

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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THE CHRONICLE FOR 1871.

In accordance with the notice taken from the December number of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, and which we published last week, the publication of the *Magazine* as a monthly will be suspended from this time, and the *Magazine* will be incorporated with THE CHRONICLE. To the entire list of subscribers to the *Magazine* THE CHRONICLE will be delivered, or mailed, weekly, for the month of January, without charge to any who at the end of that time desire its discontinuance. Where the time paid for the *Magazine* has not expired, THE CHRONICLE will be sent in its place until the end of the term for which payment has been made.

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that there will be no change in THE CHRONICLE, either editorially or otherwise, except such as may be involved in continual progress. In the past we have been successful beyond our most sanguine anticipations. Like efforts in the future will, we have no doubt, meet with like results.

OUR ANNUAL TABLES.

We give in this number our yearly tables of the daily prices of gold and fluctuating in stocks, exchange, &c. To make room for so much additional matter we are compelled to omit our usual monthly review. It will appear, however, next week.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The semi-official explanation from Mr. Boutwell defending his contraction policy, the passage of the funding bill by the Senate, the vigorous message of Governor Hoffman, and the monetary ease consequent on the payment of the January dividends, have attracted much attention this week, but have not prevented the usual discussion of the debt statement, which offers several points of suggestive interest. In the first place, the decrease of the debt is smaller than in any previous month since Mr. Boutwell took office. This is a concession to the popular demand that our tax-paying citizens should not be weighed down by the pressure of needless fiscal burdens, but that the policy should cease of taking active money out of the pockets of the people, with the view to pay a government debt which will not mature for many years to come, and which the creditors do not want paid. The old argument is exploded that we are to cripple ourselves now to pre-pay the principal because hereafter we may find it hard to pay the interest. Such a course of reasoning applied to a farmer would urge him to sell part of his seed corn, his farm implements and his needful stock, in order to pay off a mortgage which is not due, and which the mortgagee is reluctant to have paid. Men of plain understanding are asking themselves why the same rule will not work in both cases, and why this country should attempt a financial exploit and cripple itself in the effort, while no private person could try it without the greatest folly and loss. The cry of the people is to lighten the taxes and let the debt alone. It is in deference to this popular demand that there was last month a decrease of little over two millions in the public debt, and hereafter the monthly reduction will probably be much less.

Another mistaken opinion which is fast losing favor is that the credit of the government cannot be sustained except we pay off our national debt more rapidly than we agreed to redeem it by the operation of the sinking fund. A very little knowledge of the principles of finance and of the practice of monetary statesmanship suffices to show that no such supereogatory redemption is needed to bolster up the credit of a great, rich, commercial nation like the United States. No European nation has ever needed it. Our people are asking why it should be necessary here. The true American idea of paying off future obligations is to grow up to them, just as a child grows up to equal the obligations first of a youth, and lastly by slow, progressive degrees to those of a man. This country is rapidly growing up to its national debt. As one illustration of this growth we have built during the last year over ten thousand miles of completed new railroads, at a cost of over 400 millions of dollars. Now it is computed that every new railroad will create new traffic, develop new business, and give new value to

real estate equal in the aggregate to ten times its value. On this principle we have set in motion during the last year wealth-creating machinery which is operating to increase the national riches to the extent of 4,000 millions, or almost double the aggregate of the redeemable public debt. Hereafter we may refer to other methods by which the nation is growing up to its national debt. Enough has been said, however, to show that our people are right in their instincts in this matter, and that if the public credit of no other country requires buttressing up by the contrivance of paying off its bonds faster than it agreed to or can afford, still less does the robust credit of the United States require any such artificial and mischievous aids.

The next point in the debt statement is the cash balance. This consists of 107 millions of coin and 30 millions of currency. The Government gold has apparently been hoarded to the extent of 10 millions, but really it remains at about the same level as last month, inasmuch as 10 millions of gold certificates have been issued, and the increase of 10 millions really belongs to the holders of these notes and not to the Government. Mr. Boutwell has, therefore, been careful to hoard no gold in the Treasury, though at this conjuncture he could have done so with perfect safety. He has, however, locked up two millions of currency which could not so safely be spared from the current of the circulation. And he has of course contracted the currency by calling in one million and a half of the three per cent certificates held by the banks. In defence of this policy of contraction Mr. Boutwell has resort to the old reasons so often pleaded by Mr. McCulloch, when his spasmodic, ill-timed efforts at contraction threw the money market into confusion. Mr. Boutwell says he has heavy claims to meet before long, and must keep his cash locked up ready to pay them. We believe the Treasury had just as heavy claims at this time last year. Every one of these claims was paid. And yet the currency balance then in the Treasury was but 12 millions, while now it has just been swelled, mischievously and without reason, to 30 millions. Three weeks ago Mr. Boutwell could have safely let out 20 millions of this currency. We explained on a recent occasion some of the ways in which this could have been done. He has not wanted the currency, for it is still locked up, and it has all along been hidden away in the Treasury vaults. The country did need it. Its business, its wealth-producing efficiency, its tax-paying power, its industrial growth—all were suffering from the ill-timed contraction. Had this dearth of currency been met the financial troubles, business losses, numerous failures, and ruinous monetary derangements of the past month would probably have been averted.

CAPITALIZING EARNINGS.

A very suggestive paper has been this week put in circulation in Wall street, exposing the practice which has been of late abused by some of our railroad corporations, of capitalizing their earnings, or adding to their share capital in proportion to the growing business of the road and its consequent enlargement of income. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is the one selected as an illustration; and the writer shows that since 1867 an increase has been made to the capital of these two railroads amounting to no less a sum than \$48,684,200. On this watered stock, dividends are paid; and the point is whether these dividends have been honestly earned. Into this question the pamphlet does not enter, although it tells us that the dividends on the new shares wring from the public, in addition to the proper charges of transportation, a tribute of nearly four millions a year, and that this tribute is levied

upon food—upon the necessaries rather than the luxuries of life—and that its pressure falls chiefly on those citizens who are least able to pay.

Mr. Vanderbilt, in reply, says that the earnings of the road fully justify the addition to the stock, and he challenges the most rigid inspection of the accounts of the road, declaring that the net earnings are fully equal to eight per cent on the whole capital as it now stands, and denying that at any time during his management recourse has been had to the disreputable and dishonest financial expedient of paying dividends out of capital. We have carefully examined at various times the sworn statements of the financial condition of the New York Central and Hudson River corporation, and we are bound to say that the Commodore's assertions appear to be sustained. Experienced railroad financiers, who are above suspicion of dishonest bias, have assured us that they have arrived at the same conclusion. Still it must be regretted that the "construction account" is so large; and if Commodore Vanderbilt is sincere he ought to have this account closed forthwith.

As to the other charge of "wringing excessive charges" from the public, we are pointed to the fact that the passenger rates are fixed by law, and cannot be increased; while the rate on freight is fixed by the severe competition between various railroads. This competition is, in fact, the great bulwark of the public against the rapacity of the railroads; and Commodore Vanderbilt will not, we suppose, deny that he has done his best to end that competition; and that several times he has seemed to be at the very point of amalgamating the various roads leading from the great lakes to the sea-board. It is, indeed, one of the redeeming features of the erratic manœuvres the "Erie men," that they checkmated the Commodore in 1868, when he seemed surest of success in his scheme of amalgamating the Erie and Central roads, and that these victorious Erie champions have ever since kept the baffled Commodore at bay. Much of the popularity, which, in spite of their misdoings, the Erie clique have undoubtedly enjoyed, was founded on this fact, that the public regarded their fight as made for the destruction of a scheme by which Mr. Vanderbilt would have stopped healthy competition in transportation, and raised up a gigantic railroad monopoly, hostile to the public, destructive to commerce, and interested only in getting the greatest possible gains and rendering the least possible service in return.

The pamphlet before us gives the history of the several "waterings" by which the stock of the Central and Hudson corporation was raised from thirty-three millions in 1854 to its present magnificent proportions of ninety millions. We suppose all choice real estate in this State has risen in a similar degree in its valuation; and we do not see why Congress should interfere, as is here recommended; or why a railroad company, if it keep within the limits of law and equity, should not be as free to put its own nominal valuation on its road as is the owner of a house to set upon it his own valuation without let or hinderance. If a railroad company water its stock beyond its power to pay dividends then the price will fall in the market, and like the Erie shares three years ago, it may sink to an almost nominal price. The fear of such a catastrophe is one of the best preventives which is possible in a free country like our own. Another check on this over-abundant enlargement of the stock is given by the press. In this journal, for example, we take special pains to make public all the changes of this sort which affect the value of the one thousand millions of railroad shares which are afloat in this country. The facts about the Vanderbilt roads, as they are called, have been repeatedly exposed in our columns, and in 1867 we warned the public against supposing that the Hudson stock,

when doubled, was increased in its real aggregate value by one dollar more than the fifty per cent. subscription which was called up on the new shares. Similarly in 1868 we exposed the true nature of Mr. Vanderbilt's much lauded scrip dividend of eighty per cent. on the share capital of the New York Central road, then \$28,730,000; but raised by this financial manoeuvre to nearly \$52,000,000. Again at the consolidation of the two roads, when the aggregate capital was raised to ninety millions, we enlightened the public as to the true nature of the transaction. Multitudes of other journals did the same, and with the real facts before him, it is the investor's own misfortune, if not his fault, if he is misled into a wrong estimate of the value of this property.

We repeat, then, that we cannot approve of an appeal to Congress to stop this sort of bad financiering on the part of railroad corporations. All that is wanted is to throw the keen illuminating force of publicity upon all the dark doings of railroad magnates, and caution the investing public to guard themselves from this as from any other public nuisance or personal danger. It is also untrue that this excessive watering of stock of which other railroads besides those of Mr. Vanderbilt have been conspicuously guilty, prove that our financial system is rotten and dangerous, and that it is liable at any time to produce a panic. Such statements can have no force except with credulous and timid ignorance. Our railroads now extend their network of 50,000 miles throughout every part of this continent. They traverse its rich valleys, climb its steepest mountains, reach across its broadest rivers, and bind the vast territory of the United States in one grand organism, which is increasing more rapidly in wealth and productive force than any other country in the world. Every mile of new railroad adds four times its cost to the value of the surrounding property, and by a compensative and sure reaction the growing value of the real estate bordering a railroad, gives new and enhanced value to the railroad itself. What if a few of the corporations, tempted by their rapid progress, are found traveling faster than they should! Let us deal severely and justly with each case as it arises, and recognise in all these waterings of stock an exaggerated, and, in some respects, a mischievous illustration of the fact that our railroad property is growing in annual value with a rapidity unknown in any other age and country than our own.

THE INCOME TAX ONCE MORE.

The present Congress has work enough before it to fill up the two short months which remain to it. But most of this work, however important it may be in itself, or to the particular interests which call for legislation, has little relation to the thoughts and life of the country at large.

One point there is however on which the whole people are agreed, and, in which they desire definite and immediate action from Congress, with a unanimity and earnestness such as our representatives ought not to overlook. They are burdened with taxation to an extent which patriotism enabled them cheerfully to bear, so long as it seemed to be essential to the existence, or to the credit of the nation; but which, when it ceases to be an absolute necessity, becomes mere oppression. It has ceased to be necessary; the official reports of the Treasury prove that the taxes are collecting from the people, in these times of unsatisfactory trade and languishing enterprise, a third of a million of dollars for every business day, more than is needed to meet all the real wants of the government. Upon no point has there ever been a more general agreement, than there now is, that this

superfluous taxation should be stopped, and that without much delay.

It may be said with some truth that there is not the same agreement as to the particular taxes which ought to be dispensed with. Some are most deeply impressed with the offensive nature of several of the customs duties; and urge that the taxes on iron, steel, wool, copper, lumber and salt are burdensome to the whole industry of the country, and that the treasury itself could better do without them than continue to hamper all its other sources of revenue by collecting them; others see more clearly the evils of some of the internal taxes, and remember that indirect taxation is always felt less by the people, being paid in the price of the commodities they consume, than when the tax-collector comes directly in contact with them, and makes his exactions at their houses; and they ask that the whole internal revenue system shall be abolished before any reduction is made in the duties upon imports. But while this is true, and there is a serious divergence in the views of those who wish a reduction of taxes as to the particular ones which may safely and most advantageously be remitted at once, there is one tax concerning which there is a more general accord, and that is the Income tax—upon this the people at large have made up their minds. The subject has been discussed at great length; weighty arguments have been presented on both sides; but the nation as a whole is most influenced by the objections to the tax, feels the burden and annoyance of it, sees the corruption caused by it, the injustice of its distribution, the irregularity of its collection, the inquisitorial nature of the proceedings it makes necessary, and wants to be freed from them. It unmistakeably, we think, demands that this tax shall not be collected another year.

Besides all this, the law of the last session was drawn up so carelessly that it accidentally omitted to levy any tax at all on the profits of corporations and the interest on their bonds, paid during the latter months of 1870; so that a very large part of all the active and profitable business capital of the country, in the hands of these associations, has taken advantage of the opportunity to make its distributions of profits now, and to escape taxation altogether. And this fact brings into stronger relief the injustice of beginning to levy the tax anew, with the coming year, upon that capital which has not been able thus to evade the law. For all these reasons, a great number who last session urged its retention have abandoned their opposition to the repeal of the Income Tax; journals which earnestly sustained the tax a year ago are now against it; and, out of Congress, very few voices are raised for its continuance.

Under these circumstances it is not now necessary to discuss the merits or demerits of the tax again. The question need not be complicated with any other; the bill which decides it need not refer to any other subject whatever. Let Congress simply enact, at the beginning of the session, that no tax whatever shall hereafter be levied or collected on the gains, profits or income of any citizen, person or corporation in the United States, under any previous tax law. Such a law will at once enable the Internal Revenue Bureau to dismiss a large part of its official force; it will remove one of the most serious sources of disaffection towards the government among the people; it will simplify all future questions of improving the revenue laws; and it will do away with the embarrassing and difficult question, never yet finally set at rest by the highest Court of Appeal, whether or not a tax on incomes is, under the Constitution, such a "direct tax" as Congress is forbidden to levy, except by apportionment among the several States, according to their representative population.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1871.

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 December, 1870.

Debt bearing interest in coin.

Table with columns: Character of Issue, When Payable, Registered, Coupon, Total Outstanding, and Accrued Interest. Lists various bond issues from 1874 to 1865.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin. \$715,339,350 \$1,220,003,350 \$1,935,342,700 \$39,603,632 33

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Table with columns: Character of Issue, When Payable, Registered, Coupon, Total Outstanding, and Accrued Interest. Lists certificates and other lawful money.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money. \$53,228,562 41 \$446,631 29

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Table with columns: Character of Issue, When Payable, Registered, Coupon, Total Outstanding, and Accrued Interest. Lists various bonds and certificates that have ceased to bear interest.

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Table with columns: Authorizing acts, Character of issue, and Amt. outstand. Lists various certificates and notes.

Aggregate of debt bearing no issue. \$422,245,175 88

Recapitulation.

Summary table showing total debt bearing interest in coin, lawful money, and no interest, along with debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.

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, and Balance of int. paid by United States.

RANGE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, 1870.

The following table will show the monthly range of Government securities, as represented by daily sales at the New York Stock Exchange Board, during the year 1870:

Table showing the range of government securities (6's 1881, 6's 1864, 5's 1865, 5's 1867, 5's 1868, 5's 1869) by month from January to December 1870.

Detailed table showing daily prices of gold at New York for 1870, organized by month from March to December, with columns for Opening, Highest, Lowest, and Closing prices.

DAILY PRICES OF GOLD AT NEW YORK FOR 1870.

Table showing daily prices of gold at New York for 1870, organized by month from January to December, with columns for various price points.

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR 1870.

The following is the course of prices at the New York Stock Exchange Board, each month for 1870, showing the Highest and Lowest Prices in each month, as Compiled from Actual Sales at the Board.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stock categories: 1-Railroad Shares, 2-Coal Share List, 3-Gas Share List, 4-Mining Share List, 5-Land-Improv. Co., 6-Telegraph, 7-St. Ship Shares, 8-Express Shares, 9-Miscellaneous. Each cell contains price ranges for the respective month.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK ON FRIDAY, WEEKLY, 1870.

Table of foreign exchange rates for various locations including London, Paris, Antwerp, Swiss, Hamburg, Amst'dam, Frank't., Bremen, and Berlin. Columns include Date, Location, and specific exchange rates.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Jan. 4, 1871. 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, and REDEEMING AGENT. Lists changes for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

New National Banks.

- List of National banks organized since December 29, 1870, under act of July 12, 1870. Includes details for banks in Franklin, Ky., Niles, Mich., and Washington, Iowa.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

Table of exchange rates at London and on London. Columns include ON, TIME, RATE, LATEST DATE, and TIME. Lists rates for Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, Oadiz, Lisbon, Milan, Genoa, Naples, New York, Jamaica, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Valparaiso, Pernambuco, Singapore, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Sydney.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, December 24, 1870.

In spite of the war, the accounts from the leading centres of industry in the United Kingdom are by no means of a discouraging nature. On the contrary, trade, although quiet, owing to its freedom from undue speculation, is in a healthy state, and a steady, legitimate business is in progress. To some extent, the buoyancy of our commerce is due to the large purchases of war material which have been made by the belligerent powers, and to the purchases of clothing for the troops; but other causes have been in operation that are calculated to have a more lasting influence on the country, provided that we are enabled to keep ourselves free from Continental complications. It would seem to be an evident conclusion that when two manufacturing countries like France and Germany have engaged in so deadly a struggle as that which is now raging in France, and when the larger portion of the population is withdrawn from industry, the country whose productive power in manufactured goods is the greatest, and which, besides enjoying peace, has an unprecedented abundance of unemployed money, should derive very considerable benefit. The wants of France and Germany, sitting aside those for war material, required, in many cases, to be supplied immediately, and consequently the moment a deficiency of manufactured goods, such as blankets, and material for tents, &c., is experienced, our market is resorted to supply it. But this is the least important part, for if France and Germany are unable to supply all their own wants, it is obvious that their export trade in manufactures must leak, and that the portion of foreign trade which could in times of peace be undertaken by them would be diverted to this country. Hence, buyers from many foreign countries, such as the United States, India, China and other countries, have been more numerous of late, and a somewhat rapid demerit of stocks has, in several instances, taken place. It is, perhaps, difficult to form an opinion about the future, for dear food, which is almost a moral certainty, must tend to diminish the inquiry for manufactured goods; but at the same time, the wants of the belligerent powers, after peace is concluded, will be so great that those who will be able to meet them must be largely engaged. Then there is the uncertainty about the future of France, and, in the event of a Republic being successfully established, about the future of Europe, for it is not improbable that a successful Republic in France could lead, ultimately, to a more Constitutional Government in Germany. This, when accomplished, would be a gain, and very probably would tend to promote peace in Europe for the destinies of great nations would not then be in the hands of a Napoleon and a Grammonte, or a William and a Bismarck, but would be more within the reach and under the control of the people themselves. When this shall happen, war will probably be entered into less hastily, and for a more important cause than that brought forward

by Napoleon the Third and his Foreign Minister. But the war is not yet over, and the sorest trouble has yet to come, for it would appear, that France considers the war of desolation not yet complete.

The Germans have appeared in our market as a borrower last week. Out of the loan of £7,500,000 for the North German Confederation £3,000,000 has been reserved for this country, and has been offered at the price of 96½ per £100. The loan bears 5 per cent. interest per annum, and will be redeemed at par not later than November, 1875. The Luxembourg affair has induced many capitalists to withhold their applications, but with such a mass of Germans in this country it is quite certain that the whole amount will be rapidly subscribed. The security is unquestionably good, but the price is high, and consequently no very great temptation is offered to speculate in the stock. The loan is quoted at about ¼ premium.

Money has been in rather better demand, and a fair degree of animation may now be expected until the year has been fairly passed. The supply of money seeking employment, however, is very large, and consequently the rates of discount show but a trifling increase of firmness. Should the war continue the money market is almost certain to resume a condition of extreme languor as soon as the mercantile payments of the fourth of January have been arranged. The prices of money are as follows:

Table showing interest rates for 1869 and 1870 for bank minimum, open-market rates, and 30 and 60 days' bills.

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

Table showing interest rates for joint stock banks, discount houses at call, and discount houses with 7 and 14 days' notice.

During the week there has been an advance in the rate for money at St. Petersburg, but at the other Continental cities there is no alteration. The following are the quotations:

Table showing bank rates and open market rates for various cities including Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Turin, Brussels, Madrid, Hamburg, and St. Petersburg.

Annexed is a return showing 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 previous years:

Table comparing various financial metrics (Circulation, Public deposits, etc.) for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

The foreign exchanges have not varied materially, and in the bullion market no important features have presented themselves. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular:

Table listing prices for gold (Bar Gold, Spanish Doubloons, etc.) and silver (Bar Silver Fine, Mexican Dollars, etc.).

The Stock Exchange continues to show signs of the approaching close of the year. The amount of business doing is daily diminishing, but apart from a little panic on the announcement of Prussia's intentions with regard to Luxembourg, prices have ruled firm. To-day the tone is very satisfactory, and the quotations have improved. The following are the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

Table showing daily stock market quotations for Consols, U.S. 5-20s, U.S. 10-40s, and various American securities from Monday to Saturday.

Business in the manufacturing districts has been fairly active. Some anxiety is felt with regard to the actual condition of the cotton trade, but apart from this circumstance, the tone is considered to be healthy. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

A very quiet feeling, but without depression, has prevailed in this market since Tuesday. Quotations remain without material change, still prices have gradually given way, and in most departments buyers can do better than they could a week since. The large receipts of cotton at the American ports last week, and the prospect of a continuance on the same, if not on a larger scale this week, have induced producers to lose no opportunity of selling whenever they had a chance. Those spinners and manufacturers who have been in a position to sell and deliver tolerably early have taken advantage of any offers which have come before them, and prices to-day have lost some of the irregularity which prevailed since Tuesday. The tendency, compared with the prices current last Friday, is still in favor of buyers, but compared with the rates of Wednesday and yesterday prices are no lower. Producers, upon the whole, are very well sold, having anticipated a decline in the value of cotton, and contracted for both yarn and cloth for delivery well into January. Hitherto anticipations of peace have induced them to go on buying cotton freely in Liverpool, but the cotton market is so freely supplied that prices are barely maintained in the face of a large business going on daily. The prevailing impression is that cotton must inevitably decline, but that the demand for yarn and cloth is sufficiently good to prevent a decline in manufactures in the same proportion. In fact, to give producers any chance of doing good yarn and cloth ought to maintain their present prices, and the raw material go down ¼d. to 1d. per pound.

There has been a fair demand for export yarns during the week, and spinners have had no difficulty in selling at a slight decline when they could deliver within a short period.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to December 15, compared with the corresponding period last year:

Table showing cotton imports and exports for 1870 and 1869, categorized by origin (American, Brazilian, East Indian, Egyptian, Miscellaneous).

Owing to the approaching close of the year, the continuance of the war, and the superabundance of wet, which has naturally affected the samples, combined with the circumstances that foreign produce is coming freely to market, the trade in wheat has been very slow, and even for dry samples prices have slightly receded. Feeding stuffs, however, continue firm in value, and the recent rise in the value of meat and provisions has been fully maintained.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce 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 cereal imports and exports for the week ending Dec. 17, 1870, and 1869, including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian corn, and Flour.

Table showing cereal imports and exports since the commencement of the season (Aug. 28), 1870, and 1869.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—This market closed quiet with the exception of Eries, generally showing an advance price.

Table showing London money and stock market rates for Consols for money, U.S. 6s, U.S. 10-40s, and various railway shares.

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

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs closed quiet, prices with the exception of corn generally showing an advance

Table showing Liverpool breadstuffs market prices for Flour, Wheat, Barley, and Peas.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closed quiet, price with the exception of cheese generally showing a decline.

Table showing Liverpool provisions market prices for Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Cheese.

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market remains quiet, the prices of refined petroleum showing a decline, while the prices of spirits of petroleum show an advance.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and prices for items like Rosin, Petroleum, and Tallow.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—These markets close quiet, the price of sugar showing an advance.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and prices for items like Lins'd c'ke, Linseed, and Sugar.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable increase in dry goods, but there is a large decrease in general merchandise.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table comparing foreign imports for the weeks ending Dec. 31, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

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 Jan. 3.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table showing exports for the weeks ending Dec. 31, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

The value of exports from this port to different countries (exclusive of specie) since January 1, compared with the corresponding time of last year, is shown in the following table:

Table showing the value of exports to various countries like Great Britain, France, Germany, etc., since Jan. 1, 1871, compared with the same time in 1870.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 31, 1870:

Table showing exports of specie for Dec. 28 and Dec. 29, including items like St. Russia, Silver bars, and Spanish gold.

Total for the week... Previously reported...

Table showing totals since Jan. 1, 1870, subject to corrections, and same time in 1869-1861.

Table showing imports of specie at this port during the past week, including items like St. Ocean Queen, Silver, Gold, and Ship Chas. Dennis.

Previously reported... Total since Jan. 1, 1870... Same time in 1869...

The following is the treasure list per Steamer Ocean Queen from Aspinwall: Perez & Obarrio, Wells, Fargo & Co., Ribon & Munoz.

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

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

Large table showing weekly circulation, deposits, and balances for various securities from May 21 to Dec. 31.

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

Table showing weekly circulation, current week, and aggregate for national bank currency from May 21 to Dec. 31.

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

Table showing weekly ending, received, distributed, destroyed, and legal tenders distributed for fractional currency from May 21 to Dec. 31.

Alabama State Interest.—The following is from the money article of the *New York Times*:

We regret to hear that default was yesterday made in the gold interest due January 1st on the 8 per cent. Bonds of the State of Alabama, advanced a year or two since to the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad Company, \$2,000,000 in amount, and also in the gold interest on 8 per cent. bonds of the Company indorsed by the State of Alabama, about \$1,000,000 in amount. The Railway Company were to have provided, promptly, for the State interest on this particular loan, as well as for their own interest, but for some cause, not yet explained, have failed to do so, and as the State has not provided the gold in New York for the contingency of default in either case, its direct as well as indorsed bonds are in discredit until the Legislature, to meet on the 20th of January, shall provide the remedy. The new Governor, in a telegram to-day, speaks confidently of the prompt action of that body. Meanwhile the suspense is not a pleasant one for the holders of such securities.

The Alabama loan in default was largely negotiated abroad by Erlanger & Co. and John Henry Schroeder & Co., of Paris and London, the godfathers of the famous Reble cotton loan of 1863. It is rumored that the New York correspondents of Messrs. Erlanger offered the President of the Railway Company a loan of the money to pay the January interest, but on terms and guarantees which he was not prepared to yield to.

It is but proper to say that the Alabama State interest, other than on the 8 per cents loaned to the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, has been paid, as far as presented. It is fortunate for the New York market that the bonds in default, which we find amount to \$6,700,000 (direct and indorsed), are not all owned or advanced upon this side the Atlantic.

New York Central Scrip Dividends—Report to the Senate.—The *New York Times*, of Thursday, has the following:

WASHINGTON, January 4.—In response to the resolution offered by Senator Nye, and agreed to December 14th, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to "communicate to the Senate the proceedings that have been had relative to the collection of the tax on \$45,000,000 scrip dividend of the New York Central Railroad Company, and whether the said tax has been paid into the Treasury of the United States," Secretary Boutwell to-day sent to the Senate a copy of a communication addressed to him by the acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of December 17th, in which the latter says:

"I have to state that the only instance in which the liability of the New York Central Railroad Company to a tax on scrip dividend has been referred to this office for consideration and decision, relates to the question of taxing as a scrip dividend the sum of \$23,036,000, representing the issue by the Company on December 19th, 1863, of interest certificates to the amount of eighty per cent. of its capital stock. The proceedings of this office with reference to assessing and collecting a tax of five per cent. upon said eighty per cent. scrip issue have been as follows:

On the 17th of June, this office directed Supervisor Smythe, of the Northern District of New York, to investigate the affairs of the New York Railroad Company with special reference to its liability to tax upon the aforesaid issue of scrip. On the 16th of February, 1870, in view of the evidence presented by Mr. Smyth's Supervisor O'Donnell, his successor, was instructed to cause an immediate assessment of tax of five per cent. on said scrip. March 5, 1870, an assessment of \$1,151,800, the same representing a tax of five per cent. on \$23,036,000, was made against this Company, and a list containing said assessment passed to Collector Bailey, of the Fourteenth District of New York. This assessment was ordered at the time in order to save the Government from being barred from the assessment of a tax under the fifteen months' limitation contained in section 20 of act June 30, 1868, as amended by section 9 of act July 13, 1866, and to enable the question of liability to be determined upon the claim for abatement or refunding, as the case may be. The tax has not yet been collected. The collection has been suspended at three different times—once by a telegram dated March 26, 1870; again by a letter dated April 9, 1870, and the last on the 22d of November, when the collection was stayed until January 2, 1871. These suspensions had been ordered at the urgent request of the President, C. Vanderbilt, Esq., and others, in behalf of the Company, in order that they might, as they claimed, have ample opportunity to collect and forward evidence in behalf of the Company. It is proper to add that the seeming delay on the part of this office in deciding to collect the tax, has arisen from what it conceived to be, not only the desirableness, but the necessity of having all the statements of the Company on its own behalf, before determining so important a question, and from the repeated delays of the Company in furnishing such statements. The resolution is herewith returned in accordance with your request.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLAS, Acting Commissioner.

JANUARY 5.—The counsel for the New York Central Railroad Company appeared at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day, and stated that the Company were not ready to present their case, and asked for a further extension of time, to enable them to prepare their papers for presentation, which is represented to be a very laborious work. Commissioner Pleasonton, in view of the magnitude of the case, and of the necessity that the claims of the Company be fully set forth before the decision is given, consented to a postponement of the hearing until February 10th, when it will proceed without further delay.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Representative Sargent, to-day, made a report on the House resolution to secure indemnity to the United States in certain cases. He stated the report had been drawn by Judge Lawrence, of the Subcommittee.

The report gives the history of the Pacific Railroad, terms upon which it was authorized to be constructed, quoting the acts of Congress, amount of bonds issued, and the recent opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States. The Committee say the Union Pacific, Sioux City, and Pacific Companies have responded that the law does not require them to pay either principal or interest of the bonds until their maturity. The other companies made no answer, and none of them have made any payment. They deny the right of the United States to retain an interest account. More than half the amount of their earnings for the transportation of the government mails, freights, troops, &c. On the 6th December, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which provides that the said bonds and all sums due or to become due for interest on the principal paid, or which may be paid, shall constitute a lien on all lands which have been or may be so granted, and which remain undisposed of by the companies. It also provides that lands shall only be sold with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on conditions which shall secure the proceeds to be applied as far as necessary to reimburse the United States for all sums that have been or may be advanced to pay the interest on the principal of bonds, and to finally pay the bonds; and the United States shall not pay any money to any company while

it may be indebted to the Government, but shall make a set off. As to the right of set off between individuals, it does not exist at common law; but as it is required in equity, and made available by Courts of Chancery, and has been introduced judicially at law by statutes, it would seem proper to give the sanction of an act of Congress to a right so manifestly equitable and just. The bill in effect provides that, for all sums due, or which shall become due the United States, for interest paid for any company, the government shall have a lien on the lands of the company. This will simply give the United States, practically, a mortgage for the debt due from the debtors. The only purpose then to which lands, or their proceeds in the first instance can be applied, is the payment of debts contracted in constructing the road, unless these debts be otherwise adequately secured. These debts are either to the holder of first mortgage bonds, subsidy bonds, or to the general creditors of the companies, with or without the specific security. To some or all of these the lands should be applied, at least so far as necessary to their payment. The claim of the Government is paramount. There is no reason why such vast interests should be left to the exclusive decision of companies, as they are not alone interested. It is only the dictate of justice that property granted on conditions should be made to execute the conditions, and especially when no longer required for any other purpose of grant. This will only give to the government performance of a condition created for its benefit regardless of all others. The Committee conclude by saying:

"No reasons exist for conceding more than the law has already conceded. The concessions have already been on a grand scale by them, subject to rights reserved. The government should abide. To secure the performance of the obligations imposed by the law this bill is submitted, with a recommendation that it be passed."

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day, made a report in favor of the bill providing as to the Pacific Railroad bonds, that all sums due or to become due for interest shall constitute a lien on all bonds which have been or may be so granted, and which remain undisposed of by the Company. This, the Committee say, simply gives the United States a mortgage for the debt due from their debtor.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The House Committee on appropriations have not yet acted on the subject recently presented for the payment of the interest and principal of bonds of the Pacific Railroads. The abstract of the report printed this morning, contained the views of only Judge Lawrence in explanation of the bill introduced by him in December. It was merely reported, yesterday, by Representative Sargent, in order that it might be printed so that all the members of the Committee might have a better opportunity of reading it in print than in manuscript. In a few days all the Committee will be enabled to learn its contents, to which they are now uncommitted.

—In the last number of THE CHRONICLE attention was called to the removal of Messrs. Tanner & Co., bankers, to No. 11 Wall street. We have frequently had occasion to call attention to the large financial operations of this house in negotiating railroad loans, &c., and we presume that their removal to more commodious offices will be marked by an increase in their business, both as railway agents and in the line of general banking.

—Attention is directed to the card of the agency of the Bank of British North America, which will be found on another page. This bank is an important dealer in foreign exchange, and issues Commercial credits for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also buys and sells demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, and cable transfers. Demand drafts on Scotland, Ireland, Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco, are also issued by this agency, and the collection of bills and other banking business is attended to.

—The new stock firm of E. Judson Hawley & Co., whose card appears elsewhere, is comprised of Mr. Hawley and Mr. A. W. Bartlett, both of whom had been out of business for several years, and now return to the street to profit for themselves and their customers by their long experience and ample means for doing business at the Stock Exchange.

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.

FISK & HATCH,

A. S. HATCH.

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 5 Nassau street,

New York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The subjoined table will show the gross earnings and operating expenses of the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad (Salt Lake to San Francisco), and the number of miles operated in each year, from the commencement to the present time:

Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings.	Op. Expenses
1865..... 31 to 56	\$401,941 92	\$121,669 53
1866..... 56 to 94	864,917 57	200,710 61
1867..... 94 to 137	1,470,652 50	330,913 33
1868..... 137 to 468	2,300,767 17	842,166 54
1869..... 468 to 742	5,670,822 25	2,993,523 19
1870..... 742 to 900	7,920,710 92	4,060,564 92
Total	\$18,629,818 29	\$8,550,548 15

these securities that I will invite the immediate attention of the Legislature on its reassembling on the 18th instant, to this grave and important subject.

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

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Dec 31, Monday Jan 2, Tuesday Jan 3, Wednesday Jan 4, Thursday Jan 5, Friday Jan 6) and rows for various state bonds like 6s Tenn., 6s N. Car., etc.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market opened strong, but subsequently fell off and closed weak. The demoralized feeling caused by the failures previously alluded to, has postponed the expectations of a January rise, and the "bull" operators appear to have adopted the policy of encouraging a "short" sales.

The following are the prices of the leading railroad stocks at the close of 1869 and 1870.

Table listing railroad stocks such as New York Central & Hudson River, Reading, Rock Island, Chicago & Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, etc., with prices for 1870 and 1869.

The Internal Revenue Office has postponed the decision in regard to the tax upon New York Central scrip dividends to February 10th prox.

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

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Dec 31, Monday Jan 2, Tuesday Jan 3, Wednesday Jan 4, Thursday Jan 5, Friday Jan 6) and rows for various stocks like N.Y. Cent & H.R., Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, etc.

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

The Gold Market.—The transactions in the Gold Room have been quite limited and the premium steady, as will be seen from the subjoined quotations. There is little disposition at present to either buy or sell, as the prospects of the market and opinion differs considerably as to the future course of the premium, though perhaps the feeling predominates in favor of an ultimate rise.

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

Table showing gold premium quotations with columns for Opening, Low, High, Closing, Total Clearings, and Balances (Gold, Currency) for each day from Saturday Dec 31 to Friday Jan 6.

The general movement of coin and bullion at New York, in the week ending Saturday, December 31, was as follows:

Table showing financial movements: In banks Dec 31, Foreign imports, Gold paid out by Sub-Treas'y, Receipts from California, Total known supply, and Withdrawn for export, Gold receipts into Sub-Treas., In banks Dec 31, Total withdrawn and in bank, Excess of supply not accounted for.

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

Table listing various coins and currencies: American gold (old coinage), Sovereigns, Napoleons, German X thalers, Prussian X thalers, X guilders, Spanish doubloons, Patriot doubloons, American silver (old coinage), American silver (new), Dimes and half dimes, Five francs, Francs, English silver, Prussian thalers, Specie thalers, Mexican dollars, Spanish dollars, South American dollars.

Foreign Exchange.—The Exchange Market has been rather more active, owing to remittances against the January coupons of foreign bondholders, although there has been a fair supply of cotton and produce bills. The market closes at an advance of 1/2 on our last quotations, the following being the closing rates:

Table showing exchange rates for London bankers, Paris (bankers), Antwerp, Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Prussian thalers, with columns for 60 Days and 3 Days.

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

Table showing receipts and payments at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, with columns for Receipts (Gold, Currency) and Payments (Gold, Currency) for Dec 31, Jan 2, Jan 3, Jan 4, Jan 5, Jan 6.

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 Dec. 31, 1870

Large table showing the condition of New York City banks, with columns for Banks, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders. Lists banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

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

Table showing deviations from previous week for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Legal Tenders.

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

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past, with columns for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings for dates from July 2 to Aug 20.

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 29 to Dec. 24) and various financial figures (Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, Circulation).

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Jan. 2, 1871:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia Banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tend., Deposits, and Circulation for various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers & Mech., etc.

Total..... 15,755,150 51,361,827 1,071,528 12,653,166 88,660,403 10,813,212

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Table showing deviations from last week's returns for Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks from August 15 to December 26, 1870, with columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tend., Deposits, and Circulation.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Dec. 26, 1870.

Table showing the condition of Boston National Banks as of Dec. 26, 1870, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation for banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, etc.

Total..... 47,350,000 111,190,178 2,484,586 19,872,917 46,927,971 24,662,209

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans.....Inc. \$1,340,509 Deposits.....Inc. 2,563,571 Specie.....Inc. 734,175 Circulation.....Inc. 40,049 Legal tenders.....Dec. 34,773

*The same as last week. Not received.

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

Table comparing totals for a series of weeks past, including Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation from August 15 to January 2, 1871.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

Table of quotations for New York Bank Stocks, listing various banks and their bid/ask prices.

Quotations of Miscellaneous Local Securities.

Table of quotations for miscellaneous local securities, including City RR Stocks, Bonds, and Gas Stocks.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

These Quotations are of the Less Active Securities which are not Given on the Next Page.

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

Table of Southern Securities, categorized by region (North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana) and listing various bonds and stocks with bid/ask prices.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond listings under categories like New York Prices, RAILROAD BONDS, Boston, Philadelphia, and Leading Southern Securities.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

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

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

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

Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette.—The first report of the receivers of this road, submitted on the last day of December, and covering a period of thirty-five days, shows that the receipts of the main branch for that time were \$173,061.84; expenditures, \$78,006.83, thus showing a net gain of \$95,054.51, while the Water Valley branch gains \$2,621.32; Martinville branch loses \$97.16. Various expenses and the salaries of the executive officers of foreign agents are not included. The gross earnings have been beyond the average of the whole year of the branch roads. The Whitewater Valley branch has proportionate rental liability not included above for the period, of \$13,611, showing a net loss of \$12,311.85; Martinville branch \$5,250, showing a net loss to that branch of \$6,879.34; Harrison branch, after the rent is deducted, will leave the sum of \$282.65; Hagerstown branch will show a loss of \$1,187.32. The receivers state that it is their conviction, based on actual experiment and observation, that no one branch can be operated under the existing contracts without a serious loss. The report asks for authority to pay the rent of the ground in Cincinnati; also, judgments against the company for stock killed, &c., the latter amounting to \$3,000. They further represent that portions of the floating debt of the company are secured by a pledge of stocks, bonds and other property of the company, and other portions are secured by mortgages on its real estate, and that in some cases debts thus secured by pledges and mortgage—especially some secured by pledge of bonds and stocks—are past due, and that the creditors hold-

ing the same threaten to sell the pledge for the satisfaction of debts. They say that by permitting such sales it will partially sacrifice the securities pledged, and cause a serious loss to the trustee. The aggregate amount of indebtedness was secured, as aforesaid, by a pledge and mortgage of about two hundred thousand dollars. They now ask authority to borrow on their notes and bonds as receivers two hundred thousand dollars for the liquidation of their indebtedness, the loans to be charged on the net earnings as a preferred claim. They conclude by saying that on or before the 25th of January they will file an inventory of the property of the road and a schedule of its indebtedness, which they have not yet had time to prepare, especially as a good part of the debt is not on the company's books, but consists of unliquidated demands not yet reported to the company, or entered on its records.—New York Daily Bulletin.

Debts of Southern Railroads to the United States Government.—From the report of the Quartermaster General for the past year, a few facts of interest regarding the indebtedness of southern railroad companies to the Government may be taken. On the opening of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1869, there was due the United States from railroad companies which purchased railway material and rolling stock under the provisions of Executive orders of August and October, 1865, \$4,704,650.72. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, interest accrued and expenses incurred in prosecution of suits amount to \$397,692.41. Payments have been made of \$365,820.45; leaving unpaid June 30, 1870, \$4,646,522.68 which reduces the debt during the year \$58,128.04. The unpaid indebtedness of the several railroads to the Government may be thus stated:

	Amount of principal and interest on July 1, 1870.	Amount of principal and interest on July 1, 1870.	
Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire	\$16,762	Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville	\$430,599
Atlantic & North Carolina	4,695	Memphis & Ohio	12,728
Alabama & Florida	12,182	Memphis & Little Rock	81,840
Alabama & Chattanooga	19,499	Nashville and Chattanooga	1,764,171
East Tennessee & Georgia	371,740	Nashville & Northwestern	663,698
East Tennessee & Virginia	256,497	Nashville & Decatur	309,840
Edgefield & Kentucky	152,502	New Orleans & Ohio	32,966
Indiana	15,000	Pacific Railroad of Missouri	20,774
Knoxville & Kentucky	9,805	Southwestern Branch do	57,115
McMinnville & Manchester	62,342	Selma & Meriden	21,031
Mississippi, Gainsville & Tuscaloosa	37,406	Selma, Rome & Dalton	149,039
Macon & Brunswick	3,960	San Antonio & Mexican Gulf	50,504
Mobile & Ohio	76,244	Washington, Alexandria & Georgetown	217
Mississippi & Tennessee	29,326		

The following named companies have discharged their entire indebtedness to the Government: Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac-Georgia Railroad and Banking Company; Southwestern; Macon and Western; South Carolina, Muscogee, Petersburg, Memphis and Charleston; Mobile and Great Northern; New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern; Mississippi Central; Virginia and Tennessee; Montgomery and West Point; Virginia Central; Rome, Western and Atlantic; Orange and Alexandria; Manassas Gap; Wilmington and Weldon; Alabama and Florida; New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western; Norfolk and Petersburg; Vicksburg and Meridan.—New York Daily Bulletin.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton		Chicago & Northwestern		Chic., Rock Is. and Pacific		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	
1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
(350 m.)	(742 m.)	(280 m.)	(431 m.)	(1,152 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(454 m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)
212,604	331,568	\$276,116	\$343,181	\$724,890	\$892,092	\$706,024	\$351,767	\$401,275	\$204,112
218,982	318,325	275,139	315,098	807,478	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	180,840
391,808	386,888	267,094	338,726	850,192	1,142,165	276,431	645,789	500,393	239,522
485,048	521,036	279,121	328,390	1,094,597	1,112,190	929,077	301,952	443,800	247,661
568,270	632,025	303,342	345,832	1,211,149	1,268,444	1,177,897	316,708	449,932	241,456
556,080	729,274	384,564	402,854	1,180,932	1,251,950	1,154,529	378,436	529,512	259,408
532,657	783,099	404,012	351,044	1,076,673	1,157,056	1,080,946	341,885	455,606	253,867
511,854	806,040	558,100	493,231	1,251,940	1,037,973	1,246,213	568,380	632,652	339,610
609,788	833,412	486,196	506,623	1,507,479	1,305,672	1,275,171	558,886	597,600	325,854
679,642	804,800	503,745	468,212	1,570,066	1,371,780	1,371,780	521,209	638,122	306,764
535,366	761,600	409,568	397,515	1,107,083	1,140,145	1,037,963	494,539	479,236	273,305
410,000	.....	361,700	340,350	1,001,936	845,708	433,434	393,468	.....	256,272
5,749,595	.....	4,508,642	4,681,562	13,429,534	13,355,461	4,797,461	5,960,936	.....	3,128,177
.....

..... Year .. 4,570,014 4,749,163 6,517,346 7,250,668

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Last paid, Date, Rate), and Periods. Includes Railroads section with entries like Albany & Susquehanna, Allegheny Valley, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Last paid, Date, Rate), and Periods. Includes Canal and Miscellaneous sections with entries like Chesapeake and Delaware, Coal-American, 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

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

Table with columns: NAME OF ROAD, PAR, STOCK, and LAST DIVIDENDS PAID. Lists various passenger railroads like Bleeker 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. Includes entries for Mobile & Montgomery, Montgomery & Eufala, Merris & Essex, Nashv. & Chattanooga, Nashville & Decatur, Newark & New York, New Haven & Northamp., New Jersey, N. J. Southern, New London North, New York Central, New York & Harlem, New York & North Haven, N. Y. & Oswego Midland, New York, Prov. & Bost., Norfolk & Petersburg, North Carolina, Northeastern, North Missouri, North Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Northern N. H., Northern New Jersey, Norwich & Worcester, Ogdensb. & L. Cham., Ohio & Mississippi, Ohio & Pennsylvania, Orange, Oswego & Rome, Oswego & Syracuse, Pacific of Missouri, Panama, Paterson & Newark, Pennsylvania.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for State works purchase, Pennsylvania & N. Y., Peoria & Bureau Val., Philadelphia & Balt. Cent., Philadelphia & Erie, Philadelphia & Read., Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, Port Huron & L. Mich., Portland & Kennebec, Portland & Rochester, Reading & Columbia, Rensselaer & Saratoga, Rockf., R. I. & St. Louis, Rock Isl. & Peoria, Rome, Wat. & Ogdensb., Rutland & Burlington, Sacramento Valley, St. Joseph & C. Bluffs, St. Joseph & Denver City, St. L., Ill. & T. Haute, St. L., Jacks. & Chic., St. Louis & Southeastern, St. Louis & St. Joseph, St. L., Vand. & T. Haute, St. Paul & Pac., St. Paul & Sioux City, Sandusky, M. & New York.

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., Principal payable., and a second set of columns for the same information. Includes sections for Railroads, Street Passenger R.R., and Canal.

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.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, January 6, 1871.

The opening week of a New Year is usually a quiet one, and the past has been no exception to the rule. Trade has been only fair, and yet for many leading staples we notice an advance in prices. A return of ease in the money market seems to be anticipated, and stocks on hand are not of any article so large as to be oppressive.

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

	1870		1871.
	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Beef, tierces and barrels.....	56,579	26,756	33,995
Pork, barrels.....	34,169	15,831	30,142
Tobacco, foreign, bales.....	15,600	13,637	18,951
Tobacco, domestic, hogsheads.....	14,630	19,789	16,488
Coffee, Rio, bags.....	71,620	42,013	24,347
Coffee, other, bags.....	15,778	49,203	72,371
Coffee, Java, mats.....	26,857	32,326	27,531
Sugar, hogsheads.....	15,967	30,031	6,790
Sugar, boxes.....	95,140	89,023	307,200
Sugar, bags.....	245,790	363,060	744
Melado, hhds.....	814	742	8,068
Molasses, hogsheads.....	16,276	10,438	1,500
Molasses, bb s.....	2,115	2,000	76,000
Hides, No.....	81,100	34,000	79,500
Cotton, bales.....	33,000	65,000	31,961
Rosin, barrels.....	51,070	24,440	6,809
Spirits turpentine, barrels.....	5,620	5,580	11,825
Tar, barrels.....	9,036	16,700	9,200
Rice, E. I., bags.....	7,890	8,700	875
Rice, Carolina, casks.....	163	546	12,100
Gunny Cloth, bales.....	8,000	8,900	12,000
Gunny Bags, bales.....	10,400	18,600	104,000
Linseed, bags.....	143,000	75,200	12,400
Saltpetre, bags.....	5,100	6,500	23,150
Jute and Jute Butts, bales.....	12,800	25,400	33,300
Manila Hemp, bales.....	23,300	28,007	

Cotton has declined to 15c. for Middling Uplands, and even more for future delivery. Breadstuffs have ruled firm, closing rather buoyant; Extra State flour, \$6 25; No. 2 new spring wheat, \$1 43, and prime new Mixed Corn, 78c. Groceries have been quiet, except a considerable movement in Rio Coffee.

Tobacco has been fairly active, and very firm; Kentucky Leaf has sold to the extent of 400 hhds., almost all for home use, being taken by cutters and dealers, prices ranging from 8c. to 12c. for low to fine leaf; lugs have become comparatively scarce at 7@8c. Seed Leaf Tobacco shows a decidedly improved demand from dealers and manufacturers; the sales include 810 cases Ohio and 300 do. Pennsylvania on private terms; part in the interior or to arrive thence; also 16 cases Pennsylvania; at 16c., 16 do. Ohio, at 19c., and 100 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappers, at 30@60c. Spanish tobacco has been very quiet at 85@105c. for Havana. Manufactured tobacco has been in demand for export, and this accounts in part for the improved tone of crude tobacco but no particulars of business done are reported.

In Provisions we notice a material recovery of tone and prices for hog products. The vastly increased export in December, and the continued large European demand have revived the confidence of holders. New Mess Pork closed at \$20 on the spot and for future delivery; prime mess \$20 50 Lard 12 1/4@12 3/4c. for prime steam on the spot and for future delivery. Bacon 10 1/2c. for Western long clear. Beef quiet and unchanged. Butter and Cheese dull and rather weak.

Naval Stores have been fairly active, but Rosin closes quiet at \$2 30 for strained, but Spirits Turpentine had a pretty brisk sale to-day at 49@49 1/2c. Oils have been quiet. Petroleum has been working upward, especially refined, which has been relatively lower than crude, and closes at 24c.

Whiskey declined to 91c. Hops are dull. Hay scarce and firm. Hides at a slight decline are more active; late sales include dry Buenos Ayres, 25 1/2c., gold; dry Texas, 21 1/2c., currency and city slaughter 10@10 1/4c., currency. Leather is doing fairly. Tallow has been more active, nearly half a million pounds selling to-day at 8 1/2@9c. Metals and East India Goods are without important feature. Wool has been in fair request and firm. Freights closed dull; many vessels are over due; the speculation in Breadstuffs checks shipments, and export orders for Cotton are reduced.

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, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the total export of the same articles for the last week and since January 1.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO		Total since same time January 1, 1871.	Total since same time January 1, 1870.
	Other W. Indies.	Other S. America.		
Breadstuffs—Flour..... bbls.	1,024	110	27,268	28,534
Cornmeal..... bbls.	114,718	5	326	2,342
Wheat..... bush.	186,153	181,974
Rye..... bush.
Barley..... bush.
Oats..... bush.
Corn..... bush.
Peas..... bush.
Candles..... bxs.
Coal..... tons.
Coffee..... bbls.
Cotton..... bales.
Domestics..... pkgs.
Drugs..... pkgs.
Hops..... bales.
Naval stores—Sp. Turp'te..... bbls.
Rosin..... bbls.
Tar..... bbls.
Oil cake..... 100 lbs.
Oils—Petroleum..... galls.
Whale oil..... galls.
Sperm oil..... galls.
Lard oil..... galls.
Provisions—Pork..... bbls.
Beef..... bbls. & tcs.
Bacon, &c. 100 lbs.
Butter..... 100 lbs.
Cheese..... 100 lbs.
Lard..... 100 lbs.
Rice..... pkgs.
Tallow..... 100 lbs.
Tea..... pkgs.
Tobacco leaf..... hhds.
Tobacco..... bales, cases, &c.
" manufactured..... lbs.
Whalebone..... lbs.

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—				Metals, &c—			
China	50	14,373	14,588	Cutlery	72	5,302	4,550
Earthenware	1,633	50,939	62,206	Hardware	20	7,213	5,129
Glass	2,692	379,771	484,489	Iron, RR bars	12,397	895,076	907,387
Glassware	237	23,215	19,019	Lead, pigs	4,159	544,739	547,660
Glass plate	156	9,957	9,063	Spelter		5,162,726	11,104,74
Buttons	92	5,338	5,642	Steel	1,266	147,813	177,043
Coal, tons	322	110,287	130,230	Tin, boxes	5,677	943,238	1,155,490
Cocoa, bags		27,300	17,901	Tin slabs, lbs.		6,725,115	4,431,923
Coffee, bags	22,761	966,815	1,024,629	Rags	1,606	111,822	104,661
Cotton bales		8,912	2,396	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.	151	399,753	375,813
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	3,375	726,408	961,790
Bark, Peruvian		16,733	22,275	Tea	300	922,933	838,448
Blea powders	265	23,563	28,419	Tobacco	3,404	58,013	53,103
Brimstone, tons		23,755	20,055	Waste	30	2,007	2,367
Cochineal	101	7,795	6,753	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	67	3,441	2,061	Champag'e, bks	8,479	139,154	126,021
Gambler		23,105	47,310	Wines	1,195	262,795	186,591
Gums, crude		453	618	Wool, bales	135	28,521	52,261
Gum, Arabic	235	5,032	3,412	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo	19	6,560	6,051	Cigars	\$101,935	1,576,314	\$881,927
Madder		1,818	9,813	Corks	974	94,029	128,921
Oils, essence	46	454	422	Fancy goods	20,561	2,379,100	2,188,523
Oil, Olive	172	35,007	47,247	Fish	4,366	361,121	854,796
Opium	25	1,764	953	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	299	106,111	88,408	Lemons	2,201	330,909	510,842
Soda, sal.	500	55,210	43,105	Oranges	19,290	852,442	814,731
Soda, ash	533	36,869	40,387	Nuts	23,499	637,967	758,511
Flax	53	6,118	2,199	Raisins	108,285	1,375,039	1,360,266
Furs	114	5,956	6,326	Hides undressed	218,275	9,850,261	10,806,616
Gunny cloth		17,400	5,376	Rice	8,628	582,583	303,721
Hair	55	8,335	8,371	Spices, &c—			
Hemp, bales		110,737	114,118	Cassia		189,613	256,357
Hides, &c—				Ginger		48,888	54,805
Bristles	19	1,641	1,592	Pepper		455,895	323,013
Hides, dressed	2,213	41,717	19,412	Saltpetre	1,400	323,904	195,365
India rubber	352	35,787	42,777	Woods—			
Ivory		6,337	3,298	Cork	510	149,055	179,980
Jewelry, &c—				Fustic		61,304	77,110
Jewelry	139	4,618	2,777	Logwood	4,852	269,339	665,155
Watches	33	1,398	1,242	Mahogany	7,857	163,925	92,028
Linseed		737,985	647,331				
Molasses	245	139,047	171,761				

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 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes... pkgs.	83	83	170	Oil cake, pkgs.			2,345
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard			25
Flour, bbls.	56,433	56,433	42,304	Peanuts, bags	3,922	3,922	2,454
Wheat, bus.	45,235	45,235	15,325	Provisions—			
Corn	104,253	104,253	2,350	Butter, pkgs.	11,246	11,246	7,697
Oats	43,816	43,810	14,050	Cheese	6,747	6,741	4,900
Rye	400	400		Cutmeats	4,789	4,789	4,661
Barley, &c.	6,437	6,437	23,682	Eggs	2,804	2,804	1,186
Grass seed	4,104	4,104		Fork	6,671	6,671	7,171
Beans	5,091	5,099	4,591	Beef, pkgs.	2,309	2,309	249
Peas	600	600	954	Lard, pkgs.	480	480	750
C. meal, bbls	1,083	1,083	705	Lard, kegs.	7,235	7,235	2,464
Cotton bales	30,683	30,682	34,455	Rice, pkgs.	638	638	460
Hemp, bales	12	12	95	Starch	3,363	3,363	1,050
Hides... No.	4,890	4,890	5,333	Stearine	116	116	100
Hops... bales	1,034	1,034	1,190	Sugar, hhds., &c.	4,516	4,516	100
Leather, sides	39,204	39,204	59,483	Tallow, pkgs.	307	307	964
Molasses bbls.	4,831	4,831	4,250	Tobacco, pkgs.	2,328	2,328	1,099
Nava. Stores—				Tobacco, hhds.	367	367	57
(r. turp. bb.)	510	510		Whiskey, bbls.	2,272	2,272	4,339
Spirits turp.	1,022	1,022	1,011	Wool, bales	2,755	2,755	863
Rosin	5,510	5,510	9,365	Dressed hogs No.	9,203	9,203	14,647
Tar	632	632	444				
Pitch	50	50					

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Jan. 6, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening January 6. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 139,631 bales against 124,450 bales last week, 130,210 bales the previous week, and 155,717 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 1,765,026 bales against 1,442,474 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 322,552 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans bales	45,847	43,496	Florida..... bales.	400	174
Mobile	15,860	13,335	North Carolina.....	3,731	2,466
Charleston	10,435	5,716	Virginia.....	12,899	5,897
Savannah	27,819	15,056	Total receipts.....	139,631	102,286
Texas	11,603	8,000	Increase this year.....	37,345	
Tennessee, &c.....	11,047	8,146			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 88,486 bales, of which 82,858 were to Great Britain, and 5,628 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 555,868 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 Jan. 6.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	28,453	3,587	27,045	14,088	220,867	149,986
Mobile	18,019		18,019	3,547	52,111	63,778
Charleston	5,713		5,713	500	32,762	24,489
Savannah	13,954	1,407	15,361	5,554	84,879	72,755
Texas	3,716		3,716		53,067	47,163
New York	17,983	300	17,583	9,854	82,000	56,511
Other ports	615	434	1,049	961	30,000	25,519
Total	82,858	5,628	88,486	34,524	555,868	440,040
Total since Sept. 1...	851,809	186,636	938,445	714,611		

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 53,962 bales, while the stocks to-night are 115,646 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 Dec. 31, 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	Total.		
New Orleans	508,669	443,865	223,151	1,494	68,013	292,658	73,675	202,379
Mobile	179,041	167,452	76,164		10,343	66,512	9,583	56,504
Charleston	15,965	140,609	59,253		5,502	64,555	100,299	34,667
Savannah	386,499	275,244	142,837		24,854	167,681	141,602	80,049
Texas	78,436	94,577	21,121		39	21,160	13,235	48,898
New York	60,818	40,176	240,369		15,914	256,283		80,000
Florida	3,250	10,909						788
North Carolina	47,651	84,657					46,864	788
Virginia	142,884	112,720					135,853	7,031
Other ports	23,936	20,531	7,537		5,235	12,772		21,000
Total this year	1627,199		770,422	1,494	129,705	901,621	321,111	
Total last year		1340,730	458,690	120,743	120,043	699,476	415,584	3

We have had a very quiet market the past week, the general demand having proved quite moderate. Holders have, however, offered their stock sparingly, though there are a good many receivers who have been obliged to sell, and this, with the heavy receipts at our ports, the unfavorable advices from Liverpool, and the moderate demand here, have resulted in a gradual decline in prices, the close being $\frac{1}{4}$ c. off from last Friday, Middling Uplands being quoted to-night at 15c., against 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a week ago. Saturday prices were unchanged and steady. Monday was a holiday. Tuesday quotations were the same as Saturday, but the close was weak. Wednesday prices favored buyers, and were reduced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Thursday the market was weak and irregular, but there was no change in the quotations. To-day prices are further off $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the close is weak for the lower grades, but firmer for the better grades. The light demand through the week arises from these two facts—that the decline at Liverpool has shut off to a very great extent export orders, and the continued low condition of the streams throughout the North and East, keep many of our spinners on short time. For forward delivery there has been the same downward tendency, and the close is about 5-16c. off from last Friday, the closing rates being for January, 14 9-16; February, 14 13-16; March, 15 1-16; April, 15 $\frac{1}{8}$. The total sales of this description for the week (including 2,100 bales free on board, but not including bales "Exchanged") have been 47,500 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 17,382 bales, including 3,311 bales to arrive, of which 4,481 bales were taken by spinners, 223 bales on speculation, 11,428 bales for export, and 1,250 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	13 @...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Good Ordinary.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 @...
Low Middling.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Middling.....	15 @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Good Middling.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	16 @...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday	2,244	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Monday (holiday)					
Tuesday	1,312	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Wednesday	5,361	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Thursday	2,976	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Friday	5,489	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 @...

For forward delivery the sales (including 2,100 free on board,) have reached during the week 47,500 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For December.	For February.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
200.....14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,800.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,350.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	500.....	15 9-16
For January.	600.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,400.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	100.....	15 5-16
800.....14 13-16	600.....15 1-16	1,200.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	200.....	15 14
4,600.....14 $\frac{1}{2}$	400.....15 3-16	600.....	15 7-16	100.....	15 5-16
2,700.....15	1,800.....15	2,000.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$		
700.....14 15-16	1,100.....14 15-16	900.....	15 3-16		4,750 total April.

The government Signal Service report has been as follows each day during the week. This is the report which the morning papers publish, and simply gives the condition of the weather each night at 11:35. Being thus confined to a fixed moment of each day, it of course furnishes very little indication of the weather during the week, and yet in the form we give it will be found of use in connection with our own report above :

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 2.	Jan. 3.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 5.
New Orleans	Calm; Cloudy.	No report.	Brisk; Cloudy.	Gentle; Clear.	Brisk; Fair.	Very gentle; Fair.
Mobile	Calm; Fair.	Calm; Clear.	Very brisk; Light rain.	Very gentle; Clear.	Calm; Clear.	No report.
Savannah	No report.	Very gentle; Clear.	Gentle; Clear.	Calm; Clear.	Gentle; Clear.	Very gentle; Cloudy.
Charleston	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	Very brisk; Clear.
Augusta	Calm; Fair.	Calm; Clear.	Brisk; Cloudy.	Calm; Clear.	Calm; Clear.	Calm; Cloudy.
Montgomery	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.
Nashville	Very gentle; Cloudy.	Very gentle; Clear.	Calm; Clear.	Calm; Clear.	Cloudy; Clear.	Very gentle; Lt. rain.
Wilmington	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	Calm; Clear.	Very gentle; Cloudy.
Norfolk	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	Light rain.

RECEIPTS.—The receipts this week are large again, especially at the Atlantic ports. At New Orleans there is a falling off of about 8,000 bales, compared with last report, but all the other ports show an increase. The arrivals at the interior receiving depots have been less free, and the shipments are 4,522 bales in excess of the arrivals. Stocks at these points have, however increased by reason of the new count made at Memphis, which has brought to light 6,000 bales in excess of the previous statement.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—Cloth continues very dull and heavy, and without a bottom to prices. The nominal quotation is 20c., but no sales can be made even at that figure; holders are becoming tired waiting for the long-talked of demand, and we have no doubt but that an order for a round lot at 18c., could be filled. Bags have not sold except in a jobbing way, but they are firmly held at 18½c., currency, d. p., and 11½c., gold, in bond. Hemp has ruled quiet since our last report, the last sales of Manila were at 12c., gold, which is nominally the present price; a lot of 850 bales Italian sold on private terms. Sisal is quoted at 10½@11c., gold, and Tampico, 7½c., gold, in bond. Jute is rather quiet, the supply in the hands of manufacturers is said to be small, and holders ask full and firm prices; we quote at 5½@6½c., gold. Jute Butts at the close meet with more inquiry, and 500 bales sold, to arrive in Boston, at 4½c., currency.

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 Jan. 6, 1871.—			—Week ending Jan. 6, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta	3,019	7,704	16,165	5,210	5,402	20,199
Columbus	1,709	1,562	12,275	1,339	1,642	15,456
Macon	2,591	2,089	13,696	1,385	1,454	18,646
Montgomery	3,108	3,011	12,690	1,101	1,142	16,978
Selma	2,567	3,511	9,862	1,017	1,375	7,943
Memphis	16,936	17,042	38,908	8,289	9,004	20,258
Nashville	2,356	1,989	5,639	1,385	1,442	3,217
Total	32,286	36,908	109,235	19,726	21,461	102,697

These totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 1,378 bales (being now 6,538 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 12,560 bales more, and the shipments 15,447 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1869. Count has been taken this week of the stock at Memphis and 6,000 bales additional found which were added to the stock, making it 38,908 bales.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons. On account of the irregularity in the cable despatches, we are again without our figures for stock at and afloat for Liverpool, and we therefore for those items return the figures of last week:

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	379,000	352,000
Stock in London.....	59,456	112,177
Stock in Glasgow.....	800	250
Stock in Havre.....	51,409	68,700
Stock in Marseilles.....	6,750	3,700
Stock in Bremen.....	3,600	1,500
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	20,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	355,000	186,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)....	56,837	56,837
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	103,000	139,000
Stock in United States ports.....	555,686	440,040
Stock in inland towns.....	109,235	102,697
Total	1,648,936	1,482,901

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 166,035 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 82,298 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 manifests up to last Saturday night. 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 City of Cork, 248.....	Russia, 906
..... Nevada, 2,415..... Palmyra, 1,071..... Copernicus, 550.....	City of Brooklyn, 1,078..... City of Dublin, 3,980..... Caledonia, 83.....
..... Pennsylvania, 2,994..... per ship Sahpore, 2,670.....	17,190

To Bremen—per steamer Hansa, 1,429.....	1,429
To Hamburg—per steamer Thuringia, 99.....	99
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Chrysolite, 1,676.....	per ships Missouri, 2,424..... Union, 2,942..... Delft Haven, 2,750.....
Success, 3,654..... per bark Bridgewater, 2,145..... Eva, 1,955.....	17,546
To Antwerp—per ship Thos. Harward, 3,031.....	3,031
To Genoa—per schooner G. Lanata, 1,303.....	1,303
To Barcelona—per bark Gratitude, 452.....	452
To Vera Cruz—per schooners A. Godfrey, 250, and 376 small do.....	1,496
Williston, 450..... per brig Hope, 420.....	1,496
*MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships Bazaar, 2,789..... Mary Durkee, 2,310.....	13,296
Bucephalus, 2,329..... Centaur, 3,210..... Helen Angier, 1,617.....	505
To Barcelona, per brig Juanita, 200..... Teresa, 305.....	505
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per ship City of Halifax, 2,373 Upland and	83 Sea Island..... per barks Sarah, 1,858 Upland..... Aurelia, 23 Sea
Island and 1,557 Upland.....	5,897
To Barcelona—per brig Hortensia, 480 Upland.....	480
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per bark Fanny J. McLellan, 1,307 Upland	per ships Bridgewater, 4,615 Upland..... Golconda, 3,157 Up-
land.....	9,579
To Barcelona—per barks Crescencia, 610 Upland..... Margurita, 560	1,170
Upland.....	2,628
To Bremen—per ship N. Mosher, 2,628 Upland.....	2,628
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per bark J. S. Harris, 1,675..... per ship Almira,	2,838
2,838.....	4,513
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per ship Ottawa, 1,744.....	1,744
Total	82,298

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

	Liver-	Ham-	Ant-	Barce-	Vera	Total	
	pool.	burg.	werp.	Genoa.	lona.	Cruz.	
New York.....	17,190	1,429	99	3,031	1,303	452	18,718
New Orleans.....	17,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,828
Mobile.....	13,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,741
Charleston.....	5,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,377
Savannah.....	9,579	2,628	.....	.....	1,170	.....	13,377
Texas.....	4,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,513
Baltimore.....	1,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,744
Total	69,705	4,057	99	3,031	1,303	2,607	82,298

*The ship Sciota, from Mobile to Liverpool with 2,530 bales, was omitted last week. The brig Laureano, which cleared from Charleston, was put in the place of the former by mistake.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 18,718 bales, against 16,914 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.
	Dec. 13.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.		
Liverpool.....	22,717	27,399	16,559	17,190	234,831	124,161
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,583	381
Total to Gt. Britain.	22,717	27,399	16,559	17,190	240,369	124,542
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,203
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,206
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,015	1,100	.....	1,429	5,857	13,453
Hamburg.....	.....	2,675	.....	99	4,405	9,777
Other ports.....	158	158	355	.....	3,440	495
Total to N. Europe.	1,173	3,933	355	1,528	13,697	23,725
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c	.....	1,200	.....	.....	2,215	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,758
Total Spain, etc......	.....	1,200	.....	.....	2,217	1,758
Grand Total	23,890	32,532	16,914	18,718	256,283	159,905

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.....	1,375	64,089	3,547	6,705	144	2,745	.....	86
Texas.....	905	12,248	1,036	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	4,701	199,989	1,141	16,787	113	7,946	102	9,601
Mobile.....	1,385	1,887	800	2,783	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	3,229	90,696	.....	475	187	3,718	170	7,368
North Carolina.....	3,925	36,049	86	197	.....	2,968	431	2,592
Virginia.....	3,188	95,603	1,466	20,223	.....	40	1,356	23,308
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,524	1,546	36,157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	7,084	67,902	195	7,511	500	5,497	3,268	14,691
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	30,807	487,999	9,867	93,909	944	23,421	4,939	60,846
Total last year	25,632	352,462	8,406	70,743	1,975	20,993	4,583	48,395

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Dec. 17, states:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—The following are the prices of American Cotton:

Description.	—Ord. & Mid—		—Fair &—		—G'd &—		—Same date 1869—	
	Ord.	Mid.	g'd fair	Mid.	Mid.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	12	15	17	20	26	45	21	23
Stained.....	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	15
Upland.....	7½	7½	8 1-16	8½	8 7-16	8 9-16	11½	.....
Mobile.....	7½	7½	8½	8½	8 7-16	8½	11½	.....
N. O. & Texas.....	7½	8	8½	8½	8½	9	12	.....

The following statement shows the prices of middling descriptions of cotton at this date, compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Mid. Sea Isl'd	19d.	23d.	21d.	15d.	Mid. Pernamb	7d.	10½d.	11½d.
Upland.....	7½	10½	11½	8½	Egyptian.....	5½	9½	10½
Mobile.....	7½	10½	11½	8 5-16	Broach.....	5	7½	8
Orleans.....	7½	10½	12	8½	Dholerah	5	7½	8

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. in 1869.	
1870, bales.	1869, bales.	1868, bales.	1870, bales.	1869, bales.	1869, bales.	1869, bales.
American.....165,190	173,670	253,040	131,291	129,684	133,300	133,300
Brazilian.....16,810	37,600	62,100	45,718	59,900	61,800	61,800
Egyptian, &c...7,050	20,990	40,880	7,295	10,924	11,050	11,050
West Indian...2,740	2,490	5,880	5,479	8,432	11,540	11,540
East Indian...142,490	403,440	229,030	284,893	318,220	574,160	574,160
Total.....334,280	638,190	600,930	474,676	527,760	791,850	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.									
Sales this week.				Total	Same	Average			
Trade.	port.	Specula-	Total.	this	period	weekly	1870.	1869.	1868.
American..bales.	25,730	2,020	640	28,390	1,609,520	1,159,670	27,970	17,260	17,260
Brazilian.....	3,780	1,360	....	5,140	399,250	526,770	6,560	8,450	8,450
Egyptian.....	4,780	200	....	4,980	182,510	223,410	3,590	4,120	4,120
West Indian...	1,880	140	....	2,040	82,030	93,860	1,390	1,540	1,540
East Indian...	14,320	7,460	2,480	24,260	1,106,070	1,519,130	12,150	15,890	15,890
Total.....	50,490	11,200	3,120	64,810	3,379,380	3,622,840	51,660	47,260	47,260

Imports									
To this date			Total	Same	Dec. 31.				
This week.	1870.	1869.	1869.	This date	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
American.....	48,284	1,527,840	971,911	1,039,118	91,560	64,090	76,900	76,900	76,900
Brazilian.....	13,322	381,462	480,720	499,251	33,260	15,700	24,370	24,370	24,370
Egyptian.....	10,575	202,656	206,055	226,540	41,060	21,990	26,560	26,560	26,560
West Indian...	365	79,037	85,523	89,027	11,060	5,500	6,130	6,130	6,130
East Indian...	7,114	893,105	1,123,985	1,141,343	214,980	241,820	293,800	293,800	293,800
Total.....	79,660	3,084,100	2,868,194	2,995,279	334,940	349,100	337,760	337,760	337,760

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 21 per cent is American, against 18 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 55.75 per cent, against 69 per cent.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The cotton trade is dull, and prices are lower. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks :

	1868.	1869.	1870
Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 15.....Bales.	307,196	395,623	162,514
Deliveries.....	257,776	364,908	226,938
Stocks, Dec. 15.....	153,457	112,177	59,456

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M. January 6, 1871

The market for breadstuffs the past week has generally shown strength without activity. The receipts of flour are materially reduced, and although re-inforced by the increased production of local millers, are considerably less than the current wants of the market. The stock in store is, however, 122,000 bbls. greater than last year, being reported on the 1st of January at 565,000 bbls., against 443,000 bbls. at the same date in 1870, with the gold price about .30 per cent higher. Still in view of the reduced stocks of wheat (noted below), the speculative firmness with which wheat is held, and the fact that flour is relatively lower than wheat, holders of flour have been disposed to advance prices. For some days, however, accounts from abroad have been dull, and freight room has been scarce; the export demand has consequently been limited, with the local trade purchasing only moderately, and prices show no decided improvement. To-day, with no cable advices, and a steady rain falling, the market was very quiet; good lines of extra State ruling nearly nominal at \$6 25. Corn Meal has been more active at \$4 50 for Brandywine.

Wheat has been dull; freight room has been scarce, with rates latterly showing a slight advance, and shippers have not been able to operate freely at the prices demanded; while the wants of millers have been filled by broken and irregular parcels. The following is given as an approximate statement of stocks on hand January 1, 1870 and 1871, in four principal markets :

	1870.	1871.
Liverpool.....	6,500,000	2,900,000
New York.....	4,466,400	3,700,900
Chicago.....	2,591,600	2,383,100
Milwaukee.....	1,564,000	1,662,000
Total.....	15,423,000	10,645,100

A falling off of 4,777,900 bushels, but in opposition to the natural influence of these figures, it is urged that prices are much higher now than then, and that the superior quality of the wheat now in store causes it to yield more flour than the wheat of last season. It is also true, that the quantity of wheat afloat for British markets, is much larger than a year ago. To-day the market was strong at \$1 43@1 44 for New No. 2 Spring against \$1 45 on Wednesday. The West has been excited over the reduced stocks, and No. 2 Spring advanced in Chicago to \$1 13 for the last half of January, but receding to-day to \$1 09½.

Corn has met with a slow sale for home use, mainly at 77@78c. for Western Mixed, and it is only at to-day's market that there was a little done for export. Rye has remained quiet. Barley has been less active, but very firm, with a revival of inquiry toward the close. Oats have been variable, but close a shade firmer

with sales of prime boat-loads of Western at 60c. in store and 62c. afloat. The stocks of grain in store and afloat at this market on the 1st of January for three years, are reported as follows :

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Wheat.....	4,028,065	4,466,369	3,700,008
Corn.....	2,641,079	640,500	308,033
Rye.....	246,443	60,050	192,070
Barley.....	647,459	639,963	1,461,173
Oats.....	3,213,388	1,796,962	2,269,065
Malt.....	121,173	94,114	353,330
Peas.....	74,708	47,671	14,571

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	Red Winter.....	Amber do.....	White.....	White California.....	Corn, Western Mix'd,.....	Yellow, new.....	White.....	Rye.....	Oats.....	Barley.....	Malt.....	Peas, Canada.....
Superfine.....\$ bbl. \$5 40@ 5 75	1 22@ 1 45	1 42@ 1 44	1 47@ 1 50	1 48@ 1 75	1 75@ 1 80	76@ 82	80@ 81	78@ 85	95@ 1 10	53@ 63	85@ 1 12	95@ 1 15	1 15@ 1 30
Extra State.....6 10@ 6 35													
Extra Western, com- mon to good.....6 00@ 6 35													
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....6 40@ 8 75													
Southern supers.....@													
Southern, extra and family.....6 20@ 9 00													
California.....@													
Hye Flour, super & extra	4 50@ 5 60												
Corn Meal.....4 00@ 4 50													

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1871.	1869.	1868.	1870.
Flour, bbls.	56,453	56,453	42,304	27,268
C. meal, bls.	1,038	1,033	705	326
Wheat, bush.	45,235	45,235	15,825	136,153
Corn, bush..	104,258	104,258	2,350	13,755
Rye, bush...	400	400	...	...
Barley, &c bu	6,437	6,437	23,652	...
Oats, bush..	43,810	43,810	14,050	1,100

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 DEC. 31, 1870.

At	Flour, bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat, bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn, bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats, bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley, bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye, bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	18,539	181,132	229,200	47,594	7,350	8,823
Milwaukee.....	7,419	127,479	12,650	2,856	4,474	5,256
Toledo.....	6,844	20,675	117,200	16,608	1,200	366
Detroit.....	7,250	15,221	10,436	8,504	1,669	885
Cleveland.....	5,250*	9,200	8,400	4,550	800	...
Totals.....	45,302	353,707	377,830	80,114	15,493	15,080
Previous week.....	71,088	460,959	322,489	83,323	21,619	13,279
Correspond'g week, 69.	63,605	448,206	167,538	104,257	13,192	9,680
" 68.	106,403	309,603	251,789	140,122	22,618	28,483
" 67.	59,763	175,917	350,135	62,791	51,087	10,458
" 66.	56,494	133,277	139,798	107,032	28,689	12,645

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive, for four years :

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.....	4,076,790	5,129,085	4,373,293	3,793,907
Wheat, bush.....	45,220,779	46,012,523	32,105,124	29,565,921
Corn, bush.....	24,967,431	30,171,142	31,619,889	32,198,410
Oats, bush.....	20,747,285	13,454,058	19,563,294	14,205,041
Barley, bush.....	4,711,538	2,302,456	2,685,907	3,014,767
Rye, bush.....	1,343,147	1,324,296	1,790,398	1,721,471
Total grain, bush.....	96,990,171	93,324,481	87,764,612	80,705,610
Flour to wheat, bush.....	20,383,959	25,645,425	21,866,465	18,969,535
Grand total, bush.....	117,374,121	118,969,906	109,631,077	99,675,145

And from August 1st, to and including Dec. 31, for four years :

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour.....bbls.	2,214,163	2,287,441	2,645,677	2,364,792
Wheat.....bushels.	25,407,039	27,392,867	23,723,150	24,250,967
Corn.....	10,733,409	13,408,117	12,470,813	13,774,970
Oats.....	9,362,525	7,391,783	13,192,053	10,863,641
Barley.....	3,855,014	1,900,202	2,272,257	1,476,435
Rye.....	922,805	829,373	1,569,635	1,157,946
Total grain, bushels.....	50,280,792	50,923,347	53,227,913	51,523,949
Flour to wheat, bush.....	11,070,815	11,937,205	13,228,385	11,828,960
Grand total, bush.....	61,351,607	62,860,552	66,456,298	63,347,909

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 31.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Week ending Dec. 31, '70.	35,866	18,830	135,785	34,928
Week ending Dec. 24, '70.	78,723	45,002	397,801	63,410
Week ending Dec. 31, '69.	47,921	35,965	84,056	16,261

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive, for four years :

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour.....bbls.	4,225,467	4,572,407	.....	.....
Wheat.....bush.	37,711,197	34,277,957	.....	.....
Corn.....	22,137,537	23,697,154	.....	.....
Oats.....	11,992,193	9,932,592	.....	.....
Barley.....	3,027,197	412,107	.....	.....
Rye.....	1,574,227	887,256	.....	.....
Total.....	76,492,351	69,207,066	.....	.....
Flour to wheat, bush.....	21,127,335	23,862,035	.....	.....
Grand total, bush.....	97,619,686	92,069,101	.....	.....

GRAIN "IN SIGHT," DEC. 31, 1870.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store and afloat at New York.....	3,372,775	319,325	2,158,863	1,571,448
In store at Albany.....	30,000	32,000	200,000	206,800
In store at Buffalo.....	875,973	198,400	217,700	806,800
In store at Chicago.....	2,536,158	814,145	461,127	463,460
In store at Milwaukee.....	1,763,000	18,694	25,913	12,591

In store at Toledo.....	285,000	127,000	49,000	4,000	
In store at Detroit..	78,283	5,150	10,687	8,139	
In store at Oswego.....	807,714	102,108	55,661	86,176	
In store at St. Louis.....	329,746	19,565	89,702	62,916	
In store at Baltimore*	450,000	225,000	185,000	38,000	
In store at Philadelphia	203,926	58,000	145,610	140,000	
In store at Boston.....	26,052	160,951	169,926	67,998	
In store at Toronto.....	61,128		8,685	71,990	
In store at Montreal.....	502,670	25,900	14,300	3,200	
Rail shipments for week....	18,830	185,735	34,928	15,675	
Total in store and in transit	Dec. 31, '69	11,341,193	2,078,010	3,058,142	2,832,592
" " " " " "	cor. week, '69	12,423,117	1,712,183	3,055,856	1,528,547
" " " " " "	Dec. 17, '70	9,450,849	1,568,338	3,187,367	1,735,132
" " " " " "	Dec. 10, '70	10,095,446	1,775,998	3,637,164	2,889,700
" " " " " "	Dec. 3, '70	8,489,857	1,637,828	3,281,584	2,234,503
" " " " " "	Nov. 26, '70	9,527,823	1,297,427	3,476,322	3,019,630
" " " " " "	Nov. 19, '70	9,221,346	1,656,824	3,844,439	2,618,878
" " " " " "	Nov. 12, '70	10,653,277	1,821,711	3,473,004	2,737,320

*Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 6, 1871.

As predicted, the market opened under the new tariff in a somewhat unsettled condition, and values have not, as yet, reached a good solid basis, but allowing for the difference in duty the gain in most instances has been in favor of the selling interest, and the feeling generally is firm and confident. Some complications and delays have arisen in withdrawing goods from bond, owing to the anxiety on the part of owners to hurry matters with all possible speed, but the trouble has not proved quite as great as calculated upon. Most of the large buyers were owners of parcels in bond, and the business from first hands was a little slow, but jobbers have been enabled to distribute about all the desirable goods available, and obtain extreme prices. Our duty-paid quotations are revised to conform to the reduced cost of importation, but figures should, for the present, be considered as somewhat nominal.

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.....	12,413 pkgs.	Laguayra.....	270 bags.	Sugar, Brazil.....	bags.
Green.....	4,195 pkgs.	Other.....	1,935 bags.	Manila, &c.....	bags.
Japan.....	8,416 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	6,935 bxs.	Mas'es, Cuba.....	41 hhd.
Various.....	3,290 pkgs.	Cuba.....	2,281 hhd.	Porto Rico.....	hhd.
Coffee, Rio.....	20,301 bags.	Porto Rico.....	hhd.	Demerara.....	hhd.
Java.....	12,000 mats.	Other.....	410 hhd.	Other.....	320 hhd.
Maracaibo.....	2,945 bags.				

Imports this week have included three cargoes tea; 22,591 bags Rio, 19,173 mats Java, and 15,497 bags of other kinds of coffee. Receipts of sugar have been fair, including 7,500 bags of Brazil, and 9,837 bags of Manila sugar. Receipts of molasses have been small.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1, 1870.	
	1871.	1870.	1870.	1869.
Tea.....	lbs.	42,643,951	41,351,284	
Tea (indirect import).....	pkgs.	98,095	49,800	
Coffee, Rio.....	bags.	14,223	1,379,958	1,196,299
Coffee, other.....	bags.	63,055	446,428	380,430
Sugar.....	bxs.	68,051	95,269	601,483
Sugar.....	hhd.	30,938	56,772	555,608
Sugar.....	bags.	325,189	245,535	838,376
Molasses.....	hhd.	8,112	17,353	292,534

TEA.

The attendance of buyers has continued pretty large, and with a less general feeling of caution shown, business developed into considerable activity, even more, probably, than is known, as many of the transactions are covered with all the secrecy possible. There has also been a first-rate line trade doing and taken altogether, the position is quite encouraging for holders. The available supply of Oolongs here and to arrive has become pretty well reduced, and better prices can be obtained for all desirable chops, while Japans are now beginning to attract greater attention, and with Greens sell quite readily, prices showing some buoyancy at the close. We note sales of 1,500 packages Green, 6 000 pkgs. old Green, 8,700 do. Oolongs, 2,770 do. Japans, and 19,800 pkgs. do. to arrive.

Imports this week have included the following cargoes: "Chloris," from Yokohama, with 357,531 lbs. Japan; "Ocean Gem," from Amoy, with 288,398 lbs. black, and "Mindet," from Amoy, with 466,860 lbs. black.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1, 1870, to date, in 1870 and 1869:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1870.....	15,712,800	17,227,526	9,703,625	42,643,951
1869.....	13,346,192	17,655,045	10,450,047	41,351,284

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 98,095 pkgs. since January 1, against 49,800 last year.

COFFEE.

On Brazils of all grades we continue to note an extremely strong and uniform market, and though there is naturally some irregularity at present on duty paid quotations, prices in bond have advanced, and even at the improvement a great many holders are indifferent operators, owing to the very small stock available. The late reports from the point of production indicate pretty free shipments, but also an advance in price, and importers are confident of their ability to command the position for some time to come. The attention given to getting goods through the Custom House has occupied the time of jobbers to a considerable extent, but still the demand proved fair, and buyers operated quickly when desirable samples were shown. According to a compilation made by one of our leading brokers, the receipts at New York for 1870 were 667,270 bags, including 591,354 bags Rio and 72,916 bags Santos, and the sales for the same period 714,543 bags, including 644,934 bags Rio and 69,609 bags Santos. For Java the demand has been very good, and allowing for the difference in duty, full rates were obtained, the market closing strong. St. Domingo has been more plenty, and some sales made, through receivers, as a rule, seemed inclined to re-ship at once to Europe on their own account. Other West India styles quiet, but steady, in bond. Duty paid prices are a little mixed as yet.

and we make no pretension to giving close quotations. Sales of 14,010 bags Rio, 3,068 bags Santos, 500 bags Maracaibo, 300 bags Ceylon, 100 bags Laguayra, 4,700 bags St. Domingo, 6,625 mats Java. Shipments from first hands of 1,600 bags St Domingo. Sales at Boston of 5,000 mats Java. At Baltimore, Brazils have sold freely, and we note about 16,656 bags taken by the trade.

Imports this week have included the following cargoes of Rio: "Eclipse," 6,028 bags; "Johanna," 4,997 bags; "Aabine," 4,600 bags; "Tartar," 3,566 bags; "Union," 3,400 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 19,173 mats Java, per Sanderson; 4,216 bags St. Domingo, per "Henry and Louise;" 600 bags do. per "V. J. Wallace;" 1,642 bags do. per Alice;" 1,625 do. per "Annie;" 3,948 bags Laguayra per "A. B. Paterson;" 3,044 bags do. per "Jenny," and 422 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio, Jan. 5, and the imports since January 1, 1870, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orle- ans.	Savan. & Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock.....	14,228	9,550	9,843	4,000	4,000	36,621
Same date 1870.....	65,619		21,001	12,249	2,000	105,868
Imports.....	673,503	9,500	489,879	149,742	41,222	2,011,179
in 1869.....	720,759	9,200	314,069	115,065	32,406	1,196,299

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Jan. 5, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1870, 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.....	1,561	47,790	58,431	3,164	3,118	
Ceylon.....	36,102			500		
Maracaibo.....	25,611	117,297				
Laguayra.....	8,478	91,526		14,452		
St. Domingo.....	3,518	59,613	12,901			
Other.....	9,837	26,099	1,067	400	1,060	2,908
Total.....	63,055	348,427	72,399	18,516	4,178	2,908
Same time, 1869.....	16,695	256,267	49,417	21,625	1,875	1,246

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 38,795 mats

SUGAR.

As might naturally be expected the market for Raws has been somewhat unsettled during the current week by the changes in the rate of duty, and even yet values have not become thoroughly adjusted. As indicated by a sale at the close of our last report the opening transactions were on a basis of 9% for good refining, a reduction of 1/2% from previous nominal figures, but allowing for the difference in duty an actual gain to holders of goods in bond of 1/4% per lb. This infused a feeling of considerable confidence, and sellers generally were inclined to display much general strength, and to make no attempt to realize, especially as there appeared to be some indications of a good consumptive demand. The outlet, however, did not develop with the freedom anticipated, owing in part to the fact that quite a number of refiners who had previously purchased in bond to carry over were enabled to withdraw parcels sufficient for urgent wants, and the result was a slight weakening of values. We revise our figures to conform as near as may be to present prices, but they must be looked upon as somewhat nominal until the market is better defined. Refined Sugars have met with a very fair inquiry, and prices ruled comparatively firm, especially on soft white, of which but little was ready for delivery. The general market closes dull and weak. Sales of 629 hhd. Cuba, 297 hhd. Demerara, 371 hhd. New Orleans, and 3,214 boxes Havana.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Jan. 5, were as follows:

Imports this week...	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhd.	P. Rico, *hhd.	Other *hhd.	Brazil, bags.	Manila, bags.	Melado hhd.
" since Jan. 1.....	295,379	219,379	36,776	36,651	75,294	448,685	18,730
" same time, '69.....	388,988	258,509	36,056	37,199	128,543	426,309	
Stock in first hands.....	68,051		20,958		325,189		744
Same time 1870.....	95,269		56,772		245,535		574
" " 1869.....	27,341		80,948		47,690		154

MOLASSES.

There is but little to report on the market for foreign styles, though, if anything, the position appears to be a trifle more encouraging. Some call has prevailed for distilling qualities, and choice grocery grades could be sold fairly if here, and in view of this and the comparatively small supply generally, holders adhere to about former prices quite steadily, as they were already low enough to about discount the modified cost of withdrawal from bond. Of domestic the supply has been larger than usual and the average of quality poorer, causing a rather slow movement on the part of buyers, and a decline on all except very choice selections. At the concession a fair amount has been disposed of, but a few lots are still available and additional supplies are close at hand. Sales of 150 hhd. Cuba muscovado, 75 hhd. English Islands, 10 hhd. Porto Rico, and 2,706 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Jan. 5, were as follows:

Imports this week...	Cuba, *hhd.	P. Rico, *hhd.	Demerara, *hhd.	Other *hhd.	N. O. bbls.
" since Jan. 1.....	80,311	26,619	4,661	16,406	32,066
" same time 1869.....	102,412	23,490	11,943	18,565	29,618
Stock in first hands.....	6,303	180		1,629	2,000
" " same time '70.....	12,842	189		4,322	1,700
" " same time '69.....	14,652	855		2,579	5,000

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

The imports of sugar (including Molado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1870, to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.		Sugar *Hhds.		Bags.		Molasses *Hhds.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
New York.....	295,379	384,771	308,131	329,736	538,458	621,387	128,397	154,870
Boston.....	21,624	36,949	83,230	69,231	284,470	174,798	54,915	51,293
Philadelphia.....	32,541	34,330	63,135	71,804	84,704	53,050	78,621	91,894
Baltimore.....	54,231	60,991	89,296	75,552	25,744	10,955	23,199	23,724
New Orleans.....	49,860	84,392	5,432	9,815			7,872	12,061
Total.....	453,638	601,488	544,224	555,608	833,876	860,190	292,534	333,225

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd.

SPICES.

Business has been very good but mostly of the character of a jobbing movement, and the bulk of the sales are not in a shape to report. Sellers in nearly all cases appear satisfied with the turn of the market, and those who have been enabled to get goods out of bond state that they find buyers ready for about all the offerings. A great many dealers, grinders, etc., were among the purchasers last month of parcels to be delivered after the 1st inst., and awaiting these the demand is naturally somewhat slow. A revision of prices is made, though duty paid quotations are not altogether reliable for the present.

FRUITS, &c.

In Foreign Dried the demand for many descriptions has been good, but sales are mostly of lots to arrive; prices generally are held with confidence and a healthy trade in the future is anticipated. Layer Raisins are held by stronger parties, and although the trade have been reluctant in paying an advance, holders have raised the price 2½@5c. per box since the date of our last, with moderate sales at the advance. Valencias have shown considerable trade to arrive, but the terms are kept private. Currants continue to move freely and sales this week have been still larger than last; prices are unchanged, however still selling at 8c., gold to arrive. Turkish Prunes have moved more freely and sales are about 150 casks at 5½c. gold and 12c. currency. Citron is quiet, no sales of any moment having taken place, but no further decline in price can be quoted, as holders do not urge sales. Sardines continue dull and no business has been done since our last; prices are nominally steady as before quoted. Nuts have been less active this week, but quotations are quite steady. There has been an arrival of Fire Crackers which are lower; there is no market at present for them; holders ask \$3 50 per box.

Green Foreign Fruits.—The supply of Lemons is exceedingly small; there are some vessels due here, but nothing has arrived, jobbers have a few which bring \$10 per box, most of the sales are by the single box. Oranges are more plenty, but as there are a good many here from the West Indies, box fruit meets with but little demand. At auction, to-day, Valencia Oranges sold at \$9 50 per case, and Malaga at \$2 75@3 50. West India lots are coming in quite freely and meet with fair sale at \$8@10 per bbl. for Porto Rico Oranges, \$7@9 for Havana, and \$6 for Nassau and Baracoa. Cocoanuts sell at \$45@50 per M, the latter price for clean husks.

Domestic Dried have done rather better in prices and at the close the sales are increasing, but the market may still be called very quiet, most of the transactions have been at 4½@4¾c. for Southern quarters. The stock here is fair but with an improvement in green more attention has naturally been given to dried and this, together with some other causes, gives the market more firmness. There have been none sold as yet that we learn of for export to Europe. There is nothing doing in pared peaches simply because there are none of good quality to be had, and the high prices quoted are nominal although sales could be made at them no doubt if they were here. There are considerable many inferior lots offering, but these are very dull and cheap. Unpeeled are more wanted, and as the quantity here is small, firm prices rule; more attention has been given to quarters and we note several small lots sold at 6½@6¾c. We learn of no sales of old, but holders of them are quite confident that they will be wanted, and demand full prices. Blackberries are somewhat irregular, quotations range from 8½ to 9c.; there are a good many lots offering at the lowest price called prime which are either "fixed up" or mixed with old, 8½c. has been offered for 50 bbls. of strictly prime with no sellers, and one receiver reports an offer rejected of 8½c. on a lot in bags. Pitted Cherries are quiet; we hear of no business of any note since our last; the supply is good. Plums are also in limited demand and prices are about as formerly quoted. Raspberries are in large supply and easier in price. Peanuts are slow of sale with the quotations hardly so firm, the best lots of Virginia bring from \$2 to \$2 10, and North Carolinas from \$2 50@2 75 per bushel. Pecans are without particular features to note.

The Domestic Green Apples sell better, but mostly to the city trade, who buy Greenings, Spits, and Baldwins almost entirely, and for the best of these a further advance of 25c. per bbl. has been established, the finest selections bringing \$3 50 per bbl. by the load. There are still a good many decayed lots on the market which sell from \$1 to 1 75 per bbl. Cranberries are slow for this season and lots are difficult to sell at former prices. Crates sell at \$3 50@3 75 or ordinary and occasionally a very nice lot at \$4.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

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:

Date of sailing, 1870.	Name of Vessel.	From.	CARGO.			
			Black lbs.	Green lbs.	Japan lbs.	Total lbs.
July 29.....	Mikado.....	Shanghai.....	823,424	18,083	841,497	
Aug. 2.....	Ceres.....	Amoy.....	281,125	.....	281,125
Aug. 10.....	Joac. Christian	Yokohama.....	.....	157,819	157,819
Aug. 18.....	Louisa*.....	Foochow.....	269,479	.....	269,479
Aug. 24.....	Eleanor.....	Amoy.....	440,409	.....	440,409
Sept. 1.....	Ariel.....	Yokohama.....	.....	785,256	785,256
Sept. 7.....	Hudson.....	Whampoa.....	480	31,629	32,109	
Sept. 9.....	Benefactress†	Yokohama.....	.....	514,827	514,827
Sept. 9.....	Str. Riga, via Suez.....	Shanghai.....	59,640	1,485,715	1,485,815	
Sept. 17.....	Union.....	Shanghai.....	7,580	19,075	25,886	
Sept. 19.....	Amie.....	Shanghai.....	38,696	601,883	640,579	
Oct. 1.....	Lizzie Iredale	Shanghai.....	34,624	706,512	741,136	
Oct. 6.....	L'dy Elizabeth	Shanghai.....	29,746	742,901	772,647	
Sept. 18.....	Yangtze.....	Foochow.....	710,784	.....	710,784
Sept. 24.....	Lufra.....	Whampoa.....	983	.....	983
Sept. 28.....	Black Prince.	Yokohama.....	.....	711,036	711,036
Sept. 30.....	Laju.....	Yokohama.....	.....	667,548	667,548
Oct. 3.....	Excelsior.....	Amoy.....	422,432	.....	422,432
Oct. 3.....	McGilvery.....	Amoy.....	530,608	.....	530,608
Oct. 5.....	Nesutan.....	Whampoa.....	.....	29,282	29,282
Oct. 8.....	Eleanor*.....	Foochow.....	223,982	.....	223,982
Oct. 20.....	Amaoine.....	Amoy.....	605,788	.....	605,788
Oct. 22.....	Dilpusund.....	Shanghai.....	.....	734,214	734,214
Oct. 24.....	N. B. Palmer.	Shanghai.....	1,072,203	1,640	1,073,843	
Nov. 1.....	Morro Castle.	Shanghai.....	384,415	.....	384,415
Nov. 1.....	Anglo Saxon..	Shanghai.....	159,835	527,838	687,673	
Nov. 10.....	Min.....	Yokohama.....	.....	428,332	428,332

Total known to be afloat..... 3,685,846 7,809,075 4,402,054 15,576,846
 Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Oct. 17..... 5,870,696 7,506,018 4,604,894 17,981,618
 Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869..... 3,509,323 3,278,291 1,580,419 8,368,033

* For Boston.
 † Totally wrecked near Cape of Good Hope.

Java Coffee and Sugar.—The following shows the quantity afloat for the United States by the latest advices, and which have not yet arrived:

Date.	Vessel.	Coffee (pcls) 136 lbs.	Sugar (pcls) 136 lbs.
† April 9.....	Balnaguth.....	5,990	.....
October 7.....	Wallace.....	9,000	3,486
.....	becherdass Ambaldass, for Boston.....	.....	9,422
September 15.....	Lizzie, for Boston.....	.....	8,984
September 30.....	Lech Awe.....	.....	5,000
September 30.....	Jas. Duncan, for Portland	.....	6,977
October 20.....	Knight of Snowden.....	516	3,308
October 22.....	Hedvig.....	.....	7,000
.....	J. S. Pontoppidan.....	.....	4,800
Total piculs of 136 lbs.....		13,506	49,422

* Not sailed at last dates.

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The Weekly Report says: The quietness which has characterized the market the past weeks, has been more remarkable since our last review, owing to the almost total suspension of business during the Christmas holidays. There has thus been no important sale of sugar on the spot, the stock of which in first hands is insignificant. New sugars come in very slowly as yet, and a sufficient supply for the selection of cargoes cannot be looked for until probably the end of January. Holders are still confident of keeping prices high, and as their pretensions are much beyond buyers' views, transactions may from this cause be restricted, although this is entirely dependent upon the future situation of foreign markets.

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

To	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York.....	3,091	65
Philadelphia.....	3,600	.....
Boston.....	907	.....
Total export of the week to all countries.....	8,572	65

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

—Rec'ts this w'k—	—Exports since January 1.—						—Stock at date.—	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.
1870.....	3,100	587	478,651	120,135	1,611,093	152,663	20,151	1,071
1869.....	27,019	3,177	584,600	87,763	1,683,142	121,971	66,798	5,975
1868.....	8,131	628	455,115	84,998	1,679,937	107,734	30,141	1,189

Manila Sugar.—

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

Ship.	For.	Piculs (139 lbs.)	Ship.	For.	Piculs (139 lbs.)
Aug. 4. Petunia.....	"	8,300	Sept. 19. Naval Brigade.	New York.	8,000
Aug. 25. Carobel.....	"	3,200	Sept. 3. W. G. Russell..	"	9,600
Aug. 16. Jno. Banfield..	"	3,200	Oct. 2. Mariano.....	Boston	1,200
Aug. 20. Glenallen.....	"	8,473	Oct. 24. Bunker Hill..	New York.	5,600
Total piculs (of 139 lbs.).....		.....	.....		43,153

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.

—Duty paid—		—Duty paid—	
Hyson, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to finest	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..	60 @ 65
do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 115	do Sup'r to fine.....	70 @ 75
Young Hyson, Com. to fair..	50 @ 53	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 105
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 80	Oolong, Common to fair.....	52 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 110	do Superior to fine.....	65 @ 85
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair..	65 @ 75	do Ex. fine to finest.....	95 @ 130
do Sup. to fine.....	85 @ 100	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair..	50 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	115 @ 150	do Sup'r to fine.....	65 @ 80
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair..	40 @ 45	do Ex. f. to finest.....	90 @ 120
do do Sup. to fine.....	46 @ 52		

Coffee.

Bio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 15 @ 16	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 15 @ 17
do good.....	gold. 14 @ 15	Maracaibo.....	gold. 13 @ 17
do fair.....	gold. 13 @ 13	Laguayra.....	gold. 15 @ 16
do ordinary.....	gold. 12 @ 13	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 9 @ 9
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 18 @ 20	Jamaica.....	gold. 12 @ 14

Sugar.

Cuba, Inf. to com. refining....	8 @ 9	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20..	12 @ 13
do fair to good refining....	9 @ 9	Havana, Box, white.....	12 @ 13
do prime.....	9 @ 9	Porto Rico, refining grades....	9 @ 9
do fair to good grocery....	9 @ 10	do grocery grades.....	10 @ 11
do pr. to choice grocery....	10 @ 10	Brazil, bags.....	9 @ 10
do centrifugal, hnds. & bxs.	9 @ 10	Manila, bags.....	8 @ 9
do Melado.....	5 @ 7	White Sugars, A.....	13 @ 13
do molasses.....	8 @ 9	do do B.....	13 @ 13
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9..	9 @ 9	do do extra C.....	13 @ 13
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 @ 10	Yellow sugars.....	11 @ 12
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 @ 11	Crushed and granulated.....	14 @ 14
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 @ 12	Powdered.....	14 @ 14

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	gal. 65 @ 73	Cuba Clayed.....	20 @ 25
Porto Rico.....	35 @ 53	Cuba centrifugal.....	18 @ 20
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 33	English Islands.....	25 @ 40

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 @ 3½	Carolina (new).....	5 @ 7
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold 36 @ 36	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold) 11 @ 11
Cassia, in mats.....	do 36 @ 36	do Singapore & Sumatra	16 @ 16
Ginger, Race and Af (gold)	10 @ 12	Pimento, Jamaica.....	(gold) 8 @ 8
Mace.....	do 12 @ 15	do do in bond.....	do 3 @ 3
Nutmegs, casks.....	80 @ 81	Cloves.....	do 12 @ 12
do cases Papang.....	81 @ 82	do in bond.....	do 7 @ 7

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new mat. 6 12 @ 6 25	Brazil Nuts.....	12 @ ..
do Layer, 1870, box. 2 65 @ 2 65	Filberts, Sicily.....	10 @ ..
do Layer, 1869, box. 2 62 @ ..	do Barcelona.....	10 @ 10
do Valencia, box. 2 13 @ ..	African Peanuts.....	2 35 @ 2 40
do London Layer.....	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	12 @ 13
Currants, new.....	Macaroni, Italian.....	12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn.....	Fire Crack, best No 1 box	3 50 @ ..
Prunes, Turkish, old.....	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, Turkish, new.....	Apples, State.....	7 @ 9
Prunelles.....	do Western.....	7 @ ..
Dates.....	do Southern, common	4 @ 5
Figs, Smyrna.....	do prime.....	6 @ 7
Cherries German.....	do sliced.....	7 @ 10
Canton Ginger.....	Peaches, pared.....	17 @ 25
Almonds, Languedoc.....	do unpared, qrs & hvs	6 @ 10
do Tarragona.....	Blackberries.....	8 @ 9
do Ivica.....	Cherries pitted.....	19 @ 20
do Sicily, soft shell.....	Pecan Nuts.....	18 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish.....	Hickory Nuts.....	2 @ 2 75
do paper shell.....	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fncy do	1 75 @ 2 10
Sardines.....	do com. to fair do	1 25 @ 1 50
Sardines.....	do Will. g'd to best do	2 25 @ 2 60

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	8 @ 8	Esson Salts.....	3 @ 3
Bi-Carb. Soda (Eng.).....	4 @ 4	Sic. Licorice.....	21 @ 16
Borax.....	30 @ 31	Calabra Imitation.....	11 @ 12
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 @ 2	Madder.....	gold. 15 @ 15
Sulphur.....	3 @ 3	Indigo, Madras.....	gold. 1 @ 1
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 10	do Manilla.....	gold. 80 @ 15
Copperas.....	1 @ 1	Cordage, Manila, ¼ and ½.	19 @ 20
Camphor, in bbls.....	70 @ 78	do do Large sizes.....	19 @ 19
Castle Soaps.....	11 @ 12	Sisal.....	1 @ 15

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P.M., January 6, 1871

Business during the week under review has been confined to the filling of a few small orders from retailers in distant sections, and to supplying the wants of a small number of near-by dealers, who were in the city purchasing small assortments to replenish their stocks. The movements having been confined to such limited quantities as were required to supply the requirements of the current trade, the aggregate is very light, though the market cannot be considered unusually dull for this season of the year. Such seems to be the opinion of dealers generally, for we hear no complaints of unusual dullness. Commission men, importers, and jobbers have completed their annual accounting of stock, though still engaged in making the usual yearly settlements, and balancing accounts. It is, therefore, impossible to learn anything definite relative to the result of the season's business. Although the trade is presumed to have been fairly profitable to jobbers, there is an apparent disposition among them to greatly curtail their expenses during the current year. With this object in view, the number of salesmen was materially reduced on the 1st instant, and in some instances, we understand, salaries have been reduced. There will be many business changes during the month, among both commission men and jobbers. Several firms dissolve, and retire from the trade, while enough new firms are formed to keep the number good. The shrinkage in values during the past year had the effect to lessen profits and rendered it necessary for dealers to reduce their expenses far below the war standard, which has been kept up till the beginning of the present year.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There is some animation in the trade from first hands, and a few sales are made. Brown goods are selling relatively well, as buyers apparently have more confidence in the stability of prices on these than on bleached cottons. The latter are in fair demand, however, and quotations are sustained with more firmness than was noted a few weeks since. Denims are beginning to sell from first hands to jobbers, who are getting their stocks in order for the spring trade, and prices are becoming unsettled, as a general revision is likely to be made before the spring season opens. A few makes have already been marked down, and quotations may be considered nominal. The same is also true of other colored cottons. Cambrics are scarce, in consequence of the limited supply of print cloths, and an advance of 1/2c. has been made by the agents of several brands, while a general advance is probable. Prints are in comparatively good demand, and the stock of winter work is very small. Transactions are, at the moment, restricted by the absence of any assortment of light work, but agents will doubtless be able to offer more varied stocks by the middle of the current month. Prices tend upward on all standard work, and several prominent brands have already been advanced to 11c.

DOMESTIC WOOLENS.—There is a better tone to the market for light weight cassimeres of all grades, and the demand for fine goods is becoming more active. Clothiers are taking considerable amounts of the lower grades, and the aggregate movements compare very favorably with those at a corresponding period in past seasons. Cloths are in limited request, but the movements are not heavy. Prices are well maintained on all lines, with no probability of a revision of rates prior to the opening of the coming season. Flannels and blankets have not sold to any extent during the week, and the season's trade in these goods is, apparently, about over.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market for foreign fabrics is entirely unchanged, and continues without animation in any line. There has been a little more call for woollens during the last two or three days, and sales of considerable lots have been effected. Prices are steady and firm, though slight concessions are occasionally offered to help sales. Linens have been in limited request for the spring trade, but the movements aggregate only a small amount. Dress goods are flat, with no demand, excepting for small amounts to replenish retailers assortments. Millinery goods are quiet, and remain without notable change.

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

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Domestics. pkgs.
Total for week....	176	\$15,065	35	\$4,722
Since Jan. 1, 1871....	176	15,066	35	4,722
Same time 1870....	140	12,100	82	16,367
" " 1869....	88	8,319	16	9,893
" " 1868....	25	1,403	411	23,329
" " 1867....	56	....	35	4,746
" " 1866....	....	....	....	35,804

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in good demand for this period of the season, and prices continue stiff. Amoskeag A 36 12 1/2 do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 18, do D 11, do H 1 1/2, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11, do 30 10, Bedford R 36 8, Boott O 34 10 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 10 1/2, Indian Orchard, A-40 13, do C 36 11 1/2, Laconia O 39 12 do B 37 1 1/2, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman O 36 11, do E 36 12 1/2, Medford 36 11 1/2, Nashua fine O 33 11 1/2, do 36 13, do E 40 15, Newmarket A 36 10 1/2, Pacific extra 36 12 1/2, do L 36 11 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 32 1/2, do 11-4, 37 1/2, Pepperell E fine 39 12 1/2, do R 36 11 1/2, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 12 1/2, Stark A 36 12 1/2, Swift, River 36 9, Tiger 27 7 1/2.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quiet, but the stock in first hands is smaller than is usual at this season, and prices are fairly firm. Amoskeag 46 16, do 42 15, do A 36 14 1/2, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 15 1/2, Arkwright WT 36 13, Ballou & Son 36 12 1/2, Bartletts 36 14 1/2, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 16 1/2 @ 18, Blackstone 36 14, Boott B 36 13 1/2, do O 30 11, do R 28 8 1/2, Clarks 36 17, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 14 1/2, Fruit of the Loom 36 15, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 12 1/2, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 12 1/2, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15, Masonville 36 15, Newmarket C 36 12 1/2, New York Mills 36 20, Pepperell 6-4 22 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Tuscarora 36 18, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 30, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Waltham X 33 11 1/2, do 42 15, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 19.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in good demand, and prices are strong at 7 1/2c. for 64x64's on hand and 7@7 1/2c. for future deliveries.

PRINTS are in good demand, with prices firm and advancing. American 11, Albion solid 11, Allens, 10 1/2, do pinks 12, purples 12, Arnolds 8 1/2, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 10 1/2, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11 1/2, Manchester 11, Merrimac D 11, do pink and purple 13 1/2, do W fancy 12 1/2, Oriental 10 1/2, Pacific 11, Richmond's 11, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 11 1/2, do blue and White 10 1/2, do shirtings 10 1/2, Wamsutta 7 1/2.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 22 1/2, do 50 24, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 18 do 11 22 1/2, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian, heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22 1/2, do BB 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11 1/2, Androscoggin —, Bates 9 @ 10. Everetts 15 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11 1/2, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$35 @ 40 00, American \$31 50, Androscoggin \$37 50, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$32 50, Stark A \$35 00.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 14, Appleton 12 1/2, Amoskeag 12 1/2, Augusta 14, Pacific 14 1/2, Pepperell 12 1/2, Stark A 12 1/2.

STRIPES.—Albany 8 1/2, Algoden 16 1/2, American 12-13, Amoskeag 20-21, Hamilton 19-20, Haymaker 13-14, Sheridan A 10 1/2, do G 11, Uncasville A 12-13, Whittenton A A 22 1/2.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 28, Hamilton 21 1/2, Swift River 12 1/2-13 1/2, Thorndike A 15, Whittendon A 22 1/2, York 30 22 1/2.

GINGHAMS.—Clyde, 11 1/2; Earlston, extra, 18; Glasgow, 14; Gloucester, 13; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 13; Lancaster, 15; Lanca-shire, 15; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18 @ 20, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tycoon reps 23-27 1/2, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22 1/2-27 1/2, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2, Merino A 32 1/2, AA 37 1/2 AAA 42 1/2.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super-fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42 1/2 for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium super-fine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42 1/2 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 Jan. 5, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1868 and 1869, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 6, 1871.

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	209	\$107,345	266	\$113,979	254	\$117,851
do cotton...	599	173,832	555	153,093	1,115	253,549
do silk....	210	196,866	231	150,608	284	279,831
do flax....	839	144,966	519	83,059	538	98,723
Miscellaneous dry goods.	407	109,099	3,646	160,684	914	106,074
Total.....	2,264	\$132,108	5,217	\$661,423	3,105	\$861,028

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

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	215	\$89,401	126	\$45,189	142	\$56,413
do cotton..	150	39,498	47	12,250	108	31,660
do silk....	38	58,153	11	12,991	37	41,234
do flax....	386	100,470	761	88,044	295	48,708
Miscellaneous dry goods.	1,378	17,588	10	5,499	28	19,044
Total.....	2,167	\$300,110	955	\$163,922	610	\$197,054
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,264	732,108	5,217	661,423	3,105	861,028
Total withn upon m'rkt	4,431	\$1,032,210	6,172	\$825,345	3,715	\$1,058,082

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	260	\$112,779	419	\$1,180,177	418	\$151,861
do cotton..	187	47,313	577	147,433	477	123,365
do silk....	14	14,221	123	106,419	210	203,036
do flax....	451	123,986	625	133,788	298	66,975
Miscellaneous dry goods.	19	6,796	3,016	41,675	2,365	38,042
Total.....	931	\$305,085	4,759	\$636,432	3,768	\$582,479
Add ent'd for consu'pt'n.	2,264	732,108	5,217	661,423	3,105	861,028
Total entered at the port	3,195	\$1,037,193	9,976	\$1,297,855	6,873	\$1,443,507