The consequences of this error is to involve us in the di-credit, now ten years after the war is over, of forcing everybody to take our notes at a depreciawar is over, of forcing everybody to take our notes at a deprecision of fourteen per cent, while the United States, with ample means, refuse to redeem them according to the promise printed on their face.

In this statement it will be observed that Mr. Sherman makes no mention of the immense issues of interestbearing legal tender notes which in 1865 and 1866 had such a powerful influence in retarding the consolidation of the public debt; just as during the last two years of the war they had exerted a powerful influence for the depreciation of the currency and the raising of the premiam on gold. If Mr. Sherman had given these interestbearing notes a place in his narrative he would have presented a complete account of the main facts in regard

to our paper money legislation. Those facts are three; first, we made our irredeemable paper a legal tender for all debts public and private. This was done under the war power of the Constitution which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared to be an adequate anthority for that purpose. Secondly, under cover of this war power we pushed the issues of irredeemable currency too far. We issued a larger volume of this seductive and dangerous paper money than we could keep at par. And to crown our errors we proceeded near the close of the war, when excessive issues of greenbacks had caused enormous depreciation, to increase that evil by indefinite issues of five per cent legal tenders; and while thus augmenting the burden to be borne on the tottering fabric of our monetary system, we knocked from under the edifice one of its chief foundations by repealing the convertibility clause of the act of 1862. This repeal we regard as one of the worst and most flagrant errors of Mr. Chase's administration. Mr. Sherman evidently thinks no better of it. He very truly observes that this convertibility, had it been allowed to continue in operation and to work out its full results, would have restored the greenbacks to par in gold. Our readers will, many of them, remember what it was that led Mr. Chase to adopt his disastrons policy on this subject. He thought that, notwithstanding the war, he could borrow money at 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent. Several speculative persons who had great influence at Washington endeavored, with too much success, to foster this mistaken notion, which they saw would conduce, if embodied in a law, to give power and activity to perturbing forces that would make great oscillations in gold, in stocks, and in other sensitive values. Their project succeeded. The requisite legislation was obtained, and culminated in the most violent fluctuations of values which had ever been known in this country.

The third point on which Mr. Sherman spoke was the remedy which it behooves us to try with a view to restore our currency once more to its normal condition. This normal condition, as was shown at the outset, is a state of specie payments. Among the reasons that he advanced to prove that our currency should be, as soon as possible, brought up to the old level of value, there were two or three which deserve special consideration. For example, he argued that a greenback is really a bond of the United States, payable on demand, and payable in gold at the rate of 25.8 grains of standard metal to the dollar. These bonds, which we call greenbacks, are as really an overdue claim on the Treasury as are the called 5-20's and the other matured bonds of the United States. These greenbacks must be paid some time or other in gold or its equivalent if the debtor is able to pay. As to this ability, Mr. Sherman contended that it depended upon several conditions which were quite within our power.

He next proceeded to discuss the objections to the policy of resumption. First, the most obvious objection is that existing debts and contracts, based upon depreciated paper money, would be advanced to the gold standard. If this were done suddenly, without notice or time for preparation, it would be wrong; but if reasonable time is given contracts will be adjusted to the change. With a view to meet this objection, the law of January, 1875, allowed four years as the interval' for preparation and adjustment. Another objection is that which assumes that the contraction of the currency needful for a return to specie payments, would make money scarce and add to the in- business and commerce by a reform of the currency.

. . .. with a first of the characters.

dustrial distress. This Mr. Sherman denied. He pointed to the example of France, where an aggregate currency of paper money and gold is maintained as large or larger than ours. His argument might have been strengthened if he had shown the large amount of contraction which the French currency has suffered during the last two or three years. This contraction, as we recently showed, did not injure business or disturb the money market; for monetary ease has continued unbroken in France, and the activity of the French internal and external trade during this period has surpassed all prior experience. Some persons have ingeniously conjectured that gold and silver coin pass current among the French people, and have supplied the place of paper money which has been withdrawn and cancelled. We are assured that this is not so. The French people do not use coin in their daily business to the extent supposed, and the contraction of the French paper money has only removed the excessive issues which were needful to carry out the enormous financial transactions incident to the payment of the French war fine.

Perhaps the most instructive part of Mr. Sherman's speech is that in which he refuted the sophistry of those inflationists who contend that the Jay Cooke pauic was brought on or made worse by contraction of the currency. In exposing this view Mr. Sherman concludes as follows: "In September, 1873, when the panic commenced, the amount of United States notes outstanding was \$356,000,000, of fractional currency \$45,000,000, and of bank circulation \$339,000,000, in all \$740,000,000, or more than it had ever been before. The panic came with this vast sum affoat, and Secretary Richardson, without authority of law, issued \$26,000,000 more of United States notes, for the laudable purpose, as he thought, of easing the money market. It nearly all went into banks, and there remained in unbroken packages. If flooding a country with currency would prevent a panic or stop one, here we had the trial. But it, was only like pouring oil on a fire. It is demonstrable that nearly all panics, except only such as are traceable to war, famine, or like causes, spring from expanded credits, and in many cases, from excessive paper money. Over production is the inevitable result; improvident contracts, unprofitable enterprises, and wild speculation always follow expanded credits, whether by corporations, banks, or individuals. Inflation, the very name implies buoyancy, expansion, gas, destruction; and, alas, the destruction often falls on those who did not breed the storm. Now that time has given us a full view of the expanded credits and improvident enterprises of 1873, we only wonder that the wreck was not more overwhelming and enduring. Surely prudent, sensible men who will study such financial waves, must conclude that the only remedy is to reduce credits to a substantial basis. A few articles for a time will not sell because there is no demand for them, or there is an over supply. But this soon passes away. Industry is gradually reviving, and now is the time to base our enterprises upon specie paying money, and upon thrift, industry and economy."

At present, as in 1868, great interest is attached at home and abroad to the position of Ohio on the question of specie payments, and this able and suggestive argument in favor of 'a sound currency well deserves to be republished in a separate form. In it Mr. Sherman has made a timely and valuable addition to the long list of previous services which he has rendered in and out of Congress to the work of restoring a solid basis to

THE FONETARY TROUBLES HERE AND ABROAD.

Many persons find it hard to understand why the late panic in England has not made a more profound impression here. The chief reasons for our exemption from more trouble are to be sought in some peculiarities which are well worth notice in the modern organization of the money market here and in Europe. One of these peculiarities is that capital moves in larger masses than formerly. Adam Smith's fundamental principle of the "division of labor" has been carried to a higher perfection in our day than in his. In England, from the enormous accumulation of floating capital, this principle has received more extensive and diffused development than anywhere else in the world. Hence, the money market there is extremely sensitive. The operations of business, as the London Times lately showed in a very graphic article, are carried on by two wholly distinct classes of men. One class finds the capital and the other employs it and makes it fructify. "In modern business," says our contemporary, "the men who use capital for the carrying forward of the major operations of commerce and trade are not the owners of that capital. Our merchants, manufacturers and captains of industry do not trade on their own money. The active men on 'Change have little capital. If these leaders in the great army of modern industry were condemned to use no funds but their own for one day the transactions of that day would shrink into very small dimensions indeed." We lately quoted from Mr-Bagehot's "Lombard Street" a remarkable illustration of the effects of this separation of capital from labor,this delicate complexity in the organization of modern France and England. He showed how the men with large means are gradually crowded out of many departments of business by men of little or no capital, who can get their bills discounted at the bank or in Lombard street, and can in this way command almost any amount of capital at a quarter of the annual sum which they would expect to gain as extra profit on the same capital if the money with which they trade was all their own.

It follows from this growing complexity of the London money market, which only exhibits on a great scale changes similar to those which are going on here and throughout the commercial world, that the danger of financial panies is increased. When a man uses his own capital, and owes no more than he can easily pay, no financial crisis, however sudden or severe, is likely to hurt him very much. But if he has to go to his banker for money; if he depends on his discounts to-day to meet his bills which mature to-morrow; if he is trading chiefly on borrowed capital, as the London Times says the great army of English commercial men are trading, then there is, we say, a great danger of panies. Such disasters are likely to occur more frequently and their results are likely to spread under different conditions from those of former years. As the theory of storms has been somewhat disturbed by the recent tempest, so must the common theory of panics be modified, from the teaching of the late financial disasters in England and here. For nearly half a century we have been taught to expect a financial crisis about once every ten years. But this periodicity is no longer, it seems, to be relied upon. The world moves faster in this age of telegraphic and steam communica tion, and it would seem that in future our panies may both repeat themselves oftener and will spread more notively. They may also be expected to spend their force more swiftly. If then we are anxious not to allow the late financial crisis in England to pass by us without

compelling it to yield some specific information that may be of use in the prevention of future panics, one of the lessons it teaches us is the growing danger of modern business in which men rely for too large a part of their capital on borrowed money.

Here, then, we have some of the elements for solving the question with which we started. If the financial troubles in England have produced very little disturbance here, there will not be much ground for surprise when it is proved that the storm came from local causes, that it was by its origin of a purely local character, and that it was only likely to bring such craft to grief as were involved in the perilous whirlpool of British mercantile credits. We are far from wishing to suggest that on the list of our bankers and merchants there are not a considerable number who are chargeable with the fault of being over extended, and of trading too much on borrowed capital. On the contrary, we have above affirmed that this is so. For many months the Chronicle has been declaring that this class of our mercantile men is too large, and we have urged upon them the necessity of caution, of contraction, and of more prudent circumspection. The point upon which we mean to insist is that the over-expansion of mercantile credits in this country does not seem to have reached so enormous a development as has notoriously been attained in England. The substantial soundness of the fabric of our mercantile credits was proved both by the effects of the panic of 1873 and by the records of the failures since that event. In the United States the mercantile failures are shown by the late report of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. to have amounted to a much smaller sum during the last half year than the failures of Great Britaiu. We need not, however, pursue this argument further. Enough has been said to indicate why it was that the late English failures had so little tendency to disturb either the money markets here or those of France, Germany and continental Europe.

BUSINESS PROSTRATION.

An article on subsequent pages by B. F. Nourse, of Boston, will be found very suggestive, and we trust its length will not prevent any from giving it a careful reading. However much we may wish it were different, there can be no doubt of the fact, that as yet we have failed to realize the anticipated renewal of business activity and enterprise. Labor still continues only in part employed, and in truth each succeeding six months finds that part becoming smaller and more poorly paid. Consequently, we see that class, because it can get no hire, emigrating back to Europe from this land of abundance where the demand for labor should be infinite and its hire rich. We also find reported everywhere trade very dull; markets glutted by an excess of production beyond home consumption, and the high cost of production prohibiting the export of the surplus. In a word, the prevailing tendency is towards stagnation, inertia, torpor, among a people whose nervous energy, active habits and daring enterprise are equalled nowhere

This increase in the stocks of goods is accompanied also by production restricted in all departments. In many places the wheel of the spindle, the quick flight of the shuttle, the ponderous blow of the trip-hammer, the click of the sewing machine, and other usual sounds of happy and profitable industry are heard no

more, or are heard only at intervals, as "short time" compels joyless holidays; and the lights of the furnace, the kiln, the forge, and other places where fire and steam are men's obedient and untiring servants, have gone out. Men and women who should find, in the care and running of these wealth-earning works, the pay wherewith to get all needful things, sit wretchedly at home, or roam idly, thinking bad thoughts, brooding over the evil for which they see no cause.

On the other hand, we find capital also in large part idle and its active part very poorly paid. Because it can get no proper hire, we see it even returning to its lenders in Europe from the land where much more capital should be brought and used, with great profit to itself, in developing the wealth that lies waiting in the mines, the forest, the field and the shop. Currency is everwhere abundant, every bank in the land being full of it. But finding no profitable use in good and safe works it is again going in aid of stock speculation, bringing young men from the habits of industry and economy to the chances of a corner in "Wabash" or "Pacific Mail"—of a palace or a prison.

These are the plain facts which make up the present situation. All have been expecting that each succeeding six months would bring relief in the return of active and profitable trade, but the good we desire evades us contractly.

stantly. What is the cause?

THE CRISES OF 1837 AND 1873.

(Communicated.)

Among the many thousands of men of business, mechanics, manufacturers, skilled laborers, farmers, merchants and others, who carry on or direct the immense productive industry of this country in its many forms, and its trade, banking and other exchanges, how manylhave had in their own experience any practical knowledge of the necessity of a sound, redeemable currency?

According to the last census, of all the white men of ages 21 to 69 years inclusive—i. e., old enough to vote, yet under three score and ten,—the proportion of those of 21 to 34 years inclusive was 46 per cent; of 35 to 54 years 41 per cent, and 55 to 69 years 13 per cent.

The man who is now 34 years old was only 21 years old 13 years ago when the war caused the suspension of specie payments. He knows so much of the uses and advantages of a redeemable currency, as he may have learned in his youth, or by his reading, or by his good sense and reason. Nearly one half of all the men who direct and performed all the varied business transactions of this great country, have just that knowledge and no more of the reasons why our currency should be like that of the commercial world-"good as gold." The man who is now 38 years old, was of 21 years when the suspension of 1857 occurred, and may remember the circumstances of that sharp but short crisis, the resumption by all banks in the following spring (1858), and the three years of remarkable prosperity which intervened before the war began in 1861. Men who are now 45 years old and more, up to 55, can remember more or less of the financial and business history of the country during the period after the resumption in 1842 down to 1857fifteen years of State bank currency, generally well secured and redeemed-a specie paying period, marked by recovery from the great prostration and distress that tollowed the general suspension of 1837, and by great increase in the wealth and population of the country

But he must now be about 60 years old, who was engaged in business prior to 1837, and has personal recollection of that eventful time. It is safe to say that no one who was a merchant, banker, manufacturer or manager of any considerable business in 1837, ean now be found who is not a constant and decided advocate of a specie-redeemable currency. Few of them remain in the active business of this day, and fewer still are now heard in Congressional The majority of the active managers of business to-day, have seen the inflating and delusive effects of an irredeemable paper currency, but they have not seen the expiation that always follows such false prosperity. They have heard the advocates of specie payments ridiculed and denounced as croaking "theorists," but now they see in part the fruits of folly. History carries good lessons to all who heed them. All of these extraordinary crises have their most important features in common, though the attending circumstances, preceding and consequent, vary widely in one, from those of every other, and the common characteristics differ greatly in degree.

Let us recall briefly the leading events and incidents of "the great crisis of 1837" as it was termed for many years after. But first notice the prominent contrast between that period and the present. Then, the aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate in the United States and Territories was only about one eighth its present amount; the population was about two-fifths its present number; therefore the wealth per capita in 1873, when this crisis occurred, was three and one-fifth times as much as it was in 1837. Then, the greater part of the whole number of commercial debtors eventually became bankrupt, though comparatively few, of them expected that result during the first year of suspension; now, the cases of actual insolvency among merchants and other active business men have been few, and to their number very few more need be added unless the measures to restore business activity be too long delayed, and the shrinking of values and non-employment of labor and capital be continued until both courage and resources shall be exhausted. Then, suspension of specie payments was coincident with, and a serious part of the crisis; this time, suspension of specie payments was caused by the war, was precautionary, deliberate, and not because the banks were unable to redeem their issues. During the war extraordinary conditions grew up which, being continued with increased force after the war ended, made inevitable, sooner or later, a crisis such as we had, and hid from view (at least the popular view) the irresistible progress to it. These are the great points of contrast or difference between the crisis of 1837 and that of 1873. Following along the salient features of each period, especially those preceding the catastrophes, we shall see the points of resemblance, and the reasons why the experience in one case carries instruction for the

Prior to 1833 the United States Bank had held a restraining control over the other banks of issue in the whole country, preventing excessive issues of notes. An act of Congress to renew the charter of the Bank, passed by both houses in 1832, was vetoed by President Jackson. In 1833, by order of the same President, the public deposits were removed from the United States Bank to certain State banks, thus inaugurating what was called the "Pet Bank System," which some years later gave place to the "Independent Treasury." The charter of the United States Bank expired March 3, 1836, and could not be renewed on account of the determined resistance of the President. At the time of the veto in 1832 there was a majority in favor of the re-charter in Congress, and probably a majority of the people favored it; but both majorities had become in accord with the President before 1836. Losing its national charter the Bank obtained a State charter and

became the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, under the management of its former officers generally, and, obtaining by purchase the assets of the old bank, essayed to wield the power and perform the functions of the old United States Bank, by placing its branches in all the principal cities and doing the same leading and controlling business as of old. But it was no longer the fiscal agent of the government; it no longer held the public funds as a basis for its loans; it had to pay off the government for its stock; it had lost its special power and rapidly lost its prestige and its old popularity as well as the confidence of the people; it became deeply involved in liabilities and obligations; and in desperate efforts to recover its former command of business it made loans from its own and borrowed funds too large in amount and too little secured for its safety. This, however, was charac. teristic of the times. The deposit banks, or many of them, eager to get profits upon use of the public funds, rapidly and widely extended their loans beyond the bounds of prudence. The example became infections, leading the policy of too many other banks everywhere; and, as if that was not enough, new banks by scores were chartered and started in operation in all the States and Territories, a few of them with cash capital wholly or in part paid up, but more of them based on mortgages of real estate, or worse, upon subscribers' notes unsecured; and nearly all engaged most industriously in forcing their circulating notes into use by loans and by the speculations which such easily borrowed money encouraged. Thus tempted, all classes of persons wentmore or less, into debt. Patient industry for small and regular gains was abandoned for speculation. Prices advanced quickly and far, until our export trade was seriously reduced, and the cost of Iving was doubled by the rise in prices, was doubled again by the extravagance and luxury thus engendered, while these high prices and this luxurious living tempted to greatly enlarged importations of foreign goods. Real estate became the subject of wild speculation and extraordinary rise in prices. All sorts of lands in city and country, from the pine forests of Maine to the live-oak hammocks of the Gulf Coast, and from the "water lots" in Jersey City and Noddle's Island to the cotton lands of Yazoo and the prairies of Illinois, were sold and resold at ever advancing 'Money" was manufactured dally, not only the notes of sound banks, but the "Brandon Bank" kind in the South and the "Wild Cat" and "Red Dog" in the West; yet rapidly and reck. lessly as currency was issued, the want of more increased as fast by reason of the advancing prices and the multiplicity of trans. actions. This seemed to be prosperity. Everybody was getting rich. In the hyperbole of the day, the schoolboy was dissatisfied who missed making his hundred dollars before or after school each day. Suddenly, when this seeming prosperity was at its highest, early in 1937, there came a pause. It was the calm that precedes the hurricane. A few months later the wheels of business were stopped. The greater part of the debtors of the whole country had failed, and the banks had all suspended specie payments, the weak and the strong alike. Everything was prostrate. As most men held assets which, a few months before, were worth much more than they owed, they did not at first see that they were in truth bankrupt. Indeed the few men, here and there, who did perceive what was, and what was to come, and boldly and instantly made the sacrifice of forced sales of property at whatever loss was necessary to clear their debts, escaped the long agony of stupor which followed, and then laid the foundation of future great fortunes. But the people as a whole expected an early recovery. The press said "trade will revive in the spring," and the people believed it, but in the spring and through 1888 there was only a brief rally succeeded by lower condition. Trade did not revive; it fell off and manufacturing industry languished yet more. This change from bad to worse continued lato 1839. In that year, by common consent, the banks resumed specie payment. New England and New York had far more actual wealth, especially in free capital, in proportion to their indebtedness, than any other section of the country. vania also had great wealth, but was over-borne by debt, State corporate and private, and worst of all, just then, by that fearful incubus, the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. England and New York liquidation of debt, and conversion of assets into active capital, had so far proceeded that specie payments in those States, resumed in 1839, could be and were thereafter maintained down to the crisis of 1857. But in all the rest of the country South and West of New York, the banks with very few exceptions, after a short and feeble effort to redeem their notes, again suspended, and so remained until the most of them were closed up in bankruptcy, and even of those that eventually recovered many remained under suspension until 1842, when the

operation of the National Bankrupt Law of 1841 had completed the liquidation so slowly moving in previous years.

In 1839, when the second suspension by the banks occurred, it was in obedience to a public sentiment so common as to have the force of compulsion and was expressed in State laws. It was said and believed that should the banks press the payment of debts due them sufficiently to enable them to redeem their circulating notes, it would violently contract the currency by that redemption; it would disable the banks to afford business facilities and accommodation to the people; and it would cause both great depreciation in the property sold to pay the debts, and a great fall in all prices. Whereas, if the banks should not be required to redeem their issues, and the volume of currency should not be reduced, prosperity, good prices, renewed industry, good wages, good profits and active trade would soon return, and then specie payments could be resumed without injury to either banks or people. Have we not heard the same arguments made, in the last year (and are we not now constantly hearing them) in favor of continued suspension of payments by the Treasury of the United States and by the banks?

The experiment was then tried. The States enacted "Stay laws" by the provisions of which creditors were prevented or retarded in collecting debts due them. But was the suffering that ensued then wholly or chiefly that of the creditors? Not at all. By a law higher than State legislatures or Congress can enact there is a just penalty upon a people committing such a wrong. debtors' property depreciated year by year until the debtors themselves abandoned it and sought escape under the bankrupt law. In many cases the estates which in 1837 were worth several times the debts for which they were liable, had so depreciated that in 1841 they would not command the 20 or 25 cents on the dollar for which the notes of the banks, holding the judgments against the property, could have been bought up and the debts discharged. The prices of products of American industry, except as temporarily affected by short supply, gradually declined. The great amount of loans due to the banks was never paid, yet those who owed them became poorer year by year. The unredeemed circulation of the banks which was to carry the people back to prosperity if not contracted by enforced redemption, was in great part wholly lost, and the currency contracted to the entire amount so lost. Yet it was only when it had disappeared and a sound currency of small volume had taken its place, that the long de layed and much desired blessings of prosperity returned.

During this period high wages ceased; the ranks of labor for bire lost much of their former employment, yet were swelled by thousands from former idlers and middlemen and speculators driven by poverty to labor for subsistence; and many shops and factories being closed wholly or in part, the great body of those so deprived of occupation or employment sought a living by agriculture. Thus the products of the farm were cheapened to an extreme opposite to the high prices which in the "flush times" prior to 1837 had so prevailed, that importations of flour were made from England to this grain growing country. Low wages or none at all and the suspension of much of the manufacturing industry, enforced reduced consumption, privation and suffering among the poorer classes and a sovere economy by all. Capital ceased to find safe and profitable use, and it became cheap also.

These remarks upon the conditions in the year 1839 to 1842 apply to the country generally, but only in small degree to the States that resumed specie payments in 1839 and maintained them, and in that degree chiefly because of their connection with and dependence upon the rest of the country. Their improvement began in 1839 and was continuous, but dld not become rapid until after 1842 when the other States, having the solid basis of specie to work from, began to share that improvement, and then wealth accumulated rapidly. I have said there is a law higher than any that States or Congress can enact. It is not perceived until the storm comes which its violation has provoked. then see it in the gradual loss of confidence discoverable in the increasing timidity of capital and coincident depreciation of values. Disasters and loss of employment enforce a smaller consumption of even the necessaries of life upon the poor, but some unconscious inner thought or instinct prompts the people of comfortable income to a reduced expenditure. The great crash and panic go by, but a sense of evil yet to come remains, that not all the cheerful but delusive assurances of an early return of better times can dispel. That fear, or instinct, or whatever it may be that bears upon men, has its ample cause. The wrong remains, and until it be displaced by right, well may the people foar what is in the future. It was so in the period which has been described, and it is so now, though perhaps only at its beginning.

Before making the comparison between that period and the present one, I will mention an incident of the former which carries a practical suggestion. The business in all the Southern cities, except New Orleans, and there in part, was carried on by the use of the depreciated bank notes and "change bills," or "shinplasters" redeemable in those notes. The depreciation became worse each succeeding year. Goods were generally sold upon four or six months' credit, and notes given payable in Northern cities in specie funds, or if at the South, with current rate of exchange on New York. A Southern wholesale merchant bought his goods in New York and Boston in the Fall, when New York funds at his home were worth say 24 per cent premium, and sold the goods during the Winter. When his note became due in the Spring the rate of exchange had advanced to 30 or 32 per cent. In this advance a great part of his profit was gone. This loss was too severe to be endured and growing worse every year. The merchants in one of those cities determined to step It by adopting for their city a specie basis, if that were possible. No currency was visible other than the irredeemable notes of their own and the adjacent States-ne specie except that in the custom-house. An earnest discussion was had. The opponents of the proposed change argued plausibly that it would drive trade away to other markets, or that the absence of specie currency would render it Impracticable; that if specie should be brought there to begin with, it would quickly be gathered up and sent North. These were met by some who had studied the works of Adam Smith, Ricardo and other writers en political economy. The arguments of the latter carried the majority, and decision was made to try the experiment in this manner-not to refuse the depreciated notes, but to put specie prices on all their goods, and take the notes at their current rate of discount. What was the result? Before the second month had expired there was an ample supply of gold, of silver change, and of redeemable hank notes for all the trade of the city, and that trade was materially increased by the report, which quickly spread through the surrounding country, of the cheaper prices there than could be found in any other market in that vicinity. Moreover, the notes of suspended banks wholly disappeared. The merchants had given a proper slue to gold and it came to them, as air rushes to fiil a vacuum, and they had demonetized the bank notes, which then went where they would still find value as "money." That city lost no mere of the depreciation which afterwards came on the notes.

What worked so well in that case, in a small and isolated city, would work equally well on any other scale, however large, even for our whole country. Give gold its trne value here, treat it as money, and then it would come in exchange for our commodities in ample supply. But you cannot. Why? Because a statute law forbids the operation of the law of political economy. Because the Act of Congress says that printed pieces of paper shall be yeur lawful money, and gold will not associate on terms of equality with anything so much beneath itself as is an irredeemable piece of paper, though bearing the seal of sovereignty of all the powers of the earth. If Congress will make those pieces of paper redeemable promises, then gold will recognize in them its equal, and for convenience its superior.

Let us now take a similar brief look at this crisis.

The leading events and circumstances of the last twelve years are known to all of us, yet it is necessary to recall them, some what in their order of occurence or sequence. During the war private debt, except for long time and upon mortgage security, was in great part liquidated, and the cash system took the place in trade of the previous credit system. The occurrence of war itself suspended much business and many industries for a time, releasing a large amount of free capital from its previous uses, and making meney plenty and cheap for lack of employment. It also destroyed the employment of many laborers. This would have been a condition of stagnation, such as existed after the crisis in 1837, and such as now exists in a small degree, had not the war another and immediate effect. It called into the army and navy a great number of the unemployed men, or other men whose places as workers had to be filled, and it called for leans to the public treasury of all the idle money. This money, as fast as received, was again disbursed among the people for expenses of the war. It soon called into activity a great variety and amount of industrial labor for war purposes. As soon as the magnitude and probable duration of the war came to be recognized, and the demand that would be made upon the financial strength and resources of the government; and especially when Congress deemed it necessary to make a forced lean of the people by the issue of legal tender notes, every responsible debtor preferred cash payment to holding the gradually depreciating currency.

Thus by the brief period of stagnation preceding active war, and by the natural effect of the currency laws, private debt for ordinary business was virtually abolished. The enermous cost of the war was paid by leans from the people in continuous succession. The money ence borrowed was disbursed, again borrowed and again disbursed, and this round repeated to the end of the war: Then a war debt remained of about \$3,000,000,000. It will be evident to some thoughtful men that a volume of currency which was sufficient for all the business of the loyal States, and much business which had been done by its agency in the seceding States, when all, in its multiplied forms, was in the highest activity before the war, and was in such excess of the use for it when the war had begun, would have been amply sufficient for the conduct of all the business during the war, including the extraordinary transactions of the government in its prosecution, if the currency could have been protected from depreciation. This is made clear when we remember that even the capital borrowed by the government was returning to its lenders as fast as berrowed, and that in 1860-1, specie flowed freely to this country for the balances due us from abroad, after we had paid all our debts due abroad and had paid for all the securities which the approach of our war had caused foreign holders to send home for sale. The further fact should be noted that though we were producing gold at a rapid rate yearly, our exports of gold did not become large in amount until by the depreciation of our currency, and consequent Inflation of prices, excessive importations of foreign goods were invited-and further that our stock of gold which we held in 1860-1 did not leave the country until time enough had elapsed after the close of the war to show that there was no purpose of early return to specie payments.

But, whether possible or not to have carried through the war without any serious inflation of the currency, and the consequent and inevitable depreciation, the experiment was not tried. The leagal tender currency was created, followed, near the close of the war, by the national bank currency. The legal tender notes, the 7.30 notes, and the compound interest notes (all legal tenders) were issued as the increasing exigencies of the war and the strain upon the government credit demanded them, and the war was carried through successfully, in spite of them, or hy means of them, as men may severally think. At the end of the war there was very little of private or commercial debt. The great national debt was held by the banks and by the people. The effect of success was to cause a rapid advance in our national securities in the estimatien of foreign capitalists, and at the advanced but still lew values, compared with present prices, they were transferred to Europe in large amounts. The loanable capital of the national banks, thus set free, was at once invested in private loans and discounts, and that line, which, in 1865 was so small, went on increasing year after year until 1873, when its further expansion was stopped by the great panic. (In December, 1865, only \$498,843,447, it rose to \$940,233,304 in September, 1873.) Private debts increased even faster outside the national banks, in every variety of form and among all classes of people for purposes of speculation.

By the rise of prices and greater margins of profits in all branches of business during the war, great presperity or what seemed to be such, prevailed everywhere in the leval States. Great fortunes had been made, and all but a few unfortunate annuitants whose income did not rise with the cost of living, had seemed to gain in wealth. If in 1865 an account had been taken of the enormous waste of material wealth-not counting that of human life, by the war-and a true balance had been struck between the wealth added and that lost or destroyed since 1861, valued according to the scale of 1861, and all had been marked down to the values of that year, on which side, loss or galn, would the balance have stood? No such computation was made. It was taken for granted that the apparent gain was real, and to some extent it was undoubtedly a gain in the possessions of the people, if the public debt then held by the people could properly be called the people's wealth. They had loaned it to the nation, yet what the nation owed, the people owed. If then it had been wiped out, swept away with one stroke of a pen, the people, as a nation, would have been neither richer nor poorer, save in the effects of doing such a wrong. That debt, constituting the wealth of individuals, but not wealth to the nation, was in the nature of a mertgage upon the aggregate property of the whole people, and as such must be paid. Its transfer to European capitalists since that date, whether for railroad iron or silks, whether for reproductive power or luxuries that have perished, does not change its status. No clear and true view of the situation to-day can be taken that does not first examine the true

situation as it was at the end of war, when we started upon the wonderful career which ended in 1873; and unless we remember that a great part of the apparent gain during the war was only in the higher prices. We had "marked up our stock of goods' without materially increasing their quantity. In one respect, however, a great gain had been made. The war had quickened into fullest life and activity all our productive forces, and thrown new energy into every department of business, under the spur of patriotism and under the stimulus of great profits. It was an abnormal condition and dangerous, yet pleasing to the people, who despised words of warning as the croakings of timid or obstructive men, and preferred the delusive assurance that all was going safely and prosperously by the use of "the best currency the world ever sav." When the war ended not one of the statesmen, and few of the politicians of the country, openly took ground against the promised and expected return to specie payments as soon as the demand debt of the Treasury could be retired. The few politicians who dared hint at repudiation in any form were rebaked by the popular voice. All can now see that the time to restore a sound currency was when the war closed, when the people expected it, when the banks expected it and held their specie reserves for it, and when there was no great "debtor interest" to suffer by it. That opportunity was lost because Congress did not recognize it and knew not the consequence of losing it. Besides the legal tender notes, a large amount of 7:30 and compound interest notes had to be paid off or funded. While that was in progress it became popular, in and out of Congress, to discourse of the benefits of the irredeemable currency which "could not be drained away by export," and of the "unparalleled prosperity" which it promoted. The policy of contracting the volume of "greenbacks," inaugurated under Mr. McUnlioch's administration of the Treasury, became odious, and when contraction had been indiscreetly pushed in the fail of 1807 immediately following the withdrawal of some 200 millions of other Treasury notes, Congress, on February 7, 1969, forbade its proceeding further. In March, 1969, on the accession of a new administration, Congress renewed the pledge of earliest practicable return to specie currency, and the President approved Yet from that day in 1868, when Congress forbade any further contraction of the legal tenders, down to the present year, Congress has taken not one step towards the fulfilment of the public pledge, but, on the contrary, it has voted down or buried in committee every proposition to that end made by the few earnest men who foresaw the coming evil. No other power but Congress could act in the matter, and Congress refusing it, the country was left to drift into the storm. When in 1868 the probability that the irredeemable currency system would be continued indefinitely or until interrupted by disaster, became certainty, the speculative and expansive forces which had grown up during the war, and had since acquired greater atrength, found a new impulse and were no longer held in check by that dreaded word, contraction. Old lines of investment were pushed further and new ones created, chiefly in the construction and purchase of railroads, and dealings in their stocks and bonds. The free or loanable capital of the country became locked up. As before stated private and corporate debt increased to a vast amount. The scale of prices, especially of everything required for ordinary subsistence and consumption of the people, was in its average far above the level indicated by the gold premium, and the cost of our manufactures so high as to forbid their export abroad. Speculation and speculative values ruled the day. The currency, twice as large in amount as could be safely used in a prudent and profitable conduct of all the real business of the country, became scarce and much of it had disappeared, no one knew where. In the aummer of 1973 there came a pause-again the calm before the hurricane. Men of large capital and men of small means, as well as men possessing only credit, found they had over-invested. As from a common feeling they tried to sell, but others would not buy. Certain great banking houses in New York that had been carrying gigantic railroad and other schemes, with money belonging to their depositors, being called for deposits and unable to pay because they could not convert their securities, were obliged to fall. The storm had come, and in a few weeks the wheels of business were stopped. The banks being already under suspension of payment it was supposed they could go no further down; but they were unable to pay depositors even in depreciated currency, and improvised a new method of payment by Clearing-house certificates. Paralysis had come. Yet this was only a currency panic and it soon passed by. In a few months business was pursuing its usual course, but at lower prices and with great caution; and loanable capital had become more abundant than

for many years and for the right sort of securities could be hired at borrowers' rates. It was then hopefully said, business will resume its usual course in the spring. But in the spring it was found that the shops, furnaces, factories and other industrial works which had been stopped by the panic did not start up again; that many more had been added to the large list of unemployed labor ers, and then it was said, overything will revive again in the fall. The fall came, but with it no revival, on the contrary, more sus. pended works, more failed merchants, greatly reduced profits, or none at all, more idle who would be workers, and more hungry who would not lack bread if they could get work. Then again, the spring was looked forward to with hope and expectation, but now it has also passed, leaving us with hope unrealized, still looking into the future. In many departments of trade the dulness of movement is almost stagnation. Yet there is no lack of either capital or currency. Capital is seeking hire at very low rates in all safe places, while the banks are burthoned with currency.

What is the meaning of these strange and seemingly inconsistent conditions, which were expected by but few men and by the most of members of Congress even last winter would have been deemed impossible? It is said that production-meaning the production of the iron and coal mines, the forest, the factories, foundries and workshops—has become excessive, and is now beyond the demand for consumption. Yet production in nearly all departments of mechanical industry is reduced, and is much less now than it was two years ago when there was no excess apparent. Excess arises then only from reduced consumption, not at all from increase of production. The inquiry suggested is, what has so suddenly and so severely reduced the consuming ability of our people? The panic stopped work on many large undertakings, first on long lines of railroads in construction or reconstruction, then on the rolling mills, machine shops, foundries and other works, and then and ancessively since, other industries, the later ones caused by the earlier through loss of their employment or custom. The stopping of work on railroad building discharged many thousand laborers, and each succeeding suspension has added to the great army of the unemployed. These thousands were forced to reduce expenditure in every way possible and so their enforced economy cut down the employment of yet other thousands, and the reduction is yet progressing. Abnndant harvests throughout the world have given cheap bread, yet many thousand families will be nearer to hunger than for many years, for lack of employment, and the circle of enforced idlenessdisability and poverty, widens daily. From the works yet running we hear too often that profits diminish from month to month, or have wholly disappeared. The hope of "better times soon" so cheerfully held by all a year ago, and by fewer, yet many, six months ago, is gradually fading away as the "hope deterred." Capital is ever timid, always seeking security first and profit as its second point, except where long immunity from loss, and the habit of getting excessive interest, as during the five years prior to the midsummer of 1973, had made caution to be forgotten; but now heeding the old maxim that " security falls as interest rises," it is thoroughly scared by the panic and its revelations, and seeks safety. No temptation of excessive interest can soon again lure it into great risks. The extreme of over-prudence now prevails, and the seven per cent of the young manufacturer or machinist who needs \$25,000 to add to the \$50,000 which he owns, for the completion of his works, is refused, while the three per cent of the borrower on government bonds is gladly accepted. On the other hand, the young machinist who has the \$50,000, having looked over the business field and its prospects, has concluded that to make debt to enlarge his works now would endanger the loss of what he has and he decides not to borrow if he could. Look over the price list of railroad and other corporation bonds and see how many that are regularly paying seven or eight per cont yearly, and have never defaulted, are offered for sale at 65 to 75 per cent, equal to an investment of ten to twelve per cent yearly, while the market rate for loans on the preferred securities is one and a half to two per cent

Confidence has been terribly shaken. The feeling of to-day in respect of the present and the future is in violent contrast with the feeling eighteen months ago. The change in feeling is far greater than even the change in apparent facts, great as that is. There must be some sufficient cause for all this, and that cause is the depreciated and irredeemable character of our currency. Until that cause be removed and a sound true money currency be put in its place, or a law be enacted the sure effect of which will be to secure that result, there can be no restoration of confidence, that

most essential element of business prosperity, nor any permanently sustained improvement. A perception of this great truth is taking hold of men's minds everywhere, however unconscious they may be of the fact. And if we cannot advance out of this stagnating and profitless condition we must retrograde still further. The charm of delusion is broken. Falsehood, not wilful or ill-designed, as some are too ready to charge, but the outgrowth of successive errors and peculiar circumstances, has lost its power, and on this great question inexorable truth and righteousness will eventually rule. It may be soon, and if so, well; but it may be through great suffering yet to be endured.

Those who called for more currency, when they saw the destructive rates of interest obtained for the loan of money, must have dis. covered during the last few months that it was the excessive and bad use of the loanable capital of the country which made money so scarce and dear, and so inaccessible to those needing it for legitimate business. They must now see that to have added more currency was to add more propelling force in that vicious direction without affording any relief to the productive and commercial interests. For now, with less currency than existed before the panic in the channels of business, after allowing for the actual reserves then and now, and very large amounts of that lying idie in banks and other depositories, there is an ample supply of currency everywhere, while crops, in their aggregate nearly as large as were ever produced, are moving to market. They, or some of thom, have yet to learn that the best and quickest road to a renewed prosperity, to a restoration of all our industries to their highest activity, is by improvement of the currency. Let that be done, or the law be enacted and visibly operative, that shall secure it to be done, and then they will see confidence displacing distrust, and bright hope driving away despondency. Now capital lies idle in many places waiting for lower values at which to invest. There then would be active competition of capital to secure the best investments. Now values are falling, though in many cases prices are quite below their proper value in specie, tested by the price of similar articles elsewhere. There then would be an adjustment of all prices to specie value, and almost inevitably we should see a specie inflation from overspeculation, as occurred in England after their resumption in 1821, when their inflation culminated in the great commercial and financial crisis of 1825.

No one can fail to observe certain features common to the crisis of 1837 and that of 1873. Excessive speculation and high prices prevailed under excessive issues of currency-although in 1837 it was nominally redeemable (but redemption not required, except under the Suffolk Bank system in New England), and irredeem able in 1873; these high prices encouraged excessive imports, especially of luxuries, and restricted the exports of our manufacturers; and capital in too large amount took fixed forms, even while the amount of debt was fearfully expanded. Such conditions in both cases preceded the crisis or panic. Following it came first the general arrest of business movement, a brief paralysis, and afterward spasmodic and irregular periods of improvement, each in turn giving way to greater depression. So far we have gone in this period. In the earlier one, that downward progression continued until 1842. We have yet to see how far it will continue this time. The same great principles apply in both periods, and it is vain to argue or to hope that any difference of circumstances can now defeat the operation of the law which was inexorable then. There is no sufficient reason why the ebbing tide should not be turned within a year for a steady flow of prosperity. Besides the great wealth in fixed forms, too rapidly fixed in the last few years, there is an ample supply of free or loanable capital to put in active motion all the industrial forces of our whole people. It awaits only those conditions which shall inspire its owners with confidence, and the first and indispensable one is such action by Congress as shall ensure a sound currency at an early day. B. F. Nourse.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF JULY.

There was little to disturb the quiet current of events until the failure of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. on Tuesday, the 27th. The latter event was altogether unexpected, and created for a few moments a feeling of panic at the Stock Exchange, which was followed, however, by a quick recovery in tone and prices. The embarrassments of this prominent house were attributed to their advances to unfortunate railroads, which had been the cause of accumulating losses for several years past, and also to recent speculations in cotton, in which the house was largely involved and is reported to have lost heavily.

Money was excessively easy throughout, and with the exception of a temporary advance to 4@5 per cent on the above mentioned failure, was quoted at $1\frac{1}{2}@3$ per cent on call, and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent on prime commercial paper.

The Bank of England rate was successively reduced to 3 per cent and 21 per cent, with money in the open market much lower.

Government bonds were unsettled by the large decline in gold, and although the active demand for bonds followed the first fractional decline in prices, the ultimate fall in gold of about 5\frac{3}{7} per cent. was so large as to unsettle the market. The most important event of the month was the calling in by the Secretary of the Treasury of the whole balance of the Five Twenties of 1862, in pursuance of his arrangements with the Syndicate, who are selling new Fives freely abroad. This will leave \\$48,537,550 of the new Fives yet unsold, which the Syndicate have the option to subscribe for till November 15, 1875.

CLOSINO PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN JULY, 1875.

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OLO	SING P	RICES	OF COR	BJOB	AND	U. S.	SECURI	TIES .	AT LO	NDON	IN JUL	Y

Date.	for noney.	5-20,	5-20,	10-40	Date.	Consols for money.	5-20,	5-20,	
Thursday 19 Friday 29 Saturday 3	94 5-16 94 3-16	106% 106%	106% 106%	104% 104%	Wednesd'y21 Thursday22	94 7-16	107% 107%		105¾ 105¾
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Sunday18 Monday19	94 1-16	106%	107%	104%	High. Since Low. Jan.1	94 11-16	108¾ 105¾	109½ 106½	106%

Dealings in securities, other than governments, were on a fair scale, and prices were generally firm, and in case of some of the popular railroad honds, made a considerable advance.

The stock market was not particularly active, but the general tone was firm and the closing prices showed a material advance over the opening on many of the prominent speculative stocks. The leading influence was the report of increased earnings on the grain carrying roads of the west, which, together with the good crop prospects and the rise in wheat, had the effect of giving strength to the stocks of those roads, and by sympathy to the whole market. Western Union Telegraph was strong, having negotiated all its new loan readily at 95, and also towards the close of the month on rumors of negotiations? for leasing the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph lines.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks at the New York Stock Exchange during the months of June and July:

RANGE OF STOCKS IN JUNE AND JULY.

08.
11
3%
10%
1436
9

June. July.									
- Cr	en. H				Open	High:	Low	Clos.	
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do do pref. 5	5 8	8X	3134	5514	55		55	59%	
do & Northwest'n 3	8 4		35 X	89%	3934	42 W	3634	42	
do do pref. 5	4 5		47%	3134	503	56%	49	551	
do & Rock Island, 10	0% 10			104	1083		103%	105%	
Cleve. Col., Cin. & Ind 5	2 5	3	50	50	42		42	44	
Clove. & Piltsburg guar. 8		11%	37%	9136	9136	92	91%	91%	
Columb., Chic. & Ind. C.			3	4.5	3%	0%	3%	436	
Del., Lack. & Western. 11			17	1203	118%	191%	119%	120%	
Dabaque & Sloar City			61 ·	14%	1434	15%	135	14%	
			:0	21%		1034	1038		
		W.	20%	24	23	26	23	25	
		10	80	30	22	31	20	30	
Harlem 15	11 18	15 1	30%	151	131	135	131	135	
Illinois Central 10	10% 10		0036	108	102%	103%	98	98	
Kansas Facific			15	18					
Lake Sho, & Mich. South 5	7 6		57	61%	61%	60%	37%	6236	
Marietta & Cin., let prf. 1 do 2d pref.			10	10	8	8	8	8	
Michigan Contral	RV :		63	70	60	69	63%	61%	
Morris & Essex 10	1134 10		9936	10134	100%	102%	1003	1021	
New Jersey 13	10 13		30	131 W	1991/		1293	130	
New Jersey Southern	436	4%	3	834	236	436	2%	3	
N. Y. Cen. & H. R 10	10 K 10		00%	108	102%	101%	103	104	
do N. Haven & Hart. 1			42	1427	142	141	141	113%	
Ohio & Mississippi	136	1436	21%	2314	23%		18%	19%	
Pacific of Missouri	50% 6		48	50%	49%	5150	48	4834	
Pitte, F. W. & Chi.guar	97 M 16		30 96¾	133 97%	129	138 96 M	9734	188 97 X	
Itensselaer & Baratoga 1	11		14	111	4176	2074	21,79	017	
Et L., Altond T. H. pf.					18	19	18	19	
St. L., Iron Mt. & South. 1	1514	30	1934	19	15	18	18	18	
	64		636	7%					
			36	88	39	29	36	87	
		10	4%	5%	516	134	426	3%	
Cnica Pacific	5 1	79.4	60	76	76 K	248	834	61	
Warren			00	100	101%	76%	69	721	
Miscellaneous.	~			810	10.158	101%	101%	101%	
Pacific Mail		2 1	HK	89%	40	41%	81	20%	
		8	223	2314	35%	23 14	18	19	
Consolidation Coal	1% T	7%	71% 44%	46%	80 45	64%	73	61%	
Spring Mountain Coal (4	64	54	65	05	45 65	4436	
Canton			62	68			83	58	
M'p'sa L &M., ses'l paid	5 1	386	5	1234	124	1314	936	12%	
do do pref. do	8 1	3%	8	124	1134	13%	9%	12%	
			15%	10%	15	1534	13%	15	
do prei 1			21	23.7	32	20	20	21%	
American Express 10	10% 10	LA L	9956	93.4	997	100%	99,56	100	
United States Express.			50 43	57.16	57	58 46	5636	57	
			13	80	80	83	18%	81	
Del. & Hnd. Canal 11	236 15		1936	122	121%	124	1134	119%	
Reno R. Estate, 2d pref. 5	15 2	15	65		77	10036		10034	
New York Gas 10	10 13	0 1	30	150	***	****			
Gold made a larme 1	- see b		3 21			1 1 77 1			

Gold made a large break and declined from 117% ot 111% as the extreme points. There were frequent fluctuations and reactions, particularly that of about 8 per cent on the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., but it was evident that the previous advance had been largely the result of speculative manipulation and that the clique having dissolved, the premium declined in consequence.

COURSE OF GOLD IN JULY, 1975,										
Date.	Opening.	Lowest	Highest.	Closing.	Date.		Opening.	Lowest	Highest	Closing.
Thereday 1 Friday 2 Batarday 3 Batarday 3 Batarday 3 Runday 4 Monday 4 Wodnesday 6 Wodnesday 5 Batarday 10 Runday 12 Thereday 12 Wodnesday 12 Thereday 13 Friday 16 Saturday 17 Bunday 17	117% 117% 117 116% 116% 116% 115% 115% 115% 111%	117 116 \(\) 117 116 \(\) 115 \(\) 115 \(\) 115 \(\) 115 \(\) 114 \(\) 114 \(\) 114 \(\) 114 \(\) 114 \(\) 114 \(\) 118 \(\)	117% 117% 117% 117% 117% 117% 116% 116%	117 % 117 % 117 % 117 % 116 % 116 % 116 % 115 % 115 % 114 % 114 % 114 %	Senday. Mooday Treeday Wednesday. Transday Friday Saturday Jaly, 1775 1870 1872 1873 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877	25, 26, 27, 29, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21	1114 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1125 1125	112 112 \ 113 \ 113 \ 113 \ 113 \ 113 \ 113 \ 113 \ 113 \ 113 \ 114 \ 115 \ 116 \ 136 \ 136 \ 136 \ 137 \	112% 1114% 116% 114% 113 1118% 115% 115% 115% 115% 115% 115% 110%	112% 112% 114% 113% 113% 112% 112% 110% 115% 110% 110% 110% 110% 140% 140
Toesday 90 Wednesday 21 Thursday 22 Friday 33	1135	112%	1134	11236	1961.		242 141%	1537	245	255 125 K

Foreign exchange was firm during all the early part of the month, and prices high enough to admit of coln shipments, but subsequently rates declined in consequence of the better supply of commercial bills arising from grain shipments. Business was also unsettled by the failure of Meesrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., who were among the prominent drawers of bills.

	OTERLING SECHANGE FOR JULY, 1873.									
Jaly	60 days. 3 days.	60 days,	3 days.							
- may		July 18 8.								
0.9	2.4 87 @4.67 K 4 90 @4.90	" 194 85¥@4.87¥	4.90 @4.90%							
94	34.87 @4.87% 4.90 @1.90%	204.85% (\$1.97	4-815(@4.90							
2.0	\$	214.85% 21.87	4.894 @1 90							
9-0	5 Botiday	" 11 4 M x 64.87	1.8914 @4.90							
9-6	6.4 87 84 8736 4 90 64.9036	11 23., 4.81 3 234.87	4.694 (01.9)							
16	7 4 80% 34.81% 4 90 64.90%	214.85% (34.87	4.89 % @4.9)							
90	84.864 @4 874 4.90 @1.904	25								
9-0	94.65 64 81X 4 90 G1.90X	264 85 4 0 1.87	4.89% @4.90							
90	104.85% \$4.87% 4.90 \$4.90%	274.35 4 64.87	4.5934 (24.90							
10	11	** 284.2534 04.87	4,894 @4 90							
0-0	12. 4.85%@4.87% 4.90 @4 90%	11 29. 4.16 16 G.4.87	4.80% @4.90							
0-0	134 86% @4 87% 4 90 @4 90%	304 87 04 87%	4-89 4 64 90 14							
	114.86% 84.87% 4.90 64 90%	" 814 87 64 87%	4.60 K @ 1 50 K							
0-0	13.4.864 @4.87 % 4.90 @4.90%									
94	164.86 X 24.87 X 4.90 64 90 X	Range. 4.86%@4.87%	4,893/204,903/							
	174.86% 204.87% 4.90 (24.90%)									

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR JULY, 1875.

The following is the official statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of July, 1875:

Debt bearing interest in Coin.

Character of Issue.	Auth'rizing		Interest Periode.		Bonds Outstanding.			
	Act.	Pa	3		Registered.	Coupon.		
6a, 5-90'e of 1862 6a of 1881	Feb. 8, '61 March 2, '61 July & A., '61 Feb. 25, '62 March 3, '64 March 3, '64 March 3, '64 Jane 30, '64	1881 1881 1904 1884 1884	J. & J. d J. & J. d J. & J. d J. & J. d J. & J. d M. & S. d M. & S. d M. & N. d	D C T W C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	\$260,000 13,794,000 125,889,550 66,650 53,682,300 141,614,650 946,600 25,356,800	\$4,621,000 945,000 63,431,800 49,823,550 21,317,700 52,951,650		
6e, 5-30e of 1865. 6e, 5-30e of 1865, new. 6e, 5-30e of 1867. 6e, 5-30e of 1868. 5e, Funded Loan, 1881	March 3, '65 March 3, '65 March 3, '65	1887 1887 1883	M. & N. d J. & J. d J. & J. d J. & J. d Q.—F. d	2000	83,792,000 58,169,400 88,696,150 14,421,500 205,341,550	118,742,350 144,393,700 221,926,600 23,052,500 213,464,900		
Aggregate of debt				-		\$917,360,150		

The sizes or denominations of each issue of bonds are as follows: (a) Conpou \$1,000, registered \$5,000, (b) coupon \$1,000, registered \$5,000, \$5,000, \$10,000. (c) \$50, \$100 and \$500. (d) coupon, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, registered, same and also \$5,000 and \$10,000.

**Coupons of \$50 and \$10,000.

**Coupons of \$50 and \$100 bonds are paid annually in March.
On the above issues of bonds there is a total of \$9,439,349 of interest overdue and not yet called for. The total current accrued interest to date is \$17,383,001.

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Principal.	Interest
3a, Navy pension, Act July 23, 68, Int. appl'd only to pene at \$14,000,000 4a, Certif a of indebtedness, Act July 8, 70, Due in 1873 678,000	\$35,000 11,300
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money \$14,678,000	\$46,300

Debt on Which Interest Has Consed Since Maturity. There is a lotal amount of overdue debt yet ontstanding, which has never been presented for payment, of \$10,875, 2 ht principal and \$277,103 interest. Of this amount \$9,418,350 is on the "called" five-twenties of 1862.

Debt Hearing no Interest.

Character of Isene.	Anthorizing Acts.	Outstand'g.
U. S. legal-tender notes Certificates of deposit Practional currency	July 17, 1961, and Feb. 12, 1862	64,270,000
Aggregate of debt bear	ring no interest	\$504,965,478

	Recapitulation.	1112004,000,110
	Amount	. Interest.
	DEST SEARING INTERRET IN COIN—	
	Total debt bearing interest in coin	
-	Total debt bearing interest in lawful money DEST ON WHICH IST, HAS GEASED SIRCH MATURITY. DEBT OR REALIZED AND SIRCH MATURITY. DEBT OR REALIZED AND SIRCH MATURITY. DOWN BARRHON OF DIVERBISH— DOWN AND SIRCH MATURITY. \$374,624,985 Certificates of deposit. 41,145,399 Certificates of gold deposited. 22,725,100	237,1
	Total debt bearing no interest. \$502,965,478 Unclaimed interest.	
ы	Total	9
	Cots. Currency. Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law.	4,316,969
	Total	2,127,393,838
	Decrease of debt during the past month. Decrease of debt since June 30, 1873	\$1,291,RST 1,294,897

Ronds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawini Money.

Character of Issue.	Amount Ontstand'g.	paid by	repaid by	Halance of Int. paid by U. S.
Central Pacific	6,308,000 27,296,512 1,600,000 1,170,560	11,864,821 781,806 722,880	1,433,702 3,554,856 39,424 9,367	1,670,190 8,839,469 712,883 -713,013
Total	\$64,623,512	\$28,302,807	26,214,159	\$21,988,647

The Pacific Railroad bonds are all lessed under the acts of July 1, 1892, and July 2, 1864; they are registered bonds in the denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000; bear 6 per cent interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from their date.

—The Pullman Palace Car Company gives notice, in our to day's issue, that they will pay the ontatanding bonds, amounting to \$1,000,000, bearing 8 per cent interest, first series, and due Nov. 15th, 1875, at any time prior to that date, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Farmers Loan and Trus; Company in New York.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JULY 23.		EXCHANGE ON LONDON.			
0N ~	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	BATE,
Hamburg Paris Vicona. Berliu. Frankfort St. Petersburg Cadiz. Lisbon.		20.70 @20.74 25,25 @25.37%	July 23. July 22.	short. 3 mos. short. 3 mos. short. 3 mos. sbort. 90 days.	12.00 25.82 20.34 25.29 11.60 20.63 20.50 33%
Calcutta	••••	1s. 9%d. 3s. 11d. 5s. 6%d. 3s. 11d.	July 19. July 22. July 19. July 21.	3 mos.	1s. 974d. 4s. 174d. 5s. 774d.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

The weather during the past week has been very unsettled, and there has again been a heavy fall of rain, not only in the British Isles, but also in the Northern parts of France and in the South of Norway. The rains which have fallen so copiously are more like those of autumn. There has been since last Wednesday week, an almost uninterrupted downpour, and in most parts of the country the floods have done serious damage to the crops, although they have not fortunately led to much loss of life. The weather presents just now a somewhat more settled appearance. the rainfall during the last few days having been comparatively light; but it is very far from what we expect in July, the sun being still obscured by cloud. The crops have of course made but little progress towards maturity, and it is to be feared, nay, it is certain, that much damage has been done, especially to the crop of wheat. In many parts of the country the crops have been much laid, and unless we commence at once to enjoy bright sunny days, the prospect will be a very gloomy one. Under any circumstances, the crop of wheat must be decidedly below an average, for not only has the weather been unpropitious since the period of blooming commenced, but as I have mentioned in former letters, there is no doubt of the fact that, owing to the heavy fall last autumn in the value of wheat, and to the remunerative prices obtained for other kinds of grain, the quantity of land devoted to the production of wheat has been reduced, while that on which feeding stuffs are being grown has been considerably augmented. The farmers may perhaps regret it now, as wheat promises as far as price is concerned, to prove a more remunerative crop, although when we consider the diminished yield and increased expenses made necessary by the storms, it is not improbable that even higher prices will not yield so very satisfactory a result. This year's harvest will unquestionably be a very tedious and expensive operation. In many, if not most localities, it will be found to be impossible to employ machinery, and the farmers will, in consequence, have to pay very high prices for labor. The leaders, therefore, of the strike movement amongst the agricultural laborers will very likely introduce fresh obstacles to a speedy in-gathering of the crops.

Notwithstanding the very unpropitious weather, the wheat trade has been less excited than might have been expected. Dur ing the past fortnight an advance of from 8 to 10s. per quarter has been established in prices; but this is not much, considering how low has been the quotation during the present season. The course of the market will now depend greatly upon the weather but, at the same time it must be expected that even with fine weather present values will be maintained, as the crop in this country will not be an average one. Much will naturally depend upon the requirements of France, for should that country be compelled to import, we shall have an important competition in the producing markets, and shall have, in consequence, to pay a higher price for our very extensive wants for the next twelve months. Money, however, is very abundant here, and if the improved prices which the American grower will obtain for his produce gives a stimulus to American trade, and we derive some

benefit from it, we may perhaps have not much cause to regret that we shall have to pay a little more for our loaf of bread.

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

	LMPO	RTS.		
Wheat	12,158,016 9,082,277 1,721,356 2,598,325 14,368,969	1873-4. 87,725,122 8,149,774 9,497,251 1,220,271 8,405,995 15,701,442	1872-3. 39,980,846 12,473,737 10,643,622 1,315,856 2,298,974 18,688,905	1871-2. 34,497,195 11,300,566 9,658,851 934,730 3,054,319 17,247,153
Flour	5,905,937	5,013,362	6,032,653	2,953,309
		ORTS.		
Wheat	202,787 186,999 77,407 18,428	2,299,220 233,408 122,024 11,207	626,924 20,147 18,411 7,263	2,197,994 18,216 105,520 9,907
Beans	2,647 46,053 55,574	2,518 131,229 225,150	2,533 43,964 29,061	3,060 28,908 81,627

On the continent, the appearance of the crops varies considerably. The rye harvest has been commenced, but that of wheat is delayed in consequence of the unsettled weather. It is stated that but for the rains, the yield of produce would have been satisfactory, and the quality excellent.

The unpropitious weather seems to have induced the directors of the Bank of Eogland to refrain from making a change in their , rates of discount. The Bank return published during the week is very satisfactory, the proportion of reserve to liabilities having increased from 461 to 495 per cent., showing an improvement of about 3 per cent. The supply of bullion has been increased by as much as £726,116, the total being £28,331,118, against £23,196,065 last year. The reserve of notes and coin also shows the substantial increase of £928,393, the total being now £15,078,393, against £11,242,290 in 1873. There is very little trade demand for money, and business is greatly kept in check in consequence of the indisposition of the banks and discount houses to take any but the best descriptions of paper. This is, of course, in favor of our large commercial houses, which ought, if the present state of affairs continues, to absorb a large proportion of the trade of the country; but as even large houses have lately succumbed, considerable caution is exercised with regard to some of these. Firms, however, of undoubted soundness can obtain money now at 21 per cent, which ought to enable them to realize substantial profits. The state of business is, nevertheless, much unsettled, it being feared that we have not yet seen the lowest with regard to certain articles, amongst which silk and jute are prominently specified. The quotations for money are now as follows

nths' bank bills 2%@2% nths' bank bills 2%@3% I 6 months' trade bills. 3 @3%
į

The rates of interest allowed by the Joint-stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as follows:

	Per cent.
Joint-stock banks.	2 @
Discoudi houses at call	2 (//)
Discount houses with 7 days' notice	2400
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.	240

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland cotton, of No. 40 Mule yarn fair second quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return, compared with the four previous years:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Circulation, including	£	£	£	£	£
bank post bills	25,784,487	26,581,179	26,328,984	27,303,930	28,622,129
Public deposits	4,718,127	6,287,605	6.053,497	8,621,592	3,380,633
Other deposits	26,801,388	22,214,790	18,494,474	19,750,967	26,647,215
Government securities.	14,892,563	13,885,646	18,281,882	14,025,691	14,276,626
Other securities	17,870,641	22,561,308	17,412,494	16,400,551	18,971,309
Reserve of notes and	.,		, ,		
coin	17,410,171	11,978,048	12,347,517	11,242,290	15,078,398
Coin and bullion in					
, both departments	27,444,441	33,137,308	23,215,867	23,196,065	25,331,118
Bank-rate	2 p. c.	3% p. e.	4 p. c.	2% p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols	93%.	92%.	92%	92%.	9414.
English wheat	58a. 10d.	59s, 6d.	699. 6d.	60a, 10d.	468. 04.
Mid. Upland cotton	9 1-16d.	9d.	8%d.	8 3-16d.	6 15-16d.
No.40 mule yarnfair 2d					
quality	18. 23/d.	1a. 5%d.	1a. 1%d.	1a. 0%d.	11d.
Clearing Honse return.	83,256,000	99,110,000	107,142,000	135,605,000	122,539,000

The rates of money at the leading cities abroad are as follows:

	-3	TO LONG			
7 100	Bank	Open		Bank	
-	rate.	market.			market
per	cent. p	er cent.	per	cent. p	ercent
Paris	4	3@314	Brussels	8	3
Ameterdem	814	3%	Turin, Florence and		
Hamburg		4	Rome	6	6
Derilu	75	334	Bremen	31/6	314 414
Frankfort	4	4	Lelpzig	5	4%
Viennannd Trieste	436	436	Genoa	5	41/2
Madrid, Cadizand Bar-	/1	-/8	Geneva	31/4	336
celona	6	6@8	New York		3) c 4@5
Asbon and Oporto	4	8%04		636	
St. Petershurg	634		Copenhagen	6	534

There is still no demand for gold for export, and the bulk of our importations has, in consequence, been sent into the Bank. The rate for India Council bills having somewhat improved, silver is somewhat firmer, but Mexican dollars are unchanged in value. Meers. Pixley & Abell quote as follows:

	BATTD.	9. U. B. U.
Bar Gold	per os. standard.	77 9 6
Bar Gold, fine	per oz. standard.	77 9 @
Bar Gold, refinable	per oz. standard .	77 11 2
Spanish Doubloons		6
South American Doubloons	per ox.	6
United States Gold Linin	per ox.	76 8% 3
	SILVER. 6.	d. s. d.
Bar Sil ver, Fine	per oz. standard. 4	711-16@
Bar Stiver, containing 5 grs. Gold	per or. do 4	8× 0
Mexican Dollars		
Spanish Dollars (Carotas)	per oz. none here	**** ****
Fire Franc Ploces	ner na	

The periodical sais of bills on India was held at the Bank of England on Wednesday. The amount allotted was £600,000, of which £348,000 was to Calentta, £228,000 to Bombay, and £24,000 to Madras. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1192 will receive about 24 per cent, and above that price in inll. This result shows a slight improvement in the demand for the means of remittance to the East.

Mesers. Morton, Rose & Co. announce that they are prepared to receive subscriptions to an issue of £287,500 sterling 5 per cent coupon bonds of the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, United States. The price of Issue is to be 90 per £100 bond, 5 per cent being payable on application, and 85 per cent on the 25th of August. The prospectus states:

The bonds are to bearer, and repayable at par in London in 1895. They are specially secured by a sinking fund of \$33,200, to be annually paid to the Commissioners of Finking Funds, who are to hold the same as an accumulative sinking fund, to be invested either in the bonds or notes of the city of Providence, or bonds of the State of Rhode Island, or of the United States Government, for the repayment of the above issue.

Mesers. Grant Brothers announce that they are authorized to receive subscriptions to an issue of £200,000 terminable debenture bonds of the consolidated fund of the city of Quebec. The loan will be issued in bonds of £500, £200, and £100 each, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, interest being payable half yearly in London. The price of Issue is £102 per £100 bond. The principal is payable at par on the lat of July, 1905, and a sinking fund of 1½ per cent will be annually set apart and invested by the corporation to redeem the bonds at the above date as specified in the act of Parliament. These bonds, says the prospectus,

Are payable to bearer, and are secured on the public property of the Corporation and on all other property of the city of Quebec, and are issued for the purpose of redeeming axising debentures of the said city negotiated in London in 1803, and now failing due, to the amount of £121,000, and for the improvement of the city, and other manicipal purposes. The revision of the corporation for the fiscal year anding April 35, 1673, as certified by the City Treasurer, amounted to \$23,000 collars. The value of the property in the city of Quebec liable to be rated in over \$14,000,000, or £3,000,000 storling. In the last official statement of accounts, issued by the city, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1673, the total amount of debentures and stock issued by the corporation was \$3,114,374, about £253,000 storling.

There has been considerable excitement in the city this week, owing to the arrest of the Brothers Collie, on a charge of defrauding the London & Westminster Bank. The charge is that they have obtained £200,000 by means of accommodation bills—a well-known commodity in this city and amongst other trading communities. The charge of fraud has yet to be substantiated; but, no doubt, the London & Westminster Bank have been well advised, and think they are prepared to lay evidence before the jury sufficiently conclusive to obtain a verdict, but of which nothing except, perhaps, certain marks on numerous bills of exchange has yet been made public.

The stock markets have not been materially affected by the weather. The tone has, however, been dull, but United States stocks, and indeed all the stocks of the corn-producing countries, have attracted attention, in consequence of the higher value established in the corn market, and of the certainty that we shall require large supplies of foreign produce during the coming season. The closing prices of Consols and the principal American securities at to-day's market, compared with those of last week, were as follows:

Redm.	July 24.	July 17.
Consols	HNO NY	94400
United States, 6c	103481004	1075 @1095
Do 5-20 years, 6s	1617 01017	108 @104
7	107 61074	100 × 20107
U. S. 1867, 8371, 845, 850 las. to Peb. 27, 69, 6e 1967	105 4 03 105 4	105 6105
Do 5a	108 6108%	107 @107%
Do funded, 84 1881	108 4 6 108 4	10234 6 106
DO 10-10, 04 1904	106 (\$106	04 6 106
Louisiana, old, 50		
DO DAW, OB	6	6
DO 16700, 04		0
1970	15 6 15	25 @ 85
DO 00 00	25 @ 25	25 6 85
MARROCHIROCIA, 50	99 6,101	99 0 101
Do 56 1891	99 (3101	99 @101
Do 501900	99 @101	99 @101

Redm.	July 24.	July 17.
Massachusetts, 5s	99 @101	00 6101
The Be 4004	93 (6101	99 @101
Do 661891	99 @101	99 @101
. 100 58	99 @101	99 @101
Virginia stock 64	32 @ 35	82 @ 85
Do 5e 1891	51 @ 53	49 @ 61
AMEDIAN BALLIN BONDS AND A	WARRA	
Atlantic & Great Western 1st. M., \$1,000, 7s1902 Do 2d mort, \$1,000, 7s1902 Do 3d mort, \$1,000,1902 Atlantic Mischappi & Ohthers, \$1,0001902	29 @ 31	60 6 01
Attantic of Great Western 1st M., \$1,000, th 1901		29 Ø 31 · 12 Ø 14
2d mort., \$1.000, 781903	12 @ 14	12 @ 14
Do 3d mort., \$1,0001902	5×@ 6×	6 6 5
Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio, Con. mort., 7s1905 Baitimore & Potomac (Main Line) 1st mort, 6s.1911	45 68 47	45 @ 47
Baltimore & Potomac (Main Line) 1st mort, 6s. 1911	83 @ 85	83 @ 85
		0. 0.
(guar, by Pennsylvania & No. Cent. Railway), 1911	83 @ 85	83 @ 85
Central of New Jersey cone most 74 1990		
Central Pacific of California tet most de 1006	91%@ 95%	91×6 92×
Column 1 actue of Cultioning 1st more, 0s1550	91 @ 93	88 @ 90
Db Cultornia & Gregon Div., let	00 0 00	
mortgage gold bonds, 4s1891	83 @ 85	87 20 84
Detroit & Milwaukee let mortgage, 751875	35 @ 45	45 @ 55
Do 2d mortgage, 8s	35 @ 45	45 @ 55
(guar. by Peansylvania & No, Cent.Raliwsy). 1911 Contral of New Jersey, cons. mort., 78. 1896 Central Pacific of California, 1st mort., 58. 1896 Do California & Oregon Div. 1st mortgage gold bonds, 8s. 1891 Detroit & Milwaukes 1st mortgage, 7s. 1875 Do 2d mortgage, 8s. 1875 Eric \$100 shares. Do preference, 7s. 1904 Galveston & Harrisburg, 1st mortgage, 6s. 1911	18 20 13%	13 @ 13%
Do preference 7s	25 @ 27	24 @ 26
Do convertible gold bonds %s 1004		
Calveston & Harrishana 110 months for		87 @ 39
Hitrory Control \$100 etc. 16t morigage, be1911	70 @ 75	75 @ 77
Illinois Central, \$100 spares	88 @ 90	87 @ 89
Lenigh Valley, consolidated mortgage, 6s1923	87 @ 88	8634@ 8734
Galveston & Harrisburg, 1st mortgage, 6s 1911 lillnois Central, \$100 shares	97 (0100	97 0.100
Missouri Kansas & Texas, 1st mort, guar, gold		
bonds, English, 7s.	42 @ 46	42 @ 46
New York Roston & Monigoel 7a 1904		
Mary York Control & Hadron Minarcante hands		@
New 1 ork Central & 11 nd son [tiver mortg. bonds	1034@104%	102 @103
New Fork Central \$100 shares	92 @ 94	90 @ 92
Oregon & California, 1st mort, 7s	26 (3 28	26 @ 28
40 Frankfort Commit's Receipts x conn.	24 @ 26	21 @ 26
Pennsylvania, \$50 shares	46 @ 47	41%@ 45%
Pennsylvania, \$50 shares Do. 1st mort., 6s. 1880 Philadelphia & Reading \$50 shares	6	
Philadelphia & Reading \$30 shame	49 6 50	48 @ 49
Pittshare Fort Waven & Chicago conferent	10 69 00	49 @ 49
hands (man by Bannanias of Chicago equipment	00 0100	00 0100
Traine 18 (guar, by Pennsylvania Co.), 83	98 @100	98 @100
Union Pacine Land Grant 1st mort., 761889		
	91 @ 93	88 6 90
Union Pacific Rallway, 1st mortgage, 6's 1898	89 @ 91	88 6 90 87 6 89
Pittsburg Fort Wayno & Chicago equipment bonds (guar. by Pennsylvania Co.), 8s. Union l'aciñe Land Grant ist mort., 7s 1889 Union Paciñe Railway, 1st mortgage, 6's	89 6 91	
Union Pacific Railway, 1st mortgage, 6's1898 Allegheny Valley, guar, by Ponn, R'y Co1910	89 6 91	87 @ 89
Union Pacific Raliway, 1st mortgage, 6's1893 American statino Bond Allegheny Valley, guar, by Ponn. R'y Co1910 Atlantic & Gt. Western consol. mort., Blachoff.	89 @ 91	
Union Pacific Rallway, let mortgage, 6'e	89 6 91 8.	87 6 89 84 6 85
Union Pacific Railway, 1st mortgage, 6's	89 6 91 86 6 87	87 6 89 84 6 85
Union Pacific Raliway, let mortgage, 6'e	89 6 91	87 6 89 84 6 85
Union Pacific Rallway, 1st mortgage, 6's	89 6 91 86 6 87 6 6 7	87 6 89 84 6 85 5 7 40 6 45
Atlegheny Valley, guar. by Pann. Ry Co	89 @ 91 8. 86 @ 87 6 @ 7 	87 6 89 84 6 85 5 7 6 40 6 45 20 6 24
Atlegheny Valley, guar. by Pann. Ry Co	89 6 91 86 6 87 6 6 7 6 43 6 48 20 6 21 23 6 30	87 6 89 84 6 85 5 7 6 40 6 45 20 6 24 20 46 30
Atlegheny Valley, guar. by Pann. Ry Co	89	87 6 89 84 6 85 5 7 6 40 6 45 20 6 24 20 46 30
Atlegheny Valley, guar, by Pann, R'y Co	89 0 91 8 6 87 6 7 	87 6 89 84 6 85 5 7 6 40 6 45 20 6 24 20 46 30
Atlegheny Valley, guar, by Pann, R'y Co	89 0 91 8 6 87 6 7 	87
Atlegheny Valley, guar, by Pann, R'y Co	89 0 91 8 6 87 6 7 	87 6 89 84 6 85 5 7 40 6 45 20 6 24 20 6 30 80 6 40 103 ½ 6 106 ½ 103 ½ 6 106 ½
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87 6 89 84 6 85 5 7 6 40 6 45 80 6 24 20 6 30 80 6 40 103 3 6106 3 103 5 6106
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87 6 89 84 6 85 5 7 7 40 6 45 20 6 24 20 6 30 30 6 40 103 6 106 5 103 6 106 5
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	99	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 69 18 66 87 6 762 43 0 48 20 0 29 30 30 40 106 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 99 6100 87 68 83	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 66 0 87 6 0 7 6 7 43 0 48 20 0 2 4 23 0 30 30 0 40 106 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 62 99 6100 21 0 83 81 0 88 81 0 88	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 66 87 6 762 43 648 23 6 30 30 6 40 106 63107 105/46106/4 48 6 62 99 61100 48 6 62 99 61100 88 88 88 88 89 90 100 71	87 @ 89 84 @ 85 5 @ 7 @
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 66 0 87 6 0 7 43 0 48 20 0a 24 28 0 30 30 0 40 108 0107 105 0107 48 0 62 99 0100 81 08 83 81 0 88 70 0 74 70 0 74 70 0 74	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 6 87 6 762 43 0 48 20 0 24 23 0 30 40 106 0107 105/(0105/62 48 02 99 0100 82 0 85 84 0 86 99/(0100/ 74 70 0 74 70 6 72 35 0 87	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 6 87 6 762 43 0 48 20 0 24 23 0 30 40 106 0107 105/(0105/62 48 02 99 0100 82 0 85 84 0 86 99/(0100/ 74 70 0 74 70 6 72 35 0 87	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 6 87 6 7 6 7 43 0 48 20 0 29 30 0 40 106 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 62 68 81 68 81 68 99 6100 82 68 83 63 99 70 00 74 70 65 72 76 82 87	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 66 87 6 762 43 648 23 63 49 23 63 00 106 63107 105/46106/4 48 662 99 61100 88 98 85 88 85 89 96 100 87 0 574 70 6 72 75 6 77 75 6 77 75 6 77 75 6 77 75 6 77	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 6 0 87 6 7 6 7 43 6 48 20 6 2 3 30 40 106 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 72 35 63 77 75 65 90 50 60 60	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 66 87 6 762 43 648 23 63 49 23 63 00 106 63107 105/46106/4 48 662 99 61100 88 98 85 88 85 89 96 100 87 0 574 70 6 72 75 6 77 75 6 77 75 6 77 75 6 77 75 6 77	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 6 0 87 6 7 6 7 43 0 48 20 0 24 28 0 30 30 0 40 108 0107 105 0107 105 0107 105 0 71 70 0 74 70 0 72 35 0 37 85 0 30 50 0 0 0 90 0 70 87 0 50 88 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 80 0	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 6 0 87 6 7 6 7 43 0 48 20 0 24 28 0 30 30 0 40 108 0107 105 0107 105 0107 105 0 71 70 0 74 70 0 72 35 0 37 85 0 30 50 0 0 0 90 0 70 87 0 50 88 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 89 0 0 70 80 0	87
Allegheny Valley, gnar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 6 87 6 762 43 0 48 23 0 30 30 0 40 106 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 70 0 74 70 6 73 76 8 80 99 91 009 47 0 5 77 76 8 80 99 91 009 10 600 10	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87 @ 89 84 @ 85 5 @ 7 @ 40 @ 45 20 @ 24 20 @ 30 30 @ 40 105 % @ 106 % 105 % @ 106 % 105 % @ 106 % 105 % @ 106 % 105 % @ 106 % 105 @ 106 % 106 % 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 81 @ 86 80 @ 90 100 @ 101 90 @ 92
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87 @ 89 84 @ 85 5 @ 7 @ 40 @ 45 20 @ 24 20 @ 30 30 @ 40 105 % @ 106 % 105 % @ 106 % 105 % @ 106 % 105 % @ 106 % 105 % @ 106 % 105 @ 106 % 106 % 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 82 @ 85 84 @ 88 85% @ 99% 81 @ 86 80 @ 90 100 @ 101 90 @ 92
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89 0 91 6 6 87 6 762 43 0 48 20 0 24 23 0 30 30 0 40 106 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 6107 105 72 81 6 83 81 6 86 99 90 100 87 6 83 81 6 86 99 90 100 87 6 83 81 6 86 99 90 100 87 6 83 81 6 86 99 90 100 90 91	87
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'y Co	89	87

* Ex 5 coupons, January, 1871, to January, 1874, inclusive.

English Market Reports-Per Cable.

The duly closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by cable, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Morket.—American securities have ruled steady throughout the week.

The builion in the Bank of England has increased £58,000 during the week.

Sat	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money9t 11-16		94 9-16	94 9-16	91 7-16	94 5-16
" account94 11-16	2	94 9-16	91%	94 9-16	94 7-16
U. B. 4s (5-20s,)1865,old., 107%	-5	10734	107%	107%	107%
1867 108%	70	109%	10834	108 K	106 M
U. 8, 10-40e	, A	10634	10634	10634	10634
New 5s		104%	10436	10434	10436

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

Liverpool Cotton Market .- See special report of cotton.

Laverpoor Cotton Markin.—See special report of Cotton.

Liverpeol Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs close buoyant at an advance.

	Bat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	:	a. d.	s. d.	ø. d.	R. d.
Flour (Western), #bbi	26 0	-	26 D	26 0	26 0	26 6
Wheat (Red W'n. spr). Wetl			9 9	9 9	9 3	10 1
" (Red Winter) "		2				
" (Cal. White clab) "	10 6	0	10 10	11 0	11 1	11 5
Corn (W. mized) # quarter	88 9	Ħ	34 0	84 8	84 6	84 6
Peas(Canadian). W quarter			44 0	44 0	41 0	41 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Pork and lard are higher than a week ago, while cheese closes the week 1s. lower.

	SAL.	Mon.	Thes.	Wed.	Tour.	F71 -
	n. d.	:	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (mess) new W tce	65 0	5	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Pork (mess) new Wbbl		-3	77 6	79 0	80 0	80 0
Bacon (long ci, mid.) Pe		=	53 6	53 6	78 6	53 6
Lard (American) "	60 0	ĕ	60 0	60 0	60 6	61 0
(Doose (Amer's fine) "	67 0	_	67 0	57 0	56 6	56 0
' Obcess (Amer'n fine) "	67 0		67 0	57 0	56 6	55 0

Liverpool Produce Market .- Tallow is 6d. higher than on Friday last. Other prices unchanged.

	Ba		Mon.	Tu		W		Th			<u>t</u> . [
	- 84	d.		ê.	u.	Б.	d.	6.	d.	8.	u. 1	ı
Rosin (common) W cwt	5	0		5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	
" (ine)	18	0	₽	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	
Petrolen.a(refined) 12 ga!		9	-5		9		9		9		9	
(epirite)		8	8		8		8		8		8	
Tallow(American) W cwt.	41	0	Ĕ	41	0	41	3	41	8	41	6	
Cloverseed (Am. red) "	87	0		37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	
Spirite turpentine	22	6	:	22	6	22	8	23	В	22	8	

London Produce and Oil Markets .- Prices generally rule lower than last week

d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. c	i•
	0
1 0 51 0 51 0 51	0
	6
	0
	0
1 3 24 3 24 3 24	3
	d. £ 8, d. £ 8, d. £ 6, d. 5 0 10 15 0 10 15 0 10 15 0 10 15 10 51 0 51

Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK .- The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,803,769 this week, against \$7,001,511 last week, and \$6,641,229 the previous week. The exports are \$4,325,682 this week, against \$5,703,386 last week and \$5,203,632 the previous week. The exports of cotton, the past week were 1,495 bales, against 5,617 bales last week. The lollowing are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) July 29, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 30: chandise) July 30;

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEER.

Dry goods General merchandise	1872. \$3,169,419 5,365,922	1878. \$2,309,919 3,102,169	1874. \$3,304,505 3,904,232	1876. \$2,118,865 3,685,404
Total for the week Previously reported	\$8,535,341 251,997,795	\$5,412,088 240,145,972	\$7,208,727 239,175,023	\$5,803,769 201,100,766
Since Jan. 1 \$	260,533,158	\$245,558,060	\$245,383,750	\$20ō,904,535

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the importeof

dry goods for one week later.
The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie)

from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending August 3:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEER 1872. \$4,052,332 124,277,797 1875. **\$**4,325,682 143,952,317 For the week......... Previously reported... Since Jan. 1...... \$129,330,129 \$168,992,120 \$175,763,020 \$148,277,993

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 31, 1875, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

LondonSiiver bars	72.000
Mexican dellars	10,000
French sliver coin	8,600
ParisSilver bars	
ParisSilver Dars	68,100
July 31-Str. City of Riehmond. Liverpool Silver bars	30,000
Total for the week	9990 KUK
Previously reported 5	,883,134
Total cince January 1, 1875	113.729
Same time in—	
Same time in— 1874\$34,087,250 Same time in— 1869\$21	,926,506
1873 38,109,050 1888 59	.688.157
	427.858
	,824,771
1870 37,797,903	

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have

heen as follows:			
July 26-Str. Ciaribel	Savanilla	Silver	\$3,299
July 26-Str. Acapulco		Gold	4,397
July 26-Bark Curacos	.Curacoa		450
July 28-Str. Tybee	St. Domingo	Gold Silver	2,400 550
	-	Gold	886
Jaly 30—Str. Cabs	Havana		49,800
Total for the week Previously reported			\$88,718 7,857,353
Total since Jan. 1 1875			
Same time In-	3,041,822 187	Same time in—	. \$7,380,688

1872	2,885,083 1899	264,010
	MARKETS.—In reference to these ma London, writing under the date of	

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The following are the prices of middling

damenton or o	ongott courting	PIOG WIGH	HORO OL IM	do y cuiz.	
	The second section	_Fair	& -Goo		e date 1874-
	-Ord.& M	lid- g'd fe	ir- Fin	e. Mid	. Fair, Good.
Sea Island	15	18 19	20 23	84 19	22 26
Florida do		18% 17	18 20	17	18 20
Ord.	Q.Ord, L.Mid.	Mid. G.	did. Mid.F.	Mid. G	.Mid. M.F.
Upland. 6%	8% 8 11-1			8 3-18	81/4 81/4
Mobile 6%	6% 6%	7 7	K' 7%	18 3-18	8% 8%
Texas 6%	6% 8%	3	× 3%	****	****
N.Orl'ns. 61	8% 6%	7 8-16 79	836	836	8% 9%

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

				-Actuale		Actual
				Liv., Hul	l & other	exp'tfrom
	-Taken	on epec. to t	hie date-	outporte	to date-	U.K. in
	1875.	1874.	1873.	1875.	1874.	1874.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	baies.
American		140,740	99,370	55,867	70,589	105,130
Srazillan	5,330	18,100	2,540	16,913	14,560	39,980
Egyptian, &c.	11,090	18,010	5,090	8,500	5,561	12,470
W. India, &c.	1,740	2,180	920	10,494	7.010	25,000
E. India &c.		43,520	41,220	122,788	159,563	501,000
			-		-	
Total	229,470	217,550	150,140	209,567	257,283	583,580

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

	- 44	THE TH	SIO DR	ALL DESC	TRY 12001 1 0 1			
					WILLION	D.		
	-	lalea th	ie week		Total	Same	Ave	rage
			Specul		thie	period	weekly	gales
	Trade.	port	tion.	Total.	year.	1874.	1875.	1874
American baice		9,820	4,650	37,860	1,003,730	1,211,410	32,900	36,210
Brazilian	. 4,550	1,260	400	8,210	269,380	235,040	8,760	6,890
Egyptian	3,150	200	500	2,910	135,480	173,050	5,210	5,650
Smyrna & Greek West Indian		360	20	910	1,390 47,600		1,260	1,000
East Indian		4,400	660	12,920	491,800		11,290	10,590
	-				-			-

Fotal 45,190 15,840 5,780 60,810 1,952,580 2,200,990 59,420 60,340 Imports.— his To this e date 5. 1874. 64 1,408,369 05 318.037 51 179,338 91 1,963 Stocke To thi date week. 1875.
American... 12,533 1,327,254
Brazilian 9,460 26,465
Egyptian 752 157,651
Smyrna & Gr'k 2,381
W. Indian 1,621 31,347
East Indian 19,894 458,141 To this This day. 591,890 118,680 76,430 2,010 Dec. 81. 1874. 274,780 82,520 73,660 39,814 443,108 23,480 97,788 818,053 238,620 261,910 230,270

Total..... 45,250 2,283,179 2,390,627 Return of the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended the 22d day of July, 1875:

3,658,673 1,035,660

982,010 684,710

	Importa, Baies.	Experts, Bales.
American	13.582	5,312
Brazilian	9,399	1,107
East Indian	19,439	5,675
Egyptian	752	146
Misceilaneogs	3,022	868
Total	46,194	12,608

Evansville Owensboro and Nashville.—On application of a number of the creditors, the United States District Court at Louisville, Ky., has declared this company bankrupt. Mr. R. S. Triplett, of Owensboro, Ky., has been appointed receiver until an assignee can be chosen by the creditors. A meeting for that purpose will be held August 10 pose will be held August 10.

Iowa Railroad Land Company.—The sales of the Iowa allroad Land Company during the month of July last were as Iowa Railroad Land Company.—The sales of the lowa Railroad Land Company during the month of July last were as follows: 14,892.62 acres to 164 purchasers, for (including 105 town lots) \$119,072.08. Cash collections for the month, \$20,838.90. The lands of the Iowa Railroad Land Company are wholly situated upon the lines of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern Railways in Western Iowa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.-The Board of Directors have deter-Pennsylvania Kallroad.—The Board of Directors have determined to declare quarterly dividends hereafter, instead of semi-annual, and have just declared the first quarterly dividend of two per cent, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 30th of August, on all the stock of the company as registered on the 31st of July. It has been customary heretofore to close the transfer books pending the payment of a dividend, but in this case the Board of Directors have ordered that the transfer books pending the played at all. books shall not be closed at all.

Portland & Ogdensburgh.—The Portland & Ogdensburgh Railroad will be opened for travel through the White Mountain Notch during the coming week, and trains will run from Boston and Portland to the Fabyan House, where connection will be made with the Boston Concord & Montreal Railroad. The Conmade with the Boston Concord & Montreal Railroad. The Connecticut will be bridged at Dalton, N. H., immediately, and within sixty days it is expected that connection will be opened with the Vermont division of the Portland & Ogdensburgh Road. The completion of the entire road will give the shortest route between the lakes and the Atlantic. Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., the celebrated scale manufacturers, are largely interested in this road, and on its completion to St. Johnsbury, will have about 20,000 tons of freight a year to send on it. Messrs. Hassler & Co., of 7 Wall street, are now offering a few of the six per cent gold bonds Wall street, are now offering a few of the six per cent gold bonds of the Vermont Division at 814.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD BONDS .- Whether you wish to BITY or SELL, write to HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Walt street, N. Y.

STOCKS
Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by ne on margin of

PRIVILEGES

Negotiated at one to two per cent from market on members of the New York
Exchange or responsible parties. Large aums have been realized the past 80
days. Put or call coets in 100 charcs
\$106.25

Straddles \$250 cac!, courted 200 charcs of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand deliars profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information showing how Waii street operations are conducted sent
FREE

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TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall street N.

The Bankers' Bazette.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week:

2,290—Barton National Bank, Barton, Vt. Authorized capital, 4150,000; paldin capital, \$90,000. Hiram McLeilan, President; II. K. Dewey, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 30, 1873.

2,291—Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, Poun. Authorized capital, \$200,000; paid-in capital, \$200,000. Charles M. Clingan, President; J. B. Wiswell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 30, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have recently been announced:

Сомрант.			(Days inclusive.)
Ratiroade.			
Cleveland & Pittshurgh, guar. (quar.)	134	Sept 1	Aug. 11 to Sept. 1
Pennsylvania (quar.)	2	Aug. 30	
Summit Branch	8	Aug. 16	*****
ftanks			
Bank of the Manhattan Company		Aug. 10	
St. Nicholas Nat.	4	Aug. 9	Aug. 3 to Aug. 9
insurance.			
City Fire	87	Aug. 9	Aug. 4 to Aug. 8
New York Pire	10	on dem.	

PRIDAY, August 6, 1875-6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation .- Since the temporary excitement arising from the failure of the prominent banking house, referred to in our last report, there has been nothing of importance to disturb the quiet of financial circles. The opinion then expressed that the failure was owing to special causes, and not at all the result of any unsoundness which affected other banking houses, seems to have been proved cor rect, as the money market has relapsed into its former extreme ease, and the stock and gold markets reacted quickly to their previous condition.

The money market continues extremely easy at 11 to 21 per cent on call, and 31 to 5 per cent on prime paper, according to its grade and the time it has to run. The rates on paper, as might naturally be expected toward the close of summer, are hardening slightly on long date paper, but this is merely precautionary, and there has never been a time when the opinion has been more general at this time of year that the money market would continue easy throughout the active Fall season.

On Thursday the Bank of England reported an Increase lo bullion of £58,000 for the week, and the rate of discount un-changed at 2½ per cent, money in the open market being ½ per cent lower. The Bank of France lost 895,000 france in specie. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has now compiled its preliminary report of the commerce of the United States for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. As this report is issued much more promptly than neual heretofore, and is therefore of more present interest, we give the following figures:

IMPORTA INTO THE EXITED AT

Foreign imports, merchandise	1675, \$533,(10),309 \$0,491,217
Domertic shipments, gold value	\$ 699,295,296 14,055,282
Total exports of merchandise for the year. \$555,283,000 Domestic specia. \$33,699,696 Foreign specis	\$513,341,615 \$63,167,129 8,475,913
Total exports of specie	\$99,184,162

weekly statement of the New York City Clearing House Banks, issued July 31, showed a decrease of \$997,000 in the excess above their 25 per cent. legal reserve, the whole of such excess being \$28,501,675, against \$29,502,450, the previous

The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with 1874 and 1873:

	1874.	1873.		
July 91	July 31,	Differences	Aug. 1.	Ang. 2
Longs and dia. \$877,049,90	\$279,907,700	Inc. \$1.35A,500	\$292,012,600	\$ 899,245, 900
Specia 17,819,40		Dec. 1,788,200	25,290,700	30,272,200
Circulation 15,899 100				
Net deposits 252,124,60				238,840,900
Legal tenders 75,015,200	73,534,000	Inc. 515 MO	63 810 900	50 000 son

United States Bonds .- Government securities have shown considerable strength on a mederate business at the Board, changes in gold and uncertainty as to its future movements have had the effect of unsettling the market, but without shaking out any large amount of bonds from the bands of present holders. Over the counters of private bankers we have heard of some large transactions, and in several instances the purchase of round lots by financial expressions. of new fives abroad, and the steady demand for flovernment bonds here, point to a probability of a renewal in activity as soon as the gold market becomes more settled.

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Ja y 23.	Jaly 80.	Aug.	Lowest, Highest.			
U. S. 6*, 5-20"*, 1965, eld U. S. 6*, 5-20"*, 1967 U. S. 5*, 10-40"* New 3*	100 K	108 K		104% June 16 102% Feb. 18	108 % Apr. 9 109 % May 8 106 % July 81 104 % July 80		

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

ı		July	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Adg.
J	Int. period.	81.			4.		6.
1	6a, 1881reg. Jan. & July.	120			-120		*120%
ı	6e, 1881 conp. Jan. & July.	*12036	*12036		*120%		•1215
J	6s, 5-20's, 1862 reg. May & Nov.				****		
ı	6s, 5 20's, 1662 conp. May & Nov.						
l	6s, 5-20's, 1864reg., May & Nov.	e 115	9115	0115W	*116		91163
ı	6s, 5-20's, 1864 CDUP. May & Nov		115%				*11632
1	6e, 5-20's, 1865 May & Nov.	9119				*1183	91101
ě	6s, 5-20's, 1865 coup. May & Nov.	·118%	*118%	*1183	P11874	*119	1163
	6e, 5-20'e, 1865, n. l., reg. Jan. & July	#1183Z	*1185	115%	·11842		•119
ŀ	6s, 5-20's, 1865 a. i., coup. Jan. & July		1.83				1193
ı	6s, 5-20's, 1867reg. Jan. & July.					12036	1190%
ı	6s, 5-20's, 186? coup. Jan. & July.	P 190	#120 V	12014	1203/	12034	1203
Į	6s, 5-20's, 1868reg. Jan. & Jely.					*1203	
l	6e, 5-20's, 1868 coup Jan. & July .					121	
ı	5s, 10 40'a reg. Mar. & Sept.					*11432	
l	5s, 10-40'sconp. Mar. & Sept.					*117%	
ľ	54 fanded 1991 reg Opentury					1153	
ı	56, funded, 1881regQuarterly.					1155	
ı	5e. funded, 1881, coup Quarterly.	122	-192		1991	*1221	01901
ı	Se, Currencyreg. Jan. & July.	144	106	144	Tee M	100/2	14676
н							

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

The range in prices since Jan. 1, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding Aug. 1, 1875, were as follows:

	Range e	tuce Jan. 1.—	Amonnt	Aug. 1,
L	Weel.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
6s, 1891reg 118	Jan.	5 122% May 26	£193,365,850	8
6a, 1981	Jan.	8 136 ¥ June 17		89,370,500
60,5-20's, 1862comp . 114%	Jan.	2 118% Apr. 13	66,650	49,823,550
6a, 5-20'a, 1964comp.: 115%	Ang.	2 121 Apr. 27	26,308,400	31,689,400
6s, 5-20's, 1845 coup 1173		14 122 V Jane 18	33,792,000	118,749,350
6s, 5-20's, 1865, new, coup 1175	Jan.	8 124% June 17	58,269,400	144,393,700
6s, 5-20's, 1867coup., 118%		9 125% Jane 25	88,696,150	241.946 600
4s, 5-20's, 1968COmp., 118		9 125 5 Jone 18	14,421,500	23.052.500
5e, 10-40's reg. 113%		5 118% June 18	141,614,650	
50, 10-00's		4 119% June 7	*****	62,951,650
5e, funded, 1881coup., 113%		2 119 Jane 28	\$03,341,550	213,464,900
So. Currency reg. 1174		4 124% Apr. 24	64,623,612	*****

State and Railroad Bonds.—There has been very little done in State bonds beyond a few sales of Tennessees, of which the

In State bonds beyond a few sales of Tennessees, or which the price to-day was 50 for new series.

Railroad bonds have been active, and some of the Northwestern and St. Paul issues buoyant. The leading issue was the Chicago & Northwest consolidated gold bonds, which were dealt in largely, and advanced to 88f, selling back to 87f to-day. The Pacific issues were also in favor, as usual, and their prices firm. There were sales to-day at the Board of \$8,000 Central Pacific land grant bonds at 96f@96f, this being their first appearance in the official list. Ohlo and Mis-lesippi 2d mortgage bonds have sold down to 70 and it is difficult to account for so bonds have sold down to 70, and it is difficult to account for so low a price on a 7 per cent, mortgage bond, except upon the supposition that the holders fear a possible default in the interest, however ill-founded their fears may be. The company has not recently reported its earnings, and this has probably helped the deciline.

Dally closing prices of a few leading bonds, and the range since Jan. 1, have been as follows:

	Jely	Ang.	AUE.	Aug.	Ang.	A og.	Since Jan 1
1	81.	2.	1.	6.	5.	4,	Lowest, Highest,
6 Tonn., new s	*1916	*69%	°195	80	*10%		41 Jan. 27 51% Jan. 6
6 N. Car., old	****	***		· 10	*20	.30	30 Mch. 27 29 Jan. 18
60 N. Car., Bow		10	*10	*10	*10	*10	11 June 12 16 Jan. 7
40 Virg., consolid		185	13.	*63	*63 14	*63 14	55% Jan. 26 61% Apr. 3
do lideries.		* 46	* 46		*46	* 66 36	35 Moh. 25 45 June 7
6 S. C., J. & J	-					***	30 Mch. 20 33 Jan. 21
60 Mo. long bonds	101 %	10134	101 %	*101%	*101 K	101%	91% Jan. 11 103% June 28
N.Y. C. & H. 10176	*314	110	*116	1116	116	*1154	111 Y Jan. 18 117 May 17
C. Pac., gold to	1(E)%	10114	10:55	101 %	10 K	10234	
Un Pac., let 60	1015	1014	1015	101 %	103	101.4	90 Jan. 6 1655 Jone 30
do L'd Gr'l 7a	* 90 %	99 14			190 %		90 Jan. 1 100% Meh. 3
40 B. F. Se	9114	93 %	98 %	96%	90 4	96 4	Big Jan. 5 96% July B
Erio let M. 76				*108 ×	*108 %	*10014	101 May 29 1075 May 6
N. J. Con. 101 70	*113 K	12:00	100	*100			1075 Feb. 1 115 Apr. 8
Pt Wayne lot 70.		*117			1112		106% Jan. 7 114 June 30
Roca fald lat 70	* SOH P.			5 OH PR			103 Jan. 6 111% Jens 5
O. & N.W. gold 7e	17	8776	55%	10 %	88 %	1138	79 June 15 80% Aug. 6

"This is the ortoe bid. to sols was made at the Board.

Statiroad and Miscelianeous Stocks.-The stock marke has been about as active as might be expected at this season, with some fluctuation in tone and prices. After the flurry of last week there was a decided reaction toward higher prices, and during the early part of the present week the tone was generally firm. An exception to this was Ohlo and Mississippi, which feil off about 3 per cent to 18% on Saturday last, and has since fluctuated between that price and 30, closing to-day at 19%. The decline seems to be based on the expectation that the dividend on decline seems to be based on the expectation that the dividend on preferred stock, due in September, will be passed in consequence of decreased earnings and damage by floods. To-day, Western Union Telegraph was the main feature, and, after opening at 82½, sold down to 80½ on large sales, and closed at 81½. The market in the morning was generally weak, and declined on rumors freely circulated that various houses were in financial trouble, though the character of these rumors and the fact that prices quickly reacted, gave the movement the appearance of an attack purposely made to deprese prices. The Western roads continue purposely made to deprese prices. The Western roads continue to report a material increase in current earnings.

For the purpose of showing the total transactions of the week in the leading stocks, we have compiled the table following:

		Pacific Mail.	Lake Shore.		Chic. d		Union Pacific.	Ohlo &	Wab.	
July	31		22,500	31,800	0,200	1,000	1,400	23,700	600	
ABR.			15,400	14,100	6 201	8,300	500	15,800	200	
14	8		12,200	11,900	9,500	1,600	300	5,900	300	
69	4		4,700	10,400	0,500	600	800	3,800	600	
84	8		15,810	5,800	3.200	1,400	400	4,500	800	
9-8	6		26,900	80,500	7,700	9:0	1,700	4,000	7,700	
			-			-	-	-		
T	otal	85,700	100,500	101,500	41,300	8,900	5,500	57,800	9.700	
	e stock		494,665	837,836	149,930	780,000	867,450	200,000	150,0	1

The last line in the preceding table shows the total number shares of each of the stocks, now outstanding, so that it may seen at a glance what proportion of the whole stock has turned over in the week.

The daily	highesi	and l	owes	t pri	ces l	ave	beer	88 f	ollor	W8:	- 1
	Baturda			Tues							dor
	July 81		2. 2.	Aug	8	Aug	A		g. 5.		g. 6.
N.Y.Cen.&H.R.	104 104			104	1011/	103%	1032	101	104		
Hariem	185 185		195				135			109%	
Krie	14% 14	. 1111		*****				13414	104%		136
Lake Shore				14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	11%	14%
Wahaah	61% 62	% 61	61%	61	6174	61%	61%	60%	61%	59%	6036
Wabash	6% 6			6%	51/	51%	5%	514	51	5%	6%
Northwest,	41% 42		41%	41%	42%	41%	62%	41%	41%	41	41%
do pref.	65% 55		5514	55%	55%	55%	5534	55	65	65	55%
Rock Island	105 105				105%		105%	105 3	106	10534	105 %
5t. Paul	86% 86			66	86%	86 14	861/4	86	3634	85 %	8436
do prei	*59% 60			53	59%	591		6936	5934	59	69
At.& Pac.,pref.	13% 13	1814	13%			****		14	14	14	14
Ohio & Miss	18 % 21	18%	19%	19	19%	1814	19%	1914	20	18 K	19%
Central of N.J.	110 110	% *109	110	109	10934	1091	10937	109%		*109%	
Del., L. & West	120 120	120	120	12034	120%	912034	120%	120%		12036	
Hau. & St. Jos.	245/ 25		26	21	2114	28	24	23	23	23	2314
Cuion Pacific	72 73	% 723		72%	78%	13	78%	7234	72%	7234	7374
Col. Chic.& 1.C.	*814	9.4	6	*436	43	24%	5	93%	514	4	4
Panama	131 132		132		183	*130	181%	130	192		132
West, Un. Tei.		16 82 H		82%	89%	82%	8334	82%	52	8034	8214
At. & Pac. Tel.	18% 20	19%		18	1934	18%	19	18	18%	18	189
Quickeilver	*1456		1073	*14		.*16		*15%	16%	15%	15%
do pref.		X			23	*2134		15.		21%	21 X
Pacific Mall	393 40		89%	89 %	40%	3934	89 %	3934	8914	381	891
Adams Exp	100 100			100%				1003			1013
American Ex.	57 57	57	57	•57	57%	*57%	57×	57%	67%	67%	671
United States.	*41 44		3.	*42	44	4234	45	4234	44%	43	43%
Weilz, Farge	* 81		81	2.0	81%	*80	31	•73	81	•78	81
Trans. Parko.	01	2 07	O.L		04/3	-00	0.1	13	OL	10	01

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

The entire range from Jan. 1, 1874, to this date, was as follows:

Jan. 1, 1875, to date——Whole year 1874.——Lowest. Highest. Lowest. Highest.
Lowest, Highest. Lowest, Highest.
H. Y. Cen. & Had. R 100 May 28 107% May 8 95% May 19 105% Mch. 11
mariem 127 1/2 Jan. 12 138 Apr. 27 118 1/2 Jan. 7 134 1/2 Feb. 18
Erie 12% June 21 35% Mch. 29 26 Dec. 10 51% Jan. 15
Lake Shore 57 June 1 80% Jan. 2 67% June 19 84% Jan. 16
Wabash 4% June 29 21% Jan. 2 18% Dec. 29 65% Jan. 16
Northwest 35% June 12 48% Jan. 4 84% July 15 62% Jan. 9
do pref 47% June 12 62% Jan. 2 51 Sept. 10 78% Feb. 9
Rock Island 100% May 28 106% Mch. 27 92% June 19 109% Feb. 9
81. Paul 28% June 12 40% Apr. 9 31% May 18 49% Jan. 10
do pref 51 Mch. 1 61% July 20 48 May 5 74% Feb. 9
Atlautic & Pacific pref. 12% Feb. 26 18 Apr. 30 10% Sept. 3 22 Feb. 16
Ohio & Mississippl 18% Ang. 2 32% Jan. 2 21% June 17 36 Jan. 10
Central of New Jersey . 105% Jan. 5 120 Apr. 27 98 Jan. 8 109% Feb. 10
Del., Lack. & Western. 106 Jan. 2 123 Apr. 27 99 Jan. 2 112 Feb. 10
Haunihal & St. Jo 18% Jan. 22 30% Mch. 29 22% Sept. 7 34% Jan. 12
Union Pacific 86 Jan. 18 79% June 1 23 June 17 38% Mch. 30
Coi., Chic. & I. C 3 June 18 9% Jan. 14 8 Sept. 3 32% Mch. 30
Panama 110% Jan. 21 172 Apr. 26 101 Apr. 20 118 Jan. 9
Western Union Tel 70% Feb. 17 84% July 29 68 Apr. 24 89% Dec. 10
Atlantic & Pacific Tel 18 July 14 29% Jan. 15 14 Aug. 25 20 Nov. 7
Quicksilver 13 May 14 35 Jan. 6 22% Apr. 28 36% Nov. 24
do pref 20 July 16 44 Jan. 7 29 June 29 48 Nov. 27
Pacific Mail 80% Feb. 10 45% Apr. 8 33% Dec. 21 51% Sept. 30
Adams Express 98 Jan. 2 101% Mch. 23 92% Jan. 18 120 Nov. 13
American Express 50 Jane 25 65 Jan. 15 58% Jan. 2 65% Dec. 1
United States Express. 42 June 5 65 Jan. 11 60 Sept. 28 73 Feb. 9
Weils, Fargo & Co 75 June 7 92% Apr. 30 69% Jan. 5 84 Nov. 30
Railroad Earnings The latest earnings obtainable and

the totals from Jan. 1 to latest dates, are as follows:

The Gold Market.—There was no special movement in gold in the early part of the week, and the price remained tolerably steady at 112½ to 113. Latterly there has been more firmness, and an advance was made to-day to 114, leading to ramors in some quarters that a new clique movement would be undertaken; as to this, however, it is more probable that purchases to cover short sales, and rumors of financial difficulties which were freely circulated in the stock market, were the principal influences causing the advance. It is also anticipated that gold shipments may soon be resumed on a considerable scale. On gold loans the rates to-day were 1, 3 and 2 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per day for borrowing, also flat.

The Treasury programme of gold sales for August includes \$5,000,000, \$1,500,000 on first and third Thursdays and \$1,000,000 on second and fourth. At the first sale of \$1,500,000 yesterday, the total bids amounted to \$7,815,000. Customs receipts of the week were \$2,651,000.

The following table will show the course of gold and operations of the Gold Exchange Bank each day of the past week: The Gold Market .- There was no special movement in

WOOD.						
		Quotations				
	Open-	Low-High-	Clos-	Total .	Balar	cee
		est. est.		Clearinga.	Gold. (Currency.
Saturday, July 81	112%	1123/ 113	112%	\$33,672,000	\$1,458,762	\$1,693,635
Monday, August 2			112%	40,137,000	1,226,576	1,392,614
Tuesday, " 8	3 112%	112% 118	112%	12,901,000	1,079,912	1,221,521
	4 112%	112% 118	113	16,370,000	1,702,111	1,921,769
Thursday.	5118	118 113%	113%	16,734,000	1,031,540	1,222,857
Friday, " 6	5113%	1131/4 114	113%	33,824,000	1,802,190	2,088,566
			-			
Ourrent week	11236	11240114	113% 8	159,638,000	\$	\$
Previous week	1121/	112 116%	112%	327,349,000	1,159,900	1,813,543
Jan. 1. 1875, to dat	te112%	111% 117%	113%			* * *
The followin	or are the	a anotatio	na in o	rold for fo	relan and	Ameri-
	R wie im	quotatio	no in F	5014 101 10	TOTE II WILL	r rampir-
cau coin:						
Camanaiana		00 19 00 1				G - 94

apoleons. 388 6892

X Relehmarks 475 6480
guilders 590 6420
ne silver bars 12246128
Ine gold bars 4das prin.
Ines and half dimes 90 698

Foreign Exchange.—The exchange market has been firm, upon the whole, and prices close to specie shipping point. The supply of commercial bills is quite moderate, and the only exchange of any consequence coming on the market was that drawn in sight bills by a leading house, against the Syndicate sales of new U.S. bonds in Europe. It is known that these sales are made very freely, but as the transaction is ultimately only an exchange of new bonds for old, the supply of bills from this source is rather an accident of the moment than a permanent source to be relied upon. Much satisfaction was given by the definite announcement by Messra. Drexel, Morgan & Co. to-day, that pursuant to arrangement all the letters of credit and circular definite announcement by Messra. Drexel, Morgan & Co. to-day, that pursuant to arrangement all the letters of credit and circular notes issued by Messra. Duncan, Sherman & Co., and held by travelers abroad, will be cashed or exchanged for new credits on presentation at their houses in London or Parls. Quotations are:

		g. 6.———
	60 days.	3 days.
Primehankere'sterling bills	4.87 @4.87%	4.89%@4.90%
London good bankers' do	4.8636624.87	4.89 @4.8936
London prime com. ater do	4.86 @4.86%	4.88% @4.89
Paris (francs)	5.17% 25.16%	5,14% @6,18%
Antwerp (frauce)	6.17%@5 16%	6,14%@5,18%
Swiss (francs)	5.17%@45.16%	5.14%@5.13%
Amsterdam (guliders)	40% @ 41	41% (0) 41%
Hamhurg (reichmrks)	94%@ 95%	95% 20 96
Frankfort (reichmarks)	9434@ 9534	95% 0 96
Bremen. (reichmarks)	94%@ 95%	95% @ 96
Prussian (reichmarks)	94%@ 95%	95% @ 98

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

Castom House		Payments.
Receipts	Gold. Carrency.	Gold. Currency.
Jniy 31 \$335,000 Ang. 2 330,000	579,098 83 1,082,306 86	\$792,844 39 \$983,081 11 560,290 90 852,216 91
3Treasor	y closed—funeral of ex-Presid	
4 842,000 5 734,000	2,006,120 06 754,400 33	1,513,048 26 2,209,823 68 1,180,841 95 724,534 50
6 410,000	424,022 12 1,963,842 12	2,115,238 43 1,124,860 84
Total\$2,651,000 Salance, July 30 Baiance, Aug. 6	. 35,419,887 84 58,807,915 68	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on July 31, 1875:

I				ZEAOR AT	HOUNT DF		
ı			Logua and	9	Legal	Net	Circula-
ı	BANKS.		Discounts.	Specie.	Tenders.	Deposits	tion.
ı	New York	\$8,000,000	\$10,515,000	\$2,505,000	\$1,229,00C	₹10,545,000	\$7,400
Į	Manhattan Co	2,050.000	5,838,000	440,700	1,553,100	4,685,200	9,500
ł	Merchanica'	3,000,000	9,433,400	1,508,20	8,474,200	10,003,300	519,600
ł	Mechanica'	2,000,000	7,121,900	339,700	1,281,300 1,217,500	5,517,300	425,800
١	Union	1,500,000	4.411,800 9.200,900	162,900 905,100	1,211,500	3,490,400	1.200
1	America	3,000,000 1,800,000	3,797,600	418,300	3,522,200	8,910,200 8,168,200	
ł	Phœnix	1,000,000	5,771,100	736,800	2,160,000	5,785,200	₹66,700
1	CityTradesmen's	1,000,000	3,846,500	56,500	595,600	2,896,000	787,800
1	Fulton	600,000	1.545,000	234,100	688,500	1,440,300	.0000
ı	Chemical	300,000	8,544,600	641,300	1,488,500	7,381,600	
1	Chemical	1,000,000	8,629,000	57,200	910,800	3,304,600	4.9,600
ı	Gallatin, National	1,500,000	3,969.900	379,000	729,900	2,470,400	454,800
ı	Butchers'& Drovers'	800,000	2,281,000	99,000	:01,000	1,661,000	182,100
ı	Mechanica&Traders	600,000	1,894,800	25,400	331,300	1,267,100	195,700
Į	Greenwich	200,000	1,054,400		119.800	1,033,600	2,700
ı	Leather Manuf	600,000	3,263,700	450,900	410,800	2,869,100	243,800
3	Seventh Ward	300,000	1,106,800	52,000	323,000	1,119,300	151,200
	State of N. York	2,000,000	4,857,100	921,800	1,641,100	3,999,700	341,860
۱	American Exch'ge.	5,000,000	12,615,000	802,000	2.200,(00	9,126,000	633,000
1	Commerce	10,000,000	18,540,100 5,506,600	471,100 83,700	4,411,900 1,058,100	8,281,900	1,781,200
ı	Broadway Mercantile	1,000,000		141,800	715,800	3,912,500	225,000
۱	Paging	422,700		10,600	1,083,300	2,228,900	220,000
ı	Republic	2,000,000	5,467,200	975,300	498,700	3,729,100	826,400
ı	Chatham	450,000		134,700	738,800	3,2:8,300	265,800
ı	People's	412,500	1.389.200	400	303,600	1,252,300	5,500
1	North America	1.000,000	2,746,900	47,900	409,000	2,368,900	
1	Hanover	1,000,000	3,551,400	167,600	527,800	2,881,300	277,800
	frving	500,000	2,275,000	24,600	716,000	2,410.000	135,400
	Metropolitan	1,000,000	15,553,000	258,000	8,173,000	9,918,000	285,000
	Citizens	600,000	1,641,700	87,000	862,300	1,706,200	133,300
	Nassau	1,000,000	2,269,900	29,200 133,500	523,900	2,149,700	U11 6 000
1	Market	1,000,000	2.710,100	78,100	466,100 318,000	1,838,800	214,000 700,500
)	St. Nicholas	1,000,000	3,489,800 8,986,700	120,600	1,333,400	3,412,900	785,000
	Shee and Leather	1,000,000		54,900	800,000	1.701,500	4,900
	Continental	1,500,000		90,000	701,000	3,326,900	488.700
	Oriental	300,000		4,700	259,100	1,330,500	4.000
	Marine	400,000	2,396,800	96,000	640,000	2,531,200	222,100
	Imperters'& Trad'rs	1,500,000	15,441,206	379,800	4,613,506	17,614,200	468,900
	Park	2,000,000	14,039,500	579,000	5,124,400	18,513,400	
l	Mech. Bank'g Asso.	500,000	1,057,300	88,600	422,600	1,005,900	300,800
1	Grocers'	. 300,000	685,400	12,600		672,300	
_	North River	1,000,000	968,300	21,100	204,900	836,100	192,400
•	East River Manufact'ra'& Mer.	350,000		21,900 1,000	173,400		192,400
	Manufactira & Mer.	300,000	718,600	580,000	186,300 5,773,300	684,300 17,419,400	2,103,900
,	Fourth National			21,000		6,273,000	1,337,000
3	Central National	3,000,000		\$1,000	895,000	1,737,000	135,000
1	Ninth National.	1,500,000		93,900	2,357,000	7,159,700	437,500
	First National	500,000	5,164,200	869,100	1,912,900	7,159,700 7,842,300	45,000
2	1 Third National	1.000.00		506,400	4.288,700	6,939,100	49,400
9	N.Y. National Exch.	500,00			259,000	997,600	269.600
	Tenth National	1,000,00		82,800	425,200	1,314,800	849,800
ı	Bowery National	250,000	1,196,000	2,600	261,000	936,000	222,000
	New York Co. Nat.	200,000	1,264,000		296,000		180,000
C	German American.			230,400			
	Dry Goods	1,000.00	2,167,700	8,500	208,000	1,629,700	• • • • • •
					-	the party said	

Total \$91,085,200 \$278,907,700 \$15,737,200 \$75,584,000 \$251,066,100 \$18,576,100 The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

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

n				Legal		Circu-	Aggregal	
ł		Loans.	Specie.	Tenders.	Deposits.	lation.	Clearings:	
1	May 8	233,420,800	10,100,000	58,017,500	227,873,300	20,488,400	513.6 11.092	
ł	May 15	285,216,900	10.364,300	59,356,300	- 281.921.800	20,363,800	447,921,894	
ч	May 22	283,600,800	10,634,600	61,022,000	232,129,700	20,163,100	514,257,270	
ı	May 29	251,396,500	11,482,600	63,371,900	232,890,900	19,921,100	480,141,550	
ı	Jnna 5	281,401,200	10,655,200	64,632,300	233,424.100	19,790,800	452,022,12,	
ı	June 12	277,897,000	10,909,200	66,922,500	233,163,700	19,566,600	861,122,915	
П	Jnna 19	275,217,500	11,853,300	68,900,200	234,068,100	19,142,000	439,739,498	
-1	June 26	276,707,800	8,847,000	71,491,500	285,768,000	19,016,500	424.681,409	
	July 3	279,397,200	13,824,600	73,532,100	245,895,700	19.982.500	479,902,380	
1	July 10	180,866,800	16,937,300	70,661,200	250,405 200	18,854,800	879,125.188	
ı	July 17	279,558,800	16,964,900	73,735,800	250,826,600	18,801,600	985,915,749	
,	July 24	277,549,200	17,519,200	75,015,200	252,128,600	18,599,400	361,804,380	
	July 81	278,907,700	15,787,200	75,831 000	251,066,100	18,576,100	892,741,674	

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston	
National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday Aug. 2, 1875; Sauss. Capital. Loans. Specie. L.T. Notes. Deposits. Circuit	ARGUAITURE. Bid Ask ARGURITURE. Bid. Ask
Gasas. Gapitat. Loans. Societ. L.T. Notés. Dupocits. Circol Atlantic	PHILADELPHIA. BALTIMORE.
Boston	O Pennsylvanis 6s, coup 101 10114 do 6s, exempt, 1887 209
Broad way 200,000 405,000 40,000 302,400 165,000 Courall 500,000 185,700 107,80 505,400 167,80 505,000 Columbias 1,000,000 2,455,700 6,000 162,200 815,100 781,000	do 66, 10-19, 2d 1015 Baltimore 6s, 1884, quarterly 1015 1015
\$110t	do 68, 86w
Faccost Hall 1,000,000 2,375,200 167,200 1,000,100 806,50 Freemanh 201,000 1,691,000 1,000 70,200 540,600 837,60	do 68 do 68.190). J. & J
Hamilton	New Jersey State Se, Exempts Norfolk Water, Ss Norfolk Water, Ss Raylagon stocks. Par.
MATERIA 300,000 1,515,600 12,100 #7,000 642,000 507,910	Delaware 6s
Mayorick	RAILEGAD STOCKS. Northern Central
North	
Shawma; 1,000,000 2,610,000 16,200 163,000 840,100 531,500 90.00 4 Leather, 1,000,000 3,550,300 14,50 264,700 1,147,100 771,400	do new pref. 395 40 do 60, 1885, A. # O
State \$,000,000 \$,16,000 81,000 92,000 965,000 <th< td=""><td>Eintra & Williamsport prof. 39 40 Pittsb. & Coureller, 18, 78, do 58 Rast Pennsylvania 40 Northern Central 48, 1885. do 100 Huntingdom & Broad Top 73, 50 do 6, 1890. A.40, 97</td></th<>	Eintra & Williamsport prof. 39 40 Pittsb. & Coureller, 18, 78, do 58 Rast Pennsylvania 40 Northern Central 48, 1885. do 100 Huntingdom & Broad Top 73, 50 do 6, 1890. A.40, 97
	Lahiga Valley 604 Cen. Ohlo 69, lat M., 1890, M. & S.
Broad (Grants). 1,600,000 2,564,500 125,000 479,000 1,609,000 446,300 Faird	1 3 13 0 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Hank of Commerce, \$,000,000 \$,114,500 10,400 457,500 1,021,000 531,300 Bank of N. America 1,000,000 210,500 20,000 136,500 601,500 541,500	North Pennsylvania 523 55 do 5 M. (gr.by W. o.) J.d. J. 102
Hank of Resubite 1 500 000 8 131 000 164,500 744,000 978 Jun Uomaton wealth 500 000 1 420 000 5 \$40 531,000 2 931,000 100,000	Pancayivania. 20% 35% do 2d, M. & N 95% 100 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 2
Girty	Philadelphia & Treuton do Canion endorsed
Hide & Leather 1,500,000 3,216,000 17,500 230,000 977,00 977,00 177,00 Revore	Weet Chester coanol, pref People's Gas 26 20%
Union 1,000,000 2873,410 12,000 147400 1,185,200 530,510 Webster 1,500,000 2,009,200 2,000 200,500 1,291,100 464,400	CANAL STOCKS. Lableb Navigation
Cotal	do pref do pref do pref darket Stock bonde, 7e, 1992 95
Inc deviations from last week's returns are as follows:	Fand, Loss (Cong.) 3.55s, 1924 71% 72
Specie. Decrease. 385.789 Circulation. Decrease. 51.700 Che following are the totals for a series of weeks past:	
July 6 100.512,700 1,001.200 0,221.00 25,570.00 21,511.00	do Inc. is end. 14 . 50 () men of Stock (1500) Se at history
Jaly 19	do do 8d M. 64, wi 90 95 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10
thirdeiphia Hanks. The following is the average con-	Cam. & Atlan. 1st m, 7s, g. 1908 105 do 1875 894 1036
dition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Aug. 2, 1875; Sauna, Graphal, Louise, Specie, L. Tander, Deposite Circulate,	Cam. & Series, 50% 104 00 Series, 50% 104
Fall-delphia \$1,500,000 \$5,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,727,000 \$0,000	Connecting 6s 1903-1904 95 Water Certificates, 8s, 1877 95
Fermans and Mach. 2,000,000 6,260,100 0,000 1,251,510 5,875,100 1,000,000 0,561,000 17,561,000 17,562,000 17,562,000 10,920 18,5200 1,255,100 1,555,000 1,55	Dan. 11. & Wilhes, let m. 20, 177 20
Mechanics	Description 100 10
Wasters 600,000 2,1 1/22 21,000 024,5 6 3,6 3,6 29 2 1,000	Ha. 46 B. T. let morrt. 18, 70. 105 Cincinnati 9e. 96 37 34 do 16 97 34 do 16 97 34 do 16 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
#40k of Commerce 250,000 750,000 803 100,000 04 313 154,000 012,000 012,000 012,000 012,000 012,000	
Tradomen's 20,00 (50,00 4,00 80,00 1,174,01 42,00 Onasoldation 100,00 1,00,156 1,00 24,200 410.73 120,00 (10,73 120,00) 1,00,00 1,00,0	40 3d do 1900(19) 97 100 Ham. Co. Ohiofo.c. ong.bds. 92 100
U218 E1ChARge 300,000 2,000,000 4,977 76 FW 7,100,00 77 200	do do do 72, 1216 110 1183 CIS. = COV.Bridge elder, brei 115
Total	60 60 60 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Righth 275 000 1177 70 163 70 077 100 214 700	North Twas, lat m, 6, 76. 101 102 do 3d m, 7, 197, 18 do do 2d M, 7, 197, 18 do do m, 7, 197, 198, 198, 198, 198, 198, 198, 198, 198
Unetral 256,000 (1571.00 11.00 571.00 (170.00 531.00 Bank of Republic 1,000,00 70.00 12.00 11.00 10.00 70.00 800,00 10.00 800.00 10.00	de gen M. 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Total \$10,400,000 \$40,815.930 \$383.719 \$10,404.863 \$30,406.715 \$10,907,007	Gil Creek jat m. 70, 42 54 do do 36 M. 72, 784, 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79
Loads line, (1.5 Deposits line, 415.42) Specia line, 415.75 Greenston line, 415.420 Least Tendor Notes Dec 201.25	Northern Ceetral, 24 m., 6, 197, 199, 193, Northern Paside 7 3-10s, 1870, 193, 193, 193, 193, 193, 193, 193, 193
The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:	Phile. & Eric lat m. 49, 11 973 69 do (L. & C.) let M., 7, 1988 91 98 do 2d m. 7a, 78 97 88 Little Miami, 4, 1983 91 98 Cin. film. & Dayton stock 90 100 do 7a, 7a 108 do 7a, 7a 108 do 7a 108
Deta. Loane. Species Logal Tender. Deposite, Circulation Jane M.	do deb bonds, 101 Depton a michigan stone se
Animals and animals animals and animals animals and animals animals and animals an	do g. m. 7a, c. 911 105 do 8 p. c. at 'k goar 102 104 do do reg. 911 177 Little Miami stock 87 95 95 96 97 98 98 98 98 98 98 98
AGE 7	00 Coal & 1, Co m. 7s, 73-7s
QUOTATIONS IN BUSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES,	Story of Sto
STONE STATE OF THE	delibery & Lewiston 78, 1990.
Maine 64	do do 2d M. 7, 1908 175 do do 1st M. 7, 1908 185 do west Jersey 1st m. 6, 186 191 100
Massananatte fa, Gold Boston & Mains	West to Born But de loss to loss to Man and 2 277 46 964
do Se, Kold to ferred to Chicago Acres and A Chicago	do do 2d Mort 1922 6 10 do 1stM. (Mem. Br)7, 70-75. 983, 99
Portland to	ableb Mariantian to 194 100 101 do Conaci, 18t M., 7, 1898 167 188
do 2d 7a 10 64 Eastern (Mass.) 60 604	Lenigh Navigation 56, %1. 100 101 do Comsol. Mt 11., 7, 1698, 87 88 40 117, 97. 97. 101 4 Jefferson. Mad. & Ind
Boston & Alleany 7	do conv. g. M 100% Lonisville & Nashville 80 81
do do Nab. 6s, 1898. 9: 84 Northern of New Hampahire 96	do 3d M., 1878 100 40 Water to gold 108% 101%
1nd. In & Lac. 7e. 1980	Pennsylvae) a 66, 1910
Ordensberg & Laue a. 56	do Dost, 180. 1910. 175 do Bridge Approach g.60 1125 1055 chaylkill Nav. lat m. 50, 177. 97 do Bridge Approach g.60 1125 1025 do n. 50, c. 195. 79 do 6a, imp. 90. 94 do do hoat & car, 1915 73 do n. boat & car, 1915 73 do n. boat & car, 1915 73 do n. boat & car, 1915 74 do accept 175 175 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 105 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 do n. boat & car, 1915 75 105 do n.
Satisand, a w in discounting and presented 15 vermitter lat M., coss., the is discounting and presented 20 do 40 Mort., 7, 1991. 2 formost & Canada massachasetts. 95 vermiost & Can., saw, Re. (Woroster & Nashus. 11114)	do 6a, boat & car, 1918 73 At. & Psettle guar, land grants 423/ do 7a, boat & car, 1919 72 do 3d M. (funded) 95 do serip 77 93 4nd interest.
Varmont & Can., saw, &c Worosster & Nachas	dasquenanda 6s. : 1001

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

U S. Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be.

U S. Bonus and active married		1		-		take, whatever the pur		=
anounities. Bid. Asi	SECURITIES.	Bid. Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid. A	sk.	BECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask
Ninte Bonds. 35 38	Railroad Bonds.		Tol. & Wabash, 1st m. extend. do do lat m. St.L. div	02/2	14	BRUBLITES. Peoris, Pekin & J. 1st mort Peoris & Rock I. 7s, gold Peoris & Rock I. 7s, gold Port Huron & L. M. 7s, gold Port Huron & L. M. 7s, gold On do 7s, gold On do 7s, gold On bds, 8s, 4th series Rock'd, H. I. & St. L. 1st 7s, gid Rome & Watertown 7s Rondont & Oswego 7s, gold South Pacific 6s, gold St. Jo. & C. B. 1st mort. Us do 7s do 8s, gld, E. D. Sandsky, Mans. & Newark 7s, St. Louis, Vandslia & T. H. 1st. 2d, goar, St. L. & So'eastern 1st 7s, gold. St. L. & I. Mt. (Ark Br.) 7s, R. Southero Central of N. Y. 7s Union Pacific, So. branch, 8s, g West Wisconsin 7s, gold. West Wisconsin 7s, gold. West Wisconsin 7s, gold. West Wisconsin 7s, gold.	90	100 75
	(Stock Exchange Prices.)	10934	do do 2d mort do do equipm't bda. do do con convert liannihal & Naples, lst mort	50	6	Peoris & Rock 1.7s, gold Port Huron & L. M. 7s, gld, end	45 25	75 60 86
do 8s, 1888	Albany & Susq., 1st bonds do do 2d do do do 8d do	105 % 107	do do con convert	27%	5	do do 7s, gold Pullman Psisce Car Co. stock.	921/	93x
do 88, Ala, & Chat. R	Boston, Hartf. & Erie, 1st mor	t 24% 24%	Great Western, 1st mort., 1883. do 2d mort., 1898.	81% 54	5	do bds, 8s, 4th scries Rockf'd, R. I. & St. L. 1st 7s, gld	92	94 20 95
Arkansas 6s, funded	Bur., C. Rapida & Minn. 1st 7s, Chesapeaka & Ohio 6s, 1st m	g 81 33 41	Quincy & Toledo, 1st mort. 1890 Illinois & So. Iowa, 1st mort	40	50	Rome & Watertown 7s	92%	40
do 7a, Memphis & L. 16. 16 do 7a, 1. R. P. II. & N. O. 16	do do ex cou Chicago & Alton sinking fund	P	Lafayette, Bl'n & Miss., 1st m. Han. & Central Missouri, 1st m.	60	35	South Pacific 6s, gold	40	81 1/4
do 7s, Miss. O. & R. 161v. 16 18	do do 3d do Boston, Harti, & Erle, ist mor do do guar Bur., C. Rapida & Minn. let 7s, Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, lat m do do ex cou chicago & Alton sinking fund do do incoma Joliet & Chicago, 1st mort	110 110%	Cin., Lafayette & Chic., ist m.			Southern Minn. construc. 88	71 80	75 90
do 8e, 1886	Louisiana & Mo., 1st m., gnai	109 109	liannihal & Naples, ist mort (Great Western, ist mort., 1883.) Quincy & Toledo, ist mort. 1893. Quincy & Toledo, ist mort. 1890. Lafayette, Bi'n & Miss., ist m. Han, & Central Missouri, 1st m Pekin Lincoin & Decatur, 1st m Cin., Lafayette & Chic., ist m. Dell. & Hudson Canal, ist m., 19 do do 187			do do 8 p. c.	14	1714
Georgia 6s	Chic., Bur. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st m.	114	Long Island RR., 1st mort South Side, L. I., 1st m. bonds Western Union Tel., 1st m. 7s	1011/4		do do 88, gld, E. D.	20	25 92 1/4
do 7s, endorsed95	Chicago, Rk. Island & Pacific	1083	Western Union Tel., 1st m. 7s	102 1	02%	St. Louis, Vandalia & T. 11. 1st.	98	101
Connecticutés. 83 Georgia és. 89 do 7s, new honds. 983 do 7s, endoraed. 96 do 7s, endoraed. 96 do 7s, gold bonds. 983 101 111inois és, coupon, 1877 90 do War Joan. 102 Kentucky és. 103	do do income Joliet & Chicago, 1st mort Louisiana & Mo., 1st m., gnai St. Louis, Jack. & Chic., 1st m. do do consol. m. 7 Chicago, Rk. Island & Pselin Central of N. J., 1st m., new. do do 1st consol. do do 2d mort do do con conv	107	Mincellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.) CITIES.			St. L. & So'eastern 1st 7s, gold. St. L. & 1. Mt. (Ark. Br.) 7s, g.	<u></u>	48
do War loan 102	do do con. conv	109 110 99 100 14	Buffalo Water. do Park. Elizabeth City, due '95. Newark City 7s. Oswego. Poughkeepsie Water Rochester City Water bds., '9 Youkers Water, due 1903	106 1	07 07	Southern Central of N. Y. 78 Union & Loganaport 78	75	70
Louisiana 68	Mil. & St. Paul 1st m. 8s, P. D do do do 78-10 de	88 923	Elizabeth City, due '95 '85	96	97	Walkill Valley 1st 7s, gold	40	60 70 45
do do not mor debt 30	do do 7s, gold, R. I do do lat m., LuC.	D. 93% 94	Newark City 78	107	04	Wisconsin Valley 88	****	70
do 6s. leves bonds 83	do do lat m. 1. & D	83 83 83 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	Rochester City Water bds., '9	3 105	97 99 08 04 05 06 05	Southern Securities.		
do do new nosting decode do 7a, Penitentiary. 83 do 6s, levee bonds. 83 do do 8s, do 1875. do 8s do 1875. 12 5 Michigan 6s, 1878-79. 102	do do 2d mort do do con.conv Am. Dock & Improve. bonds Mil. & St. Paul ist m. Ss. P. I) do do do 7s.10 d do do 7s. gold, R. I do do 1st.m. I. & L do do 1st.m. I. & L do do 1st.m. II. & L	I 90 60	RAILROADS.	102	40	OTATES.	80	87
	do do 2d m. do	d. 102 104	Atlantic & Pacific L. G. 68, glo	1. 42	47 40	do 7s, gold	94 100	102
Missouri 6s, due in 1875	do do consolib	ds 96% 97	Bur. & Mo. Riv., stockdo do Land m. 7s	. 114		OTTING	95	98
do de 1866	do do ext'n bd	100	do do 2d 8., do 78 do do 3d 8., do 88	110		Atlanta, Ga., 7a	77	73 82 87 56 70
do de 1878	do do cp.gld.b	ds 8814 8834	do do 4th S., do 8s.	110		Charleston stock 68	54	56
Funding bonds due in 1894-5.	Galena & Chicago Extended	102	do do Creston Branc	h 110	112	Columbia, S. C., 68	70	62
Asylum or Univers., dne 1892. Hsn. & St. Joseph, dne 1875.	Chic. & Milwaukee, 1st mor	rt. 70 983	Bnr., C. R. & M. (M. div.), g. 7	8. 30	32 1/4 55	Lynchbarg 6a	70	80 78
do do do 1878. 100% 10 do do do 1888. 100% 1	do do 2d mor	t. 55 F 106	California Pac. RR. 7s, gold.	60 g	75 70	Memphis old bonds, 68	45	50 43
New York Bounty Loan, reg. 105%	Del., Lack. & Western, 2d m do do 7s, con	111	Canada & Southern 1st 7s, go. Central Pacific 7s, gold, conv	d 40	50 103	do end., M. & C. RR Mobile 5s, (cnups. on)	30	40
do de 1873	do do cp.gld.b do do reg. do lows Midland, 1st mart. Sa Galena & Chicago Extended Peninsula, 1st mort., conv Chic. & Milwankee, 1st mor Winona & St. Peters, 1st mor do do 2d mor C., C. & Ino's. 1st m.7s, S. Del., Lack. & Western, 2d m do do 7s, co Morria & Essex, 1st mort do do 2 dmort do do 2 mort do do constructio do do constructio do do constructio	118	do Land grant 6a Central of lowa 1st m. 7a, go	ď	32	Atlanta, Ga., 7s. Atlanta, Ga., 7s. Angusta, Ga., 7s. bonds. Charleston stock 6s. Charleston, S. C., 7s. F. L. bds. Columbia, S. C., 6s. Columbia, Ga., 7s. bonds. Lynchburg 6s. Meon 7s. bonds. Memphis old bonds, 6s. do new bonds, 6s. do new bonds, 6s. do end, M. & C. RR. Mobile 5s., (coups. on). do 8s., (coups. on). Montgomery 8s. Nashville 6s, old. do 6s, new New Orlesna 5s. do consol. 6s. do bonds, 7s. do gold 7s. quarterly do los. Norfolk 6s. Norfolk 6s.	70	62 78 80 78 50 43 55 40 45 65 80 70 84 46
do 6a, do 1873. 110 do 6a, gold reg 1887. do 6a, do coup 1887.	do do bonda, 1900 do do constructio do do constructio do do 1st con. gol Erie, 1st mort., extended do do endorsed do 2d mort., 7a, 1879	n. 1003	Keokuk & St. Panl 88	109		Nashville 68, olddo 68, new	gi	70 R4
do do logo 1888 114	do do 1st con. gol	d 134% 1041 103% 1041	Dixon, Peoris & Han. 88.	108	• • • • •	do consol. 68	42 80	46
	do do endorsed	98	Quincy & Warsaw 88	108 0 108	••••	do gold 7s, quarterly	33 40	87 60
	do 8d do 78, 1883	99 993	Chic., Dub. & Minn. 88	E 20	40	do to railroada, 66	35 70 75 83	38 75
do N. C. RR J. & J 60	do 5th do 7s, 1888	ds. 102 1021	Chicago & lowa R. 88	108	97	Petersburg 68	83 86	85 87 60 88 75 80 85 90
do doA. & O 33 do do do do off.A. & O 38 do do do off.A. & O 38	Buff., N. Y. & Erie, lat m., 1	877 89	Chic. & Southwestern RR. 18 Chesspeaka & G. 2d m. gold	78	95 20	Savannah 7s, old	86	
do 1868 10	do do endorsec do 2d mort., 7s., 1879 do 3d do 7s., 1889 do 4th do 7s., 1889 do 5th do 7s., 1889 do 7s., cons. mort., gold b Long Dock bonds Buff., N. Y. & Erle, 1st m., 11 do do do large bd Han. & St. Jo. land grants do do 8s. cony. mort	ls	do do lat 7a, 10 year	18 32%	97 95 90	Norfolk 68. Petersburg 68. Rehmond 68. Savannah 78, old do 78, ncw. Wilmington, N. C., 68, gold. da do 88, gold. Ale & Chett 18tm 88, end.		. 80
do New bonds, J. & J 10 do A. & O 10	Illinois Central, 7 p. c., 1875.	102	Chicago, C. & Dub. 88	78 1714	40 25	Ala. & Chatt. 1st m. 8s., end	15	. 25 52
do Special tax, Class 1	Dubuque & Sioux City, 1st r do do 2d d Cedar Falls & Minu, 1st mo	llv. 100 ort. 80 % 81	Ch.D. & V., I. div., 1st m. g.	a. 85	80	do do 2d mort. 78	65	. 42
Ohio 68, 1875		rt. 26	Poughkeepsie Water Poogshkeepsie Water du. 1903 Rochester City Water bds., '9 Yonkers Water, due 1903 Atchiance Water, due 1903 Atchiance & P. Peak, 8s, gold. Atchiance & Nobraska, 8 p. c. Bur. & Mo. Riv., stock do do do dat., do 7s. do do do dat., do 7s. do do do do do de	92	94 70	Ala, & Chatt, 1st m. 8a, end Ala, & Tenn, R. 1st mort. 7a do do 2d mort. 7s Atlantic & Gulf, consol do do ed. Savan'h do do tock do do do guar. Carolina Ccutral 1st m. 6a, g Certal Georgia 1st mort. 7s do consol. m. 7s do stock Charlotte Col. & A. 1st M. 7s	1 75	io
do 6a, 1866	Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d mort Mich. S. & N. Ind., S. F., 7 p	1023 102 108 109	Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Dan., Urb., Bl. & P. 1st m. 7s	25 g 32	35	do do do guar Carolina Central 1st m. 6a, g		90 75
Ohlo 8s, 1875	Cleve. & Tol. sinking fund do do new bonds.	1011	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st Detroit, Hillsdale & In. RR.	88.	30	Central Georgia 1st mort. 78 do consol. m. 78	98	90 75 102 95 56 67
do April & Oct	do do new bonds Cleve., P'ville & Ash., old b	bda 104 4	Detroit & Bay City 88 gnar. Detroit, Eel River & Ill. 88	60	100 70 70	do atock Charlotte Col. & A. 1st M. 7s	62	67
do Land C, 1889, J. & J do Land C, 1889, A. & O	Buffalo & Erle, new bonds.	108	do do 2d m.	88	35	Charleston & Savannah 68, end	i	62 50
do Land C, 1889, A. & O. do 76 of 1888. do nonfindable bonds.	Kalamazoo & W. Pigeon, I Lake Shora Div. bonds	81. 83½ 101% 101	Dutcheas & Columbia 7s Denver Pacific 7s, gold Denver & Rio Grande 7s, gold Evansville & Crawfordav., 7	id. 80	50	Savannah & Char. 1st m. 7a Cheraw & Darlington 7s Fast Teno. & Georgia 6s	67	. 90 75
do do ex coupon 48%; do do do new series 49%	do Cons. reg., 18t.	101 103	Evansville & Crawforday., 7		100	Cheraw & Darlington '8- East Tenn, & Georgia 6s. East Tenn, & Ya. 6s, end. Teoi E. Tenn, Va. & Ga. ist in. 7a. do do stock. Georgia BR. 7s. do stock. Greenville & Col. 7s, gnar. do do 7s, certif. Macon & Brunswick end. 7s. Macon & Western stock. Macon & Augusta bonds.	70	90 75 76 94 56 93 80 52 52 90 81
Toyas 10s. of 1876	do Cons. coup., 2d do Cons. rcg., 2d.	93 96	Eric & Pittsburg 1st 7sdo do 2d 7sdo do 7s. equip. Evansville, Hen. & Nashv. 7 Elizabethtown & Padu. 8s, c Evansville, T. H. & Chic. 7s. Filmt & Pere M. 7s. Land gra	75	95	do do stock	. 45 90	93
do do new bonds, 1866 8714	Marietta & Cin., 1st mort Mich. Cent., consol. 7s, 1902	108% 108	Elizabethtown & Padu. 8s, c	on.	60 84	Greenville & Col. 78, gnar	90 70 49 49	52
	10% lar. Town on Claushown 10t v	a	Flint & Pere M. 7s, Land gra	nt. 90	84 84 95 85	Macon & Brunswick end. 78	85	90
do do ex matu d coup. 57% do do consol. 2d scries. 46% do do deferred honds. 5%	Naw Jersey Southern, 18th 19 do conso New York & New Haven 68 N. Y. Central 68, 1888	1. 78	Grand R. & Ind. 1st guar 7s.	102	106 85 65	Macon & Western stock Macon & Augusta bonds do do endorsed do do atock Memphis & Charleston 1st 7s. do do do stock] 88
Railroad Stocks.			Grand River Valley 88	78 50	100	Memphis & Charleston 1st 7s.	84	90 15 86 65 9
Albany & Susquohanna 100			Hons. & Texas C. 1st 7s, gol Indianap. & Vincen. 1st 7s, g	d 80	83 80 96 82 65	do do 2d7a. do do stock Memphis & Little Rock 1st m.	٠, ٠	9
Chicago & Alton	do 68, subscript do 78, 1876 do 78, conv., 187 do 78, conv., 187	8	Indianapolis & St. Louis 78.	75 g. 57	82	Mississippi Central 1st m. 78	79	85 82
Chic., Bnr. & Quincy	do 7s, 1865-76 do & Hudson, 1st m., co do do 1st m., rs Hudson R. 7s, 2d m. s. 7d. 1	oup. 115 k	International (Texas) 1st g	60	65	Mississippi & Tenn. 1st m. 7s.	. 58 . 80 . 60	90
(Actine previously quoted.) Albany & Susquehanna	Hudson R. 7s, 2d m. s. fd. 1 Harlem, 1st mort. 7s, coup do do reg	885 108	Evansyille, T. H. & Chic. 78, Filint & Pere M. 78, Land graffort W. Jackson & Sag. 8a, Grand R. & Ind. 1st guar 78, do 1st L. G. 78 do 7s, Louis 7s do 7s, land gravit, of 7s, land gravit, of 7s, land gravit, of 7s, do new do 6s, gld, June & do 6s, do Feb. & do 7s, 1876, land gravit, of 7s, Leaven. brila do 1st L. G. 78 do 7s, Leaven. brila do 7s, 1st 76, land gravit, of 7s, Leaven. brila do 1st L. G. 78 do 7s, Leaven. brila do 7s, Leaven. brila do 7s, Leaven. brila do 1st L. G. 78 do 7s, Leaven. brila do 7s, Leaven. brila	.78	102	Mississippi Central let m. 7a do do 2d m. 8a Mississippi & Tenn. lat m. 7a. do do coaol. 8x Montgomery & West P. lat 8i do incom Mont. & Eufanla let 8a, g. en	e 80	60
Dubuque & Sloux City	do do reg North Missouri, 1st mort. Ohio & Miss., consol. sink	89 111	Kansas Pac. 7a, extension, g	old 70 gld 85	80	Mont. & Eufanla 1st 8s, g. en Mobile & Mont. 8s, gold, end Mobile & Ohio sterling do do do ex cert do do 8s, interest do do 2d mort. 8s	i. i5	47
Indianap. Cin. & Lafayette	do do consulidated	1 9	do 68, gld, June &	Dec 68	90 85 70 75	do do do ex cert	50 lf 49	53 45
Bong Island	Onto & Miss., Collect. Silks do do consolidated do do 2d do do do let Spring. d Central Pacific gold bouds do San Joaquin br do Cal. & Oregon do State aid b	11v. 78 8	do 78, 1876, land gr	ant 95	. 70	do do 2d mort. 8s		47
Michigan Central 63%	do San Joaquin br	nch 91% 9	do Incomes, No.1	1 17 B 14	20	IIN Orleans & Jacks, 20 III. 05.	89 85	92
Michigan Gentral. 0834 Morris & Essex. 10234 Missouri, Kanass & Texas. 10234 New Jersey Southern. 214 N Y., New Haven & Hartford, 144 Ohio & Mississippi, pref. 42 Pacific of Missouri. 98 do do special. Regissolaer & Saratogs. 98	Western Pacific bonds Union Pacific, 1st mort. b	onds 107			100	N. Orleans & Opelons. 1st m. Nashville & Chatlanooga 6s.	75	
NY., New Haven & Hartford. 144	Union Pacific, 18t mort. b do Land grant	onds 101% 10	Kal., Alleghan. & G. R. 88, g Kansas City & Cameron 108	uar 90	100 100	11 00 00		88
Pacific of Missouri.	Attentic & Pacific land g	r. m.	Kan. C., St. Jo. & C. B. 86 o. do do do 88 o. Keelenk & Des Moines 1st. 7	198	90	Mortheastern, S. C., 1st m. 8a do 2d m. 6s.	88	92 85
do do special	Pacific R. of Mo., lat mort	Mo. 9i	Kan, Aliegnan, & T. R. Say Kanasa City & Cameron 10s Kan. C., St. Jo. & C. B. 8s o do do do 8s o Keokuk & Des Moines 1st. 7 22% do 1st coup, Oct	. 76 72 1. 88 92	× 75	Northeastern, S. C., 1st m. 8a do 2d m. 6s. Orange & Alexandris, 1ste, 6t do do 2ds, 8s do do 3ds, 8s	80	90
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute 6	do do 2d mort.	Mo. 100%			25 60	do do 3ds, 8s do do 4ths, 8s	7	1 91
Relieville & So. Illinois, pref	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic., 1st r	nort. 112	Lake Sup. & Miss. 1st 7s, g. Leav., Atch. & N. W. 7s, gr	old. 30	. 60 35 85 22	Richm'd & Peterab'g lat m. 7 Rich., Fre'ksb'g & Poto. 6s	70	80
Rensselser & Saratogs. Rome, Waterlown & Ogdens. St. Louls, Alton & T. Haute 6 do do pret Belleville & So. Illinois, pref. Bt. Louis, Iron Mount. & South. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Toledo, Wab. & Western, pref. Miscellaneous Nacks.	do do 3d r	und. 105% 10	Leav., Law. & Gal. 1st m., 1 Logans., Craw. & S. W. 8s.	08 18 gld. 20	23	Rich, & Dany, 1st consol. 66.	6	
Miscellaneous Stocks	do do 4th mort.	ort.	Michigan Air Line 8a Monticello & P. Jervis 7a, 1	old 27	46	do 2d m., gnar.	a	
American District Telegraph Buston Water Power	Rome, Watert'n & Og. co.	n. 1st	Montclair 1st 7s, gold Mo., Kansas & Texas go Mo. R., Ft. S. & Gulf 1st m.	id 60	. 1 50	Southwest RR. Ga, 1st m.	` :	
Cept. N. J. Land Improv. Co	Alton & T. H., 1st mort.	d m 106% 1	do do do 20 in. N. J. Midland 1st 7s, gold.	108.	40	o le Comoline RR 1st in 7s ne	W. 9	
Consultantian tigal of had	do do 2d mort. p	coma 78	90 do 2d 7s N. Y. & Osw. Mid. 1st 7s, g	old. 18	1 1	do 78	5	9 10
Cumberland Coal & Iron	11% Lol" Leolis & Agissa, T	m. 88.	do do 2d 78, co	00V. 4 078. 30				7 52
Maryland Coal & Iron	do do Bur do do 2d m	. DIV.	North, Pac. 1st m. gold 78-	108 19	2	Virginia coupona	4	0 42
Spring Mountain Coal	67% do do con	Bol.78	Omaha & Southwestern R	R. 8a 90	9	Memphis City conpons	5	

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

		Hank	Stock List.						
COMPANIES.	C.	APITAL.		DIVI	DEND	4.	PRI	CH.	
Marked thus (*) are not National.	Par	Amount.	Periode.	1873	1974	Last Paid.	Bid.	Askd	
America' American Exchange.	100	\$,000,000 \$,000,000	J. & J. M. & N.	10	10	July 1, 755 May 1, 754 July 1, 756	11634	157	
Bowery	1(1)	1,000,000	3.6.3.	20	12	May 1,754 July 1, 756			
Boll's Head'	10	200,000 800,000	J. & J. Q—J. J. & J.	16	10	July 1, 7312 Mcb. 1, 756 July 1, 755	135	*****	
Butchers & Drovers Central	100	2,000,000 450,000	J. & J.	9	10	July 1, 73	100	100	
Chamical	1(1)	200,000 6-0,00	J. & J. J. & J. ev. 2 mos	100	91	May 1, 75.15		133	
Oity	100	1,000,000	Q-I	10	10			124	
Commerce Continental Corn Exchange*	100	1,500,000	J. A.J. J. A.J. F. A.A.	5	d 4	Jely 6. 754	121%	101	
Cerrency	100	100,000	4 4 4 4	10	10	Jely 6, 754 Aug. 7, 755 July 1, 744 July 10 73. 3	134		
Dry Goods"	100	1,000,040 850,010		7 6	5	July 10, 73 J			
East River Kleventh Ward' Fifth	100	21.0,010	3.6.3.	14	7	July 1, 73.8 k			
First	1(0)	5,000,000	3	15	14	Jaj. 2. 73	300 101	161	
Falson	3U 50	((0)),((0)		10	11 3-8	Aug. 2, 75 3 July 1, 74 4 July 1, 75 J July 1, 75 4 July 1, 75 4 July 1, 75 4 July 1, 75 5 Apl. 10, 75 5 Apl. 10, 75 5 Apl. 10, 75 5 May 1, 74 5	****	*****	
German American* German Eschange*	100	7(110)(010)	A.& O. F. & A. M. & N. M. & N.	0	8	Apf. 10, 75.4 Feb. 1, 74 8 May 1, 74 7 May 1, 75 8			
Germania"	100	200,000	M.AN.	10	10	May 1, 74; May, 1,738 May 1,7310			
OTHER COURTS	25	3693,(887	M.AN.	10		Jaly 1, 735			
Grocers'	100	1,011,100	J.&J. J.&J. M.&S.	6	10	Jely 1, 735 July 1, 73 6			
Importers' & Traders'	100	1,500,010 510,010	J. C. J.	11	14	July 1, 737	156	137	
leving	30	100,000	J. & J.	5	10	יו לומר	130	137	
leving	100	500,00	J. & J. F. & A.	13	12	July 1, 756			
Manufetrers'& Bulld."	100	6(10)_C(0)		10	10	July 1, 736 Feb.12,74.3% Jun.10,754 Feb.10,755 July 1,753% July 1,754 July 1,754			
Manhattan', Manet. & Merchante'. Marine.	100	2,050,010 310,010 400,000	P. & A. J. & J. J. & J.	12	11	Jely1, 73.3%		000.00	
	94300	THE THE	J. & J. J. & J.	10	10	July : 75.4	141		
Mechanics Mech. Brg Asso'tion Mechanics & Traders	20 10	9(1),(00)	N A V	10 10	2 N	July 1, 736 July 1, 735 May 1, 735 May 1, 755		90	
MARCADELLO	101 50	1,000,000	MAN	10	1	May 1, 75 4	10=74		
Merchanta KE	50	1,810,110	J. & J. J. & J.	6		July 1, 756 July 1, 756 July 1, 756 July 5, 755	****	104	
	1.6,	0.00,000	J. & J.	10	10	July 1, 75 6 July 1, 75.54 July 9, 75 5	130	131	
Marray Hill'	100	1,000,000	A. 4 O. M. 4 S.	5	4 6	Apl 1, 3. 4 May 1v, 75. 4 July 1, 75. 5 Jan. 47	105	Tre.	
New York County	100	3 (43) (41)	J. & J. J. & J.	30	10	Jan. 4,747		1.46	
Nascan'. New York New York County N Y. Nat. Exchange. N T. Gold Exchange'	100	501,010	J. & J.	6		Api 1, 75. 4 May 10, 75. 5 Jan. 4, 75. 7 July 1, 73.35 May 71. 3 Jan. 2, 71. 4	300		
Ninth. Norte America*, North Elver*	3(11)	1,000,010	J.AJ.	5	8	Jan. 2, 734 July 1, 734 July 1, 71.14	90 30034	14	
	20	Series Control	P & 7	12	18	Jely I. Tilly Jely 1, Tol.		3.5	
Paciac*	300	2,010,110		12	12	Joly 1, 73 6	147	140	
Park Peoples'	25	412,3(1) 1,5(10,(11)	J.& J.	10		July 1, 135		99	
Draw draw 4	100	2,000,(44)	F 2 4	34	14	Joly15, 11.35	1 BS K	50	
Republic	(d. (d.	1,000,010	7.4 A. J. 4 J.	3		Y-0.1. 3 A	100		
Second	10x	300,010	7. 4. 7.	200	11	Joly 1. 78		04000	
Bigth State of New York	5 8)	300 (00)	J. & J.	12	12	Jaly 1, 735 Jaly 1, 73.34 Joly 1, 73.34 Feb. 4, 73. 4 Feb. 6, 73. 4 Jan 2, 754 July 1, 755 July 1, 756 Jan 2, 716 May 10, 736			
Tenth	1000	1,00,00	M.AN.		24	Jan. Talke			
Trajesmee's	10	Langun Langun Langun	3123	3.5	10	July 1, 75. 4	1 40	143	
Union	100	3(4),000	M.AN. J. A J.	11	2 5	July 1, 734 Jan. 2, 711 May 10, 734 Jan. 27; Llyg July 1, 755 Moy 1, 735 July 1, 735	143	1 40	
	ud	CHY H	.R. St	ocks	and	Bonde.			
						ange Place.)			

	-						
Gas Companies.	Par	Amount.	Pariods	Rate	Last dividend.	Bid.	Anko
Brooklye One Light Co	25	1,20,000	8-5:	5	July. 3	345	22.0
do certificates		Cran, Cook	A. A O.	4	Apr. 75.	100 %	138
Jersey City & Hoboken	30	1,200,010 204,410	J.AJ.	5	Joly. 73.	****	191
Manhattan tropolitan	100	2,200,000	J. & J. M. & P.	5	July A.	295	
do certificates		300,000	M & N J.&J.		********	146	
Mateal, N. T	100	S ONU, MID		24	Jely. 3	100	
do scrip	25	Bert) (141)	M AN.	2	Jaly, 23	121 E	
Pesple's (Brooklyn)	10	1,000,000	W. & B.	5 5%	Jely, Ta	22.6	100
Westchester County	30	(110,010) 440,010	F. & A.	6	July, "S.	100	100
Cartificates		54,010	J. & J.	6			
Williamsburg	50		J. & J.	5	July, 73		
Bluegger H. & Fullon Ferry-stock	C. 56.0	1, 9133,544	V		1 0	West of	*******
Breadway & Seventh Ave-stock	. 100			2	Jan 7, 73	70	72
Brooklyn City-stock	DC#1		J. & D.	7	1.914 May, 78	9234	190
let mortgage	, DOES	3010,(110)	3. 43.	17	1972	100	104
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt-stock	56.6	4 61 (8.8)		5	Jaly, 25	161	727
Lentral Pt. N. d E. Miter-stock	k let	1,141,000				25	•••••
fat mortgage	LORE			2 2	1993		*****
Christopher & Jenth Street—stock Umey Island & Brook'n—let mor	t point	450 010 307,000	*******		1077	70	100
Dry Doct, R. B. & Battery -stock	100	1,200,000	Q-F.	i	May, 28	MS	
Mighth Apenus-stock	. 100	1,000,000	J. a J.	8	July, 3	93 K	93
fid St. & Grand Si Ferry-stock.	309	750,000	M.ax.	1 4	May	100	
Control Cross Town -stock		\$40,000 540,000		3	1370		100
Sinth Areaus—stock	10	797,000		-		es .	75
Second Assume-stock	lon	107,000	J & J.	7	Interest	75	
lat mortrage.	100	300,010	J. 4 D.	7	July, 15	10	160
3d mortgage	LODE	150,000	A.AD.	7	1815		100
Cous. Convertible	106	750,000	M.AN.	2 5	1346 May, 75	2:0	65
Third Acon us -clock	155		0-F.	334	1900		100
Twenty-third surest-stone	100		1.61.	7 4	July, 73	96	100
mortenge	1114			12	1		100

This counts shows last dividend on stocks, also date of mutarity of bonds.

Insurance Stock List.

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

(Que	(Quotatione by E. S. Bailer, broker, & Wall street.) Capital. Net Sue Dividende. Phics.											
COMPANIES.	C	APITAL.	NET SUE		I	DIVI	DEN	D6.		Par	ca.	
	Par	Amount.	PLUS, JAN. 1, 1875.*	1871	1572	1573	1874	Last	Paid.	Bld	Askd	
Adriatic	25	200 000		_	10	3%	10	July,	-			
Ætna.	100	200,000	22,117 54,389 244,663	17	1 5	14	10			75	85	
American Exch'e	100	400,000 200,000	244,663 68,766	12	16	10	14	July	75.8	150		
Amity	100	200,000		10	10	5	10			70		
Atlantic	20 50	200,000	15,495 106,636 390,375	20	20	10	10	duit,	600	75 195		
Bowery Brewers' & M'lat'ra	25 190	300,000 200,000	390,875	100	200	20	30	"calve	Print B	2:0 70 2:5		
Broadway	96	20,000	7,721 260,575 240,411	11	13 20	20	20	Aug.	75.15 75.5 75.10 75.20 75.10	215		
Citizens'.	17	158,000 200,000	212,373	20 13	16	1034	17	Joly	7510	160		
City	:00	210,000	211,373	14%	20	14%	30 17 10	Aug.	73.10	170		
Columbia	30	250,000 200,000	156,907 69,737 27,178 133,679 366,601	10	10	5	10	July,	73.10 73.30 75.5 75.5	100	90	
Commercial	50	200,000	27,178	10	10	3	10	July,	755 75.10 755	75 135		
Conlinental	3000	1,000,000	\$66,601	20	11 9)4	874	10	July	75.15 75.15 75.5 75.5 75.10	115	120	
Empire City	100	200,000 200,000 200,000	414,019 119,588	10	10	10	10	July,	75 . 5 75 . 5	250 120	****	
Emporium	100	200,000			5	10	:0 :0	July,	75. 5		*****	
Farragut	50	200,000	94,615 94,133 105,654	10	836	10	10	July,	75.7%			
Firemen's Fund	17	204,000 150,000	81,306		5	5	13	Inly	- 60 C	85	90	
Firemen's Trust	100	150,000	81,306 81,943 18,937	10	10	10	10			110		
German-American	100	200,000	222,569 298,751		10	4	:0	July	73.5	97	100	
Germania.	50 50	200,000	116,672	10	1236	10 12 %	10				150	
Globe	100	200,000	116,672 823,226	23 10	29	23	50	Jan.,	7510 75.25	300	830	
1100m11100	:5	200,000	15,007 185,796 181,658†	10	1714	20	20	July	75.25 73.10 75.5 75.6	160	170	
Hanover	50	200,000	†329,197	878	10	10	10	July.	75. 5	110	115	
Home	100	8,700,700	90,653 †985,281 29,741	10	5		10			102	11 100	
Howard	35	130,000	145,147	10	6	13	10	July	*75. G	103	*****	
	10	2001_000	145,148 77,713 14,561	10	10	6	15	JOIL	, 15, .5	1:5		
	30	200,000	136,141	10	10	10	10	Meh.	755 755 73.10 75.10	170	190	
Knickerbocker	30	150,000 290,000	178,612 80,364	10	10	10	20	July.	73.10	185	140	
Kings Co. (B'kiya) Knickerbocker Larayette (B'kiya) Lamar	100	150,000	121 317		10	10	10	Joly	75.10	150		
	25	150,0LI)	85,145 79,368	10	10	10	10	July.	. 75. 6	100	000000	
Long leland (Bkly.)	30	2(17,010)	169,447 67,239 115,712	14	15	13	13	Joly	190	100	90	
	100	200,000	115,712		5	10	10			120		
Moch & Trad're'	25	200,000	197,750 915,758	15	20	10 20	20	July.	75.10	200		
Mechanica'(Bktya)	50	300,000	122,479	10	10	10	10	July	, 335	140	95	
Merchants'	30	2000,000	30,018 151,863	11	20	2	17	July July	73, 10	190	195	
Metropolitan Metropolitan	50	SID, DIS	36,755 121,476	12	20	20	10	July	75 10	178	155	
Metropolitan Stontank (B'klyn), Nassau (B'klyn), National	50) 37 kg	anan	121,476 234,814	20	25	30	10	July	. 40.10	185 110	195	
N. Y. Equitable New York Fire N. Y. & Youkers	37 × 100	310,010	\$6,618 20,386	20	5 20	20	20	July	, 73,10	200 170		
S. Y. & Sookers.	101	3(1)(110)	196,001	16	16	19	50	July	75.10	80		
North Liver	30	350,000	436,524	24	10	10	10	July,	75, 5	110	115	
Partic	25	הרום, היות	128,60 830,139	15 20	20	12 20	12	July, Apr. July,	75.14 75.20	230		
Peter Cooper.	100	150,000	165,219	11	14	15	20 10 18	7012	33,16	160	165	
Peter Cooper. People's. Phenia (Fikiva)	30	150,010	211,541 122,709	6	14	1.4	18		75.10	130	120	
1. LOGOCA TITODADE 4	318	2005,7001	12,100	13	10	10		Joly	75.10 75.5 75.5	410		
Kelles	100	300,000	101,001	11	10	8 5%	10				95	
Reschite	100	300,000	Bal 877	814			10	Joly.	73. 5 78. 5 75. 6		110	
itatgers'	25	3070,000	30,441 (91,749 90,597	15	30	30	10	Aug.	75.10	F0 :75	185	
BL. Nicholas	100	300,000 150,000	90,597	10	10	5	10	July,	75.5 75.6 75.10 73.5 73.5	165		
BLABCAPE	50	DINJUNE	\$1,408 171,506	10%	15%	6	15	Ja y	75.74	116	118	
Sterling	100 100	3(11,010)	78,900	10	10	10	10	SHEEP,	1 1507 1 2 79	000000		
Fradesmen's	25 25	2010,010	165,360	3	12	13	16	July.	73.10	160		
I'nited States	25	250,(10	133,944 346,825	14		14	14	July	73 . 10 75 . 10 75 . 10	160	1	
Westchaster	50	150,010	+163,560 256,600	10	10			Jev	75,10	110	120	
* Gyer all Habil Li							O DE	POUL A	grip			

* tiver all ijabil lice, incledjur re-'naurauce, capital and orbut scrip fistock dividends of 25 per cent by the Hamburar and Westchester, and 2) per cent by the Home, have since been declared unt of above met applus.

City Securities. [Quotations by Dawing A. Mosan, Broker, 40 Wall Street.]

		інтивает.	Bondadoe.	Pa	1CE
T	Rate.	Monthe Payeble.	nonesuce.	Bid.	Auk
New York:					
Water stock 1941-48,	5	Feb., May Aug.& Nov.	1875-80	98	94
do1854-57.	6	do do	1975-79	101	10134
Croton water stock 1545-51.	5	do do	1890	80	91
Croton Agned'et stock 1965.	5	do do	1984-1911	101	101 4
do pipes and mains	7	May & November,	1964-1910	101	10134
do reservoir bonds		Feb., May Aug. Nuv.		101	1(72
Central Park bonds, 1863-57.	5	dp do	1874-08	9)	93
do do1858-46.	- 8	do do	1874-95	100	1015
Dock bonds1832.		do do	1874	01	94
40 0 1970.	7	May & November.	1901	109	110
Floating debt stock 1867.	6 7	Feb., May, Aug. & Nov.	1878	101	102
Merket stock	1	May & November.	1878-75	107	11f
do do1861.	-	do do	1876	10:0	10:
improvement stock (869)	i i	do do	1989	101	104
40 001800.	2	do do	1879-90	10134	108
Consolidated bonds var.	8 g.	do do	1901	110	112
Street imp. stockt var.	6	do do	1888	101	102
do dovar.	7	do do	1879-82	.104	125
New Consolidated	I.E.	*** ******	1796	12	113
Weatchester County	-	*****	1691	103	101
Jerney (My: Water loan , 1862-67.	1	Jenuary & July	1877-	95	99
4a long	-	Senerity of Daily	1011-	95	97
do1900-71		January & July.	1899-19021	101	106
Sewerage bonds 1866-00.	7	do do	1872-79	106	102
Assessment bonds1870-71.	7	Jso., May, July & Nov.	1975-91	100	103
Improvement bouds			1995	108 K	
Hergen bonds1866-69.	T.	Jennery and July.	1874-1900	102	108,4
Brooklyn-[Quotations by N. Local Improvement-	A.	Bruss, Jr., Broker, 23	Wall at.]		
City bonds	2	January & July,	1875-80	101	1023
40	7	do do	1861-95	104	106
Park bonds	7	do do	1915-21	104	10936
Water loan bonds	7 7 7	do do	1908	109	110
Bridge bonds		do do	1915	10714	1037
Water loan,		00 00	1902-1905	:01	102
City bonds	-	May & November.	1891-95 1890-88	101 %	106
Riuga Co. bonds		do do	1575-80	102	104
All Brooklyn bonds dal.		40 80	4315-00	****	
SEED DIOURIAN DODGE BEET			-	_	_

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 6, 1875.

1.900

83,000 15,500 12,514 8,300

There has been a partial revival of business in some departments the past week. Prolonged rains and severe floods have visited the Ohio valley and other portions of the Western States, and caused much injury to the growing crops; cereals have suffered most, but the injury has extended to tobacco, cotton, etc. fered most, but the injury has extended to tobacco, cotton, etc.

Latterly the rains have ceased and the floods are subsiding.

Railroad transportation has been greatly interrupted. The
reported damage to the crops caused a revival of active speculation in many staples of domestic produce, and a considerable
advance in prices took place; but with the return of better
weather, speculation has aubsided and prices in most cases have
partially receded. There is, however, notwithstanding these
drawbacks, a considerable revival of regular trade.

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

Angust 1.
3,076
44,429
11,607
39,877
46,182
7,600
72,054
5,953
154,799
31,399
11,533
5,236
2,000
217,400 40,358 44,207 12,724 24,678 5,457 187,541 83,902 181,024 113,849 9,318 2,500 213,100 110,846 65,606 4,519 6,812 3,500 970 76,645 65,374 3,466 4,750 2,150 8,050

10,210 5,703 89,000 1,600 A speculation in pork and lard sprung up on the reports of injury to the growing corn crop, by which it was thought the yield would be cut short. Mess pork advanced to \$21 60 spot and August, and \$21 70 for September, and lard advanced to 14c.

yield would be cut short. Mess pork advanced to \$21 69 spot and August, and \$21 70 for September, and lard advanced to 14c. on the spot, 14½c. for September and October, and 13c. seller the year, but other hog products have been dull, and yesterday the whole market developed weakness. Beef is scarce and firm. Tallow has been active and firmer, at 8½@9c. Butter has remained about steady. Cheese has been active for export, but the supplies having been very large, prices have been barely sustained at 11½@12c. for prime factories. To-day the market was firm but quiet, at \$21 60@21 65 for mess pork, and 14½@14 3-16c. for prime steam lard, seller September.

The grocery trade has rather recovered tone. The stock of Rio coffee has been increased by liberal receipts, but, with favorable foreign advices, prices have ruled firm; Rio, fair to prime cargoes, 18½@20c., gold. Rice has been quiet for domestic, but Rangoon has been in demand for shipment to Cuba at 2½@2½c., gold, in bond. Molasses is higher at 38c. for 50 test, but closes quiet. Sugars are quoted ½c. lower, but with a better demand at the decline. The large stocks are carried with much confidence. Kentucky tobacco has ruled firmer but quiet at 8½@11½c. for lugs and 13@24c. for leaf; the sales for the week embraced 550 hbds., of which 400 were for export and 150 for consumption. The growing crop has been much injured by rains and floods. Seed leaf has continued quiet, but prices have remained about steady; the sales embrace: Crop of 1870, 37 cases Connecticut at 8½c.; crop of 1871, 50 cases Pennsylvania at 21c.; crop of 1873, 14 cases Ohio at 7½@12½c., 162 cases do. on private terms, 160 cases State at 6½@15c., 65 cases do. on private terms. Spanish to-bacco has ruled lower and fairly active; the sales were 500 bales Havana at 85c.@\$1.

Ocean freights have been fairly active; berth room especially

and 1873, 113 cases Pennsylvania on private terms. Spanish to-bacco has ruled lower and fairly active; the sales were 500 bales Havana at 85c.@\$1.

Ocean freights have been fairly active; berth room especially has been in pretty good request, and as the supply of room is not large, rates have been maintained with firmness. Charters, on the contrary, have latterly shown weakness, and not a little decline and less activity was noticeable. Late engagements and charters include: Grain to Liverpool, by steam, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{@9d.}\$; do. to London, by sail, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}\$; do. to Glasgow, by steam, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{@9d.}\$; do. to Cork, for orders, at 7a. 9d. per qr.; do. to the Continent, at 7s. 3d \$\text{@7s. 6d.}\$ Refined petroleum to the Baltic, 6s. 3d. \$\text{@6s. 6d.}\$; case oil, to the Mediterranean, 28c. gold. To day, charters showed a further decline, but berth room was firm; grain to Liverpool, by steam, at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{@9d.}\$; cheese at 45s.; grain, by sail, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{@9d.}\$; doese at 45s. for spirits turpenders, 7s. 6d. per quarter; refined petroleum to the East coast of Ireland at 5s. 3d., and naphtha to Exeter, 5s. 9d.

In naval stores only moderate transactions have been reported, and quotations are barely steady at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{@32c. for spirits turpentine, and \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ 65}\text{@\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ 17}\$ for common to good strained rosin. Petroleum, at the close, was firmer, owing to limited offerings and a better export demand; refined in bbls. for spot and all August delivery, \$1\frac{1}{2}\text{c.}\$; crude, in bulk, quoted; at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{@5\frac{3}{2}\text{c.}}\$

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, 1875, to all the principal foreign countries,

las	dal	o l	ine	8 9]	DOV	v to	tai	val	ue	we s,in	clud	linį	g th	200	Jan alue	ua	ry 1	ot	The her
Same J	1874.	9000	3 4	14,987 B	822,842 rs	38,288	13,852 13,852 13,852 13,852	31,973	8,827	200.85 24.45 45.45 11 pe	25,504 T	305,331 0	50.010 50.010	22,967	935,437	73,890	62,476 62,809	66,550	805,965
ıce	y 1,	000	200								80							.,	. 175,8
Total sir	1875.	105,71	118.20							263,899 4,640								3,670.0	148,277,99
Total	week.	3,670	7,573	3,122	819,621	845	139	1,753	394	8,954 143	3,563,873	13,785	1,218	19,126	9,185	12,221	1,304	100,04	4,825,683
1	Ports	124	: :	i	119	780	35	2,396	652	1,282	4,226,624		1.1. 2.4.5.	888 888 888	705	471	172	216,303	1,915.257
	American.	88	::	: :	4,144	7,256	2 :	11,037	1.9:8	9,332	1,055,128		436	1 259	284	3.058	9102,8	438,295	6,646,953 6,519,309
			: ::	02	5,589	151	90:	3,247	484	7,098	1,251,121	203	85.0	38	8.595		.0 -	4,883	2,1 56,877
	British Guisna.	3,176	::	. 600	14,500		::	::	.03	25	48,700	: :	8,929 9,929 900 900	1,000	3.300		20	9,765	560,122
	Mer- ico.		: :	:	: :	::	840	1,744	130	100	193,450	02 :	8:	go	2 2 2	620		1,058	700,044 854,830
	Other W. Indles.	68,709	12,000	70.682	121,952	11,217	104	3,134	2 20	75 236	715,032	530	23,488	735	202.01	6,168	461 865	313,889	5,417,757
	•			9.019	380	10,008	· 8	573	19	35	82,127	: :	27,534	1.053	491	8,605	135	3,663	2,639,923
1 TO	Cubs.	12,424	300	1 604	146,258	943	11,722	2,563	458	901	966,033	Onoti	948	35,769	749	16,076	.16	255,017	6.571,321
B JANUARY	Br. N. A.	26,330	1,200	8	47,167	: :	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	:6	124	543	98,623	2,200	20,040	2,912	251 251		25.	115,900	2,912,488
ORTS SINC	Ans- tralis.	,			: :		:	3.890		4,580 30 30	883,000	::	319	::	90	: :	124	672,911	1,284,218
EXI	China &	. 00	:	: :		88	3,827	263	.8		3,336,750		200	왕 :	+ :	! :	::	12,540	1,515,682
	Other S. Europe.	5,325	686,870		16,064			139	196	40,138	4,891,850	: :		2,410	I	4,459	11,615 8,264 9,165	36,961	4,203,897
	Spain.			: :	::				:	650	2,687,531			229		\$4.Z	5,340	: :	1,341,438
	Other N.		9,019	: :	::	:	: :	1,468		30,475	8,099,552	:		4,699	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,918	255	3 :	1,374,866
	Ger-	3,144	18.257	niotes.	175,236		0 040	19,630		86,516	27,167,433	55	1,457	3,120	1,002	352,722	1,887	51,174	5,140,464 5,718,735 18,600,161 5,640,580 12,567,404 21,561,204
	Holland	269'9	1,741,128	060*71	800	23,551		3,571		8,349	9.6		68	794		_	1,875		6,718.735
	Treation		69,383		2 7.092			8,530			70	1	8 4,601				41.670	3 15,004	3 6,140,464 56 5,640,580
	Great P-1401m	16. 423,43	b.11,400,737	p.	9	•			_	bbls. 2,502 bbls. 70,517	=		18. 22,028			1	118,	be. 1,559,74	80,655,293 t
	, 8E.	flour. bb	pusp.1	buebbusb.	bush.	bush.	tons	Dales	bales.	Turp. bbls.			lag lag	bble, & tos	100 Ibs.	100 fbs.		manufactured De.	nes, 1875
	ARTIOLES	Breadstuffs_Flour	Wheat	Rye. Barley	Oats	Pear			Hops	D4 .	Officake	Whale	Spermgalls. Lardgalls.	Beefbble		Lard.	legi	manui	Whalet one Des Tot lyalues, 1875 Total Values, 1874
1		Bre	OK.	m m	500	PA	555	000	Hor	Z	100	2	מות	T C	IM O	Ric	Tol	É	*

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 6, 1875.

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, Aug. 6. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 2.083 bales, against 2.377 bales last week, 2.513 bales the previous week, and 3.468 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3.475,737 bales, against 3.797,910 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 322,173 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for corresponding weeks of five previous years are as follows:

1975.	1974.	1973.	1872.	1971.	1970.
	1,241	1,517	100	4,055	918
429	885	2, 01	192	1,039	1,013
251	149	} (3)	67	705	1,361
25	1,403	1,909	23	2,180	1,30a 30 108
195	1,092	2,393	213	} 801	386
2,063	4,979	10,054	2,117	10,172	5,76J 2,851,896
	301 76 420 75 251 37 664 38 38 38 38 38	301 1,241 76 221 420 385 78 845 251 19 27 35 884 1,603 35 1,603 3 3 2,088 4,979	301 1,241 1,517	1,741 1,517 107	1,241 1,517 117

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 2,713 bales, of which 1,913 were to Great Britain, —— to France, and 800 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 135,903 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week and also for the corresponding week of last season.

		aportes	10-	Total	Same	Stor	EE.
Aug. 6,	G. Brit.	Franc-	Contin't	week.	1874.	1875.	1574
New Orleans	281	****		381	4,044	22,112	15,490
Mobile Charleston	141	****	****	141	000	4,011	5,722
Galtenton	65 605	•••	800	1,495	8,941	1,522	3,597 3,610 87,453
Other ports'	31		** *	81	(5)	CFEC, BIS	25,042
Total Since Sept. I	1,575,415	ron,idi	150,383	2,562,818	2,900,990	123,908	135,264

*The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include from Roston 31 bales to Liverpool.

Our telegram from New Orleans to night shows that besides the above exports the amount of cotton on shipboard, and engaged for shipment at that port, is as follows: For Liverpool, 3,000 bales; for Ilavre, 2,000 bales; for Continent, — bales; for coastwise ports, 500 bales; total, 5,500 bales; which, if deducted from the stock, would leave 16,500 bales representing the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or a waiting orders.]

From the foregoing etatement, it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 6,151 bales, while the stocks to-night are 19,359 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the porte from Sept. 1 to July 39, the latest mail dates:

PURTE		IPTS	BEFOR	TED OLS	OR SEPT	-1 TO-	Coast	
LORIN	1974		Gruat Britain.	France,	Other For'en	Total.	Forts.	Block
New tirleans		1314,271	342,5/11	343,998	192,9 4	994,975	144,794	22,14
Mobile	B10,971	2m6 (97)	197,000	67,334	M.J.T	271,270	191,:01	4.01
Galventon'	840,319	30 LUL1	3 0,094	3.494	120,444	721,750	111,640	3,420
New York	137,0 0	12,961	\$71,.91	12,243	57,548	638,3%	12,100	(5,58)
No. Laro ina	101,002 604,967	32,740	14,725 91,421		1,000	15,375	65,100	431
Other ports	73,756	50,600	88,474	****	22,444	104,134	341,3.1	2,577
Total this year.	3623,651		1573,348	250,161	485,594	3000.40%	1804,584	134,4.1
Total last year.		3772,701	1819,601	361,675	610,716	2791,095	1141,397	178,276

 Under the head of Cheristen is included Port Royal, ho; under the head of determinate included Indiancia, he,; under the head of Norfolk is included City Point, he.

The market opened the week bnoyant for cotton on the spot. The reaction, which had set in at the close of our last was continued with much vigor, and on Monday quotations were marked up ic., making ic from the lowest point. The chief elements of strength were, the small stocks, the steady spinning demand, firmer reports from Liverpool and the reports of drought in the Atlantic States, together with the overflow of the Mirsissippl River in Arkansas and Tennessee, threatening more or less injury in those sections. But the improvement was not sustained. Rains fell in the Carolinas and Georgia and Alabama, to the relief of the drought, and it was claimed that the overflow of the Missesippi will not, at the worst, cut the crop short more than a

hundred thousand bales. On Wednesday quotations were reduced ic., and on Thursday continued weakness was developed, all spirit having departed from the market. To day, there was very little dolog, but with gold higher a steadler feeling was observable.

For future delivery the finctuations have been wide and frequent, and often very irregular. The Mississippi overflow had but a temporary influence in stimulating prices; while from other points the crop accounts were improved soon after the opening. Yesterday, the market quite broke down, without apparent cause, and for the later months prices were lower than in the height of the recent panic. Today, there was more firmness, the early months being {c. and the later months 1-16@3-32c. higher, but the demand was moderate. After 'Change, there were sales at 13 15-16c. for Oct. and Dec., and 14 5-16c. for Feb. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 162,700 bales, including —— free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 6,387 bales, including 1,933 for export, 4,444 for consumption, 10 for speculation and — in transit. Of the above, — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

New Classification.	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinaryper a. & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	18 % 18 % @ 18 % @	12 6 13%6 14\2 14\3 15\6 15\6	12 (@ 18 (@ 14 (@ 16 (@ 15 (@ 16 (@ 16 (@	12% @ 18% @ 14% @ 14% @ 15% @ 15% @ 16% @

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

M	-		OALGE	1,			27 16 51	8.0	-
Cianaliscation.	Lap't.	Con-	BPec-	Tran-	Total.	Ord'ry	Good Ord'ry.	Midi'g.	Min
Honday	1.400	96 64::	6		3,040	11%	13%	1456	11%
Tousday		909		****	\$11 31.00	121%	13%	118	115
Friday	- 533	1,110		***	1,639	12	18%	14 %	14%
fotal	1,988	4,646	10		6,367		***	1000	

For forward delivery the sales (including —— free on board, have reached during the week 162,700 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

Par August.	bales.			619.	bales.	eis.
bales ets.	1(0)	.13 15-16	4.100	.16 5-82	300	26 21-63
31918 13-12	1,300	. 13 SI-SE	2,4(0	1136	200	IIX
1900	4,800		1,200	.14 5.34		
30	5,100	11 1-12	(IV)	14 8-14	8.30110	tal Fub.
m121836	4,509		NU		0,000 10	
Samb LA C. sta	1,400	14 5.27	500	1117	For	March.
100 a. n. 20)	1,90	1414	1.500	14 7 27	1 700	
1610 m. n. 111 7 16	911		800		49100	41 7 24
8.0	1,30				200	11 7-16
hbi s. n 14 7-33			1,000		100.,	14 15-84
20	1,4 0		IW	*10 1-10	233	164
	8,500		the cold a cold to		3.01,	14 17-88
	500		25,600 total 1	Deg.		11 9-15
10011 11-10	40					14 19-22
300	1,910		For Janu			16%
381 s.m . 11 15-82	(00)	16 %	AUU			14 21-32
1000 1634	70	.14 13-32	1.400	13 81-42		16 15-16
300			1.600		HU	14 23-52
	leigt OUL,OB	Oct.	60	.16 1-84	1,5:17	
Liou total Aug.			2,000	.14 1-14		14 23-84
	For Nove	mber.	LMD	.14 3-83	160	11 13-16
For Beptember.	701	.15 25-33	HIV			14 81-84
2,7001 13 29-32	3.0		1,700	14 9-2		
1,700	100	13 77-62	34(9)			********
1,500,	8101	157	(61)		2 200 163	al March.
1,000	500		8.70		1,000 10	an same con.
(N)	80		1,410	14 0 3	E on	April.
1,500 14 1-14	(40)	19 61-07	1,4113		201	114 19-81
20111 5-22	2,100		5(1)			
1.1 1)	1,312)	14 1 90	1 5000	10.00		14 21-32
3,810 11 3 82	1 200 000000	1-14 1-64	1,211)	19 19-04		14 11-15
1,3(1)	1,900	1-10	410			15 13 16
S tent	100		100			11 29-82
3,1001 18 7.52	MO		2(1)			14 31-82
1,817	N.O		2,2(1)	0 9-16		
0014 9-84	1,100,		\$UU	1111076	300	13 8-16
1,70,11 5-16	8(0)				and the same of	
1,40,14 11-32	(10)		25,500 Lotal J	an.	2,400 Lot	al April.
2001636	1,00				For	May
30	700	11% j	For Febru			[8 18-16
1,44) 14 7-16	100	16 13-33	21U			10 37-83
2,50, 14 15-82			500			14 31-62
1.3014%	15,200 total :	YOV.	. 200		1(4)	15
NOD 14 17-42			4(3)	1134	2681	15 1-32
1.110	For Decen	nher. :	3(1)		100	15 3-32
	\$1 KI	13 25-82	3(3)	10 5-16		13%
\$1,500 total Bept.	1,51)	16 13-10	4(9)	1 11-82	1101	13 5-16
and and	401	15 27 32 !	4'1)		11.0.00	2-10
For October.	0(1)		3(1),		1150100	at Man
1,203194	100	13 29 82 1	1,000		1,160 101	at may.
1,700, 14 25 43	1 170	18 15-16 1	1,5001	3 15 83	For.	Jone.
1,20 13 13-16 [631	13 51-82	1,20			15 7-32
300 may 00 87-21	2.100		200		1081	13 5-15
1,40	3,9(1)		0110	14 9-10		
1,8:0 13 49-32	H(I)	14 1-16	8001		281101	at done.
	242000000000000000000000000000000000000	110 1.10		4 12.04	400 101	

The following exchanges have been made during the week: 3-Mc, pd. to exch. 100 Sept. for Aug. 100 Aug. e. n. for sept., even.

The following will show spot quotations and the closing prices bid for futures at the several dates named:

	FOM MI	DETAR 01	LANDS-	DED DEADS	IPICATION		
	Frt.	BAL.	Mon.	Tuce.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
On spot		1436	1436	1434	1436	14%	1136
Angust	14 5-82	14 7-31	14 15-82	11 2-53	14 5-33	13 81-31	1436
***************************************							/8
	MIDD	LIRO UPL	ANDS-NE	W CLASSI	PICATION.		
On apot	14%	14%	14%	14%	1156	1134	1136
Bentember	16 3-81	16 3-16	11 15-83	1134	1134	18 51-12	11 1-15
Detober	15 29-52	14 1-82	14 5-16	14	18 31-92	13 27-32	13 29-8
Sovember	1816	14 1-34	14 5-16	11	13 31-31	11 27-82	13 29-32
December	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 11-82	11	11	15%	13 23-3
January	1436	11-7-84	1150	11 8-16	14 5-31	14	14 1-10
February	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 18-16	1136	17%	11 7-82	14 9-32
March	14 9-16	14 11-16	11 15-16	11 9-16	14 19-82	14 7-16	1/36
April	14 25-82	11 29-22	13 5-32	14 25-82	11 25-12	14%	11 23-31
May	15	15 8-51	15 11-83	14 31-84	11 21-3	11 41-82	14 15-14
Jack	15.2-16	1514	1550	15 5-82	15 5-32	15 1-16	15 5-32
Sales spot	454	91	S.ING	641	909	1.059	1.013
Hales fators	81,200	28,500	28,7.0	85,200	24,500	27,8(U	14,300
Gold	112%	112%	11734	11216	113	11834	1133
Kronange	1.64%	1.64%	1.865	1.813	4.81%	4.61%	1134

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.-With the exception of the overflow of the Mississippi our reports with regard to the crop to night are generally more favorable; that is to say, a very considerable portion of the section through the Atlantic and Gulf States which has been suffering from drought has during the week been visited with splendid showers. Of ccurse these rains do not restore the plant to its former vigor, but they check the ill effects of the drought, and in great part confine the injury done to the thin and sandy lands. Unfortunately, however, these rains have not been universal, and there are still complaints from important districts in all those States. All the country which has escaped the drought, and which in the aggregate is probably two-thirds the cotton area, is doing well, and much of it splendidly. As to the overflow it is impossible to tell as yet how far it will go or what will be its effects.

Galveston, Texas.—Crops are in fine condition, and the prospects very good in the upper countries, but rain is needed on the coast. There has been no rainfall the past week. The thermometer has averaged 82, the highest being 96 and the lowest 78.

Indianola, Texas.—The crops in this vicinity need rain, none having fallen the past week. Average thermometer 85, highest 95 and lowest 77.

Corsicana, Texas.—There was no rain here the past week. rains do not restore the plant to its former vigor, but they check

Consideration Texas.—There was no rain here the past week. Crops are in good condition. Average thermometer 84, highest

100 and lowest 67.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—There were three rainy days during the week, local showers, the rainfall reaching eighty-five hundredths of an inch. Rainfall for the month of July eight inches and eighteen bundredths. Average thermometer 84. In our issue of the 24th ult., we gave the average thermometer at New Orleans for the week as 95. This was an error, as the average thermometer for that week was 83.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—There were three light showers here during the week the rainfall reaching five hundredths.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—There were three light showers here during the week, the rainfall reaching five hundredths of an inch, and fine showers in this vicinity. August set in with colder nights and cooler mornings than for several years past. The crops are in a bad condition on the hills, but are fine in the valleys. Sufficient rain fell the past week. Thermometer—Highest 101, lowest 68, and average 85.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—There were two rainy days the past week, the rainfall reaching seventy-six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 78, highest 83 and lowest 76.

Columbus, Mississippi.—There was rain on three days during the week, the rainfall aggregating one inch and eighty-neven hundredths. The nights are too cold for cotton. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 95 and the lowest 69.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—It was cloudy one-half the week and

Little Rock, Arkansas.—It was cloudy one-half the week and clear and pleasant the other half, but no rain fell. Average thermometer 79, highest 96 and lowest 60.

Nashville, Tennessee.—Rain fell on four days the past week, the rainfall reaching forty hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 74, highest 82 and lowest 64.

Memphis, Tennessee.—We are having too much rain. It rained two days the past week, the rainfall reaching ninety-seven hundredths of an inch, and the rest of the week was cloudy. All the

Memphis, Tennessee.—We are having too much rain. It rained two days the past week, the rainfall reaching ninety-seven hundredths of an inch, and the rest of the week was cloudy. All the crops outside the levees are lost through the very disastrous overflow in this vicinity, and inside the plantations are suffering seriously. The lowest estimated damage done in Arkansas and Mississippi is eighty thousand bales. Cotton is growing to weed without top fruit, and there is some rust and shedding of squares. Average thermometer 75, highest 83 and lowest 68.

Mobile, Alabama.—It rained one day severely and was showery one day the early part of the past week, but the latter part was clear and pleasant. There were delightful showers in this vicinity, the indications being that they were of wide extent, but some sections are still seriously suffering from the long and protracted drought. Raintall for the week seventy two hundredths of an inch; for the month, four inches. Average thermometer, 82, highest 93 and lowest 69. The first bale of the new crop, received August 5th, consigned to A. Proskauer & Co., by A. & H. Strassburger, from the plantation of Hiram Vickers, Montgomery county. Alabama, classed ordinary, was auctioned to day, at 15c., to E. V. George & Bro. The first bale last year was received on the 12th.

Montgomery, Alabama.—There were two rainy days here the

Montgomery, Alabama.—There were two rainy days here the past week. The days have been warm and the nights cold. Accounts from the interior are conflicting, but the drought has reduced the crop estimate. The first bale of new cotton was received by A. & H. Strassburger, of Grangers warehouse, on the fourth inst., (as noted above) and shipped by them to Proskauer & Co., of Mobile. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest point reached being 97 and the lowest 65.

Selma, Alabama.—There were two rainy days here the past

point reached being 97 and the lowest 65.

Selma, Alabama.—There were two rainy days here the past week with a rainfall of sixty-four hundredths of an inch. The crop is developing promisiogly, though a few caterpillars have heen discovered in one locality. Average thermometer 76.

Madison, Florida.—Rain feil on three days the past week, the rainfall reaching seventy-nine hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 79, highest 84 and lowest 74. Considerable complaint is heard of rust, and cotton is shedding badly.

Macon, Georgia.—We had an unusually severe storm the past week. Crop accounts are more favorable. The thermometer has ranged between 68 and 94, averaging 80. Total rainfall for July, one inch and sixty-one hundredths.

Atlanta, Georgia.—We had splendid weather here the past week, rain falling on one day to the extent of nine hundredths of an inch. The reported damage to the crop is much exaggerated. Average thermometer 77, highest 88 and lowest 68.

Columbus, Georgia.—It was showery three days the past week, the rest being pleasant; total rainfall for the week, one inch and stable and the stable stable and the stable stable

the rest being pleasant; total rainfall for the week, one inch and eight hundredths; for the month, one inch and sixty-six hundredths. Average thermometer 81, highest 94 and lowest 70.

Savannah, Georgia.—On two days the past week we had de-lightful showers, and the indications are that they extended over a wide surface; the remainder of the week was pleasan'. Rainfall, eighty nine hundredths of au luch, and for the moreh, one inch and fifty-one hundredths. Average thermometer 80, highest 96 and lowest 70.

Augusta, Georgia.—It rained here lightly on five days of the week, but not enough to do much good. Reports continue unfavorable and crops in this section are generally looking very badly. Average thermometer 79. Total rainfall, seventy seven hundredths of an inch; for the mouth two inches and thirty-five hundredths.

hundredths.

Charleston, South Carolina.-There was no rain here the past ; the weather is hot and extremely dry, and crops are suffer-

week; the weather is not and extremely dry, and crops are sunering for raiu. Rainfall for July, one inch and five hundredths. Average thermometer 82, highest 92 and lowest 75.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock this afternoon (Friday, Aug. 6). We give last year's figures (Friday, Aug. 7, 1874) for comparison:

6,75	-Ang.	1, 14.
Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
2	12	11
. 0	8	11
0	2	11
6	5	0
2	11	7

New Orleans reported below high-water mark of 1871 until Sept. 9, 1874, when the zero of gauge was changed to high-water mark of April 15 and 16, 1874, which is 6-10ths of a foot above 1871, or 16 feet above low-water mark at that point.

CROP REPORTS OF THE COTTON EXCHANGES FOR JULY.-We give below all the reports of the Cotton Exchanges for July not hitherto published. Memphis makes no report this month.

Questions.

First Question.—What has been the character of the weather since une 15th?

Second Question.—Has the weather been more or less favorable up to this period, than during same time last year?

Third Question.—How are the stands in your section, and how do they compare with same time last year?

Fourth Question.—Is the cotton plant forming, blooming and bolling well?

Fifth Question .- Do the laborers continue to work well?

Sixth Question.—What is the present condition of the Cotton Crop in your section, and how does it compare with same time last year?

Seventh Question.—State any favorable or unfavorable circumstances relative to the growth or condition of the Cotton Crop in your section not covered by the above questions.

Galveston Department.

This report covers the State of Texas, and was prepared and issued by the Galveston Cotion Exchange, through their Committee on Information and Statistics, composed of J. B. Bramau, Chairman, J. S. Grinnan, Theo. O. Vogel, H. Batjer, H. I. Anderson.

Texas.—These answers are condensed from 133 replies received from 71 counties, and are based upon mail accounts ending July

Answer to First Question.—40 replies report weather dry, 55 very dry and hot, and 38 favorable.

Answer to Second Question.—40 replies report the weather more favorable, up to this period, than same time last year; 45 report less favorable, while 27 say, "about the same."

Answer to Second Question.—27 of our responses report "good stands," 35 better than last year, 25 not as good as last year, and 46 report about the same.

Answer to Fourid Question.—106 replies say that the plant is forming, blooming and holling well, while 27 report the plant small and backward and not as promising as at this time last season.

Answer to Fifth Question.—00 replies to this question all indicate that the labor is much more efficient and reliable than in any previous year.

Answer to Sixth Question.—63 reply that the present conduiton of the crop is better than last year, 26 report it not as good, and 44 say, "about the same." In all sections of the State the plant is much smaller, and is considered from one to three weeks later than same time last season.

Answer to Seventh Question.—There is general complaint of dry weather, only a few localities having been visited with sufficient rain. Several of our replies indicate that the plant has stopped growing, and has commenced to shed its bloom and young fruit. So far there is no appearance of the caterpillar. In some few places the boll worm is reported, but has done no serious damage. Rain is the "one thing needfull" to secure a full average yield.

New Orleans Department.

This report is dated July 26, and covers that part of the State of Mississippi not apportioned to the Memphis and Mobile Cotton Exchanges; the entire State of Louisiana and the State of Arkansas, south of the Arkansas River. The report is prepared and issued by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange through their Committee on Information and Statistics, composed of Harrison Watte, Chairman J. V. Richards, Wm. A. Gwyn, R. C. Cammack, Edward Morphy, and W. C. Simmoos, Jr.

Louisiana.-The following is condensed from sixty-three letters received from thirty-one parishes, and their average date is to the 15th:

The character of the weather is generally reported as favorable, more so than at the same period last year, though our latest dates bring us complaints of drouth. The stands are generally good, and better than last year. The plant is blooming and bolling well; labor efficient, and the present condition of the crop much better when compared with last year, except in certain districts where rain is needed.

Mississippi.—Condensed from 100 replies received from 32 counties, nearly all dated on the 15th of the month, their uniformity of date being a great improvement over the past:

The character of the weather for the past month has been mainly favorable, with, however, considerable exceptions. Some letters complain of too much rain, others of the want of it, these opposite reports coming often from the same county, showing an uonsually partial distribution of rain or local showers. Plantations not five miles apart have had too much rain or some nud too little or none at all on others. One-fourth of the letters state the "plant is too large and growing too fast to fruit well," and is in a very unfavorable condition to receive either a protracted drouth or wet spell. A very few complain of boll worms and shedding, but no apprehension is expressed of caterpillars, none in noticeable numbers having appeared. Standa generally good, and laborers working well.

Arkansas. - Forty reports received from twenty-one counties:

The weather has been generally dry. Occasional showers, however, have prevented any damage, and on the whole it has been more favorable than last year, and simcet as good as could be wheled. Stands are reported uniformly good and the plant fruiting remarkably well. The general condition is undoubtedly the finest anome for a number of years, and excepting some apper-hension of a possible drouth, the tone of our correspondence is as cheerful as could be desired.

Charleston Department.

This report covers the State of South Carolina, and is prepared and issued by the Charleston Cotton Exchange through their Committee on Information and Statistics, composed of Jas. S. Murdock, Chairman, Wm. J. McCormack, L. J. Walker, J. M. Thompson, W. K. Steedman.

South Carolina.—Condensed from 97 replies received from 29

The weather, on the whole, has been seasonable, and compares favorably with that of last year. The stands are as good, if not better, and the plant is generally reported as forming, blooming and boiling well. The labor is efficient, and the presen condition is at least equal to that of last year. Five asswers from four countles report in jury from hall and from too much wind; in one county lice are reported, and rust in another.

New Cror Corron.-Our Mobile and Monigomery correspondents telegraph, us to-night that the first bale of the new crop cotton raised in Alabama was received at Montgomery, Aug. 4, by A. & II. Strassburger, from the plantation of Hiram Vickers, Montgomery county, Alabama. It was consigned by Messrs. A. & H. Strassburger to A. Proskauer, of Mobile, where it was to-day sold at auction to E. V. George & Bro., for 15c. It was classed

THE MISSISSIPTI OVERFLOW.—O! course it is impossible as yet to measure the extent of the damage done to cotton by the condition of the Mississippi. In fact, no one can know the regult until the flood has ambsided. One of our Memphia correspondents, however, sends as this week a communication of much interest, from which we make the following extract, since it so clearly states the condition as it was last week, Thursday, and therefore helps us to interpret the later advices of this week: THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.—O! course it is impossible as

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 29, 1875.

Messrs. W. B. Dana & Co. ;

Gentlemen: At the date of our telegram, last Friday, living in circles filled with rumors of this, that and another plantation under water or so nearly so that any further rise in the Mississippi would cause wholesale destruction, we sent you a more aensational despatch than the facts warranted, or than we would have sent had our reports not included fears of anticipated damage as well as actual damage already done. We are pleased to say that, to-day, we can hear of no planter at any point on the river who has entired material damage to his cotton crop. Aimost every planter on the river's verge has had a small portion of his crop hurt by overflow and sipe water; but, as a whole, it meants to nothing. The danger however was most implicant of his crop hurt by overflow and sipe water; but, as a whole, it amounts to nothing. The danger, however, was most imminent and is not yet passed, as the river unexpectedly rose one inch here to-day, and a large area of cotton fields have now all they can safely stand. You will understand the case more clearly when we state that the river bank is usually the highest part of a man's plantation; all of the soil is alluvial, the accretions of the yearly overflows, and the ground descends as you go away from the river. The character of this soil is, of course, soft, spongy, and being mostly sandy loam, yields to the least pressure of water. The planter puts his cotton in his opening as much as a mile back, and two miles or more all along the river. The water permeates every square inch, resulting in many streams of sipe water. If the levees, insecure as they are, stand, (and the Mississippi levees are very poor) the crop may be as badly damwhole State of Arkanean lina no levees of any account, while the Mississippi levees are very poor) the crop may be as badly damaged from silve as river water direct. This sipe water either kills the plant or, if it remains at anding, causes it to throw its fruit. These ideas we know are correct. The writer of this spent last week on a plantation thirteen miles below here, throwing up a levee of 1½ miles front, in order to save a planter's crop that we have a planter and agreeal thousand dollars to caltivate. This place hal advanced several thousand dollars to cultivate. This place was low, and though we kept the overflow off, could not prevent the sipe water from getting through on the cotton near-by, and any long continued pressure will cause damage more or less which, however, cannot be total.

Yours truly,

The above shows us clearly wherein the danger from this flood consists. What, however, is the extent of the harm done, since this letter was written, it will be impossible to state until the waters subside. To night the river seems to be still rising, and at our latest advices was about eight inches below the rise of March last, with the Signal Service Bureau predicting a further

BOMBAY SKIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received today, there have been 1,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and no bales to the Continent, while the receipts at Bombay during the same time have been 2,000 bales. The movement since the lat of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, Aug. 5:

2,000 1,202,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a decrease of 17,000 bales this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since January 1 shows an increase in shipments of 57,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1874.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGINO, &c .- The market for bagging during GUNNY BAGS, BAGGINO, &c.—The market for bagging during the past week has been only moderately active, but prices continue firm, and sellers are not disposed to make concessions to effect sales. There have been sales of about 6,000 rolls here and in Boston at 13½@13½c, the market closing firm at the latter figure. Bales are in light demand, and prices are quoted at 10c. for native, and 13½@13½c. for Borneo. Bags continue quiet, and prices, in the absence of transactions, are entirely nominal. Butts have been in fair request, and, with a small stock in hand and no arrivals of any amount, prices have become a shade firmer, and sales have been made of 800 bales at 3c., time, here and in Boston, sales have been made of 800 bales at 3c., time, here and in Boston, the market closing firm.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON AS MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELE GRAPH.—Below we give our table of visible supply, as made up by cable and telegraph to-night. The continental stocks are the figures of last Saturday, but the totals for Great Britain and the affoat for the Continent are this week's returns, and consequently brought down to Thursday evening; hence to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Aug. 6), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the apports of Friday only.

Contract of the Contract of th	1875.	1874.	1878.
Stockat Liverpool	939,000	911,000	843,000
Stock at London	91,500	113,750	201,750
Total Great Britain stock	1,053,500	1.024.750	1,046,750
Stock at Havro			152,000
		163,000	
Stock at Marseilles	8,000	15,750	14,250
Stock at Barcelona		78,750	45,000
Stock at II smbarg		22,750	84,000
Stock at Bramva	43,000	46,000	52,500
Stock at Amsterdam		85,000	101,800
Stock at Rotterdam	10,000	26,000	32,500
Stock at Antwerp	4,000	13,000	29,500
Stock at other continental ports	13,000	37,000	85,000
Total continental ports	898,210	492,250	549,250
Total Epropean stocks.	1,451,750	1,507,000	1,596,000
India cotton ad at for Europe	531,000	525,000	379,000
American cotton affeat for Europe	62,250	89,000	78,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe	81,000	52,000	55,000
Stock in United States ports	135,908	155,262	143,456
Stock to United States Interior ports	8,733	22,830	21,954
United States exports to day	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total risible supplybales.	2 221.012	2,322,593	2,275,110
Of the above, the totale of American			
lows:	war orner	describitade	WIG NO TOI-
American-			
Liverpool stock	553,000	399,000	847,000
Continental stocks	191,000	274,000	232,000
American afoat to Europe	62,250	39,000	78,000
United States stock.	135,903	155,462	143,456
United States interior stocks	8,739	22,830	21,954
United States exports to-day	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Americanbalus.	934,893	9[0,594	833,410
East Indian, Brasil, &c.—			100
Liverpool stock	405,000	512,000	498,000
London stock	94,600	119,750	201,750
Continental stocks	204,250	208,250	817,250
India affoat for Europe	\$31,000	526,000	879,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., adoat	31,000	82,000	56,000
Total East India, &c	1,966,750	1,412,000	1,432,000
Total American	954,992	910,592	823,410
Total visible supplybales.	2 221 642	2,814,592	2,775,410
A COUNT TIES USE MAPPIN	2001/250	20,20,000	0-10

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night, of 100,950 bales as compared with the same date of 1874, and a decrease of 53,763 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1878.

8%d.

Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool 7%d.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.-Below We give the movements of cotton at the interior ports-receipts and shipmen's for the week, and stock to-night, and for the corresponding week of 1874;

	-Weeks	nding Aug	2. 6, 178-	-Wack and	ling Ang.	7, 174.
	Receipts.	Shipmen	ts. Stock.	Receipts.	Shipmente	.Stock,
Angueta	195	336	1,342	396	110	7,226
Columbus	. 50	151	705	46	251	1,251
Macon	. 13	31	559	126	810	2,014
Montgomery	. 6	25	422	24	84	624
Selma	. 14	82	223	19	88	437
Memphts	. 154	271	3,165	396	1,478	6,980
Nashville	. 2	192	2,317	153	193	3,798
Total, old	496	1,088	8,739	1,159	2,399	22,830
Shreveport	. 29	18	86	20	40	228
Atlanta	. 8	21	574	16	41	587
St. Louis	. 29	762	801	121	321	4,679
Cincinnati	158	B21	2,309	438	1,290	7,628
Total, new	219	1,838	8,720	60-1	1,695	18,122
Total, all	655	2,376	12,459	1,762	4,091	85,45 %

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased during the week 602 bales, and are to-night 13,591 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 722 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease, as compared with last week, the total reaching 1,495 bales, against 5,617 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their bales, against 5,617 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1874; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York stuce Sept 1 1874

					Sept. I	1 1012
ERPORTED TO		WEEK 1	Total	Same period		
ERFORIED TO	July 14.	July 21.	July 28.	Aug.	to date.	previus year.
LiverpoolOther British Ports	8,839	1,156	110	695	364,853 7,033	429,102
Total to Gt. Britain	6,839	1,156	110	695	371,886	429,102
Havre Other French ports	59	••••	638	****	12,248	6,932 1,701
Total French	59		638		12,248	8,633
dremen and Hahover Hamburg Other ports	354 149 2,839	550 99	713 4,156	800	23,194 18,222 9,939	20,561 4,043 3,238
Total to N. Europe.	3,342	649	4,869	800	51,257	27,842
Spaln, Oporto& Gibraltar&c	••••			****	10 55	25 2,647
Total Spain, &c		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			65	2,672
Grand Total	10,240	1,805	5,617	1,495	435,456	468,213

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston Phlladelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept.1.'74

arck'ts from-	NEW 1	TORK.	8081	ron.	PHILAT	ELP'IA	BALTI	MORE.
Major 10 2 HOW	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This	Since Sept.1.	This week.	Since Sept.1.	This	Since Sept.1.
		- opu	11 00111	Copari		~cpuii.	Wood.	осрыв
New Orleans	130	112,649		35,377		5,918		
Texas	282	67,140		16,798		4,184	1	
Sayannah	25	110,134	136	42,001	174			10 74
Mobile						15,545	****	18,745
	• • • • •	1,270		20,722				
Florida		5,509						
S'th Carolina	75	118,203		23,015			1	12.216
N'th Carolina.	. 8	59,632		61		5,793		18,911
Virginia	117	151.447	33	73.576			. 24	61,524
North'rn Ports		13,369	1.061	70,695				
Tennessee, &c	361	157,739	109		78		76	
Foreign	95	3.049		152	11	,		-
rototga		0,010		20%	****	• • • •		
Total this year	1,093	890,190	1,399	321,328	252	63,405	101	119,528
194								
Totallast year.	5.052	957,999	2.272	339,435	349	42.317	311	1:1,564

SHIPPING NEWS .- The exports of cotton from the United State the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 3,583 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRON-ICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week.

NEW YORK-To Liverpool, per ateamers Republic, 96 Nevada, 576	
England, 23.	695
To Bremen, per steamer Main, 800 New Orleans—To Liverpool, per steamer State of Alabama, 345	800 345
To Vera Cruz, per brig Esperanza, 427	427
TREAS—To Liverpool, per steamer San Antonio, 1,225	1,225
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per steamer Brannschweig, 25	25
Boston-To Liverpool, per steamer Marathon, 66	66
Make 3	

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

Li	verpool.	Bremen.	Vera Cruz.	Total.
New York	695	800		1.495
New Orleage	345		427	779
Texas	1,225			1.225
Haltimore		25		25
Boston	66			66
				-
Total	2,331	825	427	8,588

Below we give all news received to date of disasters, &c., to vesaela carrying cotton from United States porta:

South Carolina, etc., Nickerson, from Charleston, at New York July 31, broke her cog wheel on the passage.

Prairie Biran, bark, from New Orleans for Liverpool, which put into Key West, June 18. with her cargo (cotton) on fire, completed repairs and had nearly finished re-loading July 21.

001104 1	. O. P men o.	Tree bearing as	COLE INC	W O	COL CO	TIONG		
	Llve	rpool	-Havi	·e	-Breme	en.—	-Hambu	rg.
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.		Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sall.
	d.	d.	c.	c.	e.	C.	c.	C.
Saturday	@%	@%	11-16		⅓eomp.		%comp	D
Monday		@*	11-16	• •	%comp.		%comp)
Tuesday	@1		11-16		⅓comp.		%comp	
Wednesday	@1	@4	11-16		⅓comp.		%comp	
Thursday		@X	11-16	• •	%comp.		% comp	
Friday	@%	@%	11-16		%comp.		%comr)

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—4 P. M.—By Cable from Liverpool.— The market has ruled quiet and ateady to-day. Sales of the day were 10.000 bales, of which 2,060 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 5,000 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

July	16. July 23. July 30. Aug. 6.
Sales of the week bales, 51,	000 61,000 74,000 69,000
	000 6.000 2.000 2.000
of which exporters took 11,	
of which speculators took 2,	
Total stock	000 1,036,000 1,013,000 959,000
of which American 611,	000 592,000 584,000 553,000

	July 18	Jnl	y 23. Jo	ly 30.	Aug. 6.
otal import of the week	. 53,1100			1.000	13,000
of which American	. 23,000			5,000	5,000
	. 10,000			,000	13,000
mount afloat	465 000	447,		.000	401,000
of which American	69,000	56.		1.000	26,000
The following table will show	the daily	closing r	rices of cot	ton for th	a week:
Satur. M	on.	Tnes.	Wednes.	Thors.	
Ild'g Uplands. 75% Holi	dan	73600	7%0	73600	-7¥
do Orleans 7% Hon	uay.	7%0	7%@	7×0	736
For European Cotton Ma	rkels see	2004 190			

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 6, 1675 The depression in flour noted last week, as the effect of the return of comparatively good weather in England, and the consequent subsidence of speculation, was nearly recovered early in this week, owing to a speculation on Western account growing out of the prolonged rains and the disastrous floods which have occurred in the valley of the Ohio and other portions of the West. These have no doubt been unusually severe, and have done a great dealof damage, but with the return of fine weather, there is a disposition to regard the reports as somewhat exaggerated. Flours from winter wheat have shown the most business. On Wednesday a large business was done in fair shipping extras from spring wheat, at \$6 10@6 25, but most bids were yesterday reduced to \$6. To-

day, on favorable Liverpool advices, flour was 10@15c. higher and more active, with large sales of ahipping extras at \$6 15@6 25-Rye flour has been dull, and corn meal drooping.

The wheat market opened the week very excited and buoyant, and on Wednesday Spring wheats had regained all they had lost the previous week, while Winter wheat reached even higher figures, with large sales for spot and all August at \$1 39 @\$1 40 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1 49@\$1 50 for No. 1 Spring, and \$1 58@\$1 60 for amber Winter. Yesterday, however, part of this advance was lost, with large sales of No. 2 Chicago at \$1 36 @\$1 38 for fair to prime, on the apot, \$1 47@\$1 48 for No. 1 Spring for all August, and \$1 58 for amber Winter. The storms. alluded to above, have done much damage in the Spring wheat sections. To-day, the market was firmer, on the foreign advices, with sales of No. 2 Chicago at \$1 38@\$1 40, No. 2 Milwankee, \$1 43@\$1 45, and No. 1 Milwaukee \$1 50, but the close was dull.

Indian corn has been active, but at variable prices. The supply has been more liberal, and much of it out of condition, so that heated mixed sold yesterday at 77@80c., with fair to prime 84@ 86c., and choice \$7@871c. on the spot, with three loads of prime sail mixed for September at 88c. The storms and floods have Injured the growing crop of corn, as well as that of wheat, though probably not to the same extent. To-day, the market was lowers at 82@85c. for fair to prime mixed. Rye has been steady, and yesterday a boat load of Canada in bond sold at 95c. Barley has shown an upward tendency, and four-rowed State for September delivery quoted at \$1 20@\$1 25. Barley malt has been more active, with sales for cash at \$1 35 for two-rowed State, \$1 46 for four rowed, and \$1 60@\$1 65 for Canadian.

Oats were excited early in the week, and higher prices were obtained, a line of No. 2 Chicago selling for the last balf of August at 66c.; but the trade held off, and yesterday there was a sharp decline, with large sales of prime mixed at 62c. in store and 64c. afloat. The large stock in store here defeats epeculation for a rise. To-day, there was an advance to 66c. for prime mixed afloat, but the close was dull.

The following are closing quotations:

The following are cr	VA	rug	ч	uot	auoup.			
FLOUR.					Gaain.			
No. 2 19 bbi.	4	600	5	20	Wheat-No.33pring, bush.\$1	3000	1	35
Superfine State & West-					No. 2 opring 1	38@	1	44
ero	5	402	5	85	No. 1 spring 1	470		
Extra State, &c	6	102	6	40	Red Western 1	507		
Western Spring Wheat					Amber do 1	68.8		
exiras	6	000	6	50	White	5700		62
do XX and XXX	6	602	7	75	Corn-Western mlxed	7700		86
do winter wheat X and		_				900		91
XX	B	400	8	40		8500		37
City shipping extras	6	3500	7	25		@		
City trade and family					Rye	937		
brands	7	40.0	8	40		. 0		
Southern bakers' and fa-		_			Mixed	640		66
mily oranda	7	5000	8	50	White	670		
Southern shipp'g extras	6	50:0	7	20		@		
Rye flour, superfine	4	75.7	6	25		@		
Coromeal-Western, &c.	4	100	4	50		1500		
Corn meal-Br'wlne, &c.	4	900	5	06		182		40
	h			ax	and thee market has been			

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as fol-

IOWa:							
	-RECEIP!	TOAT NEW	YORK	~EX	PORTS PRO	MNEWY	ORR
	1	875	Since	1	875	1	874.
	For the	Since	Jan.	For the	Since	For the	Slace
	week.	Jan. 1.	1, 1974.	week.	Jan. 1.	week.	Jan. 1.
Flour, bbis.	68.663	1,958,584	2,354,958	35,219	1.087.481	36, 186	1,327,209
C. meal, " .	3,630	78,152	135,433	3,670	105,760	4,158	122,513
Wheat, bun.	503,212	12,675,366	25,706,728	529,951	13,998,583	346,914	22,955,580
Corn. " .	7 8,660	11,882,743	18,945,711	319,621	7,088,591	805,439	13,622.842
Rye, "	7,166	80,731	441.259	7,573	113,260	878	523,324
*Barley " .	11,501	1,141,968	698,243		110		
Oata" .	108,642	4,963,400	5,533,634	3,122	74,838	445	74,287

In "Receipts at New York" includes also malt

The following tables 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 JULY 31, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO JULY 31.

000.		11001 7 50		V	
	Flour, Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Bariey,	Rye,
	bbis. busb.	hosh.	bush.	bush.	bueb.
At-	(196 lbs.) (60 lbs	(38 lhe.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago	32,419 677,230	1,539,656	89,525	5,797	10.163
Milwankee	31,804 1,263,491	15,860	18,020	1,635	1,830
Toledo	2,478 63,598		1.87	700	
Detroit	6,097 41,925	3,211	1.383	****	
Cleveland	2,398 * 16,250		13,000		
St. Louis	7,774 125,911		65 252	1111	6,570
Peorla.	1.705 3.910	90,980	19,425		21,510
Duluth	2,875° 136,69		1		
Total.	115 041 2,829,018	3 1.840,468	207,653	8,132	29,108
Previous week	100,502 2,163,509		2:20,050	3,738	4,420
Corresping week,"74.	84,702 1,041,893		571.334	40,780	27,442
** *75.	95 235 1,273,511		494,915	10,002	13,044
10 172	57,781 428,515		166,516	20,841	7,375
49 271	123,827 1,131,157		1,534,050	68,197	121,536
** *70.	91,968 1,378,099		794,734	80,139	43,943
Total Aug. 1 todate	CONTRACTOR OF SUBJECT	46,391,325 2	1 300 ALC	3, 157, 988	
Same time 1949-14.	0, 410, 800 01, 270, 740	60,145,832	6,0,100	6,017,H98	1,774,711
Same time 1972-73	151,440 01,531J35	02,521,210 2	,111,311	9.1 TM. 918	1.441.238
Same time 1871-72.,.	0,043,004 89,723,014	78,335,706 21	2'A1A' (30)	5,880,363	1,760,027

^{*} Estimated

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN from lake ports for the week ending July 31, 1875, and from Jan. 1 to July 31, inclusive, for four years:

		Wheat,	Corp.	OALS.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ended-	hbln.	Sash.	hush.	bueb.	bush.	bash
July 31, '75	108,395	1,519,741	1,733,914	159,175	8.884	13,016
July 21, "75	100,213	2,012,125	1,797,919	265, 250	2,571	5,58%
July 17, 75	98,510	1,854,796	1,253,081	301, 4%	6,392	2,512
July 10, '75	91,421	1,862,491	819,536	244,108	4,580	5,115
Jan. 1 to date1					879,181	802,916
Samz time 18743	,356,945	33,455,125	27,567,711	9,057,453	1,2 6,329	2.879.485
Same time 19733	456,755	21,967,305	25,991,239	13,097,199	1,544,844	657.579
Same lime 1474 2	,209,760	8,258,501	23,495,096	10, 150, 275	1,043,024	701,309
RECEIPTS OF FLOR	THE A W.	DORALW	AT 454	MOABLES M	() \$4750 m/	

BECRIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEASOARD PORTS FOR YELL WERE EXDING JULY 31, 1975, AND FROM JAN, 1 TO JULY 31.

				3- 0 14-11 V	POPONI	OA.
	Flour,	Wheat	Corn.	Oats,	Barrey.	Rye.
AI-	bbla.	bush.	bneh.	bach.	hush.	bach
New York	65,316	206,500	433,370	91,931	2,8 0	850
Boston	20,190	58,800	112,480	32,200	700	****
Portland	1.045		20,500			
Montreal	24,033					
Philadelphia	13,510	116,900				850
Baltimore	14,908	193,434				8,150
New Orleans	5,800	53,699		17,068		
	4,000		41,404	11,000	****	9 + + 9
Tetal	147.451	1,079,074	965,716	231,550	8,590	3,850
Previous week	171,167	1,240,834			2,174	2,073
	145, 135	741.794	1,864,617	905.789		
		,			6,878	11,729
Total Jan. 1 to date.5				2,5-9,918	312,979	145,185
			53,479,500	1 ,157,159	134,099	840,707
			24,787,508		1,908,199	03.492
Same time 1:72 4,	330,872	7,231,900	44,634,433	13,564,677	1,321,150	430,790

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including the atocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York causls and by rail, July 31, 1875:

	Wheat,	Corn	Onts.	Barley.	Rye,
	hasb.	bueb.	bosh.	buen.	basb.
In store at New York	268,519	927,441	85/8,073/9	1,163	25,191
In store at Albany	7,970	5,000	71,400		14,100
In store at Buffelo	510,531	961,599	12 551	2114	****
Is store at Chicago	1,150,527	3,3<2,093	213,941	4,362	1,521
In store at Milwankee	1,040,000	37,440	58 461	2,61	1,133
to store at Duluth	57,713				
In store at Toledo	401,351	441,973	23,150		10
In store at Detroit	112,835	20,741	:0.127	80	
In store at Dewego"	75,001	12,000	1,8 P		
In store at St. Louis	191,632	70, 8w9	14,025		2,170
In store at Peoria	8,512	21,099	31,454		9,045
In store at Boston	34,225	75,083	51,071		25-06
In store at Toronto	50,160	****	49,911	1,917	
In store at Montreal,	251,751	15,811	y, 346		
In store at l'hiladelphia"	175,000	225,000	20,5(#)		1,125
In store at Baltimore"	09,490	201,754	10,500		1,300
Lake shipments	1,000,404	1,102 418	27,941		25
Rall ablpments	199,139	690, 099	123, 191	2,331	17,901
On New York canals,	3,040,112	707,717	70,363		9, 20
-					
Total	9,340,334	8,912,010	1,307,304	13,457	84,868
July 24, 1973	9,074,751	7,853,391	1,753,516	31 549	64,795
Aug. 1, 1871	8,430,365	6,560,841	611,001	82,615	139,157

[&]quot; Estimated.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 6, 1978.

The damage done to the crope in the West has had a depressing influence upon the market this week, and buyers from some of the most important distributing points have concluded to await further developments before resuming operations. There was however, a fair movement in some descriptions of domestic goods from first hands, and strictly autumn fabrics such as wool flannels. hosiery, worsted dress goods, lineeys, shawls, felt skirts, &c., manifested a moderate degree of activity. The print market became unsettled early in the week by the reduction of Cocheon, Manchester and Pacific prints to 8 c., which had the effect of stimulating the demand for these standard goods, while creating a depression in other makes of less reputation which are held at the same price. Domestic goods are held with considerable firmnees, but at prices affording a very slight margin of profit to manufacturers. Production of cotton goods has been further decreased by closing nearly all the Fall River print-cloth mills on account of a strike among the operatives, and many of the woolen goods mills are about commencing to run on short time because prices are so low and unprofitable. A slight improvement is to be noted in the jobbing branches of the trade and more inquiry for

re-assortments by retailers who have just completed stock-taking; but the traffic in imported goods has continued light.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The expected improvement in cotton goods has not been realized and during the week transactions were strictly moderate, on the whole. There was a well anstained demand for cotton flannels, cheviote and certain makes of four-yard and heavy brown sheetings, which were distributed to a liberal aggregate amount, otherwise selections were of a hand-to-mouth character. Staple cotton goods remained unchanged in price except Conestogo tickings, some numbers of which were reduced 1@1c. per yard. The strike which has occurred in the Fall River print-cloth mills-most of which have been closed-has had the effect of strengthening prices, although there has been no material advance, and extra Standard 64s closed at 51@51c. with few transactions. Dark prints which have been placed on the market at unprecedently low prices, became more active although individual selections by city and out-of-town jobbers were noticeably small, and calculated only for the supply of the earliest trade-Cocheco, Pacific and Manchester fancy prints were reduced to 81c., Pacific robes to 84c., Allen's fancies to 8c., and Allene's and Mallory pinks to Sic.; Lancaster and Renfrew gingbams were in good demand and both makes are sold to arrive.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,-The distribution of men's wear woolens has been quite moderate, and transactions were mainly confined to limited sales to jobbers and the smaller clothing Worsted coatings and Elysians were in fair request; and some large deliveries of these goods were made on account of former orders. Fancy cassimeres dragged, and there was a less active demand for Kentucky jeans, but prices on both descriptions of goods were well maintained. There was an improved demand for white and colored wool flannels, and the sales of the week reached a fair aggregate amount. Blankets were also taken more freely by the Western trade, in both white and colored makes, and are firmly held at rnling quotations. Felt skirts were opened by several agents and met with moderate sales. Woolen and worsted reversible shawls continued quiet, but the supply is not yet large enough to induce operations in these goods. Woven worsted dress fabrics became more active with the opening of the Pacific, Manchester, Washington and Schepper's makes, and the Hamtiton printed reps met with fair sales.

Foreign Dry Goods.—There has been a rather more active demand for the most staple imported goods by city jobbers who do not import their own goods, and the Western, Southern and California trade. In woolen goods for men's wear there was more animation in heavy worsteds, fancy cassimeree and suitings, but transactions were individually small. Black cashmeres and pure mohairs were in steady request and firm at ruing rates, but operations in fancy dress fabrics were comparatively few and un important. Honsekeeping linens moved more freely, but shirting and clothing makes remained quiet. Silks were lightly dealt in and there was little doing in velvets or ribboos, although black grosgrain makes of the latter were in steady request and very firm.

grain makes of the latter were in steady request and very firm.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Ang. 5, 1875, and the corresponding weeks of 1874 and 1873 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEER ENDING AUGUST 5, 1875.

The state of the state of total							
		Value		1974		875	
Manufactures of wool	Pkgr.	\$773,616	Pkgs.		Pkgs	Valne	
do cotton.			1,875	\$607,092	1,014	\$400 415	
do slik		400,584	805	331,011	862	271,670	
do fax		212,877	915	546,818	650	483,1141	
Miscellaneons dry goods		157.461		196, 205	736	173,411	
wascerraneous dil Loods	r det	131,001	411	152,559	469	150,0.1	
Total	4 405 4			\$1,943,/63	9 701 8	1,573,772	
WITHDRAWN PROW WARE		ND THEO		THE NAME	ENT DUR	IND THE	
26-2-6		ANS PER					
Manufactures of wool		\$ 435,836	B.96	\$416,833	515	\$212,240	
do cotton		149,831	850	133,216	296	90,119	
do silk	. 147	127,998	143	141,286	88	89,051	
do daz	3-30	130,331	491	103,314	667	106,191	
Miscellaneous dry goods		11,474	121	12,858	281	13,1771	
Total	2,052	2814,983	1,979	\$810,373	1.875	2512,110	
Total	4,699	1,951,888	4,534	1.943.663		1,578, 111	
Add ant'd for gomes mpt'n	4,007	1,000,000	4,000	1,743,00-1	0.101	1,0.0,	
Total thrown upon m'k't.				\$2,751,236		2,115,0 A	
			0,000			2012 2012 311	
SSTERED POI		HOUSTMG :	DUILING	SANE PERS			
Manufactures of wool		\$490,045	1,860	\$602,403	488	\$211,119	
do cotton,	844	111,481	810	198,910	275	99,472	
do silk		194,012	132	157,490	6.8	91/31	
do far	161	08,1995	459	121,707	160	41.745	
Miscellaneous dry goods.	122	16,722	162	20,775	18	10,005	
-			0.400	100 000	1.000	A A 413 1 1111	
Total	1.871	\$861,519		1,027,291		\$448,160	
Add ent'd for consumpl a		1,953,898		1,943,663		1,573,774	
4-1-1-1-1		0.014.003		020 024		001.100	
Fotal entered as the port.	.6,570 \$	2,814,307	0,983	F3,970,954		1,020,105	
We annex prices of	a few	rarticles	of du	meatic ma	innfacti	are:	

Cotton Sail Duck.	
Woodberry and Draid No. 6 25 Ontario and Wood	herry
Mills and Fleatwing. No. 9 34 USA Standard 29%	111.
No. 0 40 No. 10 22 do 8 oz.	20
Yo, 1 88 co 9 oz.	12
Vo. 2 36 Light duck— do 10 uz.	2.1
Vo. 3 34 Bear (8 on.) 29 ln. 17 do 12 oa.	21
Vo. 4 32 do heavy (9 oz.) 20 do 15 oz.	1.25
Vo. 5 30 Mont. Stavens 29in. 19 Ontario Twis, 20in.	21
Vo. 6 28 do 4010, 28 do 3010,	
No. 7 26 Ex twis 'Polhem's"	13

. T 151.

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COTTONSAILDUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER ing, baggino, ravens duck, sail twines &c. "Ontario" seamless bags, "Awning Stripes."

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ssge, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

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Bothnia... Wed., Aug. 11 *Russia... Wed., Sept. 48 Abyssluis... Wed., Aug. 12 fabthnia... Wed., Sept. 15 Algeria... Wed., Sept. 25 Cythia... Wed., Sept. 25 Cythia... Wed., Sept. 41 Scythia... Wed., Sept. 29 China... Sat., Sept. 41 Scythia... Wed., Oct. 6 And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Stssmers marked * do not carry steerage passangers. RATES OF PASSAOS... Cabin, \$50, \$100 and \$130 gold, scording to accommodation. Tickets to Parls, \$15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at low rates.

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Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and sil parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Gissgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the Continent, and for Meditterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No, 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

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STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their firstclass full-power iron screw stesmenips from
PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY as

 follows:
 August 10, st noon.

 DAKOTA
 August 10, st noon.

 WISCONSIN
 August 17, st 3 P. M.

 WYOMING
 Angust 24, at 11 A. M.

 IDAHO
 August 31, at 3 P. M.

 MONTANA
 Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.

 NEVADA
 Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.

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