

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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OF THE

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A. F. Willmarth,

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Great Western Railway

OF

Canada.

The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada invite TENDERS for the construction of the SECOND DIVISION OF THEIR CANADA AIR LINE. Plans and specifications for the Division, from AYLMER to SIMCOE, will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, GEORGE LOWE REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 8th to the 25th November.

All Tenders must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., sealed and marked "Tender for Construction of Second Division Canada Air Line."

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., 7th Nov., 1870.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

IN ADDITION TO THE SECOND DIVISION of the CANADA AIR LINE, Tenders for which are already invited to be in on the 25th November, the Directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive

Tenders for the Third or last Division

OF THE CANADA AIR LINE FROM

SIMCOE TO CANFIELD,

30 MILES.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 28th November, and sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Construction of 3rd Division Canada Air Line," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of

THURSDAY, DEC. 15th, 1870.

JOSEPH PRICE,

Treasurer.

CHIEF OFFICES, Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 16th, 1870.

Financial.

\$2,825,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,

Interest at 8 per cent in Currency, or 7 per cent in Gold,

At the option of the holder, secured by a first mortgage, at the rate of

\$12,500 PER MILE,

upon the trunk line of road, from the City of NEW ORLEANS to the Western boundary of Louisiana, a distance of

226 MILES,

in the direction of HOUSTON, Texas; the same being the Louisiana Division of the railroad of THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from the City of Mobile, Alabama, to the City of Houston, Texas, a distance of

475 MILES.

These bonds are payable, forty years from their date, and are secured by a first mortgage, made to Hon. OAKES AMES and Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Trustees, upon the Louisiana Division of the road, with the equipment, real estate and franchises pertaining thereto. The principal of the bonds is payable in New York, in currency, or in London, in sterling, at the rate of £200 for each \$1,000; the interest is payable in January and July of each year, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT in currency, in New York, or at the rate of £7 for each coupon of forty dollars, in London, at the option of the holder, in all cases, and FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX. By the terms of the mortgage, a Sinking Fund is provided, to be paid to the Trustees and invested by them, only in these bonds, sufficient to pay the whole amount of the bonds at their maturity. The Mobile Division of the Company's road, extending from New Orleans to Mobile, has been constructed and equipped in the very best manner, and is now opened for traffic. The road of the Texas Division, extending from the western boundary of Louisiana to the City of Houston, will be opened for traffic in a few months. The Louisiana Division, upon which the mortgage securing these bonds is made, is now being constructed, and the first section of sixty miles will be opened for traffic early in January; and the Company expect to finish the whole division in about twelve months thereafter. The prompt completion of this division of the road, is amply assured by the resources of the Company, which are applicable to the construction and equipment thereof, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description of bond types and amounts, and Total amount. Includes 'Cash Subscription by Stockholders, 35 per cent of which has been paid and balance to be paid at rate of 5 per cent each month...' and 'First Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds now offered for sale...'

First Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds now offered for sale - - - - - \$2,825,000 Total - - - - - \$9,900,000

The above resources being solely for the construction of this division of the Company's road, amply assures its prompt completion, AND ENTITLES ITS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS TO BE CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE MOST SAFE AND DESIRABLE SECURITIES EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS MARKET. This road is owned by a Company of capitalists, who have furnished all the means for the other divisions of the road, without offering to the public any of its securities, and, under whose supervision the line is being constructed and equipped in the most thorough manner, and when completed, its track and equipment will compare favorably with that of any other road in the United States. The revenue of the road is amply assured by the large traffic already existing between the cities upon its line, and from the country tributary to it.

The Company offer these bonds for sale, at Ninety-two and one-half per cent and accrued interest, recommending them to investors, as an undoubted security in every respect.

Circulars with maps of the line of the road, and full particulars concerning it, furnished on application to the TREASURER OF THE COMPANY, at its Office,

No. 31 Pine Street.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President, JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Vice-President, LOCKWOOD L. DOY, Treasurer.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman, OAKES AMES, HENRY J. GARDNER. New York, November 15th, 1870.

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

NO. 284.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

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THE NEW FOUR PER CENTS AND THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Some curiosity has been expressed at the appearance this week in Wall street of a new issue of government bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, and having five years to run. At first it was conjectured in various quarters that these bonds were in some way designed to form part of the arrangements of Mr. Boutwell for setting in operation the funding bill of which so much has been said both in and out of Congress. For this and other reasons the debt statement just published was looked for with more interest than it would otherwise have been. From that document we find that the bonds in question are the small issue which was authorized last session, and was announced by us on the 15th of October. The amount so far is only \$678,000, and they were designed to pay to the State of Massachusetts the interest of disbursements during the war of 1812, and constituting an old standing, vexed, claim of the State against the National Government. These new securities are coupon bonds, and being offered at 92½ they present an attraction to the public as they yield 6 per cent. interest on the money invested. Had they been registered bonds instead of coupon, they would have been more desirable for our savings banks, trust companies and other financial institutions. But in that case they would have

been available for the foreign market where in all probability a good proportion of them were soon to be absorbed. For before the 5 years life-time of these bonds has elapsed there will probably be no government bonds to be purchased at par, and even now there are none to be had, yielding six per cent. interest on the capital invested in them. The supposition that these bonds could in any degree aid the negotiation of the new four per cents of the funding bill was of course untenable as the latter are long gold bonds, and are besides to be negotiated at par in gold, while the former are 5 year currency bonds, and are offered at 7½ per cent. below par in currency. Mr. Boutwell's schedule informs us that these new five-year bonds or certificates of indebtedness as they are styled on their face, were authorized under the law of 8th July, 1870. It is claimed to be a better arrangement for us to pay such debts in four per cent. currency bonds than in cash so long as the Treasury is able to call in and cancel its six per cent. long gold bonds for the sinking funds at the current prices. The policy of buying up and cancelling our gold bonds has been carried on very satisfactorily up to this time. During the month of November the gold bearing sixes diminished from 1,731 millions to 1,724 millions, and the aggregate of the debt exhibits a decrease of no less than \$7,475,860. Although, therefore, our people object on principle to the issue of Government bonds, or to the increase of the national debt, for subsidies or for ordinary purposes, or for any new disbursements to railroads, steamships, or other corporations still in the case of these old war claims, a concession may perhaps be made if we exact and enforce the condition that the exception be not drawn into a rule or converted into a precedent for future less defensible claims. The nation has watched with too much anxiety the headlong growth of the debt and its hopeful liquidation, to tolerate with patience any policy looking to its increase by subsidies. And not to the people only would any reversal of the policy of liquidating the debt be distasteful, but to the Administration also. For this retrograde movement would violate the fundamental principle of Mr. Boutwell's system, who has paid of the bonded debt in principal, interest and premium almost 190 millions since he took office in March, 1868. There is, therefore, we hope, but little ground for the opinion of those persons who have argued from the issue of this small amount of war bonds to the State of Massachusetts, that we are to expect other similar issues of a prodigious amount, to the score of hungry corporations whose public-spirited emissaries are already gathering in Washington, clamorous for Government subsidies of various kinds, and for an infinitude of purposes for which private capital and private enterprise can and must suffice.

In applying these principles we do not prejudge the controversy of the Pacific railroad companies. That case is

under the consideration of the government, and as it involves simply the interpretation of a contract, it is wholly different from those we have been discussing. The Pacific companies claim, as we recently showed, that the contract between them and the government conferred upon them, if interpreted literally, a subsidy of \$64,618,832 for thirty years, the government issuing bonds for that amount and paying most of the interest as it accrues, while the companies pay the principal and interest at the maturity of the bonds; when the payments due, with interest compounded, may probably amount to but little short of 200 millions of dollars. To this interpretation Mr. Boutwell objects, claiming that the companies shall promptly pay up the interest in cash. He admits that the law, if interpreted literally, does not expressly demand this payment; but he claims, as we understand him, that the question was left open either by an oversight or from some other cause wholly unconnected with any intention on the part of Congress that the railroads which are now so prosperous should be freed from the obligation to pay up interest as it accrues. The belief is current that a new law will be introduced into Congress to set this controversy at rest, and to declare with authority the real intent of the laws of 1862 and 1864, in which the ambiguous provisions are found. Mr. Boutwell, it will be remembered, is the first Secretary of the Treasury who, in the monthly schedule, separated these currency sixes from the war debt of the Government. Mr. McCulloch included them in his tables with the other currency indebtedness. But, in April, 1868, in Mr. Boutwell's first published schedule, these currency bonds were eliminated from the mass of the debt, and placed by themselves in full detail at the foot of the schedule. This change enables Mr. Boutwell to show the exact state of the account between the railways and the Government, exhibiting especially how much money has been advanced by the Treasury for interest, how much has been repaid by services or otherwise, and how large a balance is still unpaid. These items he reports elaborately in the schedule before us, and claims that the Companies owe and must promptly pay over six millions of dollars. With a view to bring the question before the courts, he has just given orders that no more money shall be paid under the law of 1864 to the Pacific Railroads on account of transportation or other services to the Government. This law requires that one-half of the value of such services shall be paid in cash, while the other moiety shall be reserved by the Government towards paying the interest. Mr. Boutwell has resolved to refuse payment altogether, and now the Companies will probably seek their remedy in the courts, except, indeed, the rumor is true that the matter will be referred to Congress. It is somewhat significant that this controversy has produced a decided effect on the securities of the Pacific roads. Instead of declining, as had been expected, those of the Central Pacific have advanced, while the bonds and shares of the Union Pacific, which, from other causes, were temporarily depressed, sustained a rapid recovery.

In the December schedule of the debt there is but one other point suggesting special notice. We refer to the balance in the Treasury. The currency balance is still increasing. It has risen to \$28,453,291 against \$26,815,383 on the 1st November. The coin balance in consequence of the heavy disbursements and declining receipts has fallen off, so that the Government gold is now nine millions less than a month ago. It amounts, however, to 80 millions. This coin reserve is amply sufficient for all purposes for which specie is likely to be required, although it leaves some doubt as to the continuance of the liberal sales of gold by the Treasury next year. Still as the European news is interpreted in a sense favorable to an early peace the current of gold in the market may not

be unduly contracted even should the policy of selling gold by the Treasury suffer some modification.

TAX REFORM AND ITS RESULTS.

De Tocqueville very aptly says, that the presence of bad fiscal laws and their power to provoke and irritate a nation is in proportion as these laws meddle with the private life of the citizen, touch his business activities, degrade his moral sense and impair his reverence for government. This principle had a signal illustration in that avalanche of disaster with which the misrule of the *ancien régime* overwhelmed the French people at the close of the last century. The same truth is written in the history of all civilized nations, and it has taken its place as one of the fundamental axioms of practical statesmanship, wherever good government is demanded and enforced by the spirit of freedom. In this country it has been one of the noblest achievements of Congress that this principle has been applied to our internal revenue system till that system is now purified from its most mischievous evils and is more nearly approaching a tolerable adaptation to the habits and tax-paying powers of the American people. Although this is undoubtedly true of the general spirit and tendency of our internal revenue laws, still, in the details of revenue reformation, much remains to be done. And it will much facilitate the process if we keep before the public mind a clear and lucid notion of the real direction in which our tax system needs to be dealt with, so that we may discover its maladies and may apply the proper remedy.

The cardinal principle of all fiscal science is, as we have often said, that taxes should be so adjusted as neither to obstruct the increase of the national wealth nor to oppress or degrade or demoralize the people. In applying this axiom one rule is, to have as few persons as possible engaged directly in paying taxes to the government. In this principle we find the popularity of indirect taxation, one of the most conspicuous forms of which is the duties on imports. Custom duties are paid by a small class comprising chiefly merchants, many of whom are foreigners. Hence their grievances if they are oppressed do not affect except indirectly the people at large. In this country more than even in England a very considerable part of government revenue has always been drawn from the customs duties.

But secondly the stupendous debt by which the war has burdened us long ago convinced every reasonable man that no well adjusted system of customs duties could be contrived by which it would be possible for us to raise the three hundred millions of dollars requisite to enable the national Treasury to meet all demands upon it.

Internal taxation being inevitable, the same rule should be applied to it as governed the customs duties—the internal taxation should be levied on such commodities and by such arrangements as that a few people may pay it to the Government, and add the amount in the prices of the taxed articles. In England centuries of experiment among a turbulent people, impatient of oppression and of the same race as ourselves, seemed to point to spirits, ale and tobacco as suitable articles to bear the chief burdens of taxation. Every possible facility for discovering fiscal expedients had been exhausted before this simple method was adopted. But it had worked so well in England that in the infancy of our American tax system THE CHRONICLE ventured to recommend it for adoption here. Our advice was not followed, and our warnings were unheeded, and the result was a multiplex and heterogeneous system of internal taxes with which for some years this nation was despoiled and burdened. It is said, and we believe with truth, that no inconsiderable part of the stagnation of business which paralyzed the country in 1867, and began almost immediately after the removal of

the stimulus of the war, was due to perilous burdens of improvident taxation, by which so many nations have impoverished themselves. "A bad tax," says De Tracy, "may do more harm to a country than a most disastrous campaign." And Spain, as is well known, destroyed completely the prosperity of one of her most thriving provinces by an injudicious tax law rigorously administered and persisted in after its evil results were but too evident. But such stolid Spanish haughty persistence in ill-doing is not a characteristic of the keen, pliant, versatile American. Few peoples have made so many great blunders in legislation, perhaps; but certainly no nation in the world has ever been so quick to discern its errors and so prompt to retrieve them. Our readers will well remember the reluctance with which in 1862 many of the leading statesmen accepted the fiscal situation and decided in favor of internal taxes. These taxes, when imposed, were so badly adjusted, that for two or three years it was computed that less than one-third of what was paid by the people passed into the Treasury. Of the tax on spirits it is said that nine-tenths of what the public paid failed to enter the National Treasury. Now, however, learning wisdom from the errors of the past, we have a system which only requires a few further amendments to make it as easy to bear as any fiscal yoke can probably be so long as the urgent demands of the debt, and the other expenses of the Government require so large an annual revenue. The progress that has been made in eliminating the unproductive multiplicity of inquisitorial and vexatious small taxes, and in rendering productive those on Spirits, Ale, Tobacco and Income is well exhibited in the following official statement of the sources and productiveness of our Internal Revenue for the last eighteen months compared with the eighteen months preceding.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE FROM SEPT. 1, 1867, TO FEB. 28, 1869, AND FROM MAY 1, 1869, TO AUG. 31, 1870.

	1867-69.	1869-70.
Spirits.....	\$41,678,634 34	\$32,417,419 85
Tobacco.....	29,327,575 20	46,501,065 64
Fermented Liquors.....	8,519,416 83	10,054,026 41
Gross Receipts.....	9,455,570 20	10,078,219 21
Sales.....	9,630,962 95	12,866,660 80
Income (including salaries).....	4,980,259 00	68,074,778 32
Banks and Bankers.....	4,320,319 10	6,973,319 89
Special Taxes.....	10,994,425 26	17,135,163 42
Legacies.....	2,094,367 39	2,437,842 70
Successions.....	1,832,667 93	2,163,023 50
Articles in Schedule A.....	1,031,582 63	1,714,986 74
Passports.....	31,634 00	37,135 00
Gas.....	3,010,933 57	3,437,045 50
Articles now exempt.....	53,235,310 03	1,019,293 99
Penalties.....	1,663,774 88	1,232,884 41
Adhesive Stamps.....	22,933,342 06	25,296,396 53
Total from all sources.....	\$241,320,765 92	\$291,492,827 01

Two points are also illustrated by this table. First, the recovery of an industrial people from the evils of bad taxation is much slower than the evasion of those evils. To take off a mischievous tax does not at once undo the evils that tax has brought in. For nearly two years we have had an improved and comparatively enlightened system of internal taxation, and yet many of the evils caused by the old system still survive and promise longevity.

Secondly, a good system of reduced taxation is more productive of revenue than an ill adjusted and bad system. Hence it has been often observed that a judicious reduction of taxes adds to the revenue rather than diminishes it. This elasticity of our fiscal system is well illustrated in the foregoing table, which shows that under our present reduced tax rates the gross revenue receipts from all sources for the last 18 months have exceeded the amount received during the 18 months before the reduction of the taxes by no less a sum than fifty millions of dollars.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual Report, to be laid before Congress next week, suggests that the tax upon tobacco ought to be made uniform upon all grades, in order to put a stop to fraud. This suggestion is the most important in the report, both in itself, as an amend-

ment to the detail of our present tax system, and in its relation to the general principles on which every such system ought to be founded.

From the beginning of internal taxation, tobacco has been regarded by Congress as one of the two or three articles on which the heaviest tax may be laid that can be collected; no consideration whatever has been given to the consumer. The inquiry of the legislator has been, not what ratio and by what methods of taxation will this product yield the largest revenue? The tax must not be so high as to raise the price beyond the consumer's power to pay it; it must not be so high as to become a premium on fraud, and pay producers for cheating the government; these are the only limitations that have been recognized; and the whole problem has been greatly simplified by thus shoving the claims of consumers for consideration out of the case.

Yet no adjustment of the tax as yet devised has been satisfactory either to the government or to the tax payer. Every year some new project of a tobacco tax has occupied the time of committees of Congress; and there have already been seven or eight of these plans actually adopted, in succession. From the first, the rates have been different upon different kinds of tobacco; upon the assumption that the lower grades, for instance, prepared for smoking, "could not bear" so high a rate as must needs be collected from the choicest kinds. Yet while this discrimination has been kept in view, it has been found that the better kinds were constantly sold, with or without false labels, after paying only the lower tax. At first for instance, "fine cut shorts" were favored; but everything that could be smoked began to be sold as "shorts," and the committee of Ways and Means taxed them at the same rate with the best product of the factory. Then a general complaint arose that "shorts" could not be sold at all, and the rate was lowered again. Cigars were heavily taxed by number; so that only very large cigars could honestly pay duty, and the use of pipes became more general. The tax was then changed so as to take into account the weight as well as the number of the cigars; and the complication became a great expense in collection and a cover to fraud. As a last result, the tax was reduced to a uniform rate of only five dollars a thousand; and now the choicest of large cigars, weighing, say, twenty-five pounds per thousand, pay only twenty cents per pound, while the most common article of smoking tobacco, if so much as stemmed in the preparation of it, pays forty cents per pound.

In short, every attempt to proportion the tax to the value of the different grades of Tobacco has utterly failed, when it has come under the practical test to which the ingenuity of manufacturers striving to evade taxation constantly subjects the system. The present rates of taxation are actually as unequal in their bearing upon the various grades of the manufactured article as a uniform rate of duty could be, and since the only possible objections to a uniform rate is this inequality, it must be admitted that nothing is to be gained by refusing longer to adopt it. In fact, such a rate would actually, on the whole, be nearer to a uniform per centage in the value of the manufacture than the present discriminating rates, under which the heaviest domestic Cigars pay only as much as the lightest Cigarettes.

But the great advantage of the adoption of a uniform rate, by weight, will be found in the simplification of assessments. It is a fundamental principal of taxation that simplicity in the rates and methods of taxing is at once the best security for cheap collection, and the best guaranty against fraud. During the first few years of our Internal Revenue system, Congress seemed to act upon the directly opposite belief; and every effort was made to complicate the law itself and its administration. Duties upon duties were followed up with penalties

upon penalties for evasion, and with spies upon spies for detecting evasions. The result was the building up, in whiskey and tobacco, and in some other branches, of an amount of fraud never paralleled in a civilized nation. The act of 1868 was the first serious attempt to simplify the tobacco tax, and to rely for its collections upon the simplicity of the law, and the honesty of officers, rather than upon complicated "checks" and spies. This act, which began to produce its effects upon the receipts at the beginning of the revenue year, 1869 (July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869), has worked so well that it surely ought to encourage Congress to complete the work of simplifying the law. The following table shows the receipts of Internal Revenue from all kinds of tobacco, including snuff and cigars for the last seven years:

Year Ending,	Total Collections.
June 30, 1864.....	\$8,583,043 77
" 1865.....	11,387,794 06
" 1866.....	16,514,332 59
" 1867.....	19,705,826 89
" 1868.....	18,644,091 03
" 1869.....	23,430,707 57
" 1870.....	31,350,707 88

It will be seen that the increase is already enormous, under the lower rates of duty established in 1868; and Commissioner Delano assures us that it is still steadily going on at the rate of about \$600,000 every month; so that even the present tax on tobacco has not yet nearly reached the limit of its productiveness. The officers of the revenue are however beset with difficulty in their work. These are still four different rates of duty upon manufactured tobacco, including cigars; two of them upon different kinds of Turkish tobacco; and the amount of fraud or evasion committed under the law is sufficiently shown by the fact that while the higher tax, fifty cents per pound, is levied by law upon all Turkish tobacco which is in any way "sweetened, stemmed or butted,"—that is upon nearly all that is actually used—about five-sixths of the Turkish tobacco sold pays only fifteen cents per pound.

But the imperfect working of the present law appears much more strikingly under another point of view. The tax of \$31,350,708, collected on all manufactured tobacco last year, represents a total product of all kinds of about 95,000,000 pounds. If the waste of manufacturing be reckoned at one-third—a very large average, in view of the fact that "shorts," stems, and unstemmed smoking tobacco form so large a part of the assessed product—the whole amount of the tobacco crop which was brought to duty last year was less than 140,000,000 pounds. Now it is not necessary, in order to show the absurdity of this, to appeal to the exaggerated estimates of the actual crop made by some of the advocates of a tax on leaf tobacco; but it is certain that the actual tobacco crop of the United States has each year since the war, been much in excess of this amount; nor, after deducting all the exports, the loss in harvesting and curing, and the accumulations in the trade, can there in any year have been less than 250,000,000 pounds, which can only be accounted for by supposing that it has gone into the hands of the manufacturers. The consumption of leaf tobacco, unmanufactured, so much insisted on by a former report of the Internal Revenue office, goes but a very short way to explain the difference; and only the systematic use of old stamped packages for refilling, and of old stamps by dishonest manufacturers and dealers, together with the underhand sales of unstamped goods, and the constant undervaluation in amount of product, and in the class of smoking tobacco, can account for it.

In other words, the frauds in this branch of the revenue are still enormous. Let a uniform rate of tax be levied on every pound of Tobacco that is manufactured, and let the manufacturer be required to account for all that he buys, and the greater part of these evasions may be done away. The

steady improvement of the revenue service, by adding to the efficiency and honesty of the officers, must do the rest. If the consumption of manufactured Tobacco, in all forms, in the United States is only 200,000,000 pounds, and probably no one will make so low an estimate of it, a uniform tax of twenty cents upon it ought to yield \$40,000,000, or thirty per cent. more than is now collected, when the lowest rate is fifteen cents, and that upon all the good qualities is forty cents. Even upon Cigars, on the average, the rate would be lower than it is now. The details of the collection must be left to those who may prepare a bill to carry out the Commissioner's suggestion; but the old system of government warehouses, with a registry of all the leaf Tobacco purchased by the manufacturers seems to afford a basis for a safe method of carrying it out.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The business of November has been, on the whole, steadier and more satisfactory than might have been expected. With the effects upon our trade and exchange of the great war waging on the continent, and with the close danger of a second, involving probably five of the principal powers of Europe, it might very reasonably have been supposed that affairs on this side would have drifted into something like panic; fortunately, however, our people, while not insensible to the danger have preserved their composure, and the markets have fluctuated little, compared with the gravity of the situation. Indeed, past experience has so strikingly shown that, under our present currency system, we are to a large extent protected against the convulsions of the European money markets, that our people have learnt to receive foreign financial crises with comparative composure, and the effects are chiefly confined to one or two staples of export, to the gold premium and to the value of those of our securities held abroad. At the same time, the extreme gravity of the European situation has produced a generally cautious feeling, which has been especially apparent in reference to loans or enterprises running into the future; and for this reason business, in some departments especially, has lacked spirit and activity.

The money market has maintained a degree of ease quite remarkable for this season of the year. In this city, "call" borrowers have supplied their wants at 4 per cent, and the higher grades of commercial paper have been in demand at 6½@8 per cent. This unusual ease may be traced in part to the quiet of speculation and the cautious tone of business above alluded to; but it is perhaps more attributable to the absence of any demand of moment from the Western cities in connection with grain and pork movements. Indeed, currency has come in this direction from Chicago, while our remittances to Cincinnati have been quite moderate. At the close of the month the indications favored the probability of increased shipments of currency to the latter city, so soon as cold weather should set in, but the rate of interest here remained as low as at any period of the month.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK.

Day of month.	6's c'pn							New.	10-40	6's
	1881.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865.	1867.	1868.			
1.....	113%	109%	107%	108%	.....	110%	110%	106%	111
2.....	113%	109%	.....	.....	110	110%	.....	107	111%
3.....	113%	108%	107%	107%	110	110%	110%	107	.....
4.....	113%	108%	107%	107%	109%	109%	.....	108%	111%
5.....	113%	.....	.....	107%	109%	109%	.....	106%	.....
7.....	113%	108%	107%	107%	109%	109%	110	106%	111%	
8.....	113%	108%	107%	107%	.....	100%	.....	106%	111%
9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109%	.....	.....	111%
10.....	113%	108%	107%	107%	109%	109%	109%	106%	.....
11.....	113%	.....	.....	107%	109%	109%	110	.....	.....
12.....	113%	108%	107%	.....	109%	109%	110	.....	.....
14.....	113%	108%	107	107%	.....	109%	110	106%	111%
15.....	.....	108%	107%	107%	109%	109%	.....	106%	.....
16.....	113%	107%	107	107%	109%	109%	.....	106%	.....
17.....	113%	107%	.....	107	109	109%	109%	106%	111
18.....	113%	107%	107	107%	109%	109%	.....	106%	.....
19.....	.....	107%	.....	106%	109	109%	109%	106%	111
21.....	.....	107%	107%	107%	109%	109%	.....	106%	111
22.....	113%	.....	.....	.....	109%	109%	109%	106%	.....
23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109%	109%	.....	106%	111
24.....	.....	.....	.....	Holiday.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25.....	113%	107%	107	107	109%	109%	109%	106%	111	
26.....	113%	107%	.....	107	.....	109%	.....	106%	.....
28.....	113%	107%	.....	107%	109%	109%	109%	106%	.....
29.....	113%	107%	107%	.....	109%	109%	110	106%	110%
30.....	113%	107%	107	.....	109%	109%	109%	106%	.....
Opening.....	113%	109%	107%	108%	110%	110%	110%	106%	111	
Highest.....	113%	109%	107%	108%	110	110%	110%	107	111%	
Lowest.....	113%	109%	107	108%	109	109%	109%	106%	110%	
Closing.....	113%	107%	107	107%	109%	109%	109%	106%	110%	

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Date.	Cons for mon.	U.S. 5-20s '62.	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie sh's.	Date.	Cons for mon.	U.S. 5-20s '62.	Ill.C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Tuesday... 1	92%	89%	110%	18%	Wednesday... 23	92%	87%	110	19
Wednesday... 2	92%	89%	110%	18%	Thursday... 24	93	88%	110	20%
Thursday... 3	93%	89%	110%	19	Friday... 25	92%	87%	110	20
Friday... 4	93%	89%	111%	18	Saturday... 26	92%	87%	110	20%
Saturday... 5	93%	89%	111%	19	Monday... 28	93	88	110%	19%
Monday... 6	93%	89%	112%	18%	Tuesday... 29	93	88%	111%	20%
Tuesday... 7	93%	89%	113	18%	Wednesday... 30	93%	88%	111%	20%
Wednesday... 8	93%	89%	113	19					
Thursday... 9	93%	89%	112%	19	Lowest.....	92%	86%	108	17%
Friday... 10	93%	89%	112%	19	Highest.....	93%	89%	113	20%
Saturday... 11	93	89	112%	19	Range.....	1%	2%	5	3
Sunday... 12	92%	88%	111%	18%	Last.....	93%	88%	111%	20%
Monday... 13	92%	88%	110	18%	Lowest } since Jan. 1	91%	80%	99%	14%
Tuesday... 14	92%	88%	110	18%	Higest }	93%	91%	118	22%
Wednesday... 15	92%	88%	111	18%					
Thursday... 16	92%	87%	110	18					
Friday... 17	92%	87%	108%	17%					
Saturday... 18	92%	87	108%	17%					
Monday... 19	92%	86%	103	17%					
Tuesday... 20	92%	85	110%	18					
Wednesday... 21	92%	85%	111	18%					
Thursday... 22	92%	85%	111	18%					

The market for United States Bonds has sympathized somewhat with the panicky condition of the London and Frankfort markets connected with the Russian circular on the Black Sea question. At London, Sixty-Twos declined from 88½ to 86½, but at the close of the month recovered the whole decline. At home the range of decline was ½@¾ per cent, the difference between the course of prices on the two markets being adjusted by the variations in the gold premium; and, at the close, prices here were fully up to the best quotations of the month. Among the better informed class of investors, there appears to be a growing conviction that whatever schemes of funding may be presented by the coming session of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasurer or others, there is no chance for anything being actually done in the way of re-funding the six per cent debt for some time to come; and the price of bonds being now comparatively low and considerably below par in gold (the rate at which they will have to be redeemed), there is a disposition among financial institutions and other temporary investors to buy Governments at current prices; and it appears to have been making this demand which has sustained the market under the adverse course of securities at London and Frankfort. The dealers, however, do not seem disposed to speculate upon this tendency of the market, but carry light stocks and supply the wants of their customers from current purchasers. The Treasury purchased during the month \$4,000,000 of Five-Twenties.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of all the railway and miscellaneous securities sold at the New York Stock Exchange during the months of October and November, 1870:

Railroad Stocks—	October.				November.			
	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Alt. & Terre Haute pref.	5	5	4	4	55	55	50%	50%
Boston, Hartford & Erie	5	5	4	4	3%	4%	3	3%
Chicago & Alton	112%	115%	112%	115%	116	117	114%	116
do do pref.	114	116%	114	116%	119	119	117	117
do do scrip.	114	114	113%	114				
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	151%	151%	151	151	152%	151	152%	
do & Northwest'n	82%	82%	79%	80%	79	82	78	80%
do do pref.	83%	90%	87%	88%	88%	91%	8%	90%
do & Rock Island.	116%	117%	109	110%	114%	110%	110%	110%
Columb., Chic. & Ind. C.	17%	19%	17	17%	17%	19%	17%	18
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	107	107%	104	105	105%	103%	105	105%
do Col., Cin. & Ind.	80	81%	79%	81%	81	81	80	80%
Dal., Lack. & Western	104%	109%	104%	109%	111%	109	110%	110%
Dubuque & Sioux city	100	101	100	100	100	100	95	95
Erie	23%	23%	22	22	22	25%	22	24%
do preferred	46	49%	45	49%	49%	51%	47%	50
Harlem	133%	136	133	134	134%	135	131	132%
Hannibal & St. Joseph	111%	111%	106%	107%	106%	110%	103%	106%
do do pref.	114	117%	114	115%	116%	120	114%	115
Hartford & N. Haven					165	165	165	165
do do scrip.					150	150	150	150
Illinois Central	138	133	135	135	137	134%	135%	
Long Island	67	67%	67	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
Lake Sho. & Mich. South	93	95%	92%	92%	93	91%	92%	93%
Mar. & Cincin., 1st					19	20	19	20
do do 2d					8	8	8	8
Michigan Central	120	122%	120	120%	121	121	120%	121
Milwaukee & St. Paul	63%	64%	60%	61%	61%	62%	58%	60
do do pref.	81%	82%	79%	80%	80%	82	79%	81%
Morris & Essex	89%	93	89%	92	91%	92	91%	91%
New Jersey	114%	115%	114%	115%	114%	114%	114%	114%
do Central	106%	110	106%	108%	108%	109%	108	108%
N Y Cen. & H R. C stk.	92%	94%	91%	91%	93%	91%	92%	92%
do certificates	87%	89%	86%	86%	87	88%	86	86%
do & N. Haven	149	157	149	157	154	155	154	155
do do scrip	142	143	140	143	143%	145	143%	145
Ohio & Mississippi	22%	34%	31%	32%	32%	33%	31%	31%
do do pref.	73	74	73	74	75	75	74%	74%
Norwich & Worcester	103	103	103	103%	104	104%	104	104%
Panama	85	85%	72	74	75	78	70%	78
Pitts., F. W. & Chi. guar	93%	93%	92%	93%	93%	94%	93%	91%
Reading	98%	101%	97%	100%	101%	102%	100%	101%
Rome, W. & O	120	120	120	120	125	125	125	125
St. Louis & Iron Moun.					47	47%	47	47%
Sixth avenue	125	125	125	125				
Stonington	92	92	92	92				
Toledo, Wab. & Western	52%	55%	51%	52	52%	53%	50%	51%
do do do pref.					74	75	74	75
Union Pacific Railroad	25%	27%	24	24%	23%	24%	17	17
Miscellaneous—								
American	35	37	35	36				
Cumberland Coal					25	25	25	25
Consolidated Coal	25%	26	25%	26				
Maryland Coal Co	27	27	25	25				
Spring Mountain Coal					40	40	40	40
Del. & Hud. Canal	121	121%	118%	119%	120	122	120	121

Atlantic Mail.....	25	25	25	25	42%	43	40%	41%
Pacific Mail.....	43%	46%	41%	42%	42%	43	40%	41%
Boston Water Power...	15	15	15	15	18%	19%	17%	19%
Canton.....	67	69%	66	69	68	70	68	68
Brunswick City Land.....					7	8%	7	8%
Mariposa.....	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
do pref.....	10%	11%	8	9%	9	11%	8%	10%
do 10s certif.....	35	35	34	34	30	30	30	30
Quicksilver.....	5%	5%	5	5%	5	5%	5	5
West. Union Telegraph.....	87%	43%	36%	39%	39%	42%	33%	42%
Express—								
American M. Union....	42	44%	42	42%	43%	47	43%	46
Adams.....	66%	67%	66%	67	67	68	64%	64%
United States.....	36%	37%	33	33%	33%	36%	33%	34%
Wells, Fargo & Co....	39	40%	37	37	37	37	33%	33%
do do scrip.	3	3	3	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
Wells, Fargo, old....	12%	12%	12%	12%				

The stock market has been irregular, opening at about late average prices, yielding 2@4 per cent. under the unsettled feeling created by the Anglo-Russian complications, and again advancing, within the closing ten days, in sympathy with an advance in freights and passenger rates on the Trunk roads, and with negotiations looking to a consolidation of through earnings on the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, New York Central and Lake Shore Companies on their through traffic. The effect of these arrangements was most apparent on Lake Shore, which advanced to 94½, and on Erie which from 22 rose to 25½. New York Central has been depressed by the firm demand of the Government for the payment of the tax on the 80 per cent scrip dividend. The following have been the highest and lowest quotations on the leading shares:

	Lowest.	Highest.
New York Central and H. R.....	91	92%
Erie.....	22	25%
Reading.....	100%	102%
Lake Shore.....	92%	94%
Rock Island.....	110%	114%
Chicago and Northwestern.....	78	81%
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	58%	62%
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....	105%	108%
Pacific Mail.....	40%	42%
Western Union Telegraph.....	39%	43%

The gold market has been somewhat excited in connection with the foreign influences above alluded to, the extremes of quotation having been 110 and 113½. The first effect of the Russian circular was to put up the prices to 113½; but, from the first, there was a disposition among speculators to discount the probabilities of a pacific situation of the Black Sea troubles, and upon a cooling-down of the temper of the diplomats the market quickly reached, declining to 110½ on the 30th. During the first half of the month, the coupon gold came out of the Treasury very slowly, owing to the detention of the coupons in Europe by the war, and also to their being held back, from speculative motives, by foreign bankers; so that gold was loaned at full rates for some time after the beginning of the Treasury interest payments. The sales by the Treasury and its payments on account of interest, together with the imports of specie, have about squaled the withdrawals from the market by customs payments and exports; but the banks held on the 26th, \$18,200,000 of specie, against \$13,100,000 on the 29th of October, the gain having arisen from receipts from California and from other cities at which the interest on the public debt is payable.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing	Date.	Open'g	Lowest	High'st	Closing
Tuesday... 1	111%	111%	111%	111%	Wednesday... 23	111%	111%	112%	111%
Wednesday... 2	111%	110%	111%	111	Thursday... 24				Holiday
Thursday... 3	110%	110%	110%	110%	Friday... 25	112	111%	112%	112
Friday... 4	110%	110	110%	110%	Saturday... 26	111%	111%	112	111%
Saturday... 5	110%	110%	110%	110%	Monday... 28	111%	111%	111%	111%
Monday... 7	110%	110%	110%	110%	Tuesday... 29	111%	111	111%	111%
Tuesday... 8	110%	110%	110%	110%	Wednesday... 30	111	110%	111%	110%
Wednesday... 9	110%	110%	110%	110%	Nov. 1870...	111%	110	113%	110%
Thursday... 10	110%	110%	110%	110%	" 1869...	123%	121%	123%	122%
Friday... 11	110%	110%	111%	111%	" 1868...	133%	133	137	135%
Saturday... 12	111%	111	111%	111	" 1867...	140%	137%	141%	138
Monday... 13	112%	111%	112%	111%	" 1866...	146%	133%	148%	141%
Tuesday... 14	111%	111%	111%	111%	" 1865...	145%	145%	148%	147%
Wednesday... 15	111%	111%	111%	111%	" 1864...	238%	210	260	230
Thursday... 16	111%	111%	112%	112%	" 1863...	146	148	151	148%
Friday... 17	113	112%	113%	113	" 1862...	129%	119	133%	129
Saturday... 18	113%	112%	113%	113	Since Jan 1, 1870.	120%	110	123%	110%
Monday... 19	112%	112%	112%	112%					
Tuesday... 20	111%	111%	112	111%					

Foreign exchange has been irregular; but the predominant tendency has been downward, the opening rate for prime bankers, 60 days sterling, bills being 109½, and the closing 108½. Under the first flush of the Russian question, bankers were indifferent about drawing, and rates rose to 109½; but the accumulation of produce and cotton bills during that period helped the subsequent decline.

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS) AT NEW YORK.

London.	Paris.	Amsterdam.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Berlin
cents for	centimes	cents for	cents for	cents for	cents for
Days. 54 pence.	fordollar.	florin.	rix daler.	M. banco.	thalers.
1... 109% @ 109%	@	40% @ 41	78% @ 79	36 @ 36%	71% @ 71%
2... 109% @ 109%	@	41 @ 41%	79% @ 79%	35% @	71% @ 71%
3... 109% @ 109%	@	40% @ 41%	79% @ 79%	35% @ 36%	71% @ 71%
4... 109% @	@	40% @ 41	78% @ 79		

Table with columns for interest rates (e.g., 109%, 108%) and corresponding values (e.g., 40%, 78%, 85%, 71%).

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Dec. 1, 1870. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

Table with columns: LOCATION, NAME OF BANK, REDEEMING AGENT. Includes entries for Pennsylvania-Philadelphia, Iowa-Bloomfield, and Mobile-St. Louis.

New National Banks.

List of banks organized, under act of July 12, 1870, since November 28, 1870:

'The Loudoun National Bank of Leesburg,' Va. Henry T. Harrison, President; Anthony Debrill, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$33,620. Certificate of authority issued November 28, 1870.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1870.

The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of November, 1870.

Debt bearing interest in Coin.

Table with columns: Character of Issue, When Payable, Registered, Coupon, Total Outstanding, Accrued Interest. Lists various bond issues from 1874 to 1888.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin... \$721,468,400 \$1,224,288,700 \$1,943,752,100 00 \$30,234,520 92

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Table with columns: Character of Issue, Amount, Interest. Lists certificates and pension funds.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money... \$59,728,000 00 \$364,864 84

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Table with columns: Character of Issue, Amount, Interest. Lists matured bonds and notes from 1862 to 1868.

Agg. of debt on which int. has ceased since mat'y... \$3,341,087 35 \$498,508 24

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Table with columns: Authorizing acts, Character of issue, Amt. outstand. Lists demand notes, fractional currency, and gold deposits.

Aggregate of debt bearing no issue... \$411,851,857 08

Recapitulation.

Summary table with columns: DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN, DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY, DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY, DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST, Total.

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

Table with columns: Character of Issue, Amount outstanding, Interest accrued and not yet paid, Interest paid by United States, Interest repaid by United States, Balance of int. paid.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

Table with columns: EXCHANGE AT LONDON-NOV. 18, EXCHANGE ON LONDON. Lists rates for various cities like Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, etc.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, November 19, 1870.

This has been a week of great events, and the future before Europe seems to be more uncertain than ever. The announcement made by Prince Gortschakoff that Russia has determined on withdrawing from the treaty to which she and the other powers of Europe subscribed in 1856, and more especially from the clause relating to the neutralization of the Black Sea, has produced a great sensation, and in commercial and financial circles—a panic.

at the action of Russia, and the circular of our foreign Minister is un-
animously approved and applauded. Before this letter reaches you, we
shall all know whether it is to be peace or war. We hope for peace,

The effect of the two circulars upon the money market has been to
cause increased ease. Still fewer channels are open to absorb our sup-
plies of idle money, although should the war break out there would be
many opportunities to devote it to unproductive and, indeed, destruct-

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

Table with columns for 1869 and 1870, listing interest rates for bank minimum, open-market rates, and discount houses.

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of
England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average
quotation of English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and
of No. 40 mule Yarn, fair second quality, compared with the four pre-

Table comparing 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870 data for circulation, public deposits, other deposits, government securities, other securities, reserve, coin and bullion, bank rate, consols, price of wheat, mid. upland cotton, and 40 mule yarn.

At Hamburg, the rates for money are higher, but in other parts of
the country no changes have taken place. The following are the quo-
tations at the leading cities :

Table showing exchange rates for Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt, Amst'rd'm, Turin, Brussels, Madrid, Hamburg, and St. Peters.

The foreign exchanges have been influenced by the political news
and much flatness has prevailed. The Russian exchange has declined
considerably.

There is no demand for gold for export, and as a large supply of
silver is expected; prices are lower. The following prices of bul-
lion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake :

Table listing prices for Gold (Bar Gold, Spanish Doubleloons, South American Doubleloons, United States gold coin) and Silver (Bar Silver Fine, Mexican Dollars, Spanish Dollars, Five franc pieces).

In the Stock Exchange there has been great excitement, and a heavy
fall has taken place in prices. Turkish and Egyptian securities have
been very seriously affected, and the decline in their value has been
very great. Russian stocks have declined from 2 to 3 per cent, and
American Government stocks about one per cent. Consols, however,

to the numerous money purchases which have been effected. The
French loan has been down to 4 discount, but has since been dealt in as
high as 1 1/2 discount. The following are the highest and lowest prices
of consols and of the principal American securities on each day of the
week :

Table showing daily prices for Consols, U.S. 5-20's, U.S. 5-20s, U.S. 5-20s, U.S. 5-20s, U.S. 10-40s, Atlantic & G't West, Erie Shares, and Illinois shares.

The features of the wheat trade have been sensibly influenced by the
altered state of our relations with Russia. That this should have been
the case, when so considerable a portion of our importations of cereal
produce comes from Russia, cannot have created any surprise. During
the last few days a large speculative business has been concluded, and
prices have been forced up to the extent of 4s. to 5s. per quarter.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal pro-
duce into and from the United Kingdom during last week and since
the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding
periods last year :

Table showing imports and exports for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian corn, and Flour for the week ending Nov. 12, comparing 1870 and 1869.

Table showing imports and exports since the commencement of the season (Aug. 28) for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian corn, and Flour.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—This market closed quiet, prices
generally showing an advance.

Table showing London Money and Stock Market data for Consols for money, U.S. 6s, U.S. 10-40s, Erie Railway shares, and Atl. & G. W. (consols).

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—

Table showing Frankfort quotation for U.S. 6's (1862).

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs closed
quiet, the prices of flour, barley and oats showing no change, while the
other prices show an advance.

Table showing Liverpool Breadstuffs Market data for Flour, Wheat, and Peas.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closed quiet, the price
of lard showing a decline, while the other prices show an advance.

Table showing Liverpool Provisions Market data for Beef, Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Cheese.

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market remains quiet, the prices
of fine rosin and tallow showing an advance, while the other prices
remain unchanged.

Table showing Liverpool Produce Market data for Rosin, Petroleum, and Tallow.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—These markets close quiet, the
prices of Calcutta linseed and linseed oil showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl) p. tn	£10 7 0	£10 7 0	£10 7 0	£10 7 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0
Linseed (Calcutta)	59 6	59 9	59 6	59 6	59 6	59 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dchstd)		32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
per 112 lb	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
Sperm oil	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0
Whale oil	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0
Linseed oil per ton	29 10 0	29 5 0	29 5 0	29 5 0	29 0 0	29 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a slight decrease in dry goods, and a considerable decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,899,787, against \$6,219,745 last week, and \$4,906,600 the previous week. The exports are \$4,810,040 this week against \$4,343,804 last week, and \$5,808,002 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 17,280 bales, against 16,866 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Nov. 25 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Nov. 26:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods	\$703,761	\$1,244,543	\$1,168,847	\$1,892,837
General merchandise	1,790,940	4,075,950	3,013,850	4,006,950
Total for the week	\$2,494,701	\$5,320,493	\$4,182,697	\$5,899,787
Previously reported	221,674,046	222,782,624	264,263,064	270,261,228
Since Jan 1	\$224,078,747	\$228,103,117	\$268,445,761	\$276,161,015

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 Nov. 29.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week	\$2,957,203	\$4,269,207	\$4,078,197	\$4,810,040
Previously reported	171,093,613	148,602,157	177,136,376	168,281,586
Since Jan. 1	\$175,050,821	\$152,871,264	\$181,214,573	\$173,091,626

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 26, 1870:

Nov. 23—St. Colorado, Liverpool—		Nov. 23—St. Tybee, St. Domingo City—	15,000
Mexican silver	\$71,000	American silver	16,834
American gold	20,000	Nov. 26—St. City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—	
Nov. 23—St. Algeria, Liverpool—		American gold	9,000
American gold	19,650	British gold	12,225
American silver	33,450	Mexican silver	24,560
Nov. 23—St. Tarifa, Liverpool—		Silver bars	81,646
Silver bars	107,619	Gold bars	36,000
Nov. 23—St. South America, St. Thomas—			
		Total for the week	\$449,984
		Previously reported	55,768,447
		Totals since Jan. 1, 1870	\$56,218,431

Same time in	1869.	1870.
1869	\$30,184,636	\$41,960,886
1868	68,481,580	67,038,091
1867	44,723,804	24,057,984
1866	57,931,877	36,490,437
1865	27,218,619	34,756,853
1864	44,233,130	26,555,801
1863	41,093,195	26,791,378
1862	54,967,049	22,949,537
1861	3,332,237	23,743,951

The following shows the imports of specie at this port during the past week:

Nov. 21—St. City of Port au Prince, Port au Prince—		Nov. 25—St. Missouri, Havana—	\$240
Silver	\$4,000	Silver	10,000
Gold	6,157	Gold	19,000
Nov. 21—St. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—		Nov. 26—St. Arizona, Aspinwall—	
Silver	23,100	Gold	800
Gold	1,581	Gold dust	4,030
Nov. 21—St. Morro Castle,			
		Total for the week	\$68,958
		Previously reported	11,216,018
		Total since Jan. 1, 1870	\$11,284,976

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is formed by the consolidation of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, extending from Bristol (State Line) to Knoxville, Tenn., 130 miles, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad from Knoxville, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., 112 miles—making, with the branch from Cleveland, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., (28 miles), a total length of 270 miles. The consolidation of these companies was effected by a unanimous vote of the shareholders on the 29th of November, 1869; but as the fiscal year of the company terminated on the 30th of June, it was thought advisable to condense and give the consolidated earnings of the two properties, commencing on July 1, 1869, and ending June 30, 1870. Adopting that system of reporting, the gross earnings of the past compared with those of the preceding year were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	\$421,526 86	\$508,108 36
freight	548,972 34	606,452 99
express	23,434 78	26,484 51
mail	20,190 63	33,535 51
other sources	30,607 20	14,282 42
	\$1,053,731 90	\$1,278,863 80

The total expenses for the year ending June 30, 1870, were.....\$863,064 27
Leaving a balance of..... 415,799 58

From the above expenditures should be deducted the following, viz:
New iron rails, spikes and chairs..... \$69,200 00
New cars built and increased in value..... 36,450 00
Permanent masonry, and filling Swan Pond trestle..... 11,803 35
Wood on hand..... 29,428 80

Total.....\$146,882 15
Deducting this amount from the total expenditures, will leave for ordinary expenses the sum of \$716,182 12—making the earnings over and above operating expenses, \$562,681 68. In 1868-'69, the expenses were 689,494 81, and the net earnings, \$364,237 09.

The Government claim still stands unsettled, as it did at the time of your last annual meeting. But we still hope that the Government through Congress, or through its officials outside of Congress, will do us justice in the end, and this is all we look for or have any right to expect.

The Legislature of our State very wisely, as we think, passed a law allowing all railroads that had received State aid, to pay back to the State any portion of their indebtedness in the bonds of the State, at par. This system, if carried out by all the railroads in the State, would soon relieve our State of so much of its indebtedness that the debt of Tennessee would compare favorably with almost any State of the Union.

Before the consolidation of the East Tennessee and Virginia and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies, the debt due to the State from the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company was \$2,449,038 55, and from the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, \$1,467,277 50, making the entire debt due from the consolidated East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, \$3,916,316 05. Your officers determined to avail themselves of the law for the benefit of your company, and pay the debt as the law had marked out we had a right to do. The entire debt due to the State, although very large, has all been paid in full, principal and interest, amounting to \$4,117,761 10, and it cost your company fifty-five cents on the dollar. If your company had possessed the means for the payment of this debt, we could have saved, as you will see, nearly one-half of the entire debt; but as we did not have the means, we had to borrow money so as to enable us to make the transaction. Under the law, your company had the right to issue a first mortgage bond, which takes the place of the lien of the State, and makes that bond a prior lien over every other bond we have issued. We have issued a first mortgage bond, bearing seven per cent interest in currency, interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York, and the bonds payable in thirty years, from June 1st, 1870, in New York. The bonds are endorsed by the Comptroller of Tennessee, showing that the debt that was due the State has been paid in full, and that these bonds stand in the same priority as the State lien did upon the railroad. The shipments of cotton over your road during last year, appeared to be light, but you will see that we forwarded from Dalton, 37,600 bales, and from Chattanooga, 36,187 bales; total shipments of cotton over the road for the year ending June 30, 1870, 73,787 bales; showing an increase of about 15,000 bales on the preceding year.

By reference to the reports of the two roads separately for the year ending June 30, 1869, it will be found that the expenses of operating the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad amounted to 61.4 per cent, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 63.7 per cent of the gross earnings, making the average expenses of operating the two roads separately about 62½ per cent of gross earnings. By reference to the report of Major R. C. Jackson, Superintendent, for the year ending June 30, 1870, it will be found that the expenses of operating the consolidated road amount to about 56 per cent of the gross earnings; showing a difference in expenses of about 6½ per cent on gross earnings in favor of the consolidated road. This difference of 6½ per cent on the gross earnings of your road, for the year just closed, (\$1,278,863 80,) amounts to \$3,126 09. This exhibit will no doubt be gratifying to every stockholder, showing, as it does, the beneficial results of consolidation and one management. The difference mentioned above, between operating the roads separately and under one management, amounts to over four per cent on the entire stock of your company.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1870.

Capital stock	\$1,937,175 00
Stock scrip	4,399 60
Stock bonds	3,150 00
Guaranteed stock	24,900 00
State of Tennessee, loan account	3,915,656 05
Endorsed bonds	293,000 00
Company bonds	770,400 00
Income bonds	6,000 00
Company bonds, past due	34,000 00
Bill payable	96,427 25
United States Government	54,922 54
Pay rolls	85,188 30
United States 5 per cent tax retained	1,936 23
Due to other railroads	44,561 54
Due to agents	94 63
Due to individuals	2,379 98
Profit and loss	2,552,957 77
Total	\$9,777,043 81
Cost of road	\$9,164,694 75
Bonds of State of Tennessee	56,000 00
Coupons of State of Tennessee	870 00
State of Tennessee trans. account	6 73
Telegraph stock	750 00
Express company stock	5,000 00
Bank of Tennessee notes	800 00
Post Office Department	24,849 00
Joseph Milligan, cashier	3,104 15
Endorsed bonds	1,000 00
Southern Express Company	2,250 00
Holston Salt and Plaster Company	1,973 00
Judgments	7,195 81
Stockholders	1,998 86
Sinking fund	13,308 95
Steamer "Alert"	7,015 51
Due from agents	47,561 81
Due from railroads	46,356 81

Due from individuals.....	87,955 1 ⁵
Bills receivable.....	8,649 65
Funds in New York.....	210,998 34
Currency.....	55,304 94
Total.....	\$9,777,043 81

President, R. T. Wilson; Vice President, Joseph Jaques.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.—The following dispatches to the N. Y. Times give the true state of affairs in regard to a disputed question:

Boston, Nov. 30.—There appears to be a very needless panic in Union Pacific securities, which was started on account of a rumor from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury will refuse to pay the one-half of the earnings for Government transportation. No communication of the kind has been received by the Company from Mr. Boutwell. The amended act of Congress, passed in 1864, is very explicit upon the subject. The fifth section declares that "only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government and in aid of the construction of said road." The amount, however, is not a matter of vital interest to the road, although at present, while its earnings are small, compared with its future prospects, it is a convenience to the Company. The whole amount of earnings on the transportation of freight and mails for the Government for the year ending July, 1870, was \$657,945 36, and the half received was \$328,972 68. The community may feel no sort of apprehension that there will be any failing of the Company to pay interest.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The question whether the Treasury Department can reserve for interest due from the railroads to which subsidies of land have been granted, the entire amount payable for mails and transportation, has been submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-General. Pending a decision of that question, payment to the railroads for such service will be delayed at the Treasury.

—The Loaners' Bank of this city, organized under a special State charter, will presently begin business at No. 22 Nassau street, negotiating loans, making collections, advancing on securities, receiving deposits, and doing a general banking business. The bank starts with a capital of \$500,000, and is authorized to increase the same to \$1,000,000. Dorr Russell is President, and A. F. Wilmarth, President of the Home Insurance Company, is Vice President. The Board of Directors includes well-known names in New York, among which are William M. Tweed, A. F. Wilmarth, Edgar W. Crowell, Shepherd F. Knapp, Edgar T. Brown, Archibald A. Bliss and Dorr Russell. The future of the bank promises to be a successful one.

—H. H. Epping and Joseph Hanserd, of Columbus, Ga., and Daniel Partridge, late of Partridge & Cooper, cotton brokers, of Selma, Ala., have formed a copartnership, under the firm of Epping, Hanserd & Co., for the transaction of a commission and cotton buying business at Selma, Ala., and respectfully tender their services in this line. The business of Epping & Hanserd, at Columbus, Ga., will be continued as heretofore.

—Messrs. Henry Greebaum & Co., bankers in Chicago and New York, have issued a very complete pamphlet containing the acts of the Illinois Legislature, judicial proceedings, statistics of population and other information bearing upon the value of the 7 per cent bonds issued by the Board of Park Commissioners of West Chicago, which bonds they now offer for sale.

—Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. J. L. Leonard & Co., bankers at Kosse, Texas. This place is at the terminus of the Central Railroad, and parties having collections to be made or other financial business to be attended to in that vicinity, will do well to take notice of the above firm established there.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

—**BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., 32 WALL ST., N. Y.**—Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin subject to check without notice. Five per cent interest allowed upon all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travellers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point and transact every description of foreign banking business.

We issue Certificates of Deposit payable on demand or at fixed date bearing interest and available at all money centers.

Collections made in any part of the world.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co., 5 Lothbury, London.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau street,
New York, Nov. 28, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The disposition on the part of the holders of United States Five-Twenty bonds to fund them into some reliable security bearing the same rate of interest, having a longer time to run, and in the exchange for which a difference may be realized, is now very general throughout the country.

Within the past three months over three million dollars in Five-Twenty bonds have been funded through our office in substantial and desirable railroad loans, dealt in and recommended by us, viz: The Central Pacific, the Western Pacific, and the Chesapeake and Ohio—in addition to large sales of the same securities for cash. We can recommend them with confidence for new investments, or for funding Five-Twenties, without reduction of interest, and with unimpaired security.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad loan, originally offered by us last winter, was so rapidly taken up, that prior to June last, a sufficient amount had been sold (over \$5,000,000) to supply the Company with all the money that would be required during the current year. We are now selling a further amount, at the original price of 90 and accrued interest from Nov. 1.

The bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, coupon or registered. Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable in New York, May 1 and Nov. 1.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are all Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange.

We deal in them the same as in Government Bonds, and furnish them at current market price. Price to-day 91½, including the accrued interest due Jan. 1, (three per cent., Gold).

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD CO., }
33 WALL STREET NEW YORK, NOV. 23, 1870. }

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an article in the Daily Mail of this city, copied no doubt of some Western paper, stating that the State debt of Georgia at this time was \$70,000,000, and that it would be increased by the act authorizing the same at the last Legislature to \$90,000,000.

The statement is a most unmitigated falsehood, and was put into circulation by parties hostile to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, and the great railroad enterprise in the State to which State aid has been voted. The old monopoly, the Georgia Central Railroad Company, and its friends, have, no doubt, had much to do in circulating the falsehood in regard to the State debt, thinking that by such a course the guaranty to all new enterprises would be rendered valueless by destroying the credit of the State, and thus prevent the early completion of the Brunswick and the Albany Railroad, and other lines now organizing to destroy the monster monopoly which has its head at Savannah, and whose citizens are alarmed lest Brunswick, with its "twenty-five feet of water," should interfere with her greatness.

As the President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company I deem it my duty to set the press of the country right in denying the falsehood circulated. The building of my road depends on my ability to negotiate the State bonds voted to the Company in aid of the enterprise, and the sale of the guaranteed bonds which the Company now hold and are to receive as the work progresses; and for this reason I have made out a true statement of the debt of the state to date, and have added thereto the whole amount of bonds which are to be issued to my Company on this and the coming year, showing that the debt will not exceed in total the sum of \$8,294,500 for all purposes, and that the State debt proper is \$2,814,500; and the total amount of State guaranty, as given to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Gulf, and to my Company, is only \$4,016,000, for which the State holds security to the extent of \$10,000,000. Under no circumstances is it all probable that the State will be ever called upon for this liability.

The new Railroad law, as passed at the last legislature, and as approved by the Governor under date of 30th September last, makes it a condition of guaranty hereafter that twenty miles of road must be completed with stockholders' money before any aid will be given. This is a certain security to the state, as no company can get aid of the state that has not twenty miles of road unincumbered. This act will prevent several lines being built, on account of the difficulty of obtaining stock subscriptions to roads chartered by the last legislature that are not feasible. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES L. FROST,
President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad of Georgia.

DEBT OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

N. S. Anger's annual report to the Governor to January 1, 1870, shows the total to be only.....\$6,014,500

Of which sum \$3,000,000 is secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, viz.: For series No. 1—Nos. 1 to 2,800 inclusive, each of \$1,000. For series No. 2—Nos. 1 to 1,600, each of \$500.....3,610,000

Which deducted, leaves.....\$2,414,500

The State debt proper, which falls due as follows:

Year—in 1870, 1871 and 1872.....	\$985,500
In 1873 and 1874.....	388,500
1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.....	600,000
Issues for funding and other purposes, due 1866.....	442,500
Total.....	\$2,414,500

At the last legislature a free act, entitled an act approved September 15, 1870, authorized the Governor to issue bonds to redeem overdue and falling due bonds of the State, and for such other purposes as the General Assembly should direct, to bear interest at 7 per cent payable quarterly, in gold, and principal in 20 years. Under this act 1,200 of these bonds have been issued and placed in the hands of Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., of London, for this purpose, agreeably to the following notice:

"Executive Department, State of Georgia—In pursuance of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of this State, it is ordered that Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., of London, be and hereby are appointed the fiscal agents for this State in the kingdom of Great Britain, and as such fiscal agents are authorized to negotiate the sale of the bonds of this State, and to pay its indebtedness when due on demand.

the condition of the money market and the current earnings of the railroads would appear to favor an upward movement. The real cause of this comparative stagnancy lies in the lack of any considerable outside interest to back such movements. The announcement of a dividend of 5 per cent upon the common and preferred stocks of the Chicago and Northwestern has not materially affected the stock, owing to a supposition encouraged by interested speculators that the revenues of the road do not warrant so liberal a distribution. The statement of the business of the road, for the five months ending Oct. 31st, given in another page, will enable our readers to judge on this question for themselves. Yesterday a meeting of representatives of the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, Lake Shore and New York Central Companies was held in this city for considering a proposal to "pool" the earnings of those roads on a portion of their freights. Owing to the absence of the representative of the New York Central Company, the meeting adjourned to this afternoon. So far as we can learn, no definite conclusion has been reached, but there appears to be a general desire among the roads interested to make the proposed arrangement. Their action is likely to have an important bearing on the future course of prices. Some discussion has arisen as to the effect of the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, in regard to the tax upon dividends of railroad and other corporations; and the following extract from the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may be of interest on this subject, he says: It is believed to have been the intention to continue the 5 per cent tax until August 1, 1870, and to substitute a tax of 2½ per cent therefor on and after that date; but owing to the peculiar language of the statute no tax can be withheld from coupons falling due during the last five calendar months of 1870. According to a recent decision of the Circuit Court, in the State of Pennsylvania, no tax can be withheld from dividends, coupons, or interest payable during the first seven months of 1870, and corporations cannot be required to pay any taxes upon the dividends payable during the remaining five months. It is of such importance that I have not felt at liberty to acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit Court until it shall have been affirmed by the Court of last resort. Steps have been taken, therefore, to have the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced upon the questions in issue.

The prevailing dullness in stock commission business is shown to some extent by the price of membership at the Exchange. The nominal value of a seat is \$10,000; they have actually been sold, however, for \$7,500, and recently sales have made as low as \$3,000.

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

	Saturday, Nov. 26.	Monday, Nov. 28.	Tuesday, Nov. 29.	Wednesday, Nov. 30.	Thursday, Dec. 1.	Friday, Dec. 2.
N.Y. Cent & H.R. do scrip	92½ 92½	92½ 93	92½ 92½	92½ 92½	91½ 92½	91½ 92½
Harlem	81½ 87	86½ 87½	86½ 87	86½ 87	86 86½	85½ 86½
Erie	24½ 25½	24½ 25½	24½ 25½	24½ 25½	24½ 24½	24½ 24½
Reading	101½ 101½	101½ 102	101½ 102	101½ 102	101½ 101½	101½ 101½
Lake Shore	93½ 93½	93½ 94	93½ 93½	93½ 93½	92½ 93½	92½ 93½
Wabash	51½ 52½	51½ 52½	51½ 52½	51½ 52	51½ 51½	51½ 52
Pittsburg	106 106½	105½ 106	105½ 106	105½ 106	105½ 106	105½ 106
Northwest	80½ 81	80½ 82	81½ 81½	80½ 81½	80½ 81½	80½ 81½
do pref	90 90½	90½ 91½	90½ 91½	90½ 90½	89½ 90½	89½ 90½
Rook Island	111½ 111½	111½ 111½	111½ 111½	110½ 111½	110½ 111½	110½ 111½
Fort Wayne	94 94½	94½ 94½	94½ 94½	94½ 94½	94½ 94½	94½ 94½
St. Paul	60 60½	60½ 61	60½ 61	60½ 61	60½ 61	60½ 61
do pref	81 81½	81½ 82½	81½ 82½	81½ 82½	81½ 81½	81½ 81½
Ohio, Missisip	81½ 82	81½ 82½	82 82½	81½ 82½	81½ 81½	81½ 81½
Central of N.J.	108 108	108 108½	108 108½	108 108½	108 108½	108 108½
Chic. & Alton	115 116	115½ 115½	115½ 115½	115½ 115½	115½ 115½	115½ 115½
do pref	117 119	117 117	117 117	117 118	117 118	117 118
Panama	73 73	76½ 77	77 78	78½ 78½	80 80	80½ 80½
Clev. C. & I	90 91	81 81	80½ 81	80½ 81	80½ 81	80½ 81
Col. Chic. & I.C.	18½ 18½	18½ 18½	18½ 18½	18½ 18½	18½ 18½	18½ 18½
Del. Lack. & W	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	109½ 109½	109½ 109½
Hann., St. Jos.	104½ 104½	105½ 105½	105½ 105½	106 106	106 106	105 105
do pref	115 115	113½ 114	114 115	113½ 116	114 114	113 115
Illinois Centr'l	136 136	135 135	135 135	135 135	136 136	135 136
Mich. Centr'l	120 120	121 121	121 121	120 121	121 121	121 121
Morris & Essex	91½ 92	91½ 92	91½ 92	91½ 92	91½ 92	91½ 92
B., Hart. & Erie	3½ 3½	3 3	3½ 3½	3½ 3½	3½ 3½	3½ 3½
Union Pacific	22½ 22½	22 22½	22 22½	17 17	18½ 18½	18½ 19½
West. Un. Tel.	48 48	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 44
Mariposa pref.	11 11	11 11	10½ 10½	10 10	10 10	10 10
do Trust cert.	85 85	85 85	85 85	85 85	85 85	85 85
Quicksilver	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Pacific Mail	41½ 41½	41½ 42½	42 42½	41½ 42	41½ 41½	41½ 42½
Adams Expr's	65 65	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	64½ 64½
Am. Merch. Un	45½ 46	45½ 46	46 46	46 46	46 46	46 46
United States	35½ 36	36 36	35½ 35½	34 35	34 35	34 35
Wells, Fargo.	34½ 35	32½ 34	33 33	32½ 32½	32 34	33 33

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

Railroad earnings for the month of November have not yet been published. The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for October and for five months of the fiscal years 1869-70:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses, Interest, Roads, &c.	Net Income.
October	\$1,371,580 39	\$1,007,844 50	\$364,995 99
Five months 1869	6,124,433 91	5,656,512 55	1,467,921 36
October	\$1,306,338 16	\$908,793 64	\$408,544 51
Five months 1870	5,966,810 15	5,985,815 24	1,990,994 91
Increase	157,623 76	670,697 81	\$541,424 29
Decrease			
Balance to credit of Income Account, May 31, 1870			1,980,994 91
Net earnings, June, July, August, September and October			\$2,522,419 20

The Gold Market.—The chief influence affecting the gold premium has been the reference of the Black Sea question to an European conference, which is regarded as a safe disposal of a very dangerous discussion. Mainly from this cause and the consequent recovery in the European money markets, the price declined to-day to 110½, but later reached to 111½, upon reports of a successful sortie in force from Paris. There is but little speculative movement. Although the payment of the January interest is expected to be followed by a lower premium, yet there is some caution about selling, on that anticipation, as the light stock of gold on the market might expose "short" sellers to having to pay high rates of interest upon their borrowed gold. The Treasury sold on Wednesday \$1,000,000 of coin; the total of bids amounted to \$3,757,000.

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

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Balances. Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Nov. 26	111½	111½	112	111½	\$40,233,000	\$1,748,492	\$1,962,225
Monday, " 28	111½	111½	111½	111½	34,795,000	884,749	1,003,379
Tuesday, " 29	111½	111	111½	111½	65,720,000	1,170,117	1,331,868
Wednesday, " 30	111	110½	111½	110½	37,201,000	1,499,157	1,832,606
Thursday, Dec. 1	110½	110½	110½	110½	50,252,000	1,220,130	1,387,985
Friday, " 2	110½	110½	111½	111½	50,281,000	1,267,401	1,427,080
Current week	111½	110½	112	111½	280,482,000	1,267,401	1,427,080
Previous week	112½	111½	112½	112	369,871,000	1,250,728	1,468,878
Jan. 1, 1870, to date	120½	110	123½	111½			

The general movement of coin and bullion at New York, in the week ending Saturday, November 26, was as follows:

In banks Nov. 19	\$17,580,225	Withdrawn for export	\$449,984
Foreign imports	68,953	Gold receipts into Sub-Treas.	2,881,506
Gold paid out by Sub-Treas'y.	2,692,450	In banks Nov. 26	18,222,617
Receipts from California (approximate)	149,145	Total withdrawn and in bank	\$21,554,107
Total known supply	\$20,483,791	Excess of withdrawals, &c., over known supply	\$1,065,316

Foreign Exchange.—The market has been dull and declining during the week, and rates may be quoted ½ per cent lower than last Friday on the best sterling bills, leading drawers asking 108½ @ 108¾. The lower rates have been caused chiefly by the better aspect of foreign affairs and by the considerable amount of bills produced by the large cotton export. Of other commercial bills than cotton there is not a large supply offering, and the best names are easily sold. The cotton exports for the week reach 70,242 bales from all United States ports, which would produce at current prices about \$4,900,000 in gold. There is scarcely any speculation in exchange; to-day drawers were firmer, though quotations were not changed.

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London bankers	108½ @ 108½	109½ @ 109½
do commercial	108½ @ 108½	@ @
Paris (bankers)	@ @	@ @
Antwerp	5.18½ @ 5.18½	5.18½ @ 5.14
Swiss	5.14½ @ 5.15	5.09½ @ 5.10
Amsterdam	40½ @ 41	41½ @ 41½
Hamburg	85½ @ 86	86½ @ 86½
Frankfurt	40½ @ 41	41½ @ 41½
Bremen	78½ @ 78½	79½ @ 79½
Prussian thalers	71½ @ 71½	72½ @ 72½

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

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Nov. 26	\$278,000 00	\$479,718 86	\$505,947 24	\$925,990 78
" 28	274,000 00	339,347 81	349,684 05	268,552 40
" 29	359,000 00	586,241 10	185,773 57	394,416 22
" 30	344,000 00	397,425 48	278,423 92	356,418 84
Dec. 1	363,000 00	552,642 60	1,754,357 00	1,071,243 34
" 2	242,000 00	435,864 63	232,430 85	54,459 45
Total	\$1,860,000 00	\$2,791,240 48	\$3,806,614 63	\$8,071,083 08
Balance, Nov. 25		60,430,523 18	9,825,747 51	
		\$63,271,763 66	\$13,182,362 14	
Paym'ts during week		3,071,038 03	5,242,002 69	
Balance Dec. 2		\$60,200,680 63	\$7,889,359 45	

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Nov. 26, 1870

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF					
	Capital	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York	\$3,000,000	\$9,641,900	\$3,494,000	\$884,700	\$9,901,400	\$1,695,100
Manhattan	2,050,000	5,778,100	863,000	9,800	3,549,186	608,100
Merchants	3,000,000	6,348,100	789,500	883,100	4,562,600	1,781,000
Mechanics	2,000,000	5,609,000	388,600	534,766	4,145,900	912,400
Union	1,500,000	4,021,600	218,500	450,200	1,808,000	755,000
America	3,000,000	8,089,354	1,844,987	1,450	6,502,889	1,538,414
Phoenix	1,800,000	8,877,147	401,065	510,000	2,527,135	875,510
City	1,000,000	5,078,763	710,317		3,890,899	296,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	2,952,268	32,054	762,209	1,886,030	520,556
Fulton	600,000	2,222,987	180,918		1,767,808	644,010
Chemical	300,000	6,197,394	527,261		4,362,170	1,174,628
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	2,854,511	21,128	442,355	2,145,566	675,772
National	1,500,000	8,449,613	374,749	488,532	1,614,613	889,676
Butchers	800,000	2,337,100	50,500	254,100	1,769,500	560,000
Mechanics and Traders	600,000	1,847,900	9,700	193,000	1,214,800	346,800
Greenwich	200,000	996,162		2,929	67,495	180,436
Leather Manuf. National	600,000	8,282,481	412,952	258,420	2,199,239	720,025
Seventh Ward, National	500,000	1,293,534	61,004	161,631	858,929	287,327
State of New York	2,000,000	4,451,369	578,192	482,000	3,285,858	987,985
American Exchange	5,000,000	9,668,900	714,500	963,700	5,187,000	1,841,200
Jommerce	10,000,000	20,801,625	511,983	4,645,395	5,033,885	4,495,681
Broadway	1,000,000	7,323,700	170,400	900,000	5,880,900	1,699,900
Ocean	1,000,000	2,376,941	25,015	797,180	823,652	245,799
Mercantile	1,000,000	3,852,100	56,500	479,800	2,672,200	723,200
Pacific	422,700	1,844,140	8,090	4,720	1,397,590	264,820
Republic	2,000,000	4,864,722	1,671,682	848,118	4,077,229	1,147,825
Chatham	450,000	1,964,400	81,200	129,700	2,193,300	537,000
People's	412,500	1,695,461	1,999	5,975	1,874,967	120,088
North American	1,000,000	2,606,000	108,585	4,000	2,084,000	526,000
Hanover	1,000,000	2,188,287	154,437	293,286	1,203,653	882,473
Irving	500,000	1,791,000	10,000	189,986	1,656,000	586,004
Metropolitan	4,000,000	10,624,752	1,105,907	1,879,591	5,216,331	787,930
Citizens	400,000	1,626,776	29,098	150,748	1,190,292	807,462
Nassau	1,000,000	2,181,552	58,530	3,950	1,972,610	191,196
Market	1,000,000	2,825,500	126,300	518,400	1,785,500	442,800
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	2,720,500	48,800	746,000	1,088,200	483,900
Shoe and Leather	1,500,000	3,515,800	16,500	535,800	2,383,300	769,100

Table with columns: German American, Bull's Head, Stuyvesant, Eleventh Ward, Eighth National, American National, Germania, Manufacturers & Builders, Total. Columns include various financial figures.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows list dates from June 4 to Nov 26.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Nov. 28, 1870:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, Circulation, Total net. Lists various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers & Mech., etc.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, Circulation. Rows list dates from May 23 to Nov 28.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Nov. 28, 1870.

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

Table with columns: Globe, Hamilton, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, Maverick, Merchants, Mount Vernon, New England, North, Old Boston, Shawmut, Shoe & Leather, State, Suffolk, Traders, Tremont, Washington, First, Second (Granite), Third, B'k of Commerce, B'k of N. Amer., B'k of Redemp'n, B'k of the Repub., City, Eagle, Exchange, Hide & Leather, Revere, Security, Union, Webster. Columns include various financial figures.

Total. The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal tenders.

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

Table with columns: Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation. Rows list dates from June 20 to Nov 28.

Quotations of Miscellaneous Local Securities.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists securities like CITY RR STOCKS, Blecker st. & Fulton Ferry, Broadway & Seventh Av., etc.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

Table with columns: Bid, Askd. Lists bank stocks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, City, Phenix, North River, etc.

Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks.

Table with columns: Bid, Askd. Lists fire insurance stocks like Atlantic, American, Aetna, Arctic, Astor, Beekman, Bowery, Brooklyn, Citizens, City, Clifton, Columbia, Commercial, Continental, Commerce, Eagle, Empire City, Excelsior, Fireman's, Fireman's Trust, etc.

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 columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask. Major sections include New York Prices, RAILROAD BONDS, Boston, Philadelphia, and various city bonds.

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.—J.—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.

The Financial Reports of Railroad and other Companies are published in the CHRONICLE as soon as issued, and indexed in the table of stocks on the next page, as stated above in Note 3. A complete record of these reports is thus obtained in a file of this paper.

Holly, Wayne & Monroe.—The stockholders of the company met on the 17th and consummated a lease of their road bed to the Flint & Pere Marquette Company for 99 years. The Detroit Tribune says:

"The contract proposes at once to turn over to the Flint & Pere Marquette Company the control of the road bed of the Holly, Wayne & Monroe line, and that the former shall proceed forthwith to complete the road, contracting to finish it by January 31, 1872. It is estimated that the construction of the road bed and the securing of the right of way have already involved an expense of \$160,000. The stockholders of the Holly, Wayne & Monroe propose to lease the Flint & Pere Marquette Company the road bed, bridges, &c., for 99 years, and also to pay them \$100,000 in cash, to be paid as the iron is laid down on the road, the whole amount to be paid by the time the line is completed from Holly to Monroe. The Flint & Pere Marquette Company are to place upon the road the requisite rolling stock, and to operate the road in connection with their own, and they are required to locate the machine shops of the road at Monroe, and to continue them there during the term of the lease.

By the contract it is agreed by the Holly, Wayne & Monroe Company, as soon as the road is completed, to issue to the Flint & Pere Marquette Company paid up stock to the amount of \$27,000, and also to issue to the said company the coupon bonds of the first corporation to the amount of \$16,000 per mile, as each mile is built."

By this new line, when completed, the distance between Saginaw and Toledo will be 184 miles, being 20 miles from Toledo to Monroe,

68 miles from Monroe to Holly, and 51 miles by the Flint & Pere Marquette road from Holly to Saginaw.—Railroad Gazette.

Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad.—This road has been operated, as in the previous year, under an agreement made with the Receiver of the State of Tennessee. The following are the results of last year's operation:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Earnings \$408,525 37, Operating expenses 408,061 45, Net earnings \$463 92.

In the previous year the earnings were \$307,987 26, showing an increase over the earnings of the previous year of \$100,538 11, or 33 per cent. These increased earnings were mainly obtained from the through business, as will be seen from the following comparative statement of the earnings of the past two years:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1870, 1869. Earnings from local passengers, through passengers, freight, etc.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.—The Memphis and Ohio Railroad has been operated during the past year by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, under the lease made September 1, 1867, with the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Earnings \$790,643 74, Operating expenses \$591,808 46, Interest paid to State of Tennessee 148,766 60, Net earnings \$55,073 68.

The following statement gives the general result of the operation of the road since September 1, 1867, the commencement of the lease:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Excess of expenditures over earnings during the ten months from September 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868 \$71,196 39, Net profit July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869 9,692 70, Net profit July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870 55,073 68.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Excess of expenditures over earnings during the thirty-four months of the lease \$6,480 01.

Flint & Pere Marquette.—The track is laid to a point forty-eight miles beyond Saginaw, and semi-weekly trains are running over the newly-finished road. Messrs. Baker, Pratt & Co. have the contract for construction. These contractors have now at work eighty horses and about two hundred men, and will have ten miles additional completed by the 1st of December. The chopping, grading, bridging, &c., of the last thirteen miles of their contract will probably be finished by the 1st of March, and the road in operation by the 1st of June, 1871.

North Carolina Railroad.—The question of leasing the road has been submitted to a committee of five of the stockholders, who are to report next January.

For other Railroad Items, see COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS, on a previous page.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with multiple columns for different railroads (Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, etc.) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and Yearly totals. Includes sub-sections for Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Milwaukee & St. Paul, North Missouri, Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific of Mo., Iron Mt., St. L. Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. Western, and Union Pacific.

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 (Periods, Last paid), and PAR. Lists various railroad companies like Allegheny Valley, Atlantic and Gulf, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), and PAR. Lists various canal and miscellaneous companies like Old Colony and Newport, Orange, Alexan. & Manass., etc.

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

Table with columns: NAME OF ROAD, PAR, STOCK, and LAST DIVIDENDS PAID. Lists various passenger railroads like Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway (Brooklyn), etc.

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 1 and 2 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; COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED; Amount Outstanding; INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid); Principal payable. Includes sections for Railroads and other securities.

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 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

Main table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes sections for Railroads, Street Passenger R.R., Canal, and Miscellaneous.

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

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, P. M., December 3.

The conflicting intelligence from Europe, whether of a political or commercial character, received during the past week, has served to unsettle our markets, and give business an uncertain, fitful character.

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

Table with columns for 1869, Dec. 1, 1870, Dec. 1, 1870, and Nov. 1, 1870. Lists various commodities like Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Cotton has been depressed by the large receipts at the Southern ports, and has declined to 15 1/2c for Middling Uplands. Breadstuffs which were somewhat strengthened by the prospect of the capitulation of Paris, close dull under the reports of French successes, extra State Flour \$5.85@6;

Hides are scarce and firm, the most important transaction of late being the sale of 11,000 dry Entre Rio to arrive at 25 1/2c, gold, per lb. Leather has been active, at stronger prices; middle weights Buenos Ayres, 29@30c.

Provisions have been irregular; a large export demand for Beef supposed for account of the British government has slightly strengthened prices, although receipts and stocks are pretty large, 8,000 tcs sold to-day at \$26@28.50 for prime pkgs.

Petroleum ruled dull until yesterday, when a brisk demand sprung up and Refined advanced to 23 1/2c, but the close is quiet. Spirits Turpentine advanced to 47@47 1/2c, but the demand is checked at the close; stocks, however, are comparatively small.

The auction sale of Wool yesterday went off fairly. The auction sale of Coal on Wednesday showed slightly lower prices.

Freights have been dull and rates drooping, but in the past 48 hours have taken a stronger turn. There were scarcely any Petroleum charters till Wednesday, when several were reported. The speculation in Wheat checked shipments of that staple; but latterly the shipments of Provisions have been very great, enabling steamers to get along without Wheat.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York. The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1870, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the total export of the same articles for the last week and since January 1.

Large table with columns for various countries (Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.) and rows for various commodities (Wheat, Flour, Oil, etc.). Includes a 'Total' column for each country and a 'Total since Same time' column.

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 Jan. 1, 1870, and for the corresponding period in 1869:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
China, Glass and Earthenware	228	12,768	12,880	Metals, &c—			
China	1,177	46,800	56,418	Cutlery	178	4,708	4,125
Earthenware	54	855,991	479,680	Hardware	108	6,850	4,797
Glass	309	21,691	17,419	Iron, RR bars	29,018	833,608	867,418
Glassware	314	8,866	8,500	Lead, pigs	11,786	505,164	503,497
Glass plate	48	5,055	5,335	Spelter	110,087	7,495,816	1,045,202
Buttons	1,471	101,071	124,506	Steel	3,517	133,384	158,510
Coal, tons		26,715	17,397	Tin, boxes	17,119	888,285	1,113,737
Cocoa, bags	18,359	850,103	929,324	Tin slabs, lbs.	84,468	5,844,419	3,988,832
Coffee, bags	24	7,646	2,361	Rags	3,599	99,801	91,516
Cotton bales				Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.	1,484	388,840	360,771
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	18,829	680,707	839,815
Bark, Peruvian	123	15,726	19,931	Tea	8,542	854,156	815,963
Blea powders	649	19,586	26,128	Tobacco	2,404	42,311	43,825
Brimstone, tons	1,102	19,405	19,343	Waste	125	1,372	2,177
Cochineal	141	7,214	6,153	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	5	3,293	1,738	Champagne, b's	1,390	122,824	110,784
Gambler		20,777	47,214	Wines	4,081	248,445	178,190
Gums, crude		453	608	Wool, bales	329	26,774	48,015
Gum, Arabic	119	4,567	3,231	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo	193	6,032	5,840	Cigars	\$1,492	1,331,091	\$777,583
Madder		1,821	9,320	Corks		91,961	124,781
Oil, essence	8	345	264	Fancy goods	56,119	2,244,761	1,986,625
Oil, Olive	26	33,618	44,712	Fish	10,12	823,761	708,838
Opium	17	1,594	703	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	5,100	97,554	77,468	Lemons	7,2	868,027	494,657
Soda, sal.	2,453	58,010	85,254	Oranges	2,74	801,996	754,173
Soda, ash	966	33,147	36,337	Nuts	15,151	5,9270	623,220
Flax	236	8,533	1,860	Raisins	45,134	39,469	781,860
Furs	141	4,857	5,733	Hides undressed	244,057	3,138	9,606,906
Gunny cloth	160	12,299	5,634	Rice	9,521	12,336	241,986
Hair	221	7,509	7,881	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales		104,262	108,901	Cassia		15,610	180,278
Hides, &c—				Ginger		39,72	49,685
Bristles		1,455	1,433	Pepper		298,1	231,764
Hides, dressed	460	27,048	16,784	Saltpetre		250,8	185,844
India rubber	1,243	80,512	36,688	Woods—			
Ivory	9	6,884	3,200	Cork	755	144,153	167,318
Jewelry &c—				Fustic		56,505	73,023
Jewelry	133	4,089	2,387	Logwood	5,456	26,954	559,508
Watches	49	1,159	1,098	Mahogany	2,5	145,741	86,070
Linseed	13,200	565,010	571,836				
Molasses	179	13,599	161,720				

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

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1 and for the same time in 1869, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '69.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '69.
Ashes, pkgs.	77	7,046	8,571	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,527	108,740	102,698
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard		4,763	10,045
Flour, bbls.	114,056	3,753,393	3,166,766	Peanuts, bags	1,412	69,951	72,234
Wheat, bus.	1,026,622	22,403,711	22,984,830	Provisions—			
Corn	95,286	8,161,863	11,535,223	Butter, pkgs.	17,552	479,029	695,692
Oats	2,685,4	8,721,197	8,119,523	Cheese	48,564	1,418,076	1,253,630
Eye	6,465	520,800	320,873	Cutmeats	594	39,939	73,803
Barley, &c.	544,721	4,208,236	2,675,097	Eggs	6,42	277,993	294,660
Grass seed	3,793	526,633	22,636	Pork	1,673	101,019	77,193
Beans	5,530	95,390	102,626	Beef, pkgs.	4,507	93,502	71,111
Peas	328	191,258	70,088	Lard, pkgs.	2,125	69,082	65,901
C. meal, bbls.	2,239	74,398	83,040	Lard, kegs.		23,967	15,130
Cotton, bales	36,802	749,206	594,451	Rice	481	19,355	17,992
Hemp, bales	55	3,723	3,619	Starch	4,518	1,909,557	275,867
Hides, No.	7,981	361,673	311,493	Stearine	58	9,022	9,166
Hops, bales	9,371	56,243	112,640	Sugar, hhds, &c.	164	913	2,255
Leather, sides	51,576	2,299,481	2,543,910	Tallow, pkgs.	634	16,030	15,940
Molasses, bbls.	3,977	21,634	24,508	Tobacco, pkgs.	3,932	268,960	107,390
Nava. Stores—				Tobacco, hhds	456	68,393	76,266
Cr. turp. bbl.		6,561	13,893	Whiskey, bbls.	1,895	175,005	168,861
Spirits turp.	1,176	64,848	61,591	Wool, bales	1,099	46,022	111,755
Rosin	9,511	479,863	526,297	Dressed hogs No.	266	65,948	55,874
Tar	121	46,614	70,623				
Pitch		2,342	6,700				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 2, 1870.

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 December 2. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 140,674 bales against 118,699 bales last week, 122,183 bales the previous week, and 132,065 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 1,058,827 bales against 901,744 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 157,083 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1870.	1869.	Rec'd this week at—	1870.	1869.
New Orleans bales	41,568	32,701	Florida.....bales.	214	1,216
Mobile	6,541	13,553	North Carolina.....	4,761	2,878
Charleston	16,536	9,249	Virginia.....	15,416	8,413
Savannah	26,651	19,225	Total receipts.....	140,674	103,054
Texas	10,092	8,932	Increase this year.....	37,620	.....
Tennessee, &c.	8,895	6,827			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 70,242 bales, of which 59,621 were to Great Britain, and 10,621 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 393,956 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 Dec. 2.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1870.	1869.
New Orleans	18,830	4,178	23,008	25,456	117,733	104,733
Mobile	6,331		6,331	13,434	55,519	42,658
Charleston	8,129	2,863	10,992	7,176	27,229	15,226
Savannah	9,078	2,239	11,317	9,671	74,533	45,002
Texas			4,198	4,198	29,642	35,512
New York	17,208	1,341	18,544	14,711	63,000	25,000
Other ports	50		50	1,470	28,000	16,138
Total	59,621	10,621	70,242	76,116	393,956	283,067
Total since Sept. 1.	461,414	62,392	523,806	454,262	.....	.....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 5,874 bales, while the stocks to-night are 108,889 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 25, 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—			North-ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign		
New Orleans	256,520	263,378	117,228	1,494	28,216	146,988	54,192
Mobile	95,782	93,288	22,437		6,965	29,402	31,285
Charleston	129,292	92,736	29,739			29,739	76,847
Savannah	254,289	177,166	52,866		4,855	87,731	101,521
Texas	32,085	51,482	5,765			5,765	8,510
New York	30,130	14,469	140,116		6,618	146,732	.....
Florida	1,768	4,476					.....
North Carolina	30,087	22,845					27,988
Virginia	75,834	70,574					70,948
Other ports	12,428	8,275	3,652		3,625	7,277	.....
Total this year	918,153	.....	401,793	1,494	50,277	453,564	370,731
Total last year	.....	798,640	222,231	80,150	63,165	365,546	273,714

Our market during the past week has been fairly active, with prices fluctuating from day to day, but for the week, showing a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Saturday the quotations were $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower, but the next day, Monday, the decline was recovered; again on Tuesday prices were off $\frac{1}{4}$ c., closing heavily, and the downward movement was continued Wednesday, Thursday, and to-day, with a further decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. each day, the close to-night being at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for middling uplands, against 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. last Friday. The main features of the week's business have been the stoppage of dispatches to Europe per cable, the easy settlement of the November contracts, and the continued large receipts at the ports. The tendency of all these influences has been rather adverse to cotton, and especially the very free daily arrivals, and the large total reported to-night. Under the weight of this latter influence, the close this afternoon was heavy at the decline. For forward delivery the decline has been less, and spot and future prices are now very nearly alike. The closing rates were for December, January and February, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$, and March, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. The first sale, we believe, of the season for April, was this afternoon at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$. The total sales of this description for the week (including 3,375 bales free on board) being 37,325 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 26,155 bales, including 2,955 bales to arrive, of which 6,122 bales were taken by spinners, 729 bales on speculation, 18,804 bales for export, and 500 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	13 @.....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Good Ordinary.....	15 @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Low Middling.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Middling.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Good Middling.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....

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	1,652	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Monday	8,323	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Tuesday	4,476	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Wednesday	4,090	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....
Thursday	5,015	13 @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 @.....
Friday	2,599	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @.....	15 @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....

For forward delivery the sales (including 3,375 free on board) have reached during the week 37,325 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	For March.
For November.	4,600	15 7-16	500	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	bales. cts.
800	15 19-16	2,550	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,800 total January	1,200.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$
800	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	15 9-16	400.....15 11-16	800.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$
800	15 11-16	1,500	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	200.....15 9-16	2,600 total March.
200	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	400	15 5-16		

INDIA AND EGYPT.—Our advices from each of these cotton centers continue favorable. From Egypt the promise is given that there will be a larger crop than any year since the close of our war. We place, however, very little reliance in promises from that quarter—at about this season they are always favorable, (they were so a year ago), but the result does not bear them out. We can, however, probably count on a yield not less than the last and probably a little larger. Advices from India both public and private are also favorable. We should judge as we have before stated that there must be about as much land under cotton as last year, and the weather has certainly thus far been satisfactory. But it should be remembered that last year the season also opened with excellent prospects. As the cotton Commission, Harry Rivett-Carnac, in his annual report dated June 25, 1870, says: "there was just enough sun and rain." But when the plant was in flower the heavy rain in Central India and the Northwestern Provinces came, and damp cloudy weather was continued until the end of March. As a result not only was considerable damage done directly by the rain, but the plant suffered more severely still from the ravages of the boll worm, which never before was regarded with much anxiety in Central India. In view therefore of these facts in the history of the past season, it of course will not do to be too sanguine with regard to the yield of this crop, and yet the two points referred to above would appear to be established—first, that the land under cotton does not differ materially from last year, and second that the season has opened very favorably.

OUR CROP REPORT AND THAT LONDON CIRCULAR.—In the CHRONICLE of October 22, page 536, at the close of a reply to a very unhandsome attack by Messrs. Neil Bros., of London, on our crop report of this year, we made the following proposition:

We will place one thousand dollars in the hands of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., or any other leading banking house of this city, whenever Messrs. Neil Bros. shall be ready to develop fully their "different method" of making up their figures. All the details of our respective reports shall then be submitted to any three leading bankers of this city, to be agreed upon between us, and if we cannot find and prove to the satisfaction of a majority of the referees, ten bales error in their figures to one they can show in ours, we will forfeit the thousand dollars, and it shall be given to the New York Orphan Asylum. It will be seen that we do not ask them to risk any money themselves, but as they attacked us, we merely challenge them to show their hand if they dare, and if they succeed they will have the pleasure of giving the Orphan Asylum a Christmas present.

In the circular received this week, of the same firm, they still question our figures for this year, and in a manner peculiar to themselves, but refuse to submit to the test we proposed, or, in fact, to any test. Our readers may draw their own conclusion.

To conceal, however, the weakness and disingenuousness of their position they pass way over to the previous season's crop account, and propose a comparison of details for that year. This is totally foreign to our original proposition, and not even hinted at in their original attack on us; still, as they request it, we are very willing to make the comparison before the same referees, and risk the same amount of money upon those figures. Of course, however, we must make the condition precedent that they will previously disclose their "different method" by which they reach their results, giving the details. We have fully explained our method, and they tell us that theirs is a "different" one. Hence we have no way of trying their figures until they make the disclosure asked for. They can certainly have no objection to thus placing us upon an equal footing at the start.

Our readers will excuse us for the space we have given to this matter. The subject is a very important one to the trade, otherwise we should not have noticed it. We shall not probably find it necessary to refer to it again, for we have no idea that Messrs. Neil Bros. will accept our proposition, their course thus far not indicating any desire to find out the truth, but simply a disposition to bark at the CHRONICLE—a business very harmless to us, but which they have always enjoyed. One thing, however, has been accomplished by the discussion: it has demonstrated clearly the completeness of the method by which we prepare our crop report.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &C.—Cloth has continued quiet during the week, but a better feeling prevails, and holders are very firm. Many are of the opinion that orders are in this market now to be filled, yet no sales of any moment have been made known. Prices are as follows: 26@27c. for 42@45 inch Native, 26½@27½c. for Borneo, and 25½@26c. for Domestic. Bags have met with a large demand; both consumers and dealers appearing to believe that the bottom had been reached, went in and bought heavily, and the market has been pretty well cleared up at advanced prices; and closes strong at 11c. gold, in bond on spot, with an upward tendency. There is nothing offering to arrive at any price. Sales are as follows: 500 bales in store, ex Carnavon Castle; 500, ex British Viceroy; 200, ex Pembroke Castle; 250 in Boston, ex Wm. Ross—all on private terms; 100 bales light weights in store here at 16c., currency, cash; 250 bales to arrive, per Anahutac, at 10½c., gold, in bond; 500, per Chalmette, at 10½c., gold, in bond; 500, per Scindia, at 10½c., gold, in bond, and 500, per Cleopatra, at 11c., gold, in bond. Jute has been quiet. Butts have been active at advanced prices, owing to a moderate supply here and an advance in India. Sales are 6,000 bales at 4@4½c., currency, closing firm at the outside figure. Hemp has been without movement.

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 1869:

	—Week ending Dec. 2, 1870.—			—Week ending Dec. 2, 1869.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	8,260	6,170	13,130	5,500	3,159	14,700
Columbus.....	3,404	3,751	6,463	3,191	2,112	9,754
Macon.....	4,040	4,330	8,856	3,506	2,329	14,551
Montgomery...	4,877	5,802	8,530	2,961	2,627	13,241
Selma.....	4,281	2,741	10,005	1,115	1,108	5,820
Memphis.....	34,846	20,804	39,959	9,330	8,122	9,436
Nashville.....	3,430	3,410	2,221	1,902	1,699	1,559
	63,138	47,008	89,164	27,475	21,156	69,061

These totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 16,340 bales (being now 20,103 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 35,663 bales more, and the shipments 25,852 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1869. It will be noticed that the receipts at Memphis are given this week at 34,846 bales, 4,000 bales of which, however, is an excess, found on count of stock this week; so that the actual receipts at that point this week are only 30,746 bales, or more than 21,000 bales in excess of the same week last year.

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

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	394,000	335,000
Stock in London.....	44,290	98,500
Stock in Glasgow.....	1,000	300
Stock in Havre.....	88,040	70,190
Stock in Marseilles.....	8,400	3,000
Stock in Bremen.....	6,150	2,950
Stock rest of Continent.....	15,000	12,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	242,000	139,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	5,889	40,032
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	158,000	192,801
Stock in United States ports.....	393,956	285,067
Stock in inland towns.....	89,164	69,061
Total.....	1,445,889	1,247,941

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 197,948 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 17,270 bales, against 16,366 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.
	Nov. 8.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.		
Liverpool.....	17,557	12,492	16,392	15,531	138,776	84,125
Other British Ports.....	....	1,024	185	719	3,340	156
Total to Gt. Britain.	17,557	13,516	16,577	16,250	140,116	84,281
Havre.....	....	....	....	....	....	5,561
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Total French.....	....	....	....	....	....	5,569
Bremen and Hanover.....	....	....	....	1,000	1,516	3,949
Hamburg.....	....	103	....	30	1,128	7,452
Other ports.....	295	....	789	....	2,927	....
Total to N. Europe.	295	103	789	1,030	5,601	16,401
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c	1,015	....	....	....	1,015	....
All others.....	....	....	....	....	....	1,654
Total Spain, etc.	1,015	....	....	....	1,015	1,654
Grand Total.....	18,867	13,619	16,366	17,250	146,732	107,900

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 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.....	2,963	50,357	....	3,108	....	1,926	....	6
Texas.....	573	8,204	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	10,296	81,066	....	10,015	673	6,214	674	6,565
Mobile.....	....	502	....	1,983	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	4,243	69,874	....	356	....	2,329	252	5,866
North Carolina.....	1,432	21,011	....	10	668	1,623	256	1,701
Virginia.....	9,230	53,003	1,162	9,936	....	....	2,579	15,598
North'n Ports.....	1,014	6,027	3,693	23,410	....	....	....	....
Tennessee, &c.....	6,059	36,187	1,298	5,450	918	2,794	620	7,023
Foreign.....	....	....	....	74	....	....	....	....
Total this year	35,822	320,933	6,613	55,342	2,259	14,786	4,881	36,759
Total last year.	22,610	229,038	1,207	37,657	1,994	12,211	3,007	31,064

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 84,462 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifest only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Tarifa, 1,127....	Helvetia, 3,775
....Algeria, 1,733....	Colorado, 4,263....
....Rainton, 2,558....	City of Brooklyn, 467....
per ships British Princess, 573....	Samuel Watts, 1,025....
	15,331
To Glasgow—per steamer Anglia, 719.....	719
To Bremen—per steamer Hermann, 1,000.....	1,000
To Hamburg—per steamer Cimbric, 30.....	30

NEW ORLEANS —To Liverpool, per ships Nimbus, 3,929.... Felicia, 3,928 Itasco, 4,208 per bark Guipuzcoano, 413.... Agra, 1,853.... Dan Draper, 2,618..... 16,944
To Cork (for orders)—ship Cameo, 2,587..... 2,587
To Bremen—per ship Duke of Wellington, 2,352.... Lathley Rich, 3,592.... per steamer Frankfort, 2,124..... 8,068
To Barcelona—per ship India, 1,974.... Bella Juna, 1,755.... per bark Pedro Antonio, 1,425.... Isabel, 900..... 6,654
To Genoa.... per bark Salomon, 2,099..... 2,099
To Vera Cruz—per bark Les Bons Fils, 700..... 700
To San Sebastian—per brig Thomas, 600..... 600
MOBILE To Amsterdam, per bark Volunteer, 1,464..... 1,464
To Barcelona—per brig Roger de Flor, 400..... 400
CHARLESTON —To Liverpool, per ships "ranquebar, 4,128 Upland and 1 Sea Island.... John C. Boynton, 2,226 Upland..... 6,420
SAVANNAH —To Liverpool, per ships Gertrude, 3,098 Upland.... Tiger, 3,185 Upland.... John Mann 3,350 Upland.... per barks Reginia, 1,361 Upland and 4 Sea Island.... Melbourne, 1,830..... 13,328
To Cork (per orders)—per bark Presto, 1,842..... 1,842
To Genoa—per brig Moses Rogers, 1,050..... 1,050
To Amsterdam—per bark Courser, 1,400..... 1,400
TEXAS —To Liverpool, per bark Bertha, 1,500.... per brigs Annie Bate, 979.... Cito, 343..... 2,822
BALTIMORE —To Bremen, per steamer Ohio, 482..... 482
To Amsterdam—per bark Divico, 258..... 258
To Liverpool—per ship Chevy Chase, 399.... bark Morington, 225... 624
BOSTON —To Liverpool, per steamer Calabria, 40..... 40
Total 84,462

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

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Cork.	Bre- men.	Ham- burg.	Barce- lona.	Amster- dam.	Total.
New York.....	15,531	719	2,587	8,068	30	2,099	6,054	17,280
New Orleans.....	16,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,099	6,054	37,052
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	1,864
Charleston.....	6,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,420
Savannah.....	13,328	.....	1,842	.....	.....	1,050	1,400	17,620
Texas.....	2,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,822
Baltimore.....	624	.....	.....	482	.....	.....	258	1,364
Boston.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Total	55,709	719	4,429	9,550	30	3,149	6,454	84,462

Included in the above total are 700 bales from New Orleans to Vera Cruz and 600 bales to San Sebastian.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110½ and 112, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market has a firmer tone to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½@108¾; short, 109½@109¾, and Commercial, 108½@108¾. Freights closed at 9-16@¼d. by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, D. C. 2, 5 P. M.—The market opened quiet and closed dull, with sales footing up 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 394,000 bales, of which 62,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton afloat, bound to this port, is estimated at 350,000 bales, of which 242,000 bales are American.

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Total sales.....	67,000	76,000	98,000	72,000
Sales for export.....	5,000	12,000	16,000	14,000
Sales on speculation.....	14,000	5,000	12,000	5,000
Total stock.....	138,000	408,000	371,000	394,000
Stock of American.....	52,000	43,000	38,000	62,000
Total afloat.....	297,000	319,000	347,000	350,000
American afloat.....	133,000	169,000	228,000	242,000

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

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Midd. Uplands.....	9½@9¾	9½@9¾	9½@9¾	9½@9¾	9@.....	9@.....
" " Orleans.....	9½@9¾	9½@9¾	9½@9¾	9½@9¾	9½@9¾	9½@9¾
" " Up. to arrive.....	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....	@.....

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Nov. 19, states:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—The following are the prices of American Cotton:

Description.	—Ord. & Mid—		—Fair &—		—G'd &—		—Same date 1869—	
	Ord.	Mid.	g'd fair	fair.	Mid.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	12	15	17	20	26	48	21	23
Stained.....	7	8	9	10	11	12	11	12
Upland.....	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	11	11
Mobile.....	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	11	11
N. O. & Texas.....	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	11	11

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1867:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Mid. Sea Isl'd 18d. 24d. 21d. 15d.	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Upland. 8½ 10½ 11½ 9 3-16	8½	10½	11½	9	8½	10½	11½	9
Mobile.. 8½ 10½ 11 11-16 9½	8½	10½	11	11-16	9½	10½	11	11-16
Orleans. 8½ 11 11½ 9 7-16	8½	11	11½	9	7-16	11	11½	9

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—				—Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date—		Actual exp't from U. K. & I.
	1870.	1869.	1868.	1870.	1869.	1869.	
American.....	161,830	170,980	260,720	119,755	120,274	133,300	
Brazilian.....	15,790	36,850	60,660	42,242	56,513	61,800	
Egyptian, &c..	5,950	20,150	40,060	6,314	10,595	11,050	
West Indian..	2,380	2,270	5,880	5,429	7,117	11,540	
East Indian..	124,680	348,460	201,630	240,259	285,392	574,160	
Total	310,630	578,710	568,950	413,999	480,391	791,850	

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.					Total	Same	Average
	Sales this week.		this year.	1869.	1870.			
	Trade.	Ex- port.						
American.....	23,393	2,090	880	26,360	1,501,690	1,094,080	28,300	67,500
Brazilian.....	12,620	700	1,340	14,660	364,310	473,800	6,480	8,150
Egyptian.....	3,830	430	60	4,320	160,860	201,040	3,480	4,020
West Indian..	3,850	230	80	4,210	69,800	86,620	1,260	1,530
East Indian..	15,070	8,710	2,900	26,680	976,640	1,422,360	11,760	15,120
Total	58,860	12,160	5,210	76,230	3,073,300	3,277,900	51,300	46,320

	Imports			Stocks			
	To this date week.	To this date 1870.	To this date 1869.	Total.	This date 1869.	Same date 1869.	Dec. 31, 1869.
American.....	18,968	1,351,788	870,500	1,039,118	43,100	29,900	76,900
Brazilian.....	1,245	351,573	449,145	499,251	36,260	34,990	24,370
Egyptian.....	9,631	163,729	178,873	226,540	30,650	16,800	26,560
West Indian..	600	73,539	77,175	89,027	16,760	4,890	6,130
East Indian..	16,253	849,081	1,084,119	1,141,343	281,350	333,770	398,800
Total	46,687	2,824,716	2,659,802	2,995,279	408,120	419,850	537,760

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 10 per cent is American, against 7 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 69 per cent, against nearly 79.50 per cent last year.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Cotton, on the spot, has declined ¼d, and for arrival ¼d per lb. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 17.....	Bales. 250,583	289,699	135,644
Deliveries.....	227,919	332,693	215,403
Stocks, Nov. 17.....	126,701	98,498	44,288

HAVRE, Nov. 18.—The stock of cotton yesterday evening amounted to 70,800 bales, of which 37,900 bales were American and 25,800 bales East Indian.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 4.—The shipments of cotton from Nov. 1 to Nov. 4, were:

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
1870.....	bales. 3,037	bales. 119	bales. 3,156
1869.....	3,463	2,189	5,652
1868.....	3,850	2,378	6,228
1867.....	5,343	2,077	7,420
1866.....	3,818	625	4,443
1865.....	3,636	1,832	4,968
1864.....	7,506	1,170	8,674

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M. December, 2 1870

The market for flour and grain the past week has been exceedingly irregular and unsettled.

The receipts of flour have continued to average nearly twenty thousand barrels per day. During the early part of the week, with the danger of a war between Russia and England regarding export, the demand was extremely limited, and to sell freely a decline of 15@25c. per bbl. was necessary. This continued till the opening of the market of yesterday (Thursday). Yet holders would not give way, and the only result of the withdrawal of buyers was, except in few instances, to greatly reduce the amount of business done. On Thursday, with Liverpool quoted 6d higher, and a rumor current that Paris had capitulated, the downward tendency was checked, and on Thursday afternoon several large lines of prime extra State were sold for immediate and December delivery at 66c. To-day the market ruled very strong, at the advance, but the accounts of French successes before Paris dispelled the anticipations of an early surrender of that city and checked the demand, and except in shipping extras the close was weak.

Wheat has arrived in great quantities, averaging 200,000 bushels or 25,000 quarters per day, and early in the week prices of new Spring were drooping, touching \$1 32@\$1 34 on Wednesday, but the influence of the probable early surrender of Paris, with higher quotations from Liverpool and strong private advices, led to some reaction yesterday, with sales after 'Change at \$1 35@\$1 36. Winter Wheats have remained strong at \$1 44@\$1 45, in store, on a demand from the continent. To-day, Spring sold moderately at \$1 36@\$1 37 for new No. 2, closing quiet, however, with an advance asked in ocean freights, and one shipper resold 30,000 bushels at \$1 36. The other grades of wheat were quiet. Receipts at the West are very large.

Corn has declined under free receipts by rail. Good new mixed sold freely at 78@80c., and prime old do. at 86c., but the close shows some reaction. Receivers assert that only a portion of the receipts are reported to the Produce Exchange.

Oats have shown considerable speculative strength, though not, however, without fluctuation. At to-day's market, prime boat loads of Western and Ohio were in demand at 62@63c. Rye has shown rather more firmness. Barley has been in better request at 35@95c. for State and \$1 07@\$1 12 for Canada Malt.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 15@ 1 38
Superfine.....	Red Winter.....	1 38@ 1 40
Extra State.....	Amber do.....	1 42@ 1 47
Extra Western, com- mon to good.....	White.....	1 45@ 1 70
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	White California.....	1 75@
Southern supers.....	Corn, Western Mix'd,....	77@ 87
Southern, extra and family.....	Yellow, new.....	80@ 83
California.....	White, new.....	80@ 90
Rye Flour, super & extra	Rye.....	95@ 1 15
Corn Meal.....	Oats.....	61@ 65
	Barley.....	85@ 1 12
	Malt.....	95@ 1 10
	Peas, Canada.....	1 05@ 1 20

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time Jan. 1, 1869.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time Jan. 1, 1869.
Flour, bbls.	114,056	3,753,393	3,166,766	49,662	1,803,302	43,468
C. meal, bis.	2,239	74,398	68,040	1,210	72,887	2,122
Wheat, bush.	1,026,622	22,403,711	22,984,830	601,098	16,887,281	252,504
Corn, bush..	95,286	8,161,863	11,535,223	4,184	393,533	3,391
Rye, bush..	6,468	590,880	330,873	.....	92,431	7,410
Barley, &c bu	544,721	4,208,286	2,675,094	.....	134	.....
Oats, bush..	206,854	8,731,197	8,119,523	625	25,045	540

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 NOV. 26, 1870.

At	Flour. (196 lbs.)	Wheat. (60 lbs.)	Corn. (56 lbs.)	Oats. (32 lbs.)	Barley. (48 lbs.)	Rye. (56 lbs.)
Chicago	22,850	245,685	317,728	168,671	37,275	16,814
Milwaukee	21,112	585,135	10,445	3,504	3,520	5,269
Toledo	27,765	104,435	165,970	62,327	1,250	720
Detroit	23,313	63,783	27,714	17,307	4,279	...
Cleveland	6,850*	32,400	14,550	11,050	29,800	350
Totals	111,390	1,081,433	536,407	294,839	75,124	23,153
Previous week	117,303	983,678	428,319	208,434	104,619	30,439
Correspond'g week	69, 123,490	944,243	177,682	208,647	104,711	33,796
"	'69, 77,117	501,732	327,964	173,776	56,000	23,307
"	'67, 78,710	634,378	487,213	236,146	43,993	17,787
"	'66, 89,129	547,789	192,164	193,008	61,024	43,233

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 26 inclusive, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.	3,627,903	4,715,036	3,868,603	3,491,738
Wheat, bush	42,703,688	42,926,135	30,073,413	28,506,981
Corn, bush	22,747,868	29,558,657	29,791,043	30,877,318
Oats, bush	20,020,727	12,893,014	18,674,266	13,963,322
Barley, bush	4,513,903	2,050,745	2,570,095	2,923,188
Rye, bush	1,259,605	1,326,573	1,639,744	1,659,729
Total grain, bush	90,545,791	88,705,124	82,698,561	77,335,440

And from August 1st, to and including Nov. 25, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour .. bbls.	1,765,251	1,873,372	2,139,987	2,071,673
Wheat.....bushels.	22,189,943	24,308,474	21,641,439	23,290,519
Corn.....bush.	8,513,816	12,795,631	10,641,965	11,953,879
Oats.....bush.	8,635,967	6,830,744	12,303,028	10,349,922
Barley.....bush.	3,657,379	1,643,491	2,156,265	1,289,856
Rye.....bush.	839,263	781,550	1,418,981	1,096,203
Total grain, bushels....	43,836,403	46,364,890	42,161,678	47,980,379

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 26.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Nov. 26	112,303	915,984	459,854	252,190	42,369	2,303
Week ending Nov. 19	117,765	1,131,106	389,129	293,707	44,202	52,599
Week ending Nov. 27, '69	100,710	990,450	107,432	105,104	18,117	35,767

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 26, inclusive, for two years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour.....bbls.	3,801,981	4,257,892	.....	.....
Wheat.....bush.	37,349,615	31,035,636	.....	.....
Corn.....bush.	20,382,682	23,941,619	.....	.....
Oats.....bush.	11,676,136	9,713,301	.....	.....
Barley.....bush.	2,923,052	423,759	.....	.....
Rye.....bush.	1,565,943	862,454	.....	.....
Total ..	73,908,428	68,434,779	.....	.....

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 2, 1870.

Very few really new features are to be found in the various styles of goods embraced in this review. During the week ending to-night there has been few sales for actual consumption at present, but the regular buyers, such as jobbers, spice grinders, sugar refiners, etc., have bought fairly of goods in bond to be prepared for any wants between date and January 1st, and also to gain any benefit that may arise with the reduction of duty. Prices generally have ruled strong but without any violent fluctuation. A leading grocery house has been obliged to suspend since our last, owing it is said, to bad Western debts, which is not unlikely as we have heard for some time past that a certain portion of the Western trade is becoming "shaky" and our dealers seemed inclined to operate cautiously. The stocks of goods now here in first hands are small and under easy control.

Imports this week have included 4,600 bags Rio, 11,721 mats Java, and 7,618 bags of other kinds of coffee. Receipts of sugar and molasses have been fair, including 3,687 bbls. New Orleans molasses.

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.....	1,493 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	47 bags.	Sugar, Brazil.	1,160 bags.
Green.....	732 pkgs.	Other.....	847 bags.	Manila, &c..	1,911 bags.
Japan.....	389 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba..	4,864 bxs.	M'las'es, Cuba	334*hhds.
Various.....	1,013 pkgs.	Cuba.....	1,878*hhds.	Porto Rico..	304*hhds.
Coffee, Rio.....	3,396 bags.	Porto Rico..	170 hhds.	Demerara....	.....*hhds.
Java.....	1,745 mats.	Other.....	923*hhds.	Other.....	.....*hhds.
Maracaibo..	1,430 bags.				

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

	Stocks in New York at date.	Imports at leading ports since January 1.
Tea.....lbs.	1870. 39,593,141	1870. 41,079,031
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	1869. 97,807	1869. 85,282
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	1870. 1,231,940	1870. 1,117,646
Coffee, other.....bags.	1869. 582,141	1869. 305,590
Sugar.....boxes.	1870. 101,791	1870. 428,893
Sugar.....hhds.	1869. 62,829	1869. 532,458
Sugar.....bags.	1870. 207,543	1870. 786,218
Molasses.....hhds.	1869. 11,843	1869. 289,780

TEA.

Business appears to be quite spasmodic and uncertain in this market, and the views of dealers change somewhat with the volume of trade. Last week sales were pretty free and everything was talked strong and buoyant, this

week buyers are less plenty, and we hear complaints and an occasional assertion that weakness is shown. Still taken altogether we find the leading operators are losing no confidence, indeed some appear to gain, and the market may at least be called steady, while firm would express more closely the views of some holders. Prime new green and choice chops of Oolongs are the favorites, but Japans are wanted and will command full as good figures in proportion as the other grades. Sales of 3,100 packages Green, 300 do. Oolong, 1,700 do. Japans, and 400 do. Souchongs.

There have been no receipts this week. The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1870 and 1869:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1870.....	13,404,838	16,845,209	9,346,094	39,596,141
1869.....	13,246,202	17,655,045	10,177,784	41,079,031

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 97,807 pkgs. since January 1, against 35,282 last year.

COFFEE.

For a day or two following our last report there appeared to be just the least bit of weakness on Brazil styles, but it did not amount to more than an appearance as the market has again become very firm on desirable parcels, with little or nothing offering. Strictly prime samples and ordinary grades continue to attract the largest share of attention, but medium qualities were showing greater steadiness than heretofore. The unsold stock has become much reduced and with prospective light additions, for some little time, importers gain confidence and are not at all anxious to operate. The current demand is still almost entirely of a legitimate character, though a greater portion of the jobbing trade instead of withdrawing goods are now allowing their invoices to remain in bond until wanted, or if necessary to carry over into the new year. Baltimore has been rather quiet and without new features in the general position of affairs. Java is a little more plenty in first hands, and the stock held by jobbers is becoming somewhat reduced, but as the demand at present is moderate, the market shows few interesting points beyond a continued business and extreme figures in all cases insisted upon. The West India styles have of late been much neglected, and the absence of leading sales gives prices rather a nominal tone, though from the firmness of holders when even hints of a demand prevailed it is evident that no important concessions could be obtained. Sales of 2,841 bags Rio, 2,000 bags Maracaibo, 3,039 bags Ceylon, 125 bags Savanilla, and 1,100 bags St. Domingo. At Boston a resell of 3,750 bags Singapore, and at Baltimore 7,730 bags Rio, and at New Orleans 5,000 bags do.

Imports of Rio this week have included the following cargo: "Savanen," 4,600 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 11,721 mats Java, per "Kingdom of Belgium;" 2,100 bags Maracaibo, per "Dutch Princess;" and 5,518 bags Ceylon, per "Nardoo."

The stock of Rio, Dec. 1, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Gal-veston.	Total.
Stock.....	39,913	14,180	7,380	5,392	6,000	72,865
Same date 1869.....	56,413	23,800	9,000	3,140	.....	122,353
Imports.....	620,661	426,203	127,742	37,232	20,112	1,231,940
" in 1869.....	683,736	3,200	297,413	95,441	30,006	2,800

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

In bags	(New York) stock.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orle's import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java and Singapore.....	+300	*61,109	*58,431	*3,164	*3,118	.....
Ceylon.....	11,018	30,944	.....	500	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	23,198	108,911	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	5,572	20,081	.....	11,693	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	50	46,286	9,135	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	9,065	24,851	557	400	1,044	1,917
Total.....	49,203	292,182	68,123	15,757	4,162	882,141
Same time, 1869.....	11,019	231,927	49,417	21,125	1,875	395,590

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 30,326 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for Raws has remained in a generally firm and encouraging position during the week under review, holders sustaining former rates without difficulty and no excess of samples appearing. The demand for consumption has, as before, been confined entirely to the immediate wants of buyers, but refiners have considerably increased their purchases of goods in bond, to be carried over into the new year, and thereby reduced the available stock. This course is deemed the most prudent, in view of the probabilities of an exhausted supply before much of the new crop can possibly get here, and an almost certainty that larger amounts of refined sugars will be wanted by the time the refiners are ready to resume operations. Grinding has already commenced in some districts on the Island of Cuba, but is not by any means general as yet, and there is very little doubt but that the production will be considerably delayed and somewhat reduced. We have on hand here a large stock of bag sugars, but the quality is low and undesirable, and not likely to greatly influence the market. Recent advices from the South report injury to the domestic crop by frost to an extent sufficient to materially reduce the supply, but our dealers do not pay much attention to this information; and it will require a very radical change, indeed, in the prospect to affect the market, as all contingencies have already been pretty thoroughly discounted. From the grocery trade the call has been very light, and confined to one or two small parcels of choice clarified goods, some of which are used as a substitute for refined. Refined have sold slowly as a rule, and the advantage principally in buyers' favor, though, with the stock of Hards quite small, prices of late strengthened a trifle for some of the desirable brands. The sales of Raw embrace 3,192 hhds. Cuba, 417 hhds. Porto Rico, 111 hhds. Demerara, 474 hhds. Martinique, 125 hhds. Guadeloupe, 10,796 boxes Havana, and 20,000 bags Maracaibo.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Dec. 1, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	Brazil, bags.	Manila, bags.	Melado hhds.
Imports this week.....	8,222	1,768	185	1,587	67,794	414,289	18,730
" since Jan. 1.....	276,748	217,302	36,524	33,721	119,143	385,094	.....
" same time, '69.....	369,847	254,506	35,949	32,015	.....	.....	.....
Stock in first hands..	89,023	86,035	.....	.....	362,218	.....	72
Same time 1869.....	101,791	62,829	.....	.....	207,543	.....	574
" 1868.....	36,460	39,352	.....	.....	44,466	.....	.....

MOLASSES.

The same old old story is still current on foreign styles, with probably a slight variation in the fact that as the general accumulation is now comparatively small, and the end of present duties close at hand, holders have no objection to await the issue under a reduced tariff, and there is no pressure to realize. About the sole demand, however, appears to be the former retail and uncertain call for grocery stock, the medium and low grades having no outlet whatever. Domestic has been in much larger supply, was offered with great freedom, and

values further gave way on all grades. Since the decline, however, holders have shown less anxiety, in view of comparative cheapness of the goods and the fact that some sales were making below the rates prevailing at the point of production. The stock now left in first hands is fair, and available at current rates without difficulty, but there is no pressure to realize. Sales of 50 hhd. Cuba, 936 hhd. Porto Rico, and 3,781 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Dec. 1, were as follows:

Table with columns: Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O. Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1869. Stock in first hands, same time '69, same time '68.

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 to date, have been as follows:

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

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd.

SPICES.

There is nothing really new to advise on this market, all goods remaining quite firm, and the supply available comparatively small, as the recent arrivals were largely sold ahead and went directly into the hands of jobbers or grinders. The consumption just now is small, and will probably continue so until the end of the year, but the belief in good trade during January is still current, and stock in bond has plenty of friends at full prices.

FRUITS, &c.

The low prices current of late have stimulated a demand for Raisins, and the consumption for the month of November reported to be larger than ever known before, said to have reached 150,000 boxes. London Layers are scarce, and consequently held high compared with other kinds.

West India Green Fruits are in full supply, and prices are comparatively low several cargoes have arrived since our last and sold at \$1 per bunch for Baracoa Bananas, \$2@3 50 for Aspinwall do. Baracoa Cocoanuts \$60 per M. Oranges range from \$5 to \$8 per bbl., with sales footing up about 1,000 bbls. of the different kinds.

Domestic dried are generally quiet for Apples, and no change in prices or transactions of importance can be noted. Pared Peaches are, if prime, wanted, and command extreme prices; unpared halves are again scarce, and rule higher, with sales at the advance; quarters are dull and nominal.

The market for Apples is fairly active, but the demand is almost exclusively from the city and trade near by us. If stock is prime it is generally held with much confidence, but poor lots showing signs of decay are disposed of at low prices.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Tea.—We are in receipt of full mail advices from all tea ports: Yokohama dates are to Oct. 23. A very limited business had been done for the preceding month, buyers not willing to advance their offers and holders very firm, particularly in regard to the finest teas, which are in small supply.

Shanghai reports cover to the 11th of October. Total business for month was on a liberal scale, transactions aggregating about 56,000 half chests, with prices for choice kinds unchanged. A reduction equal to 1@2c. per pound in prices for lower descriptions was quoted. The operation of sifting the teas before shipment had been tried by the American houses, under the opinion that the increased cost would be fully covered by the price realized, at the same time giving to Green teas a better character with the home trade.

Foochow market is to the 6th of October, at which date there was nothing doing. A line of 2,200 half chests were closed the previous week for American account by the same English house, and at equivalent prices to last lot, viz: 51c. gold, in bond, at New York. Stock, 94,000 half chests. Prices very firm.

Amoy, 8th of October: with a diminished business prices slightly favored buyers. No stock; 25,000 half chests yet expected.

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, Name of Vessel, From, Black, Green, Japan, Total. Rows for July 28, July 29, July 30, Aug 2, Aug 5, Aug 8, Aug 10, Aug 18, Aug 24, Sept 1, Sept 3.

Table with columns: Date, Port, Amount. Rows for Sept 7, Sept 9, Sept 17, Sept 19, Oct 1, Oct 6, Sept 18, Sept 24, Sept 28, Sept 30.

Total afloat (and not yet arrived) 4,180,858 4,943,146 4,263,914 12,888,218 Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Sept. 28 3,830,706 5,984,885 3,093,844 12,908,935 Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869 1,892,458 2,026,519 1,100,275 5,019,252

* For Boston.

Cuba Sugar.—Havana, Nov. 25.—The Weekly Report says: There has been a quiet market throughout the week, except on Thursday, when about 7,000 boxes, mostly of low numbers, suitable to the United States market, were sold at prices equal to about 9 1/2 rs. per arroba No. 12. Buyers for Europe have continued out of the market: the only shipment to that quarter was a cargo of 700 boxes for Antwerp. The very reduced quantity left of suitable, dry and strong sugars are held firmly at previous prices—10rs No. 12, as a basis for common train and up to 10 1/2 rs for finer sorts, with which quotations the market closes quiet and steady. The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 10,000 boxes of all classes—against 8,000 last week.

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

Table with columns: To, Boxes, Hhds. Rows for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

Total export of the week to all countries 4,599 134 The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Table with columns: Rec'ts this w'k, Exports since January 1, Stock at date. Rows for 1870, 1869, 1868.

Manila Sugar.—Dates to Sept. 22 report more inquiry for best qualities, transactions amounting to 50,000 piculs at a range of \$4 37@ \$4 87 per picul. Brown entirely neglected.

The following shows the quantity of Sugar afloat for the United States at last advices, and which has not yet arrived:

Table with columns: Ship, For, Piculs. Rows for July 17, Aug 4, Aug 4, Aug 23, Aug 16, Sept 19.

Total piculs (of 139 lbs.) 50,873 Shipments to U. S. to date: 1869.—252,604 piculs. 1868.—160,813 piculs.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table with columns: Tea, Duty paid. Rows for Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunp. & Imp., Hyson Sk. & Tw. C.

Table with columns: Coffee, Native Ceylon, Maracaibo, Laguayra, St Domingo, Jamaica.

Table with columns: Sugar, Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20, Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil, Manila, White Sugars, Yellow sugars, Crushed and granulated, Powdered.

Table with columns: Molasses, New Orleans new, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, Cuba Clayed, Cuba centrifugal, English Islands.

Table with columns: Rice, Ragoon, dressed, gold in bond, Carolina (new).

Table with columns: Spices, Cassia, in cases, Cassia, in mats, Ginger, Race and Af, Mace, Nutmegs, cases, Penang, Pepper, in bond, Singapore & Sumatra, Pimento, Jamaica, do in bond, Cloves, do in bond.

Table with columns: Fruits and Nuts, Raisins, Seedless, new, mat. 6, do Layer, 1870, do Layer, 1869, do Valencia, do London Layer, Currants, new, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, old, Prunes, Turkish, new, Prunelles, Dates, Figs, Smyrna, Cherries German, Canton Ginger, Almonds, Languedoc, do Tarragona, do Ivica, do Sicily, soft shell, do Shelled, Spanish, do paper shell, Sardines, hf. box, Sardines, qr. box, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, do Barcelona, African Peanuts, Walnuts, Bordeaux, Macaroni, Italian, Fire Crack, best No 1, DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, Apples, State, do Western, do Southern, common, do prime, do sliced, Peaches, pared, do unpared, qrs & hlvs, Blackberries, Cherries, pitted, Pecan Nuts, Hickory Nuts, Peanut, Va, g'd to fncy, do com. to fair, do Wll, g'd to best.

Table with columns: Grocers' Drugs and Sundries, Alum, Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.), Borax, Sal Soda, Cask, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Copperas, Camphor, in bbls, Castile Soaps, Epsom Salts, Sic. Licorice, Calabra Imitation, Madder, Indigo, Madras, do Manilla, Cordage, Manilla, do do Large sizes, Sisal, do Bed Cords, Jute do.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P.M., December 2, 1870.

We note some improvement in the trade, as compared with that of the previous week, and at the close there is a fair business doing. The business naturally shows a falling of as the season draws to a close, but there is as much doing in all departments as could be expected so late in the season, and we hear no complaints of unusual dullness. The State, New Jersey, and interior Pennsylvania trade have been in the market during the week in considerable numbers, and have taken fair quantities of the seasonable fabrics, suited to their respective localities. The Southern "order trade" has also improved somewhat, and the principal houses doing a heavy business with that section report a rather better business than is usual at this season. This, however, is due to the unusual dullness which prevailed during October and the early part of November, and to the many interruptions which have occurred to the distributing trade in the Gulf States, The Southwestern trade are sending in some orders, and the West is fairly active, though with the latter section the demand is chiefly from package buyers, the bulk of the jobbing trade evidently being kept in the Western cities by the jobbers there.

No failures are reported here, and comparatively few have occurred in the interior. We hear of an occasional small house in the country, being forced to succumb, but these are rare, and the trade apparently continues in a very healthy financial condition.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There have been very few changes in the cotton goods trade since our last report, either in prices or the extent of the business done. There has been a good demand for unbleached cottons of all grades, and the prices of most makes continue well sustained. There has been a marked lack of animation in the demand for bleached cottons for some time past, and the accumulation of surplus stock, though slow, has tendered to weaken prices. One or two brands have been marked down, and in other instances agents have made the terms of sale easier, without changing the nominal quotations. Jobbers, however, have named lower prices, and on some makes there has been a decline of 1 cent per yard. Prints are not very spirited, but the trade is, perhaps, fully up to expectations. The stock in first hands is light, and excepting the light stock of undesirable goods, there will be but a small amount carried through the winter. Prices remain without change.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The woolen trade continues dull, with few sales beyond the actual requirements of the trade. Cassimeres in old styles and light weights are selling to clothiers, but in fresh goods the demand is still feeble. Cloths are quiet, but there appears to be a demand for all the goods made. The agents for one of the leading mills engaged in the manufacture of these goods, assures us that their receipts of goods from the mills, which were all that could be made on the present supply of water, have been, during the past four weeks, less than forty per cent of what they received during the corresponding period last season. We are also informed that the production of nearly all of the other mills is very low, though perhaps rather better than the instance noted above.

FOREIGN GOODS.—We find little of interest to report in the trade in this department. The jobbing trade in this market, as well as in the interior, are taking small quantities of goods suited to the immediate requirements of the consumptive trade, but this is only light in the aggregate. Lace goods and fine linens, suited especially to the holiday trade, sell freely and at full prices, both in and out of the auction houses. Worsted goods also sell well, but beyond these the trade is light. Importers report sales of considerable quantities of Alpacas to clothiers, for summer coatings, and there is also a steady demand for these goods from distributors. Millinery goods continue about as last reported, with, perhaps, a little better demand, for all styles of ribbons. Mantilla Velvets are slow, and Velveteens sell less freely than at the time of our last review.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1870, and the total for the same time in several previous years are shown in the following table :

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.
Total for week....		\$	26	\$4,306
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	13,793	1,594,609	2,986	941,624
Same time 1869....	19,875	2,131,659	5,004	1,023,329
" " 1868....	23,077	1,422,250	4,738	1,487,321
" " 1867....	12,064	1,559,602	5,413	1,300,903
" " 1866....	2,230	.....	.....	4,267
" " 1865....	81,637	.....	.....	83,643

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been in fair request, with no important change in quotations. Amoskeag A 36 12½ do B 36 12,

Atlantic A 36 13, do D 11, do H 12½, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11½, do 30 10, Bedford R 36 8, Boott O 34 11, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11, do S 33 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 11½, Indian Orchard A 40 13½, do O 36 11½, Laconia O 39 12 do B 37 11½, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman O 36 10½, do E 36 12½, Medford 36 11½, Nashua fine O 33 11½, do 36 13, do E 40 15, Newmarket A 36 11½, Pacific extra 36 12½, do L 36 11½, Pepperell 7-4 22½, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 29, do 10-4 34, do 11-4 40, Pepperell E fine 39 12½, do R 36 11½, Pocasset F 30 8½, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 12½, Stark A 36 12½, Swift River 36 10, Tiger 27 7½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS continue quiet, with some weakness in prices and a slight decline on some brands. Amoskeag 46 16½, do 42 15, do A 36 14½, American A 36 12½, Andros coggin L 36 15½ Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 13½, Bartletts 36 15, do 33 13½, Bates XX 36 19, Blackstone 36 14½, Boott B 36 13½, do O 30 11, do R 28 8½, Clarks 36 19, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 16, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13½, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 12½, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15-15½, Masonville 36 15, Newmarket C 36 13½, New York Mills 36 20, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 89, Tuscarora 36 17½, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 32½, do 9-4 51½, do 10-4 56½, Waltham X 33 11½, do 42 15 do 6-4 25, do 8-4 27½, do 9-4 32½, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 19.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in fair demand, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. 64x64's are quoted at 7½@7¾c. for immediate and future delivery.

PRINTS are without important change in any particular. We quote as follows: American 10½, Albion solid 11, Allens 10½, do pinks 12, purples 12, Arnolds 8½, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 10½, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11½, Manchester 10½, Merrimac D 10½ 11, do pink and purple 13½, do W fancy 12½, Oriental 10½ Pacific 11, Richmond's 10½, Simpson Mourning 10½, Sprague's pink 11½, do blue and White 11½, do shirtings 10½, Wamsutta 7½.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 22½, do 50 24, do 12 26½, do 10 21, do 8 18 do 11 22½, do 15 27½, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15½, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 129.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian, heavy 25, Haymaker Bro. 14-15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 21.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11½, Andros coggin 13½, Bates 9@0, Everette 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11½, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$40 00, American \$35@37 50, Andros coggin \$37 50, Great Falls A \$37 50, Lewiston \$35 00, Stark A \$42 50.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 14, Appleton 14½, Amoskeag 14, Augusta 14, Pacific 14½, Pepperell 13½, Stark A 14.

STRIPES.—Albany 8½, Algoden 16½, American 12-13, Amoskeag 20-21, Hamilton 19-20, Haymaker 13½-14, Sheridan A 10½, do G 11, Uncasville A 13-14, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 22½.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8½, American 14½, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 28, Hamilton 21½, Swift River 13, Thorndike A 15½, Whittendon A 22½, York 30 22½.

GINGHAMS.—Clyde, 11½; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 14; Gloucester, 13; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 13; Lancaster, 15; Lancahire, 15; Pequa, 12½; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

MOUSSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18@20, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tycoon reps 23-27½, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22½-27½, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22½, Merino A 32½, AA 37½ AAA 42½.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for superfine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42½ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 12½ for superfine; \$1 42½ for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 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 Nov. 24, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1868, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 24, 1870.					
	—1868.—		—1869.—		—1870.—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	331	\$110,399	359	\$125,635	463	\$167,143
do cotton...	293	73,926	290	69,818	577	168,049
do silk....	247	187,373	600	310,996	581	631,795
do flax....	834	125,950	509	121,096	564	133,341
Miscellaneous dry goods.	261	70,186	504	102,897	466	161,060
Total.....	1,966	\$567,834	2,262	\$730,437	2,651	\$1,361,394

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	281	\$75,463	251	\$83,936	291	\$105,699
do cotton..	92	25,127	71	21,487	179	45,980
do silk....	31	48,640	39	43,424	46	46,449
do flax....	196	46,290	266	71,213	289	73,179
Miscellaneous drygoods.	94	12,536	245	18,623	53	23,970
Total.....	334	\$208,086	872	\$238,743	858	\$295,437
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	1,966	567,834	2,262	730,437	2,651	1,361,394
Totalth'wn upon m'rk't	2,600	\$775,920	3,134	\$969,180	3,509	\$1,556,731

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	437	\$140,335	486	\$182,643	439	\$148,359
do cotton..	245	77,137	209	66,676	136	42,753
do silk....	39	36,161	74	71,756	210	260,040
do flax....	855	142,412	1,123	164,094	276	73,714
Miscellaneous dry goods.	114	17,629	4,655	72,051	17	11,960
Total.....	1,690	\$413,674	6,552	\$557,220	1,078	\$539,826
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	1,966	567,834	2,262	730,437	2,651	1,361,394
Total entered at the port	3,656	\$981,508	8,814	\$1,287,657	3,730	\$1,901,220

Miscellaneous.

Cartwright & Warner's

Patent Merino

Undervests,

Drawers,

AND

HOSIERY.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

NEW GOODS,

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Union Adams & Co.,

No. 637 Broadway.

J. S. & E. Wright & Co.,

92 & 94 Franklin streetNEW YORK.

69 Franklin streetBOSTON.

241 Chestnut street.....PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

Pepperell Mfg. Co.,

Otis Company.

Bates Mfg. Co.,

Columbia Mfg. Co.,

Androscoggin Mills,

Continental Mills.,

Warren Cotton Mills,

Laconia Co.,

Boston Duck Co.,

Franklin Co.,

Thorndike Co.,

Cordis Mills.

Brinckerhoff, Turner &

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTON SAIL DUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER-
ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES
& C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS,
"AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

United States Bunting Company.

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock

13 & 15 Lispenard Street.

STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,

BANKERS.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL,
EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN,
HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-
MAIN, VIENNA, etc.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

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 Railways

Life Insurance.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,

116, 118, 120, 122 & 124 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
SAMUEL BORROWE, City Manager.

Miscellaneous.

STATE OF ARKANSAS

7 PER CENT BONDS, ENDORSED BY THE

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK RR. CO.

For Sale at 70 and accrued interest, by

Swenson, Perkins & Co.,

80 BEAVER STREET.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS issues its Bonds in aid
of Railroads—ten thousand dollars per mile, for the
payment thereof a special tax is collected annually
for interest and sinking fund.
THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD
183 miles long, is completed and in running order 120
miles. The unfinished section will be completed in
December next.

R. C. BRINKLEY, Pres't.
Memphis and Little Rock RR.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

SEARS BROTHERS,

STEAM PRINTERS, STATIONERS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE ACCOUNT BOOKS

FOR THE USE OF

Banks, Stock and Gold Brokers,
Merchants, and incorporated
Companies.

NO. 45 WILLIAM STREET,

One door north of Wall-st., New York.

Having recently added to our business an entirely
NEW STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, our facilities in
this line are unequalled.

Bankers' and Brokers' Account Books of all kinds
on hand, and made to order, of best material.

New firms organizing will find at this establish-
ment everything necessary for Counting House and
Office use at as low prices as good material can be
furnished.

FURNITURE.

E. W. Hutchings & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF
RICH & PLAIN

Furniture & Decorations

99 & 101 FOURTH AVENUE,

FORMERLY 475 BROADWAY,

Near A. T. Stewart & Co.'s NEW YORK.

Where a general assortment can be had at moderate
prices.
Wood Mantels, Pier and Mantel Frames and Wains
cotings made to order from designs,
FACTORY, 46 AND 48 WOOSTER ST.

FOR SALE.

TOWN BONDS

Of the State of Illinois, bearing interest at EIGHT
and TEN per cent, for sale at 85 and interest for 8 per
cent, 90 and interest for 10 per cent.

For particulars inquire of
PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS,
NO. 1 WALL STREET.

Transportation.

GREAT

SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE

TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND
MOBILE--ALL RAIL.



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 SOUTH-
ERN MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New
Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville
Atlanta, Macen, and intermediate points.

STATIONS.	Miles.	GO'G SOUTH.		GO'G NORTH.	
		Time.	Time.	Time.	Time.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 9 0 p.m.	Ar. 6.19 a.m.	Ar. 9.00 p.m.	
WASHINGTON.....	228	" 6.55 a.m.	" 12.45 p.m.	" 7.28 p.m.	
GORDONSVILLE....	824	" 12.55 p.m.	" 11.15 a.m.	" 6.27 a.m.	
BRISTOL.....	610	" 6.00 a.m.	" 4.45 a.m.	" 6.00 p.m.	
KNOXVILLE.....	741	" 1.14 p.m.	" 5.44 p.m.	" 4.97 p.m.	
*CLEVELAND.....	823	" 5.55 p.m.	" 7.25 p.m.	" 7.55 a.m.	
†CHATTANOOGA... 850		" 8.00 p.m.	" 8.30 p.m.	" 8.00 p.m.	
NASHVILLE.....	1001	Ar. 5.00 a.m.	" 5.44 p.m.	" 4.97 p.m.	
‡CORINTH.....	066	Lv. 9.00 a.m.	" 11.52 a.m.	" 12.15 p.m.	
§GRAND JUNCT.ON1107		Ar. 2.55 p.m.	" 4.97 p.m.	" 7.25 p.m.	
MEMPHIS.....	1159	Lv. 11.45 p.m.	" 7.55 a.m.	" 7.55 a.m.	
**JACKSON.....	13.9	Ar. 3.35 a.m.	" 7.55 a.m.	" 5.45 a.m.	
ATLANTA.....	932	" 1.40 p.m.	" 5.45 a.m.	" 5.30 p.m.	
MACON.....	1055	" 8.00 p.m.	" 8.00 p.m.	" 7.00 a.m.	
MONTGOMERY.....	1127	" 8.00 a.m.	" 8.00 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.	
MOBILE.....	1352	" 8.00 a.m.	" 8.00 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.	
NEW ORLEANS.....	1502	" 10.10 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.	" 7.00 a.m.	

* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery,
Selma, West Point, Eufaula, 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.

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General Eastern Passenger Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports

AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 4th and 20th of Each Month.

Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street
at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates
fall 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,
Also, connecting at Panama with steamers for
SOUTH PACIFIC AND CENTRAL AMERICAN
PORTS.

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Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and
attend to ladies and children without male protec-
tors. 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. B. BABY, Agent.

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(Via Queenstown,)

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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
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PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard.....Dec. 2, at 1 1/2 P.M.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth.....Dec. 7, at 3 P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman Dec. 14, at 10 1/2 A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Dec. 21, at 3 P.M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.....Dec. 28, at 10 1/2 P.M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman Jan. 4, at
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Jan. 4, at

Cabin passage, \$30 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 cur-
rency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 68 Wall-st.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,

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87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1870.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1869:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869, \$5,090,637 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1869, 2,588,901 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....\$7,679,539 05

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869.....\$6,472,915 41

Losses paid during the same period.....\$2,802,245 46

Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....\$1,237,630 49

The Company has the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New York Stock,
City, Bank and other Stock.....\$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise... 3,148,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,.... 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due
the Company, estimated at..... 207,568 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,513,452 00
Cash in Bank..... 583,797 53
Total amount of Assets.....\$14,469,508 34

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 First of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of FORTY Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of April next by order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| J. D. Jones, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr. |
| Charles Dennis, | C. A. Hand, |
| W. H. H. Moore, | James Low, |
| Henry Coit, | B. J. Howland, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Benj. Babcock, |
| Lewis Curtis, | Robt. B. Minturn, |
| Charles H. Russell, | Gordon W. Burnham, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | Frederick Chauneey, |
| R. Warren Weston, | R. L. Taylor, |
| Royal Phelps, | Geo. S. Stephenson, |
| Caleb Barstow, | William H. Webb, |
| A. P. Pilot, | Sheppard Gandy, |
| William E. Dodge, | Francis Skiddy, |
| David Lane, | Charles P. Burdett, |
| James Byrce, | Robt. C. Fergusson, |
| Daniel S. Miller, | William E. Bunker, |
| Wm. Stargis, | Samuel L. Mitchill, |
| Henry K. Bogert, | James G. DeForest, |
| Dennis Perkins, | Robert L. Stuart. |

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres't.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. D. HEWLETT, 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
Assets.....\$5,549,504 97

SPRINGFIELD

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

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Assets.....\$936,246 65

Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1799.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Assets.....\$392,425 52

AMERICAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1831.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Assets.....\$372,219 38

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent

OFFICE OF THE
Pacific Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,
New York, January 13, 1870.

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, 1869.....\$104,463 46
Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1869, inclusive 611,290 80

Total amount of Marine Premiums.....\$715,754 26
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 worked off as Earned, during the period as above.....\$608,830 22
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period..... 324,344 50
Return Premiums..... 36,697 03

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank.....\$86,015 51
United States and other Stocks..... 583,009 90
Loans on Stocks Drawing interest, 196,700 00

Premium Notes & Bills Receivable.....\$365,725 41
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums..... 231,561 05
Reinsurance and other Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 46,000 00
20,142 77

Total Assets.....\$1,166,129 23

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 1st day of February.

The whole 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 1st day of February, from which date interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A Dividend in scrip of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, free of Government Tax, is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1869, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next.

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| John K. Myers, | William Leconey, |
| A. C. Richards, | Wm. T. Blodgett, |
| G. D. H. Gillespie, | H. C. Southwick, |
| C. E. Milnor, | 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, | Oean K. Fenner, |
| A. S. Barnes, | Emil Heineman, |
| Egbert Starr, | Jehial Read, |
| A. Wesson, | William A. Hall, |
| John A. Bartow, | Francis Moran, |
| Oliver K. King, | Theo. W. Morris, |
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The Duties on Foreign Imports were published in the CHRONICLE of August 14, 1869

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BREADSTUFFS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, CANDLES, CEMENT, COAL, COCOA, COFFEE, COPPER, CORN, CORKS, COTTON, DRUGS AND DYES, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PORK, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as Mustard seed, Nutgalls, Oil anis, Oil cassia, Oil bergamot, Oil lemon, Oil peppermint, Off vitriol, Opium, Oxalic acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate potash, Quicksilver, Quinine, Rhubarb, Sago, Sal aeratus, Sal ammoniac, Sal soda, Sarsaparilla, Seneka root, Senna, Shell Lac, Soda ash, Sugar lead, Sulphate morphine, Tartaric acid, Tapioca, Verdigris, Vitriol, DUCK, DYE WOODS, FISH, FLAX, FRUITS, GUNNY BAGS, GUNNY CLOTH, GUNPOWDER, HAY, HEMP, HIDES, HONEY, HOPS, HORNS, IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PORK, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as IRON, LEATHER, LIME, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, OAKUM, OIL CAKE, PAINTS, PETROLEUM, PORK, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

Table listing various commodities such as Pork, RICE, SALT, SEED, SILK, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, TIN, TOBACCO, WINES, and WOOL.

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