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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Debt Statement and the Cabinet.....	133	Clearing House Banks.....	138
Our Securities Abroad.....	134	Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks.....	139
The Outlook for Breadstuffs.....	135	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	139
Review of the Month.....	136	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	139
The Debt Statement for February, 1871.....	137		
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.			
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	141	Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Stock List.....	146
Quotations of Stocks and Bonds	144	National and State Securities List.....	147
Railway News.....	145	Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	148-9
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.			
Commercial Epitome.....	150	Groceries.....	154
Cotton.....	151	Dry Goods.....	156
Breadstuffs.....	153	Prices Current.....	159

The Chronicle.

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THE DEBT STATEMENT AND THE CABINET.

Several weeks ago we discussed certain rumored changes in the financial policy of the administration. These rumors have just been revived. Mr. Boutwell, it is said, with Mr. Fish and several other members of the Cabinet, are to retire on the 4th of March. Such are the reports; and conflicting versions of them are every day repeated and contradicted in the newspapers. When we last referred to these rumors they were very operative in Wall street, and were put in circulation almost wholly by persons who wished, for speculative ends, to derange the movements of the money market and the Stock Exchange. Losing much of their financial importance, however, these stories are now chiefly political, and have less claim on our attention. Still, they are producing incertitude in the financial circles; for the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury is so vast in our monetary system that it is impossible for a change to seem impending without some perturbation of the public confidence. The debt statement for 1st February is chiefly interesting as showing that Mr. Boutwell has somewhat modified his policy of locking up greenbacks. The currency

balance has fallen to 24 millions, against 30 millions a month ago. The needless and mischievous hoarding of greenbacks was one of the chief faults of Mr. Boutwell's interior management of his department. For the other things complained of—the heavy taxation and the paying off of the debt—Congress were chiefly responsible, as they made the laws which Mr. Boutwell was bound faithfully to administer. In regard to these matters, however, he would perhaps have incurred less unpopularity if he had listened with less of approval to the over-sanguine schemes of some of our ingenious foreign bankers. As to the hoarding of currency and the locking up of large amounts of greenbacks in the vaults of the Treasury he is more directly responsible, and during the months of November and December last, some stringency might have been prevented, and the monetary machinery might have been made to work more easily if some such remedial expedients as we then suggested had been adopted for depleting the Treasury of its superfluous hoard of greenbacks, and for placing this currency, for a season at least, where it would meet the pressing needs of commerce and trade. Much unpopularity would have been averted from Mr. Boutwell's administration had his present change of policy occurred at the critical time when there was a popular wish for it, and when the opening of his floodgates would have filled the depleted channels of our circulating money to the great relief of commercial and industrial distress.

The coin balance has sunk from 107 millions to 99 millions, and as six millions of certificates have been issued the gold belonging to the Government is reduced by 14 millions. This sum, together with the receipts from customs, has been expended in the payment of the January interest, and for the usual sales of gold. We have also paid off three millions of the bonds of 1871, and only \$885,000 of these bonds are now outstanding. There is much satisfaction with Mr. Boutwell's policy in managing his gold balance. He has shown a judicious foresight by gathering in a considerable coin reserve. The Treasury holds, we must remember, the only available reserve in this country of coin and currency, and in view of the possible complications in the finances of Europe we might, with advantage to our commercial and monetary equilibrium, add 20 or 25 millions of coin to the 67 millions now owned by the Government.

The debt statement reports a decrease of the public debt during the month of Four millions. This monthly liquidation of the debt is now very little regarded, though a few months ago it was the theme of general laudation throughout the newspaper press. At that time the suggestion that the steam was at too high a pressure was disregarded, and it is well that no further harm has resulted from the excessive pressure of taxation amid the general contraction and

impoverishment and shrinkage of values incident to our toilsome progress towards the specie basis. The general impression now is that we have been attempting too much, and that as posterity will receive part of the advantages won by the war, so posterity must be content to bear part of its cost. These obvious facts were urged in the CHRONICLE when they were extremely unpopular; and as on these and ten thousand other points of practical statesmanship we have seen the sure instincts of our people lead them swiftly to detect and throw aside errors worshipped in the past, so we have hope for the future; and we believe that with like security and promptitude in each succeeding crisis of our national life we shall always throw aside political errors and financial phantasies which will have had their day, and are not to bear longer rule without danger to the State.

We must not forget, moreover, that the efforts we have made to pay off our debt have been attended with wonderful success. No other nation in the world has ever paid off three hundred millions of debt during the first six years after a war of such magnitude as ours. If the debt statement reminds us that the project of paying off our public debt too rapidly has been abandoned under the pressure of necessity, it still proves that we have made a noble struggle to diminish its burden, that we have accomplished this as far as was possible, and that what remains of the war debt will exercise a pressure which will be lighter on the individual every year, because it will fall upon a more numerous citizenship, and will be distributed over a rapidly widening area of population and growing wealth and productive forces. As to the immediate future we cannot in any event have much change of a repressive character in the financial policy of the Treasury. Whether the rumored Cabinet changes take place or not is a matter of subordinate financial concern. Except some monetary convulsion should break out in Europe, the duties of our Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the delicate financial mechanism of the country will be very light. Not until our next periodic drain of currency will his firmness and skill and discernment be put to any severe test.

OUR SECURITIES ABROAD.

The appointment of General Schenck as Minister to England, and the consequent prospect of an early settlement of the Alabama claims on terms satisfactory to the parties to the dispute, has caused a number of financial men on both sides of the Atlantic to anticipate the opening of a larger demand in London for all good descriptions of United States securities. The discussion hence arising has directed attention to several matters touching British finance which would not otherwise have been much regarded here. Among them are one or two which merit special attention. First, there is the new stamp tax on United States bonds and other foreign securities which went into operation last month. "A liberal Government," it has been said, "claims a sort of privilege to adopt sometimes an illiberal policy." An illustration of this adage has certainly been given by the Liberal Administration of Mr. Gladstone, in imposing a tax discriminating against foreign securities, such as no Tory Government has ever ventured upon. For the first time in the annals of British finance is the obnoxious principle put forth and adopted as fundamental by the political party which claims to represent commercial freedom and fiscal progress, that foreign investments are to be repelled instead of welcomed in the money market of the country whose commercial prestige and rapid growth in wealth are so largely due to her position as "banker of the nations." This new stamp tax is, however, so small that except as to the vexatious restriction and offensive discrimination which

it involves, it would not have challenged much comment. The revenues from it will be so trifling that one is at a loss to harmonize it with a farseeing policy or a thoughtful administration. When we remember, too, that the same tax-law imposes on British finance, stamp duties equally troublesome and vexatious, we may be, perhaps, less inclined to resent it, or to quarrel with its discrimination against foreign investments in general and against our own securities in particular.

This new law went into operation on the ninth of last month. It imposes a fine of £20 sterling on every person in England who sells or pays interest on or transfers any unstamped security of a foreign or colonial Government or company. The stamp amounts to one-eighth per cent of the face of the bond, and no foreign securities are exempt but such as were issued before the 4th of June, 1862. This tax is so unequal in its operation and so unprecedented in the fiscal legislation of England that we copy the important sections of the law, which are as follows:

The term "foreign security" means and includes every security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial State, Government, municipal body, corporation or company, bearing date or signed after the 3d day of June, 1862, (except an instrument chargeable with duty as a bill of exchange or promissory note):

1. Which is made or issued in the United Kingdom;
2. Upon which any interest is payable in the United Kingdom;
3. Which is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

Every person who, in the United Kingdom, makes, issues, assigns, transfers, negotiates, or pays any interest upon any foreign security not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of £20.

The Commissioners may at any time, without reference to the date thereof, allow any foreign security to be stamped without the payment of any penalty upon being satisfied, in any manner that they may think proper, that it was not made or issued, and has not been transferred, assigned, or negotiated within the United Kingdom, and that no interest has been paid thereon within the United Kingdom.

It is scarcely probable that in a country so alive to its national interests such an anomalous tax can remain on the statute book; but so long as it is in operation it will of course affect equally the securities now in England and those which are to be imported. Low priced shares and bonds will suffer more than those which sell at par or above. The tax appears, also, to be levied once for all, and a bond when it has received the stamp passes unchallenged afterwards. One effect of the new arrangement will be that our United States bonds, when stamped in England, will be defaced; and may be refused elsewhere. Here and everywhere bonds are less negotiable if they bear any marks or stamps of defacement. Now, as the London Stock Exchange have adopted a resolution that "no foreign securities bearing date after June 3d, 1862, if unstamped, shall be a good delivery," it follows that bonds once in England will have to stay there or must be exported at a small sacrifice. A part of this inconvenience will of course be obviated if the stamp should be attached, instead of being either impressed or gummed so as to obliterate part of the face of the bond. These little impediments, however, will not prove very formidable, nor will they hinder the flow of English capital into our Government bonds and into the securities of our finished railroads of good repute. Five hundred millions of British capital from small investors would flow into these securities in a few months if the owners of this capital could only be got to understand how safe and lucrative these securities are, and how much better than any other foreign securities they can buy in England.

Leaving this matter, however, we may advert to a second point in the new stamp duties which indirectly affects ourselves. The tax on cheques payable to order is raised and made *ad valorem*, instead of being a fixed nominal stamp as it is here. Among us the cheque stamp had better be abolished, but in England the cast-iron rigidity of the banking system renders any such tax specially mischievous. A low

fixed tax on cheques tends to discourage their use, and thus precludes the advantages they confer in economising the currency; but an *ad valorem* tax does this much more. It tends to make the currency less expansive and cuts off from the monetary machinery a very important contrivance for diminishing its friction, and preventing those spasms and jerks in its movements which project so much suffering and disaster into business, commerce and industrial enterprise. The banking system of England has no such superfluous elasticity as to be able to dispense with any of the old safeguards. It needs all practicable expedients for preserving equilibrium and easy movement in the great central money market to which all the money markets of the world are tributary. The stern immobility of the English system, its rigid obstinacy and inflexible habitudes, make it reluctant to adapt itself to monetary hurricanes, such as in 1866 so disastrously exposed its faults. If there should be immediate peace between Germany and France, and if the conquered people acquiesce in the inevitable and submit gracefully to the fortune of war, still it is easy to foresee new tidal movements of capital to and from the great money centres of Europe. These movements, consequent on the restoration of peace, will be erratic and may be disastrous. On the other hand should the war be prolonged, or should the fires of civil strife kindle themselves in France, the prospects will be even worse. If in any of these contingencies the Bank of England should have to meet a drain of gold, how will that venerable institution get its supply? In 1866 the supply was largely got through France, and by France in part from us. With the experience of Black Friday before her we presume the Bank of England will pause before attempting to attract gold from abroad by the antiquated roundabout device of attacking the business of England and raising the rate of discount on her own people. It is probable that this crabbed system of self defence would be useless, now that the auxiliary arm of the sister Bank of France is paralyzed.

The Bank of France imported almost \$40,000,000 more gold during the four months following the panic of 1866 than did the Bank of England, and yet in Paris the rate of discount never rose beyond 4 per cent. while the London rate was resolutely held for thirteen weeks at the ruinous altitude of 10 per cent. The Bank of England in 1839 saved her credit by borrowing gold from the French Bank. She could in all probability at her own expense have imported gold as easily and as cheaply as could the bank at Paris. Since then the excellent system established under the Bank of England charter of 1844 was established, but the machinery has been so spasmodically and clumsily operated that the stock of bullion had to be similarly replenished in 1847 and 1857. And yet on this precious reserve, which is carelessly guarded, the equilibrium of the whole financial mechanism of Great Britain depends. This great central "governor" of the delicate monetary machine has too much been left to chance. It is drained or supplied, kept up or impaired, by the changing, capricious streams of internal and international trade. Hence it has happened that when from any cause the reservoir of the precious metals is depleted, the consequent disorder has usually been exaggerated and augmented into a panic. For the bank gives noisily the alarm, and spreads terror and disorganization to the remotest part of the commercial and industrial system by a rise in the rate of discount. This cruel wasteful method of attracting gold to the vaults of the bank is now more dangerous than ever. The Bank of England must hereafter replenish its bullion reserves without raising its minimum of discount to panic rates. It cannot now protect itself by spreading disaster throughout the nation whose monetary quietude it exists to promote. The Bank of France on which the pres-

sure of this curious device of financial mechanics was indirectly to act can now no longer be relied on; and it will be well if the method which the Paris institution found out to supply her gold reserve without raising the rate of interest can be discovered and modified and applied by her British neighbor in time to give security against any coming disaster or pressure. Such at least are the opinions prevalent here, and we have no small anxiety about these matters for this country is now more than usually in debt to Europe. Great Britain is of course our largest creditor, and our facilities for payment, ample as they are, will be enlarged according as our securities are in foreign demand, and as a wise or narrow policy governs the movements of the Bank of England.

THE OUT-LOOK FOR BREADSTUFFS.

The speculative advance which has taken place in Breadstuffs, in anticipation of the immediate increased demand that was expected to attend the fall of Paris, and the more remote demand to arise after the return of peace, was perhaps natural enough, for it has been a long time evident that the needs of a city of two millions of people would be great and urgent whenever they should be restored to communication with the sources of supply, while the close of the war would bring to light over the whole of France the waste and consequent want the war has produced. But the first event upon which the speculation was based, having taken place, it is wise to pause and examine the position in which the market is at present, and what are the prospects respecting supply and demand for the balance of the crop year.

The course of prices since Monday affords evidence that the effect of the fall of Paris had been freely "discounted;" that is, the advance which it was expected would be caused by that event, took place in anticipation thereof; and the circumstance which was confidently relied upon to cause a further advance, merely found speculative holders anxious to realize profits, and many of them were precipitated into a semi-panic by the weakness, in the place of the buoyancy, which the market exhibited. This is so uniformly the course which such speculations take, that the wonder is, any body should have expected any thing different.

Making a fair allowance, based upon the course of receipts and deliveries, the visible supply of wheat in the principal markets of the United States and Great Britain on the first of February was about twenty million bushels, against about twenty-five million bushels one year ago. This would indicate a decrease in the supply of five million bushels, or twenty per cent, in one year. Here is certainly a large decrease, and, unexplained, would seem to be ominous of a deficiency. But the fact is, stocks one year ago were exceptionally large—the largest ever recorded for that period of the season; and the stocks, though smaller now than then, are much above the average. The partial figures which are available, justify the estimate that two years ago, or February 1, 1869, the visible supply of wheat in the principal markets of the United States and Great Britain was not more than fifteen million bushels, or twenty-five per cent less than now.

The disparity in prices is another important consideration. The *gold* price of No. 2 Spring Wheat in this market February 1, 1870, was \$1 00; it was on Wednesday of this week \$1 42—an increase of 42 cents, or 42 per cent. That this advance in price has its effect, in the face of a demand unusually pressing (and which must continue so), is evident from the fact that in this market, with a stock 1st of January, 1871, 122,000 bbls. larger than the previous year, and with receipts for the month of January 52,000 bbls. larger than last January, the exports have only

increased 6,500 bbls., leaving an apparent discrepancy in stocks on hand on the first of February of 167,500 bbls. against us, as compared with last year. Then, in wheat there is a falling off in the export for January of 162,000 bushels.

Again, if the visible supply of wheat is now smaller than last year, it is apparent that the higher prices now current will lead to a stronger desire to reduce stocks on hand, especially if it should appear that prices were not likely to go much if any higher. At the commencement of the present crop year stocks were kept up by speculation. On the first of September last the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Great Britain was not far from fifteen million bushels, and it must be a very peculiar chain of circumstances that will induce holders to carry ten million bushels into the next crop: and the reduction of present stocks ten millions in the interval will be very difficult.

There is another obstacle to the maintenance of high prices of flour and wheat. We refer to our large and excellent crop of corn at relatively much lower prices. It will not only take the place of wheat at the South and in the British Provinces, but its transportation will probably increase inland and ocean freights to the extent of ten or twelve cents per bushel, and this will come out of the salable value of wheat, part here and part at the West.

Speculation is based to a great extent, as we have stated above, upon the supposed wants of the Continent, following the peace which it is thought will be established. Whether this supposed want is exaggerated or not, it is not necessary for us to inquire. It will suffice to say that the period immediately following a war is usually one of mercantile depression, not favorable to speculation. The demand from the Continent, whatever its extent may be, will not, for the present at least, be a speculative one, but to meet absolute needs; and such a demand suggests the steady but slow process of realizing, rather than the activity upon which speculation thrives.

In view of these facts we think it behooves dealers in breadstuffs to use great caution.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The opening month of the New Year was characterized by the usual derangement in monetary affairs consequent upon the shifting of loans, incident to the payment of interest, dividends, etc., falling due on the first of January. The market was also further disturbed by the irregularities of December, to which allusion was made in our last month's paper. The scheme was brought to a ridiculous conclusion early in the month, and from the returns of the Clearing House since it is presumed that the locked up greenbacks have been restored to general circulation. The bank statements have continued unfavorable however, though perhaps their true condition is not reflected in the returns. According to the exhibit of the 28th, the banks hold but a trifle over \$16,000,000 in excess of legal reserve, the specie standing at \$25,500,000. Some apprehensions were excited toward the close, but taking advantage of the comparatively limited resources of the city banks, another attempt would be made to interfere with the natural course of money and advance rates by the expedients hitherto made use of. The proposed movement is based upon the expectation that the conclusion of the war would require specie from this side in large amounts which would so draw down the reserves of the banks which are composed of specie and legal tenders—as to render the obstacles to be surmounted less difficult than usual. On the other hand the policy of the Treasury for February in purchasing eight millions of bonds as against six millions in January, would militate against the eventual success of the scheme, the more especially as it is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury would be aroused to the necessity of crushing the scheme in its infancy. The receipts of currency from all parts of the West have been and continue large, the course of exchange being in favor of this centre, the flurry in the Chicago market about the middle of the month having subsided. To a large and uncomfortable extent these

remittances have been in the form of National bank bills, which have been in such superabundant supply as to be exchangeable for legal tenders only at a discount of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of one per cent. This created the usual discussion with regard to the establishment of some plan for the redemption of these notes, but no positive steps were taken with reference to it. More attention was directed to the discount market at the close, and some large orders were received to buy prime business paper, especially from New England institutions. Prime acceptances have ranged at 7@8 per cent. The domestic produce markets have been fairly active, and in some cases a marked advance has been made in prices. In the matter of breadstuffs and provisions, great excitement has prevailed at intervals, in consequence of a heavy demand for export and speculation. In other products the markets have been generally free from excitement, though an improved tone has been generally remarked in almost every direction. In regard to the future, the disposition is quite prevalent to anticipate a still better state of affairs. The settlement of the Franco Prussian war is destined to have its influence on values in the produce market, and, therefore, the final adjustment is awaited with intense interest. There was a more active business noted in the United States securities, more especially at the close of the month, when under liberal purchases of investors, as well as by prominent stock houses for speculative purposes, prices steadily advanced, and closed at the highest quotations reached. The London market for American Funds was strong, and also advanced, and some heavy purchases of Sixty-two's were made by a prominent house here, apparently upon the advice of its London correspondents. Of the Five-Twenties the more prominent dealings were in 1867's. Ten-Forties were in demand, stimulated by the closer approach of the payment of the coupon. Sixes of 1881 were much sought for, as well as Currency 6's, as in view of the funding project these bonds are desirable, and cannot be affected by Congressional legislation.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK.

Day of month.	6's c'pn	1861.	1862.	1864.	1865.	ew. 1865.	1867.	1868.	10-40 c'pns.	6's cur'cy
2	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
3	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
4	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
5	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
6	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
7	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
8	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
9	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
10	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
11	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
12	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
13	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
14	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
15	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
16	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
17	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
18	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
19	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
20	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
21	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
22	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
23	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
24	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
25	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
26	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
27	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
28	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
29	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
30	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
31	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
Opening	110%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	108%	108%	108%	110%
Highest	113%	11%	109%	109%	108%	108%	109%	109%	109%	111%
Lowest	110%	108%	107%	108%	107%	107%	107%	107%	106%	110%
Closing	113%	11%	109%	110%	108%	108%	109%	109%	109%	111%

COURSE OF CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Date.	Cons for mon.	U.S. 5-20s '62.	Ill. C sh's.	Erie sh's.	Date.	Cons for mon.	U.S. 5-20s '62.	Ill. C sh's.	Erie sh's.
Monday	2	Holiday	113 1/2	19 1/2	Tuesday	24	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2
Tuesday	3	92 1/2	89 1/2	113 1/2	19 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Wednesday	4	92 1/2	89 1/2	113 1/2	19 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Thursday	5	92 1/2	89 1/2	114 1/2	19 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Friday	6	92 1/2	89 1/2	114 1/2	19 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Saturday	7	92 1/2	89 1/2	114 1/2	19 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Monday	9	92 1/2	89 1/2	114 1/2	18 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Tuesday	10	92 1/2	89 1/2	114 1/2	18 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Wednesday	11	92 1/2	89 1/2	114 1/2	18 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Thursday	12	92 1/2	90 1/2	114 1/2	18 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Friday	13	92 1/2	90 1/2	114 1/2	18 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2
Saturday	14	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 x	19 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	109 1/2	18 1/2
Monday	16	92 1/2	90 1/2	110	19 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	114 1/2	19 1/2
Tuesday	17	92 1/2	90 1/2	109 1/2	19 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	114 1/2	19 1/2
Wednesday	18	92 1/2	90 1/2	110	19 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110	18 1/2
Thursday	19	92 1/2	90 1/2	110	19 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	110	18 1/2
Friday	20	92 1/2	90 1/2	110	18 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	109 1/2	18 1/2
Saturday	21	92 1/2	90 1/2	110	19 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	114 1/2	19 1/2
Monday	23	92 1/2	90 1/2	110 1/2	18 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	114 1/2	19 1/2

The stock speculation has been active, and at times much excitement and violent fluctuations were observed in many of the more prominent shares. During the early part of the month the interference with the course of money tended to keep the market unsettled and generally heavy, but the closing days have recorded an upward movement in all directions. It was not a difficult matter to sustain prices, when money to carry stocks was so readily attainable, and whether present values are or are not cheap or dear, is a matter of simple opinion. There are those who persistently pressage lower quotations, and a general break in all the

prominent stocks of the list, but as this has been the import of their views for several weeks, it remains to be seen what importance is to be attached to them when the average prices as compared with last month are taken into consideration.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of all the railway and miscellaneous securities sold at the New York Stock Exchange during the months of December and January, 1871 :

Table with columns for Railroad Stocks, Open, High, Low, Clos. for December and January. Lists various stocks like Alt. & Terre Haute, Albany & Saratoga, etc.

The gold speculation was decidedly tame during the greater portion of the month, and the market was characterized by unusual dullness and stagnation, the basis of transactions being 110 1/2 @ 110 3/4, though the extreme quotations were 110 1/4 @ 111 1/4.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

Table showing daily gold prices from Monday to Monday, with columns for Date, Open, Low, High, Close.

Foreign exchange closes strong, with a good demand for bills especially from the Canada banks. The indefinite news from the seat of war, however, was not encouraging to drawers, who consequently held their sterling firmly.

The following have been the quotations of Foreign Exchange :

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS) AT NEW YORK. Table with columns for London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY, 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 January, 1871.

Debt bearing interest in Coin.

Table listing debt bearing interest in coin with columns for Character of Issue, When Payable, Registered, Coupon, Total Outstanding, Accrued Interest.

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Table listing debt bearing interest in lawful money with columns for Character of Issue, When Payable, Registered, Coupon, Total Outstanding, Accrued Interest.

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Table listing debt on which interest has ceased since maturity with columns for Character of Issue, When Payable, Registered, Coupon, Total Outstanding, Accrued Interest.

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Table listing debt bearing no interest with columns for Character of Issue, Amt. outstand.

Recapitulation.

Summary table of debt with columns for DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN, DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY, and DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—	
Demand and legal tender notes.....	\$356,101,086 00
Fractional currency.....	40,479,513 33
Certificates of gold deposits.....	32,088,360 00
Total debt bearing no interest.....	\$428,669,039 33
Total.....	\$2,419,913,004 05
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment.....	\$2,451,921,096 29
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—	
Coin.....	\$99,066,500 45
Currency.....	24,327,788 84
Total.....	\$123,394,289 29
Debt, less amount in the Treasury.....	\$2,328,026,807 00

Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo.....						\$2,332,067,798 75
Decrease of debt during the past month.....						\$4,040 926 75
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870.....						\$110,301,670 17
Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.						
Character of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transp. of mails, &c.	Balance of int. paid by United States.	
Union Pacific Co.....	\$27,236,512 00	\$136,182 56	\$1,532,466 41	\$1,431,952 33	\$3,095,514 08	
Kan. Pac. late U.P.E.D.....	6,303,000 00	31,515 00	1,403,083 09	768,148 66	633,931 43	
St. Louis City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	8,141 60	243,057 84	396 08	242,661 41	
Central Pacific.....	25,851,000 00	129,405 00	4,088,197 49	241,638 70	8,796,559 14	
Cent. Br'n Un. Pac. ass. of Atch'n & P'ks P'k.....	1,600,000 00	8,000 00	349,808 26	7,401 92	342,406 34	
Western Pacific.....	1,970,000 00	9,500 00	190,297 36	8,281 25	182,016 11	
Total Issued.....	\$64,613,832 00	\$323,094 16	\$10,753,910 45	\$2,460,818 94	\$8,298,091 5	

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.

Statement of the Loans, Liabilities and Reserves of the New York City Banks, with the Rate of Interest from January, 1868, to January, 1871, compiled by Mr. W. A. Camp, Manager, for the use of the Banks, Members of the New York Clearing House Association, &c.,

Date, 1868	Loans	Liabilities	Specie	Legal tenders	Percent of specie to liabilities	Total reserve to liabilities
Jan 1	249,741,297	221,205,177	12,724,614	12,111,201	5.75	33.83
Jan 11	253,170,723	228,929,632	19,222,856	62,753,116	8.40	36.25
Jan 18	256,033,928	231,191,867	23,191,867	66,155,241	9.66	37.23
Jan 25	258,392,101	234,175,846	25,106,800	67,154,161	10.33	37.78
Feb 1	266,415,613	237,393,045	23,455,320	65,197,153	9.68	36.00
Feb 8	270,555,536	241,941,282	23,823,372	65,847,959	9.65	34.79
Feb 15	271,015,970	243,195,374	22,513,981	63,041,762	9.26	34.29
Feb 21	267,066,643	243,195,374	22,513,981	63,041,762	9.26	34.29
Feb 29	267,240,678	242,737,801	22,017,044	61,017,044	8.57	32.61
Mar 7	269,156,636	245,401,851	22,513,981	61,017,044	8.35	31.15
Mar 14	268,816,034	245,401,851	19,744,701	54,738,846	7.96	31.47
Mar 21	261,416,900	245,401,851	17,323,267	51,709,706	7.85	31.47
Mar 28	254,287,891	245,401,851	17,097,299	51,097,066	7.64	31.33
Apr 4	254,936,725	244,041,952	16,343,150	50,823,060	7.77	32.42
Apr 11	254,820,986	244,041,952	16,776,947	50,823,060	6.96	32.47
Apr 18	252,314,617	244,041,952	16,168,873	49,808,599	7.18	32.86
Apr 25	257,028,672	244,041,952	21,286,910	57,541,837	9.12	33.76
May 2	265,755,883	235,506,554	20,439,142	57,541,837	8.89	33.35
May 9	267,724,783	236,090,588	20,476,947	57,541,837	8.65	34.94
May 16	268,117,490	238,892,570	17,861,088	62,333,062	7.48	34.95
May 23	267,381,279	243,277,814	14,328,531	68,822,028	5.90	34.19
May 30	273,792,367	244,837,611	11,193,631	69,202,840	4.57	32.84
Jun 6	275,142,024	244,837,611	9,124,830	72,567,582	3.71	33.26
Jun 13	274,117,608	248,350,928	7,533,303	83,833,303	3.11	33.85
Jun 20	276,504,036	245,003,507	7,533,303	83,833,303	2.74	33.96
Jun 27	281,945,931	255,083,272	11,954,730	72,125,439	4.69	33.97
Jul 4	284,147,708	258,388,343	19,235,248	68,531,542	7.44	35.07
Jul 11	282,915,490	262,134,860	16,150,778	65,983,773	6.74	33.29
Jul 18	280,345,255	260,725,035	14,665,742	63,772,700	5.19	33.11
Jul 25	279,311,657	262,002,172	12,603,483	63,772,700	5.13	32.97
Aug 1	277,755,786	265,790,866	12,603,483	60,240,447	4.19	31.07
Aug 8	277,808,620	257,675,174	19,768,681	60,005,086	4.12	30.09
Aug 15	275,245,781	250,573,032	16,944,108	58,626,857	4.91	28.87
Aug 22	271,780,726	244,446,785	16,446,741	51,590,948	7.84	30.31
Aug 29	271,830,696	242,024,760	16,150,742	65,983,773	6.74	33.29
Sep 5	272,055,600	239,698,906	16,150,742	63,429,377	6.19	33.11
Sep 12	271,232,096	236,869,276	14,665,742	63,772,700	5.13	32.97
Sep 19	271,273,544	236,119,105	12,603,483	60,240,447	4.19	31.07
Sep 26	269,553,868	229,073,983	11,757,353	60,005,086	4.12	30.09
Oct 3	265,595,582	223,242,100	9,346,927	58,626,857	4.34	28.87
Oct 10	264,644,135	223,094,504	9,186,630	56,711,434	4.91	30.31
Oct 17	262,579,133	220,246,785	9,553,583	57,111,434	7.72	32.30
Oct 24	262,365,869	216,201,757	10,620,526	51,590,948	7.72	32.30
Oct 31	256,612,191	209,910,355	16,446,741	47,167,207	8.49	30.42
Nov 7	249,119,539	209,400,153	16,155,008	51,446,693	7.94	31.15
Nov 14	251,091,063	218,305,408	17,333,153	63,594,944	29.21	36.14
Nov 21	254,386,057	221,703,398	15,786,277	62,440,206	28.16	36.98
Nov 28	259,491,905	224,098,576	17,044,264	59,492,476	7.87	34.42
Dec 5	263,543,321	223,543,321	19,140,778	54,115,865	8.56	32.73
Dec 12	262,434,180	217,430,946	18,643,584	50,796,183	8.57	31.93
Dec 19	261,342,530	212,890,866	17,940,815	48,706,160	8.43	31.30
Dec 26	259,090,057	214,870,054	20,736,122	48,896,122	9.65	32.42
Jan 2 1869	258,792,562	222,252,695	27,354,730	51,141,128	12.32	35.33
Jan 9	262,338,831	229,763,996	29,258,536	52,927,083	23.04	35.77
Jan 16	264,954,619	231,367,109	28,864,197	54,022,119	23.35	35.83
Jan 23	265,171,109	231,216,618	27,784,923	54,747,569	23.68	35.70
Jan 30	265,541,732	230,849,335	27,339,404	53,424,133	23.14	35.24
Feb 6	264,380,407	227,241,311	23,854,331	52,334,952	23.03	34.41
Feb 13	263,428,068	221,859,867	23,351,391	50,997,197	23.16	33.52
Feb 20	261,371,897	219,464,156	20,832,603	50,835,054	23.99	32.65
Feb 27	262,089,863	216,890,322	19,486,634	49,145,309	22.66	32.87
Mar 6	261,669,695	217,082,903	17,358,671	49,639,625	23.26	30.87
Mar 13	263,068,302	218,246,309	15,213,306	50,774,874	23.26	30.23
Mar 20	263,909,389	214,891,724	12,073,722	50,555,103	23.08	30.18
Mar 27	261,933,675	210,142,705	10,737,973	48,496,359	23.08	29.19
Apr 3	257,480,227	206,104,940	8,794,543	48,640,732	4.22	27.82
Apr 10	255,184,882	206,640,263	7,811,779	51,001,898	3.78	29.56
Apr 17	257,458,074	211,400,661	8,850,360	53,677,898	4.25	30.18
Apr 24	260,435,160	211,400,661	8,850,360	56,465,722	25.93	31.43
Apr 30	268,486,872	227,879,247	16,081,489	55,109,573	24.19	30.72
May 7	269,496,897	233,370,243	15,374,769	56,501,356	6.61	31.40
May 14	270,275,952	235,342,255	15,429,346	57,838,298	7.54	31.93
May 21	274,919,609	238,976,465	17,871,230	57,810,373	8.17	31.03
May 28	275,919,609	233,107,087	19,051,133	53,299,429	22.86	30.66
Jun 4	271,983,735	228,031,695	19,053,850	50,829,258	8.36	31.14
Jun 11	265,341,906	220,442,939	19,025,444	49,612,488	9.38	31.68
Jun 18	260,431,723	215,969,480	20,257,140	48,706,160	23.30	31.68

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 26th January, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New York—Groton.....	The First National Bank	The Ninth National Bank of New York approved in place of the First National Bank of New York.
Ohio—Kent.....	The Kent National Bank	The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburg approved in addition to the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland and the National Bank of North America, New York, revoked.
Illinois—Chicago.....	The German Nat'l Bank	The National Park Bank of New York approved.
Michigan—Hastings.....	The Hastings Nat'l Bank	The First National Bank of Detroit and the Ninth National Bank of New York approved.
Pennsylvania—Huntingdon.....	The First National Bank	The Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburg approved in addition to the Union National Bank of Philadelphia.
Ohio—Mansfield.....	The Richland Nat'l Bank	The Fourth National Bank of New York approved in place of the Central National Bank of New York.
Ohio—Oberlin.....	The First National Bank	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York approved in place of the Tenth National Bank of New York.
Michigan—Niles.....	The First National Bank	The First National Bank of New York approved.
North Carolina—Raleigh.....	The Citizens' Nat'l Bank	The First National Bank of Washington approved.
Massachusetts—Boston.....	The Maverick Nat'l Bank	The Central National Bank of New York approved in place of the American Exchange National Bank of New York.
New York—Tarrytown.....	The First National Bank	The American National Bank of New York approved in place of the Mercantile National Bank of New York.
Michigan—Marshall.....	The First National Bank	The Fifth National Bank of Chicago approved in addition to the Ninth National Bank of New York.

New National Banks.

- List of National Banks organized since the 26th January, 1871:
- 1,777—The National Bank of Jefferson, Texas. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. Wm. M. Harrison, President; J. W. Russell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business January 28, 1871.
 - 1,778—The New Orleans National Bank, Louisiana. Authorized capital, \$200,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. Alex. Wheelless, President; Richard Jones, Cashier. Authorized to commence business January 30, 1871.
 - 1,779—The Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Vandalia, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$300,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. Mathias Fehren, President. Authorized to commence business January 31, 1871.
 - 1,780—The Citizens' National Bank of Flint, Michigan. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. Wm. M. Fenton, President; W. L. Gibson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 1, 1871.
 - 1,781—The Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Charlotte, N. C. Authorized capital, \$150,000; paid in capital, \$75,000. C. Dowd, President; Archibald McLeon, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 1, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—This market closed firm, prices generally showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	...
“ for account.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	...
U. S. 6s (5 20's) 1862.....	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	...
“ “ “ old 1865.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	...
“ “ “ 1867.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	89	...
U. S. 10-40s.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	89	...
Illinois Central shares.....	110 1/2 x d	110 x d	110 x d	110 x d	110 x d	...
Erie Railway shares.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	...
Atl. & G. W. (consols).....	28 1/2	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2	...

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

Frankfurt.....

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs closed quiet, the prices of wheat, corn and oats showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour, (Western).... p. bbl	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	...
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. ctl	10 6	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	...
“ Red Winter.....	11 4	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 6	...
“ (California white) “	12 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 1	...
Corn (W. mx d) p. 480 lbs n'w	35 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	...
Barley (Canadian) per bush	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	...
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 2	...
Peas (Canadian) pr 504 lbs	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	...

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs	115 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	...
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. bbl.	90 0	95 0	97 6	95 0	95 0	...
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs	59 6	49 6	49 6	49 6	49 6	...
Lard (American) “ “	61 0	62 0	62 6	62 6	62 6	...
Cheese (fine) “ “	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	...

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market remains quiet, the prices of common rosin and spirits of petroleum showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com Wilm.) per 112 lbs	6 9	6 9	7 0	7 0	7 0	...
do Fine Pale.....	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs.	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	...
“ spirits.... per 8 lbs.	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 6	...
Tallow (American).... p 112 lbs.	48 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	...

London Produce and Oil Markets.—These markets close quiet, the prices of Calcutta linseed showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl) p. tn. 10	5 0	£10 5 0	£10 5 0	£10 5 0	£10 5 6	.....
Linseed (Calcutta)....	59 8	59 6	59 6	59 6	59 6	.....
Sugar (No. 12 Dchstd)						.....
per 112 lb.....	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	.....
Sperm oil.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....
White oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	.....
Linseed oil per ton	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 3 0	29 3 0	29 0 0	.....

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a large increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$9,705,704 this week, against \$5,590,534 last week, and \$5,640,792 the previous week. The exports are \$2,636,581 this week, against \$5,134,499 last week, and \$4,607,757 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 14,027 bales, against 14,182 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Jan. 27, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Jan. 28:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,321,855	\$2,520,259	\$1,917,159	\$3,109,101
General merchandise....	2,025,769	3,550,077	3,129,245	6,596,603
Total for the week..	\$3,947,624	\$6,070,336	\$5,046,404	\$9,705,704
Previously reported..	9,557,989	9,285,851	8,910,413	11,231,326

Since Jan. 1..... \$13,505,613 \$15,356,187 \$13,956,817 \$20,937,030

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 January 31:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$3,218,009	\$3,705,274	\$3,822,470	\$2,636,581
Previously reported....	13,380,704	11,071,919	10,852,856	18,704,182

Since Jan. 1..... \$16,578,713 \$14,777,193 \$14,675,326 \$21,340,763

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending January 28, 1871:

Jan. 23—Str. Merrimack, St. Thomas—	British gold.....	\$9,800
Jan. 23—Br. Morning Light, Arroyo—	American gold....	\$15,000
Jan. 23—Sch. Lettie Wells, Santa Martha—	American silver... 15,000	
Jan. 24—Str. Cuba, Liverpool—	Silver bars.....	63,520
Jan. 25—Str. Aleppo, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	93,769

Total for the week..... \$197,089
Previously reported..... 1,784,733

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$1,981,822

Same time in	1870.....	1867.....	1866.....	1865.....
Same time in	\$2,683,389	2,505,211	2,535,236	2,967,573
1870.....	2,251,472	1866.....	1865.....	2,967,573
1869.....	6,980,231	1865.....	1865.....	2,967,573

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

Jan. 23.—Str. South America, Para—	Laguayra—	
Jan. 23—Str. Tybee, St. Domingo—	Gold.....	\$85
Jan. 23—Str. Tybee, St. Domingo—	Silver.....	\$1,694
Jan. 24—Bark Thos. Dallett,	Jan. 28—Str. Missouri, Nassau—	
	Gold.....	4,180
	Jan. 28—Str. Ocean Queen, Aspinwall—	
	Silver.....	741

Total for the week..... \$11,142
Previously reported..... 159,416

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$170,558

Same time in	1870.....	1868.....	1867.....
Same time in	\$1,521,208	1868.....	\$277,783
1870.....	141,732	1867.....	142,389
1869.....	141,732	1867.....	142,389

Railroad Management.—In another column will be found a circular of Mr. Rufus Hatch, of No. 17 Broad street, this city, upon the subject of railroad management—particularly of the Chicago and Northwestern road. It has become a custom to censure the issuing of circulars or pamphlets directed against the financial management of railroads or other corporations whose securities are sold at the Exchange; but we think that such censure should be limited to those cases in which some misrepresentation of facts is made or some false impression designedly given. Wherever these publications have the effect of directing public attention to corporate management and of stimulating inquiry and investigation in regard to affairs which would otherwise remain unnoticed, they are to that extent, decidedly beneficial, and far from damaging the officers or directors of a well-managed company, they merely throw credit upon a strong administration.

The avowed purpose of the author of this circular and the two which preceded it, is to ventilate thoroughly the important subjects of railroad transportation and land grants to railroads, to show from the large increase which has been made in the capital of leading companies by "watering" their stock, that they are earning immense profits upon the actual cost of the roads, and that a fair profit upon that cost, could be paid now at much lower rates for freight transportation; and in regard to land grants, that they have often failed to accomplish the objects for which they were made. Whether the conclusions drawn are warranted by the facts our readers must judge for themselves; as to the figures we presume that they are correctly quoted, as it would seem to be worse than useless to publish statements which could be immediately refuted by reference to the well known history of the companies.

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Interest.—The special Message of the new Governor of Alabama to the Legislature on the default of State interest, on the 1st of January, contains the following:

From information not at all definite in its character, I surmise that the indorsed bonds of this Company amount to between four or five millions, which, added to the two million State bonds, make an aggregate liability of the State for at least six millions of dollars and upward. The interest on the indorsed bonds is payable by the State in currency, the interest on the two million bonds in gold. Five hundred thousand dollars must, therefore, be annually provided for by the State to pay this interest, if she recognizes the validity of the debt and assumes its payment. This is the State's liability for one railroad company alone. I have been urged to pay the interest due on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and positively refused, and shall continue to refuse, unless empowered and required by your legislation, to do so. The Treasury of the State is not in a condition to furnish the means, and I cannot and do not recommend an increase of our already oppressive taxation to supply the faithlessness of this railroad corporation. It is true the State might issue bonds *ad libitum* to cover up the delinquencies and spoliations of speculators and financial gamblers; but would that be fair, would it be honest, or consonant with the fair dealings of the State? Will it not be better to meet the issue at once, and ignore every party that has wanted with and sought to humiliate her credit and name? I have said that there is no record of the State's liabilities in behalf of this Company. Neither can be found any of the securities required by law to be given to the State by that Company. What has become of them, or whether they were executed, delivered and placed on file in any of the offices of the Government, I am unable to inform you. I therefore recommend that a joint committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly be raised, with proper and necessary powers to inquire into this whole matter before any final action is taken thereon.

Illinois Pays Gold.—The State of Illinois will pay off the \$3,000,000 principal and the accrued interest thereon, under the following recent order of the Legislature, in gold—leaving outstanding against the State only \$2,000,000 of debt, mostly due in 1877:

A BILL for an act to authorize the State Treasurer and Auditor to purchase coin for the purpose of paying the State indebtedness.

Whereas, Certain State bonds, payable in gold, have been, by proclamation of the Governor, declared due and payable on the 15th day of February next; and, whereas, the funds in the Treasury provided for the payment of the same are in currency, whereby an emergency has arisen rendering it necessary that this act should take effect immediately; therefore,

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the Governor is hereby authorized to direct the State Treasurer and Auditor to purchase, at the lowest market price, the necessary coin and exchange required to pay the principal and interest of said bonds, with the funds provided by law for that purpose.

Rufus Hatch's Circular No. 3.

FRAUDS IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT—CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—The waterings in this great concern have been equally excessive, though of a different character from those described in the previous circulars. A direct one, however, of \$6,030,500 was made at the time of its consolidation with the Galena and Chicago, the holders of stock in the latter being allowed two shares for one previously held, "to equalize values"—a phrase greatly in vogue with the self-constituted tax-gatherers who now control and levy their contributions upon all our great avenues of trade. The natural and equitable mode would have been, to equalize *down* instead of *up*, as the shares of the Northwestern, at the time, were comparatively worthless, while those of the Galena and Chicago commanded only *par*. But a *square* consolidation would have left no plunder, the sole inducement thereto, in the hands of the parties manipulating it.

The great waterings in this road have been effected through leases of other lines. The most important of these was that of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, through Iowa, a distance of 353 miles, and owned by two corporations—the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska owning the link of 81 miles from the Mississippi River to Cedar Rapids; and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Company owning that from Cedar Rapids to the Missouri, a distance of 272 miles. This line had a land-grant of 1,422,109 acres. A party of shrewd operators got hold of this line, and set themselves to work to get this magnificent domain into their own hands, and, at the same time, to get rid of the road that had to be built to secure it. This interesting problem was solved in the following manner: The managers of the Chicago and Northwestern agreed to take a lease of the two roads, *without* the land, paying 4 1/2 per cent. of the gross earnings afterwards reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road, and \$1,750 per mile upon the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road, up to the 1st of January, 1871, and thereafter at the following rate: to pay \$700 per mile of the \$1,500 per mile first earned, 33 1/2 per cent. of the \$3,000 next earned, and 20 per cent. upon all earnings in excess of \$4,500 per mile. The rental of the first-named road the past year was \$557,450, the proportion of gross earnings paid being 42 1/2 per cent., the reduction from 4 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent. taking effect for six months of the fiscal year only. At the same rate of gross earnings, the rental (37 1/2 per cent.) the present year will be \$492,270, the gross earnings of the past year being \$1,312,710. The gross earnings of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road, for the past year, were \$2,106,476. The total for both lines were \$3,419,186. The earnings per mile of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road, the past year, were \$7,744. At this rate, the rental for the present year will be \$2,348 per mile, or a gross sum of \$638,656. The total rental of the two lines, consequently, will be \$1,130,926. The capital of this rental, at 7 per cent., is \$16,157,375. This transaction is known as the Blair & Ames grab.

Now, the cost of this line to the parties holding the same could not have exceeded \$20,000 per mile, or a gross sum of \$7,060,000. The rails were laid, and bridges built—this is about all. There were no equipments, and no accommodations for business, except those supplied by the lessees. The rails laid on the greater portion of it were only 45 pounds to the yard, and had to be replaced soon after the lessees had come into possession of it. The profit paid to the parties constructing it, consequently, was \$9,097,375. The cost of this road to the lessees—that is, the capitalized rental—is \$45,771 per mile. It would require an expenditure of \$20,000 per mile, in addition, upon it, in construction and equipment, since they came into possession of it, to bring the road to its present condition. This sum brings up the cost to \$65,771 per mile, or up to a total of \$23,115,163. The interest on this sum, at 7 per cent., is \$1,618,061.

The capital account for the leased roads, as stated by the respective companies, amount to \$20,346,500—that of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska being \$4,726,300—made up of \$3,916,300 of Stock, and \$810,000 of Bonds; that of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River being \$15,620,000, and made up of \$8,000,000 of Stock, and \$7,620,000 of Bonds.

The Land grant to the Iowa lines was \$1,422,109 acres. Of this quantity, certificates for 1,200,000 acres had been issued more than a year ago. These lands, at the low valuation of \$7 per acre, are worth \$8,400,000. The value of these lands, added to the unquestioned profit from the construction of the road, make a total of \$17,097,275. This sum measures the profit that one party made out of this affair in the course of a very few years.

Another example, of the same kind, was that of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, of Minnesota. A party got hold of this line, built the road, took the land, and then turned over the road, *without* the lands, to the Chicago and Northwestern, at about \$35,000 per mile, or nearly twice its cost. The road had no connection whatever with the Chicago and Northwestern. It did not, in fact, come within 100 miles of any portion of the road of the latter Company. A lease might just as well have been taken of a road upon the Pacific Coast. The Winona and St. Peter's line ran through an unsettled country, and could not, for years, be expected to pay a remunerative return on its cost. In addition to the rental paid, the Northwestern had to complete and equip it, carrying the cost of the line to this Company up, probably to \$40,000 per mile. The land-grant to the Winona and St. Peter's Company was 1,410,000 acres. Of this vast grant, 342,376 acres had been confirmed to it on the first day of July, 1869. The value of the lands acquired equals \$2,396,632. Assuming the profits of con-

struction to have been \$15,000 per mile for 126 miles, the aggregate was \$1,890,000. The total profit, both from lands and construction, was \$4,286,632. This affair is known as the Barney grab.

Another example in kind was that of the Peninsula Railroad in Michigan; a land grant road, entitled to 346,880 acres, of which 218,880 acres had been certified to the Company on the first day of July, 1869. This road was built and consolidated with the Northwestern, *without* the lands, at a rate of about \$40,000 per mile. The length of this road is 73 miles. Its cost to its projectors was about \$20,000 per mile. The profit on construction was about \$1,460,000. The value of its land-grant, at \$7 per acre, was \$1,532,160. The profits of the transaction, consequently, were \$2,992,160. The Peninsula Road had no connection whatever with the Northwestern, nor did it come within 50 miles of any portion of the line of the latter. This is known as the Ogdén & Tilden grab.

The total amount of lands already ceded to the three companies whose roads are leased to the Northwestern, amounted on the first day of July, 1869, to 1,763,250 acres. Their value, at \$7 per acre, is \$12,328,792. Large additions are to be made to the present cessions. The profits arising from the construction of the roads could not have been less than \$12,447,375. The profits, so far, to outsiders, on the three lines, have been \$24,776,163. The *inside* profits have been \$8,840,650, to wit: the waterings in favor of the Galena and Chicago of \$6,030,500 at the time of the consolidation, and \$2,810,110 of scrip dividends paid in 1868. The total profits have been \$33,616,777, as shown in the following tabular statement:

Roads.	Waterings.	Profits of Construction	Profits on Land Grants.
Chicago and Northwestern.....	\$8,840,510		
Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska..		\$9,097,375	\$8,400,000
Cedar Rapids and Missouri....		1,890,000	2,396,632
Winona and St. Peter's.....		1,460,000	1,532,160
Peninsula.....			
	\$8,840,510	\$12,447,375	\$12,328,792

What was the motive that induced the Chicago and Northwestern Company to make contracts so destructive to its own interests, and without gaining any advantage from the land-grants to leased lines? The leases were the product of gross corruption or folly, it hardly matters now which. Suffice it to say, it was a gross perversion of a most sacred trust, for which perversion the public are paying bitterly. They, paying on the roads at double cost, have derived no advantage whatever from the grants so munificently made. These grants should in all cases have been made the basis of the securities issued by each company. The proceeds of their sale should have retired these securities, reducing in an equal degree the cost of the roads, with a corresponding reduction in the charges for transportation. By the time the lands were sold, the reduction in the amount of the securities issued would have equalled such proceeds; or the sum of \$12,242,792. The annual interest on this sum is \$856,995. This sum would have been the annual gain to the commerce of the country, had these lands been applied, as they should have been, to the construction of the road.

These lands are now wholly held—*Irish fashion*—by *absentees*, or speculators, greatly to the injury of the railroads and to the interests of the people, who demand cheap lands and speedy settlement. But, from the extravagant prices asked, these land-grants are still vast wastes, and are likely for years to remain so. They cost their owners nothing; on the other hand, their owners made vast sums by the construction of the roads by which the lands were acquired. They consequently can hold them till they realize the extravagant price demanded for them. When sold, they are to be paid for by the labor of the pioneer, and not by the capital of the rich.

The total amount of the capital and debts of the two companies, on the first day of June, 1864, when the consolidation went into effect, was \$30,514,000. The length of line then in operation was 609 miles. Its cost per mile was \$50,098. The capital account of the company on the first day of June, 1870, the date of the last annual report, was \$51,108,591. The capitalised rental of the leased roads was \$16,157,375. The total capital account of the company, consequently, was \$67,265,966. The present length of line owned and leased by the company is 1,156 miles. The cost per mile is \$58,200. The increase of the capital account, in six years, has been \$36,751,966, or at the rate of \$6,125,327 annually. The increase of mileage has been 507 miles. The cost per mile has increased from \$50,098 to \$58,200.

The above statement does not include the Winona and St. Peter's road, whose 7 per cent. bonds are guaranteed by the Chicago and Northwestern, nor the several lines which the Company are now building such as the Trempealeau, whose bonds pay 10 per cent. interest; the Iowa Midland, whose 8 per cent. bonds have recently been *privately* negotiated; and the line from Madison to La Crosse.

[The directors in the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, as in the Erie, are elected for one, two and three years. It is due to some of the present board to state that they were not parties to these original land-grant swindles.]

The examples that have been cited in this and previous circulars, show how universal have been the corruptions in the management of our railroads. These all result in an excessive cost of the works, and fall, in the end, wholly upon the people. Upon such costs, dividends and interest are sought to be paid by excessive rates of charges. The people, consequently, suffer just in ratio, as those preying upon them grow rich.

Since writing the above circular, I have been favored with a communication, signed by Samuel Barton, and addressed to "the holders of the capital stock and *consolidated* certificates of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad." Mr. Barton is a near relative of Commodore Vanderbilt, and unquestionably speaks by authority. By him I am charged with wilful falsification, from pecuniary motives. I disclaim, utterly, having any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in New York Central Stock or Scrip; nor have I had, for a long time. Mr. Barton's role is that of the lawyer who said "he had no evidence to offer in defence, but should proceed to abuse the plaintiff to the best of his ability." I stated that of all the waterings not a dollar went into the road. This is denied. Commodore Vanderbilt might as well have denied the issue of the certificates themselves. The public have a right to ask you how much money you paid for the millions of certificates issued to yourself. If you paid nothing, did the recipients of your bounty, and who were in your secret, pay anything? If nothing was paid, then these certificates were a *Stock Dividend*, and, such being the case, have you paid the five per cent. Government tax on them? Is anything received on these certificates by way of dividends? If so, how much, and who pays? By what authority did you and your board, summoned by your warrant to a midnight session, place a perpetual mortgage of \$44,428,330 upon the commerce of the country, without the equivalent to the public of a dollar? All this, Commodore, was done at your behest.

In your defence, you cite your management of the Harlem, *another most oppressive mortgage*. I did not refer to it; reserving it for another circular. But as you have brought it in, will you answer a few questions here? Did you not, while a Trustee, issue to yourself a large amount of its bonds at fifty per cent. on the dollar? Have you not, since assuming control of this property, advanced the tariff on *milk* from a half to one and a half cents per quart—a three hundred per cent. additional freight tariff on one item alone? Is this the way you have stamped your *individuality, economy, and genius* upon the Harlem Road?

Mr. Vanderbilt has had charge of the New York Central Road for three years. According to Mr. Barton, and the sworn statement of the officers of the road in 1867, he has, in that time, added only three locomotives to the number in use prior to '67. In a future circular, I propose to show the exact value of the improvements he has made on this line since obtaining control of it, and the amount of additional stock he has issued and received the money for.

Mr. Barton insists upon Mr. Vanderbilt's *wonderful abilities* as a railroad man. No one denies this. But with his *unto a millions before he had anything to do with the New York Central*, would it not have been more graceful and meritorious in him to have turned his transcendent abilities to the *reduction* of the cost of transportation, and to alleviate the burdens that now press so heavily upon the commerce of the country, and upon labor? That the *stockholders* have no cause to complain of Mr. Vanderbilt's management is too evident to have needed the proof Mr. Barton deduces, but it is the *people*, and not their servants, who should reap the benefits resulting from such good management. They create the trade of these great highways, and as that trade increases it is not a *corresponding increase of scrip capital* but a *corresponding reduction in freight charges* that they, whom the roads are built and run to serve, have a right to expect.

—A telegram from Montgomery (the capital of Alabama) to a private party, to-day states that the Committee on the Alabama and Chattanooga Interest, now in default, will report in favor of paying interest on all bonds not held by the Company at the present time. The excepted amount is said to be \$420,000 bonds only in the hands of Mr. Stanton, the President.—*New York Times*, Feb. 2.

—Messrs. Thomas Denny & Co., Bankers and Brokers, of No. 39 Wall street, have favored us with a copy of their annual circular containing the prices of the stocks, bonds, &c., during 1870. Messrs. Denny & Co. make railroad bonds a specialty, but also attend to all the usual commission business in buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, governments, &c.

—Attention is directed to the card of Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of Charleston, S. C., among Southern Bankers on another page. Mr. Kaufman is a gentleman of character and high associations in his city, and refers to several prominent gentlemen well-known in banking and commercial circles. As he has devoted special attention for some years to the purchase and sale of Southern securities, and to the business of collections in his State, we presume that any business in this line entrusted to his care will be quite satisfactorily attended to.

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 will be 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 travelers, available in all parts of the world; also Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transferees of money to any distant point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

We draw Bills of Exchange in sums from £1 upwards on
The Imperial Bank,
Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., } London.
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin and branches.
The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh and branches.

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

Orders executed for Governments and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made to our dealers at all times on approved collaterals at market rates of interest.

Collections made in any part of the world.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

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RAILROAD TWO THOUSAND MILES LONG,

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HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau street,
New York, Jan. 14, 1871.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, if allowed to run until 1875, will pay but Four Per Cent. Gold on the investment at present market rates, while they are likely to be funded at a lower rate of interest than they now bear before that time.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at present market price, will pay nearly Seven Per Cent. in Gold on the investment, and cannot be called in or the interest reduced under twenty-five years.

A difference of from Fifteen to Twenty Per Cent. may be realized in exchanging Government Bonds for Central Pacifics, or saved in making new investments.

The safety and value of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are thoroughly established and universally recognized.

The value of the property, the immense and increasing revenues of the Company, and its able and honorable management, assure the security of the principal and prompt and regular payment of interest beyond question.

We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous Securities at the New York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Banks.			
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	5	Feb. 10.	
St. Nicholas National	5	Feb. 13.	Jan. 28 to Feb. 15.
Republic National	4	Feb. 8.	Jan. 31 to Feb. 8.
Insurance.			
Guaranty Fire	5	Feb. 1.	
Miscellaneous.			
N. York, Newfoundland & London Tel. Co.	2	Feb. 15.	Feb 10 to Feb. 15.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 3, 1871.

The Money Market.—The tendency towards ease in the money market has steadily increased, until the rates on call loans have become 4 to 6 per cent, the bulk of transactions being done at 5 per cent. The last bank statement was not particularly favorable, showing a decrease of \$1,100,050 in specie, a decrease of \$283,518 in legal tenders, and a decrease of \$724,297 in deposits and circulation, the result of which was to leave the net amount of excess over legal reserve \$1,202,493 less than the previous week—the whole excess over legal reserve being \$16,172,983. The bank statement, however, had no important effect, and there is a general confidence in easy rates for money during the next month at least. One cause of the larger supply of funds loanable on call this week is said to have been the release of the money locked up some ten days ago to create a stringent market. The demand from brokers is not now large for the purpose of carrying stocks, and this fact, in connection with the large amount offering, accounts for the unusually low rate of 4 per cent, at which money is easily obtainable on government bond collaterals.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years:

	Jan. 23, 1871.	Jan. 29, 1870.	Jan. 30, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$270,289,370	\$360,324,271	\$265,171,109
Specie.....	27,420,415	40,475,714	27,84,923
Circulation.....	31,818,342	33,712,382	34,231,156
Net deposits.....	211,105,665	210,150,913	196,955,462
Legal Tenders.....	49,491,039	56,782,168	54,747,569

The demand for first class commercial paper has improved with the lower rates of interest on call loans, and the price at which prime 60-day paper can now be readily negotiated—6½ per cent.—is the best rate that has been known in our market for some time past. It is undoubtedly true that the demand for paper is largely stimulated by the large accumulation of loanable funds at this centre, but it also appears that there is considerable confidence on the part of banks and other conservative lenders in the soundness of the mercantile community. Second-class names pass more readily than heretofore, though as usual at a wide range of prices according to quality.

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

Table with columns: Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Receipts (Gold, Currency), Sub-Treasury Payments (Gold, Currency), and Balance. Rows include dates from Saturday, Jan. 28 to Friday, Feb. 3.

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 Jan. 28, 1871:

Table titled 'NEW YORK CITY BANKS' showing Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders for various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

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

Table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, and Legal Tenders between Dec. and Jan. 1871.

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

Table showing totals for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate Clearings for weeks ending Jan. 7, 14, 21, and 28.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Jan. 30, 1871:

Table titled 'PHILADELPHIA BANKS' showing Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Total net Deposits, and Circulation for various banks like Philadelphia, North America, etc.

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

Table showing deviations for Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation between Dec. and Jan. 1871.

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 Jan. 2 to Jan. 31, 1871, including Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Jan. 30, 1871:

Table titled 'BOSTON BANKS' showing Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation for various banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, etc.

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

Table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Deposits, and Circulation between Dec. and Jan. 1871.

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

Table showing comparative totals for Loans, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Deposits, and Circulation for weeks ending Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

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 including City Securities, Railroad Securities (Alabama, Georgia), and Virginia securities, listing titles, bid/ask prices, and other details.

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 Louisville.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.—The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company have recently decided to change their gauge—now 6 feet—to a 4 feet 8 1/2 inch gauge, the ordinary narrow gauge, and have also completed arrangements for a closer alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio, which route, with the Marietta and Cincinnati under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio, forms the shortest route from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic coast. The recent opening of the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, over the Ohio river at Parkersburg, will make a complete connection, after the Ohio and Mississippi gauge is changed, without breaking bulk from St. Louis and Louisville to Baltimore. The Ohio and Mississippi will gain the privilege of connecting with all the narrow gauge roads; whereas, hitherto it could only connect with the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie. The friends of the Baltimore and Ohio Company will accept the bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi to provide the means for making the proposed alterations.—Daily Bulletin.

[Since the above was written it is stated that the Erie Railway has obtained an injunction to prevent the change in gauge.]

—ALBANY, January 27.—A resolution was adopted in the Assembly to-day, after a long debate, directing the Attorney-General to prosecute all railroad companies that have not filed their annual reports, as required by law at the time of the passage of the resolution.

The Springfield and Cincinnati Lease.—The stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road have unanimously ratified the contract with the Springfield and Cincinnati Railway, known as the Dayton Short Line, by which the former and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern are to indorse and guarantee bonds not exceeding one million dollars each for the construction of the Short Line from Dayton to Cincinnati, with an object to form an unbroken connection between Buffalo and Cincinnati via Cleveland, Delaware, Springfield, and Dayton. The contract provides that the short line shall be leased perpetually to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis unless a consolidation takes place, which is possible after ten years. The road is to be run by the officers of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, under the direction of a committee of one from each of the three roads in the interest, and rolling stock is to be furnished by the former to the amount of \$500,000, for which they are to receive seven per cent second mortgage bonds from the Cincinnati and Springfield Road. Though the capital is not to exceed two million dollars, the contract provides in detail for the running expenses of the division, profits, etc. The combination will have by contract the running and business arrangements over so much of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad as lies between Springfield and Dayton. The road is to be constructed from London to Columbus in the Sandusky Road interests. It is to form part of another route from Cincinnati to Columbus over the new line via Dayton and Springfield, and is a part of the general plan. The contract remains to be ratified by the Lake Shore, but it is generally conceded that this will be done, and that the new road will be expeditiously constructed.—Daily Bulletin.

Leasing the Camden and Amboy.—The question of leasing the above named road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now being considered, and has been referred by the President of the last named Company to a committee composed of the following named gentlemen: John Rice, Josiah Bacon, Washington Butcher, Wistar Morris, and Lewis Elkin. A committee composed of the directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has been appointed to meet the committee of the other company.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—Capt. Swift and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage, advertise that they will buy \$50,000 of the bonds, under sealed proposals, to be left by Friday of next week, February 10, at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall street.

Boston Stock Market—Seventy-three Years' History.—Mr. Joseph G. Martin, of Boston, has published a handsome little volume under the above title, which contains a complete record of financial transactions in that city during the past seventy-three years. This book, which is a history of one of the oldest financial centres of this country, can not fail to be of great interest both to business men and to parties generally interested in the business history of the country. We believe that the price is moderate and below the actual value of the book.

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

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Table with multiple columns for different railroads (Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, etc.) and rows for months (Jan-Dec) and Yearly totals. Includes sub-tables for Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, etc.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous companies. Columns include Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend (Last paid, Date, Rate), and Price. Includes sub-sections for 'Railroads', 'Canals', and 'Miscellaneous'.

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 listing passenger railroads with columns for Name of Road, Par, Stock, and Last Dividends Paid. Includes entries like Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry, Broadway (Brooklyn), etc.

NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITIES.

Table with columns: DENOMINATION, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST Rate, Payable, Princpal Due. Includes sections for National (F b. 1, 1871), State Securities, and various state bonds (Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.).

\$2,724,10 of these have been paid.

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 sections for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous Bonds.

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.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes sections for Railroads, Southern Central, and various other companies.

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

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

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, February 3, 1871.

The fall of Paris has somewhat unsettled values. A speculative advance in prices which was made in anticipation thereof, has not been sustained; in fact, a movement to realize in Breadstuffs, and Provisions has led to some decline. The reduction in the stocks of some articles of importation will attract attention, resulting from the fact that a reduced tariff went into effect on the first of January. The streets down town have been all the week and still are in an almost impassable condition from the accumulations of snow; but the harbor has become comparatively free of ice.

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

	1870.	1871	
	Feb. 1.	Feb. 1.	Jan. 1
Beef, tierces and barrels.....	21,210	26,851	33,995
Pork, barrels.....	97,755	56,672	30,242
Tobacco, foreign, bales.....	16,940	2,726	18,851
Tobacco, domestic, hogsheads.....	13,161	14,513	16,483
Coffee, Rio, bags.....	52,639	17,580	24,347
Coffee, other, bags.....	13,364	29,707	78,371
Coffee, Java, mats.....	18,857	.....	.....
Sugar, hogsheads.....	54,252	24,277	27,531
Sugar, boxes.....	87,430	38,103	6,790
Sugar, bags.....	213,698	84,826	307,200
Melao, hds.....	647	1,670	744
Molasses, hogsheads.....	19,828	6,528	3,068
Molasses, bbs.....	2,600	3,000	1,500
Hides, No.....	29,200	57,400	76,000
Cotton, bales.....	70,000	81,700	79,500
Rosin, barrels.....	46,200	26,961	31,961
Spirits turpentine, barrels.....	5,130	6,741	6,809
Tar, barrels.....	10,100	11,096	11,325
Rice, E. I., bags.....	7,506	6,555	9,200
Rice, Carolina, casks.....	3,114	.....	875
Gunny Cloth, bales.....	8,900	12,100	12,100
Gunny Bags, bales.....	8,700	11,800	12,000
Linseed, bags.....	127,217	89,700	104,000
Saltpetre, bags.....	5,047	15,077	12,400
Jute and Jute Butts, bales.....	9,581	21,400	23,150
Manila Hemp, bales.....	24,440	32,854	33,300

The market for Hog products opened strong, and closed weak. The decline in Mess Pork has been about one dollar per bbl. With the greatly increased stock there was a pressure to sell, and Mess closed at \$22@22 25 for immediate and future delivery; Prime Mess has met with a free export inquiry at \$21 50@22, but the close is less active. Bacon has lost the activity and buoyancy noted in our last, and Cutmeats have become dull. Lard though less depressed than Pork has shared its weakness. There has been a movement in Mess Beef amounting here and at the West to about twenty thousand barrels, said to be for account of the French Government, but no particulars have transpired, and it has had little effect upon prices. Butter and Cheese have been without important movement except in low medium qualities for export to Great Britain.

In Tobacco the demand has somewhat improved, and prices are very strong, owing to the very poor assortments offering. Kentucky Leaf has been in request, both for export and home use, and the sales of the week have been about 700 hds., of which about one-half for shipment, and the business would have been much larger had suitable assortments been available; low grades for export seem to be much wanted. Prices have been 7@7 1/2c for Lugs, and 7 1/2@12c for low to fine Leaf. Seed Leaf has also met with a fair demand, but in this, as in Kentucky Leaf, the business has been restricted for the want of stock; the sales embrace about 400 cases at 20@25c for Ohio and Wisconsin running lots, and 32@70c for Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappers. Spanish Tobacco steady, with sales of 500 bales Havana at 85c@\$1 05c. Manufactured Tobacco in good demand.

East India Goods have been dull, but late prices have been well supported. Metals have been quiet, with a decline in Copper and Tin; and Tin Plates having been more freely offered, have had large sales. Whiskey has declined, unless some temporary influences. Clover Seed has advanced to 11 1/2@12c. In Fruits, we notice an advance in Layer Raisins to \$2 80, and in Prunes to 9 1/2c with a better feeling generally, especially in Dried Fruits. Fish firm. Hops and Hay dull.

Naval Stores have been more active and firmer. Oils continue dull. Petroleum has advanced, but closes with some reaction, and a quiet market.

Freights have been more active. The armistice in Europe caused several German vessels to be placed on the berth, but the shipments were increased and rates have advanced; the Liverpool steamers got 8d. for grain, and the shipments of cotton by steam have been large at 11-32@7-16d

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows 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	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Breadstuffs—Flour.....	93,016	804,673	1,380,238	1,013,642
Corn meal.....
Wheat.....
Rye.....
Barley.....
Oats.....
Corn.....
Peas.....
Candies.....
Coal.....
Coffee.....
Cotton.....
Domestics.....
Drugs.....
Hops.....
Naval stores—Sp. Turp'te.....
Rosin.....
Tar.....
Oil cake.....
Oils—Petroleum.....
Whale.....
Spermin.....
Lard.....
Provisions—Pork.....
Beef.....
Bacon, &c.....
Butter.....
Cheese.....
Lard.....
Rice.....
Tallow.....
Tea.....
Tobacco leaf.....
Tobacco.....
Whalebone.....

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, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	838	931	751	Cutlery	232	695	357
Earthenware	1,434	5,951	2,359	Hardware	102	290	591
Glass	22,226	55,535	49,448	Iron, RR bars	22,181	49,106	8,434
Glassware	1,573	3,512	1,413	Lead, pigs	26,772	43,093	49,241
Glass plate	349	1,019	90	Spelter	155,335	752,603	1,787,099
Buttons	62	304	507	Steel	1,907	10,404	9,223
Coal, tons	2,315	7,326	1,722	Tin, boxes	8,203	34,186	27,196
Cocoa, bags	390	1,838	2,409	Tin slabs, lbs.	46,411	412,937	347,970
Coffee, bags	50,037	80,898	78,341	Rags	7,983	14,500	6,638
Cotton bales	10	75	81	Sugar, hhd's, tcs & bbl's	2,564	9,824	12,721
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	23,673	58,384	54,090
Bark, Peruvian	21	1,893	1,082	Tea	70,169	99,684	87,739
Blea powders	1,102	3,388	1,500	Tobacco	1,434	4,803	3,619
Brunstone, tons	30	630	203	Waste	82	261	83
Cochineal	149	863	336	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	150	210	366	Champagne, bks	9,651	16,767	11,086
Gambier	299	1,165	61	Wines	3,973	14,326	11,434
Gums, crude	170	932	220	Wool, bales	1,654	3,633	3,769
Gum, Arabic	193	1,005	954	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo	697	912	267	Cigars	\$34,175	117,622	\$70,539
Madder	9	45	82	Corks	3,286	3,785	6,525
Oils, essential	340	1,357	1,200	Fancy goods	17,390	45,713	187,353
Oil, Olive	70	156	169	Fish	24,852	62,292	93,707
Opium	5,700	19,000	8,714	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	2,192	7,933	4,812	Lemons	12,770	16,913	16,328
Soda, ash	1,964	5,290	1,641	Oranges	46,759	91,912	112,097
Flax	1,408	4,980	209	Nuts	68,162	127,746	55,146
Furs	80	800	529	Raisins	114,194	189,771	15,232
Gunny cloth	201	797	584	Hides undressed	862,464	1,296,712	845,839
Hair	8,219	12,601	2,270	Rice	2,811	2,323	6,850
Hemp, bales	57	79	79	Spices, &c—			
Hides, &c—				Cassia	67,022	75,129	20,609
Bristles	542	4,892	2,494	Ginger	5,892	14,172	5,816
Hides, dressed	815	4,333	6,014	Pepper	1,193	5,193	3,334
India rubber	47	47	9	Saltpetre	12,931	20,243	26,218
Ivory	91	889	256	Woods—			
Jewelry, &c—				Cork	27,285	36,649	5,738
Jewelry	26	162	97	Fustic	2,106	5,367	7,494
Watches	11,973	63,356	19,159	Logwood	11,601	25,204	65,307
Linseed	683	994	9,440	Mahogany	2,415	17,831	8,006

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.	163	595	837	Oil cake, pkgs.	291	2,251	6,183
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard	107	320	258
Flour, bbl's	50,582	233,615	212,379	Peanuts, bags	2,406	12,930	10,432
Wheat, bus	41,270	250,609	237,921	Provisions—			
Corn	7,375	473,210	102,357	Butter, pkgs.	8,442	52,605	52,744
Oats	23,611	193,838	183,796	Cheese	4,277	31,183	22,111
Rye	7,370	36,033	110,071	Cutmeats	8,711	36,519	16,408
Barley, &c.	9,199	41,913	576	Eggs	1,953	12,906	8,063
Grass seed	3,251	21,323	23,734	Pork	6,410	81,837	26,579
Beans	1,050	2,311	7,591	Beef, pkgs.	1,916	11,947	14,795
Peas	5,110	17,424	35,453	Lard, pkgs.	7,396	47,699	14,414
C. meal, bbl's	27,616	141,532	112,453	Lard, kegs.	782	2,822	2,670
Cotton, bales	6	54	184	Rice	517	8,378	2,187
Hemp, bales	7,819	37,621	20,337	Starch	2,332	19,943	14,246
Hides, &c. No.	860	4,237	4,444	Stearine	78	1,644	1,973
Hops, bales	44,955	261,121	313,124	Sugar, hhd's, &c.	461	6,910	107
Leather, sides	5,291	23,952	7,616	Tallow, pkgs.	335	2,829	2,697
Molasses, bbl's	869	1,502	151	Tobacco, pkgs.	2,771	9,574	4,831
Naval Stores—				Tobacco, hhd's	132	1,228	456
Ch. turp.	453	4,226	5,739	Whiskey, bbl's	8,603	16,788	22,141
Spirits turp.	1,873	84,540	40,711	Wool, bales	924	7,850	7,423
Rosin	858	3,758	3,758	Dressed hogs No.	4,490	49,720	42,474
Tar	51	316	316				
Pitch	51	316	316				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 3, 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 February 3. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 154,482 bales against 150,800 bales last week, 146,837 bales the previous week, and 132,585 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 2,352,297 bales against 1,835,290 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 517,005 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS		RECEIPTS		RECEIPTS	
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans bales	54,731	47,863	Florida.....bales.	687	1,197
Mobile	13,669	9,416	North Carolina.....	3,998	1,400
Charleston	11,554	7,390	Virginia.....	12,701	5,229
Savannah	29,870	16,505	Total receipts.....	154,482	104,601
Texas	11,033	9,321	Increase this year.....	49,881	.....
Tennessee, &c.	11,219	6,195			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 73,528 bales, of which 62,606 were to Great Britain, and 10,922 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 617,177 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 Feb. 3.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Continent			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	9,196	4,504	18,700	17,435	230,159	212,650
Mobile	10,205	1,360	11,565	4,886	73,034	73,524
Charleston	6,297	2,237	8,534	7,251	89,767	20,821
Savannah	13,92	.....	18,792	11,390	94,001	66,080
Texas	3,670	.....	3,670	3,310	62,416	47,182
New York	13,151	1,938	14,564	10,939	84,000	78,541
Other ports	1,265	1,438	2,073	1,979	83,000	30,500
Total	62,606	10,922	73,528	57,260	617,117	529,248
Total since Sept. 1.	1,172,264	230,432	1,402,746	979,331	.....	.....

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 15,268 bales, while the stocks to-night are 87,929 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 Jan. 27, 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	703,266	609,576	363,991	1,494	118,147	483,632	95,458	195,016
Mobile	243,971	211,221	111,497	.....	14,267	125,864	18,983	68,631
Charleston	2,978	163,332	78,213	.....	10,922	89,185	114,804	40,422
Savannah	496,610	336,570	198,479	.....	43,472	241,951	172,858	86,167
Texas	124,540	124,725	46,195	.....	4,831	51,026	19,205	58,917
New York	97,801	58,783	300,080	.....	18,680	313,760	.....	75,000
Florida	5,073	13,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
North Carolina	55,130	40,883	20	.....	.....	20	55,167	2,963
Virginia	191,550	139,661	562	.....	.....	562	180,310	10,678
Other ports	37,059	32,353	10,621	.....	7,647	18,268	.....	21,000
Total this year.....	2,197,813	.....	1,109,658	1,494	218,066	1,329,218	656,242	558,794
Total last year .	.....	1,730,689	598,153	152,708	176,218	922,071	529,093	4,235

The market the past week has lost the activity and buoyant tone observable during the previous week. This has been due to the dull and unfavorable reports from Liverpool, the result probably of our continued large receipts, and to the doubt which still hangs around the war question. There appears also to be somewhat less confidence among holders here, and yet the offerings though sufficient to meet the demand are not very liberal notwithstanding the increased estimates of the crop which the extremely free arrivals at the ports are making popular. The better grades are especially firm, middling closing at only $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ decline from last Friday while ordinary and good ordinary are $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower, and low middlings are $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ lower. Last Saturday with a dull market low middling and the grades below were reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Monday and Tuesday there were no changes in the quotations. Wednesday low middling declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and the lower grades $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Thursday there was a further reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on all grades, and to-day there has been no change, but the market has been dull and so closes to-night. For forward delivery the transactions have been large, but the decline has not been so great for the later month. To-day, the close was, for June 15 9-16; February, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; March, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; April, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; May, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total sales of this description for the week (including 2,100 bales free on board, but not including bales "Exchanged") have been 67,000 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 17,079 bales, including 1,921 bales to arrive, of which 6,529 bales were taken by spinners, 1,038 bales on speculation, 8,427 bales for export, and 1,085 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Good Ordinary.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Low Middling.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Middling.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 @.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Good Middling.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	17 @.....

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday	4,128	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Monday	3,299	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Tuesday	2,919	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Wednesday	2,504	13 @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Thursday	3,952	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....
Friday	2,497	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @.....

For forward delivery the sales (including 2,100 free on board,) have reached during the week 67,000 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For January.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	For May.	bales.	cts.
2,700.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	200.....	15 7-16	80.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	80.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,200.....	15	800.....	15 8-16	600.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
200.....	15 1-32	900.....	15 9-16	400.....	15 9-16	900.....	15 7-16
1,800.....	15 1-16	100.....	15 12-16	19,600 total March.	8,100.....	1,100.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
200.....	15 3-16						

THE FUTURE OF COTTON.—There appears to be a disappointment among some that prices have not improved more on the fall Paris. This is due to the two facts—first, that the effect of such an event is always in very great part anticipated and discounted; and second, the continued very large receipts are necessarily weighing down the market. With our own crop reaching over 3,700,000 bales, we certainly do not see any fair prospect of getting prices up permanently. Either one of two circumstances might, however, help the market—a decrease in the shipments from India or a decreased planting this spring here. As to India, it does not appear probable, in view of the stock this year held over, and the present improved condition of the crop, that the movement hence will show any falling off. And yet, as the season advances, if prices should decline further, no one could know positively the effect of the diminished drawing power of the lower quotation on the ryot. It is matter of history that in 1861 a rise to 6½d. (the average for fair surats during the year) increased the India shipments, without any additional planting, to 986,600 bales, from 563,200 bales the previous year, showing that the previous price had not been a sufficient inducement to lead them to market the crop.

As to the extent of the planting in the South for the next season, it is of course too early at present to say anything about it. The planter knows best at what price he can afford to raise cotton. One thing, however, is very certain, that if we have the prospect next spring of another crop equal to this one, low prices will have to be accepted; and it becomes the Southern merchant in making advances and the planter in signing contracts for labor to bear this fact in mind. To obtain an idea of the ruling rates when there is a full supply of cotton, we have only to remember that the average price of middling uplands at Liverpool for a series of years before the war was each year as follows:

1845.....4¾d.	1849.....5½d.	1853.....5¾d.	1857.....7¼d.
1846.....4¾d.	1850.....7¼d.	1854.....5¾d.	1858.....6¼d.
1847.....6¾d.	1851.....5¾d.	1855.....5¾d.	1859.....6¼d.
1848.....4¼d.	1852.....5¾d.	1856.....6d.	1860.....5½d.

Of course the planter must be prepared to accept these figures when the world is oversupplied.

CORRECTIONS.—In our last report, in the item "Great Britain's Spinning Capacity," through an error in proof reading, we were made to say, in the tenth line of the item, "and with each spindle producing 36 skeins." We wrote—"and with each spindle producing 3.6 skeins;" or, we might have expressed it "3½ skeins." In the same report, in the item "Receipts and Crop," it was printed "very few now could be found who would put the total below 2,700,000 bales." The figures should of course have been "3,700,000 bales."

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &C.—There has been some revival in the activity of cloth this week. Sales have been made at 12c. gold in bond to arrive, and although there are holders willing to sell at this price, most are demanding ¼c. higher. The sales are 300 bales, to arrive per *Seinda*, and 250 bales per *Fortune*, both at 12c. gold in bond, and some 400 bales on spot here and in Boston on private terms. There has also been more inquiry for Domestic Rolls, and rumors prevail of several large transactions. Domestic quoted 19@19½, and native 18@19 currency duty paid. It is supposed by many that quite a portion of the cotton crop still remains uncovered, and this fact strengthens holders, and imparts confidence to buyers. Bags have been very quiet, and prices remain nominally 11c. gold, in bond to arrive, and 17@17½c. currency, d. p. Hemp is quiet, and the only sale reported is 400 bales Manila on spot at 9c. gold, in bond. Jute has been in more demand, and steady; sales 1,000 bales to arrive per *Eagle* at 4c. gold, and 1,000 low grades in Boston on private terms. Jute butts have been active, and close very strong; sales are 175 bales ex *Riversdal*, 400 to arrive per *Timoue*, 400 on spot in Boston, 225 to arrive there per *Anahuac*, and 250 bales per *Tennyson*, all at 4c. currency, duty paid. The following is from the monthly circular of Messrs. J. C. Rogers & Co.:

Foreign Imports.	—Stock Feb. 1, 1871.—			—On the way from—			—Loading at Cal—		
	Bls.	Bags	Butts	Bls.	Bags	Butts	Bls.	Bags	Butts
Boston.....	4,000	5,900	2,300	1,820	1,475	6,247	1,075	900	7,193
New York.....	8,000	5,700	3,400	1,500	1,075	16,699	425	500	600
Other Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	367	.....	.....	.....
Total, Feb. 1, 1871.....	12,000	11,600	7,700	3,395	2,559	23,373	1,500	1,400	7,793
Total, Feb. 1, 1870.....	7,950	8,800	4,300	1,280	.....	15,600	137	.....	1,800
Total, Feb. 1, 1869.....	24,300	22,500	.....	4,138	200	.....	500	100	.....

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

	—Week ending Feb. 3, 1871.—			—Week ending Feb. 3, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	6,495	7,510	20,538	4,633	3,959	21,990
Columbus.....	2,457	3,403	13,589	1,878	1,363	14,700
Macon.....	3,219	3,204	16,231	2,128	1,953	17,339
Montgomery...	3,000	3,325	10,605	1,903	2,882	13,063
Selma.....	3,232	4,110	10,422	1,070	1,159	7,804
Memphis.....	18,226	18,849	46,412	9,145	4,574	24,416
Nashville.....	447	608	6,513	2,661	1,939	4,305
	37,076	41,009	124,310	23,418	17,829	103,623

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 3,933 bales (being now 20,637 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 13,658 bales more, and the shipments 23,180 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1869.

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 give the figures of last week:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	bales. 565,000	348,000
Stock in London.....	77,908	106,593
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	300
Stock in Havre.....	45,600	92,600
Stock in Marseilles.....	6,850	6,100
Stock in Bremen.....	4,650	3,300
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	35,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	326,000	163,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)...	1,318	63,000
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	93,685	103,340
Stock in United States ports.....	617,177	529,248
Stock in inland towns.....	124,310	103,623

Total 1,887,798 1,554,104

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 333,694 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 14,027 bales, against 16,825 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.
	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.		
Liverpool.....	17,243	15,032	13,794	13,641	294,542	151,157
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,533	381
Total to Gt. Britain.	17,243	15,033	13,794	13,641	300,080	152,538
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,010
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,013
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	1,100	.....	225	7,177	16,892
Hamburg.....	.....	692	388	161	4,565	11,663
Other ports.....	200	.....	.....	.....	4,720	2,582
Total to N. Europe.	200	1,792	388	386	16,463	31,137
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,758
Total Spain, etc......	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,217	1,758
Grand Total	17,443	16,825	14,182	14,027	318,760	196,446

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1870:

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.....	1,940	73,958	.....	8,849	.....	2,774	.....	86
Texas.....	1,434	16,520	.....	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	5,394	131,204	921	21,732	554	9,534	143	10,638
Mobile.....	.....	1,887	.....	3,588	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	3,707	102,587	.....	1,008	.....	4,152	14	8,260
North Carolina.....	2,593	43,019	.....	214	378	3,430	366	3,606
Virginia.....	5,658	118,860	1,930	27,138	.....	40	2,293	34,447
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,521	1,361	42,849	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	9,169	106,970	116	10,142	861	8,421	1,093	20,566
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	29,895	604,540	4,328	116,641	1,793	28,351	4,009	77,603
Total last year	20,955	396,600	16,280	108,564	3,688	24,806	2,818	61,701

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per *lates' mail* returns, have reached 195,913 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:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK —To Liverpool, per steamers City of Baltimore, 751.....	Cuba, 1,348.....
Wyoming, 3,075.....	Aleppo, 1,166.....
City of Rio Janeiro, 970.....	France, 2,400.....
per ships British Queen, 2,292.....	Great Western, 1,639.....
To Hamburg, per ship H. Pelham, 161.....	161
To Bremen, per ship Deutschland, 225.....	225
NEW ORLEANS —To Liverpool per steamer Alhambra, 2,118.....	per ships 13,641
Ellen Southerd, 2,663.....	New Wabeno, 2,699.....
Ocean Pearl, 2,487.....	Richard McManus, 2,439.....
C. H. Southard, 3,253.....	Kooria Moorria, 2,970.....
per barks Moss Rose, 2,311.....	Belle Vue, 1,822.....
Magie Chapman, 2,478.....	Countess, 1,031.....
Glenrallock, 1,735.....	Kate Agnes, 1,419.....
To Cork, per bark Bina, 1,961.....	1,961
To Bremen, per ship Guardian, 3,405.....	3,405
To Antwerp, per bark P. J. Carlton, 2,919.....	2,919
To Barcelona, per steamer Maria, 2,000.....	per barks Cuidadelane, 562.....
Rosa Y. Carmen, 650.....	Sunrise, 1,400.....
To Santander, per bark Politina, 626.....	626
To Genoa, per bark C. Colombo, 1,060.....	1,060
To Vera Cruz, per schooner John H. French, 525.....	525
MOBILE —To Liverpool, per ships Southampton, 3,936.....	Andrew Jackson, 3,006.....
Chancellor, 2,700.....	To Barcelona, per brigs Florentina, 428.....
Ignactia, 375.....	Corina, 330.....
To Malmoe, per bar Lizzie Cummins, 625.....	625

CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Corinna, 1,868 upland, and 458 Sea Island..... 2,326
 To Barcelona, per bark Palmira, 554..... 554

SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Robena, 2,400 upland... Lottie Warren, 3,260 upland and 90 Sea Island... per barks Peerless, 2,723 Upland and 20 Sea Island... Baquio, 815 upland... Satella, 1,062 upland... per brig Gregorio, 469 upland..... 10,839
 To Cork, per ship Jas. B. Bell, 2,240 upland..... 2,240
 To Bremen, per bark Norton, 1,550 upland..... 1,550
 To Antwerp, per barks Chili, 2,000 upland... Dos Hermanos, 783 upland..... 2,783
 To Barcelona, per bark San Narciso, 480 upland... per brigs Pablo, 465 upland... Galileo, 550 upland..... 1,495
 To Genoa, per bark St. Cloud, 1,932 upland..... 1,932

TEXAS—To Liverpool, per ships Norwester, 3,088... Birdston, 2,029... per barks Palo Alto, 1,265... Brazos, 2,647... per brig Schwan, 721... 9,700
 To Bremen, per brig Sarah, 1,440..... 1,440
 To Amsterdam, per bark Dirigo, 1,091..... 1,091

Total..... 105,913

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

	Liverpool.	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Cork.	Antwerp.	Barcelona.	Amsterdam.	Total.
New York.....	13,641	161	225					14,027
New Orleans.....	29,428		3,405	1,961	2,919	4,612		44,536
Mobile.....	9,642					1,133		11,400
Charleston.....	2,326					554		2,880
Savannah.....	10,839		1,550	2,240	2,783	1,495		20,839
Texas.....	9,700		1,440				1,091	12,231
Total.....	75,576	161	6,620	4,201	5,702	7,794	1,091	105,913

Included in the above totals are 626 bales from New Orleans to Santander, 1,060 to Genoa and 525 to Vera Cruz; 625 bales from Mobile to Malmoe; 1,932 bales from Savannah to Genoa.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110½ and 111½, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market continues firm. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½; short, 110½; Commercial, 109@109½. Freights closed at \$@7-16d. by steam and 5-16@½d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2-5 P. M.—The market has ruled dull to-day with a downward tendency, with sales footing up 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales on speculation and export. The sales of the week, ending Jan. 27, were 93,000 bales, of which 19,000 bales were taken for export and 8,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port was 566,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 430,000 bales, of which 326,000 bales are American.

	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.
Total sales.....	50,000	79,000	88,000	95,000
Sales for export.....	7,000	7,000	13,000	19,000
Sales on speculation.....	1,000	11,000	6,000	8,000
Total stock.....	520,000	545,000	261,000	566,000
Stock of American.....	212,000	240,000	374,000	247,000
Total afloat.....	868,000	300,000	285,000	430,000
American afloat.....	280,000	290,000		326,000

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

	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Middling Uplands.....	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@
" " Orleans.....	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@
" " Up. to arrive.....	@	@	@	@	@	@	@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Jan. 21 states:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—The following are the prices of American Cotton:

Description.	—Ord. & Mid—		—Fair &—		—G'd &—		—Same date 1869—	
	Ord.	Mid.	g'd fair	fair.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.	
Sea Island.....	13	15	20	24	30	45	21	23
Stained.....	7	8	9	10	11	12	10	12
Upland.....	7½	7½	7 11-16	7½	8	8½	11½	11½
Mobile.....	7½	7½	7½	8	8½	8½	11 11-16	11½
N. O. & Texas.....	7½	7½	7 15-16	8½	8½	8½	11½	12½

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., February 3, 1871.

The market for flour and wheat has for some days been dull, and closes lower; while coarse stuffs have been variable.

The receipts of flour have been quite moderate all the week. At the opening there was a good shipping demand at advancing prices, but holders kept constantly ahead of buyers, and but little was done. On Monday, the announcement of the surrender of Paris, and the conclusion of an armistice between Prussia and France, precipitated a great excitement—\$7 was paid for large lines of extra State, and many holders did not name less than \$7 15, but the market weakened towards the close, and showed continual depression, until yesterday, when shippers took about 10,000 bbls. at \$5 25@6 50, No. 2, superfine and inferior extras, and \$6 80@6 85 for good extras, and to-day there was very much the same sort of demand, but less active, and prices were 5c. lower; common to good extra State selling at \$6 75@6 85. The higher grades were very dull, and nearly nominal. Southern flour is dull and unsettled. Rye flour and Cornmeal scarce and firm.

In Wheat, the speculative feeling has been very strong, and during the excitement of the Monday following the surrender of Paris, new spring advanced to \$1 58@1 61, and amber winter to \$1 64@1 63, but from this price steadily declined to \$1 54@1 57 for new spring, and \$1 57½@1 60 for amber winter, when speculative orders were executed, mainly at \$1 55 for prime No. 2 in store. Considerable lines of old spring have been closed out at \$1 44@1 48. Millers have been well represented in market, but have bought little. White wheats have remained quiet. To-day, the decline in Liverpool, and the extreme firmness of ocean freights, caused by corn seeking room, caused a very dull market, and the only transaction of moment was a boat load of No. 1 spring at \$1 54 in store.

Corn has arrived, but moderately, and has been taken to a fair extent for export, but holders show no confidence, and prices have been weak, closing at 85c@87c. for new western mixed and yellow. White corn is dull and unsettled.

Rye has materially advanced on a demand for home consumption. Barley has had an active sale. Some 120,000 bushels having been taken by brewers, mainly at \$1 09@1 15 for Canada West and Bay Quinte. Barley malt firm. Oats have been fairly active, but close dull and weak; a load of prime western in store sold to-day at 62c. Canada peas are scarce and firm.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—		Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 44@	1 56
Superfine.....	6 00@ 6 50	Red Winter.....	1 50@	1 54
Extra State.....	6 75@ 7 00	Amber do.....	1 58@	1 60
Extra Western, common to good.....	6 80@ 7 00	White.....	1 57@	1 80
Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	7 25@ 9 50	White California.....	1 75@	1 80
Southern supers.....	@	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	85@	86
Southern, extra and family.....	6 75@ 9 50	Yellow, new.....	86@	87
California.....	@	White.....	85@	95
Rye Flour, super & extra.....	5 15@ 6 00	Rye.....	1 12@	1 17
Corn Meal.....	4 20@ 4 70	Oats.....	60@	65
		Barley.....	90@	1 15
		Malt.....	95@	1 15
		Peas, Canada.....	1 15@	1 35

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	—1871—		Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	—EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.—	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	50,582	283,645	212,379	24,777	177,151
C. meal, ".....	5,140	17,424	35,458	594	6,980
Wheat, bush.....	44,270	250,609	237,921	104,446	854,886
Corn, ".....	78,875	473,210	102,357	9,150	79,682
Rye, ".....		400	949		
Barley, &c ".....	7,360	36,033	110,071		
Oats ".....	28,001	193,838	185,796	1,590	6,478

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 JAN. 28, 1871.

At	1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.	
	Flour, bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat, bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn, bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats, bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley, bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye, bush. (64 lbs.)		
Chicago.....	27,941	216,042	424,581	65,997	22,190	15,883		
Milwaukee.....	7,619	121,905	19,615	5,650	7,719	4,223		
Toledo.....	13,655	40,452	197,627	19,335	1,560	860		
Detroit.....	8,029	22,244	17,966	10,135	4,896			
Cleveland.....	5,265*	8,400	13,700	3,250	400			
Totals.....	62,509	409,043	673,489	104,397	36,765	20,466		
Previous week.....	49,193	235,013	249,181	70,135	17,898	7,681		
Correspond'g week, '70.....	58,654	305,509	244,802	131,579	40,971	18,490		
" '69.....	128,873	434,049	813,427	178,374	33,592	28,077		
" '68.....	52,350	256,378	797,081	174,258	32,890	11,700		
" '67.....	54,730	141,057	164,186	69,995	32,078	18,489		

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Jan. 28 inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	225,160	246,841	616,332	264,214
Wheat, bush.....	1,624,690	1,436,559	2,385,787	1,059,792
Corn, bush.....	1,988,695	690,274	2,605,757	3,164,614
Oats, bush.....	401,865	574,669	854,760	641,202
Barley, bush.....	114,443	142,822	117,628	153,188
Rye, bush.....	67,961	52,223	160,352	67,220
Total grain, bush.....	4,197,654	2,896,547	6,124,264	5,085,976

And from August 1st, to and including Jan. 28, for four years:

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour..... bbls.	2,439,326	2,539,282	3,160,601	2,568,804
Wheat..... bushels.	27,031,729	28,830,426	25,799,314	25,124,832
Corn.....	12,722,104	14,098,391	14,824,781	16,399,949
Oats.....	9,764,390	7,966,457	13,906,696	11,492,052
Barley.....	3,969,457	2,043,024	2,367,267	1,578,402
Rye.....	990,766	881,596	1,701,506	1,214,708
Total grain, bushels.....	54,478,446	53,819,894	58,599,564	55,959,943

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 28.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Jan. 28, '71.	63,305	31,506	459,992	53,671	14,198	1,102
Week ending Jan. 21, '71.	44,829	36,623	226,044	57,599	25,330	1,600
Week ending Jan. 22, '70.	69,217	88,297	95,024	28,435	15,357	3,505

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of (Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 28, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour..... bbls.	227,788	239,829	418,611	
Wheat..... bush.	133,501	393,689	342,357	
Corn.....	1,087,495	359,452	746,593	
Oats.....	202,582	187,265	263,674	
Barley.....	90,755	40,405	89,734	
Rye.....	9,624	17,531	92,121	
Total.....	1,523,987	948,342	1,534,479	

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the undermentioned places, January 28, 1871:

	Jan. 28.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	2,724,246*	252,108	1,654,453	514,781	
In store at Albany.....	11,291	5,905	27,509	89,717	
In store at Buffalo.....	568,800	32,600	189,653	225,501	
In store at Chicago.....	2,983,816	1,901,446	569,309	403,751	
In store at Milwaukee.....	2,226,000	12,516	32,883	20,14	
In store at Toledo.....	391,149	248,561	50,672	4,888	
In store at Detroit.....	116,206	7,955	10,376	89	
In store at Oswego.....	550,000	82,600	50,000	86,17c	
In store at St. Louis.....	145,965	43,297	115,570	80,1c	
In store at Boston.....	10,887	151,063	108,796	44,7c	

In store at Toronto.....	69,894	6,847	5,985	96,541
In store at Montreal.....	319,408	25,291	15,525	1,200
In store at Philadelphia.....	203,926	58,000	145,610	100,000
†In store at Baltimore.....	350,000	175,000	150,000	30,000
Rail shipments for week.....	31,506	459,992	55,671	14,198
Total in store and in transit	10,706,403	3,456,241	3,176,922	1,633,186
Jan. 21, '71.....	10,241,547	2,788,182	3,245,842	1,649,286
Jan. 14, '71.....	10,243,497	2,731,028	3,229,488	1,738,553
Jan. 7, '71.....	10,623,854	2,379,896	3,477,893	1,873,837
Dec. 31, '70.....	11,341,193	2,688,010	3,058,143	2,832,592
Dec. 30, '70.....	12,423,117	1,712,183	3,055,856	1,528,547
Dec. 17, '70.....	9,450,849	1,868,388	3,187,367	1,735,332
Dec. 10, '70.....	10,095,446	1,775,998	3,637,164	2,889,709
Dec. 3, '70.....	8,489,857	1,687,828	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	2,861,878
Nov. 12, '70.....	10,653,277	1,821,711	3,473,004	2,737,320

*Including amount afloat. †Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 3, 1871.

The at times almost impassable condition of our streets has again had a tendency to somewhat retard the sale of heavy goods, but the volume of business has been very fair, taken altogether, and the market shows a pretty healthy tone throughout. Stocks have received no important additions, and the official figures on the first of the month revealed a generally small accumulation, while some of the most desirable parcels are concentrated under thorough control, and have been withdrawn for the present. Good to prime grades are still the favorites with most buyers, the cost being about the same as on common qualities before the reduction of import duties. The strong probabilities of an early peace abroad has been accepted as an additional stimulating influence by holders of Coffee and Sugars, as a good European demand for these styles is looked for at an early day, to make up for the forced abstinence of consumers during the continuation of the war, though the cramped finances of the late contending powers may postpone for a time the indulgence in luxuries of this kind.

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.....	6,905 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	300 bags.	Sugar, Brazil.....	bags.
Green.....	9,578 pkgs.	Other.....	1,195 bags.	Manila, &c.....	14,261 bags.
Japan.....	3,408 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	9,223 bxs.	M'las'es, Cuba.....	hhd's.
Various.....	2,100 pkgs.	Cuba.....	1,612 hhd's.	Porto Rico.....	hhd's.
Coffee, Rio.....	13,750 bags.	Porto Rico.....	29 hhd's.	Demerara.....	119 hhd's.
Java.....	600 mats.	Other.....	1,627 hhd's.	Other.....	68 hhd's.
Maracaibo.....	400 bags.				

Imports of tea this week have included six cargoes. Receipts of sugar and molasses have been fair, including 3,965 bags of Brazil sugar.

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

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Tea.....	lbs.	6,959,508	4,399,520	
Tea (indirect import).....	pkgs.	2,521	1,645	
Coffee, Rio.....	bags.	101,844	111,270	159,795
Coffee, other.....	bags.	13,316	22,397	29,233
Sugar.....	boxes.	86,295	26,530	27,433
Sugar.....	hhd's.	52,338	13,385	21,641
Sugar.....	bags.	351,826	66,797	87,293
Molasses.....	hhd's.	20,023	2,751	22,316

TEA.

The indications of an improving demand noted at the close of our last report have been fully realized, and we record a very liberal business for the week. The call has been largely for Oolongs which seem to have become a favorite since the opening of the year, but greens have not by any means been neglected, and it is probable that a considerable quantity of Japans would have found an outlet had desirable parcels been available. Previous values as a rule seemed acceptable to both buyers and sellers, and the range of prices shows no important variation, though the tone is on the whole firm. The assortment was somewhat broken by the free sales of goods, but the openings are now better owing to fresh arrivals with comparatively small lots sold before receipt. The transactions embrace 12,217 pkgs Greens; 41,500 pkgs Oolong; 3,250 pkgs Japans; and 430 pkgs Souchong.

Imports this week have included 853,717 lbs. Japan, per "Black Prince," from Yokohama; 21,110 lbs. Black and 4,080 lbs. Green, per "Game Cock," from Whampoa; 422,468 lbs. Black, per "Excelsior," from Amoy; 667,543 lbs. Japan, per "Laju," from Yokohama; 38,696 lbs. Black and 601,882 lbs. Green, per "Amie," from Shanghai; and 1,762 pkgs.

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

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	1,985,445	2,271,449	2,762,644	6,959,508
1870.....	1,520,333	1,239,214	33,548	2,793,095

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 2521 pkgs. since January 1, against 1,665 last year.

COFFEE.

The general tone of this market continues very firm, though the amount of business doing has been rather small during the past week. The confidence of holders is based largely upon the reduced stocks in first hands, the moderate additions thereto, and prospective increased call from jobbers to replace assortments considerably broken by a good distributive trade since the first of the year, though an additional stimulating influence has arisen in the indications of peace abroad, as it is supposed that a large amount of coffee will be wanted to supply European consumers who have so long been deprived of the luxury. The confidence in the opening of this outlet, however, is not strong enough to induce any increase of operations, the disposition being to await the development of something more positive in the foreign markets. Of Brazils the supplies have kept down to a very low figure, the moderate demand being sufficient to balance the few arrivals, and the market remains quite uniform for all grades, even medium lots ruling steady, as the amount here is too small to warrant any concessions. Still, it is noticeable that while

still insisting upon previous figures, holders never refuse a full bid, and there can hardly be said to prevail any great amount of buoyancy. Java is still extremely firm, with the supply entirely in second hands, and jobbers distributing very fairly. West India styles have been comparatively quiet, but lose no strength, the late advance being in all cases positively insisted upon, particularly on Maracaibo of choice quality, St. Domingo, &c., the latter selling principally on European account, and now likely to meet with a quicker demand than ever. From other ports on the seaboard the markets generally are reported as quiet but pretty firm, with small stocks available. The jobbing trade here has been a little slow for the week but not discouraging by any means. The invoice sales embrace 13,790 bags Rio; 4,600 bags Ceylon; 2,500 bags Laguayra; 500 bags Jamaica; 100 St. Domingo on spot, and 3,000 bags do. to arrive. Sales at Baltimore of 1,179 bags Rio.

Imports this week have included only 541 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Feb. 2, and the imports since January 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Mobile.	Gal. veston.	Total.
Stock.....	14,780	4,955	4,955	7,223	2,000	31,453	
Same date 1870.....	101,844	35,000	35,000	8,000	9,687	157,031	
Imports.....	61,983	3,550	25,237	10,000	7,500	111,270	
" in 1870.....	71,291	37,994	37,994	27,665	10,800	150,735	

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Feb. 2, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags	New York—	Boston	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orle's	Total
	stock.	import.	import.	import.	import.	imports
Java and Singapore.....	4,200	8,840	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	5,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	16,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	714	1,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	8,181	821	.....	.....	88	.....
Other.....	9,884	2,194	.....	609	10	.....
Total.....	32,467	12,027	9,661	609	10	88
Same time, 1870.....	13,346	21,697	7,504	.....	.....	32

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

SUGAR.

The horrible condition of our streets during the past week, has contributed greatly to reduce the movement of all heavy goods, and undoubtedly the market for raw sugars has suffered to some extent from this cause. Still the demand in the aggregate may be called fair, and the tone has been reasonably steady throughout, with most of the sales effected on a basis of full former quotations, and in some cases a trifle higher. Holders appear to be fully as confident in their views as at the date of our last, the Cuban and English markets both remaining in an encouraging position, the arrivals here still small, and stocks slowly but surely falling away. In addition to these influences, there is also the belief that, with peace now very probable, and the failure of the beet root crop abroad, for want of attention during the war, there is likely to spring up at any moment a sharp European call, though much will of course depend upon the ability of countries just through the ordeal of a destructive and impoverishing war, to indulge in luxuries at once. The majority of the goods recently sold were refining qualities, and we again notice the usual close grading always insisted upon by buyers when the market is a little slow. Some few parcels of domestic have changed hands, and the first of new crop Cuba arrived. The refiners have been selling their production nearly as fast as ready for delivery, but the market was not by any means quick, and, with the stock rather showing a tendency to accumulate, values weakened somewhat, especially on the soft grades. The sales of raw foot up 1,075 hhd's. Cuba, 250 hhd's. Porto Rico, 940 hhd's. Martinique, 266 hhd's. Demerara, 796 hhd's. New Orleans, 14,853 boxes Havana, and 65 hhd's. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 2, were as follows:

	Cuba,	Cuba,	P. Rico,	Other	Brazil,	Manila,	&c.	Melado
	bxs.	*hhd's.	*hhd's.	*hhd's.	bags.	bags.		hhd's.
Imports this week.....	355	923	550	736	8,965	4,677	562	562
" since Jan. 1.....	11,248	3,085	550	5,739	12,666	44,677	825	825
" same time '70.....	11,516	9,019	829	4,421	24,200	49,185	.....	.....
Stock in first hands.....	38,105	24,847	.....	.....	354,824	.....	1,410	1,410
Same time 1870.....	86,295	52,338	.....	.....	245,878	.....	617	617
" " 1869.....	12,666	19,426	.....	.....	91,367	.....	263	263

MOLASSES.

There is nothing new to note on the market for the foreign goods remaining in first hands. The stocks are not very large and holders assert that they have placed values down to the lowest point to which they can reasonably be expected to go, and though anxious to sell out they refuse to name further concessions. Buyers, however, are not to be tempted into free operations, and except the picking up of small odd lots for refining or trade use, and some little negotiations on parcels in bond the demand has amounted to nothing worthy of record. There are evidences that some very fine and choice grocery stock could be sold to advantage, but there is none here and the market cannot be tested. Domestic was very dull early in the week, and with some increase of the opening, prices receded especially on the common grades. A portion of the troublesome supplies on pier, however, having been disposed of and the deliveries a little more easy, holders again begin to show something of a steady tone on all qualities and refrain entirely from pressure to realise. Sales of 200 hhd's. Porto Rico; 150 hhd's. various grades foreign in lots; and 2,462 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 2, were as follows:

	Cuba,	P. Rico,	Demerara,	Other	N. O.
	*hhd's.	*hhd's.	*hhd's.	*hhd's.	bbls.
Imports this week.....	126	344	803	419	4,124
" since Jan. 1.....	169	344	803	463	19,787
" same time 1870.....	8,451	85	1,424	59	6,154
Stock in first hands.....	5,186	17	1,325	.....	4,000
" " same time '70.....	15,660	575	3,788	.....	2,510
" " same time '69.....	12,035	584	1,707	.....	3,800

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

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

	Boxes.		Sugar.		Bags.		Molasses.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
New York.....	11,248	16,892	10,202	15,372	57,348	78,385	1,779	12,289
Boston.....	6,636	1,336	1,430	1,159	4,433	.....	972	2,515
Philadelphia.....	8,516	6,102	206	1,615	4,850	13,900	.....	4,800
Baltimore.....	100	4,117	1,547	3,465	171	8	.....	2,213
New Orleans.....	.....	936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Total.....	26,580	27,433	13,385	21,641	66,797	87,298	2,751	22,316

Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd's.

SPICES.

The increased supply of Cassia referred to of late has shaken the faith of sellers somewhat, and values are lower. This, however, appears to be about the only case where buyers can claim to have gained any positive advantage.

FRUITS, &c.

There has again been an active demand for Foreign Dried fruits, and the tendency, especially of Raisins, has been decidedly upward, and the close was fairly active, and the advance is well sustained.

Foreign Green have been more steady for box fruit, with smaller offerings at auction. West India have sold freely at \$6@8 per bbl. for Porto Rico Oranges \$35@40 per thousand for Baracoa Cocoanuts, and \$2 1/2 @ 50 per bunch for Bananas.

Domestic Dried have been in active demand for Apples, but with freer arrivals prices are easier. Peaches are scarce, and all kinds rule firm, and tend upward; Old are attracting considerable attention, and they are held with confidence.

In Domestic Green, Apples sell fairly at firm prices, and holders generally demand for small lots a further advance. Cranberries continue slow of sale, and prices show no improvement.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Sugar.—From the London Produce Market Review of a late date we extract the following upon the state of the sugar market in England: We can remember no period during the last twenty years when the position of the sugar market was more interesting than at the present moment, not excepting the time of the Crimean war.

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, January 27th.—The Weekly Report says: A continued firmness of prices and a good desire to operate on the part of buyers have been the prevalent features of the market since the date of our last issue; but notwithstanding the latter, the amount of sales reported has been comparatively small, owing to the very same causes alluded to previously.

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

Table with columns: To, Boxes, Hhds. Lists destinations like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans.

Total export of the week to all countries..... 9,339 3,512

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Table with columns: Rec'ts this week, Exports since January 1, Stock at date. Sub-columns for Boxes, Hhds.

Java Coffee and Sugar.—Mail dates are to Nov. 24. In Coffee there were no transactions of note. Java was quoted at 28@30. The Government sale of Sugar 125,000 piculs on Oct. 29th went off on a basis of f13 9/4 for No. 14.

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

Table with columns: Date, Vessel, Coffee (picls), Sugar (picls). Lists dates from April 9 to November 13 and vessel names.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Quantity. Lists arrivals from November 2 to December 14.

Total piculs of 136 lbs 19,538 73,415

* Not sailed at last dates. † At Bermuda, discharging, January 11.

Export to U. S. to date..... 1870....247,950 1869....305,567

Manila Sugar.—Advices to Dec. 6, no transactions were reported, and quotations stood as at last mail, viz.: \$4 50 for superior, and \$4 12 1/2 for brown. The following shows the quantity of Sugar afloat for the United States at last advices, and which has not yet arrived:

Table with columns: Ship, For, Piculs. Lists arrivals from August 25 to October 28.

* "Carobel" last at Pernambuco. † Boston.

Exports to date: 1870, 255,637 piculs. 1869, 318,321 piculs. 1868, 182,413 piculs.

New Orleans Molasses.—From The Price Current of Jan. 28 we extract the following: Good descriptions have continued in fair request, but poor qualities were still very dull and difficult of sale.

Table with columns: Receipts Molasses since Sept. 1, Exports coastwise since Sept. 1, Receipts Sugar since Sept. 1, Exports Sugar since Sept. 1.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table with columns: Tea, Duty paid. Lists various tea types like Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunp. & Imp.

Coffee.

Table with columns: Coffee types and prices. Lists Rio Prime, do good, do fair, do ordinary, Java, etc.

Sugar.

Table with columns: Sugar types and prices. Lists Cuba, Hav'a, Porto Rico, Brazil, etc.

Molasses.

Table with columns: Molasses types and prices. Lists New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba.

Rice.

Table with columns: Rice types and prices. Lists Rangoon, Carolina.

Spices.

Table with columns: Spice types and prices. Lists Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, etc.

Fruits and Nuts.

Table with columns: Fruit and nut types and prices. Lists Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Dates, etc.

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Table with columns: Grocer items and prices. Lists Alum, Bi-Carb, Borax, Sal Soda, Sulphur, etc.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 3, 1871

There has been no important change in the Dry Goods trade during the current week, and trade remains without especial animation. There are a considerable number of buyers in the city from the South and West, but we note very little disposition to purchase, either among these or city dealers. The large jobbers who were purchasing some weeks ago, seem to have obtained sufficient supplies of staple domestic goods for all immediate requirements, and in the absence of any demand from retailers, are not taking any amount of foreign goods, or of the domestic fabrics suited especially to the spring trade. The class of dealers now arriving in the market appear to be in no haste in making their purchases, and at present are only canvassing the market for desirable assortments. There is an universal complaint among dealers here and in the West of the high freights charged on the various railroad lines, between here and the western cities, and it is stated that these exorbitant rates are not only delaying the trade, but are throwing a vast amount of it from this market into Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from either of which points the rates are lower than from here. It is hoped by dealers that lower rates may be established before the spring trade opens briskly, and it would certainly seem due to the merchants here, that the transportation companies adjust their rates more equitably, but the claims of the former do not appear to be recognised by the freight agents, since we have heard the same complaint at the beginning of every spring season for several years past, there is no doubt that our merchants have been serious losers by the arrangement.

The retail trade remains quiet, but is said to be satisfactory for this season of the year. Collections are generally free, with some complaints, from the exclusively cotton growing sections, of a scarcity of money. Some of the river towns in the West are also a little backward in the matter of settlements, but payments are made, as the rule, with about the usual promptness.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been no marked activity in any line of cotton fabrics during the past week, though brown and bleached goods have sold moderately. The stock of these fabrics continues light, and, with the current limited production, accumulates slowly. The demand at present is chiefly for medium and fine grades, and is confined almost exclusively to the home trade. Exporters take small amounts of medium grades, but the demand lacks spirit. Prices continue firm, with an upward tendency, but are without noteworthy change. Colored cottons are steady, and some improvement is reported in the general trade, though the demand is not yet very spirited. Prints sell less freely than dealers had anticipated, and the movements are but little if any greater than at the time of our last review. The assortments are more liberal, however, and holders look for a better trade before the middle of the month.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The demand for all classes of woolen fabrics suited to the spring trade shows some improvement, and the sales are fair for this period of the season. The agents for all of the mills are showing samples of fine cassimeres, but the limited production, consequent upon the low stage of the water in the manufacturing streams, prevents manufacturers from turning out many new styles, and the assortment of cassimeres are still meagre. In cloths the trade is not very heavy, but is sufficient to prevent any important accumulation of stock, and prices are maintained with a good degree of firmness. Flannels in winter weights are without demand, but the sales of spring weights from first hands are said to be very satisfactory.

FOREIGN GOODS.—There has been a little more inquiry for dress goods during the week, but the offerings are still limited, and transactions are restricted in consequence. The market is apparently well supplied, but importers do not care to exhibit their stocks until the demand becomes more spirited. Linens are in fair request, with especially heavy movements of goods suited to the requirements of the clothing trade. Housekeeping goods are moderately active, but it is still early for any spirited movement in this class of fabrics. Foreign woollens in light weights are moving well, and the trade is fair for the season. The prospects for an early peace in Europe strengthen prices in all imported fabrics, but we do not learn of any prospective advance.

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.	Dry Goods.	Domestics.	Dry Goods.
	pkgs.	Val.	pkgs.	Val.
Total for the week....	186	\$18,230	90	\$13,161
Since January 1, 1871.	2,282	202,608	293	64,908
Same time 1870.....	688	89,300	383	96,403
" " 1869.....	800	86,470	94	33,842
" " 1868.....	568	34,140	301	137,231
" " 1867.....	359	.....	127	.....
" " 1866.....	4,027	.....	.....	4,864

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have sold fairly since our last report, and prices are sustained with a good degree of firmness. Amoskeag A 36 12½ do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 11, do H 1½, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11½, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8½, Boott O 34 10½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 10½, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do C 33 11½, Laconia O 39, 12 do B 37 11½, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman 36 11, do E 33 12½, Medford 36 11½, Nashua fine O 33 11½, do 36 13, do E 40 15, Newmarket A 36 10½, Pacific extra 36 12½, do L 36 11½, Pepperell 7-4 22½, do S-4 25, do 9-4 27½, do 10-4 32½, do 11-4 37½, Pepperell E fine 39 12½, do R 36 11½, Pocasset F 30 8½, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 12½, Stark A 36 12½, Swift, River 36 9, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are moderately active, but the trade is not very spirited. Prices are firm. Amoskeag 46 16½, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12½, Androscoggin L 36 15½, Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 12½, Bartletts 36 14½, do 33 13½, Bates XX 36 16½@18, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boott B 36 13½, do O 30 11, do R 25 8½, Clarks 36 17½, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 14½, Fruit of the Loom 36 15, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 12½, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15, Masonville 36 15, Newmarket C 36 12½, New York Mills 36 20, Pepperell 6-4 22½, do 10-4 37½, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 30, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Waltham X 33 11½, do 4-2 15 do 6-4 22½, do 8-4 27½, do 9-4 32½, do 10-4 57½, Wamsutta 36 19.

PRINTING CLOTHS are quiet but firm at former quotations.

PRINTS are without especial animation, and the sales are hardly equal to expectations. Quotations are firm and unchanged. American 11, Albion solid 11, Aliens, 11, do pinks 12, purples 12, Arnolds 9, Atlantic 6, Duncell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11½, Manchester 11, Merrimac D 11, do pink and purple 13½, do W fancy 12½, Oriental 11 Pacific 11, Richmond's 11, Simpson Mourning 10½, Sprague's pink 11½, do blue and White 11, do shirtings 10, Wamsutta 7½.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 22½, do 50 24, do 12 26½, do 10 21, do 8 17 do 11 22, do 15 27½, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15½, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22½, do BB 20, **CORSET JEANS.**—Amoskeag 11½, Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everett 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11½, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$35@40 00, American \$30 00, Androscoggin \$37 50, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$32 50, Stark A \$35 00.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 12½, Appleton 12½, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12½, Pacific 12½, Pepperell 13, Stark A 12½.

STRIPES.—Albany 8½, Algoden 16½, American 11-12, Amoskeag, 19-20, Hamilton 19-20, Haymaker 11½@12½, Sheridan A 10½, do G 11, Uncasville A 12-13, Whittenton A A 22½.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8½, American 14½, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 21, Swift River 13½, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 22½, York 30 22½.

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

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tycoon reps 23-27½, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22½, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22½.

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 42½ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium super-fine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42½ for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 or 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 2, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 2, 1871.			
	1869.	1870.	1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value Pkgs. Value.	
Manufactures of wool...	747	\$317,197	962 \$417,408	395 \$173,397
do cotton...	1,176	335,577	1,471 431,818	783 207,152
do silk....	502	393,879	630 482,750	163 138,205
do flax....	623	181,102	893 233,532	845 209,541
Miscellaneous dry goods	372	107,511	681 225,041	172 48,826
Total.....	3,420	\$1,335,266	4,637 \$1,790,549	2,358 \$777,121
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.				
Manufacturers of wool..	579	\$218,680	441 \$170,505	498 \$184,912
do cotton..	500	147,931	604 166,615	463 129,294
do silk....	126	130,771	132 124,967	86 91,539
do flax....	519	137,197	557 130,809	746 128,137
Miscellaneous dry goods	1,361	42,886	164 21,979	1,951 41,007
Total.....	3,085	\$677,465	1,898 \$614,875	3,744 \$574,889
Add ent'd for consu'p'n.	3,420	1,335,266	4,637 1,790,549	2,358 777,121
Total th'n upon m'rk't..	6,505	\$2,012,731	6,535 \$2,405,424	6,102 1,352,010
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.				
Manufacturers of wool..	712	\$230,949	1,192 \$491,541	957 \$323,423
do cotton..	382	108,074	856 235,030	685 152,375
do silk....	82	84,401	179 157,431	139 108,591
do flax....	398	112,317	1,021 231,817	369 88,037
Miscellaneous dry goods	40	16,573	1,122 29,636	154 26,082
Total.....	1,614	\$552,314	4,370 \$1,145,455	2,304 \$698,511
Add ent'd for consu'p'n.	3,420	1,335,266	4,637 1,790,549	2,358 777,121
Total enter'd at the port.	5,034	\$1,687,580	9,007 \$2,935,004	4,662 \$1,475,632