

# THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

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## The Chronicle.

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### DRAINS ON THE MONEY MARKET.

Wall Street several times in the last fortnight has been perturbed by sensitiveness as to the probable action of the Bank of England. This is somewhat noteworthy, as for several years our money market has been independent of foreign influences, and the movements of European finance have ceased to reflect themselves here to the same extent as formerly. This improvement results of course from the suspension of specie payments, and is one compensation for the evils of an irredeemable currency. Formerly when our banks were compelled to pay specie to note-holders and depositors their scanty reserves of coin were liable at any moment to be depleted by some severe and sudden demand for gold for exportation. And as with a view to lessen as much as possible their dead assets the coin reserve was always kept down to a point barely sufficient for an efficient basis for their business, the banks were compelled by any foreign drain to protect their solvency, to raise the rate of interest, to deny the usual accommodations to their dealers, and to contract their operations as swiftly and as extensively as they could; in short, to diminish their liabilities in all directions, to curtail the facilities of business men, with a view to afford which banks exist. These movements

have been sometimes described as a war of the banks on one another and on business. This description is too severe for those events which, as many of our readers will remember, were formerly the too frequent result of a foreign drain on the banks. Still the effect was dangerous, although if it developed itself at a time when our interior business was quiet, no very serious harm resulted to the general trade of the country. But sometimes it was far otherwise. The foreign pressure on our banks often occurred during the height of our busy season. At such times trouble was the inevitable result in the money market and diffused itself thence throughout the industrial and commercial circles. At rare intervals it happened that such a foreign drain occurred at the very moment when our credits were unduly expanded and when by the multiplication of railroads and other improvements our floating capital had been converted with undue rapidity into fixed capital so as to deplete the reservoir of loanable money, and place our financial machinery in a condition of moderate sensitiveness and danger.

It is easy to see that when the banks and the country are in such an unhealthy state of expansion, the perils of a foreign drain of gold are greatly increased, and they were the more dreaded because they came without warning and their recurrence, originating from without, could not be easily foreseen or provided against. Such was the tribute we paid, as a debtor nation, to England, the great banker, who held always a vast aggregate of claims against us, and whose own monetary system was so rigid, harsh and unexpansive in its movements as to be sometimes, in danger of letting loose a disastrous monetary hurricane by its efforts to prevent a temporary slight gale from sweeping the financial ocean. Now it is easy to see that the method on which financial trouble was caused by a monetary drain was this, the export of gold depleted the reserves of the banks, and disorder was thus introduced into the circulating currency of the country.

Now, however, the trouble is not in the currency. It is not because our interior circulating money is carried out of the country that a foreign drain of gold would cause monetary trouble. Our interior currency no longer consists of coin. Hence we can export as much coin as we wish without lessening the volume of our circulating active money. Under these circumstances how can we account, then, for the general and growing anxiety as to a foreign demand for specie, especially as our money market is easy at present and the gold crop is one of our most prolific and most valuable products, while moreover we can produce every year 25 or 30 millions of the precious metals more than we need for any valuable utility or productive purpose?

To answer this question we must remember that from two

other causes may disturbances arise in the money market, besides the trouble in the currency which we have just discussed. The first of these is a loss of general confidence, and the second a loss of floating capital from the reservoir of the loan market. It is from the latter cause that trouble is apprehended now. In England, because of the war and the resulting depression of business, money has been able to earn so low a rate of interest that in the last few months vast sums have temporarily floated hither in quest of temporary employment. When the Transatlantic war is over the old channels of European investment may open again, and the capital may be attracted thither which we have temporarily enjoyed the use of. The drain which is feared from these changes, then, is not a drain of currency, but a drain of capital, and especially of floating capital, the adequate supply of which is indispensable and very difficult to keep up in a young, rapidly growing community, where internal improvements march forward and consume the available funds of the country with such rapid avidity.

Secondly, we have in this country rendered ourselves peculiarly sensitive to the perils of such a loss of foreign capital by our undue activity in the construction of railroads and other permanent works, some of which are scarcely beginning as yet to be productive and to pay back their cost. The progress we have made in this direction may be seen from the fact that the completed working railroads of this country have increased since 1866 by more than 12,000 miles, or at the rate of 3,000 miles a year.

It is computed that there are now more than 15,000 miles of railway contemplated, of which 7,500 miles are actually in progress. The European war exerted a chilling influence on our railroad finances, as it suddenly closed the German markets to our new railroad bonds, which were beginning to be absorbed there with an eagerness which had for three or four years been increasing. The thrifty frugal Germans have made large gains on the government six per cent bonds which during our war they bought from 35 to 65 and can now sell again at almost par. Their experience in the past has inclined them to look favorably on United States investments, and some very large negotiations of our railroad bonds were actually on the point of completion at the outbreak of the war. The trouble, however, was of short duration, for, as we have said, vast compensative streams of capital from England and elsewhere came over here seeking investment on call, so that the money market has been abundantly supplied. It is these funds that the over plethoric money markets of Europe have sent in for temporary use which are now causing some apprehension. The result is of course uncertain, and depends on contingencies beyond human foresight. We must confess, however, that the situation is not improved by the fact that Mr. Boutwell has chosen the present unfavorable crisis for offering his new loan. Still there are not wanting indications which render it probable that beyond an advance in the existing low rates of discount there will be very little change in the loan market till the monetary movements of Spring begin to make themselves visible a few weeks hence.

#### THE BRITISH INCOME TAX.

The attempt of the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to escape the payment of a million and a half of revenue tax due on their scrip dividend has attracted attention to the British Income tax arrangements under which the excuses of the railroad company would have had little chance of so patient a hearing as they have received here. These excuses are virtually to the effect that in the first place this immense scrip dividend was not earned during the year in which it was divided, but represented the capitalized earn-

ings partly of the past and partly of the future; and secondly that the scrip certificates can be dishonored by the company and constitute simply a claim for future interest. This is an ingenious but unavailing plea. For the purposes of the tax dispute we only need to say that the income tax is due on all dividends; that the scrip in question is a dividend; and that the value of this scrip dividend is not simply the value of the annual interest it draws. This last point is shown by the fact that the scrip can be sold in the market. Equally with bonds or shares, it is a security, every day dealt in at the Stock Exchange. It sells as readily, and almost at as high a price, as the full paid stock of the company. An allotment of scrip is virtually therefore a negotiable document equally with stock; and a dividend of scrip for the purposes of the income tax is to be treated just the same as if it had been a dividend of stock. The controversy will doubtless be settled on this basis; and as the claim is made that the existing dispute would scarcely have arisen under the British tax regulations it may be of some interest to us to examine those arrangements, especially as it seems that our own income tax is not to be repealed at this session of Congress.

Twenty-eight years ago Sir Robert Peel proposed the imposition of the English income tax on account of a deficit which, in the troubled state of the manufacturing districts, was creating some alarm, especially as for a year or two several other fiscal expedients had been adopted without the expected increase of revenue. The crisis was formidable. The operatives and the other less opulent classes could bear no heavier taxation. It was therefore inevitable that the wealth of the nation must bear the burden. Some new tax must be tried. After long discussion, on the 22nd June, 1842, the income-tax bill finally became a law. It is a mistake, however, to regard it simply as an income tax. It is a real estate tax also. But it differs from our American taxes on real estate in that it is not levied on capital. It is only chargeable on the profits arising from property, professions, trades and offices. And several circumstances have made this tax the most useful and timely expedient ever contrived by British fiscal sagacity and skill.

The services the income tax has rendered to England are invaluable. Not the least of these is the amazing elasticity with which it has responded to the demand of war finance or of any other extraordinary strain upon the government expenditure. To illustrate this we give the annual product of the income-tax since it was first imposed:

#### REVENUE FROM THE BRITISH PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

Year ending March 31.	Total Revenue.	Rate on £1 of Income				
		* Small Incomes.		† Large Incomes.		
		0 pence=0 p. ct.	7 pence=3 p. ct.			
1844....	£5,388,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1845....	5,330,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1846....	5,183,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1847....	5,544,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1848....	5,613,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1849....	5,485,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1850....	5,565,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1851....	5,511,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1852....	5,440,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1853....	5,653,000	0	" =0	"	7	" =3
1854....	5,730,000	5	" =2	"	7	" =3
1855....	10,922,000	10	" =4½	"	14	" =6
1856....	15,159,000	11½	" =4¾	"	16	" =6½
1857....	16,051,000	11½	" =4¾	"	16	" =6½
1858....	11,396,000	5	" =2	"	7	" =3
1859....	6,610,000	5	" =2	"	5	" =2
1860....	9,666,000	6½	" =2½	"	9	" =3½
1861....	10,957,000	7	" =3	"	10	" =4
1862....	10,471,000	6	" =2½	"	9	" =3½
1863....	10,483,000	6	" =2½	"	9	" =3½
1864....	9,102,000	7	" =3	"	7	" =3
1865....	7,986,000	6	" =2½	"	6	" =2½
1866....	6,322,000	4	" =1½	"	4	" =1½
1867....	5,637,000	4	" =1½	"	4	" =1½
1868....	6,184,000	5	" =2	"	5	" =2
1869....	8,618,000	6	" =2½	"	6	" =2½
1870....	10,044,000	5	" =2	"	5	" =2

\* £100 a year, and under £150.

† £150 a year and upwards.

Long experience has proved the income tax to be at once the most uniform, unfailing, expansive and the most responsive to control of all the British fiscal imports. It was at first imposed for three years only, but again and again has it been renewed, because no substitute of equal efficacy could be found. It has been attacked by a host of enemies. Select committees of the House of Commons investigated and reported upon it in 1851, 1852, and 1861. Yet it has survived till now, and though far from popular, use has caused it to be borne with more equanimity, especially as it exempts the turbulent and dangerous classes; and presses most on the intelligent and superior orders of society who have something to lose. Moreover, it was no small advantage that for eleven years no change had to be made either in the rate or incidence of the tax. Immediately after the discovery of this new impost, the rapid development of the railroad and telegraph system of England gave a wonderful impulse to her productive forces and stimulated the previously sluggish growth of wealth. Hence the hungry, discontented masses of England were quieted and well-fed. The repeal of the corn-laws, the discovery of gold in her Australian colonies, and the subsequent large accessions to the international supply of the precious metals—all these movements, each one containing the germ of a great financial revolution—acted with conspicuous force on the interior condition of Great Britain, and postponed indefinitely that upheaval and convulsion which some, both of her friends and enemies were confidently expecting. When these reviving causes had well operated came the Crimean war. In 1854 and the three following years the taxes had to be increased, especially the income tax, which yielded for four years twice as much as before. The tax was extended so as to cover smaller incomes, and in 1857 the highest point was reached, when England's share was £13,574,000, Scotland's £1,276,000, and Ireland's £1,181,000. The respective wealth of the three members of the British Empire appear from this to be distributed in the ratio of 85 per cent to England, 8 per cent to Scotland and 7 per cent to Ireland.

Such a fiscal basis for comparison of the respective wealth of different peoples must fail, however, and be almost useless, when the conditions of the taxation are not the same in each case. Forgetting this some persons have attempted to compare our relative wealth with that of the English, by means of the product of the income tax. Accordingly our contemporary, the London *Economist*, has attempted to do this in a recent issue.

It would be very interesting if we could argue from the premises thus laid down. But this is next to impossible for several reasons. For instance, we have always allowed heavy exemptions from the income tax. First \$1,000 and by the recent law, \$2,000 of annual income was wholly exempted to every taxpayer, but in England every taxable was obliged to pay the tax on his whole income without deduction; and every man was taxable who had a yearly income of 750 dollars from any source whatever. This harsh regulation was not softened till 1863, when one of our principles of exemption was partly adopted; and since that time all persons with less than 1,000 dollars a year have an abatement made to them in respect to \$300, which sum they enjoy untaxed.

This is the only concession made under the income-tax in England, where our formidable list of exemptions would be regarded with surprise that anything taxable is left. In their system, for example, no deduction is made for taxes paid during the year, nor for the actual rent of a homestead. On the contrary, there is a special provision in the law (§ 167) that no owner occupying his own house shall claim exemption from tax until to his report of income from other

sources has been added the full annual value of the house he occupies, together with one-half of this value in England and one-third in Scotland. In other words, he is assessed, first, as a real estate owner on the full value under schedule A, as it is called; and secondly, as occupier of his house he is assessed on the half of its value under schedule B. To make this apparent duplication clear, we must understand that the British income tax is assessed, as with us, by means of printed forms. These papers divide the taxpayer's liability under five heads. The first is schedule A, which charges the owners of real estate with five pence in the pound on the annual value. Secondly, schedule B charges the occupier of real estate (whether his own or not) with 2½ pence on the annual value of the house and land he occupies. Thirdly, schedule C applies only to income from the public funds or government securities. Schedule D and E correspond to our income tax. The former exacts fivepence in the pound on the annual profits and gains from property, trades and professions; the latter charges the same rate of duty on the salaries of government officers and on all pensions paid out of the public revenue.

It is foreign to our purpose to give any elaborate details of the English system. Enough has been said to show that the income tax returns of that country offer data which cannot easily be used for a comparison of the relative wealth of the various classes of individual citizens here. Such a use of the figures, if we had them in sufficient detail, is perhaps not absolutely impossible if we make the requisite correction for variations of the two tax-systems. For it is said that the proportion between the real estate assessment and the income assessment is in a tolerably constant ratio. This will be seen from the subjoined table which comprises the only period in which a long series of years of unchanged tax arrangements has offered an opportunity for the comparison we wish to make:

Year ending March 31.	Schedule A. Ownership of lands and houses.	Schedule B. Occupation of lands and houses.	Schedule D. Profits from trades and professions.
1843.....	£2,501,000	£335,000	£1,682,000
1844.....	2,472,000	328,000	1,582,000
1845.....	2,486,000	324,000	1,579,000
1846.....	2,587,000	332,000	1,717,000
1847.....	2,605,000	324,000	1,768,000
1848.....	2,658,000	322,000	1,754,000
1849.....	2,755,000	332,000	1,585,000
1850.....	2,728,000	326,000	1,571,000
1851.....	2,726,000	321,000	1,606,000
1852.....	2,767,000	310,000	1,669,000
1853.....	2,783,000	305,000	1,700,000

It will be observed that immediately after the gold discoveries there was a gradual rise in the taxable value of real estate, though the profits of trade show little increase till later. Still the aggregate product of the income tax was kept up, notwithstanding the severe mercantile crisis of 1847-8, when, as Sir Stafford Northcote tells us, "within a few months no less than 220 mercantile houses of the higher class fell, besides many of inferior importance." The liabilities of 85 of these 220 firms are estimated to have amounted to \$60,000,000, and the total loss occasioned by the whole failures is said to have been thirty millions of pounds sterling or \$150,000,000. The same productive efficiency seems to have been kept up, though somewhat impaired, during the terrific panic of 1866, when the credit of England was so shaken that consols fell to 84, and Lord Clarendon wrote a special circular to the foreign ministers of Great Britain to reassure the public mind abroad. If, as is probable, these two severe panics, with the minor troubles of a similar character, might have been wholly prevented had the Bank of England been competent to foresee the storm, and to use previous precautions against it, it is hoped that that institution will be held to a very strict account in case of like future misfeasance. In times of panic or the outbreak of war and in any other public emergency, the



were paid. The cash on hand on the last day of 1870 on account of all the funds was \$514,062 69, and the amount of cash available to meet the ordinary demands on the Treasury was \$38,049 15; and with this surplus sum the books of the Treasurer balanced for the year.

Concerning the power to create debt, the State Constitution provides that the Legislature shall authorize the negotiations of loans whenever, in the opinion of the people, the necessity or the welfare of the Commonwealth demand such action.

The debt of the Commonwealth in the following statement includes not only the civil and war debt, but also the entire amount of scrip issued on account of the construction of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel, and in aid of all other railroad enterprises now outstanding, and the unfunded debt and temporary loan. There is no other indebtedness of the State except the amount of unpaid warrants in the Treasury, for the payment of which there is about a corresponding amount of uncollected taxes. The total amount of the debt thus stated was, on December 31, 1869, \$30,823,380 02. The total on December 31, 1870, was \$28,270,881 93; thus showing, during 1870, a reduction of the debt amounting to \$2,552,498 09. The funded debt, on the last of December, 1869, was \$29,397,260. On the last day of 1870 it was \$27,128,164; having been reduced during the year by \$2,269,096. During last year State scrip was issued to the South Boston Harbor Land Improvement Loan, to the amount of \$230,000, and to the Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Co., as a loan, in the sum of \$206,184. The unfunded debt and temporary loan, on the last day of 1869, was \$1,426,120 02, and on December 31, 1870, it was \$1,142,717 93, showing a reduction during the year of \$283,402 09. During 1871 the funded debt will be further reduced by the payment of the balance of the loan to the Western R. R. Co., on April 1 next, amounting to \$716,816; the balance of the loan to the Eastern R. R. Co., on July 1 next, amounting to \$50,000; and of the first instalment of the Union Fund (war) loan on the same day, of \$200,000, the aggregate payments of which will be \$1,011,816. There are no existing provisions of law for increasing the funded debt except for defraying the expense of completing the Hoosac Tunnel, and to reimburse the treasury for moneys advanced in the prosecution of that work.

VALUE OF SINKING FUNDS,

A Committee of the Executive Council, appointed under a law of 1862 "to examine into the value of the notes and securities in charge of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth," submitted the following report Nov. 15, 1870:

"The number of funds is sixteen; one less than last year; one having been added, and two having been abolished during the year. Those abolished were the "School Fund for Indians," and the "Essex Bridge Fund;" the former having been distributed to certain towns in the counties of Barnstable, Dukes County and

Plymouth, under the provisions of chapter 350 of the Acts of the year 1870; and the latter to the city of Salem and the town of Beverly, in the county of Essex, under the provisions of chapter 27 of the Resolves of the year 1869. The fund added during the year is the "Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Sinking Fund," created by chapter 284, section 3, of the Acts of the year 1867, and chapter 450, section 4, of the year 1869.

The amount of the funds now in the Treasurer's hands is \$13,624,077 05, as shown by the tabular statement in this Report, being \$424,394 78 more than one year ago.

Each fund is represented on the books of the Treasurer by the securities in which its money was invested, charged at what was paid for them. A great part of these securities are now worth more than they cost, and, computed at their currency value on the 23d day of August last, the day the examination was made, exceed, in the aggregate, the amounts invested by \$1,371,343 86.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FUNDS, AUGUST 23, 1870.

Name of Funds.	1870.	1869.	Currency value, Aug. 23, '70.	More than original inv't.	Less than original inv't.
Mass. school fund...	\$2,207,614	\$2,203,850	\$2,703,552	\$495,933	...
Charles River & Warren Bridge fund...	26,638	70,327	26,638	...	...
Back Bay lands sinking fund.....	220,000	220,000	215,050	...	\$4,950
Agricult College f'd..	205,529	208,424	212,259	6,730	...
Bounty loan s'ng f'd.	2,307,038	1,736,727	2,534,975	227,936	...
Almshouse loan s'ng fund.....	155,125	139,009	154,485	...	640
Todd Normal School fund.....	12,100	12,100	12,100	...	...
Rogers book fund....	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union loan s'ng f'd..	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,768,885	168,885	...
Debt extinguishment fund.....	604,400	605,400	895,992	290,592	...
Western Railroad f'n sinking fund.....	693,165	2,003,221	757,681	64,515	...
Norwich & Worcester Railroad s'ng f'd..	267,968	244,523	302,618	34,650	...
Troy and Greenfield Railroad s'ng f'd..	640,335	602,925	641,950	1,615	...
War loan s'ng f'd....	1,636,054	1,156,345	1,728,050	91,996	...
Coast defence s'ng f'd.	409,556	387,245	408,231	...	1,325
Bos'n, Hart'd & Erie R. R. s'ng f'd, new.	636,550	.....	631,950	...	4,600
Sch'l f'd for Indians, abolished.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Essex Bridge fund, abolished.....	.....	6,082	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$13,624,077	\$13,199,682	\$14,995,420	\$1,382,858	\$11,515

By the 82nd Chapter of the Acts of 1862, still the law of the State, the principal and interest of the public debt, with the exception of the war loan, which is a 6 per cent. 5-20 currency loan, and the temporary loan, amounting to \$1,142,717 93 in all, of which \$356,989 77 are in gold, are required to be paid in coin.

The following statement exhibits in detail the several issues of bonded debt:

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF MASSACHUSETTS, FEBRUARY, 1871.

Description.	Date of Bonds.	Denomination or par value.	Amount outstanding.	Interest.		Where payable and by whom.	Principal, when due.
				Rate p.ct.	When Payable.		
Loan to Western RR Co. (sterling).	April 1, 1841.	£200	\$761,816	5	April 1, Oct. 1.	London, by Baring Bros.	Year. 1871
Troy & Greenfield RR and Hoosac Tunnel (sterling).....	1858; 1859, 1860 and 1861.	£500	3,506,580	5	" "	" "	(1) '88, '89, '90
Troy & Greenfield RR and Hoosac Tunnel, dollar bonds.....	1860, 1861 and 1863.	\$1,000, 500	966,500	5	" "	Boston, at Treasury.	(2) 1891, 1893
Southern Vermont RR.....	1860.	1,000	200,000	5	" "	" "	1890 April 1.
Eastern RR.....	April 1, 1859.	\$1,000, 5,000, 10,000	50,000	5	Jan. 1, July 1.	" "	1871 July 1.
Norwich & Worcester RR.....	July 1, 1857.	\$1,000	400,000	6	" "	" "	1877 July 1.
Boston, Hartford & Erie (sterling).	1868 and 1869.	£200	3,599,024	5	" "	London, by Baring Bros.	1900 Jan. 1.
State Almshouses.....	Nov. 1, 1852.	\$1,000	100,000	5	May 1, Nov. 1.	Boston, at Treasury.	1872 Nov. 1.
State Almshouses.....	Oct. 1, '53, Oct. 2, '54.	1,000	110,000	5	April 1, Oct. 1.	" "	1873, 1874 Oct. 1.
State House.....	Oct. 1, '53, Oct. 2, '54.	1,000	165,000	5	" "	" "	1873, 1874 Oct. 1.
Lunatic Hospital and State Prison.	July 1, 1851.	1,000	94,000	5	Jan. 1, July 1.	" "	1874 July 1.
Lunatic Hospital in Western Mass.	June 1, 1857.	1,000	50,000	6	June 1, Dec. 1.	" "	1877 June 1.
Harbor Land Improvement Loan..	Jan. 1, 1870.	1,000	230,000	5	Jan. 1, July 1.	" "	1875 Jan. 1.
Funding Public Debt.....	June 1, 1861.	1,000	17,000	5	June 1, Dec. 1.	" "	1872 June 1.
Funding Public Debt.....	June 1, 1861.	1,000	83,000	6	" "	" "	1872 June 1.
Filling Back Bay.....	May 1, 1861 and 1862.	500	220,000	5	May 1, Nov. 1.	" "	1880 May 1.
Union Fund Loan.....	July 1, 1861.	100, 500, 1,000	3,000,000	6	Jan 1, July 1.	" "	(3) '71 to '76 July 1.
Coast Defences.....	July 1, 1863.	1,000, 500	600,000	5	" "	" "	1877, 1878 July 1.
Bounty Loan.....	July 1, 1863.	1,000	888,000	5	" "	" "	1883 July 1.
Bounty Loan.....	July 1, 1863.	1,000	200,000	5	" "	" "	1883 July 1.
Bounty Loan (sterling).....	May 1, 1864.	1,000, 500	4,379,500	5	May 1, Nov. 1.	" "	1894 May 1.
War Loan, currency 5-20.....	Aug. 1, 1864.	£500, 200, 100	4,000,744	5	" "	London, by Baring Bros.	1894 May 1.
	Sept. 1, 1866.	\$500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000*	3,505,000	6 c'y	Mch. 1, Sept. 1.	Boston, at Treasury.	1886 Sept. 1.

\*The \$5,000 and \$10,000 issues are registered.

(1) £22,500 due Oct. 1, 1888; £29,300 due Oct. 1, 1889; £62,700 due Oct. 1, 1890; £610,000 due April 1, 1888.

(2) \$216,500 due April 1, 1891; \$200,000 due April 1, 1893; \$550,000 due Oct. 1, 1893.

(3) Due July 1, 1871, \$200,000; due July 1, 1872, \$350,000; due July 1, 1873, \$300,000; due July 1, 1874, \$300,000; due July 1, 1875, \$420,000; due July 1, 1876, \$1,430,000.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 16th of February, 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 Jersey—Hightstown.....	The Central Nat'l Bank.....	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved.
Iowa—Washington.....	The Washington National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved.
Michigan—Lowell.....	The Lowell Nat'l Bank.....	The American National Bank of Detroit, approved in addition to the Ninth National Bank of New York.
North Carolina—Raleigh.....	The Citizens' National Bank.....	The Farmers' and Merchants' Nat'l Bank of Baltimore, approved in addition to the First National Bank of Washington, D. C.

New National Banks.

List of National Banks organized since the 16th February, 1871: Official No. 1,791—The Farmers' National Bank of Bushnell, Ill. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Charles Wilson, President; John

- B. Cummings, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 18 1871.
- 1,792—The Union National Bank of Aurora, Ill. Authorized capital, \$125,000; paid in capital, \$125,000. John R. Coulter, President; Henry C. Paddock, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 18, 1871.
- 1,793—The First National Bank of Kankakee, Ill. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Emory Cobb, President; H. C. Clarke, Cashier.
- 1,794—The First National Bank of Saint Peter, Minnesota. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. William Schimmel, President; Frederic A. Donahower, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 23, 1871.
- 1,795—The First National Bank of Charleston, West Virginia. Authorized capital, \$78,000; paid in capital, \$78,000. Isaac N. Smith, President; John Claypool, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 23, 1871.
- 1,796—Union National Bank of New Orleans, La. Authorized capital, \$600,000; paid in capital, \$600,000. C. Kohn, President; George A. Freret, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 23, 1871.
- 1,797—The Central National Bank of Baltimore, Md. Authorized capital, \$200,000; paid in capital, \$200,000. James O'Connor, President; Henry Clay Carter, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 23, 1871.

The dispatches from Washington to-day (Friday, Feb. 24) in regard to the reports of the Judiciary Committee and Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, upon the Pacific Railroads, will be found in the "Bankers' Gazette" on a following page, as they were received too late for insertion in the department of Railroad news.

**Latest Monetary and Commercial English News**

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— FEB. 10.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.17½ @ 11.18	Feb. 8.	short.	11.17
Antwerp ...	3 months.	25.42½ @ 25.47½	"	"	25.10
Hamburg ...	"	13.10½ @ 13.10¾	"	"	13.06¾
Paris ...	"	25.60 @ 25.70	"	"	—
Vienna ...	short.	Nominal.	"	"	—
Berlin ...	3 months.	12.70 @ 12.75	"	3 mos.	123.70
Frankfort ...	"	6.26½ @ 6.27½	"	"	6.22¾
St. Petersburg ...	"	120½ @ 120¾	"	"	119
Cadiz ...	"	49½ @ 49¾	Feb. 7.	3 mos.	31 5-16
Lisbon ...	90 days.	30½ @ 30¾	"	"	—
Milan ...	3 months.	52½ @ 52¾	"	"	—
Genoa ...	"	26.77½ @ 26.82½	"	"	—
Naples ...	"	"	"	"	—
Néw York ...	"	"	Feb. 9.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica ...	"	"	"	"	—
Havana ...	"	"	Jan. 13.	90 days.	19 prem.
Rio de Janeiro ...	"	"	Jan. 6.	"	23¾
Bahia ...	"	"	Jan. 9.	"	23½ @ 24
Valparaiso ...	"	"	Jan. 3.	"	44½
Pernambuco ...	"	"	Jan. 4.	"	23½ @ 24½
Singapore ...	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	6 mos.	—
Hong Kong ...	"	4s. 5d.	Dec. 4.	"	4s. 4d.
Ceylon ...	"	1 p. c. dis.	"	"	—
Bombay ...	"	1s. 10½ @ ¾ d.	Feb. 7.	"	1s. 10½ d.
Madras ...	"	"	"	"	—
Calcutta ...	"	"	Feb. 7.	"	1s. 10½ d.
Sydney ...	30 days.	¾ dis.	Dec. 20.	30 days.	1½ p. c. prem

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, February 11.

With the exceptions of the re-opening of the Parliamentary session very little of interest has transpired during the present week. The Royal speech, however, contains several clauses of great importance, and it is quite evident that in the course of a few days a new army bill, to meet the requirements of the times, will be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. On matters of home and foreign interest questions of great and serious importance have arisen of late, and the present session of Parliament will have to discuss therefore important and intricate topics. The ministry appear to be somewhat sanguine that the armistice agreed to by the belligerent powers, and which has just been prolonged for a week, is but preliminary to the settlement of the terms for peace, and it is hoped that a secure peace will be arranged. Of this, however, there are many doubts, for Prussia or Germany seems to be bent on occupying Metz, which cannot but agitate France, and which will agitate her still more when she shall have recovered somewhat from the effects of the war. On the question of our defenses the country is undoubtedly in earnest, and it is hoped that the advisers of the Crown are like minded. A new army bill, equal to the changed aspect of the times, even if entailing additional taxation, will be supported by all parties, and the leader of the conservatives will offer no opposition if he considers the measure complete.

Respecting American affairs the speech is by no means silent. The fisheries dispute has engaged the attention of the Ministers, and another attempt is to be made to settle the Alabama claims. The clause in the speech relating to these matters is as follows:

At different times several questions of importance have arisen which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the fisheries, calls for early settlement, lest the possible indiscretion of individuals should impair the neighborly understanding which it is on all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have therefore engaged in amicable communications with the President of the United States. In order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment for these matters, I have suggested the appointment of a joint commission, and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this commission shall be authorized at the same time and in the same manner to resume the consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been or may be made by each Government, or by its citizens upon the other.

This paragraph has revived the hopes of the Confederate bond-holders, and yesterday and to-day Confederate bonds have been more inquired for at £8 per £100 bond.

The belief in an immediate rise in rates of discount has partially subsided. At the same time, however, it is unquestioned that as soon as a peace is arranged, large sums of money will be required, and our own market will be perceptibly affected. But an advancing or improving money market and a dear one are two very different matters. The official *minimum* in London is now only 2½ per cent., and the quotations at the principal financial centres on the Continent are only 3½, 4, and 5 per cent., the highest rate being at Paris, where it is nominally 6 per cent. Such quotations as these, with trade quiet and with the absence of any drain upon us for gold or silver to remit either to the United States or India and China to pay for breadstuffs, cotton, or other products, will admit of considerable pressure being put upon us before money can become dear. The effect of peace will undoubtedly be to cause the price of money to assimilate itself to that current at Paris,

Berlin, Brussels, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, but with the close alliance which now exists between these markets there cannot in times of confidence and peace be much difference between cash. That money will not be withdrawn so rapidly as has been supposed may be ascertained from the fact that even the slight improvement which has taken place since the capitulation of Paris has already influenced the exchanges and checked the export demand for gold. And it may be asserted that so long as trade remains quiet, money will not become actually dear. France itself is not so impoverished by an eight months' war as to be unable to raise funds in her own country, and as capital cannot serve two purposes at the same time, capital which would, had no war taken place, be fructifying in other departments will be devoted to the repair of the material disasters of the campaign. The following are the quotations:

	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum....	3 @...	2½ @ ..	4 months' ba'k bills	3½ @ 3¼ 2½ @ 3
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	3½ @ 3¼ 3¼ @ 3¼
30 and 60 days' bills	2½ @ ...	2½ @ ...	4 and 6 trade bills..	3½ @ 4 3½ @ 4
3 months bills....	2½ @ 3	2½ @ ...		

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

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks .....	2	1½
Discount houses at call.....	2	1½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½	1½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½	2

At Hamburg the rate for money is rather lower, but at other continental cities there are no material variations. The following are the quotations:

At Paris....	B'k rate		Op. m'kt		Brussels... 2½ 4	B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Vienna ...	5	6	5	5	Madrid... 5	5	5	5	
Berlin....	5	5	4½	4	Hamburg .	—	—	4 3½	
Frankfort. 4	4	3½	3½	3½	St. Peters				
Amst'rd'm 5	4	5	3½	3½	burg....	5	8	5½ 7	
Turin ..	5	6	5	6					

The demand for bills of exchange on the Continent has fallen off, and prices are lower. Silver is in moderate demand for Holland, but with this exception the bullion market is very quiet. The following prices are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular:

GOLD			
	per oz.	standard.	s. d. s.
Bar Gold .....	77	9	@ — —
do fine.....	77	9	@ — —
do Refinable.....	77	11	@ — —
Spanish Doubloons.....	—	—	@ — —
South American Doubloons....	73	8	@ — —
United States gold coin.....	76	3	@ — —
SILVER.			
	per oz.	standard	s. d. s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	5	09-16	@ — —
do do containing 5 grs. gold per oz. standard....	5	0½	@ 5 0½
Fine Cake Silver .....	—	—	no price. @ — —
Mexican Dollars.....	4	10½	@ 4 10½
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....	—	—	none here.
Five franc pieces.....	—	—	none here.
Quicksilver, £11 to £12 per bottle; discount 3 per cent.			

In the stock markets business has been extremely quiet, and Turkish securities have been greatly depressed, owing to the difficulties recently experienced in the payment of the dividends. The fluctuations in consols have been trifling, but British railway shares have continued in demand. United States 5-20s are firm. American railway securities have been dull. The following have been the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	91½-92¼	91½-92¼	91½-92¼	91½-92	91½-92	92 -92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	91 -91½
U. S. 5-20s, 1884.....	89 -91	89 -91	89 -91	89 -91	90 -.....	89 -91
U. S. 5-20s, 1885.....	90 -90½	90½-90¾	90½-.....	90½-90¾	90½-.....	91½-90¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1887.....	89½-89¾	89½-89¾	89½-89¾	89½-89¾	89½-89¾	89½-89¾
U. S. 10-40s, 1904.....	89 -89½	89 -89½	89½-89¾	89 -89½	86½-87¼	87½-87¾
Atlantic & G't West. consol'd mort. b'ds.....	28 -.....	28 -29	28 -29	28 -29	28½-29½	28½-29½
Eric Shares (\$100).....	18½-.....	17½-.....	17½-18	18½-.....	18½-18½	18½-18½
Illinois shares (\$100).....	109½-109¾	108½-109¼	108½-109	105½ 109	109 -.....	109 -109½

Annexed is a return showing the present position of the Bank of England, the bank rate of discount, the price of consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of middling upland cotton, and of No. 40 mule yarn, compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including					
bank post bills.....	23,141,182	24,097,687	23,805,390	23,259,687	24,217,492
Public deposits.....	6,870,680	4,055,138	4,728,745	7,377,312	6,421,837
Other deposits.....	17,476,265	21,038,825	17,491,957	18,792,791	18,369,371
Government securities.....	13,111,068	13,968,079	14,026,537	14,331,314	12,315,011
Other securities.....	18,317,542	16,499,309	16,511,757	18,371,578	17,220,239
Reserve of notes and coin.....	11,546,597	13,102,645	10,075,855	11,848,788	13,320,098
Coin and bullion.....	19,177,382	21,605,960	18,408,540	19,651,438	21,782,838
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p.
Consols.....	90¾	93½	93	92½	92
Price of wheat.....	61s. 4d.	73s. 4d.	51s. 0d.	42s. 2d.	52s. 10d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	14d.	8½d.	11 5-16d.	11½d.	7½d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 7½d.	11½d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 1d.

In the cotton trade, owing to abundant supplies actual and prospective, there has been continued dullness, and prices have further receded. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

The same quiet feeling which has prevailed in this market during the last twelve days still continues. Prices, however, have really undergone little change during the week. Compared with the quotations of this day last week, the prices asked to-day for most descriptions of the lower makes of cloth and yarn are a little lower, and both spinners and manufacturers are more willing sellers. People are now more sanguine that peace will be established, and this feeling has to some extent a good effect upon the market. Nevertheless, prices are not much influenced in consequence, as the large supplies of cotton coming forward have a counteracting effect. The week having passed without any alteration in the rate of interest by the Bank Directors has given some confidence, and merchants have continued to make inquiries and offers for goods suitable for Eastern markets, probably by way of anticipating any advance in the rate of interest which may accrue from the establishment of peace. The buyers for the continent continue to do very little, and the exports for January show a great diminution on those of previous years. The regular course of trade with the continent has been much interfered with by the severe weather since the beginning of the year, and also by the derangement of traffic caused by the war. On the other hand, the production of yarn and cloth both in France and Germany has been lessened, so that this country has derived some benefit from that cause. Spinners here are encouraged to sell freely for future delivery, as the aspects of the cotton market are at present all in their favor. A sudden falling off in the receipts of American cotton might make a change in public opinion with regard to prices, but at present the continued large receipts of cotton at the ports and the large amount at sea induce consumers to think that prices must be rather easier for some time.

Mr. Rivett Carnac has issued an elaborate report, dated Allahabad, December 24, on the area under cotton cultivation during the present season in the districts of the Central Provinces of India and the Berars. He states that assuming the cultivation in the districts for which returns have not yet been received has not undergone any material change, the returns show a decrease of 55,091 acres in the Central Provinces, and an increase of 73,641 acres in the Berars, or a total increase during the season of 18,550 acres, or rather less than one per cent. in the area sown with cotton in the two provinces. The cultivation has fallen off in the Nagpore division (the Wurdah valley) of the Central Provinces, where the best cotton is grown. The decrease in the Nagpore district is but small; the figures for the present season being as much above those for the year 1868-69 as they are below those of last season. In the returns of the Wurdah district a decrease of upwards of 40,000 acres will be noticed; but here, again, the figures of the present season are above those of 1868-69. The cause of the decrease is thus referred to by the Commissioner of the Nagpore division. Mr. Bernard writes:—"The breadth sown is less than last year. The three causes for this decrease are the low and uncertain price of cotton at sowing time, the heavy July rains, which spoilt a large breadth of Autumn sowings, and lastly, the high prices of food grains." In the other divisions of the Central Provinces no great change is to be noticed. The cotton cultivation there, is indeed, very inconsiderable compared with the acreage under cotton in the Nagpore division and in the East and West Berars. For the Berars, the figures of only three districts—Akola, Oomrawuttee, and Ellichpore—have been received.

But they are the three most important cotton-growing districts, and with the increase noticeable in this part of the Poonah valley it may, I think, be fairly assumed that the cultivation throughout the Berars has held its own this season. You will then see that, according to the estimates formed by the deputy commissioner and the officers best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars, which tract supplies about one quarter of the cotton annually exported from Bombay, has certainly not decreased during this season, which, in consequence of the great fall of prices, must be considered a discouraging one for the cultivators. As regards the effect of the season on the crop, the same authorities report that in the chief cotton-supplying district the yield, if no unforeseen calamity occurs, is likely to be an excellent one, and that the late rains which caused so much alarm affected but a small portion of the early crop. I am inclined to believe that the effect of the rain was not very serious, and that, as but a small portion of the crop was ripe at the time, the damage will be found to be confined to the early pickings, and that, unless the rain returns, the quality of the cotton will improve as the season advances. And we may hope that, under present conditions, the exports from our provinces will not fall short of a quarter of a million bales. But it must be remembered that if prices are very low, it generally happens that the local manufactures revive, and that a large quantity of cotton is bought up for local consumption which affects the quantity available for export.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to February 9, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1870-1.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....bales	833,219	98,368	482,881	52,939
Brazilian.....	174,759	18,621	224,945	31,943
East Indian.....	576,273	238,863	758,003	289,080
Egyptian.....	139,914	2,954	98,363	2,195
Miscellaneous.....	152,211	3,924	55,978	6,833
Total.....	1,876,376	362,735	1,620,170	382,990

The public sales of colonial wool have been progressing with

more briskness, and scoured cape wools, which are in demand for export to Germany have advanced 1½d. per lb., as compared with November last. Other kinds of wool show an improvement of ¼d. to 1d. per lb.

As regards breadstuffs, the chief feature is in the flour department. In the early part of the week flour was in great demand for immediate shipment to France, but the inquiry has now subsided. The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

	FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 4.		1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	493,225	15,417	770,873	10,210		
Barley.....	36,838	463	218,996	30		
Oats.....	34,385	83,792	108,681	9,267		
Peas.....	515	292	1,702	174		
Beans.....	34,531	27	43,027	205		
Indian corn.....	84,271	1,524	336,903	2,153		
Flour.....	42,880	17,457	141,389	128		

  

	SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 28).		1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	15,119,682	1,195,299	22,414,941	125,201		
Barley.....	3,727,458	22,342	3,718,116	8,542		
Oats.....	4,043,022	498,538	5,324,072	40,351		
Peas.....	390,797	29,176	715,225	6,932		
Beans.....	703,333	4,918	932,005	1,147		
Indian corn.....	7,754,287	36,869	9,783,644	7,534		
Flour.....	2,091,752	543,051	3,375,369	8,267		

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, the prices of Illinois Centrals showing a decline while the other prices generally show an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92	92	92	92	92	91½
“ account.....	92	92	92	92	92	91½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	91½	91½	91	91½	91	91½
“ old, 1865.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
“ “ 1867.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
U. S. 10-40s.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central shares.....	109½ x d	109 x d	109 x d	108¾ x d	108¾ x d	107¾
Erie Railway shares.....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Atlantic & G. W. (con's).....	29	29	29	29	29½	29½

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Frankfurt.....	95½	95¼	.....	.....	.....	95¾

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for Breadstuffs closed quiet, the prices of Corn showing an advance, while the other prices show a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	28 0	27 9	27 9	27 6	27 6	27 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red).....	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
“ (Red Winter).....	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2
“ (California White).....	11 9	11 8	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7
Corn (W. m'd).....	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 6
Barley (Canadian).....	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Peas (Canadian).....	42 0	42 0	42 0	41 6	41 6	41 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market closed flat, and prices are declining.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	117 6	117 6	117 6	117 6	117 6	116 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	101 0	101 0	97 6	97 6	97 6	96 6
Bacon (Cumb. cut).....	51 0	51 0	50 0	49 0	49 0	49 0
Lard (American).....	62 0	62 0	61 6	61 0	61 0	60 6
Cheese (line).....	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market remains quiet, the prices of fine rosin and spirits turpentine showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9
“ (fine pale).....	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
Petroleum (std white).....	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
“ (spirits).....	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Tallow (American).....	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9

London Produce and Oil Markets.—These markets close quiet, prices generally showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl).....	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 12 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 10
Sperm oil.....	83 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0
Whale oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Linseed oil.....	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 5 0	31 5 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a large decrease in dry goods, but there is an increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,005,147 this week against \$7,622,798 last week, and \$4,651,876 the previous week. The exports are ———— this week, against \$4,281,530 last week, and \$4,651,876 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past

week were 14,571 bales, against 17,475 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Feb. 17, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 18:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$2,660,243	\$2,057,682	\$2,387,438	\$2,663,591
General merchandise...	3,075,243	1,887,065	2,146,761	4,341,556
Total for the week..	\$5,735,486	\$3,944,747	\$4,534,199	\$7,005,147
Previously reported..	22,590,437	22,212,362	26,670,820	33,211,704
Since Jan. 1.....	\$28,325,923	\$29,157,109	\$31,205,019	\$40,216,851

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 February 18:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,968,819	\$3,261,173	\$3,208,786	.....
Previously reported....	22,943,310	20,665,571	20,384,115	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	\$25,912,129	\$23,926,744	\$23,592,901	.....

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending February 18, 1871:

Feb. 14—Bark Mary Stetson, Ponce— American silver... \$20,000	vana— American silver... 16,458
Feb. 15—Str. Algeria, Liverpool— Foreign silver..... 13,237	Feb. 16—Brig Eliza Thomson, Ponce, P. R.— American silver... 15,000
American gold.... 1,300	Feb. 16—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo— American gold.... 31,601
Gold bars..... 36,000	Feb. 18—Str. Italy, Liverpool— Gold bars..... 52,000
Silver bars..... 14,000	Feb. 18—Str. City of Washington, Liverpool— Silver bars..... 183,215
Feb. 15—Str. Nevada, Liverpool— Silver bars..... 158,078	British gold..... 19,515
Silver ore..... 4,000	American gold.... 500,000
Foreign silver..... 73,950	
For London— Gold bars..... 32,200	
Feb. 16—Str. Columbia, Havana— Total for the week..... \$1,170,554	
Previously reported..... 4,310,673	
Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$5,481,227	

Same time in	Same time in
1870..... \$4,350,860	1867..... 4,035,313
1869..... 5,139,171	1866..... 3,765,901
1868..... 9,657,851	1865..... 3,917,985

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

Feb. 13—Str. Henry Channcey, Aspinwall— Silver..... \$77,511	Gold..... \$2,680
Gold..... 750	Feb. 18—Brig Louisa, Santa Martha— Gold..... 1,453
Feb. 16—Brig Salinos, Paraiso— Silver..... 2,000	Feb. 18—Brig Alfarsta, San Juan— Silver..... 100
Feb. 17—Str. Missouri, Havana— Gold bars..... 1,315	
Total for the week..... \$83,759	
Previously reported..... 275,649	
Total since January 1, 1871..... \$391,408	

Same time in	Same time in
1870..... \$2,836,973	1868..... \$280,987
1869..... 1,730,440	1867..... 184,879

Enterprising Marine Insurance companies from distant parts of our own land have, within a few years, established agencies here, and lately one has come from Europe. At the present time, therefore, there is considerably more insurance capital in the marine business in this city than heretofore, and as a result, a greater competition. A comparatively new feature in marine insurance in this country is the brokerage system. An active and enterprising body of men now make it their business to solicit insurances to place with the different organizations. As long as there were a limited number of companies, and while a uniform tariff of rates was strictly adhered to, such a system could only exist on sufferance. Now, however, that the amount of capital is so largely increased, and companies and associations of undoubted security are in the field, it is not simply a question of assets that must guide insurers in their selection, but economy of outlay, and the certainty of liberality and fair dealing in the payment of claims. Messrs. Wrecks & Walsh, 60 Wall street, are the marine agents of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of California and of the California Insurance Company, whose advertisements will be found on another page. By a provision of the constitution of the State of California all stockholders in joint stock companies are personally liable, each one in the proportion that the number of shares that he owns bears to the whole number issued, for all indebtedness that may be incurred over and above the capital and assets of such corporations. The California Insurance Companies are therefore comparatively much stronger than those of equal assets organized in other States. Their stockholders become to a certain extent individual underwriters, each one responsible for a definite proportion of every risk taken, &c., &c.

Messrs. Drexel, Winthrop & Co., bankers, 18 Wall street, offer for sale the 7 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company. These bonds are secured by first mortgage on the road, of which 220 miles are already in operation, and also by a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile. The receipts of the company in 1870 were \$1,528,420 in gold, upon a mileage of 166 miles, and in January, 1871, the earnings were 213,000. The price is 90 and accrued interest.

Mr. William C. Gilman, dealer in insurance scrip and stocks, 46 Pine street, has issued in neat pamphlet form, the annual statements of the Marine Insurance Companies of New York, compiled from official sources, and to parties interested in the subject this pamphlet will be found of much value and interest.

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.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,  
No. 5 Nassau street,  
New York, Feb. 20, 1871.

The Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American continent.

Holder of Five-twenty Bonds (which are liable to be funded at a lower rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. 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.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 24, 1871.

The Money Market.—The large accumulation of loanable funds in this market has shown no diminution during the past week, but on the contrary, the effect of this extreme ease in the rates for money, continued now for several weeks, is becoming more and more perceptible in all the financial markets. Three to four per cent. has been the ruling rate for call loans, though the latter rate has hardly been obtainable from borrowers on government collateral. In a few exceptional instances we have heard of balances being loaned for a day as low as 2 per cent.

There is no anticipation of any material change in the market for some weeks to come, and, as we have previously noticed, the banks have shown a disposition to enter into time engagements extending over several weeks at 5 per cent, a rate unusually low on such contracts. The last bank statement, although showing a decrease of \$904,314 in the excess of legal reserve, could hardly be considered very unfavorable to continued ease in money, as the result was produced by an increase in deposits of \$2,229,458, and a decrease in specie of \$953,377, while there was an increase in legal tenders of \$593,347; loans were increased \$3,641,175, and circulation decreased \$52,323, the whole excess of reserve over the 25 per cent. required by law was \$19,066,933.

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

	Feb. 18, 1871.	Feb. 19, 1870.	Feb. 20, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$274,912,520	\$267,317,368	\$263,428,063
Specie.....	24,707,337	37,264,887	23,351,301
Circulation.....	31,737,841	33,694,371	34,247,321
Net deposits.....	216,290,333	212,158,882	187,612,546
Legal Tenders.....	56,366,639	55,134,060	50,99,197

The demand for commercial paper has been stimulated by the extreme ease in money and the difficulty of obtaining remunerative rates on call, and under these influences paper has been

negotiable at easier prices than heretofore quoted. For the best sixty-day paper 6 per cent. is still a fair quotable rate, but for longer dates or single name paper the quotations below are generally lower than last week.

Table with 2 columns: Description of bonds (Commercial, Bankers', etc.) and per cent. interest rates.

United States Bonds.—The market closes to-day at an advance of 1/2@3/4 on the prices of Friday last February 17th, 5-20's of 1867 being quoted now at 110 1/2@110 3/4. The improved business in governments has been caused chiefly by the purchases of banks and other lenders of money who have sought this investment for funds in hand, which could not be loaned on call except at very low rates of interest.

There is unquestionably, too, a growing confidence in the continued firmness of these securities from the better prospects of peace abroad, and the consequently improved chances that the new five per cent. bonds may be successfully negotiated. A further influence in the same direction, which cannot fail to have a certain continuing effect upon the market, is the known desire of Secretary Boutwell to place his new loan, and the supposition that he will favor, so far as he consistently may, every measure tending to bring up the prices of bonds to a point where the object may be accomplished.

Official notice has been given that the interest due March 1st on the 10-40's, amounting to \$4,864,182, will be paid immediately without debate. At the Treasury purchase of \$2,000,000 on Tuesday, the offerings were only \$3,718,100, an amount so limited as to give material strength to prices subsequently.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

Table showing highest and lowest prices of government securities (6's, 5-20's, etc.) from Saturday to Friday.

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—State bonds have been tolerable active during the week, without any wide fluctuations in prices, the most noticeable change being a decline of about 2 per cent. on new South Carolinas. Despatches from Alabama continue to report the prospect of interest payment on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bonds as very good, though it would appear that the Legislature can hardly appreciate injury done to the credit of the State each day that definite action is further postponed.

Among railroad bonds, the Pacifics have as usual been the most active. Despatches from Washington to-day give the reports of the Judiciary Committee and Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, both favorable to the roads.

The telegram in the New York Express this evening is as follows:

Two questions were considered by the Judiciary Committee:—First, has the Government the right to retain the whole compensation for services performed by the railroads, and apply the same to the payment of the bonds and interest, under existing laws, in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney-General? And second, if not, is the interest upon the said bonds due from the companies, and are they bound, under existing laws to pay it semi-annually, as maintained by the Attorney-General? On both of these questions the opinion of the Committee is adverse to that of the Attorney-General, and maintains the position taken by the companies, that the United States are bound to pay for one-half the services in money, and can only apply the other half on the bonds, and that the companies are only bound to the performance of the Government service where required, and, beyond the performance of such service, are not bound to pay the interest until the maturity of the bonds.

The effect of these reports was, of course, favorable to the price of the securities, and Central Pacifics closed at 95@95 1/2, and Union Pacific's First Mortgages, 83 1/2@83 1/2; Land Grants, 72@72 1/2; Incomes, 73@73 1/2.

We understand that the Central Pacific bonds were yesterday admitted to the regular call on the London Stock Exchange, and as they are also quoted at the Exchanges of Amsterdam, Frankfurt and New York, we believe that no other railroad bond has so general a currency in the leading financial markets of the world.

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

Table showing highest and lowest prices of active State Bonds (Tenn., N. Car., etc.) from Saturday to Friday.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—There has been more activity in the Stock Market, with considerable buoyancy in prices. The remarkably low rates for money which have prevailed for several weeks are beginning to have some effect in stimulating speculation, and in several of the leading favorites there have been large transactions with important fluctuations in prices.

Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail have been the most active—the former under the manipulation of a "pool," said to be the Vanderbilt party, who called in on Thursday a large amount of stock previously loaned to parties who had sold "short," and thus advanced the price about 2 per cent. It is stated that the capital stock has been reduced \$4,000,000 by the operation of a sinking fund. Pacific Mail has been advanced on rumors of an increased subsidy from Congress and favorable contracts with the Pacific Railroad. Quicksilver has been strong on the election of a new board of directors.

To-day there was continued activity in the market, with a more general advance, Western Union reaching 50 3/4, Pacific Mail 45 1/2, New York Central 95 1/2, Lake Shore 96 1/2, Wabash 54 1/2, Rock Island 108, and United States Express 48.

Except for the lack of outside support an active speculative movement in stocks might now be expected, but as it is, the operations have thus far been limited chiefly to cliques, and has been essentially a brokers market.

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

Table showing highest and lowest prices of railroad and miscellaneous stocks (N.Y. Cent., Erie, etc.) from Saturday to Friday.

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

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for January compare as follows:

Table comparing earnings and expenses of Union Pacific Railroad for 1871 and 1870.

The nine months, May 1 to Jan. 31, of the two fiscal years, compare as follows:

Table comparing earnings and expenses of Union Pacific Railroad for 1870-71 and 1869-70.

The Gold Market.—The market has generally been firm but dull. The firmness of foreign exchange tends to support gold, and also the prospect of specie shipments commencing this season at an earlier period than usual; the export of last week was \$1,170,554, but the exports of the present week will probably be much less than that amount; we are unable to learn of any important gold shipments for to-morrow, and of silver about \$200,000 in bars. The rates for carrying have ranged from 4 per cent. to flat, and to-day 3, 2 1/2, 3 1/2 and 2 per cent. Receipts for customs this week have been \$3,627,000, and payments at the Sub-Treasury to-day for March interest on the 10-40s were about \$1,200,000, or one-quarter of the whole. At the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Thursday the bids amounted to \$4,805,000.

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

Table showing gold premium (Quotations, Balances, etc.) from Saturday to Friday.

Foreign Exchange.—The leading drawers have remained firm throughout the week, with scarcely a fractional variation. There is no extraordinary demand to support rates, but the same scarcity of exchange which has been noticed for a number of weeks past. At the present moment there seems to be no prospect of a decline in the market, though the complete settlement of European affairs might stimulate an export trade beyond the general expectations. At this time in 1870 prime bankers' sterling was quoted at 108 1/2@108 1/2, and in 1869 at the same. The cotton exports from all United States ports this week amount to 125,248 bales, producing \$8,045,000 in gold, against 61,444 bales in same week of 1870, producing then \$5,750,855 in gold, with gold at 118 and Middling Uplands at 24c.

Quotations are as follows:

Table with columns for bank names (London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.), 60 Days, and 3 Days rates.

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

Table showing receipts and payments for Custom House and Sub-Treasury from Saturday, Feb. 18 to Friday, Feb. 21.

Payment during week..... \$2,420,370 16 \$5,233,678 19

Balance, Feb. 24..... \$65,512,229 01 \$7,919,671 26

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 Feb. 18, 1871:

Large table titled 'AVERAGE AMOUNT OF' showing financial data for various banks in New York City, including Capital, Loans, and Deposits.

Total..... 88,970,200 274,912 520 24,707,337 31,737,841 216,290,333 56,966,636

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Inc., Dec.

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

Table showing totals for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Tenders, and Clearings for weeks ending Feb. 4, Feb. 11, and Feb. 18.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Feb. 20, 1871:

Table showing financial data for Philadelphia National Banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

Table with columns for bank names (Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, Security) and various financial figures.

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

Table showing deviations for Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, and Circulation.

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

Table showing condition of Philadelphia Banks for weeks ending Feb. 6, Feb. 13, and Feb. 20.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Feb. 20, 1871:

Table showing financial data for Boston National Banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

Total..... \$47,550,000 \$113,256,381 \$3,063,018 \$12,070,421 \$46,360,938 \$24,714,280

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

Table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Inc., Dec.

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

Table showing comparative totals for Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, and Circulation for weeks ending Jan. 16, Jan. 23, and Feb. 6.

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.

Large table listing various securities from different states (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, etc.) with columns for Bid, Ask, and price.

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 for 'STOCKS AND SECURITIES', 'Bid', and 'Ask'. It is organized into sections for 'New York Prices', 'RAILROAD BONDS', 'Boston', 'Philadelphia', 'Louisville', 'St. Louis', and 'Leading Southern Securities'. Each section lists various financial instruments with their respective market values.

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 "Banker's 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.

Erie Railway—Last Statement.—FREIGHT AND PASSENGER BUSINESS OF 1870.—The following is the published statement to the Legislature relative to the freight and passenger business of the Erie Railway Company for the year 1870:

THE ERIE RAILWAY ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,  
NEW YORK, February 7, 1871.

FREIGHT BUSINESS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Months.	—Thru' Freight.—		—Way Freight.—	
	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Revenue.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Revenue.
January.....	60,458	\$319,364 50	221,683	\$518,556 43
February.....	70,192	372,700 90	204,689	429,373 14
March.....	67,672	387,256 05	253,395	558,357 43
April.....	91,168	501,031 36	295,085	566,022 20
May.....	95,809	483,461 16	326,742	604,320 72
June.....	88,258	368,636 44	375,121	630,226 72
July.....	92,985	361,813 09	372,715	618,563 54
August.....	103,886	431,784 23	396,479	622,000 07
September.....	91,223	420,154 93	384,043	672,621 31
October.....	118,683	558,027 87	438,726	690,227 43
November.....	92,264	412,578 26	372,375	582,751 61
December.....	93,627	419,982 62	376,982	590,265 51
Total.....	1,069,225	\$2,039,791 41	4,058,835	\$7,083,286 11
Whole total, way and through.....			5,127,260	\$12,123,077 52

JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President.  
J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss: James Fisk, Jr., Vice-President, and J. D. White, Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES FISK, JR.,  
J. D. WHITE.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1871.

MORTIMER SMITH,  
Notary Public, New York.

PASSENGER BUSINESS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Months.	—Thru' Passengers.—		—Way Passengers.—	
	No.	Revenue.	No.	Revenue.
January.....	10,100	\$44,067 93	240,391	\$160,198 60
February.....	14,161	42,353 51	188,515	133,696 55
March.....	18,981	75,292 86	219,088	139,719 68
April.....	18,792	96,589 18	256,778	183,910 54
May.....	25,331	118,104 40	253,508	178,343 61
June.....	23,090	86,177 17	206,161	180,781 21
July.....	25,067	101,330 12	300,226	205,819 30
August.....	28,445	102,952 46	309,835	226,740 42
September.....	22,883	104,704 63	318,696	231,213 07
October.....	24,875	83,925 20	319,525	204,294 05
November.....	21,740	78,793 55	302,974	197,092 85
December.....	19,860	72,532 54	270,745	170,234 33
Total.....	253,325	\$1,006,823 55	3,186,442	\$2,212,044 21
Whole total, through and way.....			3,439,767	\$3,218,867 76

JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President,  
J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss: James Fisk, Jr., Vice-President, and J. D. White, Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

JAMES FISK, JR.,  
J. D. WHITE.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1871.

MORTIMER SMITH,  
Notary Public, New York.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.—The following are the principal statistics of this railway, as returned by the Company to the State Engineer and Surveyor, for the year ending September 30, 1870:

Capital stock by charter.....	\$50,000,000
Capital stock paid in.....	34,938,000
Funded debt, 7 per cent.....	22,001,000
Floating debt.....	1,573,314
Total stock, bonds and debt, existing Sept. 30, 1870.....	58,512,314
Cost of road, branches and equipment.....	52,804,745
Length of road and laterals..... miles	942.25
Length of double track, sidings, &c..... miles	95.45
Length of branches owned..... miles	118.83
Length of main line (Buffalo to Chicago)..... miles	539.97
Weight of iron on main tracks..... lbs. per yard	60
Engine houses and shops.....	30
Locomotive Engines.....	276
Passenger cars, 1st class (8-wheel).....	134
Passenger cars, 2d class (8-wheel).....	40
Baggage, mail and express cars (8-wheel).....	57
Freight cars (8-wheel).....	5,942
Miles run by passenger trains.....	2,232,132
Miles run by freight trains.....	4,362,758
Miles run by other trains.....	977,611
Miles run by passenger, freight, &c. trains (all).....	7,572,501
Passengers carried (all classes).....	2,424,806
Passengers carried one mile.....	197,755,480
Freight (tons of 2,000 lbs) carried.....	2,843,084
Freight (tons of 2,000 lbs) carried one mile.....	521,149,505
Expenses—Maintenance of way.....	\$2,945,131
—Repairs of machinery, &c.....	1,157,336
—Operating and general.....	4,186,466
—On all the above accounts.....	8,288,934
Earnings—from passengers.....	\$4,225,298
—from freights.....	8,306,254
—from other sources.....	639,682
From all the above sources.....	13,171,234
Net earnings from operations.....	4,882,299
Interest paid on funded debt.....	\$1,708,770
Dividend paid on common stock and on guaranteed 10 per cent.....	2,905,571
Carried to surplus fund.....	267,958
Total amount of surplus fund.....	1,230,716

Marietta and Cincinnati.—At the annual meeting in Cincinnati on Wednesday President King read a report showing a favorable state of affairs. Among other things he said: The stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Company, at the annual meeting in October, authorized the Board of Directors to change the gauge of the road four feet nine inches, which will conform to the Marietta and Cincinnati track. It is believed that the consummation of this plan, by which cars can be transported between St. Louis and Louisville and the seaboard via Parkersburg without change will result in a very great increase of through business. The distance from Cincinnati to Baltimore is 589 miles, or 240 miles less than the average distance from Cincinnati to New York, by the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania roads. From St. Louis to Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, the distance is 329 miles, or 210 miles less than the average distance to St. Louis by the same roads to New York. The improper location of the road between Warren and Belpre has, since the opening of the road, always been a source of great expense in maintenance and loss in revenue to the Company. With the view of remedying this grave error in location, the Baltimore Short Line Railway Company has, during the past year, been incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and proposes, with the assistance of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to construct a road in as direct a line as practicable from Warren to Belpre.

The South Pacific Railway—Act Passed Yesterday—Route and Land Grants to the Road.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate bill was passed by the House to-day, with amendments. The Corporation is authorized to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances from a point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas, at or near Marshall, to Ship Channel in the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, pursuing in the location thereof, as near as may be, the route known as the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and is vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act. The capital stock of the Company shall be fixed at a sum not exceeding \$50,000,000, and when the amount is fixed it shall never be increased, except by consent of Congress. The Company has power and authority to purchase the stock, land grants, &c., and consolidate with any railroad company or companies heretofore chartered on the route prescribed in this act; but no such consolidation shall be with any competing through line of railroads to the Pacific Ocean. The right of way through the public lands is granted to the extent of 200 feet in width on each side of the railroad, wherever it may go over public lands, and grounds are also granted for stations, buildings, workshops, wharves, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water stations and such other structures as may be necessary, not exceeding forty acres at any one point. There is also granted every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of the railway through the Territories of the United States and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of the railway in California, where the same shall not have been sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not have attached at the time that said road is definitely fixed. In such cases, other lands are to be furnished.

All lands granted which shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of within three years after completion of the entire road, shall be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands, at the price to be fixed and paid to the Company, not exceeding an average of \$2.50 per acre. The Company shall have power and authority to issue two kinds of bonds, secured by mortgage, namely: First, Construc-

tion Bonds. Second, Land Bonds. Construction Bonds shall be secured by mortgage: First, on all or any portion of the franchises, road-bed or track of said railway, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; land bonds shall be secured by mortgage first on all or any portion of the lands hereby granted. Whenever the Company shall complete the first and each succeeding section of twenty consecutive miles of railway, and put it in running order as a first-class road, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued conveying to the Company the number of sections of land opposite to and coterminus with said completed road to which it shall be entitled for each section so complete.

The road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have been purchased or already contracted for. The construction of the railway shall commence simultaneously at San Diego and a point at or near Marshall, Texas, to be completed within ten years. The road shall be subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, and all other governmental service at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the price paid by private parties for the same kind of service; and the Government shall at all times have a preference in the use of the same for the purpose aforesaid. It shall not be lawful for any of the directors, either in their individual capacity, or as members of an incorporated or joint stock company, to make contract for the construction, equipment or running of its road, or to have any interest therein; and all such contracts or agreements are hereby declared null and void; and all money or property received under such contracts or agreements may be recovered back for the benefit of the Company by any stockholder.

**Pennsylvania Railroad.**—PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 21.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. The revenue for the year amounted to \$17,531,706, being an increase over last year of \$280,895. The net earnings for the year amounted to \$2,531,706. In reply to inquiries, Vice-President Scott said: "There are pending negotiations for a lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which we think will be highly beneficial to this Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad has no interest in the Union Pacific Railroad. The extensions of the Pennsylvania Railroad now are limited to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and as leading from these centres others forming connections with New Orleans, and other lines to the Pacific coast."

**The Bergen Tunnel Difficulty Settled.**—The Bergen tunnel difficulty has at length been amicably settled. At a meeting on Saturday last, at which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was represented by Moses Taylor and Samuel Sloan and Job Bruhin, and the Erie by Jay Gould, definite settlement was arrived at on the following basis:

1. The use of Bergen tunnel in common by both companies for ten years, the Erie to receive a rental for use of tunnel of \$100,000 per annum, said rent to be paid by the two companies in proportion to their tonnage.
2. The business of Binghamton and Syracuse, to and from New York, to be divided equally between the Erie Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the whole to be worked as a common line from New York to Syracuse and Oswego.

**Morris and Essex Railroad.**—According to the annual report of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, recently presented to the Legislature, the capital stock is \$11,900,950; funded debt, \$12,184,000; other indebtedness, \$20,205 57; construction account, \$23,300,000. The receipts for the year 1870 were \$2,858,452 68; expenses, \$1,900,931 18; balance, \$957,521 50. Two payments of interest of seven per cent. have been made to the stockholders by the lessees.

**Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.**—The capital stock is \$15,000,000; old mortgage bonds, \$394,000; mortgage bonds of 1890, \$2,837,000; accounts payable, \$1,568,043 35; total, \$19,799,043 35. The receipts for last year were \$4,393,514 12, derived from the following sources: Passengers, \$1,118,147 20; merchandise, \$1,172,870 63; coal, \$1,954,550 56; mail, express, rents, &c., \$147,945 73. The quantity of coal carried during the year was 2,754,713 tons.

**Camden and Amboy New Loan.**—This company lately sold in London £500,000 sterling 6 per cent mortgage bonds, free from all Federal or State taxation. The bonds are of £200 each, and the price of issue 92 per cent, or £184 per bond. The repayment of the bonds is secured by an annual sinking fund of 2 per cent.

**The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad,** now running to Thayer, 110 miles south of Lawrence, 135 miles from Kansas City, is soon to be constructed westward 50 or 60 miles to, or nearly to the Arkansas river, intersecting the great Texas cattle trade to Abilene.

**Railway Progress in California.**—The San Francisco *Bulletin*, quoting our figures of railway progress in the Northwest during 1870, supplies the omission of the Pacific coast (of which we could not obtain the data), with approximately correct figures from memory. During 1870 track was laid on the following roads in about the proportion named: California and Oregon, 40; San Joaquin Valley, 20; Vallejo and Marysville, 42; Southern Pacific, 34; Los Angeles, Wilmington and San Pedro, 18; Petaluma and Santa Rosa, 15; San Rafael and San Quentin, 34; Copperopolis, 31; total, 171½ miles. On several of the roads named there is a considerable amount of grading done, and all that are incomplete will be pushed more rapidly this year. The showing for 1870 is small, but all the leading roads named are important projects, and with the revival of business will be prosecuted to an early completion, including several connecting roads, such as the Sonoma branch of the Vallejo, and the straight line branch of the Central Pacific, between Sacramento and San Francisco. Oregon built about 100 miles of road during 1870, and Nevada 35. In Washington Territory a beginning is to be made immediately on the Northern Pacific. Grading on the eastern end is already vigorously under way. The *Bulletin* estimates that there will be 500 or 600 miles of road built on the coast during the current year, unless the Supreme Court of California should decide against the constitutionality of local subsidies.—*N. Y. Daily Bulletin*.

**Virginia Coupon Bonds.**—Holders of Virginia coupon bonds are notified that all such as have memoranda or endorsement upon them are considered as being mutilated by the New York stock board, and they have determined not to pass any of them. Persons having such bonds can, by application to the Treasurer of Virginia, get them renewed in such a manner as will do away with all trouble.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific			Chicago and Alton			Chicago & Northwestern			Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific			Clev. Col. Cin. & I.					
1870.	1871.	1870.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.			
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	( m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	( m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)			
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	\$293,978	343,555	\$892,092	\$706,024	.....	\$351,767	\$401,275	.....	\$201,500	270,148	.....	.....			
394,176	.....	315,098	323,825	.....	830,286	753,782	.....	319,441	449,654	.....	218,600	.....	.....	.....			
488,331	.....	388,726	344,366	.....	1,142,165	858,359	.....	645,789	500,393	.....	244,161	.....	.....	.....			
633,758	.....	328,390	334,653	.....	1,112,190	929,077	.....	388,385	443,300	.....	246,046	.....	.....	.....			
768,719	.....	345,832	395,044	.....	1,268,411	1,177,897	.....	449,932	507,900	.....	260,169	.....	.....	.....			
729,274	.....	402,854	411,986	.....	1,251,950	1,154,529	.....	523,841	529,512	.....	271,021	.....	.....	.....			
783,099	.....	351,044	421,485	.....	1,157,056	1,080,946	.....	455,606	462,400	.....	249,355	.....	.....	.....			
807,815	.....	493,231	501,049	.....	1,037,973	1,246,213	.....	632,652	556,100	.....	319,012	.....	.....	.....			
777,183	.....	506,623	498,635	.....	1,305,672	1,275,171	.....	736,664	597,600	.....	317,887	.....	.....	.....			
828,447	.....	468,212	488,658	.....	1,371,780	1,371,780	.....	584,155	638,122	.....	339,230	.....	.....	.....			
746,800	.....	397,515	432,492	.....	1,140,145	1,037,963	.....	479,236	.....	.....	319,573	.....	.....	.....			
612,805	.....	340,350	386,598	.....	845,708	.....	.....	393,468	.....	.....	284,156	.....	.....	.....			
7,983,513	.....	4,681,562	4,831,731	.....	13,355,461	.....	.....	5,960,936	.....	.....	3,280,420	.....	.....	.....			
Illinois Central			Marietta and Cincinnati			Michigan Central			Milwaukee & St. Paul			North Missouri					
1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.				
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(1107 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(404 m.)	(530 m.)				
\$659,137	\$654,587	639,540	\$99,541	\$90,177	130,883	\$384,119	\$337,992	418,755	\$454,130	\$396,171	396,700	\$213,101	188,385				
524,693	663,391	.....	90,298	98,275	.....	320,636	329,127	.....	330,233	382,823	.....	196,207	.....				
709,644	644,374	.....	104,585	101,379	.....	386,527	380,430	.....	420,774	377,000	.....	239,161	.....				
568,282	597,571	.....	106,641	106,246	.....	411,814	412,030	.....	460,287	443,133	.....	269,400	.....				
640,974	695,253	.....	109,752	110,213	.....	403,646	406,283	.....	630,844	430,700	.....	259,000	.....				
778,260	759,214	.....	117,695	111,117	.....	366,623	363,187	.....	678,800	755,737	.....	208,493	.....				
696,228	645,768	.....	116,198	111,127	.....	329,950	326,891	.....	586,342	636,434	.....	196,720	.....				
841,363	861,357	.....	129,096	118,407	.....	353,569	378,880	.....	525,363	661,026	.....	229,090	.....				
979,400	870,584	.....	142,014	132,998	.....	473,546	467,990	.....	724,514	808,318	.....	264,690	.....				
914,406	862,171	.....	135,376	153,531	.....	490,772	511,477	.....	1,039,811	908,313	.....	234,962	.....				
814,413	841,990	.....	129,306	144,023	.....	448,419	453,873	.....	801,163	791,014	.....	266,836	.....				
696,677	755,232	.....	110,837	141,376	.....	374,542	423,735	.....	496,550	529,758	.....	255,726	.....				
8,823,482	8,851,492	.....	1,391,345	1,418,865	.....	4,749,163	4,791,895	.....	7,250,668	8,120,427	.....	2,833,489	.....				
Ohio & Mississippi			Pacific of Mo.			Iron Mt.			St. L. Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. Western			Union Pacific		
1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
(641 m.)	(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	
\$180,356	\$156,537	215,441	\$202,447	212,005	\$102,760	\$132,622	\$152,392	.....	\$284,192	\$275,000	365,174	\$284,192	\$275,000	365,174	\$528,529	479,572	
216,080	218,234	.....	267,867	.....	93,160	127,817	158,788	.....	240,394	293,645	.....	240,394	293,645	.....	500,139	.....	
221,459	253,065	.....	294,874	.....	113,894	175,950	172,216	.....	342,704	295,298	.....	342,704	295,298	.....	539,230	.....	
214,409	270,933	.....	289,550	.....	104,019	171,868	172,347	.....	311,832	318,699	.....	311,832	318,699	.....	680,970	.....	
218,639	246,266	.....	283,000	.....	115,175	157,397	155,081	.....	312,529	340,892	.....	312,529	340,892	.....	802,580	.....	
223,236	249,987	.....	263,328	.....	116,242	154,132	150,719	.....	348,890	348,632	.....	348,890	348,632	.....	746,450	.....	
192,264	211,219	.....	260,449	.....	107,524	144,164	.....	310,800	322,756	.....	310,800	322,756	.....	643,458	.....		
275,220	300,971	.....	343,194	.....	122,000	186,888	167,305	.....	450,246	466,431	.....	450,246	466,431	.....	664,050	.....	
292,803	318,957	.....	356,677	.....	124,124	202,238	175,453	.....	470,720	508,042	.....	470,720	508,042	.....	728,525	.....	
328,044	355,187	.....	341,373	.....	127,069	204,552	163,284	.....	422,368	451,293	.....	422,368	451,293	.....	719,622	.....	
298,027	316,054	.....	324,659	.....	121,791	189,351	152,909	.....	323,378	425,687	.....	323,378	425,687	.....	571,379	.....	
254,896	250,471	.....	271,207	.....	119,073	168,559	137,794	.....	434,283	386,254	.....	434,283	386,254	.....	482,838	.....	
2,915,547	3,188,137	.....	3,479,776	.....	1,343,632	2,014,542	.....	4,252,342	4,426,429	.....	7,522,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Last paid, Date, Rate), and PAR. Lists various railroad companies like Albany & Susquehanna, Allegheny Valley, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Last paid, Date, Rate), and PAR. Lists various canal and miscellaneous companies like Chesapeake and Delaware, Erie and West, etc.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

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

NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITIES.

Table with columns: DENOMINATION, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), and Principal Due. It lists various national and state securities, including bonds, loans, and certificates, with their respective interest rates and due dates.

\$2,721,100 of these have been paid.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Mobile & Montgomery, Montgomery & Eufala, Morris & Essex, Nashville & Chattanooga, Nashville & Decatur, New York Central, New York & Harlem, New York & Westchester, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for State works purchase, Pennsylvania & N. Y., Peoria & Bureau Val., Philadelphia & Erie, Philadelphia & Reading, etc.

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 24, 1871.

Trade during the past week has been good, notwithstanding the intervention of a close holiday. A reduction in railroad freights has stimulated the demand for foreign goods to go inland, while reduced prices, the result in part of a prospect of fuller supplies, have caused a revival of the export movement in Western products. There is, however, an absence of a speculative confidence, without which the markets may be said to lack spirit, although the report of peace in Europe, current this afternoon, caused some indications of a revival.

Cotton has partially recovered the late decline, Middling Uplands closing at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Breadstuffs more active at some decline, closing firm. Flour, \$6 60@\$6 90 for shipping extras. Wheat, \$1 50@\$1 54 for new Spring, and Corn, 84@85c. for prime new mixed. Groceries have favored buyers, except for Rice, with a fair degree of activity.

Provisions have been pressed for sale, at a pretty uniform decline in hog products, but Beef, Butter and Cheese have been firm, the latter showing some improvement on a rather unseasonable export demand. Pork declined yesterday to \$22 00@\$22 25 for mess, and \$21 50@\$21 75 for prime mess, closing firm with buyers to-day at those figures. Lard is down to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13c. for prime Western steam; and Bacon is lower at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{3}{4}$ . for long clear and short rib, but to-day all these were firm and active at the higher figures.

Tobacco shows no decided change from last week. In Kentucky Leaf the reduced prices then quoted are still current. Shippers are taking the new crop, but for home consumption the business is almost altogether restricted to the old crop. The sales embrace 200 hhd. new crop for export

6@7c. for lugs, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for low and medium leaf, and 300 hhd., mainly old crop, to cutters and the trade at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for low to good leaf. In Seed Leaf Tobacco the supply yet available is not large, but is increasing, and sellers are more disposed to meet the views of buyers. The sales are 99 cases new crop Massachusetts, on private terms; 100 cases Ohio, crop of 1869, at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 250 cases Pennsylvania, crop of 1870, on private terms. Spanish Tobacco continues to move off freely, and the sales embrace 450 bales Yara at 95@97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 250 do. Havana at 85c.@ \$1 00. Manufactured Tobacco is in steady request and firm.

East India Goods are without special feature, but firm. Metals are quiet, except Pig Iron, which is firmer, as many of our domestic furnaces are compelled to stop work, owing to the impossibility of procuring coal. Coal has greatly advanced in this market, owing to the fact that supplies are small and are cut off by difficulty between the miners and the railway companies.

Whiskey has declined under large receipts. There has been some further export movement in the poorer qualities of Hops. Hay is drooping. Fruits have slightly improved in nearly all descriptions. Fish fairly active.

Naval Stores show an advance in Spirits Turpentine to 54c., but Rosins are quiet. Oils have been dull and Petroleum has slightly declined. Hides have done rather better of late, but are quiet. Leather and Skins dull. Tallow has sold fairly for export at steady prices.

Wool has been taken freely by dealers, and prices rule very firm. Stocks are not large in any quarter, and some scarcity seems to be apprehended before the clip for 1871 can be made available. Freights have shown some weakness in rates. The late speculation in leading staples, such as Breadstuffs and Provisions, caused some accumulation of room on the berth, but in the last few days with lower prices for merchandise, and a little easier rates of freight, shipments have become more active. The shipments of to-day embraced grain to Liverpool at 7d. by steam and 6d. by sail, and flour to London at 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.@2s. 6d. by sail.

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	
	Other W. Indies.	Other S. America.	Other S. America.	time 1871.
Breadstuffs—Flour	137,665	1,200	138,865	244,649
Corn meal	100	30,377	31,377	12,816
Wheat	1,155,893	21,009	1,176,902	1,518,314
Rye	125,280	3,558	128,838	6,709
Barley	103,257	21,009	124,266	9
Oats	89	3,558	3,647	4,385
Corn	1,643	21,009	22,652	45,185
Peas	240	3,558	3,798	14,031
Candles	500	3,558	4,058	6,455
Coal	766	3,558	4,324	10,942
Coffee	3,315	3,558	6,873	5,721
Cotton	4,059	3,558	7,617	110,222
Domestics	20	3,558	3,578	59,103
Drugs	3	3,558	3,561	1,963
Hops	75	3,558	3,633	1,881
Naval stores—Sp. Turp.	1,643	3,558	5,201	7,881
Rosin	240	3,558	3,798	3,213
Tar	16,866	3,558	20,424	36,363
Oil cake	93,131	3,558	96,689	57,887
Oils—Petroleum	1,573,633	3,558	1,577,191	95,182
Whale	55,355	3,558	58,913	5,820,036
Sperm	4,642	3,558	8,200	43
Lard	14,584	3,558	18,142	55,402
Provisions—Pork	15,236	3,558	18,794	6,891
Beef	107,956	3,558	111,514	23,937
Bacon, &c.	25,205	3,558	28,763	13,681
Butter	82,047	3,558	85,605	24,537
Cheese	34,246	3,558	37,764	12,804
Lard	224	3,558	3,782	91,816
Rice	1,086	3,558	4,644	1,568
Tallow	393	3,558	3,951	16,829
Tea	19,512	3,558	23,070	62,255
Tobacco leaf	520	3,558	4,078	156,928
Tobacco	397,920	3,558	401,478	2,563
Whalebone	47,232	3,558	50,790	3,313
				40,347
				35,737
				40,347
				2,928
				1,673
				4,755
				2,761
				783,267
				86,166

**Imports of Leading Articles.**

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

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	910	2,079	997	Cutlery	95	927	575
Earthenware	440	8,421	4,134	Hardware	108	534	898
Glass	5,661	69,158	68,109	Iron, RR bars	10,650	86,882	13,760
Glassware	364	4,732	1,937	Lead, pigs	3,170	81,808	83,314
Glass plate	66	1,475	1,352	Spelter	111,495	306,656	2,899,150
Buttons	74	563	898	Steel	2,392	17,035	12,933
Coal, tons	8,561	2,490	898	Tin, boxes	1,739	58,602	44,874
Cocoa, bags	15	3,108	4,919	Tin slabs, lbs.	122,815	653,021	474,745
Coffee, bags	44,730	152,148	114,173	Rags	3,765	22,760	10,698
Cotton bales	67	643	256	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.	7,772	23,528	26,252
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	6,234	105,085	78,960
Bark, Peruvian	1,125	4,185	1,562	Tea	44,652	221,717	127,572
Blea powders	150	7,265	1,166	Tobacco	338	9,440	5,384
Brimstone, tons	2 9	1,259	661	Waste	24	514	156
Cochineal	19	433	529	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	19	433	529	Champagne, bks	256	23,442	17,938
Gambier	60	422	429	Wines	3,255	23,502	13,922
Gums, crude	41	1,847	1,420	Wool, bales	209	4,633	8,329
Gum, Arabic	41	1,847	1,420	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo	2	70	68	Cigars	\$14,504	\$207,197	\$110,424
Madder	1,234	4,191	1,359	Corks	5,212	5,559	7,581
Oils, essential	76	228	231	Fancy goods	1,776	71,374	111,014
Oil, Olive	24,556	11,004	14,004	Fish	7,107	33,230	38,351
Oplum	5	913	6,134	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	269	6,632	2,786	Lemons	19,579	140,787	180,979
Soda, sal.	156	5,462	270	Oranges	17,171	177,997	84,756
Soda, ash	55	309	529	Nuts	46,788	288,142	72,703
Flax	189	1,297	702	Raisins	158,195	1,957,592	317,917
Furs	2,092	19,036	9,576	Hides undressed	410	4,233	10,479
Gunny cloth	52	111	115	Rice	9,338	92,536	20,609
Hair	280	5,633	5,081	Spices, &c—	7,939	2,173	5,316
Hemp, bales	143	7,291	8,337	Cassia	5,623	10,826	3,334
Hides, &c—				Ginger		20,243	36,296
Bristles	85	722	434	Pepper	13,517	40,526	8,944
Hides, dressed	13	216	146	Cork	500	12,709	8,244
India rubber	15,567	81,693	32,159	Fustic	30,612	52,620	75,853
Ivory	2,633	5,695	16,989	Logwood	870	35,573	13,22
Jewelry, &c—				Mahogany			
Jewelry	18	216	146				
Watches	15,567	81,693	32,159				
Linseed	2,633	5,695	16,989				
Molasses							

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

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

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes, pkgs.	170	1,167	1,417	Oil cake, pkgs.	200	2,917	8,200
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard	30	478	370
Flour, bbls.	48,739	352,176	307,304	Peanuts, bags	1,803	20,133	17,817
Wheat, bus.	38,564	393,705	438,394	Provisions—			
Corn	100,439	821,789	303,305	Butter, pkgs.	9,755	78,971	81,723
Oats	31,243	566,447	321,783	Cheese	4,214	45,716	35,136
Rye	40	40	949	Cutmeats	7,533	49,113	30, 02
Barley, &c.	48	5,246	87,334	Eggs	4,236	22,238	21,790
Grass seed	17,396	72,056	654	Pork	8,762	60,602	85,039
Beans	3,053	33, 04	34,464	Beef, pkgs.	15,069	44,353	30,887
Peas	225	3,527	19,737	Lard, pkgs.	11,249	61,841	36,720
C. meal, bbls	1,362	7,670	11,972	Lard, kegs.	582	10,619	5,469
Cotton bales	29,217	233,495	134,377	Rice, pkgs.	836	5,368	4,012
Hemp, bales	13	77	305	Starch	3,250	25,169	25,333
Hides, No.	4,831	66,412	48,865	Stearine	239	2,395	1,775
Hops, bales	133	5,511	7,453	Sugar, hhds., &c.	2,068	11,329	218
Leather, sides	47,765	427,738	491,215	Tallow, pkgs.	625	4,584	4,663
Molasses bbls.	2,999	34,595	11,514	Tobacco, pkgs.	3,543	17,956	8,570
Nava Stores—				Tobacco, hhds.	417	2,234	1,315
Cr. turp. bbl.	1,702	1,038	1,038	Whiskey, bbls.	3,538	28,513	37,508
Spirits turp.	711	5,871	8,815	Wool, bales	662	11,927	13,658
Rosin	15,637	71,573	94,466	Dressed hogs No.	11,662	77,398	61,881
Tar	105	1,562	9,331				
Pitch	59	1,125	1,125				

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 24, 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 24. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 136,661 bales against 141,957 bales last week, 161,095 bales the previous week, and 154,482 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 2,787,780 bales against 2,115,539 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 672,241 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans bales	62,780	45,469	Florida bales	994	571
Mobile	16,730	5,610	North Carolina	2,269	882
Charleston	7,065	3,861	Virginia	11,302	5,319
Savannah	18,658	6,831			
Texas	9,591	7,408	Total receipts	136,661	82,753
New York	7,902	6,772	Increase this year	53,908	...
Tennessee, &c.					

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 125,248 bales, of which 94,617 were to Great Britain, and 30,631 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 693,218 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. 24.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	40,513	18,594	59,137	36,118	286,488	245,310
Mobile	12,684	1,300	13,984	2,364	80,924	71,473
Charleston	6,022	716	6,738	3,423	32,423	21,621
Savannah	11,0 2	6,051	17,113	9,448	97,277	64,774
Texas	6,183	2,410	8,593	2,677	58,101	47,551
New York	17,112	1,500	18,612	9,836	104,000	85,000
Other ports	1,011	....	1,011	1,001	34,000	32,000
Total	94,617	30,631	125,248	61,444	693,218	568,234
Total since Sept. 1.	1,397,312	308,871	1,696,183	1,161,049	...	...

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 63,804 bales, while the stocks to-night are 124,984 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 Feb. 17, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			North-ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign		
New Orleans	882,453	757,233	407,267	1,494	154,513	563,274	110,633
Mobile	298,950	237,153	139,210	...	16,181	155,421	25,903
Charleston	258,638	182,016	92,899	...	19,693	112,592	125,875
Savannah	513,552	371,291	232,713	...	47,818	280,591	197,615
Texas	152,789	150,006	68,893	...	5,343	74,441	33,048
New York	126,177	72,091	315,802	...	23,913	369,715	107,000
Florida	7,407	16,636	...	...	...	...	413
North Carolina	65,780	46,821	20	...	...	20	62,554
Virginia	230,665	157,281	2,133	...	...	2,133	221,301
Other ports	43,588	39,806	13,663	...	9,085	22,748	...
Total this year	2651,119	...	1302,695	1,494	276,746	1580,935	766,942
Total last year	...	2033,394	729,745	168,687	201,170	1099,603	605,255

The influences operating upon the market the past week have been much the same as during the previous week; though the falling off in the receipts at our ports and the increasing probabilities of peace in Europe have served to impart rather more firmness with a slight improvement in prices both here and at Liverpool. This better feeling is particularly noticeable here at the close, on the arrival of telegrams this afternoon that peace was assured. Holders feel that with France and the Continent competing more directly for our cotton some activity will result which will take off our surplus, though with the receipts keeping up to the present formidable figures, they continue to be free sellers at the quotations. The improvement during the week has been 1/4c., the close being 15 1/2c. for Middling Uplands and 14 1/2c. for Low Middling against 15 1/4c. for Middling and 14 1/4c. for Low Middling last Friday. For forward delivery the movement has been free with the greatest advance on the later month's sales being made to-day at 15c. for Low Middling for June, and 15 1/2c. for July. For May the closing quotation was 14 1/2-16, for April 14 1/2, for March 14 9-16, and for February, 14 7-16. The total sales of this description for the week, (including 1,150 bales free on board, but not including bales "Exchanged") have been 58,550 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 24,820 bales, including 2,192 bales to arrive, of which 5,139 bales were taken by spinners, 1,053 bales on speculation, 16,478 bales for export, and 2,150 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12 1/2 @	12 1/2 @	13 @	13 1/4 @
Good Ordinary	13 1/2 @	14 @	14 1/4 @	14 1/2 @
Low Middling	14 1/2 @	15 @	15 @	15 1/2 @
Middling	15 1/2 @	16 @	16 @	16 1/2 @
Good Middling	16 1/2 @	17 @	17 @	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	3,381	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Monday	6,757	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Tuesday	3,890	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Wednesday		Holi day.			
Thursday	4,850	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Friday	5,962	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @

For forward delivery the sales (including 1,150 free on board,) have reached during the week 58,550 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For February.	bales.	cts.	For May.	bales.	cts.
2,500	14 1/2	14 1/2-16	2,900	14 1/2	14 1/2-16
1,800	14 7-16	26,200 total March.	500	14 13-16	800
700	14 1/2	For April.	2,400	14 1/2	400
5,000 total Feb'y.		100	100	14 15-16	7,100 total June.
		3,800	1,700	15	
		1,700	100	15 1-16	
		2,900			
For March.		1,000	7,000 total May.		For July.
30	14 7-16	1,000	1,100	15 1/2	1,100
10,000	14 1/2	1,000	For June.	1,100	1,100
8,300	14 9-16	10,500 total April.	40	14 1/2	1,600 total July.
6,900	14 1/2		300	14 13-16	

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 1,1

OUR EXPORTS.—The extent of our crop this year is still, of course, somewhat uncertain, but the general estimate places it now rather over than under 4,000,000 bales. Taking that figure then as the basis and allowing an increase in stock in the United States of say 100,000 bales, we shall still have left for export (provided our own spinners consume the same amount as last year) 750,000 bales more than during last season. Up to this time (the latest mail dates February 17,) we have exported 481,330 bales more than for the same period of 1869-70, leaving, if the crop foots up as above estimated, about 270,000 bales for the balance of the season, in addition to last seasons exports for the same period, to make up the surplus which we shall have to spare over and above last year. Great Britain has had already 573,000 bales more than last year, and hence if the news of peace received to-day turns out to be correct, for the balance of the year she would not be entitled to any further increased supply. It is not unlikely, however, that the movement to the continent from Liverpool will be larger than last season, or in other words the continental supply will more of it go through Liverpool. In that case, of course, the direct movement from here to Great Britain would also be larger; otherwise our years' exports would divide themselves up about as follows—giving Great Britain in all, say 2,000,000 bales, and other ports 950,000 bales. Our shipments (according to latest mail dates) have already been to Great Britain 1,302,000 bales, and to the continent 292,000 bales; the remaining shipments would therefore in this case be about 700,000 bales to Great Britain, and 650,000 bales to the continent.

INDIA.—According to our latest mail advices (January 21, received this week from Bombay) the first indications may be noticed of the effect of low prices on the movement of the crop. This is particularly showing itself among the ryots in their unwillingness to send forward their cotton. Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. write "that supplies of new cotton are still coming forward to this market on the smallest scale, and the question of how long prices are to remain relatively as much above home quotations depends entirely upon the monetary strength the ryots are possessed of. That it is great is evident from the reluctant manner in which the trifling arrivals in the up-country markets are parted with, while picking is progressing rapidly." So also we see Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. state "that new cotton comes on the green slowly." If this indisposition to sell continues, we must expect to find the movement to Europe slower and perhaps smaller than last year, though in all probability an increased crop will have been raised. Up to February 10, the cable reports state that the exports from Bombay had been, since January 1, to Great Britain 59,000 bales and to the Continent 12,000 bales, against 41,250 bales to Great Britain and 8,800 bales to the Continent during the same period of 1870. The total exports from Bombay for 1870 and the four previous years were as follows:

From	Exported to			Total.
	Great Britain.	European.	China.	
Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1870.	864,568	164,880	52,097½	1,081,545½
Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869.	970,354	182,524	17,273	1,171,151
Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1868.	1,035,077	147,732½	54,466	1,237,275½
Jan. 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1867.	1,062,228	68,117	50,001	1,180,346
Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.	913,598	37,809½	4,222½	955,630

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for cloth the past week has been rather quiet, but prices are very firmly held; the only transaction, however, we hear of is 1,300 bales deliverable June 1st at 19c. currency, duty paid. Bags are quiet also, the only sale reported being 250 bales to arrive here at 10½c. Hemp continues quiet, and Manila is quoted 10½@10¾c. as before; but there are no sales reported. A sale of 300 bales Sorsogan was made at 10½c. gold. Jute is in moderate demand but firm, 500 bales sold in Boston at 6¼c. gold. Jute Butts are in active demand, part speculative, and the transactions since our last including Boston and to arrive are fully 12,000 bales at 4@4½c. currency, and 3¾@3½c. gold.

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. 24, 1871.—			—Week ending Feb. 24, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	3,828	3,195	22,626	2,677	1,284	25,010
Columbus.....	1,241	1,463	12,148	1,008	941	13,527
Macon.....	1,441	1,669	15,686	516	592	16,587
Montgomery...	1,841	2,452	9,404	1,134	255	11,326
Selma.....	1,450	2,511	8,860	882	974	7,765
Memphis.....	16,975	21,424	41,224	6,009	11,758	22,343
Nashville.....	3,570	3,147	8,434	1,069	1,048	5,285
	30,346	35,861	118,382	13,295	16,852	101,843

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 5,515 bales (being now 16,539 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 17,051 bales more, and the shipments 19,009 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870.

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

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	764,000	311,000
Stock in London.....	79,341	81,705
Stock in Glasgow.....	250	300

Stock in Havre.....	44,230	91,500
Stock in Marseilles.....	6,850	4,600
Stock in Bremen.....	3,450	6,300
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	32,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	294,000	249,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	.....	41,874
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	131,632	108,512
Stock in United States ports.....	693,218	568,234
Stock in inland towns.....	118,382	101,843
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,160,353</b>	<b>1,596,868</b>

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 563,485 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 14,571 bales, against 17,475 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. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.		
Liverpool.....	13,641	17,726	14,887	11,913	339,068	164,887
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	6,734	381
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b>	<b>13,641</b>	<b>17,726</b>	<b>14,887</b>	<b>13,109</b>	<b>345,802</b>	<b>166,268</b>
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,303
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
<b>Total French</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,306
Bremen and Hanover.....	225	.....	600	1,302	9,079	19,586
Hamburg.....	161	522	.....	.....	5,088	14,970
Other ports.....	.....	661	1,948	100	7,429	2,582
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>21,596</b>	<b>37,138</b>
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	40	60	2,315	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,809
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.....</b>	.....	.....	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>1,809</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>14,027</b>	<b>18,909</b>	<b>17,475</b>	<b>14,571</b>	<b>369,715</b>	<b>214,521</b>

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,211	81,339	2,143	16,706	.....	3,128	.....	86
Texas.....	560	18,862	620	1,656	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	4,212	146,139	1,460	26,066	867	11,719	396	11,661
Mobile.....	640	6,245	.....	4,533	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,965	108,487	.....	1,008	301	4,845	185	9,207
North Carolina.....	707	47,785	75	392	.....	3,971	228	4,071
Virginia.....	8,649	143,495	2,563	34,015	.....	40	2,136	40,995
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,548	3,596	50,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	7,287	134,464	273	11,674	.....	9,559	342	22,970
Foreign.....	.....	.....	10	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total this year</b>	<b>26,231</b>	<b>696,877</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>146,715</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>33,262</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>88,990</b>
<b>Total last year..</b>	<b>14,615</b>	<b>479,855</b>	<b>10,557</b>	<b>128,098</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>32,820</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>69,387</b>

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 80,477 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 Algeria, 1,963.....	1,963
..... Nevada, 3,319.....	3,319
..... Samaria, 513.....	513
..... City of Washington, 1,022.....	1,022
..... Italy, 2,615.....	2,615
per ships Glenallen, 356.....	356
..... Themis, 1,024.....	1,024
..... Riversdale, 1,101.....	1,101
To Cork, for orders—per bark Nictaux, 1,196.....	1,196
To Christiana, via Glasgow—per steamer Caledonia, 100.....	100
To Bremen—per steamer Hermann, 1,302.....	1,302
To Gibraltar—per bark Attila, 60.....	60
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Emily Auguste, 3,930.....	3,930
..... Louisiana, 2,444.....	2,444
per barks Harvest Home, 1,314, and 146 seed cotton.....	1,460
Speranza, 1,452.....	1,452
Amphion, 1,550.....	1,550
Mary Ann, 1,393.....	1,393
To Bremen—per steamer Kohn, 2,562.....	2,562
To Amsterdam—per barks Wentworth, 1,968.....	1,968
..... Westfield, 1,470.....	1,470
To Reval, Russia—per bark Peabody, 1,387.....	1,387
To Genoa—per ship Susan Hincks, 2,769.....	2,769
To Barcelona—per barks Joven Enrique, 640.....	640
..... Buenaventura, 1,150.....	1,150
per brigs Nueva Casimira, 496.....	496
..... San Miguel, 750.....	750
..... Mercedes, 361.....	361
To Malaga—per bark Carmen, 520.....	520
To Malaga and Barcelona—per ship Pedro Plandolit, 2,858.....	2,858
To Vera Cruz—per brig Hope, 437.....	437
per schooners Linda, 317 and 49 half bales.....	366
Louise Williston, 464.....	464
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships Carrie Reed, 4,053.....	4,053
..... Lizzie Fennell, 2,805.....	2,805
..... Mary Russell, 2,100.....	2,100
To Barcelona—per brig Wifredo, 454.....	454
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per barks Yumiri, 1,257 Upland and 121 Sea Island.....	1,378
..... Arbitrator, 1,663 Upland and 53 Sea Island.....	1,716
..... Walter, 736 Upland and 175 Sea Island.....	911
To Amsterdam—per bark Rio de la Plata, 2,027.....	2,027
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Zouave, 3,431 Upland.....	3,431
per bark Lord Stanley, 2,057 Upland.....	2,057
To Falmouth and orders.....	5,491
per bark Topeka, 1,200 Upland.....	1,200
To Narva—per ship Hivideorn, 1,564 Upland.....	1,564
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per barks St. Olof, 786 Upland.....	786
..... S. A. Staples, 1,467 Upland and 6 Sea Island.....	1,473
..... Maggie, 1,465 Upland.....	1,465
per brigs Caroline Gray, 939 Upland.....	939
..... Maria W. Norwood, 1,397 Upland.....	1,397
per schooners Parepa, 1,220 Upland.....	1,220
..... Wilhelmina, 1,115 Upland.....	1,115
To Bremen—per bark Galveston, 1,803 Upland.....	1,803

BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per ships Annapolis, 937.... Calumet, 761.... 1,698  
 BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Samaria, 25..... 25

Total..... 80,377

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Bremen.	Amsterdam.	Genoa.	Barcelona.	Vera lona.	Cruz.	Narva.	Total.
New York	11,913	1,196	1,302							14,571
N. Orleans	12,112		2,562	3,438	2,769	6,255	1,243			30,286
Mobile	8,958					454				9,412
Charleston	4,005			2,027						6,032
Savannah	5,491							1,564		8,255
Texas	8,395		1,803							10,198
Baltimore	1,698									1,698
Boston	25									25
Total	52,597	1,196	5,667	5,465	2,769	6,709	1,243	1,564		80,477

Included in the above totals are 100 bales from New York to Christiana, and 60 to Gibraltar; from New Orleans, 1,387 bales to Reval and 520 to Malaga; and 1,200 bales from Savannah to Falmouth.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111½ and 111¼, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market is steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@109¾; short, 110¾@110½; Commercial, 109@109¼. Freights closed at 9-11, 8 11-32@ 5-16 and ¾d by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24, 11:30 A. M.—The market opened quiet and steady. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 84,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 764,000 bales, of which 400,000 bales are American.

	Feb. 3.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.
Total sales	66,000	59,000	61,000	84,000
Sales for export	16,000	13,000	10,000	17,000
Sales on speculation	5,000	2,000	3,000	5,000
Total stock	578,000	610,000	750,000	764,000
Stock of American	255,000	276,000	400,000	400,000
Total afloat				
American afloat	377,000			

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands	7½@7¾	7½@7¾	7½@7¾	7½@7¾	7½@7¾	7½@7¾
Orleans	7½@7¾	7½@7¾	7½@7¾	7½@7¾	7½@7¾	7½@7¾
Up. to arrive	@	@	@	@	@	@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Feb. 11, states:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—The following are the prices of American cotton:

	—Ord. & Mid—	—Fair & g'd fair—	—G'd & fair—	—Same date 1870—
Sea Island	23	30	34	20
Stained	13	22	27	20
	Ord. G. Ord. L. Mid.	Mid. G. Mid. M. F.	Mid. L. Mid. M. F.	
Uplands	7 7½ 7¾	7½ 7¾ 8½	11½ 11 11-16 11½	
Mobile	7 7½ 7¾	7½ 7 15-16 8½	11½ 11½ 11 12	
N. Orleans & Texas	7 7½ 7¾	7½ 8½ 8½	11½ 11 15-16 12½	

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1868:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland	d. d. d. d.			
Sea Island	20 28 20 23			
Upland	8½ 11 5-16 11½	7½		
Mobile	8½ 12½ 11½ 7¾			
Orleans	8½ 12½ 11½ 7¾			

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date—	Actual exp't from U.K. in 1870.
American	13,040	30,910	142,700
Brazilian	100	3,290	48,050
Egyptian	920	2,460	7,900
W. Indian	450	300	12,480
E. Indian	11,730	40,230	447,300
Total	26,240	77,190	658,430

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

	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.				Total	Same period 1870.	Average weekly sales.
	Sales this week.	Ex. port.	Specula.	Total.			
American	28,820	6,160	1,190	36,170	252,760	176,290	35,140
Brazilian	1,910	380		2,290	23,140	58,480	22,350
Egyptian	4,350	130	80	4,520	29,090	20,380	4,690
West Indian	1,240	10		1,250	7,170	7,670	1,100
East Indian	7,890	6,370	630	14,890	125,150	178,420	11,210
Total	44,210	13,050	1,900	59,160	437,750	447,830	55,430

	Imports.			Stocks.		
	This week.	To this date 1871.	To this date 1870.	Total.	This day.	Dec. 31, 1870.
American	61,137	404,648	227,873	1,655,991	276,730	157,510
Brazilian	11,905	54,543	60,371	390,564	60,650	28,470
Egyptian	6,037	57,958	32,063	191,737	69,520	39,910
West Indian	1,586	10,413	6,478	84,720	26,090	3,560
East Indian	11,585	75,973	41,179	902,139	177,400	121,180
Total	92,250	604,090	373,533	3,252,232	610,390	352,430

Of the present stock of cotton 45 per cent is American against 44.50 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 29 per cent against 34 per cent.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The cotton trade is dull and prices have receded ¼d. to ½d. per lb. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to February 9	43,113	15,915	25,464
Deliveries	80,219	56,454	13,947
Stocks, Feb. 9	108,123	81,705	79,341

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 27.—Business in cotton is very quiet, and prices have receded ¼d. per lb. The following is the statement of exports:

	From	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Nov. 1, 1870, to Jan. 26, 1871	91,169	20,113		111,282
Same period, 1869-70	77,847	25,257		103,104
Same period, 1868-69	87,172	27,306		114,478
Same period, 1867-68	87,317	26,873		114,090
Same period, 1866-67	94,183	20,617		114,800

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.—New Oomrawuttee, good marks, 200r = 6 11-16d by sail; 6¼d. by steamer; new Dhollera, 188r = 6 5-16d. by sail; 6¼d. by steamer; new Comptah, 173r = 5¼d. by sail; 6 1-16d. by steamer, all cost and freight.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—The stock of cotton yesterday evening was 44,230 bales, of which 23,130 bales were American, and 17,030 bales East Indian.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., February 24, 1871.

The market has been depressed for Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats, until to-day, when there was a slight recovery in Flour and Wheat. Barley has been steadily advancing.

Flour has arrived but moderately, and there was no great pressure to sell early in the week; but the announcement of a material reduction in railroad freights from the West, and continued dull accounts from Liverpool so weakened the market yesterday that lines of shipping extras to the extent of about 10,000 bbls. sold at \$6 50@6 70. This movement partially relieved the market of some accumulations on the wharf and in the hands of city millers, and to-day, with a continued good shipping demand holders showed rather more strength, and although less active shipping extras sold at \$6 65@6 80 being an advance of 10c.

Wheat has shown a steady downward tendency under dull accounts from abroad, the competition of Corn in the freight market, and the subsidence of speculation. The reduction in rail freight from the West also weakened the market; and yesterday several boat loads on new No. 2 Spring sold at \$1 49@1 50 in store. It was reported that contracts have been made to bring half a million bushels of Wheat from Chicago by rail. To-day, however, with a partial advance in the Liverpool quotation, and rumors that the treaty of peace between France and Prussia has been signed, there was a firmer feeling, closing at \$1 51@1 54 for New Spring, and a large line of Amber Winter sold for export to the continent at \$1 63 in store.

Corn has met with a moderate demand both for export and home use, but with pretty full receipts, and a disposition to affect prompt sales, prices have ruled in favor of the buyers, until to-day, when the supply was small, and a slight advance was established prime, mixed selling at 84@85c afloat, and prime yellow 86c, also afloat.

Barley has advanced 3@5c per bushel. The local demand has not only been active, but our coastwise neighbors have come to us for supplies. State Barley last sold at \$1 for two rowed, and Canadian \$1.08 @1 18, the higher figure for Bay Quinte.

Oats have been dull and prices weak. Nothing of moment done in the past two days and the close is quite unsettled.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine..... 6 bbl. \$5 75@ 6 25	Wheat, Spring, bush..... \$1 44@ 1 51
Extra State.....	6 70@ 6 90	Red Winter..... 1 52@ 1 55
Extra Western, com-	mon to good..... 6 60@ 6 90	Amber do..... 1 58@ 1 63
Double Extra Western	and St. Louis..... 7 00@ 9 25	White..... 1 60@ 1 80
Southern supers.....	@	White California..... 1 75@ 1 80
Southern, extra and	family..... 6 80@ 9 50	Corn, Western Mix'd,.... 82@ 85
California.....	@	Yellow, new..... 85@ 86
Rye Flour, super & extra	5 40@ 6 20	White..... 85@ 95
Corn Meal.....	3 85@ 4 60	Rye..... 1 10@ 1 15
		Oats..... 65@ 69
		Barley..... 1 00@ 1 20
		Malt..... 1 10@ 1 25
		Peas, Canada..... 1 15@ 1 35

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

	—RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.—			—EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.—		
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	For the week.
Flour, bbls.	48,789	352,176	307,304		21,012	244,649
C. meal, "	1,363	7,670	11,972		10,435	12,816
Wheat, bush	38,564	393,705	438,394		215,275	1,518,314
Corn, "	100,489	824,780	203,305		974	45,185
Rye, "		400	949		6,709	6,709
Barley, &c "	48	5,346	87,334			9
Oats "	31,243	566,147	321,783		101	4,382

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 FEB. 18, 1871.					
	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago	20,289	169,050	393,341	65,903	17,784	11,205
Milwaukee	8,850	56,339	13,436	4,976	6,955	7,528
Toledo	12,364	49,160	173,442	31,050	800	1,440
Detroit	8,493	19,728	29,846	22,207	9,632	
Cleveland	4,275	16,850	14,300	10,400	800	
Totals	54,271	311,127	624,365	134,536	35,971	20,173
Previous week	73,774	376,895	995,083	125,582	37,686	12,118
Correspond'g week, '70.	71,475	362,261	313,011	100,503	26,058	17,342
" '69	90,833	383,038	280,394	118,200	30,924	25,533
" '68	52,515	201,997	583,376	136,801	23,298	12,700
" '67	48,492	91,210	142,379	45,070	14,249	9,580

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	437,985	456,003	860,945	412,110
Wheat, bush.	2,852,062	2,659,396	3,373,246	1,700,584
Corn, bush.	4,555,139	1,602,748	3,991,939	5,029,547

Oats, bush.....	811,485	885,609	1,279,853	1,065,755
Barley, bush.....	240,380	250,475	190,191	253,260
Rye, bush.....	121,313	97,423	227,911	99,938
Total grain, bush.....	8,580,379	5,486,651	-9,063,140	8,148,434
And from August 1, to and including Feb. 18, for four years:				
Flour..... bbls.	1870-71. 1870-71.	1869-70. 1868-69.	1867-68.	1866-67.
	2,652,148	2,748,444	3,405,114	2,716,700
Wheat..... bushels.	28,259,101	30,044,263	27,786,793	25,775,624
Corn..... bushels.	15,288,322	15,010,865	16,211,964	18,364,682
Oats..... bushels.	10,174,010	8,277,397	14,331,789	11,866,606
Barley..... bushels.	4,095,394	2,150,677	2,439,040	1,678,474
Rye..... bushels.	1,041,118	926,976	1,769,068	1,246,686
Total grain, bushels.....	58,860,945	56,410,178	62,538,654	58,932,072

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1871.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Feb. 18,	'71.49,105	44,821	354,423	45,810	12,940	6,732
Week ending Feb. 11,	'71.49,935	37,924	598,706	52,060	12,115	6,242
Week ending Feb. 19,	'70.70,734	85,342	154,611	37,300	15,447	1,080

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour..... bbls.	384,316	436,524	609,983	.....
Wheat..... bush.	261,829	664,355	849,194	.....
Corn..... bush.	2,420,673	897,262	1,289,570	.....
Oats..... bush.	342,680	239,127	453,465	.....
Barley..... bush.	143,492	77,691	135,679	.....
Rye..... bush.	28,754	29,688	183,691	.....
Total.....	3,197,428	1,908,123	2,911,599	.....

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 24, 1871

The week under review has been a broken one, owing to the intervention of a legal holiday, and the volume of business has been somewhat affected thereby, though at the best the general inquiry was slow and uncertain and the position not remarkably encouraging. Our jobbers in nearly all cases find the distributive movement small, and, holding fair supply, are of course not greatly inclined to purchase beyond actual wants, particularly as stocks in first hands in nearly all cases are increasing, and there must soon be a better assortment from which to make selections with a probability of easier terms. Values have undergone no violent or decided change, but with few exceptions the tone is weak, and any fresh advantage has been gained by the buying interest. Holders of goods likely to be wanted in European markets were encouraged somewhat by the more favorable indications of peace.

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....	5,316 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	295 bags.	Sugar, Brazil. ....	..... bags.
Green.....	9,097 pkgs.	Other.....	722 bags.	Manila, &c..	578 bags.
Japan.....	3,044 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba..	7,362 bxs.	M'l'es, Cuba	3,006 hhd.
Various.....	1,817 pkgs.	Cuba.....	5,330 hhd.	Porto Rico..	488 hhd.
Coffee, Rio....	13,124 bags.	Porto Rico	50 hhd.	Demerara..	394 hhd.
Java.....	1,145 mats.	Other.....	376 hhd.	Other.....	316 hhd.
Maracaibo..	333 bags.				

Imports this week have included 15,414 bags Rio, 4,306 bags of other kinds of coffee; and good receipts of sugar and molasses.

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.	.....	.....	12,622,792	8,054,803
Tea (indirect import)..... pkgs.	.....	.....	4,575	4,550
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	24,466	43,286	281,752	236,669
Coffee, other..... bags.	16,404	16,010	84,308	40,347
Sugar..... boxes.	31,335	73,533	56,225	49,983
Sugar..... hhd.	30,341	49,288	34,711	42,046
Sugar..... bags.	364,970	251,111	122,280	133,886
Molasses..... hhd.	7,211	22,360	14,948	40,450

TEA.

The volume of business has not been very large, and the general tone of the market proved slow and unpromising throughout the greater portion of the period under review. Since the opening of the new year there has been an immense amount of Tea withdrawn from bond, and as this is now pretty well distributed the consumption naturally falls off somewhat, while the supply and the assortment at the same time increases, and buyers gain their advantage therefrom. The weakness is developed to the greatest extent on Japans and Greens, with some concessions offered by holders as an inducement to hasten operations, and though it is still safe to call Oolongs steady, they lack buoyancy and move with less general freedom. The trade, however, seems to have a fair amount of confidence in Blacks, as they are growing in favor with consumers, and when business shows any animation sell much more readily than other styles. As a rule, importers express no alarm at the present stagnation of trade, but affect to consider it as merely a natural lull between the heavy movement of January and the setting in of the regular spring demand, the latter likely to commence as soon as transportation becomes cheaper and more certain. Sales of 3,350 pkgs. Green and 5,500 Oolongs.

Imports this week have included 605,788 lbs. Black, per "Amandine," from Amoy and 268 packages.

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.....	2,589,504	6,732,655	3,300,633	12,622,792
1870.....	4,917,126	2,692,234	145,443	8,054,803

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 4,575 pkgs. since January 1, against 4,550 last year.

COFFEE.

There has on the whole, been a fair amount of activity current, but nothing of magnitude moving, and it is evident that jobbers do not as yet find enough encouragement in the condition of the distributive trade to induce them to

enter the market with freedom. Values are without any important change and generally steady, with no new influences at work except, probably, that stronger indications of peace abroad have revived the hopes of an increased European demand. Brazils have sold to some extent and former prices were obtained in most cases, with holders talking fully as firmly and confidently as before, on a plea of absence of margins on current importations and stimulating advices from the points of production, as well as the probabilities of an European outlet. The position, however, is not quite so unfavorable for the buying interest as two or three weeks ago, the advantage being gained from the increased supply and the improved assortment, embracing two steamers' cargoes, and jobbers generally have shown greater caution in all their operations, especially as stock is pretty much all available and selections can be made without difficulty. At the other ports there has been a good business doing and full prices obtained. Java continues dull, the stock being well under control and firmly held at rates which buyers refuse to pay, but from second hands the distribution is good, and consumers appear quite willing to submit to extreme figures for fine stock. On West India styles a sweeping movement has taken off the bulk of the supply of Maracaibo, but aside from this the market was without animation and void of anything particularly interesting. Prices remain as before and are generally firm, as the accumulation is small and few immediate additions are looked for. The transactions embrace 10,681 bags Rio, 4,001 bags Santos, 14,150 bags Maracaibo, 200 bags Java, 425 bags Laguayra, 175 bags Savanilla, 131 bags Mexican, and 1,513 bags St. Domingo. Sales at Baltimore, on spot and to arrive, of 23,108 bags Rio, and at New Orleans 3,500 bags Rio.

Imports of Rio this week have included the following cargoes: "Imperator," 5,400 bags; "Amelia Wilson," 3,500 bags; steamer "North America," 6,054 bags Rio, and 460 bags Santos. Of other sorts the imports have included 1,086 bags St. Domingo, per "R. Murray, Jr.," and 4,306 bags sundries. The stock of Rio Feb. 23, and the imports since January 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Gal- Mobile.	veston.	Total.
Stock.....	24,466	.....	10,311	9,500	6,467	2,000	52,744
Same date 1870.....	43,286	.....	18,418	8,000	5,000	.....	74,704
Imports.....	134,645	9,550	75,187	53,470	11,900	3,000	281,752
in 1870.....	112,216	.....	77,895	36,410	10,800	3,045	236,669

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Feb. 23, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	(New York)	Boston	Philadel. Balt. N. Orle's	Imports
In bags	stock.	import.	import.	import.
Java and Singapore.....	465	24,235	17,148	.....
Ceylon.....	5,518	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	380	1,732	.....	3,506
St. Domingo.....	494	16,412	1,731	.....
Other.....	9,547	24,983	.....	714
Total.....	16,404	67,362	12,623	4,080
Same time, 1870.....	16,010	29,693	7,504	3,118

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 51,168 mats.

SUGAR.

A most decidedly dull and uninteresting condition of affairs has prevailed on the market for Raw Sugars during the entire week, with a heavy feeling on values and the cost still further reduced on all grades. The arrivals have been more abundant and importers hardly so confident as heretofore, the majority offering their receipts with a considerable show of freedom, not only on the spot but to arrive, and in some instances there has been quite a little pressure to realize. Buyers, however, could not be tempted to engage in anything like free operations, and the business was largely confined to odd broken lots, with scarcely enough changing hands from day to day to afford a fixed basis of quotations. Most of the Trade are doing nothing beyond a light retail business, and Refiners find the market for their product growing worse and worse, and the result is that all purchases are calculated with a remarkable nicety as to actual wants, and beyond this nothing is taken. The proportion of well cured desirable parcels of the new crop is now comparatively small, the later arrivals showing a very poor average and this adds somewhat to the reduction in values, though in the present condition of business it is extremely doubtful about realizing even our modified quotations for the very best dry hard stock. There has been no improvement in the demand for Refined, the market ruling extremely dull throughout and prices are again reduced. The falling off in cost, however, fails to increase the demand, and though most refineries are working as slowly as circumstances will admit, the accumulation daily grows larger, and holders more anxious to realize. Sales during the week include 2,981 hhd. Cuba; 40 hhd. Porto Rico; 350 hhd. Demerara; 185 hhd. New Orleans; 5,780 boxes Havana; and 400 hhd. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 23, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhd.	P. Rico, *hhd.	Other Brazil, Manila, &c, Melado	Bags.	hhd.
Imports this week...	4,991	3,498	50	856	16,833	2,149
since Jan. 1	33,590	10,964	600	8,923	12,666	5,648
same time, '70	24,719	19,269	1,539	5,323	27,000	49,185
Stock in first hands..	31,335	.....	30,341	.....	364,970	3,376
Same time 1870.....	78,533	.....	49,288	.....	251,111	1,077
" " 1869.....	4,104	.....	7,743	.....	25,000	371

MOLASSES.

The market for foreign, without any unusual amount of activity, begins to have a more business like tone, and a fair movement may reasonably be expected from week to week during the ensuing two or three months. The old crop is now considered as of but little importance, holders having now placed quietly down to a point as low as could reasonably be expected, and there quietly awaiting such demand as may be developed, though the outlet is doubtful as distillers seldom appear as buyers, and refiners do not find the quality inviting. The new crop, however, begins to appear in larger quantities and attracts greater attention, especially as the supply is more generally distributed, and the increased number of holders coming in competition brings about some modification from the extreme figures asked on the first arrivals, and gives buyers more advantage. Refiners have been the most liberal operators, but offerings of choice grocery styles found a very ready sale to the trade, who have for a long time been without any first-class foreign goods. Domestic has arrived freely, but met with a fair demand at pretty full prices, and for the best even a slight advance was obtained. Holders, however, meet the outlet will ingly on any reasonable bid. There has of late been a good steady demand for Sugar House Syrup, mainly on Southern account, and the sales making mostly at 24@25c. per gallon, in bbls., and 21@22c. do. in hhd. We note 450 hhd. low grade old Cuba, 150 hhd. new crop Porto Rico, and 1,853 bbls New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 23, were as follows:

	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Demerara, *hhds.	Other, *hhds.	N. O. bbbls.
Imports this week.....	4,592	508			1,571
" since Jan. 1.....	8,850	847	1,058	511	29,707
" same time 1870.....	15,140	1,610	2,063	59	10,014
Stock in first hands.....	6,068	355		783	3,006
" " same time '70.....	17,578	1,147		3,685	2,800
" " same time '69.....	7,798	416		951	400

**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:

	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York.....	33,590	30,095	26,125	27,232
Boston.....	8,515	2,513	2,914	3,512
Philadelphia.....	11,719	4,868	2,157	4,037
Baltimore.....	131	5,722	3,465	7,219
New Orleans.....	2,270	....	50	46
Total.....	56,225	45,198	34,711	42,046

Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

**SPICES.**

There is no very decided alteration to note in the general condition of this market, the entire trade agreeing that the position is a firmer one and the tendency on most of the leading styles of goods in sellers' favor. The business is, as before, much restricted by the paucity of the offering, the few invoices in first hands having been in most cases entirely withdrawn, not altogether with an idea that an immediate advance can be forced, but with full confidence that buyers must ultimately be compelled to take them at materially higher figures. Pepper, Nutmegs and Mace are the best supported descriptions, other kinds ruling firm, except, probably, on Cassia, which is a little unsettled. Jobbers continue to report a very fair distribution, and are realizing extreme prices on most goods.

**FRUITS, &c.**

The demand for Raisins since our last has been extremely light and confined to jobbing lots for the wants of grocers and the usual trade; prices remain nominally unchanged, but the feeling is that a large lot could be bought at a reduction. Turkey and French Prunes have continued active, and prices have further advanced; since our last we learn that a lot of 500 casks of Turkish Prunes of the crop of 1868 has been sold at a private price, but said to have brought scarcely enough to pay the duty. Currants to arrive soon have met with a good demand, but close again rather quiet. Sardines have shown no important movement, about 1,000 cases quarter boxes are reported on private terms. Citron is firmer but quiet. Nuts have shown no particular movement and remain as formerly quoted. There has been some demand for Firecrackers, but prices are without important variation.

Foreign Green are in good demand for West India kinds, which have not been plenty, and prices are a trifle better. Mediterranean fruit has been abundant and sell pretty cheaply. We quote Messina Lemons \$3 75@4 00 per box; do. Oranges, \$2 50@3 00; Porto Rico Oranges, \$9 00 per bbl.; Aspinwall Bananas sell well at from \$2 00 to \$3 50 per bunch. A cargo of Coconuts sold since our last at \$40 per thousand, and 2,000 bunched do. Bananas at \$2 00 @2 50 per bunch.

In Domestic Dried the transactions seem for the moment to be limited to Apples and Peanuts. The better grades of Apples are active and wanted and prices are improving, with still an upward tendency, the movement appears to be part speculative. Peaches of all kinds, on account of scarcity, are quiet, but held at extreme prices. Blackberries are remarkably firm, but buyers do not seem willing to meet the views of holders, and trade is at the present at a standstill. Peanuts are coming in rather sparingly and command higher prices; the tendency still looks upward. Pecans are slow of sale.

In Green Apples there is rather less trade on account of the high prices at which they rule, and the low prices of box Oranges. Cranberries are still in limited demand but rule about steady for good stock.

**ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.**

**Tea.**—Messrs. Aug. Heard's telegram to Everett & Co., Boston, reports: HONG KONG, Jan. 12.—Fair to good cargo Foochow Oologs, 23 Taels per picul. Stock of Oologs on offer at Foochow and Amoy 50,000 half chests. The total export this season to America will not exceed 12,500,000 lbs.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.—Total export Green Teas to the United States not likely to exceed 16,000,000 lbs. Prices advanced about five per cent.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 23.—Good medium Jan. Tea \$34@35 per picul. The export this season estimated at 13,000,000 lbs.

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

Date of sailing, 1870.	Name of Vessel.	From.	CARGO.			Total lbs.
			Black lbs.	Green lbs.	Japan lbs.	
Oct. 3.....	McGilvery	Amoy.....	580,603			580,603
Nov. 4.....	Latona.....	Hioho.....			198,927	198,927
Nov. 5.....	Osceola.....	Whampoa.....	76,947			76,947
Nov. 7.....	Marathon.....	Hong Kong.....	382,281			382,281
Nov. 7.....	The Cedars.....	Amoy.....	364,851			364,851
Nov. 9.....	Montana.....	Shanghai.....	47,991	732,595		780,586
Nov. 14.....	Espigle.....	Foochow.....	477,747			477,747
Nov. 16.....	M'ry Whitridge	".....	3,531	976,880		980,411
Nov. 18.....	Cleta.....	Whampoa.....		7,960	12,080	12,080
Nov. 18.....	Yokohama.....	Shanghai.....		376,906	3,519	380,425
Nov. 21.....	Belle.....	Amoy.....	221,831			221,831
Nov. 27.....	Horatio.....	Yokohama.....			381,310	381,310
Nov. 28.....	Argonaut.....	Shanghai.....		654,860	25,885	680,745
Nov. 29.....	Abby Bacon.....	Yokohama.....			375,467	375,467
Dec. 1.....	Nightingale.....	Hong Kong.....	435,033			435,033
Dec. 3.....	Jno. Wooster.....	Whampoa.....	12,800			12,800
Dec. 6.....	Caliph.....	Foochow.....	980,834			980,834
Dec. 9.....	Nellie Abbott.....	Shanghai.....		485,583		485,583
Dec. 15.....	Annie Gray.....	".....		696,523		696,523

Total known to be afloat.....	4,403,700	3,931,307	1,939,217	9,274,174
Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Dec. 27, 1870.....	4,421,618	11,787,573	6,750,233	31,959,424
Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869.....	9,775,798	12,237,305	4,648,263	25,661,366

**Rio Coffee.**—The regular American mail brings market reports a fortnight later to Jan. 25, 1871, from Messrs. Boje & Co.'s circular we learn: That the brisk demand last reported still existed, especially for the European market, for which purchases would have been much larger were it not for the poorness of the selections and the daily increased rates asked by holders. The firmness of the New York market—reported by American mail—was also used by dealers, and at the close, with the limited stock of 30,000 bags, prices showed a decidedly upward tendency.

Total sales for United States since Dec. 24..... 123,100 bags  
Daily arrivals for same time about..... 5,700  
Vessels sailed since Dec. 24, 1870..... 177,659  
Vessels cleared and ready..... 11,488  
Vessels loading or about to load..... 338,600  
SANTOS.—Sailed, 4,000 bags; Loading, 4,000 bags.

**Cuba Sugar.**—HAVANA, February 17th.—The *Weekly Report* says: The demand during the week has been comparatively moderate for the season and at the close has become somewhat paralyzed, owing to the declining tendency of prices in New York, which has compelled buyers to reduce their offers, meeting, however, little desire on the part of holders to accept them, especially for fine good sugars for Europe, which arrive in smaller quantities than other sorts. Notwithstanding, some sales have been closed at very irregular prices, according to the quality of the staple and terms of sale and delivery; but good lots on hand could not be easily obtained at anything lower than our last quotations of 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 rs. per arroba No. 12—and we accordingly give these figures as the real market value, particularly for numbers above No. 12, which are now the most sought after.

The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 18,000 boxes of all kinds, against 12,000 boxes last week.

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

To	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York.....	6,217	2,975
Boston.....	1,595	245
Baltimore.....	770	58
New Orleans.....	3,537	....

Total export of the week to all countries..... 29,955 3,426

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Exports since January 1.			
	Rec'ts this week.	To U. S.	To all Ports.	Stock at date.
1871.....	59,023	5,676	47,661	13,103
1870.....	80,526	6,087	50,279	15,589
1869.....	56,686	4,108	51,263	10,263

**New Orleans Molasses.**—The demand has been fair, with a scarcity of good Molasses. The market is firm and the supplies on Wednesday and Thursday were sold at 20@25c per gallon for Inferior; 30@45c for Common and Fermenting; 47@50c for Fair; 52@53c for Prime; 54@55c for Strictly Prime, and 58@60c for Choice. Yesterday the market was unchanged and the supplies, which were light, were selling at previous prices. The market is bare of Choice.

Receipts Molasses since Sept. 1, bbls.....	189,711	1870.	1869.
Exports coastwise, since Sept. 1, bbls.....	83,846		
Receipts Sugar since Sept. 1, hhds.....	94,929		
Exports Sugar since Sept. 1, hhds.....	19,100		

—N. O. Price Current.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

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

Tea.		Duty paid.	
Hyson, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to fin st	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..	70 @ 65
do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 115	do Sup'r to fine.....	60 @ 75
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	50 @ 55	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 105
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 90	Oolong, Common to fair....	52 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	05 @ 100	do Superior to fine.....	65 @ 85
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	65 @ 75	do Ex fine to finest.....	95 @ 130
do Sup. to fine.....	85 @ 100	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair.	50 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	115 @ 150	do Sup'r to fine.....	65 @ 80
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	40 @ 45	do Ex. f. to finest.....	90 @ 120
do do Sup. to fine.....	46 @ 52		

**Coffee.**

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 17
do good.....	gold. 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Maracaibo.....	gold. 14 @ 13 1/2
do fair.....	gold. 13 1/2 @ 14	Laguayra.....	gold. 14 @ 13 1/2
do ordinary.....	gold. 13 @ 13 1/2	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 10 @ 10 1/2
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 19 @ 19 1/2	Jamaica.....	gold. 12 @ 14 1/2
do do Brown.....	20 1/2 @ 22 1/2		

**Sugar.**

Cuba, inf. to com. refining....	8 @ 8 1/2	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20..	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do fair to good refining.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Havana, Box, white.....	12 @ 12 1/2
do prime.....	9 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do fair to good grocery.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do grocery grades.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 @ 10 1/2	Brazil, bags.....	8 @ 9 1/2
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.	9 @ 10 1/2	Manila, bags.....	8 @ 8 1/2
do Melado.....	4 @ 6 1/2	White Sugars, A.....	@ 12 1/2
do molasses.....	8 @ 9	do do B.....	@ 12 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8 1/2 @ 9	do do extra C.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Yellow sugars.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 @ 10 1/2	Crushed and granulated.....	@ 13 1/2
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Powdered.....	@ 13 1/2

**Molasses.**

New Orleans new.....	72 @ 55	Cuba Clayed.....	21 @ 35
Porto Rico.....	60 @ 35	Cuba centrifugal.....	2 1/2 @ 22
Cuba Muscovado.....	40 @ 25	English Islands.....	35 @ 40

**Rice.**

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Carolina (new).....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
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**Spices.**

Cassia, in cases.....	gold \$ D. 32 @ 33	Pepper, in bond..... (gold)	11 1/2 @ 12
Cassia, in mats.....	do 32 @ 33	do Singapore & Sumatra	16 1/2 @ 17
Ginger, Race and Af (gold)	9 @ 11	Pimento, Jamaica..... (gold)	8 1/2 @ ....
Mace.....	do @ 15	do in bond.....	do 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Nutmegs, casks.....	83 @ ....	Cloves.....	do 12 1/2 @ ....
do cases Penang.....	85 @ ....	do in bond.....	do 7 1/2 @ ....

**Fruits and Nuts.**

Raisins, Seedless, new mat. 6 00 @	2 80	Brazil Nuts.....	11 @ 11 1/2
do Layer, 1870, # box. 2 77 1/2 @	2 80	Filberts, Sicily.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do Sultana, # b.....	16 1/2 @	do Barcelona.....	9 1/2 @ 10
do Valencia, # b.....	12 1/2 @	African Peanuts.....	1 50 @ ....
do London Layer.....	3 50 @	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	10 1/2 @ ....
Currants, new.....	# D. @ 10	Macaroni, Italian.....	11 1/2 @ ....
Citron, Leghorn.....	@ 40	Fire Crack. best No 1 # box 2	75 @ ....
Prunes, Turkish, old.....	7 1/2 @ 8	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, Turkish, new.....	@ 11 1/2	Apples, State..... # D.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prunelles.....	19 @ 20	do Western.....	@ ....
Dates.....	9 @ ....	do Southern, common	4 @ 5
Figs, Smyrna.....	# D. 12 @ 16	do prime.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Cherries German.....	@ 8	do sliced.....	8 1/2 @ 10
Canton Ginger.....	9 00 @	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 27
Almonds, Languedoc.....	18 1/2 @ 19	do unpared, qrs & hlvs	10 @ 12
do Tarragona.....	21 @	Blackberries.....	12 @ 12 1/2
do Ivica.....	@ 18	Cherries, pitted.....	18 @ 20
do Sicily, soft shell.....	@ 15 1/2	Pecan Nuts..... # D.	14 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish.....	@ 34	Hickory Nuts..... # bush	2 40 @ 2 75
do paper shell.....	32 @	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fncy do	2 25 @ 2 65
Sardines..... # hf. box.....	@ 32	do com. to fair do	1 75 @ 2 00
Sardines..... # qr. box.....	@ 20	do Wil. g'd to best do	2 25 @ 2 65

**Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.**

Alum.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Eosom Salts.....	@ 3 1/2
Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	@ 16
Borax.....	30 @ 31	Calabra Imitation.....	21 @ 33
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 @ 2 1/2	Madder.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Sulphur.....	3 1/2 @	Indigo, Madras.....	gold 15 @ 20
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 16	do Manilla.....	gold 80 @ 51 1/2
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @	Cordage, Manilla, 1/2 and 3/4.	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Camphor, in bbls.....	70 @ 78	do do Large sizes.....	19 @ 19
Castle Soaps.....	11 @ 11 1/2	Sisal.....	@ 1/2

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., February 24, 1871.

The new schedule of freights to the West, which took effect on Monday last, reduced the cost of transportation so much that trade has been more active during the latter part of the week, and buyers have been operating more freely, especially those purchasing full packages. The West is well represented in the market by jobbing and retail dealers, who are already purchasing more freely than at the time of our last report, and are shipping considerable amounts of goods purchased earlier in the month, but which were held over awaiting a freight tariff more favorable to Western shippers. The firmness with which prices are maintained by both agents and jobbers gives buyers confidence in the stability of the market, and the condition of the trade at present, leads to the belief that future purchases will be heavy, and that the season, though likely to be short, will be active. The current trade is considerably less than that of a corresponding period last season, but this is generally considered due to the severe winter experienced in nearly all localities in the interior, and is not a matter of much surprise to any class of dealers. Money has not been very plentiful in many sections of the South and Southwest, and trade has been delayed somewhat in consequence, but as the season advances and dealers experience a demand from consumers, a more general inquiry is looked for.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—The market for all domestic cotton fabrics continues firm, and the tendency of prices, especially on brown and bleached fabrics, seems to be upward. The market is devoid of speculative feeling and prices are only advanced as the stocks are exhausted and the demand exceeds the supply. Quotations are somewhat unsettled at the moment, in consequence of jobbers selling goods at prices lower than those recently established by agents, but are becoming steadier as the trade improves. Brown cottons are in good request, standard grades being sold close to production, an active demand having opened from bleachers, in addition to the trade with distributors. Medium grades are selling fairly for exportation, but the movements in this direction are not so heavy as for a few weeks previous. A moderate demand from distributors, however, has kept up the sales to a fair aggregate, and the list of quotations is fully maintained. Bleached goods in fine 4-4 makes are active, and in many instances are sold ahead of production. Prices have advanced on Lonsdales and a few other brands of a similar grade, while heavier 4-4 goods are unchanged, and firm at the recently revised quotations. Colored cottons are selling a little more freely, and are firm at steady quotations.

Prints are improving somewhat, but the demand continues light for this season of the year. The market is apparently firm, but prices are not fully maintained on all light work, in consequence of the accumulation of some brands in first hands, and decline in the price of cloths. Medium colorings are in less liberal supply, and are held more firmly. Paper cambrics are scarce and tend upward, the agents for several prominent makes contemplating an early advance of 1/4c.

**DOMESTIC WOOLENS.**—There is a fair jobbing demand for medium and fine grades of fancy cassimeres, with continued heavy movements from first hands. The clothing trade are about supplied with spring weights, and are not buying, as yet, for the winter season, hence the sales now are confined to distributors. The stock is well sold out for this season of the year, and supplies have been coming in slowly, but in consequence of a rise in the streams, the production is somewhat greater, and manufacturers will probably soon turn their attention to heavy weights. Cloths have sold well and the aggregate movements are considerably in excess of those of a corresponding period last year. These goods are also well closed out and prices are firmly maintained. Shawls are selling moderately, and as the demand improves agents are opening more liberal assortments though many will not open their full stocks until next week.

**FOREIGN GOODS.**—Dress fabrics are in active demand, and show a decided improvement as compared with the preceeding week. The low prices at which goods are placed stimulate trade, and the demand is active for medium and high priced fancy fabrics, which at prices in some instances 25 per cent. below those current a year ago, are likely to find ready sale to consumers. Silks are in good request, but are not moving so freely from first hands as during the early part of the month. Gros grains are the most active, and are held firmly, the stock not being excessive, while the receipts are small. In fancies the trade is less active, but small amounts sell freely. Shawls are animated, and are in short supply in first hands. Broches are in especially good request and are reported scarce, the demand being unusually active and the receipts small.

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

**BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are firm, and fine goods are becoming scarce. A few advances have been made, as will be seen by the annexed quotations: Amoskeag A 36 12 1/2, do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 11, do H 12 1/2, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11 1/2, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8 1/2, Boott O 34 10 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 10 1/2, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do C 36 11, 11 1/2 Laconia O 39 12 do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman C 36 11, do E 36 12 1/2, Medford 36 12, Nashua fine O 33 11 1/2, do R 36 13, do E 40 14 1/2 Newmarket A 36 11, Pacific extra 36 12 1/2, do L 36 11 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 32 1/2, do 11-4, 37 1/2, Pepperell E fine 39 13, do R 36 12, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12 1/2, Swift, River 36 9, Tiger 27 8.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are active and some brands are sold ahead of production, orders being taken for future delivery at value. Amoskeag 46 16 1/2, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 13, Bartletts 36 14 1/2, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 17 @ 18, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boott B 36 13 1/2, do O 30 11, do R 28 9, Clarks 36 17 1/2, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 15-16 Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 16 Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15 1/2, Masonville 36 15 1/2 @ 16, Newmarket C 36 12 1/2, New York Mills 36 21 Pepperell 6-4 22 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 19, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 47, do 10-4 52 1/2, Waltham X 33 11 1/2, do 42 15 1/2 do 6-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Wamsutta 36 20.

**PRINTING CLOTHS** are in moderate request, but prices are weak and somewhat lower, 64x64s selling at 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4c.

**PRINTS** are selling slowly, and light work is not well sustained. Quotations are unchanged, however, as follows: American 11, Albion solid 11, Allens, 11, do pinks 11 1/2, purples 11 1/2, Arnold 9, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11 1/2, Manchester 11, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 13 1/2, do W fancy 12 1/2, Oriental 10 1/2-11, Pacific 11, Richmond's 11, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 11 1/2, do blue and white 11, do shirtings 10 Wamsutta 7 1/2.

**CHECKS.**—Caledonia 70 22 1/2, do 50 24, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 17, do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 13, Joe Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

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

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

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

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

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

**TICKINGS.**—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 21, Swift River 13 1/2, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 22 1/2.

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

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

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

**IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 16, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1871.						
	—1869.—		—1870.—		—1871.—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1,507	\$691,112	888	\$375,473	1,475	\$590,666
do cotton...	1,502	469,074	1,362	365,571	1,632	506,239
do silk...	957	695,379	410	395,984	804	533,454
do flax...	2,718	358,996	617	153,665	1,115	313,219
Miscellaneous dry goods	3,514	254,898	506	147,294	473	110,641
Total.....	10,228	\$2,419,459	3,783	\$1,437,987	5,499	\$2,054,219
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool..	670	\$266,714	680	\$274,687	755	\$292,438
do cotton...	488	132,898	645	169,311	794	202,030
do silk...	98	107,801	154	186,552	185	219,323
do flax...	572	126,836	1,088	209,347	878	166,180
Miscellaneous dry goods	4,555	76,238	1,577	20,846	152	22,747
Total.....	6,383	\$710,487	4,144	\$860,743	2,764	\$962,718
Add ent'd for consu'p'tn	10,228	2,419,459	3,783	1,437,987	5,499	2,054,219
Total th'n upon m'rk't.	16,611	\$3,129,946	7,927	\$2,298,730	8,263	\$2,956,937
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool..	1,180	\$431,949	571	\$232,768	663	\$245,786
do cotton...	678	182,845	490	142,323	485	150,289
do silk...	149	140,785	92	104,710	76	70,457
do flax...	699	178,301	240	62,896	444	122,009
Miscellaneous dry goods	2,175	42,166	130	11,889	186	20,831
Total.....	4,881	\$976,046	1,523	\$554,586	1,854	\$609,372
Add ent'd for consu'p'tn	10,228	2,419,429	3,783	1,437,987	5,499	2,054,219
Total enter'd at the port	15,109	\$3,395,505	5,306	\$1,992,573	7,353	\$2,663,591