

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

Full Text of the New Currency Law.

AN ACT to fix the amount of United States notes, provide for the redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall hereafter be known as "The National Bank Act."

SEC. 2. That section thirty-one of the National Bank Act, so far as it relates to the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever, by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but the money required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in said section.

SEC. 3. That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of the said act and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep on hand on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of the lawful reserve, provided in section 2 of this act; and when the circulating notes of any such association, as ascertained or unascertained, shall be presented for redemption in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them several times the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemption; and whenever such redemption for any association shall amount to \$500, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by an assistant treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, as provided herein, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, and destroyed and replaced as provided by law; provided, that the said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the cost for assuring such notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by said Comptroller respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and, provided further, that so much of section 32 of said National Bank Act requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than \$50,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the National Bank Act; and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed, as now provided by law; provided, that the date of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be redeemed below \$50,000.

SEC. 5. That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the character numbers of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

SEC. 6. That the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of \$350,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

SEC. 7. That so much of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," as provides, that no circulation shall be withdrawn, under the provisions of section 6 of said act, until after the \$54,000,000 granted in section 1 of said act have been taken up, is hereby repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as applications shall be duly made therefor, and until the full amount of the \$54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make a requisition on each of the national banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw such amount of such circulation as said act may be applied to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation; and upon the return of the circulation, reduced or the deposit of the lawful money as herein provided, a proportionate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association shall be surrendered to it.

SEC. 8. That upon the failure of the national banks, upon which requisitions for redemption shall be made, or any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Comptroller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations which shall so fail, to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, so much of the circulation of said association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned; and if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption, it shall be returned to such association or associations whose bonds shall have been sold; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, designated depositories and national bank depositories of the United States, who shall be kept informed by the Comptroller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation as required, to assort and return to the Treasurer for redemption the notes of such associations as shall come into their hands; and the amount required shall be redeemed, and in like manner to assort and return to the Treasurer for redemption the notes of such national banks as have failed, or gone into voluntary liquidation, for the purpose of winding up their affairs, and of such as shall hereafter fail or go into liquidation.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency, and he is hereby required, to issue circulating notes without delay, as applications therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of \$50,000,000, to associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation, under an apportionment made on the basis of population and wealth, as shown by the returns of the census of 1870, and every association so benefited shall be subject to and governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal provided in the Na-

tional Bank Act; provided, that the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and removed from the banks transacting business shall not exceed \$50,000,000, and that such circulation shall be withdrawn and redeemed as shall be necessary to supply the circulation previously issued to the banks in those States having less than their apportionment; and provided further, that not more than \$30,000,000 shall be withdrawn and redeemed as herein contemplated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

ROYAL GOSSIP says that Eugenie and Victoria keep up a regular correspondence and tell each other all the news that is circulating.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS of a marriage between Prince Arthur, of England, and the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia.

SOME women in San Francisco became convinced of the physical value of athletic exercises and established a gymnasium with all the usual appliances. Thus far one leg and two arms have been broken, and the sprains and bruises have not been counted.

A COLORED girl at Bruceton, Ky., aged nine, has displayed an extraordinarily retentive memory. A man reading in her presence for some length of time was astonished to hear her repeat, word for word, what he had read twenty-four hours previous. She has been proved capable of repeating fifty lines from a book after hearing them once read.

In a letter from Paris to the *Union Americana*, Wirt Sikes says: "There are Americans who keep shops of every sort here; one of the most popular and flourishing of dressmakers is a Connecticut man, out of Hartford, named Kingsbury—an artist whose costumes are bought by high-born French dames, and whose vogue is like that of Worth."

An English paper advertises for sale "a Highland minister's complete wardrobe," consisting of a miniature Testament, very large silver-mounted spirit flask, and strong, serviceable corkscrew, fitted in superlative Russia leather case. Highland ministers, says the *Independent*, evidently believe that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

THE Czar has a new Bible. During his stay in London he was waited upon by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York at Buckingham Palace, where the Prince of Wales presented him a Bible in Russian, translated under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Dean Stanley was present at the interview.

HENRY M. STANLEY, of Dixfield, Fish Commissioner of Maine, has about 100,000 young salmon which he will soon turn into the Androscoggin, and about 20,000 land-locked salmon for the lakes at the head waters of that river. It is the intention of the Commissioner of this State to thoroughly stock the rivers and lakes with these valuable fish, and with protective fishing laws he may reasonably hope to have an abundance of them in future.

THE Chinese companies of San Francisco, which are supposed to exercise a control and government of the heathen population of California more effective than the authority of duly constituted law, are now collecting all the known thieves, cutthroats, and vagrants among their countrymen, and shipping them back to China. Several hundred have already departed under the action of this enforcing emigration scheme.

LITTLE JOE was the medicine man of a tribe of Indians near Big Pine, California. Sapey had a fever, and Little Joe killed him in a bungling attempt to cure him. The tribe were indignant at the malpractice, and as a punishment dosed Little Joe with the medicine that had killed Sapey. But the doctor did not die of his own physic. Then he was stoned and stabbed to death. Four of the tribe have been arrested for the murder. They confess the deed, but do not regard it as crime, arguing that any doctor who cannot cure ought to be put to death.

EL DORADO, Placer, Nevada, Calaveras, and other counties of California, which lie at the base of the Sierra Nevada, are making strenuous efforts to recover something of their former prosperity. They were once the most populous in the State; but with the decline of mining came the decline of their prosperity. Since the tide of immigration has been setting in toward Southern California their people have become aroused from the lethargic state into which they had fallen, and are endeavoring to obtain a portion of the new comers.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "Perhaps the woman of the future will be wise enough to know that she cannot obtain a situation in any of the Washington departments where there are no vacancies. The woman of the present has no inking whatever of such knowledge. The steadiest and worst of all Congressional annoyances is the unreasonable applicant for a lady clerkship. Pennsylvania Kelley has one general proposition to these feminine pests: 'First, select the position you most desire,' whispers Kelley seriously, 'then kill the woman holding it, and I'll get you into the vacancy.'"

At a recent meeting in Boston of the Massachusetts Anglers' Association, one of the members gave some curious information on the subject of starfish. These the speaker described as moving in great masses, and when they came to an oyster plantation they would spread out over twenty acres of it, and in a single night destroy every oyster. The only way to fight them was to dredge up the "stars" constantly, and this was now being done. They fling that the "five fingers" make a very good dressing for orchard lands, but must be used sparingly for this purpose, as they are a very powerful dressing. Other than this, the speaker knew of no use in them except to be killed, which saves the lives of a great many oysters.

ARTHUR, Mass., has a strange case of depraved youthful propensity in a four-year-old child, that from its very cradle, has evinced a constant desire to bite, or rather gnaw, his fingers and hands, until an indulgence in the appetite seemed to be almost his only source of gratification. If left alone he would lie on his back for an hour at a time, chewing his fingers and tearing out pieces of flesh and bone with the voracity of a savage animal. He has pursued this habit with such fatal persistence as to reduce all the fingers of both hands to raw and bleeding stumps, while of the thumb of the left hand nothing whatever remains. His parents were first counsels.

In a book entitled "Six Weeks in the Saddle," a traveler in Iceland gives an amusing illustration of the meaning of ventilation in that country. One night he occupied a bed in a little chamber tenanted by all the male members of his host's family. Toward midnight he awoke with a feeling of suffocation. He aroused the host, who at once jumped out of bed, exclaiming, "I understand," and going up to one of the timbers which formed part of the support of the wall, pulled out a cork from one of the knot-holes, held it in his hand for about half a minute, and then, shuddering horribly, pulled a very very face, and said they would all catch their death of cold, hammered the cork in tight, and jumped back into bed.

FARM AND FRESIDE.

STEAM PUDDING.—1 cup chopped raisins, 2 cups of sweet milk, 1 cup chopped suet, 4 cups of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1/2 cup of butter, 1/2 cup of molasses, 1/2 cup of yeast, and a little salt. Steam two hours.

RAISED CAKE.—2 cups of raised dough, 2 eggs, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of butter, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 cups of flour, 1 cup of fruit, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. To be put into the oven at once.

ECONOMY IN ICE.—An ingenious housekeeper has discovered that her daily lump of ice will last nearly twice as long when wrapped in newspapers and placed in any kind of covered box, as when thrust solely to a refrigerator.

FELONS.—Elder Evans, the Shaker, says: "For the past ten years we have treated felons with hot water, and with scolding, but nothing, but immersing the finger, hand, or even the whole arm if necessary in water as hot as can be borne, until the pain is gone and the core is loosened and drawn from the bone. When rusty nails have produced wounds, the same course has been pursued. If on the hand or foot, keep it in hot water."

A REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—A correspondent writes to the *Scientific American* that the worst toothache or neuralgia coming from the teeth, may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of clean cotton saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth. Sometimes the late sufferer is prompted to momentary nervous laughter by the application, but the pain has disappeared.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Roll out some dough thicker than pie-crust, and inclose a handful of sliced ripe apples well covered with sugar and butter. Lay the edges together, and in any other dumplings. When as many are made as desired, place them side by side in a pudding pan, spread butter and sugar over them, and pour boiling water to about half cover the dumplings. Put them in the stove and cook moderately fast until they are nicely browned. The butter, sugar and water make a nice sauce, which can be enriched with more butter, and flavored with nutmeg if desired.

WET BOOTS.—The *Agriculturist* gives the following advice to farmers who, next to fishermen, are apt to get their boots wet through. "When the boots are taken off, let them drain quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and will rapidly absorb the last vestige of it from the wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot with a tightly fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning, shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night, drop the boots, and go happily about the next day's work."

A SIMPLE DISINFECTANT.—Roasted coffee is the *Homoeopathic World*, is one of the most powerful means, not only for rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. In proof of this, the statement is made that a room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee-roaster being carried through it containing one pound of newly-roasted coffee; and in another room, the effluvia occasioned by the clearing out of a cesspool, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia could be clearly detected, was entirely removed within half a minute on the employment of three ounces of fresh coffee. The best mode is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate until it assumes a brown hue; it is in this state ready for use.

YEAST AND YEAST CAKES.—Pare 4 good sized potatoes, and put with a large handful of hops into 1 quart of cold water, and boil, being careful in handling the hops not to lose the lupuline, or fine yellow powder of the hop, wherein consists its chief strength. When the potatoes are done, take them out, mash fine, and mix with them half a teaspoonful of wheat-flour, and a little salt. Strain upon this the water from the hops, which must be very hot. When the batter is cool enough, that is blood warm, add a teaspoonful and a half of yeast, and set in a warm place to rise. When perfectly light, pour into a stone jug, cork tightly, and set in the cellar. For yeast cakes, proceed as above till the addition of the flour, which omit, substituting Indian meal, stirring it in as you add the boiling hot-water, until the mixture is very stiff. When sufficiently cool, add a teaspoonful of yeast, which it will be necessary to work in with the hand, and let stand six or eight hours; then make into long rolls, and cut in slices about an inch thick; sprinkle dry meal on plates, boards or tins; lay on the cakes and place where they will dry quickly.

The Cotton Crop in the Southwest.

The New Orleans *Times* of a late date says:

An attaché of the *Times* has spent the past two days investigating the condition and prospects of the cotton crop in the regions tributary to New Orleans. Nearly all of the leading factors, and in some instances well-known planters just arrived from the plantations, have been interviewed, their correspondence consulted, and their views obtained.

Naturally we have felt great anxiety not to fall into any extreme or ultra ideas on this subject. With equal care we have sought not to adopt conclusions without testimony derived from the most reliable sources. Manifestly it would be the extreme of folly to attempt at this time an estimate of how much cotton will or will not be produced. To do so would justly impoverish our claim to consideration in what we propose now to say on this cotton and important question. Much of the cotton lands have only just been planted, much is now only being planted, or rather replanted as the overflow waters subside. The season is late, and it is impossible in the very nature of the case that anybody should be able to even form an opinion what yield to expect from this year's crop. An absolute concurrence of favorable conditions, except result in crops excellent and abundant. But late plantings are more liable to unfavorable contingencies than early ones. Drouth is more trying to young and tender plants than to those which have acquired substance and strength; they are also more liable to destruction from worms should that pest make its appearance. Obviously some idea can be formed, however, as to the probable amount of loss of crop by reason of the flood or decline in acreage, since in either case the losses are already partially ascertained. The decline in acreage is believed to be about 10 per cent. It is well known that a general sentiment prevailed throughout the cotton belt, that it would be a wise policy on the part of the planters to reduce the area of cotton and increase the area of corn. In Georgia, it will be remembered, the Grange organization of the State strenuously urged the planters to reduce their cotton one-third, and correspondingly increase their corn. It is not likely the recommendation was

followed to the extent named, but it is certain a reduction was made in favor of an increased production of corn. The sentiment in Georgia found zealous advocates in all the Valley States, where cotton is raised, and not a doubt exists but that it operated on all planters more or less. It was favored by our factors, and if any reliance can be placed on the planters, then is our estimate of the decline in cotton acreage verified.

In taking the opinion of leading merchants and factors as to the general crop of cotton in the country tributary to New Orleans, one of them expressed himself in substance thus: "Of the crops generally, it may be said that they were retarded by the drouth; in all the districts overflowed, where the water disappears in time, the planters in some way 'by hook or by crook'—manage to replant. In the highlands of Louisiana the planters have been stimulated, in a few instances, by the supposed loss of crops in the lowlands to increase the cotton acreage in the cotton belt, the cotton of the beginning of the planting season. This is true more particularly of the highlands of Mississippi, where the Grangers, instead of planting the amount of corn intended, have fallen back upon something like the plantings of last year. He was, therefore, of the opinion should the replant escape the worm to which it will be particularly subject, the product will not fall short as has been generally believed."

Another gentleman of even greater prominence, and who stands at the head of the factors in this city, whose opinions are justly esteemed of great value because of his large experience and acknowledged ability, concurred in the views given above.

From all sources of information we are led to believe that the loss in the crop of 1874, outside of 10 per cent. in the acreage, will probably fall short of 200,000 bales, and may not exceed 150,000 bales. These conclusions are necessarily hypothetical, and assume the favorable contingencies of the weather and absence of the cotton worm until such time as the replant cotton shall sufficiently mature to escape its ravages.

A MELANCHOLY accident has just occurred in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Lickert, a young English pair on their wedding tour, set out with a party of friends to make an ascent of Mont Blanc. When they had reached the summit of the Corridor, the ladies felt the cold so severely that the guides advised the party to return. All were fastened together with ropes, and the bride set out leaning on the arm of a guide. Hardly had they taken a few paces when Mrs. Lickert suddenly disappeared down a crevasse, covered with a slight layer of frozen snow. Unhappily the rope by which they were connected with the others broke, and they were seen no more. The husband at once procured extra assistance from the Grands-Chalets, but the bodies could not be recovered, and it is thought they are some thousand feet down in the mountain. The death of the two unfortunate persons must have been instantaneous.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., whose Family Medicine have won golden opinions and achieved world-wide reputation, after patient study and much experimenting, succeeded in perfecting a Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or *Witch-ham*, which is destined to become as celebrated as his other medicines. It owes its efficacy not entirely to the Smart-Weed, which, however, is a sovereign remedial agent, but largely to a happy combination of that herb with Jamaica Ginger and other vegetable agents. The combination is such as to make it a very pleasant remedy to take. Taken internally, it cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery (or Bloody Flux), Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Cramps and Pain in the Stomach, breaks up Colds, Cramps, Febrile and Inflammatory Attacks, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Applied externally, it cures Sprains and Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Felons, Rheumatic Affections, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Neuralgia, Pain in Back, Soreness or Stiffness of Joints, Stings and Bites of Poisonous Insects and Reptiles, Caked Breast or "Ague in Breast," and Enlarged Glands; in short, it is an unexcelled Liniment for Man and Beast. It is sold by druggists.

WILHOFF'S TONIC!—A SAFE, SURE, AND SCIENTIFIC CURE!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves indisputably that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable Tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no Chills or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. WHEELER, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TOOTH ache proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well, and lay a flannel wet with the liniment on the cheek, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

The system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

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The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment which was commenced in 1860 is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLAX-TATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Reanimating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its essence, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and, if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use LYON'S KATHARTON, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily reanimate the hair and prevent it from falling out.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mould, a well-turned neck and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using HAGEN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1874.	
BEEVES—Native	\$11.50 @ \$13.00
Texans	9.00 @ 11.25
HOGS—Dressed	7.50 @ 8.75
Sheep—Clipped	5.00 @ 6.50
COTTON—Middling	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
WHEAT—No. 3 Chicago	1.45 @ 1.44
CORN—Western Mixed	61 @ 62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	45 @ 46 1/2
RYE—Western	1.05 @ 1.06
PORK—Mess	17 1/2 @ 18.00
LARD—Prime Steam	13 1/2 @ 14

ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling	16 1/2 @ 17
BEEF CATTLE—Choice	5.40 @ 5.57 1/2
Good to Prime	5.00 @ 5.50
Cows and Heifers	4.40 @ 4.75
Through Texans	3.00 @ 4.75
Corn-fed	4.75 @ 5.50
HOGS—Live	6.75 @ 8.25
FLOUR—Choice Family	7.00 @ 8.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter	1.08 @ 1.09
WHEAT—No. 3	1.25 @ 1.30
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	58 @ 59 1/2
OATS—No. 2	45 @ 46 1/2
RYE—Prime	85 @ 90
TOBACCO—Factory	2.50 @ 4.25
Leaf	6.0 @ 8.50
HAY—Prime	22.00 @ 25.00
BUTTER—Choice	11 @ 11 1/2
Eggs	11 @ 11 1/2
POTATOES—New	6.00 @ 7.25
PORK—Standard Mess	15.00 @ 15 1/2
BAKED—No. 2	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
WOOL—Tub-washed—Choice	40 @ 50
Unwashed—Medium	28 @ 32

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Pair to Choice	5.25 @ 6.00
Through Texans	4.00 @ 4.50
Corn-fed	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Good to Choice	5.50 @ 6.00
Sheep—Short	4.50 @ 5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50 @ 7.50
Spring Extra	5.50 @ 6.25
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	1.24 @ 1.25
WHEAT—No. 2	1.23 @ 1.24
CORN—No. 2	60 @ 60 1/2
OATS—No. 2	45 @ 46
RYE—No. 2	85 @ 85 1/2
BAKED—No. 2	1.50 @ 1.75
PORK—New Mess	17.00 @ 17.35
LARD	11 @ 11 1/2

CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR—Family	6.10 @ 6.25
WHEAT—Red	1.25 @ 1.30
CORN—Mixed	62 @ 64
OATS—No. 2	45 @ 57
BAKED	1.20 @ 1.40
COTTON—Middling	16 1/2 @ 17
PORK—New Mess	17.75 @ 18.00
LARD	10 @ 10 1/2

MEMPHIS.	
COTTON—Middling	16 1/2 @ 17
FLOUR	5.00 @ 5.25
CORN	55 @ 57
OATS	55 @ 57
HAY—Choice	20.00 @ 22.00

NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—Choice	7.50 @ 8.00
CORN—Yellow Mixed	63 @ 65
OATS	57 @ 59
HAY—Prime	22.00 @ 23.40
PORK—Mess	18.75 @ 19.00
BAKED	1.20 @ 1.40
COTTON—Middling	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4

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