

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 12.

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NO. 299.

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ordered less than 4 times.....	20 cents per line.
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WM. B. DANA & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
79 & 81 William St., N. Y.

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

ALEX. WHEELER, President, H
JAS. N. BEAULES, Vice-President.
RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

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

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ADVANCES made upon approved Securities.
COLLECTIONS made, and Loans Negotiated.

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Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.

Member of New York Stock Exchange, (Formerly Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and late of the firm of H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith). Offers his services for the purchase and sale of Government and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Interest allowed on deposits.
Investments carefully attended to.

Bankers and Brokers.

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BANKER & BROKER,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

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South Carolina State Bonds; Charleston City Stock; Savannah City Bonds; Augusta City Bonds; Memphis City Bonds and Coupons; Nashville City Bonds and Coupons; Tennessee State Coupon; South Carolina Railroad Bonds (Sevens and Sixes); South Carolina Railroad Stock; North Eastern Railroad Bonds (Eights); Greenville and Columbia Railroad Bonds; Savannah and Charleston Railroad Bonds (Sevens and Sixes); Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bond, Georgia Railroad and City Securities. South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia Uncurrent Bank Notes.

Collections Receive Especial Attention

WM. PARKER, SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Parker & Lawrence,

Successors to Kellogg & Parker,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission. Dealers in American and Foreign Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c. Collections made in all parts of the Country.

GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH.

HOLMES & MACBETH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

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WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

DEALER IN

INSURANCE SCRIP,

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

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Make Collections, and do a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

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A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

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Issue Letters of Credit for Traveller

Available in all parts of Europe, etc.

THROUGH THE

CITY BANK, LONDON,

OR

Messrs. HOTTINGUER & CO., of Paris

Also COMMERCIAL CREDITS and DRAFTS on LONDON, PARIS, and SCOTLAND.
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STOCK AND GOLD BROKERS,

And dealers in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR Letters of Credit available and payable in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD; also in the United States, Canada and West Indies.

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Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

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MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

BANKER AND BROKER,

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT

And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily Balances.

Southern Securities have especial attention.

Collections made on all Southern Points.

G. P. CURRY,

EXCHANGE BANK, AUGUSTA, GA.

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

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

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N. C. BARNEY. C. H. RAYMOND. E. D. FOSTER.
Barney, Raymond & Co.,
 Bankers and Brokers,
 5 Wall Street,
 Late PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster
 BANKERS,
 10 WALL STREET,
 New York.

Duff & Tienken,
 BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
 H. DUFF, JOHN H. TIENKEN,
 Members of the N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges.
 Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities
 bought and sold.
 Foreign Gold and Silver Coin, and fine Gold and
 Silver Bars, constantly on hand.
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James C. King & Co.,
 BANKERS,
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 Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and
 Foreign Exchange.
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Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
 BANKERS,
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 BROAD ST. AND 85 BRUHL.
DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT
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 gium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
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R. L. EDWARDS,
 BANKER AND BROKER,
 NO. 33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
 P. O. Box 3,328.
 Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds Gold and
 Silver Coin bought and sold.
 Special attention given to Merchants orders for
 Gold.

CAMMANN & Co.,
 Bankers and Brokers,
 8 Wall Street, New York.
 Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and give
 particular attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE
 OF GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
 Deposits received subject to check at sight.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
 BANKERS,
 25 BROAD STREET,
 Cor. Exchange Place, New York.
 Government Securities, Gold, Stock and Bonds
 bought and sold on commission. Accounts received
 and interest allowed on balances, which may be
 checked for at sight same as at Bank.
 A. V. STOUT, President Nat. Shoes and Leather Bank
 J. B. DICKINSON, late President Tenth Nat. Bank.
 PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of N. Y. Stock and
 Gold Exchange.
 HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of N. Y. Stock
 Exchange.
 JOES & SIO

E. S. BAILEY,
 65 WALL STREET,
 Buys and Sells
**Insurance Stocks and Scrips; also,
 Bank Stocks and other Securities.**
 "SPECIALTY"
 Cash paid at once for the above Securities; or they
 will be sold on commission, at sellers option.

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M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
 BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
 12 PINE STREET.

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

S. G. & G. C. WARD,
 AGENTS FOR
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.
 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
 23 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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 BROKER,
**In Government Bonds, Exchange,
 Gold and Stocks,**
 No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE,
 Particular attention given to the negotiation of
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 cialty.

J. M. WEITH. GEO ARENTE
J. M. Weith & Arents,
 Late J. M. Weith & Co.,
**DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MIS-
 CELLANEOUS SECURITIES.**
 No. 9 NEW STREET.
Loans Negotiated.

A. D. Williams & Co.,
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Stocks and Bonds
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 A. DENISN WILLIAMS. J. P. WILLIAMS.
 Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Member of the
 N. York Stock Exchange | N. York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
 14 Wall Street, New York.
 Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, sub-
 ject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at
FOUR PER CENT per annum.
 Collections made throughout the United States, the
 British Provinces and Europe.
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 Principals only dealt with.
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 Issues Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and
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Payable in Gold or Equivalent.

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 BROKERS IN
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 and Railroad Bonds,**
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 Buy and Sell on Commission the Bonds of the follow-
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 (IN IOWA)—8 per cent.**
**BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD
 (IN NEBRASKA)—8 per cent.**
**KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL
 BLUFFS RAILROAD—8 and 10 per cent.**
**MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAIL-
 ROAD—10 per cent.**
**LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON
 RAILROAD—10 per cent.**
**FORT WAYNE JACKSON AND SAGINAW RAIL-
 ROAD—8 per cent.**

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Bowles Brothers & Co.,
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Credits for Travelers in Europe,
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 52 Wall Street, New York.
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EXCHANGE ON LONDON
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 ISSUED, available in all parts of Europe, &c. BILLS
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 Country Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Ex-
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 cities of Europe, also with Tickets for Passage from,
 or to, Europe, by the GUION LINE of Mail Steamers.
**ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF
 COTTON,** and other Produce to Ourselves or Cor-
 respondents.
Alex. S. Petrie & Co., Gulon & Co.
 London. Liverpool.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
 NO. 59 WALL STREET,
 ISSUE
Commercial and Travelers Credits
 Available in all parts of the world

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,
 ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES,
 (issued and paid free of Commission) and letters of
 Credit for
TRAVELLERS,
 ALSO,
COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
 Available in all parts of the world on
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 LONDON.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.
 86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
 Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all
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 Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Ad-
 vances made on consignments. Orders for Gov-
 ernment Stocks, Bonds and Merchandize executed.

Tucker, Andrews & Co.
 52 Wall Street.
JAS. W. TUCKER & Co.,
 Rue Scribe, Paris
BANKERS.
 Issue Letters of Credit.
 Draw Bills on Paris.
 Buy and Sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris
 and Frankfurt and negotiate Loans on same.

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**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH
 AMERICA,**
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 Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China
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 Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in
 London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current
 rates, also cable Transfers.
 Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on
 Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bill
 collected, and other Banking Business transacted.
 JOHN PATON, } Agents
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Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS,
 70 State Street, Boston.
 of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers
 Credits issued on

The City Bank,
 AND
Robert Henson & Co., } **LONDON.**
Munroe & Co., }
 AND
Marchand, Andre & Co., } **PARIS.**

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

PARKER & COBB,
BANKERS, 30 DEVONSHIRE STREET, B
HOSTON,
 Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
 ty bonds.

Philadelphia Bankers.

BKJAMISON & Co.

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

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
 108 & 110 West Fourth Street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in **GOLD, SILVER** and all kinds
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible
 points and remitted for on day of payment.

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS
FOR SALE

FIELD, KING & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS
AND REAL ESTATE LOAN BROKERS,
 Will make investments for Corporations, Estates and
 Individuals and negotiate Real Estate Loans, Com-
 mercial Paper, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, and other
 Securities.

Refer by permission, in **CHICAGO,** to
W. F. GOOLBAUGH, President Union Nat. Bank,
S. M. NICKERSON, President First Nat. Bank.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.
Stock and Bond Brokers,
 NO. 323 NORTH THIRD STREET
SAINT LOUIS MO.

California Trust Co.,
 421 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
BANKERS,

Dealers in Exchange, Agents in Financial and Trust
 Business
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS!
MONEY TO LOAN,
Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits.
 President, **HENRY L. DAVIS.** Cashier,
D. W. C. THOMPSON.

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Johnson, Samuel Crial, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barroll-
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Heydenfeldt, H. J. Booth, C. J. Deering, F. S. Wen-
inger, W. B. Cummings, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum,
Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, A. D. Moore, Tyler
Curtis.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT
First National Bank of New York,

Western Bankers.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
TITUSVILLE, PENN.,
Capital - - - - - \$200,000
 Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation
 and Deposits 500,000.
C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. BYDE Pres't.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI.
In St. Louis.
ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in - - - - - \$3,410,300
 This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
 is now prepared to do a general banking business.
 Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
 bought and sold at current rates. Special attention
 given to collections throughout the West
JAMES H. BAITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICKSON, V Pres't
EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

MORTON, GALT & Co.,
BANKERS,

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

W. M. F. HEWSON,
STOCK BROKER,

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

Southern Bankers.

A. C. KAUFMAN,
BANKER AND BROKER,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Specie Ex-
 change, &c., &c., bought and sold.
COLLECTIONS ON ALL ACCESSIBLE
POINTS

In South Carolina made and promptly remitted for.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:
Henry Clews & Co. Kounize Brothers,
J. M. Welth & Arcents.

JAMES ISBELL. R. H. ISBELL.
ISBELL & SON,

BANKERS,
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA,
 Special attention to collections.
 New York Correspondent.—**HOWES & MACY.**

STATE OF ALABAMA.
THE CITY BANK
OF SELMA.

Capital - - - - - \$100,000
JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.
WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.
JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.
 N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National
 Bank.

T. J. PERKINS,
BANKER,
EUFALA, ALABAMA.
EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES AND COIN BOUGHT
AND SOLD.

Collections made on all accessible points in the
 Southern States.

WM. FOWLER. R. H. SOMMERSVILLE.
Fowler & Sommerville,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
 Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

CHAS. J. JENKINS, T. P. BRANCH, JOS. S. BEAN
Pres't. Vice-Pres't. Cash'r.
Merchants & Planters
NATIONAL BANK,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Cash Capital, - - - - - \$200,000
 Special attention paid to Collections.

Southern Bankers.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.
BANKER, FACTOR AND
Commission Merchant,
Savannah, Ga.

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

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

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

E. E. BUEBESS, Pres't. A. K. WALKER, Cashier.
First National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
 Collections made on all parts of the United States.

Raleigh National Bank
OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED
STATES AND FINANCIAL AGENT.
W. H. WILLARD, President. C. DEWEY, Cashier
J. C. BLAKE Asst.-Cashier.

James T. Brady & Co.,
 (Successors to S. JONES & CO
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell all kinds of Railroad, City and other
 securities.
 Collections solicited and promptly remitted for.

J. L. & E. H. LEVY
BROKERS,
NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET.
New Orleans, La.

Gold and Silver Coin, State and City Notes,
 Insurance Scrip, State and City Warrants,
 Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds,
 Uncurrent Bank Notes, Minted Currency,
 Land Warrants, Commercial Paper,

Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-
mission.

Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and
 City Taxes.

JNO. J. COHEN, P. L. COHEN, JOHN JAY COHEN.
JNO. J. COHEN & Sons,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
AUGUSTA, GA.
 Collections made on all parts of the United States.

JOHN CRAIG,
Banker, Augusta, Ga.
 Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of
 Gold, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Foreign and Domes-
 tic Exchange. Collections made and proceeds prompt-
 ly remitted.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,
LATE
WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
No. 41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
 bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants,
 Bankers and others allowed 4 per cent on deposits.
 The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco
 &c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondents
Messrs. K GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,
BANKERS,
91 BROADWAY.

Transact a General Banking busi-
 ness, including the purchase and sale
 of Government and State Bonds, Rail-
 road Stocks and Bonds, and other
 securities, on commission.

Financial.

Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad Company OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE Eight Per Cent. Convertible Bonds.

*This road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 125 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky. The traffic will be abundantly remunerative.

Sixty miles of this road are already in successful operation, and it is expected that the line will be opened to Greasville, 93 miles, in July next. The western end of the line, (on which a considerable amount has been expended) will be pushed vigorously to completion. The Company have in good and BONA FIDE stock subscriptions amounting to

\$3,095,000

of which the city of Louisville subscribed **\$1,000,000.**

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and as an additional safeguard to purchasers are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, which will pay over the proceeds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The management is in the hands of most responsible and favorably known citizens of Kentucky, with the guaranty of their able and faithful direction, and with the large amount of stock subscribed these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The coupons are payable on the first days of March and September at the Bank of America, New York.

The Bonds are now offered at the low price of 87 1/2 cents and accrued interest, and we with confidence recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,

41 Broad st.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,

25 Broad st.

W. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

40 Wall st.

ST. LOUIS & IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent Gold First Mortgage Bonds, ON ITS ARKANSAS BRANCH.

This extension of 99 1/2 miles is from Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, to the Arkansas line, where it connects with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad of Arkansas. Forty-five miles will be opened for business. A large amount of grading has been done on the lower section near the Arkansas Line, and the entire work will be pushed rapidly forward to completion. THE BONDS ARE DUE IN 1895 IN GOLD, secured by Mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest five miles will be opened for business. A large amount of grading has been done on the lower section near the Arkansas Line, and the entire work will be pushed rapidly forward to completion. THE BONDS ARE DUE IN 1895 IN GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAXES. It is expected that the local traffic of the extension will equal that of the main line.

It will open a country rich in Lead, Copper, and Iron Mines heretofore inaccessible, and will traverse the famous Black River Lumber region. Only a limited number of Bonds will be sold at present. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Further information will be given upon application to

H. O. MARQUAND,

Vice-President, 120 Broadway.

Attention is called to the following recommendation of these bonds:

St. Louis, January, 1871.

We, the undersigned, recommend the Bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD (Arkansas branch) as a good security.

The proposed connection with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad of Arkansas will be a valuable one for this City, and the trade from Arkansas will be large. The administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and the present revenue of the main line, while it is steadily increasing, is already sufficient to insure the payment of the interest.

JOHN D. PERRY, President Kansas Pacific Railroad Co.

ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-President Kansas Pacific Railroad Co.

NATHAN COLE, Mayor of St. Louis.

B. D. BARLOW, Comptroller of St. Louis.

J. H. BRITTON, Pres't National Bank, State of Mo.

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THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

AND

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 12.

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The Chronicle.

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

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MR. BOUTWELL AND THE FOREIGN BANKERS.

There is little reason for the disappointment that has been expressed in some quarters as to the delay of the European bankers in responding to the proposals for Mr. Boutwell's new loan. We have frequently suggested the probability that in presence of the demand for capital which would be developed with the close of the war, any new financial negotiation from this country would be slow in attracting attention. The German and French governments are of course expected to require considerable funds to meet their immediate requirements for disbursement, and the position of the Bank of England has awakened some solicitude, especially as rumors have been put in circulation that a second advance in the rate of discount was imminent. The increase in the stock of bullion in that institution indicates, however, that its authorities have been adopting prudential expedients to provide beforehand against the drain of gold, and that they have ceased to depend, as heretofore, on the Bank of France and other sources to check the temporary outflow of the precious metals. It so happens that at this moment there are several other loans besides our own which have just appeared in the London market. One of them is that

of Brazil, which being small will doubtless be successful. Another less popular is from Russia. The amount is only 60 millions of dollars, but it has stirred up a discussion as to the attitude of the Czar during the late war. The Emperor Frederic William positively affirmed in his dispatch to the Czar that Russia had prevented the war from spreading. The London *Morning Post* and other authorities explained this by saying that just before the war a secret treaty was signed between Russia and Germany, by which it was agreed, that if the French were successful in the first campaign, Russia should interfere. If Austria made any military demonstration, the Czar was to march an army to the frontier, and in the event of any European Power joining France Russia was to help Prussia. In return for these stipulations Prussia engaged to give moral support to Russia in her Black Sea projects, and especially in her attempts to neutralize the concessions induced by the Crimean war, and to shake herself free from the fetters imposed by the treaty of 1856. The existence of such an understanding has long been suspected. But that it was the subject of a treaty is officially denied by the Russian Government. The denial is supported by *Le Nord*, a well-known journal at Brussels, which is usually well informed on Russian topics. In that paper we find a letter from St. Petersburg, which affirms that it was hostility to Russia which induced the victorious Germans to demand from France the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. This writer goes on to argue that as long as Germany can hold the impenetrable Vosges frontier, and the great quadrilateral made by the four fortified centres—Metz, Thionville, Strasburg and Belfort—she will be protected in her rear against any hostile movements on the part of France, and will then be able without fear to pursue any designs against Russia in an easterly direction. There may be something in these apprehensions, and on them were perhaps founded the unconfirmed reports last Thursday that Prussia was willing to give up Alsace and Lorraine for a pecuniary consideration. The favorable conclusion of the Black Sea conference has not wholly set these questions at rest. They form an interesting chapter in the history of the war, and no doubt we shall hear more of them hereafter.

Another point raised in regard to this Russian loan, is the unsatisfactory state of the finances of that government. It has been pointed out that ever since 1832 every year has brought a deficit, and that the public debt has been steadily increasing year by year till it has reached the aggregate of 690 millions of roubles, or 600 millions of dollars. Besides this, the forced circulation of irredeemable paper has reached the aggregate of 656 millions; while the expenditure of the army alone consumes from 90 to 100 millions of dollars, and to meet the constantly recurring

deficit the paper money circulation has more than doubled in the past ten years.

It is not improbable, however, that all these questions which are agitating the financial magnates of Europe will soon be adjusted. And if the prospects of Mr. Boutwell's negotiation in Amsterdam, London or Frankfort are likely to be embarrassed it will not be from any such causes. The new bonds are not yet printed, but he has the plates ready. In accordance with the law each bond states that the loan is redeemable "in coin of the standard value of the United States, on July 14th, 1870, with interest in such coin payable quarterly, both the principal and the interest to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority."

EUROPEAN ARMIES AND THEIR COST.

For several years past the armies of Europe on a peace footing have withdrawn three millions of men from productive labor and have annually cost 440 millions of dollars. It has been predicted by some persons of political sagacity that the last quarter of the nineteenth century like the first will be devoted to war. The explosion of the long pent-up ambition and rivalry of France and Prussia for the place of leader in the politics of the old world, has, however, disclosed two things which may help to administer an antidote to the threatening war mania. First, the destructive appliances of modern military science are so enormously augmented that wars hereafter are likely to be short and terrific in their losses. Never in the previous history of the world have so many men been slain in war as in the three months between the first shot at Saarbrück on the 2d of August and the final capitulation of Metz on the 28th of October. Secondly, with the present facilities for moving large masses of men any country at war is liable to be overrun in a few weeks by concentrated hosts of invaders, who may destroy in a single campaign the wealth accumulated in centuries. The devastation and suffering of France will be for all time a warning of the punishment modern civilization visits upon any people who go to battle for an idea, and seize the terrible scourge of war at the bidding of revenge, ambition, glory or conquest. Up to this time the excuse for the large armaments of the European Powers has always been that Napoleon kept up such large military forces "for the protection, security and power of France," that no neighboring nation could afford to disarm. The armament of the French Emperor was a standing menace to Europe, and he bears much of the blame for the prodigious armies of disciplined troops, the existence of which is certainly discreditable to this age of liberty, progress, scientific philanthropy, and boasted intelligence.

As France is disabled and prostrate, and finds herself under such heavy bonds to refrain from war and to be at peace, it might seem as if the chief reason for such vast armies would be disposed of. England, however, does not appear to cherish such peaceful prognostications. And the tone of newspaper discussions in Belgium, Russia, Germany, and even France itself, is far from reassuring. In this state of doubt the following table of the magnitude and the cost of the armies of the several European powers will be of interest. The figures are drawn from official reports nearest to the beginning of the year 1870 :

TABLE OF THE STRENGTH AND COST OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

	Annual expenditure.		Number of Men.		Cost per Soldier.
	Peace.	War.	Peace.	War.	
Prussia, forced service.....	\$50,963,130	319,358	977,262	1,169	
Switzerland do	481,595	97,313	350,000	2	
Norway do	1,102,615	47,714	112,225	184	
Denmark do	2,359,535	53,350	68,900	108	
France, conscription by lot.....	77,277,000	404,192	758,627	186	
Russia do do	89,853,341	892,648	1,135,973	...	
Austria do do	37,257,250	278,470	838,700	134	
S. Germany do do	23,290,600	83,818	147,625	...	

	Annual expenditure.		Number of Men.		Cost per Soldier.
	Peace.	War.	Peace.	War.	
Belgium, forced service.....	7,000,000	38,000	98,770	194	
Greece do do	1,440,160	8,457	31,300	170	
Italy do do	32,810,000	199,557	445,509	164	
Netherlands do do	6,255,000	61,062	...	102	
Portugal do do	4,102,870	18,185	...	226	
Spain do do	19,833,560	151,668	200,000	217	
Sweden do do	2,646,670	144,313	...	84	
Turkey do do	17,500,000	148,680	170,376	118	
England, voluntary enlistment...	70,000,000	{ 115,807	{ 431,779	394	...
		{ *192,327			

* New organization.

From this table it will be seen that there are three ways by which in the old world armies are raised : by enlistment, by conscription and by national armament. Enlistment stimulated by bounties or otherwise, was formally general in Europe. It still survives only in England and in the United States. England has just remodelled her army, but she has left the principle of enlistment undisturbed. The other changes, however, amount to a complete revolution. The aristocratic organization of the army has been destroyed by abolishing the sale of commissions. Thirty-seven millions of dollars are the cost of this single change. How it will work depends of course on the other means used to select officers possessing courage, honor, education and ability to command. The aggregate of the new army consists of 431,779 men of whom the Artillery are 68,600; the Cavalry, 26,952; the Engineers and Infantry, 79,410. The standing army is thus 192,327. To this aggregate the volunteers add 130,386; and the organized Reserves complete the total of 431,779. The military system is to be reconstructed; the country is divided into military districts, the field artillery is to be improved and the repeating rifles are to be the arm of the infantry. Heretofore the army has been less regarded and England has relied for her protection from foreign enemies upon her navy alone. The navy is now a front line of defense, and a more formidable army than England has ever previously had is to be placed behind it.

Prior to the recent changes the army of England was therefore small. In conformity with the individualism and impatience of restraint which for centuries have characterized the turbulent inhabitants of Great Britain, military service has always been voluntary. Forced service can not be resorted to to fill up its regiments however great the crisis. For home service alone can militia duty be compelled. The law allowing compulsory levies has been rarely put in force, and has slumbered for more than half a century. During the troubles of 1847 the organizing of the national armament or militia was contemplated, but the idea was given up as unpopular and useless. In the navy, however, which is the grand defensive bulwark of England, forced service has always been legal in time of war under the sanction of a law passed in 1379; and incidentally recognized in many later acts of Parliament. While the navy has always been regarded with indulgence and pride by the English; a standing army has been treated with suspicion and fear as a probable instrument of arbitrary power. The famous Bill of Rights of 1690 declared that "the raising or keeping a standing army in time of peace, unless with the consent of Parliament is against law." This fundamental principle of the British Constitution is guarded as sacred and the army is only continued from year to year. And for its support two distinct laws have to be passed by Parliament, either of which if defeated would disband the army. The first is the supply bill, and the second the mutiny bill, which is necessary to military discipline. Without this annual law the soldier would be liable merely to the civil tribunals, and would be amenable to no other laws than the rest of the citizens. Last year the British army cost £14,093,500, or about one-fifth of the whole revenue of the Government. The army expenses average for each soldier about £100 a year, including all extraordinary expenses. The net cost of each British soldier is about 394 dollars, or about twice as much as in any other

army in Europe. The ordinary cost per man, under the new organization now in progress, will probably be lessened eventually, but for the first year or two the extraordinary expenses of the changes making will be of necessity large.

The second method of filling the ranks of an army is by conscription. France claims to have discovered this effective weapon of military ambition. Napoleon laid down the axiom that every million inhabitants yields by conscription 7,000 to 8,000 conscripts a year. The French law was originated in 1793 by the National Assembly. The new Republic seemed at its last gasp. Money to pay hired troops not being at hand, the system of hiring was given up. The mass of the citizens were to take the place of the old professional veterans. The patriotism of regenerated France was appealed to and the example of Rome was cited, whose armies were raised by means of the *conscriptio* and the *legio*—all citizens capable of bearing arms being enrolled, and a certain portion being chosen for actual service in the field. Gradually the French conscription was perfected in two articles, first that all men between 20 and 25 capable of fighting should be enrolled, and secondly, that the Government call for so many soldiers every year, the individuals being chosen by lot. This system gave to the consummate generalship of the first Consul a million of men, and notwithstanding the bloody wars and frightful slaughter of the following years, it put Napoleon at the head of 1,200,000 men when he set out on this fatal campaign, which ended at Moscow, broke his power, and changed the destinies of Europe.

The army of France was reorganized in 1868, and was classed into three divisions—the active army of 404,192 men, the army of Reserve, 200,000, and the National Guard Mobile, 390,000 men. This law fixes the service in the active army at five years, at the expiration of which the soldier enters the Reserve for four years more. Men who have not been in the active army serve four years in the Reserve and five years in the National Guard Mobile. There are thus two different careers open to a soldier. He may begin in the active army or he may begin in the Reserve. Which of these two services each man shall adopt is settled by lot. If a man be drawn for the reserve he is not allowed to get a substitute; but if for the active army he may escape military service by a fine charged to him as the price of a substitute, but seldom spent for that purpose of late years. Hence one of the numerous sources of the defective numbers and general inefficiency in the French army which made it when badly handled and badly supplied, outnumbered and out-generalled, an unequal match for the victorious Germans in its most obstinate and hard-fought combats. The military organization of France is about to be changed, and conscription seems likely to be abandoned for a method more like that of Prussia.

This we referred to above as the third system of raising soldiers—that of national armament. This system was forced on Prussia by Napoleon after the battle of Jena and the treaty of Tilsit. It was agreed that Prussia should never keep more than 42,000 men under arms. This stipulation was intended to annihilate the power which Frederick I. had built up by his victories won by enlisted troops against overwhelming Austrian, French and Russian armies. General Scharnhorst, the Von Moltke of that day, devised a subtle scheme for converting the whole Prussian nation into soldiers without breaking the letter of the treaty. He kept up the army of 42,000 men always in camp, but he made a well-contrived organization for renewing this number constantly. He kept each man in camp just long enough to give him a good military training and sent him home again, replacing him with a fresh recruit. Thus two

objects were gained of the highest possible military value. First the skeletons of the various regiments were always kept up so that raw and less experienced men were always flanked by veterans, and each citizen not only had his place in the army organization, but was drilled and disciplined to its duties. Secondly. The army was capable of swift mobilisation; and in 1813, after four years' drill, its prowess was triumphantly exhibited in driving Napoleon out of Germany. This system was modified in 1813 and reformed in 1861. The law is now that every man not disabled by health or want of physical aptitude shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are some exemptions from military service, but substitution is prohibited. Personal service is imperative, and every Prussian is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. His service lasts seven years—from the age of 20 to 23 in the regular army and from 23 to 27 in the army of reserve. For nine years more he enters the "Landwehr," and is liable to frequent drills and to forced service in the regular army in time of war. From 36 till the age of 50 the Prussian serves in the "Landsturm," which is only called on for home service. Thus every man is a soldier, with a few exceptions in favor of the nobility, the clergy, and a few other orders of the people. The aristocratic constitution of the army is kept up in various methods, among others by an arrangement that a certain amount of education and fortune shall allow a man who can buy his own equipment and pass a slight examination to serve one year in the regular army instead of three years. With few exceptions, then, the whole male population of Prussia is trained to arms, organized in permanent bodies, and is ready for defensive warfare within the country till the age of 50, and for offensive or defensive warfare in the mobilized army from the age of 20 to that of 36. How such an organization as this must exhaust Prussia, and how it will work when applied in Southern Germany, where it is new, offers one of those difficult and doubtful problems which are destined to put German statesmanship to a severer test than any with which it has had to deal since the title of Emperor of Germany was resigned by Francis II. and the Empire was finally dissolved on the 12th of July, 1806. The army of Germany is one of the least expensive in Europe. It is settled on the basis that the sum of 225 thalers is to be allowed for every soldier on active service.

These then are the three methods of armament in use in Europe: 1. That of enlistment with which we are best acquainted is disused everywhere else but in England, where it will probably long survive for reasons which we have suggested above. 2. The method of conscription which, with various modifications, is in force in France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey. Till their incorporation with the German Empire conscription was also established in the South German States. 3. The system of forced general service in the army has been copied from Prussia by Switzerland as well as by Norway and Sweden, and prospectively by Republican France. Switzerland has, however, from her small resources, no standing army properly so called, and her military expenses are less than those of any other country in Europe.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 1.

The reports of February traffic, obtained from the several railroad companies which make public their earnings, show various results, and exhibit no uniform movement, either on the side of increase or decrease, as compared with the same

month of 1870. The roads, indeed, are so differently located, and liable to have their earnings affected by such different causes, that a general movement, either upward or downward, is now seldom noticed in the duller months of the year, when there is no heavy transportation of cereals or other produce, and local traffic, together with the through business rendered necessary by the absolute demands of trade, constitute the whole business.

Among the old roads, Chicago and Alton, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Ohio and Mississippi, and Toledo Wabash and Western show a fair increase in earnings ranging from \$23,266 to \$113,538, as shown below; while on the other side, Illinois Central shows a decrease of \$96,373, and Milwaukee and St. Paul \$55,367. Central Pacific shows an increase of \$86,909, and Union Pacific a decrease of \$104,370 in gross earnings, though a decrease also in expenses and a consequent increase in net receipts of \$87,285. It will be observed that the Marietta and Cincinnati and Ohio and Mississippi roads are among those which show an improvement in earnings, a fact which is worth noticing, since it is probably due in part to the completion of the bridge over the Ohio river at Parkersburg. The increase in the receipts of these roads should be still more marked after the change to narrow gauge has been effected in the Ohio and Mississippi, although the full benefit of that change will not be apparent in the reports of gross receipts, but should be felt also in a large decrease of expenses.

For the month of March earnings may be affected to some extent by the lower tariff on through freights which has just been adopted by the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central lines to the more important western points are as follows:

FREIGHT LIST.

Per cent. for first-class goods, including dry goods, boots and shoes and general merchandise, from New York, West:

	New rate.	Former rate.
To Chicago, Ill.....	\$1 00	\$1 50
Cairo, Ill.....	1 29	1 92
Louisville, Ky.....	1 14	1 66
Nashville, Tenn.....	1 43	1 82
Memphis, Tenn.....	1 68	2 07
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	93	1 28
Cleveland, Ohio.....	66	98
Toledo, Ohio.....	78	1 15
Sandusky, Ohio.....	73	1 08
Detroit, Mich.....	71	1 00
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1 21	1 50
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1 18	1 50
Kansas City, Mo.....	1 84	2 44
St. Louis, Mo.....	1 29	1 89
St. Joseph's, Mo.....	1 89	2 49
Keokuk, Iowa.....	1 34	1 94
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00	1 50

The rates by steamer by way of Buffalo to Lake Michigan ports also show a considerable reduction in prices.

The earnings in February upon twelve of the principal roads were as follows:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY, 1871.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Pacific.....	\$481,065	\$394,176	\$86,909	
Chicago & Alton.....	340,301	316,036	24,265	
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis.....	206,789	226,897	20,108	
Illinois Central.....	565,415	661,788	96,373	
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	126,224	98,275	27,949	
Michigan Central.....	412,665	329,127	113,538	
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	327,431	382,798	55,367	
Ohio & Mississippi.....	258,551	218,234	40,320	
Pacific of Missouri.....	217,947	267,867	49,920	
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	122,372	95,665	26,707	
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	328,791	293,645	35,146	
Union Pacific.....	305,769	500,139	194,370	
Total.....	\$3,783,343	\$3,784,647	\$94,726	\$96,030

For the two months of the year which have now elapsed, earnings generally show much the same results as in February, the same roads showing balances on the side of decrease. There seems every prospect, however, that as the year goes on the business done upon the old established lines will be equal to that of last year; upon the new roads, an increase, of course, is to be expected. Upon the basis of last year's traffic a paying business may be anticipated where roads are managed with economy. The steady progress of railroad traffic for several years past has been such as to give every encouragement to parties pecuniarily inter-

ested in this property, whenever ability is shown in the management; on the other hand, the desire on the part of officers to extend their lines by leasing or constructing new roads and branches has often been carried so far, as to saddle upon good roads a large amount of heavy expenses without any adequate remuneration.

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 1.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Pacific.....	\$1,017,583	\$807,280	\$210,303	
Chicago & Alton.....	683,856	597,144	86,712	
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.....	596,937	429,966	166,971	
Illinois Central.....	1,204,955	1,285,171	80,216	
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	257,107	188,452	68,655	
Michigan Central.....	861,430	667,119	194,301	
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	724,131	778,970	54,839	
Ohio & Mississippi.....	504,535	415,021	89,514	
Pacific of Missouri.....	429,952	470,314	40,362	
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	248,590	187,846	60,744	
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	693,965	551,308	142,657	
Union Pacific.....	653,376	1,028,668	375,292	
Total.....	\$7,816,407	\$7,407,259	\$409,148	\$550,709

DEBT AND FINANCES OF LOUISIANA.

The present public debt of this Commonwealth represents the value of such public improvements as the people desired and the State had not ready money to pay for, and it was contracted for the purposes, mainly, of improving the Mississippi levee, for building railroads, for perfecting the drainage system, and for other public works. The State is rich in natural resources, and the commerce of New Orleans constitutes a strictly business source of large wealth, the taxes on which furnish the State a handsome revenue of themselves. The course pursued in regard to the payment of the public obligations has been such as to reflect credit on the good faith, financial soundness and integrity of the Commonwealth, despite the fact that the laws for raising the revenue are among the most imperfect of any in our country. The alteration of these laws, however, has been urgently recommended by the financial officers, and there has been propounded a scheme for codifying them, which, if adopted, will, it is believed, render the Louisiana revenue laws specific, easy, and economical in operation.

The recent condition of the finances shows a large absolute increase of indebtedness, although this increase is not very large when viewed relatively to the resources of the State. During the year 1870 bonds to the aggregate of \$6,214,000 were issued in the sums and for the purposes thus specified: January 3, \$80,000 in favor of Boeuf and Crocodile Navigation Company (mature January 3, 1890); March 1, \$3,000,000 in favor of work done or to be done on the levees of the State (mature March 1, 1875); January 1, \$134,000 for payment of indebtedness to J. P. Kennedy (payable January 1, 1890); May 1, \$3,000,000 to provide for the payment or funding of the floating debt of the State, by the issue and sale or exchange of State bonds issued to delay expenses of building levees.

The fiscal year closed November 30, 1870. On that day the total State debt of Louisiana amounted to \$23,589,628 41, of which the following are the gross items: liabilities for property in banks, \$4,838,933 33; debts proper in trust funds, \$368,195 08; debts proper in bonds maturing and matured between the years 1867 and 1909, \$16,848,685; certificates of indebtedness, issued under Act No. 5, of 1866, \$33,815.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The revenue of Louisiana is collected by the "Parish," and at the close of the last fiscal year there remained uncollected from the different parishes, and due between 1861 and 1870, taxes to the amount of \$4,340,647 71. This sum includes State tax, mill tax and poll, interest and levee taxes.

The total taxable value of all the real and personal property in Louisiana is about \$1,220,000,000. The State government rate per cent of taxation is 4 mills on the dollar. The total amount received into the Treasury during the past fiscal year, from all sources, was \$7,498,440 55. Of this aggregate, \$960,481 58 was the balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, and \$703,380 55 were received as uncollected taxes, for the years between 1861 and 1869, inclusive, leaving the net amount raised by taxation during 1870, \$5,834,578 72. The revenue is obtained from licenses and from taxation, applied to real, personal and chattel property, and to invested capital, and to monetary and incorporated institutions. The amount of interest to be paid on the bonded debt during the current year, will be \$1,168,840. The total amount of the State government's expenditures (including general fund, interest, and all other accounts) during 1870, were \$7,131,302 11. This amount was \$367,138 84 less than the total receipts of the year; but it exceeded the strictly net income for the year by \$1,296,723 39. This draft, however, on the resources of the State is not considered too heavy for them; and there is every reason to believe that the State of Louisiana will promptly discharge the principal and interest of its obligations as they mature.

Auditor Graham remarks in his annual report:

Our first and firmest resolve should be, to meet these special demands upon our resources, principally as the same become due. To make provisions to this end, and for the necessary expenses of the Government, impose obligations upon us, paramount to all other claims upon our means, and especially to claims like these, a recognition of which brought upon us our present pecuniary embarrassments.

The rate of taxation for the year 1871, based upon the assessment of 1870, will be as follows: Four mills on each dollar, "for the purpose of supporting the government of the State, of paying the public debt, and of promoting the public interest thereof," 4
Two mills on each dollar, for the support of the free public schools of the State..... 2

Four and a half mills on each dollar, to provide for the payment of the interest to become due in 1871, upon all State bonds, except the interest on levee bonds in compliance with section nine, act No. 63, extra session of 1870, and known as the "Interest Tax Fund,"..... 4½
 One and a half mills on the dollar, to meet the maturity of the coupons of interest, to fall due in 1871, for the benefit of the levee bonds, issued under act No. 115, of 1867, and known as the "Levee Tax Fund,"..... 1½
 Two and a half mills on the dollar, as provided for under act No. 32, of 1870, for the payment of interest and part of the principal of the bonds issued under said act, which bonds are payable in five years from the date of issue..... 2½

The whole forming an aggregate of fourteen and a half mills on each dollar..... 14½
 This is a rate of taxation nearly twice as large as ever levied before. And when considered in connection with the taxes imposed on the people by our cities and parishes, should not be continued a moment longer than necessary. The only way to bring about their reduction at an early day is by the adoption of, and adherence to a rigid rule of economy, an avoidance of all unnecessary expenses, and a steady refusal to give the money or to lend the credit of the State in aid of private enterprises.

He also recommends that the expenses of keeping up the Levees should now be placed upon the riparian owners, as the \$8,000,000 already spent by the State is enough to place them in as good condition as they were in 1860.

A recapitulation of the several items of Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year shows the following:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
General fund.....	\$1,481,218 86	General funds.....	\$3,091,356 53
Current school fund.....	548,045 88	Current school fund.....	299,879 59
Interest tax fund.....	638,178 15	Interest tax fund.....	1,174,037 91
Levee tax fund.....	233,110 59	Levee tax fund.....	189,279 19
Levee and drainage fund.....	5,807 16	Levee and drainage fund.....	21,330 16
Internal improvement fund.....	1,837 06	Free school fund.....	114,371 63
Free school fund.....	\$0,011 06	Levee fund.....	1,756,530 45
Redemption State debt fund.....	2,970 00	Redemption of State debt fund, under act No. 114, of 1868.....	\$91,801 93
Special one per cent tax of 1868 for the redemption of the State debt.....	153,992 46	Seminary fund.....	235 16
Seminary fund.....	80 00	Redemption of State debt fund, under act No. 277, of 1853.....	11,703 99
Love fund.....	2,013,099 40		
Floating debt liquidation fund.....	1,430,608 75	Total expenditures, according to Auditor's books.....	\$7,050,636 69
Grand total of funds.....	\$6,537,939 37		

The official estimate of Expenditures for 1871 is \$4,340,036.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF LOUISIANA, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

Description.	Date of Authorizing Act.	Denom. or par Value.	Amount Outstanding.	*Rate per cent.	Principal when Due.
Purchase of grounds for Charity Hospital, Act Feb. 27, 1852.....			\$1,000	5(a)	1873
Relief of the State Treasury To aid the Mexican Gulf Railroad.....	27 of 1852	500	750,000	6(b)	1893
To aid the N. Orleans & Nashville RR. Co.....			1,000	46,000	6(c) 1869-1870
Payment to N. Orleans, Jackson & Great North RR. Co. for subscription to stock.....			1,000	457,000	6(d)
Payment to N. Orleans, Opelousas & Great West. RR. Co. for subscription to stock.....			1,000	\$84,000	6(e)
Payment to Vicksburg, Shreveport & Tex. RR. Co. for subscription to stock.....			1,000	650,000	6(e) 1893-1898
Payment to Baton Rouge, Gross Tete & Opelousas RR. Co., for subscription to stock.....			1,000	293,000	6(e) 1894-1901
To defray expenses of building levees.....	35 of 1865	1,000	1,000,000	6(e)	1886
To defray expenses of building levees.....	115 of 1867	1,000	4,000,000	6(c)	1907
Issued in settlement of coupons past due.....	15 of 1866	1,000	435,000	6(b)	1886-1888
Issued in settlement of coupons past due.....	15 of 1866	500	483,500	6(b)	1886-1888
Issued in settlement of coupons past due.....	15 of 1866	100	73,800	6(b)	1886-1888
Issued for the Free School Fund, and held by the State Treasurer.....	183 of 1857	1,000	529,000	6(b)	1897
Issued for the Seminary Fund, and held by the State Treasurer.....	182 of 1857	1,000	136,000	6(b)	1897
Issued to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Co. (Company to provide for the interest).....	116 of 1862	1,000	474,000	7.30(a)	1899
Issued to the Louisiana State Penitentiary.....	35 of 1869	1,000	500,000	7(a)	1899
Issued to the North Louisiana & Texas RR. Co. (Company to provide for the interest).....	108 of 1869	1,000	546,000	6(d)	1900
Issued to provide means for the payment of work done or to be done, on the levees of the State.....	32 of 1870	500	2,000,000	6(a)	1875
Issued for the relief of P. J. Kennedy.....	105 of 1870	1,000	134,000	6(b)	1890
Issued for the payment or funding of the floating debt of the State.....	69 of 1870	1,000	3,000,000	6(c)	1910
Beaufort and Crocodile Navigation Co.....	146 of 1869	1,000	80,000	8(b)	1890

(a) March 1 and Sept. 1. (b) Jan. 1 and July 1. (c) May 1 and Nov. 1. (d) April 1 and Oct. 1. (e) Various months.
 * Interest payable in New York is paid at the Bank of America.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF TENNESSEE.

The debt of Tennessee was contracted principally for internal improvements, and by far the larger part for railroads; there is also a liability of the State on the old bank of Tennessee notes amounting to about \$1,500,000. At the close of the last fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1870, the total debt of the State was stated at \$38,539,302, as follows:

Bonds loaned railroad companies.....	\$27,018,500
Interest funded to January 1, 1869.....	3,284,000
Bonds loaned to turnpike companies.....	643,000
Interest funded.....	102,060
Bonds loaned Agricultural Bureau.....	80,000
Interest funded.....	7,200
U. S. claim vs. Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad—assumed.....	130,000
" " M. L. and C. Railroad—assumed.....	280,750
	<hr/>
Less bonds and past due coupons paid in.....	\$32,097,011
	4,812,850
	<hr/>
Estimated interest to January 1, 1871.....	\$27,581,161
State debt proper.....	3,716,255
Interest funded.....	\$4,083,901
	735,653
	<hr/>
Loan account Fourth National Bank, New York.....	4,819,544
	113,717
	<hr/>
Outstanding warrants, October 1, 1870.....	\$66,123
" issues Bank of Tennessee, estimated.....	1,500,000
Unexpended appropriations, estimated.....	200,000
	<hr/>
	2,906,123
	<hr/>
Estimated Resources.....	\$38,589,802
From railroads.....	\$21,982,844
" uncollected revenue.....	500,000
" turnpikes.....	50,000
	<hr/>
	22,532,844
	<hr/>
	\$16,006,957

LIST AND AMOUNT OF BONDS ORIGINALLY ISSUED TO RAILROADS, AND INTEREST DUE ON THE SAME, TO JANUARY 1, 1871.

Name of Railroad.	Bonds loaned.	Funded Interest.	Interest due.	Total.
East Tennessee and Virginia.....	\$2,199,000 00	\$250,038 55	Nons.	\$2,449,038 55
East Tennessee and Virginia—Indorsed bonds.....	175,000 00			175,000 00
East Tennessee and Georgia.....	1,287,000 00	180,277 50	Nons.	1,467,277 50
East Tennessee and Georgia—Indorsed bonds.....	101,000 00			101,000 00
Edgefield and Kentucky.....	1,075,500 00	281,812 00	366,492 16	1,673,804 26
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston.....	1,873,000 00	31,680 00	252,528 52	1,657,208 52
Knoxville and Kentucky.....	2,350,000 00	43,200 00	422,976 00	2,816,176 00
McMinnville and Manchester.....	764,000 00	87,360 00	240,218 00	1,091,578 00
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville.....	1,582,000 00	812,600 00	559,525 92	2,454,125 92
Memphis and Charleston.....	1,679,000 00	135,387 45	119,960 94	1,934,348 39
Memphis and Ohio.....	1,993,000 00	408,110 00	71,883 30	2,472,993 30
Mississippi and Tennessee.....	895,000 00	22,800 00	12,412 50	490,212 50
Mobile and Ohio.....	1,296,000 00	888,900 00	50,508 00	1,735,408 00
Mississippi Central.....	1,124,000 00	75,180 00	35,975 40	1,235,155 40
Nashville and Chattanooga.....	395,000 00	None.	11,830 00	406,830 00
Nashville and Chattanooga—Indorsed bonds.....	1,546,000 00	"	"	1,546,000 00
Nashville and Northwestern.....	3,222,000 00	392,550 00	926,279 41	4,541,129 41
Rogersville and Jefferson.....	335,000 00	38,160 00	108,853 20	582,013 20
Nashville and Decatur.....	2,112,000 00	353,176 00	437,821 10	2,702,977 10
Winchester and Alabama.....	1,289,000 00	143,359 00	353,277 70	1,790,536 70
Memphis and Little Rock—Indorsed bonds.....	350,000 00	105,000 00	136,500 00	591,500 00

During the fiscal year the amount of \$4,512,850 in bonds and coupons was paid into the State Treasury by solvent railroad companies to whom they had been loaned; these payments being authorized to be made in Tennessee bonds at par, by the act of January 20, 1870, which thus affords the companies an opportunity of extinguishing their indebtedness to the State upon which they have been paying full interest, in bonds, purchased by them at the current price of 65 or thereabout.

ASSETS.

The Comptroller estimates the assets of the State, consisting of its interest in railroads, to which credit has been loaned, as follows:

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Table showing the indebtedness of railroads to the State, and estimated value upon the same, as follows:

FIRST CLASS—SOLVENT ROADS WHICH PAY INTEREST.			
Name of Railroad.	Estimated value.	Indebtedness.	
Memphis and Charleston.....		\$1,934,348	
Memphis and Ohio.....		2,472,993	
Mississippi and Tennessee.....		490,212	
Mobile and Ohio.....		1,735,308	
Mississippi Central.....		1,235,155	
Nashville and Chattanooga.....		406,830	
Nashville and Decatur.....		2,702,977	
		<hr/>	
		\$10,962,814	
SECOND CLASS—HAVE NOT PAID INTEREST BUT ARE CALABLE AT A SLIGHT REDUCTION.			
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville.....	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	
Nashville and Northwestern.....	3,000,000	4,541,129	
Edgefield and Kentucky.....	1,000,000	1,845,429	
Tennessee and Pacific.....	860,000	1,220,520	

* This road has paid interest to July 1, 1870.

THIRD CLASS—ROADS OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston.....	\$900,000	\$1,657,208
Knoxville and Kentucky.....	1,000,000	2,816,176
McMinnville and Manchester.....	500,000	1,091,578
Rogersville and Jefferson.....	250,000	532,013
Winchester and Alabama.....	900,000	1,790,536
Knoxville and Charleston.....	490,000	816,500
Evansville, Henderson and Nashville.....	100,000	296,000
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.....	50,000	448,000
Southwestern—worth nothing.....		553,790
Mineral Home—funds in bank.....		109,000
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$21,982,844

Since the close of the fiscal year at least \$2,825,000 more of the debt owing by the solvent roads has been paid, of which the Nashville and Decatur road paid over \$2,700,000 extinguishing all its debt to the State.

The estimate of the Comptroller above given of the value of the State's interest in Railroads is considered by parties well informed upon the subject to be about fair; some of the roads would in all probability bring less than the amount assigned for them, but others are worth at the present time more than the Comptroller's estimate; allowing, however, a reasonable margin of \$3,000,000 for the uncertainty, and there would still be about

\$19,000,000 of these assets, which, if realized, would reduce the State debt to \$19,539,802. It will be remembered that the interest of the State in these railroads was actually advertised to be sold on the 3d of November, 1870, but that the sale did not take place, on account of the peculiar character of the interest offered for sale, and the uncertainty as to the extent of the title which could be conveyed to the purchasers. The question is now before the courts of the State, and a decision is daily expected, which it is said will probably be in favor of the State and establish the right to sell her interest in the roads and convey an absolute title in the same way as any other owner or mortgagee.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The Comptroller furnishes the following statement of the assessed valuation and of the taxes collected in the fiscal years ending in 1869 and 1870:

	Valuation		Taxes Collected	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
East Tennessee.....	\$45,842,139	\$53,365,914	\$335,223	\$306,757
Middle Tennessee.....	98,635,353	112,848,948	636,540	224,703
West Tennessee.....	82,409,538	87,168,012	539,880	173,935
Total.....	\$221,887,030	\$252,882,874	\$1,511,644	\$505,437

The receipts and disbursements the last fiscal year were as follows:

There was paid into the Treasury, upon the warrants of the Comptroller, as follows:	
From October 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870.....	\$1,606,899 00
“ June 1 to October 1, 1870.....	317,520 07
Making a total of.....	\$1,924,419 07

The principal items of the foregoing amount were received from the following sources:

	From Oct. 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870.		From June 1 to Oct. 1, 1870.	
	By whom paid.			
Tax collectors.....	\$695,016	\$161,417		
County courts.....	409,098	76,420		
Insurance companies.....	23,237	14,871		
Tennessee National Bank.....	50,000			
Railroad interest.....	218,373	21,587		
Loan account.....	165,000			
Total.....	\$1,606,899	\$317,520		

There was paid out of the Treasury upon warrants of the Comptroller as follows:

From October 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870.....	\$1,171,180 33
“ June 1 to October 1, 1870.....	163,849 89
Making a total of.....	\$1,335,030 22

The above amount was paid out as follows:

	From Oct. 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870.		From June 1 to Oct. 1, 1870.	
	For what purpose.			
Legislative expenses.....	\$18,690	\$53,519		
Judicial salary.....	69,463	10,247		
Hospital for Lusane.....	31,593	7,516		
State prosecutions.....	139,666	11,393		
State Penitentiary.....	74,467			
State printing.....	88,814	7,603		
Interest on State debt.....	20,960			
State Guards.....	113,305	142		
Common schools.....	161,958	3,926		
Lessees Penitentiary.....	132,200			
Fourth National Bank, New York.....	132,692	17,837		
State Convention.....	27,204	58		
Fourth National Bank, Nashville.....	15,160	50,320		
Loan account.....	93,918			
Total.....	\$1,171,186	\$163,849		

The State has been exceedingly embarrassed in her revenue account from several unfortunate but temporary causes. *First*—The rate of taxation has not been as high as it should have been to provide for ordinary expenses and to make any provision for the interest on the debt; it has been twenty cents on the \$100. *Second*—The assessments of property in different counties have been entirely unequal and in numerous cases far below value. *Third*—The obligation on the part of the State to accept the old Bank of Tennessee notes in payment of taxes has so reduced her available revenue that the Comptroller says the tax receipts of 1870 would fall short 66 per cent of paying the current expenses of the State Government. The old bank notes are sold by speculators to tax-payers who would otherwise pay in currency, and this is often done by collusion with the Collectors who share the profits. *Fourth*—There have been no adequate penalties for non-payment of taxes on real estate, so that taxes have often been evaded entirely. *Fifth*—Collectors have not been responsible men and have defrauded the State to a large amount, the delinquencies of Collectors, Clerks of Courts, &c., amounting Sept. 30 to the enormous sum of \$1,283,115.

PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Comptroller urged very strongly upon the Legislature the necessity of passing laws to remedy the evils complained of, and some measures have been taken in pursuance of his suggestions. The State, as we have seen before, is taking the necessary steps to sell all her interest in Railroads. A second step of great importance was accomplished in passing the law raising the rate of taxation to 60 cents on the \$100, and increasing also the rate on privileges, from which alone it is hoped that a revenue of \$600,000 will be received. A similar tax of 6 mills is likewise imposed on the net earnings of railroads and other corporations. The same law contains stringent provisions for obtaining a correct and equitable assessed valuation of property, under which it is estimated that the amount returned will be increased from \$252,882 in 1870 to nearly \$400,000,000.

The taxes for schools heretofore levied by the State are now left to the counties, and we hear that they are generally levying fair taxes for this purpose, averaging from 2 to 3 mills. Since the Comptroller's report \$250,000 of the old bank bills have been destroyed by the Treasurer, and \$250,000 more are now in his hands which will also soon be burned.

It is expected that a new funding bill will be passed in October,

1871, by the Legislature then convening, and provision made for resuming the payment of interest on the State debt Jan. 1, 1873, paying then the coupons for interest of the previous six months. The payment of current expenses for the State Government, and the clearing up of all floating liabilities including the \$1,000,000 of old bank notes will be accomplished, it is said, by the revenue of 1871 under the new laws as noted above. By the present constitution of the State no new debt can be created except by a law submitted to the people and passed by a two-third vote. The Railroads to which the State had previously made promises of assistance were necessarily excepted from this provision; the additional loans or endorsements for such roads, however, will not probably amount to any considerable sum.

It will be seen from the foregoing review that the finances of Tennessee are apparently in a more hopeful condition than for some time past, and that the improvement is not more shown by the prospect of an important increase in revenue, than it is by the spirit which has been evinced by her Legislature and State officers in passing laws to secure greater economy in government, a higher rate of taxation, a fair assessment of property, and an ultimate provision for the payment of debts.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 9th of March, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Illinois—	The First National Bank.....	The Third National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Ohio—	The Bellefontaine National Bank.....	The Central National Bank of N. York, approved.

New National Banks.

The following are the only national banks organized during the week:

- Official No. 1,801—The Commercial National Bank of Dubuque, Iowa. Authorized capital \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Rufus E. Groves, President; H. M. Kingman, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 11, 1871.
- 1,802—The Manufacturers' National Bank of Racine, Wis. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Jerome I. Case, President; Henry J. Ullman, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 16, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—The market closed with some firmness. American securities are generally steady at a slight advance while a noticeable rise has taken place in Atlantic and Great Western.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92½
“ account.....	91½	91½	91½	92	92	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	91½	91½	91½	92	92½	92½
“ old, 1865.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
“ 1867.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	91½	90½
U. S. 10-40s.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	89
Illinois Central shares.....	110½	110½	110½	110	110½	110½
Eric Railway shares.....	18½	18½	18½	18	18½	18½
Atlantic & G. W. (con's) 30	30	30	30½	32½	35	35½

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

Frankfurt,.....	96%
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—There has been less strength in this market which closes quiet.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red).....	10 10	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9
“ (Red Winter).....	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7
“ (California White).....	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Corn (W. m'd).....	35 9	35 9	35 9	35 9	35 9	35 9
Barley (Canadian).....	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 2	3 4	3 4
Peas (Canadian).....	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market closed weak with prices a little off.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	116 0	116 0	116 0	116 0	116 0	116 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	92 6	92 6	92 6	92 6	91 6	91 0
Bacon.....	48 6	48 6	48 6	48 6	48 6	48 6
Lard (American).....	59 6	59 6	59 6	59 6	58 6	58 6
Cheese (fine).....	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Prices are not so firm and at the close the market is dull.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9
“ (fine pale).....	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9
Petroleum (std white).....	1 5	1 5	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
“ (spirits).....	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	0 11
Tallow (American).....	44 3	44 3	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—There has been a decline in spirits petroleum, while linseed oil is held at previous rates.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd e'ke (obl).....	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 5	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6

Sugar (No. 12 Del std)	35	10	35	10	35	10	35	10	35	10
112 D	35	10	35	10	35	10	35	10	35	10
Sperm oil	81	0	84	0	84	0	84	0	84	0
Whale oil	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0
Linseed oil	31	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods, and a slight increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to 8,209,446 this week, against \$9,845,436 last week, and \$9,035,653 the previous week. The exports are \$6,204,325 this week, against \$4,469,192 last week, and \$4,658,411 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 15,659 bales, against 24,669 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) March 10, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 11.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	\$2,031,293	\$3,030,604	\$3,343,213	\$3,222,589
General merchandise	2,332,061	3,935,001	3,835,035	4,980,858
Total for the week	\$4,363,354	\$6,965,605	\$7,178,248	\$8,203,446
Previously reported	38,190,851	48,614,304	49,117,650	62,025,184

Since Jan. 1..... \$42,753,908 \$55,635,909 \$56,288,904 \$70,231,630
In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending March 7:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week	\$2,574,315	\$2,865,839	\$3,902,420	\$6,261,325
Previously reported	29,892,329	26,035,420	27,117,829	39,477,283

Since Jan. 1..... \$32,467,174 \$28,901,259 \$31,020,258 \$45,741,608
The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending March 11, 1871:

March 6—Schr. Mary M., Haracoa—American Gold.....	\$4,000	March 9—Schr. Ben Bolt, Jacmel—American Silver.....	\$3,870
March 6—Schr. Abbie H. Brown, Baracoa; American gold.....	2,000	March 9—Str. Columbia, Havana—American Silver.....	960
March 7—Str. Cimbrla, Hamburg—Foreign silver.....	75,000	March 11—Str. Rheln, Southampton—Foreign gold.....	2,000
March 8—Str. Ruasia, Liverpool—Foreign silver.....	348,452	March 11—Str. City of Antwerp, Liverpool—American gold.....	75,000
March 8—Str. Tybee, Porto Plata—American Silver..	7,863		

Total for the week..... \$ 954,584
Previously reported..... 8,909,336

Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....	\$9,863,920
Same time in 1870.....	5,746,117
1869.....	4,957,836
1868.....	4,119,929

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

March 10—Str. Missouri, Havana—Silver.....	\$246
Gold.....	3,212
Total for the week.....	\$ 3,458
Previously reported.....	2,707,515

Total since January 1, 1871.....	\$2,710,973
Same time in 1870.....	\$1,103,837
1869.....	370,093

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending	For Circulation	For U. S. Deposits	Total	Bal. in Treasury—Coin	Currency	Coin certificates on hand
Dec. 24.....	348,374,000	15,819,500	364,193,500	24,820,568	25,150,026	27,606,500
Jan. 7.....	346,339,700	15,819,500	362,159,200	101,823,000	25,284,000	30,950,500
Jan. 21.....	348,367,200	15,719,500	364,086,700	103,128,000	25,379,000	31,546,000
Jan. 28.....	349,895,900	15,734,500	365,630,400	99,448,000	22,611,000	32,152,000
Feb. 4.....	350,048,750	15,819,500	365,868,250	99,127,000	22,611,000	31,545,000
Feb. 11.....	350,623,700	15,819,500	366,443,200	99,448,000	22,611,000	31,545,000
Feb. 18.....	351,253,000	15,919,500	367,172,500			
Feb. 25.....	352,575,000	15,899,500	368,474,500			
Mar. 4.....	353,075,000	15,961,500	369,036,500	100,883,000	16,232,000	29,779,000
Mar. 11.....	353,730,350	15,811,500	369,541,850			

2.—National bank currency issued (weekly and aggregate), in return for bills destroyed and mutilated bills returned (weekly and aggregate) with the amount in circulation at date:

Week ending	Notes issued for red' Current week	Mutilated notes brn'd—Aggregate	Notes in Circulation
Dec. 24.....	769,300	33,737,095	304,612,609
Dec. 31.....	219,520	34,686,615	304,956,849
Jan. 7.....	338,240	34,054,865	305,209,269
Jan. 21.....	391,930	34,994,115	306,288,567
Jan. 28.....	219,549	35,203,669	306,551,748
Feb. 4.....	763,823	35,749,943	307,351,953
Feb. 11.....	458,340	35,424,453	308,078,713
Feb. 18.....	472,960	35,663,728	308,585,728
Feb. 25.....	243,940	35,663,728	308,889,288
Mar. 4.....	670,370	35,335,583	309,876,048
Mar. 11.....	674,330	35,199,903	310,661,758

3.—Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount destroyed, and legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Received	Fractional Currency Distributed	Destroyed	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd
Dec. 24.....	678,500	557,011	640,074	6,688,846
Dec. 31.....	445,500	760,000	447,100	1,877,000
Jan. 7.....	682,500	234,807	407,600	542,424
Jan. 21.....	653,000	704,366	719,100	1,672,974
Jan. 28.....	601,400	389,285	690,200	2,260,230
Feb. 4.....	608,000	582,544	726,400	2,662,723
Feb. 11.....	604,500	390,146	644,900	3,750,053
Feb. 18.....	961,000	673,227	649,100	717,788
Feb. 25.....	177,800	176,472	807,900	695,671
March 4.....	583,600	856,452	715,600	5,132,910
March 11.....	604,500	623,475	633,341	2,239,268

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Monthly Report No. 6, of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, gives the statistics of our foreign trade during the month of December, 1870, and the calendar year ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1869. Mr. Edward Young, the Chief of the Bureau, furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods	Imports	Domestic exports (specie values)	For. exports
Month ended December 31, 1870.....	\$38,999,345	\$15,569,062	\$1,815,779
Month ended December 31, 1869.....	30,292,473	43,317,489	3,151,377
Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1870.....	438,739,013	653,935,409	80,660,116
Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1869.....	428,424,431	865,459,770	27,273,229

The proportions of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectively during the calendar year of 1870, were as follows:

	Imports	Domestic exports (mixed values)	For. exports
American vessels.....	\$154,912,888	\$187,236,426	\$14,559,363
Foreign vessels.....	331,867,130	319,742,063	16,200,133

CALENDAR YEAR OF 1869.

	Imports	Domestic exports (mixed values)	For. exports
American vessels.....	\$149,343,209	\$180,310,815	\$15,848,408
Foreign vessels.....	317,081,212	303,963,461	13,411,821

The proportions of the foreign trade for 1870, which consisted of merchandise and specie and bullion, respectively, are shown in the following table:

	Imports	Domestic exports (specie values)	Foreign exports
Merchandise.....	\$461,115,087	\$156,854	\$15,845,708
Specie and bullion.....	25,664,931	66,056,317	14,814,406

CALENDAR YEAR OF 1869.

	Imports	Domestic exports (specie values)	Foreign exports
Merchandise.....	\$433,833,994	\$21,991,333	\$12,954,655
Specie and bullion.....	24,838,427	40,467,417	16,318,571

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse December 31, 1870, was \$55,620,635, as compared with \$51,673,413 in 1869.

It will be noticed that there is a marked improvement in the disproportion between imports and exports in the last as compared with the previous calendar year, the excess of imports in 1869 being \$68,692,422, and in 1870 only \$2,214,493. An examination of the above tables also shows that over 73 per cent of our entire foreign trade in 1869, and over 79 per cent in 1870, were carried in foreign vessels and vehicles.

The values of the principal commodities imported and exported during the calendar years 1870 and 1869 were as follows:

COMMODITIES.	1870.	1869.
Imports—Free of Duty		
Coehlnel.....	\$1,026,945	\$927,946
Dyewoods, in sticks.....	625,666	1,699,334
Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	25,573,363	24,968,527
Guano.....	2,838,413	295,721
Furze hair.....	1,025,926	90,793
Indigo.....	1,156,854	1,683,192
Hide.....	8,254,035	792,368
Silk, raw.....	3,897,375	8,079,409
Imports—Dutiable.		
Animals, living.....	7,903,294	4,124,260
Bread and breadstuffs.....	8,822,724	8,505,960
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	1,738,589	1,746,723
Buttons.....	1,894,613	1,396,746
Clothing, (not silk).....	2,767,472	1,886,361
Coal, bituminous.....	1,156,854	1,160,364
Coffee.....	27,615,262	23,381,251
Cotton, manufactures of.....	25,910,361	23,206,014
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, &c.....	6,618,554	7,421,537
Earthen, stone, and chinaware.....	4,251,375	4,638,573
Fancy goods.....	4,214,541	5,600,267
Flax.....	2,724,213	2,278,159
Flax, raw.....	286,870	620,498
Iron and manufactures of.....	18,791,368	17,056,089
Fruits.....	7,338,492	8,017,393
Glass and glassware.....	4,010,708	4,104,412
Hemp, and manufactures of.....	4,487,393	8,473,632
Hides and skins (not furs).....	14,528,388	14,204,009
India rubber and gutta percha, unmanufactured.....	8,845,866	3,235,131
India rubber and gutta percha, manufactured.....	913,768	792,368
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	57,421,230	32,730,299
Jute and other grasses, and manufactures of.....	4,716,072	2,891,533
Lead and manufactures of.....	3,499,091	3,794,734
Leather and leather goods.....	10,189,503	8,773,675
Provisions.....	4,421,683	4,107,531
Silk and manufactures of.....	27,113,267	26,233,315
Soda and salts of.....	4,315,797	4,138,315
Sugar and molasses.....	65,826,179	75,653,672
Tea.....	15,033,465	11,056,873
Tin and manufactures of.....	11,141,736	10,740,256
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	4,993,431	5,375,314
Watches, and watch movements and materials.....	3,191,833	2,665,404
Wines, spirits, and cordials.....	8,845,866	7,339,240
Wood and manufactures of.....	9,250,603	9,147,303
Wool, &c., raw and beee.....	7,273,745	7,170,495
Wool, &c., manufactures of.....	39,246,433	34,833,610
Domestic Exports.		
Bread and breadstuffs.....	61,929,459	71,105,600
Coal.....	1,416,720	1,460,440
Cotton, raw.....	219,873,303	157,668,477
Cotton, manufactures of.....	8,527,738	4,631,727
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines.....	1,567,917	2,433,633
Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	66,097,217	41,037,437
Hops.....	8,845,866	8,845,736
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	16,208,248	9,830,948
Naval stores.....	1,669,297	2,877,716
Oil cake.....	5,763,140	4,536,473
Oil, petroleum.....	33,237,014	29,441,809
Oils, other.....	4,433,684	3,282,623
Provisions.....	29,111,411	31,227,279
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	18,021,923	26,781,605
Wood and manufactures of.....	13,235,634	13,493,771
Foreign Exports—Free of Duty.		
Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	16,318,571	14,814,406

several of the prominent speculative stocks fluctuating to a considerable extent. To-day there was some heaviness in the market after the second call, led by Ohio and Mississippi and Lake Shore, the former selling down to 40 and the latter to 98. Subsequently there was a partial recovery in prices, with greater firmness at the close. It has been stated that the chief cause of the decline is to be found in the large sales made by parties who have heretofore been "bulls," and who are now selling to realize the advance which has already been obtained. Another report, which has less probability, however, states that a clique has been formed to make money stringent about the first of April for the usual purpose of depressing stocks. In regard to the New York Central and Hudson scrip, it is reported that the certificates are to be retired, and in their place a first mortgage six per cent gold bond issued; also, that the difference between the interest on the certificates and the new gold bonds, which is two per cent, to be added to the interest on the stock, making that pay ten per cent instead of eight, as now. Harlem stock took a sharp upward turn of five per cent on Monday, which was as rapidly lost the next day. Earnings of the several roads which make reports of their traffic were generally favorable for the months of January and February, as may be seen by the figures published on another page. A reduction in freights to the West has just been made, amounting to about thirty-three per cent of the previous tariff, \$1 per cwt. being the rate to Chicago against \$1 50 before. This change will be most acceptable to merchants, and it is to be hoped that it may continue for some time. Erie stock has been weak upon the alleged financial embarrassment of the Company and the statement that its floating debt is \$6,000,000.

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

	Saturday, March 11.	Monday, March 13.	Tuesday, March 14.	Wednesday, March 15.	Thursday, March 16.	Friday, March 17.
N.Y. Cent & H.R. do scrip	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Harlem	128 1/2	130	130	132	130	129
Erie	20 1/2	21 1/2	20	20 1/2	21	20 1/2
Reading	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Lake Shore	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Wahash	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pittsburg	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Northwest	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
do prof	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rock Island	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Fort Wayne	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
St. Paul	54 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
do prof	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Ohio, Missisipi	45 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Central of N.J.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chic. & Alton	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
do prof	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Florida	74 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Clay, C. & G.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Col. Chic. & I.C.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Dal., Laok. & W.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Hann., St. Joe.	92 1/2	91 1/2	90	90 1/2	91	90 1/2
do prof	99 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Illinois Central	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Mich. Central	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Morris & Essex	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
B. Hart. & Erie	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Union P. & O.	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
West. Un. Tel.	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Mariposa prel.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ontario	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pacific Mail	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Adams Express	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am. Merch. Un.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
United States	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Wells, Fargo.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—There has been much activity at times in the list of Southern State bonds, the new South Carolina's having been most active, with fluctuations between 64 and 69, closing at 65. The large transactions in these bonds have been based upon the recent legislation in regard to funding, which had the effect of putting up the price to 69, from which point there was subsequently an important reaction. Intelligence from several of the other Southern States is also of much importance in regard to financial legislation. In Virginia it is reported that the new bill which provides for funding the outstanding debt to July 1, 1871, and the resumption of interest payment on the first of January, 1872, is likely to be passed at the present session.

In regard to Georgia bonds an erroneous impression as to the amount of the State debt has been given by the report of the treasurer, but the financial agents in this city state that only \$2,000,000 of bonds have been issued since January 1, 1870, making the debt of the State now \$7,514,500; the railroad endorsements up to date amount to \$5,923,000, as stated in a telegram from the Governor yesterday, and these figures are worthy of especial notice on account of the rumors which have been circulated that these endorsements reached a very much larger sum.

In Tennessee the question of selling the State's interest in railroads is still before the Courts, and it is expected that a decision will be made in a few days which will enable the State officers to dispose of that interest by public sale. The legislation in these States within the past few months has been of much importance to holders of their securities, and has generally been of such a character as to encourage the expectation that all liabilities will be provided for, and that no idea of repudiation is entertained for a moment.

In railroad bonds the Pacific have been, as usual, the chief feature. An attempt was made early in the week to depress these securities, on the rumor that the question of the roads getting pay from the Government for one half their transportation was not considered settled, but would be brought up again at the next session of Congress; the rumor, however, was soon contradicted by a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bonds subsequently advanced, closing to-day as follows: 1st Mortgage, 83 1/2 @ 84; Land Grants, 76 1/2 @ 76 1/2; and Income, 69 1/2 @ 70. Central Pacific have been firm, closing at 95 1/2 @ 96.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, March 11.	Monday, March 13.	Tuesday, March 14.	Wednesday, March 15.	Thursday, March 16.	Friday, March 17.
do Tenn., old...	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
do Tenn., new...	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
do N. Car., old...	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
do N. Car., new...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
do Virg., old...	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
do S. C., J. & J.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
do Missisipi...	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un. Pac. Int.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U. P. L'd Gt.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
U. P. Incomes.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cent. Pac. Gold	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

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

The Gold Market.—The market has been dull and steady throughout most of the week, closing to-day after some activity at 111 1/2. One of the principal features was the sale on Tuesday of three or four millions by a Cuban speculator, who had been holding for a rise during some time past; the sales depressed the price temporarily to 111 1/2, a comparatively small decline for so large an amount pressed on a dull market. The shipments of specie during the week will amount to about \$1,600,000, of which only \$275,000 will go out to-morrow, and this amount being less than was expected from the considerable shipments of Wednesday, and from the high rates of exchange, had the effect of depressing the market. The higher quotations of our securities in London also tended in the same direction.

The customs demand is large, amounting to \$3,016,000 for the past six days.

There seems to be a fair "short" interest as indicated by the rates for carrying which have ranged from 4 to "flat," and to-day from "flat" to 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 per cent., and 2 and 3 per cent. ex Clearing House.

At the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Thursday the bids amounted to \$4,942,500.

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

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Close- ing.	Total Clearings.	Balances— Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Mar. 11	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	\$85,008,000	\$1,518,926	\$1,740,640
Monday, " 13	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	17,512,000	818,912	948,878
Tuesday, " 14	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	21,961,000	1,199,719	1,515,998
Wednesday, " 15	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	30,425,000	1,530,160	1,530,160
Thursday, " 16	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	29,611,000	1,834,587	1,511,517
Friday, " 17	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	28,682,000	1,018,993	1,182,843
Current week	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	157,789,000	1,018,993	1,182,843
Previous week	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	179,587,000	1,270,900	1,424,516
Jan 1, 1871, to date	110 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	.....	.....	.....

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

American gold (old coinage)	100 @ 100	American silver (new)	97 @ 97 1/2
Sovereigns	48 1/2 @ 49	Dimes and half dimes	96 @ 97
Napoleons	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Five francs	95 @ 96
German X thalers	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	Prussians	19 @ 19 1/2
Prussian X thalers	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	English silver	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
X guilders	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2	Prussian thalers	70 @ 71
Spanish doubloons	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	Specie thalers	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2
Patriot doubloons	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Mexican dollars	1 1/8 @ 1 1/8
American silver (old coinage)	102 1/2 @ 102 1/2	Spanish dollars	26 1/2 p.c. premium
		South American dollars	..... par.

Foreign Exchange.—For 60 days bankers sterling the outside quotation has reached 110 per cent, less a commission of 1-16, but this rate was rather exceptional and 108 1/2 has been the regular price for the past three days. While rates have been nominally maintained, it has still been noticed that to-day there was a little better supply of bills offering by some houses, which was attributed to the abundance of cotton bills at the South, produced by free exports of cotton; and also to purchases of bonds for export, which have been made by the German bankers to a limited extent this week. Rates have now reached just about specie shipping point, and some houses who do not insure their gold have found a slight profit in shipping. The high rates of exchange which have now ruled steadily since the first of the year are generally believed to arise from the lack of bond shipments, which have been insignificant compared with previous years; in fact, the bond movement has probably been nearly even, as it is well known that considerable amounts have at times been purchased abroad and sold here at a profit. Cotton bills are almost the entire source of supply, and these, under the low prices ruling for the great staple, are not sufficient to meet the trade demand and keep exchange down. In regard to the new Government loan, it does not seem to be anticipated that any disturbance in exchanges will be likely to result from it, as the foreign movement would, at best, probably consist chiefly in an exchange of the old bonds already held there for the new five per cents.

The cotton exports of the week amounts to 108,600 bales from all ports, producing about \$6,440,000 in gold, against 94,807 bales the same week of 1870, producing then \$8,549,000 in gold, with Middling Uplands at 22c. and gold at 112. Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	90 Days.	110 Days.
London prime bankers	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	111 1/2 @ 111 1/2
Paris (bankers)	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Amsterd.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Swiss	41 @ 41	41 @ 41	41 @ 41
Hamburg	38 1/2 @ 38 1/2	38 1/2 @ 38 1/2	38 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Frankfort	41 @ 41	41 @ 41	41 @ 41
Bremen	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Prussian thalers	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2

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

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury.	
		Receipts.	Payments.
Saturday, Mar. 11	\$378,000	\$401,128 18	\$1,197,788 19
Monday, " 13	662,000	562,929 18	871,725 76
Tuesday, " 14	867,000	588,730 32	519,488 59
Wednesday, " 15	571,000	701,071 87	2,138,000 25
Thursday, " 16	824,000	993,000 25	1,911,098 95
Friday, " 17	416,000	528,912 62	1,392,157 61
Total	\$3,018,000	\$3,207,809 53	\$4,556,220 50
Balance, March 10	64,703,243 51	7,961,601 41	\$2,615,366 49
Payment during week	.....	\$28,261,052 83	\$12,550,880 54
Balance, March 17	.....	\$65,643,736 34	\$7,783,774 98

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 March 11, 1871:

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital, Loans, Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders. Lists various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Inc. \$6,721,508; Net Deposits, Inc. \$1,865,010; Specie, Dec. 562,031; Legal Tenders, Dec. 978,584; Circulation, Dec. 5,211.

Table showing comparative totals for a series of weeks past (Jan. 5 to March 13) with columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, March 13, 1871:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Discounts, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Lists banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers and Mech., etc.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital, Increase 1,000; Loans, Increase \$172,598; Discounts, Increase 25,585; Specie, Decrease 6,029; Legal Tenders, Decrease 341,014; Deposits, Decrease 36,792; Circulation, Decrease 6,029.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Shows data for Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, March 6, March 13.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday March 13, 1871:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circula. Lists banks like Atlantic, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, etc.

Total \$17,650,000 \$111,221,000 \$2,223,447 \$12,270,181 \$46,910,209 \$24,712,966

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past: Jan. 5, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, March 6, March 13.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks. Bid. Askd. Mech. Bkg Asso 113, Continental 54, St. Nicholas 114, etc.

Table with columns: Bid, Askd, City Securities, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Railroad Securities, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. Lists various securities and their prices.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES. These Quotations are of the Less Active Securities which are not given on the Next Page.

Prices by Lawrence Bro. & Co., 14 Wall Street, and A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C. (Many quotations are necessarily nominal.)

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for New York Prices, RAILROAD BONDS, Boston, Philadelphia, and various state and local securities.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" ante; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

4. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O. =April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December Q.-Q.=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.-F.=Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.-M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

6. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.

Business of the New York Central and Hudson River R.R. in 1870.—The annual statement of the traffic of the New York Central and of the Hudson River, branches respectively of the consolidated New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, as reported to the State Engineer, is as follows:

Statement of the number of tons of through and way freight and the earnings therefrom, and the number of through and way passengers and the earnings therefrom, transported over the New York Central Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870:

Month.	Through freight—		Way freight—	
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.
October.....	133,498	\$496,447 53	117,996	\$469,404 24
November.....	115,869	471,247 26	131,179	518,989 64
December.....	99,448	472,979 59	113,396	374,300 56
January.....	91,834	475,755 95	78,975	275,796 42
February.....	104,926	515,688 15	75,836	264,462 55
March.....	118,423	508,367 64	108,979	348,964 31
April.....	135,610	569,547 48	119,497	387,361 19
May.....	138,495	578,230 89	120,172	342,691 25
June.....	148,648	494,863 41	135,106	289,595 40
July.....	132,636	401,937 02	105,506	244,079 57
August.....	162,989	470,218 25	115,851	290,303 71
September.....	164,626	587,240 83	130,754	331,377 35
Total.....	1,547,002	\$6,013,423 73	1,323,247	\$4,187,226 16

Month.	Through passengers—		Way passengers—	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
October.....	22,192	\$133,641 46	334,558	\$279,211 85
November.....	19,370	109,574 25	311,409	236,304 02
December.....	12,793	74,386 49	298,922	220,496 57
January.....	12,059	66,867 75	264,253	192,049 09
February.....	11,177	65,600 70	230,151	164,019 34
March.....	14,049	84,707 08	257,633	196,489 93
April.....	16,072	102,351 77	318,212	226,395 23
May.....	16,670	117,709 27	277,326	218,159 72
June.....	24,001	132,104 10	297,001	229,527 40
July.....	25,233	135,252 14	344,917	252,179 07
August.....	29,669	165,157 46	377,037	300,030 99
September.....	29,248	168,334 30	403,517	332,121 16
Total.....	232,533	\$1,356,736 77	3,704,936	\$2,847,934 37

Statement of the number of tons of through and way freight and the earnings therefrom, and the number of through and way passengers and the earnings therefrom, transported over the Hudson River Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870:

Month.	Through freight—		Way freight—	
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.
October.....	86,348	\$296,353 80	14,545	\$27,419 00
November.....	77,148	297,377 06	17,364	36,490 46
December.....	76,352	412,558 34	19,097	54,133 32
January.....	65,095	241,311 36	16,494	54,248 89
February.....	69,404	297,768 23	16,199	53,015 23
March.....	92,174	371,446 70	20,542	65,906 52
April.....	92,487	390,651 91	18,340	47,641 22
May.....	96,023	268,834 93	21,399	41,856 20
June.....	99,718	370,704 33	18,944	33,537 20
July.....	96,585	241,450 98	14,848	29,221 23
August.....	93,899	256,861 53	15,806	28,580 81
September.....	95,410	332,895 94	16,930	29,644 70
Total.....	1,041,243	\$3,623,074 11	210,508	\$498,694 28

Month.	Through passengers—		Way passengers—	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
October.....	29,578	\$88,172 19	246,641	\$133,909 27
November.....	29,390	87,213 08	231,223	122,596 23
December.....	32,121	99,001 74	220,369	124,224 73
January.....	28,912	80,518 02	208,414	125,800 70
February.....	25,800	81,362 35	178,678	99,886 30
March.....	33,297	101,955 60	211,227	105,312 79
April.....	31,571	93,438 67	226,360	101,754 33
May.....	30,489	84,782 39	222,833	118,723 83
June.....	25,501	81,329 08	230,124	106,680 18
July.....	31,829	86,674 08	239,535	127,283 13
August.....	39,530	111,825 87	260,440	120,911 79
September.....	37,537	110,470 08	257,909	131,094 50
Total.....	378,575	\$1,115,743 10	2,728,902	\$1,418,177 77

Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette.—The receivers of this road have reported terms of compromise entered into between themselves and the Whitewater Valley Company, looking to a cancellation of the lease of the latter road now held by the former. The agreement in substance is that the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company shall convey all its rights, title and interest in the Whitewater Valley road to the same, agreeing to operate it, however, until May 1, 1871, at which time the road and all equipments will be turned over to the Whitewater Valley Company, as well as the net profits that may accrue.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.—The Company have made the following returns of their financial condition at the close of the year ending September 30, 1870, and of their operations during that year:

Capital stock, by charter.....	\$3,000,000 00
" subscribed.....	2,997,800 00
" paid in.....	2,997,800 00
Funded debt.....	1,442,723 87
Floating debt.....	334 82
Total stock, bonds and debt existing.....	4,440,858 69
Graduation and masonry.....	\$1,234,624 94
Bridges.....	83,804 04
Superstructure, including iron.....	1,422,135 63
Passenger and freight stations.....	115,837 24
Engine and car-houses, shops, machinery, &c.....	245,891 87
Land, land-damages and fences.....	245,351 46
Locomotives and snow plows.....	234,036 65
Passenger and baggage cars.....	77,132 01
Freight and other cars.....	252,135 92
Engineering and agencies.....	69,351 14
Total cost of road and equipment.....	\$4,000,000 00

Length of main road, Rome to Ogdensburg.....	Miles 141.11
" branch roads.....	48.52
" double track and sidings.....	23.98
Weight of rail per yard.....	lbs. 56
Engine houses and shops.....	No. 10

Locomotive engines.....	39
Passenger cars, 1st-class (rated as 8-wheel).....	29
Baggage, mail and express cars (rated as 8-wheel).....	13
Freight cars (rated as 8-wheel).....	634
Total cars (rated as 8-wheel).....	676

Miles run by passenger trains.....	309,985
" freight trains.....	283,529
" all trains.....	593,514

Passengers carried in cars.....	502,071
" one mile.....	15,296,580
Freight (tons of 2,000 lbs.) carried.....	346,297
" one mile.....	19,605,175

Expenses—roadway and real estate.....	\$945,418 90
" —machinery and cars.....	153,470 42
" —transportation and general.....	350,783 14
Total cost of operating and maintenance.....	\$849,672 46

Gross earnings—from passengers.....	\$510,276 82
" —from freights.....	735,715 89
" —from other sources.....	78,950 23
Total earnings from all sources.....	\$1,324,943 94

Net earnings from operations.....	\$475,270 48
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Interest paid on funded debt.....	\$124,644 46
Dividends on stock January and July, each 5 per cent.....	297,660 00
Carried to surplus fund.....	53,066 02

New Jersey Railroads.—The receipts of the united companies of New Jersey from passengers, mails, expresses, &c., for 1870 were \$7,260,240 78; expenses of operating canals and roads during the same period, \$4,549,185 60; balance, \$2,711,955 18; interest, general expenses, taxes, sinking fund, &c., \$1,486,488 30; net earnings, \$1,224,566 88.

The United Companies are working upon a share capital, as follows:

Delaware and Raritan Canal.....	\$4,999,600
Camden and Amboy Railroad.....	5,000,000
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation.....	6,250,000
Scrip—Joint Companies.....	\$937,850
" —New Jersey Railroad and Transportation.....	403,900
" —Delaware and Raritan Canal.....	372
Total.....	1,432,122

The share capital proper amounts to \$16,249,600. We assume that the interest on scrip is provided for in the sum of \$1,486,488 named above.

The funded debt of the companies amounts to \$12,601,401, of which the joint companies (Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal) have outstanding \$9,751,401, the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company \$850,000, and the United Companies \$2,000,000.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Co. Statement November 30, 1870:

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$6,027,242 44
Stock in the Louisville Bridge Co.....	375,700 00
Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad.....	202,667 46
Outside real estate.....	59,572 85
Bills receivable.....	12,938 51
Cash.....	32,952 10
Due by stockholders on second mortgage bonds.....	124,350 00
Second mortgage coupons discounted.....	6,300 00
Profit and loss.....	67,077 04
Due by the Post Office Department.....	9,025 00
Due by railroad companies.....	37,169 93
Due by other associations and by individuals.....	167,593 62
Due by agents.....	144,234 69
Bridge track.....	85,716 70
Interest on the funded debt.....	204,160 00
Expenses (including fuel and other supplies on hand Dec. 31, 1869, \$115,331 31).....	912,940 74
Total.....	\$8,460,723 08

Capital stock.....	\$2,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds.....	2,107,000 00
Second mortgage bonds.....	2,000,000 00
Jeffersonville railroad bonds.....	345,000 00
Indianapolis and Madison railroad bonds.....	327,000 00
Bonds of the city of Louisville.....	74,000 00
Capital stock sinking fund.....	16,721 10
Bills payable.....	88,000 00
Due to other companies.....	163,612 92
Due to other associations and to individuals.....	198,754 52

Receipts for—			
January.....	\$77,702 77	February.....	\$91,502 86
March.....	65,168 50	April.....	80,558 75
May.....	92,909 93	June.....	90,798 86
July.....	94,100 08	August.....	106,214 46
September.....	111,686 65	October.....	116,038 38
November.....	109,898 88		
Total.....		1,070,634 54	

Total.....		\$8,469,723 08	
Approximate earnings for December, 1870:			
Freight.....	\$65,652 59	Express.....	\$2,938 18
Passengers.....	33,794 80	Mails.....	1,866 67
Total.....		\$104,189 64	

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 8, 1871.
Union Pacific Railroad.—The annual report of the Union Pacific Railway Company makes the following showing for 1870:
REVENUE—EARNINGS, 1870.

January 1 to June 30.....	\$3,791,727 91
July 1 to December 31.....	3,890,549 20
Total.....	\$7,682,277 11
EXPENSES.	
January 1 to June 30.....	\$2,740,473 27
July 1 to December 31.....	1,936,912 51
Total.....	\$4,677,414 78

Net earnings.....	\$2,947,862 29
Interest upon bonded debt, including 10 per cent income bonds (but exclusive of land grant bonds).....	2,831,123 00
Leaving surplus.....	\$116,739 33
Land Department—Bonds, 7 per cent. currency, \$10,000,000; annual interest, \$700,000. Land sales—292,900 acra: proceeds, \$1,306,566; average price per acre, \$4 46. On account of these sales the company has received and redeemed land grant bonds to the amount of.....	\$736,000 00
For the remainder the company hold land notes maturing in one, two or three years, with accruing interest.....	578,650 00
Total.....	\$1,312,650 00
The condition of the land department may, therefore, be stated: Bonds.....	\$10,400,000
One year's interest thereon.....	728,000
Total.....	\$11,128,000
Principal reduced by bonds redeemed.....	\$736,000
Land notes on hand.....	578,650
Total.....	\$1,312,650

Showing an absolute reduction, after providing an amount equal to the interest upon the entire debt in the land department, of \$584,650. The company is entitled, under the grants from government after deducting total lands pre-empted before passage of the act, to..... 12,080,000 acra. From which deduct amount heretofore sold..... 292,883

Leaving on hand as an asset.....	11,787,117
The estimated business for 1871 is as follows: Gross receipts.....	\$9,000,000
Maintenance and operating expenses.....	4,500,000
Net receipts.....	\$4,500,000

NET EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY, 1871.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of February, 1870 and 1871, show that there was a decrease of \$194,000. The following shows the net earnings during the same time, which show an increase:	
Gross earnings in February, 1870.....	\$500,139 42
Expenses.....	449,838 67
Net earnings.....	\$50,300 75

Gross earnings in February, 1871.....	\$505,769 09
Expenses.....	168,172 95
Net earnings.....	\$337,596 05
	50,900 75

Increase net earnings for February, 1871..... \$87,225 80
Savannah & Charleston Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the years 1860 and 1870, were as follows:

	—1860.—	—1870.—
From freight.....	\$29,643 21	\$47,712 87
" passengers.....	17,591 00	87,096 13
" mails, &c.....	4,596 32	12,536 99
Operating expenses.....	\$51,834 13	\$147,245 29
Net.....	46,777 56	89,989 94

The increase in earnings has been \$95,511 16, with an increase in expenses of \$43,212 38—making the increase in net earnings, \$52,298 78. This road is 104 miles in length, extending from Savannah to Charleston. It was destroyed during the war, and only restored so as to be opened for business throughout its entire length in March, 1869. The cost of road is \$2,238,202. The whole debt of the Company is..... \$1,365,840 05 Of this amount there is already funded in 6 and 7 per cent bonds. 1,112,400 00

Unfunded after applying the available credits..... \$253,409 05

The Lake Superior Copper and Iron Interests.—The product of copper from the mines of Lake Superior for the year ending Dec. 1, 1870, has been in excess of that of any other year since mining operations were commenced. The mines in the Portage Lake district that have suspended or fallen off in their products, have been more than overbalanced by the enormous and steady yield of the Hecla and Calumet, while the product of copper for the past year at the Quincy mine, if anything, is larger than that of the year previous, so that the diminution in yield at the Franklin, Powabic, Huron, South Pewabic, Sheldon Columbia, Portage and Isle Royal will in no way affect the grand total of shipments for the last year from Portage Lake; but, on the contrary, the figures show that several hundred tons more of copper were shipped than there was for the year ending Dec. 1, 1869.

The product of copper for the year ending Dec. 1, 1870, in Keeweenaw county is but a few tons less than it was the year previous. There has been a slight falling off in the product of copper in Ontonagon county as compared with the figures of last year. Below we give the total shipments of ingot copper and mineral from all the mines of Lake Superior for the past year:

Eagle Harbor, Central Mine.....	860
" Copper Falls Mine.....	491
" Amygdaloid Mine.....	25
Ontonagon, National.....	183
" Minnesota.....	256
" Ridge.....	155
" Rockland.....	64
" Evergreen Bluff.....	72
" Caledonia.....	43
" Flint Steel, Aztec, Victoria Maas, Adventure, &c.....	51

RECAPITULATION.	
Ingot copper shipped from Portage Lake.....	7,456
Mineral shipped from Portage Lake.....	3,307
Mineral shipped from Eagle River.....	1,224
Mineral shipped from Eagle Harbor.....	1,376
Mineral shipped from Ontonagon.....	824
Total Ingot copper and mineral.....	14,187
	3,191

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton		Chicago & Northwestern		Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1871.
(742 m.)	(590 m.)	(431 m.)	(468 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)
\$413,104	534,430	\$343,181	343,555	\$892,092	708,024	351,767	\$401,275	\$201,500	270,148
394,176	481,085	315,098	318,036	830,296	753,782	319,441	449,654	226,897	266,789
488,231		383,726	344,966	1,142,165	838,358	645,759	500,393	244,161	
635,738		328,390	324,652	1,112,190	929,077	449,932	443,300	246,045	
763,719		215,832	305,044	1,268,414	1,177,897	523,841	507,900	260,169	
729,274		402,854	411,996	1,251,950	1,154,529	453,606	462,400	249,355	
782,099		251,044	421,485	1,157,056	1,080,946	632,538	556,100	319,012	
807,815		498,231	501,049	1,037,973	1,246,213	736,664	597,600	317,887	
777,183		506,028	498,635	1,805,872	1,275,171	584,155	638,122	339,290	
828,447		468,212	488,658	1,371,780	1,371,780	479,226		319,573	
746,800		397,515	432,492	1,140,145	1,037,968	393,468		284,156	
812,305		340,350	386,598	845,708					
7,963,513		4,681,562	4,831,731	18,355,461		5,960,936		8,280,420	

Illinois Central		Marietta and Cincinnati		Michigan Central		Milwaukee & St. Paul		North Missouri	
1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.
(362 m.)	(374 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(325 m.)	(325 m.)	(404 m.)	(530 m.)
\$559,137	\$654,587	\$99,541	\$90,177	\$384,119	\$337,992	\$454,130	\$396,171	\$213,101	\$188,385
524,693	661,788	90,238	98,275	320,626	320,127	320,223	382,823	196,207	
709,644	644,374	104,285	101,379	386,537	380,430	420,774	377,000	239,161	
568,282	597,571	106,641	106,346	411,814	412,030	400,287	443,183	269,400	
640,974	695,253	109,752	110,218	403,646	406,283	690,844	430,700	250,000	
778,260	759,214	117,695	111,117	366,623	363,187	678,800	755,737	208,493	
696,228	645,768	116,198	111,127	329,950	326,891	586,342	636,434	196,730	
841,363	861,357	129,096	118,407	353,950	378,880	525,363	661,026	239,000	
979,400	870,584	142,014	132,998	473,516	467,990	724,514	808,318	264,690	
914,406	862,171	135,376	153,531	490,772	611,477	1,039,811	908,313	234,962	
814,413	841,990	129,306	144,023	448,419	453,878	801,163	791,014	266,836	
696,677	755,232	110,837	141,376	874,542	423,735	496,550	539,758	255,726	
8,523,482	8,851,492	1,391,345	1,418,865	4,749,163	4,791,595	7,250,668	8,130,427	2,832,489	

Ohio & Mississippi		Pacific of Mo.		Iron Mt.		St. L. Alton & T. Hante.		Toledo, Wab. & Western.		Union Pacific	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.
(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(321 m.)	(321 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)
\$196,737	245,981	\$202,447	\$212,005	\$92,181	\$126,218	\$132,622	\$152,392	\$284,192	\$257,663	\$28,329	479,572
218,234	258,554	297,867	217,947	95,695	122,372	127,817	158,788	240,394	293,645	500,139	308,769
283,065		294,874		113,891		175,950	172,216	342,701	295,298	539,290	
270,383		280,550		104,019		171,868	172,317	311,832	318,699	680,970	
346,366		283,000		115,175		157,397	155,081	312,529	340,892	802,580	
249,397		263,323		116,242		154,132	150,719	348,890	348,632	746,450	
211,219		290,449		107,524		144,161		310,800	322,756	643,438	
\$301,971		343,194		122,000		186,888	167,805	450,246	456,431	654,080	
\$318,387		356,877		124,124		202,238	175,453	470,730	508,042	728,525	
\$335,187		341,373		127,069		204,562	163,281	422,368	451,293	719,634	
316,654		324,659		121,791		189,351	152,909	323,378	435,687	571,879	
280,471		271,307		119,073		168,559	137,794	494,283	386,264	482,868	
3,182,157		3,479,776		1,343,693		2,014,543		4,220,342	4,426,429	7,623,112	

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Last paid, Date, Rate), and Periods. Lists various railroad and canal companies with their respective financial details.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Last paid, Date, Rate), and Periods. Lists various miscellaneous companies, including utility and industrial firms, with their financial details.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

Prices by C. Otis, Broker in Local Securities, 47 Exchange Place. See 2 pages previous.

Table with columns: NAME OF ROAD, PAR, STOCK, and LAST DIVIDENDS PAID. Lists passenger railroads in New York and Brooklyn with their stock prices and dividend history.

CITY BOND LIST.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for 'For an explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" previously.', 'Amount outstanding', 'INTEREST', 'Principal due', and 'For an explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" previously.'.

Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables. Pages 3 and 4 of Bonds will be published Next week.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable, and a second set of columns for the same information on the right side. The table lists various bonds and securities, including railroad bonds, canal bonds, and miscellaneous bonds, with their respective terms and interest rates.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables. Pages 3 and 4 of Bonds will be published next week.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. The table is split into two main sections: 'Railroads' and 'Canals and Miscellaneous'. It lists various companies like Denver Pacific, Detroit & St. Louis, Des Moines Valley, etc., along with their bond details and interest terms.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1. 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1. 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Carbonware.....	197	2,169	1,463	Metals, &c—			
China.....	1,911	13,118	6,717	Cutlery.....	128	1,356	989
Carbonware.....	18,069	609,099	87,949	Hardware.....	123	1,011	1,866
Glass.....	637	6,522	2,145	Iron, titl bars.....	2,471	104,093	21,474
Glassware.....	190	1,955	1,831	Lead, pigs.....	7,779	101,841	113,911
Paints.....	167	993	1,503	Spelter.....	232,615	1,338,971	682,991
Coal, tons.....	263	11,081	3,671	Steel.....	1,954	25,919	15,983
Cocoa, bags.....	883	4,660	6,403	Tin, boxes.....	21,191	125,469	65,385
Coffee, bags.....	16,611	283,200	171,883	Tin slabs, lbs.....		754,632	991,396
Cotton bales.....		669	415	Rags.....	2,053	37,793	15,461
Drugs, &c—				Sugar, hhd's, ic			
Bark, Peruvian.....	1,515	7,212	1,628	& bbl's.....	12,629	43,693	46,559
Bleach powders.....	139	6,691	2,931	Sugars, boxes &			
Brimstone, tons.....	389	7,893	1,632	bags.....	39,476	130,638	160,940
Cochineal.....	239	2,223	938	Tea.....	19,578	817,298	217,884
Cream Tartar.....	35	606	638	Tobacco.....	1,665	11,967	9,303
Gambler.....		299	3,461	Waste.....	92	687	163
Gums, crude.....			118	Wine, &c—			
Gum, Arabic.....	79	825	674	Champagne, bks	3,301	3,300	24,852
Indigo.....	2,302	2,386	2,386	Wines.....	2,404	28,455	19,565
Madder.....		1,248	528	Wool, bales.....	170	6,960	12,367
Oils, essential.....	7	49	81	Articles report'd			
Oil, Olive.....		1,224	2,103	by value.....			
Opium.....	46	420	287	Cigars.....	\$47,606	\$320,062	\$186,911
Soda, bi-carb.....		23,450	11,646	Corks.....		6,325	17,414
Soda, sal.....		9,613	7,022	Fancy goods.....	16,159	109,453	373,905
Soda, ash.....		9,613	3,812	Fish.....	4,896	101,067	166,043
Flax.....	67	5,888	405	Fruits, &c—			
Furs.....	160	956	915	Apples.....	4,276	37,191	75,765
Gunny cloth.....	150	1,550	604	Oranges.....	13,009	220,875	296,596
Hair.....	219	1,762	897	Nuts.....	29,974	216,058	102,566
Hemp, bales.....		31,000	18,351	Raisins.....	5,271	842,928	99,710
Hides, &c—	0,110	164	139	Hides undressed	462,483	3,178,608	684,019
Hides, dressed.....	144	6,536	6,594	Rice.....	4,037	8,270	27,204
India rubber.....	3,021	12,236	10,409	Spices, &c—			
Ivory.....		47	171	Cloves.....	10,720	162,524	56,750
Jewelry, &c—				Oleoger.....	4,036	29,138	5,316
Jewelry.....	247	1,235	630	Pepper.....		15,252	3,834
Watches.....	24	234	283	Saltpetra.....	17,395	47,531	59,863
Linseed.....	41,733	174,829	71,994	Woods—			
Molasses.....	6,480	17,350	27,414	Cork.....	3,697	62,877	5,588
				Fustic.....	1,754	17,781	11,114
				Logwood.....	17,847	112,712	98,233
				Mahogany.....	2,935	83,220	45,565

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes, pkgs.....	182	1,638	1,955	Oil cake, pkgs.....	470	4,506	11,764
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard.....	70	701	690
Flour, bbl's.....	41,819	493,728	474,729	Peanuts, bags.....	3,829	30,524	25,512
Wheat, bus.....	40,355	471,696	603,801	Provisions—			
Corn.....	120,226	1,289,096	282,406	Butter, pkgs.....	7,965	105,492	105,245
Oats.....	28,751	976,393	463,252	Cheese.....	8,268	69,719	44,696
Rye.....	10,216	1,449	949	Catmeats.....	6,378	63,374	48,589
Barley, &c.....	10,140	291,081	7,022	Eggs.....	19,675	49,010	41,029
Grass seed.....	11,374	206,323	3,616	Pork.....	7,177	81,096	45,029
Beans.....	3,930	97,339	34,693	Beef, pkgs.....	4,138	59,790	41,331
Peas.....	3,354	8,962	28,401	Lard, pkgs.....	8,172	87,024	43,649
C. meal, bbl's	1,325	12,053	90,508	Lard, kegs.....	1,359	12,269	7,117
Cotton bales.....	31,459	328,429	171,247	Rice, pkgs.....	367	4,916	4,810
Hemp, bales.....	40	27	385	Starch.....	5,700	38,254	37,839
Hides, No.....	8,893	91,875	86,439	Steering.....	269	4,950	3,016
Hops, bales.....	779	7,388	11,950	Sugar, hhd's, &c.	33	7,177	2,917
Leather, sides.....	72,416	603,448	649,014	Tallow, pkgs.....	814	4,647	6,888
Molasses bbl's.....	1,725	39,774	12,004	Tobacco, pkgs.....	7,010	32,238	13,811
Naval Stores—				Tobacco, bhd's.....	1,952	8,968	3,213
Resin, bbl's.....	1,411	1,702	2,482	Whiskey, bbl's.....	3,100	39,312	51,839
Spirits turp.....	1,101	9,180	11,728	Wool, bales.....	1,190	13,718	19,839
Roan.....	10,371	91,492	152,998	Dressed hogs No.	1,085	90,736	61,531
Tar.....	1,171	3,508	21,979				
Pitch.....	100	150	1,387				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 17, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening March 17. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 102,484 bales against 136,533 bales last week, 126,935 bales the previous week, and 136,661 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,153,517 bales against 2,303,872 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 849,645 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS	Rec'd this week at—		RECEIPTS		
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	
New Orleans bales.....	46,600	19,299	Florida.....bales.....	227	297
Mobile.....	8,915	8,660	North Carolina.....	1,007	493
Charleston.....	6,070	2,640	Virginia.....	8,896	2,410
Savannah.....	10,173	6,478	Total receipts.....	102,484	44,666
Texas.....	16,138	9,837	Increase this year.....	67,618	
New York.....	15,996	6,276			
Other ports.....		3,597			
Total.....	66,525	57,279			
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,643,519	427,038			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 103,600 bales, of which 66,325 were to Great Britain, 666 France and 36,609 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 644,882 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending M'ch 17.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	O. Brit.	Contin'l.			1871.	1870.
New Orleans.....	21,893	18,640	40,533	42,566	292,523	216,733
Mobile.....	2,959	2,299	5,258	8,424	60,777	69,932
Charleston.....	5,148	5,743	10,891	4,577	21,210	20,659
Savannah.....	10,133	8,200	18,333	13,579	69,893	60,889
Texas.....	7,096	8,236	15,332	12,634	54,439	33,158
New York.....	15,996	6,276	22,272	17,551	110,000	68,000
Other ports.....		3,597	3,597	703	82,000	28,000
Total.....	66,525	57,279	123,804	91,807	644,882	499,197
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,643,519	427,038	2,070,557	1,402,943		

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 8,793 bales, while the stocks to-night are 145,685 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to March 10, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Northern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1871.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans.....	1,069,061	870,578	513,731	5,340	217,777	736,848	126,611	285,376
Mobile.....	835,261	283,184	182,163		21,097	203,260	30,799	60,790
Charleston.....	201,372	194,558	107,761		24,345	132,106	136,596	9,219
Savannah.....	624,994	696,991	371,390		67,262	304,628	215,965	78,799
Texas.....	180,183	169,416	81,862		11,404	90,266	29,513	69,029
New York.....	137,654	63,876	397,193			81,558	4,958	112,000
Florida.....	9,341	13,511					1,101	
North Carolina.....	72,509	49,406	70			70	62,277	5,961
Virginia.....	280,611	164,066	2,938			2,938	253,296	4,693
Other ports.....	47,267	45,951	16,972			10,770	27,672	
Total this year.....	993,033		1576,994	5,340	284,993	1966,777	859,550	666,997
Total last year.....		2259,006	873,465	200,844	234,504	898,139	640,868	662,491

The improvement which was established towards the close of last week not only continued this week, but the upward movement progressed quite regularly until yesterday, when Middling Uplands closed at 15½c. and Ordinary at 11½c.; this advance was engineered under the influence of the increased business and advance at Liverpool, stimulated somewhat by the smaller receipts at our ports. Holders were less free in their offerings, although purchasers were able to find all the cotton they wanted at the ruling quotations. The principal inquiry has been on the part of shippers; spinners doing something without, however, displaying any particular anxiety to operate, supplying simply present wants. To-day, with the receipts footing up rather more than anticipated and the advices from Liverpool less assuring, the feeling here became less favorable and with little doing prices have declined ½c. on the lower grades and ¼c. on Low Middling and grades above, Middling Uplands, closing at 15½c., and Low Middling at 14c. For forward delivery the business has been large and the fluctuations greater. As prices advanced parties having contracts out, began to desire to cover them under the fear that an extra demand for the continent springing up might leave them short. This feeling helped the advance till on Thursday Low Middling for April sold at 14½c.; for June, 14 3-16; for July, 14 5-16; for August and September, 14½. But to-day prices were off ½c. for April and May, closing for March, 14c.; for April, 13½c.; for May, 13½c.; for June, 13½c.; for July, 14c., and for August, 14½c. The total sales of this description for the week have been 104,500 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 21,444 bales, including 801 bales to arrive, of which 2,974 bales were taken by spinners, 799 bales on speculation, 15,665 bales for export, and 2,006 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.....	11½@.....	13½@.....	11½@.....	11½@.....
Good Ordinary.....	12½@.....	12½@.....	13 @.....	18 @.....
Low Middling.....	11 @.....	14½ @.....	14 @.....	14 @.....
Middling.....	15½ @.....	15½ @.....	15½ @.....	15 @.....
Good Middling.....	16½ @.....	16½ @.....	16½ @.....	17 @.....

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	1,901	11½@.....	12½@.....	13½@.....	14½@.....
Monday.....	4,411	11½@.....	12½@.....	13½@.....	14½@.....
Tuesday.....	2,062	11½@.....	12½@.....	13½@.....	14½@.....
Wednesday.....	4,945	11½@.....	12½@.....	13½@.....	15 @.....
Thursday.....	5,633	11½@.....	12½@.....	13½@.....	15½@.....
Friday.....	2,192	11½@.....	12½@.....	14 @.....	15½@.....

For forward delivery the sales (including ... free on board) have reached during the week 104,500 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For March.....	bales.	cts.	For June.....	bales.	cts.	For August.....	bales.	cts.
6,600.....	13½	6,600.....	13 15-16	600.....	13½	800.....	13½	
1,200.....	13 7-16	5,800.....	14	300.....	13 9-16	1,600.....	14	
900.....	13½	2,700.....	14 1-16	200.....	13½	1,000.....	14½	
100.....	13½	4,300.....	14					

FRANCE AND THE COTTON TAX.—The cable dispatches received this week to the effect that the new French Government is about to lay a tax on cotton is so unwise that it would appear to be impossible; nothing could operate more unfavorably to France and more favorably to Germany. In fact such a tax might be styled an easy way to repel Alsace and Lorraine and unite them permanently to Prussia, cutting off the export trade of France in cotton cloths and building up that of Germany. The French nation has lost its army, its money, and its lands by the war, but we cannot think it has lost its common sense.

PROSPECTS.—With a crop this year of four million bales and over it may be of interest to be reminded, before completing our planting for another season, at what point we are likely to begin the next crop year. This is the more important as some appear to think that the price at which next year's crop is to be marketed (if it reaches 4,000,000 bales) will not be so low as we have, in previous reports, indicated.

As to consumption we must remember that Great Britain is now running at about its present maximum capacity, and it would take several months to increase to any considerable extent the number of its spindles. Low prices for cotton and paying prices for goods will, without doubt, gradually enlarge its manufacturing power, but this enlargement must necessarily be of slow growth. According to the best authorities, Great Britain is now consuming five thousand bales per week more than the average in 1869-70, and we would therefore (allowing for any increased manufacturing power) place her increased takings for the year, as a maximum, at 325,000 bales more than last year. As to the continent, we cannot, in view of the disorganized state of labor and of the manufacturing districts of France and Germany, count on any considerable increase, while our own consumption, by reason of our want of water the early part of the season, will not be much, if any, in excess of 1869-70. Allowing then the largest possible increase for the continent and this country the remainder of the season, we see that 450,000 bales is probably the very utmost of the spindles of the world can use during this crop year more than during the previous year.

As to the prospects of supply from other countries they all appear to be quite favorable, the only doubt that there will be a large increase brought to market from these sources arising out of the question whether the low prices will not check the movement. Cotton, in excess of last season, has been raised almost everywhere. Egypt is fulfilling her early promises of an enlarged yield. India had a considerable surplus left over from last crop, and is harvesting a better one. Brazil and other minor sources are not from present appearances likely to make any change in their contribution to the total supply, while China has raised so much herself she will want much less than heretofore from India. That these are facts is now admitted on all sides. There is considerable doubt, however, when, under the influence of present prices, the India cotton will come to market. But we think it is becoming evident, even if there is delay in the movement from Bombay, which is very likely, that still the world's supply from all sources other than America will at least equal last year's supply.

The conclusion from these facts would appear to be that the balance of our present crop can probably be marketed at about the prices now ruling, with perhaps some little improvement in the early summer months, unless during the later spring and early summer months the promises for the next yield should be equal to the last; but with another planting like the last we must be willing to accept lower prices.

EXPORTS.—The exports this week are somewhat less than during previous weeks, but are still on a liberal scale, and are likely to continue so for a time at least. It will be seen that the direction of the shipments is changing somewhat, the Continent now taking a larger supply and Liverpool less. Last week the movement to France opened again by two shipments from New Orleans, and this week we have 666 bales to Havana from New York.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGOING, &C.—The market for cloth has been more active for both present and future delivery and prices tend upward. The sales here and in Boston are 7,000 rolls, mostly for future delivery at 20c. cash and 21c. time; 100 bales deliverable in Boston, June 1, at 19c. and 300 bales here at 20c. 30 days. Bags also have moved more freely and are held with greater firmness at an advance. Sales are 200 bales to arrive per "Mount Washington", at 10c. gold in bond; 250 bales per "Tennyson;" 100 bales per "Olive;" 850 bales the particulars of which are not given, all at 10c. gold in bond; 40 bales at 16c. gold, and 50 bales at 16c. gold, duty paid. Manila Hemp has been quiet, quoted nominally at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c. gold; the only sale reported being 1,000 bales in Boston on private terms. Jute has ruled quiet, but is held at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5c. with a sale of 300 bales on private terms. Jute Butts have also been quiet, but are held very confidently. We note the sale in Boston of 300 bales at 4c. currency and in this market 600 bales at 4c. currency, 30 days time, and 60 days adding interest.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON FROM ALEXANDRIA.—The following statement shows the total shipments of cotton from Alexandria for a series of years ending Sept. 30 of each year:

Year ending Sept. 30,	Shipments to			Total.
	Great Britain.	France and Spain	Austria, &c.	
1869-70.....	177,631	26,356	26,734	230,721
1868-69.....	184,303	36,043	25,203	245,549
1867-68.....	177,421	32,407	19,964	229,792
1866-67.....	180,149	29,425	17,974	227,548
1865-66.....	179,500	25,154	8,440	213,094
1864-65.....	326,011	64,835	14,015	404,861

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.—Exports from Calcutta for a series of years have been as follows:

Exported from	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1st Jan. to 31st Dec..	223,977	412,310	390,051	263,321	202,232

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870:

	Week ending Mar. 17, 1871.			Week ending Mar. 17, 1870.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	2,459	2,195	22,039	1,227	516	22,969
Columbus*.....	557	1,170	9,815	332	354	12,647
Macon.....	504	1,585	9,976	474	1,235	15,178
Montgomery...	992	941	8,114	178	170	11,468
Selma.....	865	1,083	6,000	348	966	5,882
Memphis.....	9,124	16,073	36,970	4,380	8,829	22,839
Nashville.....	1,593	1,543	7,836	769	552	5,916
	16,094	24,589	110,750	7,708	12,622	96,899

* A count of stock at Columbus to-night discloses the fact that there were 1,800 bales less of stock than the running count called for.

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 11,477 bales (being now 3,851 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 8,386 bales more, and the shipments 11,967 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	804,000	295,000
Stock in London.....	76,340	69,380
Stock in Glasgow.....	350	460
Stock in Havre.....	41,329	65,380
Stock in Marseilles.....	4,600	6,800
Stock in Bremen.....	2,750	7,500
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	35,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	332,000	320,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	3,846	59,816
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	167,000	129,734
Stock in United States ports.....	644,832	499,197
Stock in inland towns.....	100,750	96,899
Total.....	2,202,847	1,585,116

These figures indicate an *increase* in the cotton in sight to-night of 617,731 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 15,659 bales, against 24,639 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.		
Liverpool.....	11,913	17,260	21,030	13,103	390,461	194,058
Other British Ports.....	1,196	.....	.....	.....	6,734	771
Total to Gt. Britain	13,109	17,260	21,030	13,103	397,195	194,829
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,376
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,379
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,302	1,049	2,465	1,238	18,831	25,796
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	493	5,881	16,300
Other ports.....	100	453	613	825	9,830	2,582
Total to N. Europe.	1,402	1,502	3,078	2,556	23,732	44,678
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	60	48	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	.....	200	561	.....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.....	60	248	561	.....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total.....	14,571	19,010	24,669	15,659	429,053	252,695

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans...	2,450	90,628	.....	20,241	307	3,435	.....	86
Texas.....	1,795	22,609	1,823	6,434	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	2,987	158,009	1,737	30,971	343	12,611	710	13,225
Mobile.....	1,687	7,932	.....	7,008	.....	.....	.....	238
Florida.....	56	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	904	115,346	.....	3,100	177	6,529	639	10,711
North Carolina.....	1,168	51,766	.....	407	.....	4,202	442	4,746
Virginia.....	4,404	159,771	3,262	42,855	.....	59	1,917	45,709
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,593	4,280	62,587	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	11,335	169,989	.....	13,201	211	11,056	742	23,663
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	26,786	787,403	11,072	186,899	1,088	37,892	4,688	98,672
Total last year..	12,605	515,932	11,093	158,411	778	37,412	1,506	74,543

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 117,103 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 up to last Saturday night:

		Total sales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Baltimore, 722		
Wyoming, 3,817	Russala, 710	Purthia, 1,773
Denmark, 2,516		
City of Antwerp, 830		
per ships Algonquin, 2057		
Knight of		
Snowden, 129	Lake Huron, 433	13,103
To Bremen, per steamer Blich, 1,328		
To Hamburg, per steamer Umbria, 433		
To Antwerp, per bark Huon, 69		
To Rotterdam, per brig Anna Lassen, 736		
To Rotterdam, per brig Anna Lassen, 736		
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per steamer Fire Queen, 2,368		
per ships		
Orleans, 3,613	Advance, 4,866	Tipoo Sahib, 3,370
per barks		
Jardine, 1,482	Home, 2,225	John Geddie, 2,187
Parana, 1,133		
To Cork, for orders, per ship North Star, 4,369		
To Havre, per ship La Louisiane, 3,043		
per bark Admiral de Montaigne, 400		
3,443		
To Bordeaux, per bark Augusta Gustave, 403		
403		
To Bremen, per ship St. Lawrence, 3,330		
Helene, 2,281		
per bark		
Acnes, 2,324	per schr M E Gay, 1,196	1,196
To Hamburg, per barks Gusta, 1,390		
Proteus, 530		
1,850		
To Amsterdam, per bark Grafinger, 837		
837		
To Cronstadt, per bark Saga, 1,300		
1,300		
To Genoa, per barks Cepha Starrett, 1,203		
Lawrence, 1,135		
2,338		
To Vera Cruz, per schr Joseph Waples, 250		
and 397 half do		
Veloz		
Veracruzana, 96 and 301 half do		
696		
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships Ben Nevis, 3,659		
Chancellor, 5,672		
Importer, 4,000		
J. T. Foster, 3,433		
West Derby, 2,132		
18,896		
To Bremen, per bark Sea Crest, 1,515		
1,515		
To Hamburg, per brig M. Wilhelmno, 350		
350		
To Genoa, per bark Norma, 1,462		
1,462		
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per ships Island Home, 2,309		
upland and 217		
Sea Island		
Kate Troop, 2,422		
upland		
per bark Vinco, 1,338		
upland and 62 Sea Island		
per schr Adlai Blaisdell, 781		
upland and 47		
Sea Island		
7,076		
To Amsterdam, per ship Edith, 2,338		
upland		
2,338		
To Barcelona, per brig Toro, 300		
upland		
300		
To Genoa, per brig Flora, 930		
upland		
930		
To Vigo, Spain, per brig Rosa, 14		
upland		
11		
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Ulverse, 4,375		
Upland		
Purlian, 3,569		
Upland and 8 Sea Island		
7,952		
To Cork, for orders—per bark C. O. Whitmore, 2,041		
Upland		
2,041		
To Bremen—per ship Alexandria, 3,000		
Upland		
3,000		
To Rotterdam—per bark Nederland, 1,680		
Upland		
1,680		
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per barks Jane Houli, 1,188		
Volant, 1,297		
3,413		
Thermatia, 928		
1,710		
To Bremen—per bark Texas, 1,710		
1,710		
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Ottawa, 715		
per bark Hecelanga, 513		
1,228		
ROSTON—To Antwerp, per bark Lidekalf, 10		
10		
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per bark Allanta, 824		
824		
Total		
117,103		

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bordeaux.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.	Total.
New York	13,103				1,238	493			15,559
N. Orleans	21,134	4,369	3,413	403	9,135	1,850	837		45,609
Mobile	18,896				1,515	350			22,233
Charleston	7,076						2,938		11,258
Savannah	7,952	2,641			3,000		1,680		15,273
Texas	3,413				1,710				5,123
Baltimore	1,228								1,228
Norfolk	824								824
Total	73,626	7,019	3,411	403	16,398	2,693	3,775	1,680	117,103

Included in the above totals are from New York 756 bales to Rotterdam, 69 bales to Antwerp; from New Orleans 1,300 bales to Cronstadt, 2,338 bales to Genoa, 696 bales to Vera Cruz; from Mobile 1,462 bales to Genoa; from Charleston 200 bales to Barcelona, 930 bales to Genoa, 14 bales to Vigo; from Boston 10 bales to Antwerp.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111½ and 111¼, and the close was 111¼. Foreign Exchange market is rather easier to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109¼@—; short, 110½@—, and Commercial, 109¼@109½. Freights closed at ¼@5-16 by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

Liverpool, March 17, 4:30 P. M.—The market opened firm and closed quiet, with sales of the day footing up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, including 14,000 bales for export and 6,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 801,000 bales, of which 466,000 bales are American.

	Feb. 21.	March 3.	March 10.	March 17.
Total sales	81,000	69,000	72,000	78,000
Sales for export	17,000	11,000	18,000	14,000
Sales on speculation	5,000	3,000	5,000	6,000
Total stock	754,000	710,000	768,000	801,000
Stock of American	400,000	369,000	421,000	466,000
Total float	413,000	506,000	512,000	500,000
American afloat	290,000	350,000	350,000	350,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½
Orleans	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½
Up to arrive	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½

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

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., March 17, 1871.

The markets for flour and grain the past week have been only moderately active, and the fluctuations in prices slight, closing with the tone somewhat depressed.

Flour arrived more freely early in the week, and this had the effect of weakening prices, especially for shipping extras and lower grades, for which the demand has been light. The finer grades of flour from Spring Wheat declined materially, but all grades made from Winter Wheats have remained firm, and have become, in fact, somewhat scarce. Flours between \$7 and \$7 75 have been taken pretty freely for the West Indies. Toward the

close, receipts again fell off, and although the demand for shipping extras did not improve, they ruled more steady. Some fair lines could have been placed at \$6 65, but few offered below \$6 75. Southern flours continue scarce. Rye Flour and Corn Meal have been very strong.

Wheat has slightly advanced. Very little is coming forward by rail, and the quantity at hand is experiencing a rapid reduction. Nevertheless, in view of the early reopening of inland navigation, and the probability that the Erie Canal will be open twenty days earlier than last Spring, holders have shown a disposition to meet the demand. Millers have bought freely, and shippers, favored by a decline in ocean freights, have been able to execute some orders, taking new Spring at \$1 58@1 60, with some old at \$1 49 and Red and Amber Winter at \$1 60@1 71, the latter price for choice new, at which the market was quiet on to-day's exchange.

Corn has met with a brisk export demand, with a good local trade; and as receipts have been small, an advance in prices has taken place, partly attributable to a decline in ocean freights. Yesterday there were free sales at 88@89c. for Western Mixed and 90@91c. for Yellow; but to-day, under a variety of influences, there was some decline, the sales being mainly at 87¼@88c. for prime Mixed, afloat, including parcels to arrive at the lower figure, and 88¼c. for Western Yellow.

Rye and Barley have been dull, and prices are so unsettled that our quotations must be regarded as wholly nominal.

Oats were strengthened early in the week, by some out-of-town demand, but the close is weak, boat-loads of prime Ohio selling to-day at 69c. in store.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—Superfine..... 3 bbl. \$6 00@ 6 50	Wheat, Spring, bush..... \$1 45@1 60
Extra State..... 6 70@ 6 90	Red Winter..... 1 57@ 1 62
Extra Western, common to good..... 6 60@ 6 90	Amber do..... 1 65@ 1 71
Extra and double extra Western & St. Louis..... 7 00@ 9 25	White..... 1 65@ 1 85
Southern shipp'g extras..... 6 85@ 7 25	White California..... @ 1 80
Southern, trade and family..... 7 50@ 3 25	Corn, Western Mix'd..... 86@ 88
California..... @	Yellow, new..... 88@ 89
Rye Flour, amper & extra..... 5 85@ 6 45	White..... 88@ 93
Corn Meal..... 3 90@ 4 60	Rye..... 1 12@ 1 20
	Oats..... 67@ 71
	Barley..... 95@ 1 18
	Malt..... 1 00@ 1 20
	Peas, Canada..... 1 15@ 1 35

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1871.	Same week.	1870.	1871.	Same week.	1870.
Flour, bbls.	44,819	493,728	474,729	45,789	397,318	26,571
C. meal, "	1,325	12,053	90,508	3,338	18,258	1,247
Wheat, bush	40,255	471,696	608,804	174,812	1,628,278	62,014
Corn, "	120,226	1,289,096	2,282,406	155,057	492,303	1,310
Rye, "	4,400	949	.....	.....	.....	6,709
Barley, &c "	10,216	101,410	291,081	.....	.....	9
Oats "	26,751	676,803	463,251	.....	8,644	700
						6,155

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

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAR. 11, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	18,480	66,960	76,925	47,961	12,916	4,404
Millwaukee.....	2,650	69,236	5,621	1,983	7,118	5,334
Toledo.....	5,119	18,856	108,576	14,057	1,030	720
Detroit.....	8,058	25,771	29,238	10,555	4,673	457
Cleveland.....	4,780	7,550	12,550	6,500	.....	1,300
Totals.....	46,087	188,363	232,910	81,009	25,737	12,215
Previous week.....	42,597	182,715	217,276	85,008	36,132	16,511
Correspond'g week, '70.....	80,900	376,350	207,043	68,958	23,587	10,869
" '69.....	95,477	373,386	713,004	172,253	23,099	27,148
" '68.....	68,419	73,725	211,997	47,594	7,222	3,121
" '67.....	35,769	106,935	215,432	42,428	21,208	10,414

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Mar. 11, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	576,373	682,696	1,137,610	571,536
Wheat, bush.....	3,465,951	3,743,693	4,155,182	2,026,015
Corn, bush.....	5,460,789	2,341,432	5,250,580	5,891,377
Oats, bush.....	1,135,713	1,102,401	1,730,860	1,285,10
Barley, bush.....	312,049	330,622	280,561	332,50
Rye, bush.....	171,628	126,619	316,921	124,81
Total grain, bush.....	10,539,142	7,537,170	12,391,109	2,632,179

And from August 1, to and including Mar. 11, for four years:

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour..... bbls.	2,790,596	2,975,217	3,681,779	2,882,126
Wheat..... bushels.	28,872,992	31,128,560	28,898,739	26,101,085
Corn.....	16,193,972	15,652,549	17,790,665	19,2 6,5
Oats.....	10,498,293	8,494,192	14,782,796	12,053,0
Barley.....	4,197,603	2,320,224	2,329,412	1,715,5
Rye.....	1,037,443	956,172	1,858,081	1,270,59
Total grain, bushels.....	60,859,705	58,451,697	65,838,693	60,366,770

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 11, 1871.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Mar. 11, '71.	52,156	48,831	172,696	24,353	10,594	2,942
Week ending Mar. 4, '71.	47,273	37,293	218,277	52,784	11,78	2,540
Week ending Mar. 12, '70.	67,763	114,943	156,757	53,370	12,158	8,550

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 11, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	493,745	646,291	864,245	.....
Wheat.....bush.	347,893	985,999	1,285,576	.....
Corn.....bush.	2,811,646	1,387,517	1,962,549	.....
Oats.....bush.	420,017	335,513	618,806	.....
Barley.....bush.	163,664	116,813	176,004	.....
Rye.....bush.	34,296	46,588	264,658	.....
Total.....	3,670,456	2,872,490	4,307,593	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the undermentioned places, March 11, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	1,523,785	204,388	1,133,897	329,349
In store at Albany.....	10,000	17,000	135,000	96,000
In store at Buffalo.....	382,580	3,800	159,400	159,000
In store at Chicago.....	3,570,839	2,770,188	697,917	306,369
In store at Milwaukee.....	2,630,902	19,039	38,697	15,673
In store at Toledo.....	491,060	477,878	82,279	6,072
In store at Detroit.....	157,613	30,066	26,725	3,357
*In store at Oswego.....	300,000	50,000	35,000	45,000
In store at St. Louis.....	83,232	78,392	23,713	5,053
In store at Boston.....	12,498	210,861	83,777	20,081
In store at Toronto.....	117,701	6,047	19,324	122,066
In store at Montreal.....	270,036	22,940	15,300	1,500
*In store at Philadelphia.....	75,000	25,000	70,000	35,000
*In store at Baltimore.....	150,000	60,000	70,000	15,000
Rail shipments for week.....	48,831	172,696	24,553	10,594
Total in store and in transit Mar. 11, '71.	9,824,077	4,148,295	2,613,582	1,164,017
" " Mar. 4, '71.	10,030,203	4,345,985	2,718,730	1,357,858
" " Feb. 28, '71.	10,295,386	4,397,363	2,833,985	1,486,108
" " Feb. 11, '71.	10,537,777	4,465,725	2,864,725	1,464,722
" " Feb. 4, '71.	10,541,552	3,776,487	3,069,952	1,666,519
" " Jan. 28, '71.	10,706,403	3,456,241	3,176,922	1,633,186

*Estimated. Of the float at Chicago 194,740 bush. of wheat and 754,668 do. of corn, 2-3 of which are included in stock as above.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, 1871.

The Spring trade has not yet commenced to show a volume of much magnitude, and the reports for the week contain a record of a comparatively small amount of business. Importers and holders of goods, however, appear to feel much confidence, and consider the prospect as encouraging. Inland navigation is opening much earlier than usual, the cost of transportation both by water and rail is gradually being reduced, and large amounts of domestic products wintered over will soon be seeking the seaboard for which imported goods in the usual order of things must be returned, and groceries among the first, especially as values now are undoubtedly low, and though likely to prove insufficient supply for ordinary outlets, there is no great excess in the accumulations. The disposition, therefore, is to offer moderately and insist upon former rates. The passage of the bill by the House of Representatives, abolishing the import duty on Tea and Coffee, it is thought will prove to be a mere political movement, and not likely concurred in by the Senate. Awaiting the issue, however, operators are disposed to move with greater caution.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black.....	7,768 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	932 b.gas.	Sugar, Brazil. ....	..... bags.
Green.....	8,156 pkgs.	Other.....	1,158 b.gas.	Manilla, &c.....	..... bags.
Japan.....	2,143 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	1,947 boxes.	M'laes'ea, Cuba.....	5,892 hhds.
Various.....	1,700 pkgs.	Cuba.....	5,013 hhds.	Porto Rico.....	99 hhds.
Coffee, Rio.....	11,980 bags.	Porto Rico	4 hhds.	Demerara.....	115 hhds.
Java.....	5,893 mts.	Other.....	697 hhds.	Other.....	..... hhds.
Maraeabo.....	1,204 bags.				

Imports this week at this port have included 5,000 bags Rio, and 5,407 bags of other kinds of coffee; with fair receipts of sugar and molasses, including 623 bbls. of New Orleans molasses. The arrivals of tea have been large, embracing six cargoes, making 1,440,413 lbs. of black; 1,395,414 lbs. of green, and 30,005 lbs. of Japan.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Tea.....lbs.	.....	.....	17,693,602	11,558,272
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	.....	.....	5,321	12,864
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	28,411	38,686	379,499	283,057
Coffee, other.....bags.	16,497	12,427	114,782	57,854
Sugar.....boxes.	33,475	84,484	82,323	80,796
Sugar.....hhds.	83,324	83,481	88,851	69,540
Sugar.....bags.	817,232	284,714	267,851	183,227
Molasses.....bbls.	8,778	18,431	40,660	59,518

TEA.

There has been very little business doing in this market outside a fair distribution, in lines, and the position really shows few features of interest. Buyers have already on hand a pretty good supply, and knowing that there is enough stock now here in the hands of importers to render additional purchases, either as to quantity or assortment, a comparatively easy matter, there

is no inclination to come into market, until consumers are more plenty and the jobbing business shows greater life. In the prevailing condition of the market values naturally are somewhat slack, but there is no serious decline, nor do holders seem inclined to grant any, feeling confident that a little patience will bring matters in better shape as the spring trade gradually sets in. Taking off the duty by the House of Representatives will not be concurred in by higher house it is thought, but in view of the possibility of such a law being passed operators generally are cautious, buyers fearful of loss and holders of goods in bond hopeful of gain. Sales of 3,500 pkgs Green, and 3,300 Oolong.

Imports this week have included 429,538 lbs. of Black per "Espiegle," from Foo Chow; 382,281 do. do. per "Marathon," from Hong Kong; 580,603 do. do. per "McGilveray," from Amoy; 47,991 do. do., and 732,595 do. Greena per "Montana," from Shanghai; 654,859 do. do., and 25,885 do. Japana per "Argonan," from Shanghai; and 7,960 do. Greens and 4,120 do. Japana per "Cleta," from Whampoa.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	5,605,894	8,683,556	3,304,132	17,593,602
1870.....	8,329,009	4,132,982	1,076,281	11,538,272

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 7,908 pkgs. since January 1, against 12,864 last year.

COFFEE.

The movement has been even less than last week, and in a general way a decidedly dull tone has been a ruling feature of the market. The large jobbers, as a rule, hold a very fair supply, from which they are enabled to meet the wants of their present small attendance of customers without much difficulty, while the entire trade find the distributive call so light at present, and wholesale values so high, that they are disposed to postpone operations until the latest possible moment, in hopes that something may turn up to give them an advantage, though sellers claim that instead of concessions they will soon be enabled to successfully insist upon a further advance. No one has entertained an idea that the bill to do away with import duties will become a law during the present session of Congress; but as such a thing is possible, all likely to be affected await a decision with some little interest, as the effect of the act would be to cheapen goods duty paid and increase the value of lots in bond. On Brazil holders have remained very strong in their terms, with some entirely withdrawing samples, more encouraging advices from the point of production, and an absolute loss on many parcels at ruling rates acting as a stimulating influence. Business certainly has been quite dull, and the stock and assortment have increased somewhat, but the accumulation is far from large, and, with prospective small additions to the accumulation, every confidence is felt in the maintenance of present values, and as a rule an advance is predicted. For East and West India descriptions there has been a very quiet market, buyers in most cases taking nothing except through actual necessity, but there is no loss of strength, and bids on a basis of full former figures was the only inducement for sellers to enter into negotiations. We note 2,924 bags Rio, 2,200 bags Santos, 150 bags Maracabo, 720 bags Costa Rica; and shipped from first hands to Europe, 3,035 bags St. Domingo. Sales at Baltimore of 6,884 bags Rio.

Imports this week have included 5,000 bags of Rio per "Egill." Of other sorts the imports have included 1,256 bags of Jamaica per "Annie Tibbets;" 1,517 do. St. Domingo per "Oliver;" 2,118 do. per St. "Port-au-Prince," and 316 do. sundries.

The stock of Rio March 16, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Haven.	Boston.	Mobile.	Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
In bags.....	28,411	.....	12,542	17,000	10,024	.....	.....	.....	67,977
Stock.....	38,686	.....	27,000	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	68,686
Same date 1870.....	161,095	8,550	121,339	74,845	15,670	3,000	.....	.....	379,499
Imports.....	128,550	.....	96,417	51,942	10,800	3,045	.....	.....	283,057

Of other sorts the stock at New York, March 16, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Haven.	Boston.	Mobile.	Orleans.	Total.
In bags.....
Stock.....
Same time, 1870.....

* Includes mts, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 30,281 mts.

SUGAR.

The market for Raws has varied somewhat during the week, but on the whole the improved tone noted in our last has become more general and with the exception of slightly slack feeling on one or two days, when the movement happened to be a little slow, the tendency was rather toward a higher range. Sellers have gained their advantage from smaller and better assorted receipts, a greater inclination to place current arrivals in store, and the increased wants of refiners who have run supplies pretty low in meeting the recent call for their production. It is also claimed by importers that they cannot lay sugars down here at present prices and secure a margin for profit, and this naturally adds to the firmness. Buyers have taken a considerable amount of stock off the market and all of it will probably go into early consumption, but they have not operated without caution, and few purchases were made beyond known wants, as hopes are entertained that the new crop will soon again move into market with enough freedom to cause a re-action. On the recent decline the depression was less decided on clayed sugars than on Muscovado, and now the upward turn is most marked on the latter, indeed some operators claim that the advance is merely the working up of the low grades to their proportionate difference with the previously better supported upper qualities. Refined further advanced and sold freely, but buyers having filled their largest orders the business became a little more moderate, though without any decided reaction in values, and at the close the feeling is again rather in sellers' favor. The sales of Raw embrace 7,850 hhds. Cuba; 750 hhds. Porto Rico; 500 hhds. Demerara; 485 hhds. Martinique; 240 hhds. New Orleans; 4,965 boxes Havana; 32,932 bags Manilla, and 781 hhds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Mar. 16, were as follows:

	Cuba, boxes.	Cuba, hhds.	P. Rico, hhds.	Other Brazil, hhds.	Manilla, &c, bags.	Melado, bags.	Total.
Imports this week.....	6,906	7,188	137	571	.....	.....	2,955
" since Jan. 1.....	50,847	81,600	1,066	12,431	18,885	111,523	18,888
" same time, '70.....	46,152	34,748	1,644	5,929	27,000	79,859	.....
Stock in first hands.....	88,478	88,328	.....	.....	.....	847,232	3,514
Same time 1870.....	84,454	88,481	.....	.....	.....	284,714	943
" 1869.....	34,029	16,249	.....	.....	.....	46,271	465

MOLASSES.

In the way of generally interesting features the market for foreign goods is almost entirely bare, business still showing a comparatively small aggregate and prices remaining much the same as last week with a more or less nominal tone, especially on the old crop. Distillers are very small operators, refiners though working somewhat more freely and occasionally calling for a cargo still have enough stock from direct importation to make them feel a little independent, and the trade have taken less than their usual average. The majority of holders seem rather inclined to offer their supplies to the full extent of the outlet and accept easy terms though there is no undue pressure to realize on any grade. Domestic of strictly prime and choice quality continues firm, but the bulk of the stock is undesirable and owners appear to want to get rid of it at almost any price. Sugar House Molasses is less active, and offered at about 2c. decline from former figures. Sales of 1,750 hhd. Cuba Mucovado, mostly old crop and part to arrive coastwise; 1,070 hhd. Cuba Clayed; 250 hhd. Porto Rico; 100 hhd. English Island, etc., in small lots; about 100 pks. new crop St. Croix; and 1,025 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Mar. 16, were as follows:

Table with columns: Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1870, Stock in first hands, same time '70, same time '69. Sub-headers: Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O.

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

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

Table with columns: Boxes, Sugar, Bags, Molasses. Sub-headers: 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870. Rows: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total.

*Including three and barrels reduced to hhd.

SPICES.

The movement of invoices still amounts to almost nothing and the wholesale market is extremely dull. There is a fair call for jobbing lots, but even here business has a slow tone and buyers evidently are not inclined to take more goods than they can handle to immediate advantage. Holders, however, with all the stocks well under control and nothing of magnitude expected to arrive, are unwilling to give up any advantage and aside from the usual occasional shading on small odd lots about former prices are current, Nutmegs, Mace and Pepper showing the greatest strength.

FRUITS, &c.

The market has been very quiet since the date of our last, formal purchases of the trade having been sufficient to supply their wants for the present. Layer Raisins have been easier, owing to a pressure to sell, and prices declined to \$2 75, but close again at \$3 80. Turkish Prunes are quiet, but held pretty confidently at former prices. Currants are dull, but no noticeable decline can be noted. Sardines are held more confidently than at the date of our last, but move slowly and generally in small lots. Almonds have been fairly active for Languedoc to arrive at 10 1/2 c gold, with free sales, but at the close are held at 11 c gold and 19 c currency, and are rather quiet. Brazil nuts are lower. Dates are in fair demand.

The supply of Foreign Green fruit from the Mediterranean is large and from one to three cargoes are disposed of daily at auction, and considering the large supply prices are well maintained; to-day some 12,000 boxes were sold. Messina Oranges brought \$2 15 @ 1 05 per box, Lemons \$3 75 @ 3 95; the Palermo brought \$1 35 @ 75 per box for Oranges and \$3 80 @ 1 00 for Lemons. The supply of West India is rather light and these retain former prices. Oranges sell at \$13 00 per bbl. Baracoa Cocoanuts, \$10 @ 15 per thousand; Bananas \$1 75 @ 2 50 per bunch and Carthagea Cocoanuts, \$65 per thousand.

The market for Domestic Dried has ruled quiet for state Apples, which have been in full supply, prices, however, are without change. Southern have met with a small demand and ruled steady. Blackberries have shown a further movement; all to be had at 12 1/2 @ 13 c for prime have been bought up; they are now held at higher prices. Peaches, both pared and unpared, are merely nominal, as they are very few in market. Other kinds are firm and sell readily. Peanuts continue to be held with much firmness, the bulk of the stock is in the hands of one or two parties and a further advance in price is looked for. Pecans are scarce, about all the stock to be had has been bought within the past few weeks, by parties anticipating a rise in price.

Domestic Green is dull for both Apples and Cranberries, unless for the very choicest, for which former prices are obtainable.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Ten.—The following shows the quantity of Tea afloat for the United States at latest dates (not including San Francisco), and which has not yet arrived:

Table with columns: Date of sailing 1870-71, Name of Vessel, From, Black lbs., Green lbs., Japan lbs., Total lbs.

Total known to be afloat, Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Jan. 10, 1870, Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869.

Rio Coffee.—Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, February 23, 1871, states: Sales of Coffee for United States since the 6th inst., 72,000 bags; shipments, 60,000 bags; loading, 35,000 bags; stock at date, 73,000 bags. Exchange, 41 1/2 d.

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, March 10.—The market has remained on the whole in about the same condition noticed at the date of our last, buyers having continued to offer lower prices, whilst few holders are disposed to sell at less than 10 @ 10 1/2 rs per arroba No 12, common train, according to condition of the staple. Very special lots still bring a fraction more than the outside figures owing to their scarcity and demand. The cable advices from the United States and Europe have continued unfavorable for our sugar market, although yesterday a small recovery in New York for Mucovado has been reported, and shippers to those quarters have shown less disposition to operate than last week; therefore, the demand prevailing is almost exclusively for bright special classes for Spain and the Mediterranean, the production of which is unusually small this year and held by most holders at extravagant figures. The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 10,000 boxes of all kinds against 8,500 boxes last week.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

Table with columns: To New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Boxes, Hhd.

Total export of the week to all countries, The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Table with columns: Boxes this week, To U. S., To all Ports, Stock at date. Sub-headers: Boxes, Hhd., Boxes, Hhd., Boxes, Hhd., Boxes, Hhd.

New Orleans Molasses.—The supplies are mostly poor in quality and nearly all Fermenting. Good Molasses is scarce, and the market is bare or nearly so of prime and choice not Fermenting. Poor Molasses is neglected, while good is in request. The receipts on Wednesday and Thursday were mostly sold at 15 @ 27c. per gallon for Inferior Fermenting; 30 @ 40c. for Good; 42 1/2 @ 47 1/2 c. for prime slightly Fermenting; 52 @ 57c. for strictly prime not Fermenting. There is no choice here. Yesterday the demand was fair, and the supplies were mostly sold at full previous prices.

Table with columns: Receipts, Exports, Sugar, Molasses. Sub-headers: Sept. 1, 1870, Same time 1869.

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands—On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

Table with columns: Duty paid, H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to first, Uacul Japsn. Com. to fair, Young Hyson, Oolong, Gunp. & Imp., Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.

Tea.

Table with columns: No Prime, do good, do fair, do ordinary, Java, mats and bags, Brown.

Sugar.

Table with columns: Cuba, Inf. to com. refining, do fair to good refining, do prime, do fair to good grocery, do pr. to choice grocery, do centrifugal, hhd. & bag, do Melado, do molasses, Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15, do do do 16 to 18.

Molasses.

Table with columns: New Orleans new, Porto Rico, Cuba Mucovado.

Rice.

Table with columns: Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 8 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Carolina (now).

Spices.

Table with columns: Cassia, in cases, do in mats, Ginger, Race and Af (gold), Saffron, Nutmegs, cases, Cascaes Peang.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table with columns: Raisins, Seedless, new, do Laver, do Holtana, do Valencia, do London Layer, Currants, new, Clifton, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, new, Prunelles, Dates, Smyrna, Cherries German, Canton Ginger, Almonds, do Tarragon, do Ivica, do Sicily, soft shell, do Shelled, Spanish, do paper shell, Sardines, do ht. box, do qr. box.

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Table with columns: Alum, Bl. Carb, Soda (Eng.), Borax, Sal Soda, Cask, Sulphur, Camphire, Camphire, in bbls, Castile Soap, Resom Salts, Sic. Licorice, Calabar Imitation, Madder, Indigo, Madras, do Manila, Cordage, Manila, 1/4 and 3/8, do do Large sizes, Sial.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 17, 1871.

There has been a better jobbing trade doing during the past week, though the demand has undoubtedly been lessened by the unpleasant weather of the last few days. There are a large number of buyers in the market already, and more are arriving daily, but the weather has prevented them from canvassing the market to any extent. The Southern trade is relatively better than that from the West, though there are more Western buyers in the market toward the close of the week. The jobbers in that section have been endeavoring for several seasons past, to get control of the jobbing trade in their respective localities, and have apparently succeeded in a measure, as it is a noticeable fact that the full package sales to the West are increasing every season, while there is also some falling off in the trade in this market with Western retailers. The better class of trade still visits this market, and will doubtless continue doing so, as the advantages to be gained here, on purchases of any considerable amounts, are sufficiently great to make it an object for this class of buyers to come directly here. To small dealers, however, the nearest market generally offers the greatest inducements, and it is these buyers who are yearly appearing here in smaller numbers. Their individual purchases are small, but the aggregate is considerable, and jobbers here will find it worth their while to make some exertion to retain it.

The retail trade here and in other cities, is improving somewhat, and retailers' stocks are becoming broken. The weather since Tuesday has been unfavorable for an active retail trade, but the demand is still good for this season of the year, and dealers are anticipating a satisfactory season.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The demand for cotton goods has been fair in a general way, but the trade improves slowly and is still below the expectations of dealers. There was some weakness apparent in several lines, early in the week, but we think the market rather steadier toward the close. The increase in the production, since the heavy rains of a few weeks ago, has been heavy, and stocks are accumulating in first-hands. This naturally has a tendency to weaken the market, and certain lines which were advanced not long since, will doubtless experience a decline. Whether or not this will be general it is difficult to state, as the matter rests entirely with agents, and it is decidedly difficult to ascertain what they intend doing. A few makes of medium and low grades brown and bleached goods have already been reduced by jobbers, and it is said that agents generally would make extra discounts to purchasers of large lots. The print market is unsettled, and the demand remains comparatively light. There was a decline of 1/4c. to-day in several brands of standard, and corresponding reduction is looked for in other brands within a few days.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is a very good trade doing in all woolen fabrics, and the market is well sustained. The production of light weight fabrics has about ceased, and the stock in first hands is unusually light. Few goods will be carried over into next season, and the market is thought to be in an eminently healthy condition, with all classes of dealers. Cloths sell well in light weights, but the demand for heavy goods is even less than is usual at this period of the year. This is due, however, to the fact that prices are very stiff, as dealers purchasing so early in the season as this, have generally been able to obtain a concession from the quoted prices, which holders are not disposed to grant in the present condition of the market. Cassimeres are in fair demand, at full prices. Shawls are quiet in first hands, at the moment, as the demand from retailers has not been sufficiently heavy as yet to break jobbers' stocks.

FOREIGN GOODS.—There is a moderate improvement in the jobbing movement from day to day, and the sales of all seasonable fabrics are in more satisfactory amounts. Dress goods sell freely, and dealers are looking forward to an active trade throughout this month and April. Linens are quiet in first hands, but are selling more freely with jobbers, though the movements are in limited amounts. Shawls are in fair demand, but the war greatly reduced the number of skilled operatives, and it is difficult now to obtain full assortments of perfectly finished goods. Silks are in fair demand at full prices.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1871, and the total for the same time in several previous years are shown in the following table:

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON	
	Domestic.	Dry Goods.	Domestic.	Dry Goods.
	pkgs.	Val.	pkgs.	Val.
Total for the week....	2,337	\$158,878	38	\$5,091
Since January 1, 1871.	5,440	415,796	426	86,518
Same time 1870.....	2,354	311,383	580	166,824
" " 1869.....	4,118	425,580	535	213,332
" " 1868.....	2,635	210,501	906	324,064
" " 1867.....	914	118,048	1,726	361,334
" " 1866.....	34	5,884	319	151,112
" " 1865.....	82	.....	.....	.....
" " 1860.....	13,825	.....	.....	11,871

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in fair demand, but the sales are light for this period of the season, and stocks are accumulating in agent's hands. Amoskeag A 36 12 1/2, do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 36 11, do 36 H 12 1/2, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11 1/2, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 3 1/2, Boot O 34 10 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 10 1/2, Indian Orchard, A 40 18, do C 36 11, 11 1/2 Laconia O 39, 12 do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman C 36 11, do E 36 12 1/2, Msdford 36 12, Nashua fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, do E 40 14 1/2 Newmarket A 36 11, Pacific extra 36 12 1/2, do L 36 11 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do 5-4 25, do 9-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 32 1/2, do 11-4, 37 1/2, Pepprell E fine 39 13, do R 36 12, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12 1/2, Swift, River 36 9, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS sell moderately, but the demand is chiefly for small lots to supply current wants, and the list of quotations is less firmly maintained. Amoskeag 46 16 1/2, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 13, Bartletts 36 14 1/2, do 33 19 1/2, Bates XX 36 17 @ 18, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boot B 36 13 1/2, do O 30 11, do R 23 9, Clarks 36 17 1/2, Dweight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 15—16 Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 16 Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15 1/2, Masonville 36 15 1/2 @ 16, Newmarket C 36 12 1/2, New York Mills 36 21 Pepperell 6-4 22 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Tuscaraora XX 36 18 @ 19, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 38, do 9-4 47 do 10-4 52 1/2, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15 1/2 do 6-4 22 1/2, do 3-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2 Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are a trifle more active at lower prices, the current quotation for 64x64s being 6 1/2c. for goods on the spot.

PRINTS are quiet, the sales being of small lots to supply immediate wants. The market is not very firm and there has been a decline in some makes. American 10, Albion solid 11, Alleos 10 1/2, do pinks 11 1/2, purples 11 1/2, Arnold 8 1/2, Atlantic 6, Duonell's 10 1/2, Hamilton 10 1/2 London mourning 10, Mallory 11 1/2, Manchester 10, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 13 1/2, do W fancy 12 1/2, Oriental 10, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 11 1/2, do blue and White 11, do shirtings 10, Wamsutta 7 1/2.

CHEEKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22 1/2, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 17, do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 Kenoebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 13, Melh's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22 1/2, do BB 20,

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11 1/2 @ 12, Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everetts 13 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11 1/2, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$30 00, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$30, Ontario A \$32 50, Stark A \$35 00.

BROWN DRAFFS.—Atlantic 12 1/2, Appleton 12 1/2, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12 1/2, Pacific 12 1/2, Pepperell 13, Stark A 12 1/2.

STRIPES.—Albany 7 1/2, Algonen 16 1/2, American 11 @ 12, Amoskeag 18 @ 19, Hamilton 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2, Haymaker 12 @ 13, Sheridan A 9 1/2, do G 10, Uncasville A 12 @ 13, Whittenton A A 22 1/2.

TICINOS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Consloga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 20, Swift River 13 1/2, Thorndike A 14, Whittenton A 25, York 30 22 1/2.

GINOAMS.—Glyde, 11 1/2; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 13; Gloucester, 13; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 15; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mill, 14; Quaker City, 14.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18, Hamilton 13, Pacific Mills printed satures 19, do Imperial reps 22 1/2, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2.

CASPERES.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42 1/2 for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42 1/2 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 70 for 3 fr., \$1 80 for 4 fr., and \$1 90 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending March 10, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufacturers of wool..	1,227	\$517,909	1,115	\$551,893	1,853	\$826,499
do cotton.....	1,638	419,527	1,649	450,536	2,046	562,827
do silk.....	634	546,981	731	615,708	892	788,820
do flax.....	1,654	339,445	797	231,260	797	234,250
Miscellaneous dry goods	660	177,413	673	237,241	653	211,169
Total.....	5,813	\$2,031,275	4,964	\$2,078,638	6,151	\$2,416,505
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool..	916	\$336,617	747	\$378,418	1,122	\$377,362
do cotton.....	543	112,919	974	253,404	737	183,346
do silk.....	65	69,693	143	140,804	198	229,068
do flax.....	668	131,239	886	208,073	1,339	269,575
Miscellaneous dry goods	1,118	27,257	1,085	31,055	1,011	48,783
Total.....	3,315	\$607,695	3,842	\$916,753	4,407	\$1,018,714
Add cnt'd for consu' p'n	5,813	2,031,275	4,961	2,078,638	6,151	2,416,505
Total th'n upon m'rkt't.	9,128	\$2,728,970	8,806	\$2,9,539	10,558	\$3,465,219
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool..	1,267	\$422,147	1,359	\$486,927	863	\$307,566
do cotton.....	712	173,833	1,096	299,612	752	180,851
do silk.....	149	168,888	166	197,496	150	149,433
do flax.....	750	201,909	1,037	230,536	500	135,967
Miscellaneous dry goods	109	38,542	637	50,004	1,151	32,266
Total.....	2,987	\$1,005,329	4,295	\$1,264,575	3,419	\$806,083
Add cnt'd for consu' p'n	5,813	2,031,275	4,961	2,078,638	6,151	2,416,505
Total cnt'd at the port	8,800	\$3,036,604	9,259	\$3,343,213	9,570	\$3,222,588

Bankers and Brokers.

No. 10 WALL STREET, New York, January 2, 1871. IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF JAY COOKE, McCulloch & Co.,

No. 41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,

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CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities, on commission.

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NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange effected.

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Collections made on all accessible points by

JAMES ARBUCKLE & CO.,

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MOORE & WILSON,

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BANKERS, BRYAN, TEXAS,

Collections promptly remitted. Correspondents in New York—Messrs. W. P. Converse & Co.

C. R. JOHNS & Co.,

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BANKING & EXCHANGE,

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

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BANKERS,

TERMINUS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Kosse, Texas.

WM. A. FORT, Late Fort & Trice. | GEORGE W. JACKSON, Late Cashier 1st Nat. Bank Galipah, O

FORT & JACKSON,

BANKERS,

WACO, TEXAS.

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

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Assets over - - - - \$12,000,000 Income - - - - - 6,000,000

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COTTON SAILDUCK

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COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVERING, HOGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES & C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES."

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold

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The Railroad Gazette,

Published at 110 & 112 Madison St., Chicago, by

A. N. KELLOGG,

Is a Weekly Illustrated Journal of 24 pages, as large as those of EVERY SATURDAY.

IT CONTAINS

A Complete Record of Railroad News:

The Progress of New Roads—Elections and appointments of officers—Contracts let and to be let—Summaries of Annual Reports—Illustrated Descriptions of Railroad Improvements—Articles both original and selected on railroad operation and civil and mechanical engineering, and discussions of the relations of Railroad Companies to the community.

This Journal is prepared especially for stockholders, directors and officers of railroads, and all railroad employes.

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SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE

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Leave New York

At 8.40 A.M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast At 9.20 P.M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Miles, GO'S SOUTH, Time, GO'S NORTH, Time. Lists stations from New York to New Orleans with departure times.

* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Selma, West Point, Enfield, Mobile, Savannah, and intermediate points. † Change cars for Nashville and New Orleans. No change from this point to New Orleans. ‡ Change cars for Mobile, via M. & O. R. R.—All Rail. § Change cars for Memphis. ** Change cars for Vicksburg.

J. B. YATES,

General Eastern Passenger Agent.

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To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports



AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 4th and 20th of Each Month.

Leave PIER 43 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when they are delayed on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at MANZANILLO, ALISO, connecting at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send them down early. An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply to the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. BARY, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

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

PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

Table listing ship names, captains, and departure dates/times: MANHATTAN, NEVADA, COLORADO, WISCONSIN, NEBRASKA, WYOMING, MINNESOTA.

Cable passage, \$80 gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 currency.

For freight or cable passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUNN, No. 66 Wall-st.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Buy and Sell at Market Rates

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES:

Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.

Make collections on favorable terms and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of

Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 26, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.. \$5,270,690 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1870..... 2,155,723 64
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$7,426,413 73

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks: nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked Off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870..... \$5,392,733 55
Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,253,590 39

Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$3,843,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise.. 2,377,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... 217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 339,323 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,089,915 95
Cash in Bank..... 316,125 45
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,183,983 43

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

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| J. D. Jones, | Joseph Galliard, Jr. |
| Charles Dennis, | C. A. Hand, |
| W. H. H. Moore, | James Low, |
| Henry Coit, | B. J. Howland, |
| Wm C. Pickersgill, | Benj. Babcock, |
| Lewis Cartis, | Robt. B. Minurn, |
| Charles H. Russell, | Gordon W. Burnham, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | Frederick Chauucey, |
| R. Warren Weston, | R. L. Taylor, |
| Royal Phelps, | Geo. S. Stephenson, |
| Caleb Barstow, | William H. Webb, |
| A. P. Pillot, | Sheppard Gaudy, |
| William E. Dodge, | Francis Skiddy, |
| David Lane, | Charles P. Bardett, |
| James Bryce, | Robt. C. Fergusson, |
| Daniel S. Miller, | William E. Bunker, |
| Wm. Sturgis, | Samuel L. Mitchell, |
| Henry K. Bogert, | James G. DeForest, |
| Dennis Perkins, | Robert L. Stuart, |
| Alexander V. Blake. | |

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

Insurance.

Fire Insurance Agency,
No. 62 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Ætna Insurance Comp'y,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital..... \$3,000,000 00
Net Assets..... \$5,498,722 05

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
INCORPORATED 1849.

Cash Capital..... \$500,000 00
Net Assets..... \$886,170 59

Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED 1799.
Cash Capital..... \$200,000 00
Net Assets..... \$415,148 51

AMERICAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED 1831.
Cash Capital..... \$200,000 00
Net Assets..... \$370,624 51

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE

ORIENT
MUTUAL INSURANCE Co.

New York, 28th Jan., 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1870, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1869.. \$276,330 97
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1870..... 1,056,931 85
Total Premiums..... \$1,333,182 94

Earned Premiums of the year, \$1,018,833 32

Losses and Expenses, \$492,594 23

Re-Insurance and Return Premiums, \$232,691 46

Assets 31st December, 1870.
Cash in Banks..... \$256,073 08
United States Stock..... 537,625 00
Stocks of States and Corporations, and Loans on demand.... 190,933 58
\$1,004,631 66

Subscription Notes (of which \$130,454 33 are not yet used)..... \$325,376 68
Bills receivable, uncollected..... 271,591 47
Premiums and Salvages..... 25,612 39
Accrued interest and unsettled accounts..... 832,730 54

Total amount of Assets..... \$1,827,418 20

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Scrip Certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.

After allowing for probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also (in addition to a bonus of Ten Per Cent, already paid in cash on the Subscription Notes) resolved to return to the dealers entitled to the same, TEN PER CENT. on the net amount of earned Premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on or after the 3d of April next.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Joseph Galliard, Jr., | Leopold Bierwirth, |
| George Mosie, | Simon da Visser, |
| Edward F. Davidson, | John S. Williams, |
| A. LeMoine, Jr., | Alex. M. Lawrence, |
| E. H. R. Lyman, | Frederick G. Foster, |
| Henry R. Knabhardt, | John D. Dix, |
| John Anchinloss, | Charles Munzinger, |
| Lawrence Wells, | Louis Jay, |
| Francis Cullenct, | James Brown, |
| Charles Laing, | N. D. Carlisle, |
| Alex'd Hamilton, Jr., | Theodore Fachrl, |
| George F. Thomas, | C. L. F. Rose, |
| Carl L. Recknager, | Wm. S. Wilson, |
| W. F. Carey, Jr., | F. Cousinery, |
| Cornelius K. Sutton, | Quast Schwab, |
| Edward Haight, | George H. Morgan. |
| EUGENE DUTILH, President. | |
| ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President. | |
| CHARLES IRVING, Secretary. | |

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE
Pacific Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,
New York, January 12, 1871.

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

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1870..... \$106,934 04
Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1870, inclusive 484,840 67

Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$591,774 71
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

No Risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned, during the period as above..... \$506,733 79
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period..... 945,355 70
Return Premiums..... 42,670 02

The Company has the following

Assets:
Cash in Bank..... \$76,532 35
United States and other Stocks..... 417,918 33
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest. 372,543 00
\$766,993 73
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable 175,133 84
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums..... 56,000 00
Reinsurance and other Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 18,375 83
Total Assets..... \$1,016,600 40

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February.

FIFTY PER CENT OF THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1865, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, from which date interest on the portion redeemed will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled to the extent paid.

A Dividend in Scrip of TWENTY PER CENT, is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next.

By order of the Board.
TRUSTEES:
John K. Myers, William Leconey,
A. C. Richards, Wm. T. Blodgett,
G. D. H. Gillespie; H. C. Southwick,
C. E. Minor, Wm. Hegeman,
Martin Bates, James R. Taylor,
Moses A. Hoppock, Adam T. Bruce,
B. W. Bull, Albert B. Strange,
Horace B. Clafin, A. Augustus Low,
W. M. Richards, Emil Hageman,
A. S. Barnes, Jahiel Read,
Egbert Starr, John K. Waller,
A. Wesson, William A. Hall,
John A. Bartow, Francis Moran,
Oliver K. King, Theo. W. Morris,
Alex. M. Earle, Stephen C. Southmayd
JOHN K. MYERS, President,
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

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SUPER CARB. SODA, &C.,

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BANKER AND BROKER,

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Special attention given to Southern Securities, and information concerning them furnished.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Beeswax, Bricks, Butter and Cheese, Candles, Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, Copper, Cordage, Corks, Cotton, Drugs and Dyes, and various oils and resins.

Table listing various commodities including Mustard seed, Nutgalls, Oil, Opium, Potash, Quinine, and various types of leather and iron.

Table listing various commodities including Iron, Lead, Lime, Lumber, Molasses, Nails, Naval Stores, Oils, Paints, Petroleum, and various types of sugar and flour.

Table listing various commodities including Rice, Salt, Spices, Spirits, Steel, Sugar, Tallow, Teas, Tin, Tobacco, Wines, Wool, and various types of freight and coal.

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BUYERS OF COTTON

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SAVANNAH, GA.

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Collections promptly remitted.

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They are a nearer approximation to the real
SWAN QUILL than anything hitherto in-
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Assets in the

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NORTH AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company
OFFICE 192 BROADWAY.

Branch Offices,

2 Cooper Institute & 1429 Broadway.

INCORPORATED 1823.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - \$500,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - 295,237 93
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1, 1869,
\$795,237 93.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at
usual rates.

Policies issued and Losses paid at the Office of the
Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal
cities of the United States.

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WILLIS BLACKSTONE, Vice-Pres't,

F. H. RYER Secretary,

J. P. WILD, General Agent.

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EMERSON FOOTE,

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Iron Rails,

Old Rails,

AND

RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.

Gilead A. Smith & Co.,

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON,

AND

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RAILROAD IRON.

In Ports of New York and New
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Bills of Exchange on London and circular Notes
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B. D. HASELL & Co.,

GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS,
And dealers in Railway Iron, Equip-
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Special attention to negotiating Railway, State and
County securities.

817 BROADWAY 15 Entrance on Thomas Street

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

M. BAIRD & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

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Finish and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

M. Baird, Chas. T. Barry, Wm. P. Henzey,
Geo. Burdham, Edw. H. Williams, Ed. Longstreth.

Wm. P. Converse & Co.,

54 Pine St., New York, Agents