

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871.

NO. 299.

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The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage),
For One Year..... \$10 00
For Six Months..... 6 00

The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.

WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
ORN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
Post Office Box 4,592.

Mr. Alex. Holmes is our only travelling agent.

The Publishers cannot be responsible for Remittances unless made by Drafts or Post-Office Money Orders.

A neat file for holding current numbers of the CHRONICLE is sold at the office for 50 cents. Volumes bound for subscribers at \$1 25. The first and second volumes of the CHRONICLE are wanted by the publishers.

MR. BOUTWELL AND THE FOREIGN BANKERS.

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

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

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

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

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

EUROPEAN ARMIES AND THEIR COST.

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

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

TABLE OF THE STRENGTH AND COST OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

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

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

* New organization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FREIGHT LIST.

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

	New rate.	Former rate.
To Chicago, Ill.	\$1 00	\$1 50
Cairo, Ill.	1 29	1 92
Louisville, Ky.	1 14	1 66
Nashville, Tenn.	1 43	1 82
Memphis, Tenn.	1 68	2 07
Cincinnati, Ohio.	93	1 38
Cleveland, Ohio.	66	98
Toledo, Ohio.	78	1 15
Sandusky, Ohio.	73	1 08
Detroit, Mich.	71	1 06
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1 21	1 50
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1 18	1 50
Kansas City, Mo.	1 84	2 44
St. Louis, Mo.	1 29	1 89
St. Joseph's, Mo.	1 89	2 49
Keokuk, Iowa.	1 34	1 94
Milwaukee, Wis.	1 00	1 50

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

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

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY, 1871.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Pacific	\$481,085	\$394,176	\$86,909	
Chicago & Alton	340,301	316,036	24,265	
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis.	266,789	226,897	39,892	
Illinois Central	565,415	661,788		96,373
Marietta & Cincinnati	126,224	98,275	27,949	
Michigan Central	442,665	329,127	113,538	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	327,431	382,798		55,367
Ohio & Mississippi	258,554	218,234	40,320	
Pacific of Missouri	217,947	267,867		49,920
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	122,372	95,665	26,707	
Toledo, Wabash & Western	328,791	293,645	35,146	
Union Pacific	305,769	500,139		194,370
Total	\$3,783,343	\$3,784,647	\$394,726	\$396,030

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

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

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 1.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Pacific	\$1,017,583	\$807,280	\$210,303	
Chicago & Alton	683,856	597,144	86,712	
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	536,937	429,966	106,971	
Illinois Central	1,204,955	1,285,171		80,216
Marietta & Cincinnati	257,107	188,452	68,655	
Michigan Central	861,420	667,119	194,301	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	724,131	778,970		54,839
Ohio & Mississippi	504,535	415,021	89,514	
Pacific of Missouri	429,952	470,314		40,362
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	248,590	187,846	60,744	
Toledo, Wabash & Western	693,965	551,308	142,657	
Union Pacific	653,376	1,028,668		375,292
Total	\$7,816,407	\$7,407,259	\$959,857	\$550,709

DEBT AND FINANCES OF LOUISIANA.

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

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

The fiscal year closed November 30, 1870. On that day the total State debt of Louisiana amounted to \$22,589,628 41, of which the following are the gross items: liabilities for property in banks, \$4,838,933 33; debts proper in trust funds, \$868,195 08; debts proper in bonds maturing and matured between the years 1867 and 1909, \$16,848,685; certificates of indebtedness, issued under Act No. 5, of 1866, \$33,815.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

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

The total taxable value of all the real and personal property in Louisiana is about \$1,220,000,000. The State government rate per cent of taxation is 4 mills on the dollar. The total amount received into the Treasury during the past fiscal year, from all sources, was \$7,498,440 95. Of this aggregate, \$960,481 58 was the balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, and \$703,380 55 were received as uncollected taxes, for the years between 1861 and 1869, inclusive, leaving the net amount raised by taxation during 1870, \$5,834,578 72. The revenue is obtained from licenses and from taxation, applied to real, personal and chattel property, and to invested capital, and to monetary and incorporated institutions. The amount of interest to be paid on the bonded debt during the current year, will be \$1,168,840. The total amount of the State government's expenditures (including general fund, interest, and all other accounts) during 1870, were \$7,131,302 11. This amount was \$367,138 84 less than the total receipts of the year; but it exceeded the strictly net income for the year by \$1,296,723 39. This draft, however, on the resources of the State is not considered too heavy for them; and there is every reason to believe that the State of Louisiana will promptly discharge the principal and interest of its obligations as they mature.

Auditor Graham remarks in his annual report:

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

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

Four and a half mills on each dollar, to provide for the payment of the interest to become due in 1871, upon all State bonds, except the interest on levee bonds, in compliance with section nine, act No. 68, extra session of 1870, and known as the "Interest Tax Fund." 4 1/2
 One and a half mills on the dollar, to meet the maturity of the coupons of interest, to fall due in 1871, for the benefit of the levee bonds, issued under act No. 115, of 1867, and known as the "Levee Tax Fund." 1 1/2
 Two and a half mills on the dollar, as provided for under act No. 32, of 1870, for the payment of interest and part of the principal of the bonds issued under said act, which bonds are payable in five years from the date of issue. 2 1/2

The whole forming an aggregate of fourteen and a half mills on each dollar. 14 1/2
 This is a rate of taxation nearly twice as large as ever levied before. And when considered in connection with the taxes imposed on the people by our cities and parishes, should not be continued a moment longer than necessary. The only way to bring about their reduction at an early day is by the adoption of, and adherence to a rigid rule of economy, an avoidance of all unnecessary expenses, and a steady refusal to give the money or to lend the credit of the State in aid of private enterprises.

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

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

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
General fund.....	\$1,481,218 86	General funds.....	\$3,091,356 58
Current school fund.....	548,045 88	Current school fund.....	299,879 59
Interest tax fund.....	638,178 15	Interest tax fund.....	1,174,037 91
Levee tax fund.....	233,110 59	Levee tax fund.....	189,279 19
Levee and drainage fund.....	5,807 16	Levee and drainage fund.....	21,330 16
Internal improvement fund.....	1,857 06	Free school fund.....	114,371 63
Free school fund.....	30,011 06	Levee fund.....	1,756,520 45
Redemption State debt fund.....	2,970 00	Redemption of State debt fund, under act No. 114, of 1868.....	391,801 93
Special one per cent tax of 1868 for the redemption of the State debt.....	153,992 46	Seminary fund.....	355 16
Seminary fund.....	90 00	Redemption of State debt fund, under act No. 277, of 1853.....	11,703 99
Levee fund.....	2,013,069 40		
Floating debt liquidation fund.....	1,430,608 75	Total expenditures, according to Auditor's books.....	\$7,050,636 59
Grand total of funds.....	\$6,537,959 37		

The official estimate of Expenditures for 1871 is \$4,349,036.

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

Description.	Date of Authorizing Act.	Denom. or par Value.	Amount Outstanding.	*Rate per cent.	Principal when Due.
Purchase of grounds for Charity Hospital, Act Feb. 27, 1852.....		\$1,000	\$80,000	5(a)	1872
Relief of the State Treasury 277 of 1853		500	750,000	6(b)	1893
To aid the Mexican Gulf Railroad.....		1,000	46,000	6(c)	1869-1870
To aid the N. Orleans & Nashville RR. Co.....			457,000	6(d)	
Payment to N. Orleans, Jackson & Great North. RR. Co. for subscription to stock.....		1,000	884,000	6(e)	
Payment to N. Orleans, Opelousas & Great West. RR. Co. for subscription to stock.....		1,000	650,000	6(e)	1893-1898
Payment to Vicksburg, Shreveport & Tex. RR. Co. for subscription to stock.....		1,000	298,000	6(e)	1894-1901
Payment to Baton Rouge, Gross Tete & Opelousas RR. Co., for subscription to stock.....		1,000	160,000	6(e)	1894-1906
To defray expenses of building levees..... 35 of 1865		1,000	1,000,000	8(e)	1886
To defray expenses of building levees..... 115 of 1867		1,000	4,000,000	6(c)	1907
Issued in settlement of coupons past due..... 15 of 1866		1,000	435,000	6(b)	1886-1888
Issued in settlement of coupons past due..... 15 of 1866		500	488,500	6(b)	1886-1888
Issued in settlement of coupons past due..... 15 of 1866		100	73,800	6(b)	1886-1888
Issued for the Free School Fund, and held by the State Treasurer..... 182 of 1857		1,000	529,000	6(b)	1897
Issued for the Seminary Fund, and held by the State Treasurer..... 182 of 1857		1,000	136,000	6(b)	1897
Issued to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Co. (Company to provide for the interest)..... 116 of 1869		1,000	474,000	7.30(a)	1899
Issued to the Louisiana State Penitentiary..... 55 of 1869		1,000	500,000	7(a)	1899
Issued to the North Louisiana & Texas RR Co. (Company to provide for the interest)..... 108 of 1869		1,000	546,000	8(d)	1909
Issued to provide means for the payment of work done or to be done, on the levees of the State..... 32 of 1870		500	3,000,000	8(a)	1875
Issued for the relief of P. J. Kennedy..... 105 of 1870		1,000	134,000	8(b)	1890
Issued for the payment or funding of the floating debt of the State..... 69 of 1870		1,000	3,000,000	6(c)	1910
Beuf and Crocodile Navigation Co..... 146 of 1869		1,000	80,000	8(b)	1890

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

DEBT AND FINANCES OF TENNESSEE.

The debt of Tennessee was contracted principally for internal improvements, and by far the larger part for railroads; there is also a liability of the State on the old bank of Tennessee notes amounting to about \$1,500,000. At the close of the last fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1870, the total debt of the State was stated at \$38,539,802, as follows:

Bonds loaned railroad companies.....	\$27,618,500
Interest funded to January 1, 1868.....	3,224,690
Bonds loaned to turnpike companies.....	603,000
Interest funded.....	102,060
Bonds loaned Agricultural Bureau.....	30,000
Interest funded.....	7,200
U. S. claim vs. Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad—assumed.....	130,804
“ “ M. L. and C. Railroad—assumed.....	380,756
	\$32,097,011
Less bonds and past due coupons paid in.....	4,512,850
	\$27,584,161
Estimated interest to January 1, 1871.....	3,716,255
State debt proper.....	\$4,083,991
Interest funded.....	735,553
	4,819,544
Loan account Fourth National Bank, New York.....	113,717
	\$36,233,678
Outstanding warrants, October 1, 1870.....	\$606,123
“ issues Bank of Tennessee, estimated.....	1,500,000
Unexpended appropriations, estimated.....	200,000
	2,306,123
	\$38,539,802
Estimated Resources.	
From railroads.....	\$21,982,844
“ uncollected revenue.....	500,000
“ turnpikes.....	50,000
	22,532,844
	\$16,006,957

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

Name of Railroad.	Bonds loaned.	Funded Interest.	Interest due.	Total.
East Tennessee and Virginia.....	\$2,199,000 00	\$250,038 55	None.	\$2,449,038 55
East Tennessee and Virginia—indorsed bonds.....	175,000 00			175,000 00
East Tennessee and Georgia.....	1,287,000 00	180,277 50	None.	1,467,277 50
East Tennessee and Georgia—indorsed bonds.....	101,000 00			101,000 00
Edgefield and Kentucky.....	1,075,500 00	231,812 00	366,492 26	1,673,804 26
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston.....	1,373,000 00	31,680 00	252,528 52	1,657,208 52
Knoxville and Kentucky.....	2,350,000 00	43,200 00	422,976 00	2,816,176 00
McMinnville and Manchester.....	764,000 00	87,360 00	240,218 00	1,091,578 00
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville.....	1,582,000 00	312,600 00	559,525 92	2,454,125 92
Memphis and Charleston.....	1,679,000 00	185,387 45	119,960 61	1,984,348 09
Memphis and Ohio.....	1,993,000 00	403,110 00	71,883 30	2,467,993 30
Mississippi and Tennessee.....	395,000 00	22,800 00	12,412 50	430,212 50
Mobile and Ohio.....	1,296,000 00	388,800 00	50,508 00	1,735,308 00
Mississippi Central.....	1,124,000 00	75,180 00	35,975 40	1,235,155 40
Nashville and Chattanooga.....	395,000 00	None.	11,830 00	406,830 00
Nashville and Chattanooga—indorsed bonds.....	1,546,000 00			1,546,000 00
Nashville and Northwestern.....	3,222,000 00	392,850 00	926,279 41	4,541,129 41
Rogersville and Jefferson.....	385,000 00	38,160 00	108,853 20	532,013 20
Nashville and Decatur.....	2,112,000 00	353,176 00	237,821 10	2,702,997 10
Winchester and Alabama.....	1,289,000 00	143,259 00	358,277 70	1,790,536 70
Memphis and Little Rock—indorsed bonds.....	350,000 00	105,000 00	136,500 00	591,500 00

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

ASSETS.

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

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

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

FIRST CLASS—SOLVENT ROADS WHICH PAY INTEREST.

Name of Railroad.	Estimated value.	Indebtedness.
Memphis and Charleston.....		\$1,984,348
Memphis and Ohio.....		2,467,993
Mississippi and Tennessee.....	Worth full value.	430,212
Mobile and Ohio.....		1,735,308
Mississippi Central.....	\$10,962,844	1,235,155
Nashville and Chattanooga.....		406,830
Nashville and Decatur.....		2,702,997

SECOND CLASS—HAVE NOT PAID INTEREST BUT ARE SALABLE AT A SLIGHT REDUCTION.

Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville.....	\$2,000,000	\$2,953,795
Nashville and Northwestern.....	3,000,000	4,541,129
Edgefield and Kentucky.....	1,000,000	1,845,429
Tennessee and Pacific.....	860,000	1,220,530

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

THIRD CLASS—ROADS OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston.....	\$900,000	\$1,657,208
Knoxville and Kentucky.....	1,000,000	2,816,176
McMinnville and Manchester.....	500,000	1,091,578
Rogersville and Jefferson.....	250,000	532,013
Winchester and Alabama.....	900,000	1,790,536
Knoxville and Charleston.....	400,000	816,500
Evansville, Henderson and Nashville.....	100,000	236,000
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.....	50,000	448,000
Southwestern—worth nothing.....		553,790
Mineral Home—funds in bank.....	40,000	109,000
Total.....	\$21,982,844	

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

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

Sugar (No. 12 Dch std)	35	10	35	10	35	10	35	10	35	10
112 lb	84	0	0	84	0	0	84	0	0	84
Sperm oil	36	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	36
Whale oil	33	0	0	33	5	0	33	5	0	33
Linseed oil	33	0	0	33	5	0	33	10	0	33

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods, and a slight increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to 8,209,446 this week, against \$9,845,436 last week, and \$8,035,653 the previous week. The exports are \$6,264,325 this week, against \$4,469,192 last week, and \$4,658,414 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 15,659 bales, against 24,669 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) March 10, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 11.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$2,031,293	\$3,036,604	\$3,343,213	\$3,222,588
General merchandise...	2,532,061	3,985,001	3,823,035	4,986,858
Total for the week...	\$4,563,354	\$7,021,605	\$7,166,248	\$8,209,446
Previously reported....	38,190,554	48,614,304	49,117,656	62,025,184
Since Jan. 1.....	\$42,753,908	\$55,635,909	\$56,283,904	\$70,234,630

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

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

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,574,845	\$2,865,839	\$3,902,429	\$6,264,325
Previously reported....	29,892,329	26,035,420	27,117,829	39,477,283
Since Jan. 1.....	\$32,467,174	\$28,901,259	\$31,020,258	\$45,741,608

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending March 11, 1871:

March 6—Schr. Mary M., Baracoa— American Gold....	\$4,000	March 9—Schr. Ben Bolt, Jacmel— American Silver..	\$3,870
March 6—Schr. Abbie H. Brown, Baracoa: American gold....	2,000	March 9—Str. Columbia, Havana— American Silver..	960
American silver...	2,000	American gold....	2,051
March 7—Str. Cimbrina, Hamburg— Foreign silver....	75,000	March 11—Str. Rhein, Southampton— Foreign gold....	2,000
March 8—Str. Russia, Liverpool— Foreign Silver....	348,452	Foreign silver....	30,100
Silver Bars.....	181,244	Silver bars.....	18,800
March 8—Str. Tybee, Porto Plata— American Silver..	7,863	Gold Bars.....	15,000
		March 11—Str. City of Antwerp, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	152,028
		American gold....	75,000
		Foreign gold....	34,215

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

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

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

March 10—Str. Missouri, Havana— Silver.....	\$246
Gold.....	3,212
Total for the week.....	\$ 3,458
Previously reported.....	2,707,515
Total since January 1, 1871.....	\$2,710,973

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

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

Week ending	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	Bal. in Treasury.	Coin certificates outst'd'g.
Dec. 24..	345,874,600	15,819,500	361,694,100		
Dec. 31..	346,288,700	15,819,500	362,108,200		
Jan. 7..	346,830,000	15,819,500	362,649,500	100,574,511	25,150,026
Jan. 21..	348,367,200	15,719,500	364,086,700	101,823,000	26,294,000
Jan. 28..	349,367,900	15,744,500	365,112,400	102,128,000	25,379,000
Feb. 4..	350,048,750	15,819,500	365,868,250	99,127,000	22,511,000
Feb. 11..	350,623,700	15,819,500	366,443,200	99,448,000	22,945,400
Feb. 18..	351,253,000	15,919,500	367,172,500		
Feb. 25..	352,575,000	15,899,500	368,474,500		
Mar. 4..	353,075,000	15,961,500	369,036,500	100,883,000	16,252,000
Mar. 11..	353,730,350	15,811,500	369,541,850		

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

Week ending	Current week.	Aggregate.	Mutilated notes returned.	Notes in circulation.
Dec. 24..	769,300	33,737,095	545,800	34,820,568
Dec. 31..	249,520	33,686,615	241,870	35,662,438
Jan. 7..	338,240	34,054,855	233,200	35,295,638
Jan. 21..	391,920	34,986,115	406,100	36,194,638
Jan. 28..	219,548	35,205,663	426,849	36,620,987
Feb. 4..	763,838	35,749,943	934,624	37,129,262
Feb. 11..	438,340	35,424,455	573,950	37,703,212
Feb. 18..	432,990	35,662,728	532,785	38,235,997
Feb. 25..	243,940	35,668,395	385,770	38,612,767
Mar. 4..	670,370	37,535,583	508,050	39,130,812
Mar. 11..	664,320	38,199,903	617,965	39,748,682

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

Week ending	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed.	Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.
Dec. 24..	678,500	557,011	560,074	6,688,848
Dec. 31..	445,500	760,000	447,100	1,807,000
Jan. 7..	682,500	234,897	407,600	6,424,424
Jan. 21..	653,000	704,366	719,100	1,672,974
Jan. 28..	601,400	388,285	699,200	3,299,230
Feb. 4..	608,000	582,544	726,400	2,892,723
Feb. 11..	604,500	390,146	644,800	3,759,053
Feb. 18..	961,000	673,227	649,100	747,738
Feb. 25..	177,800	176,472	307,200	595,671
March 4..	583,600	856,452	715,600	5,132,910
March 11..	604,500	327,475	633,341	2,239,268

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

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

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports, (specie values).	For. exports.
Month ended December 31, 1870....	\$33,989,345	\$45,569,092	\$1,815,779
Month ended December 31, 1869....	30,292,478	43,514,489	2,154,377
Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1870..	486,789,018	453,995,409	20,660,116
Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1869..	463,424,431	365,453,770	29,273,229

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

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (mixed values).	For. exports.
American vessels.....	\$151,912,883	\$187,206,426	\$14,459,983
Foreign vessels.....	331,867,130	319,742,088	16,200,133

CALENDAR YEAR OF 1869..

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (mixed values).	For. exports.
American vessels.....	\$146,343,209	\$160,910,815	\$15,848,408
Foreign vessels.....	317,081,212	303,983,401	13,421,821

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

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Merchandise.....	\$161,115,087	\$387,812,678	\$15,805,708
Specie and bullion.....	25,664,931	66,096,317	14,854,408

CALENDAR YEAR OF 1869.

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Merchandise.....	\$133,535,994	\$324,991,333	\$12,954,655
Specie and bullion.....	24,888,427	40,467,417	16,318,574

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse December 31, 1870, was \$55,620,635, as compared with \$51,763,413 in 1869.

It will be noticed that there is a marked improvement in the disproportion between imports and exports in the last as compared with the previous calendar year, the excess of imports in 1869 being \$68,692,422, and in 1870 only \$2,214,493. An examination of the above tables also shows that over 75 per cent of our entire foreign trade in 1869, and over 70 per cent in 1870, were carried in foreign vessels and vehicles.

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

COMMODITIES.		VALUES.	
Imports—Free of Duty			
Cochineal.....	1870.	1869.	
Dyewoods, in sticks.....	\$1,026,943	\$927,946	
Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	625,666	1,699,334	
Guano.....	25,573,363	24,968,527	
Horse hair.....	2,389,413	295,721	
Indigo.....	1,235,926	900,798	
Rags.....	1,503,667	1,668,192	
Silk, raw.....	3,254,035	3,154,552	
	3,897,875	3,079,409	
Imports—Dutiable.			
Animals, living.....	7,303,294	4,124,360	
Bread and breadstuffs.....	8,322,724	8,505,960	
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	1,753,539	1,746,728	
Buttons.....	1,884,613	1,896,746	
Clothings, (not silk).....	2,767,472	1,886,264	
Coal, bituminous.....	1,156,854	1,160,364	
Coffee.....	27,615,262	23,634,354	
Cotton, manufactures of.....	25,910,361	22,206,014	
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, &c.....	6,618,551	7,421,857	
Earthen, stone, and chinaware.....	4,251,375	4,688,573	
Fancy goods.....	4,241,541	3,600,267	
Fish.....	2,724,213	2,276,159	
Flax, raw.....	599,670	642,498	
Flax, manufactures of.....	16,791,368	17,056,059	
Fruits.....	7,333,492	8,047,893	
Glass and glassware.....	4,010,708	4,104,412	
Hemp, and manufactures of.....	4,487,303	3,473,652	
Hides and skins (not furs).....	14,523,938	14,204,009	
India rubber and gutta percha, unmanufactured.....	3,845,866	3,235,184	
India rubber and gutta percha, manufactured.....	913,763	792,868	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	37,421,230	32,790,890	
Jute and other grasses, and manufactures of.....	4,716,072	2,890,533	
Lead and manufactures of.....	3,429,094	3,794,734	
Leather and leather goods.....	10,189,502	8,773,675	
Provisions.....	4,421,163	3,107,531	
Silk and manufactures of.....	27,113,367	29,233,315	
Soda and salts of.....	4,315,797	4,136,915	
Sugar and molasses.....	65,825,178	75,658,572	
Tea.....	15,053,465	11,056,678	
Tin and manufactures of.....	11,141,736	10,740,255	
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	4,993,424	3,751,814	
Watches, and watch movements and materials.....	3,194,828	2,693,404	
Wines, spirits, and cordials.....	7,841,522	7,330,200	
Wood and manufactures of.....	9,250,003	9,147,903	
Wool, &c., raw and fleeced.....	7,378,745	7,170,495	
Wool, &c., manufactures of.....	89,246,453	94,853,610	
Domestic Exports.			
Bread and breadstuffs.....	64,029,459	74,105,600	
Coal.....	1,460,440	1,416,720	
Cotton, raw.....	219,373,805	187,693,477	
Cotton, manufactures of.....	3,527,736	4,631,727	
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines.....	1,567,917	2,433,623	
Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	66,097,317	41,037,457	
Hops.....	463,319	3,005,726	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	16,208,208	9,630,948	
Naval stores.....	1,666,897	2,277,716	
Oil cake.....	3,765,140	4,656,473	
Oil, petroleum.....	4,237,014	29,441,809	
Oils, other.....	4,455,684	8,622,623	
Provisions.....	29,001,411	31,282,279	
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	18,090,923	26,731,666	
Wood and manufactures of.....	13,235,624	13,483,771	
Foreign Exports—Free of Duty.			
Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	16,318,574	14,854,408	

several of the prominent speculative stocks fluctuating to a considerable extent. To-day there was some heaviness in the market after the second call, led by Ohio and Mississippi and Lake Shore, after the second call, led by Ohio and Mississippi and Lake Shore, the former selling down to 46½ and the latter to 98½. Subsequently there was a partial recovery in prices, with greater firmness at the close. It has been stated that the chief cause of the decline is to be found in the large sales made by parties who have heretofore been "bulls," and who are now selling to realize the advance which has already been obtained. Another report, which has less probability, however, states that a clique has been formed to make money stringent about the first of April for the usual purpose of depressing stocks. In regard to the New York Central and Hudson scrip, it is reported that the certificates are to be retired, and in their place a first mortgage six per cent gold bond issued; also, that the difference between the interest on the certificates and the new gold bonds, which is two per cent, to be added to the interest on the stock, making that pay ten per cent instead of eight, as now. Harlem stock took a sharp upward turn of five per cent on Monday, which was as rapidly lost the next day. Earnings of the several roads which make reports of their traffic were generally favorable for the months of January and February, as may be seen by the figures published on another page. A reduction in freights to the West has just been made, amounting to about thirty-three per cent of the previous tariff, \$1 per cwt. to about the rate to Chicago against \$1 50 before. This change will be most acceptable to merchants, and it is to be hoped that it may continue for some time. Erie stock has been weak upon the alleged financial embarrassment of the Company and the statement that its floating debt is \$6,000,000.

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

	Saturday, March 11.	Monday, March 13.	Tuesday, March 14.	Wednesday, March 15.	Thursday, March 16.	Friday, March 17.
N.Y. Cent & H.R. do scrip	98 98½	97 98½	97 98½	97 98½	98 99½	98 99½
Harlem	128 130	130 135	130 132	127 130	127 128½	129 130½
Erie	20 21½	20 20½	20 20½	20 21	20 20½	20 20½
Reading	102 102½	101 102	101 101½	101 101½	101 102	101 102
Lake Shore	98 98½	97 98½	97 98½	98 99	99 100	98 100
Wabash	54 55½	54 54½	54 54½	54 55	54 55	55 55½
Pittsburg	115 117½	116 117½	115 117½	114 116	114 115½	112 114
Northwest do pref	80 80½	79 80½	79 80½	79 80½	79 80½	80 80½
Rock Island	92 93	92 93	91 92	91 92	92 93	93 94
Fort Wayne	111 113	111 112	111 111½	111 112	112 113	113 114
St. Paul do pref	97 98	97 97	97 97	96 97	97 97	97 97
do do	54 55½	54 55½	55 55½	55 55½	55 55½	55 55½
Ohio, Mississipp. Central of N.J.	106 107	106 106½	106 106½	106 106½	106 106½	106 106½
Chic. & Alton do do pref	113 116	113 116	113 116	113 116	113 116	113 116
Panama	71 75	73 75	70 75	72 74	72 74	71 71
Clev., C. & I. Col. Chic. & L.C.	81 84	84 84	84 84	84 84	83 84	83 84
Del., Lack. & W. Hann., St. Jos. do pref	99 101	99 101	99 101	99 101	98 101	98 100
Illinois Central Mich. Central	131 134	134 135	134 134	134 134	134 134	134 134
Morris & Essex B., Hart. & Erie Union Pacific	24 27	25 27	26 27	26 27	27 27	26 27
West. Un. Tel. Mariposa pref.	55 56	54 56	55 56	55 56	56 56	56 56
Quicksilver Pacific Mail	14 15	14 15	14 15	14 15	14 15	14 15
Adams Express Am. Merch. Un. United States	42 43	43 43	42 43	43 43	43 43	42 43
Wells, Fargo	42 43	43 43	42 43	43 43	43 43	42 43

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—There has been much activity at times in the list of Southern State bonds, the new South Carolina's having been most active, with fluctuations between 64½ and 69, closing at 65½. The large transactions in these bonds have been based upon the recent legislation in regard to funding, which had the effect of putting up the price to 69, from which point there was subsequently an important reaction. Intelligence from several of the other Southern States is also of much importance in regard to financial legislation. In Virginia it is reported that the new bill which provides for funding the outstanding debt to July 1, 1871, and the resumption of interest payment on the first of January, 1872, is likely to be passed at the present session.

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

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

In railroad bonds the Pacifics have been, as usual, the chief feature. An attempt was made early in the week to depress these securities, on the rumor that the question of the roads getting pay from the Government for one half their transportation was not considered settled, but would be brought up again at the next session of Congress; the rumor, however, was soon contradicted by a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bonds subsequently advanced, closing to-day as follows: 1st Mortgage, 83½@84; Land Grants, 76½@76½; and Incomes, 69½@70. Central Pacifics have been firm, closing at 95½@96.

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

	Saturday, March 11.	Monday, March 13.	Tuesday, March 14.	Wednesday, March 15.	Thursday, March 16.	Friday, March 17.
6s Tenn., old	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	63½ 64½	64 64
6s Tenn., new	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	64½ 64½	63½ 64½	63½ 64
6s N. Car., old	47 47	47 47	46½ 48	46½ 48	46½ 48	46½ 48
6s N. Car., new	26 26	28 28	24½ 27	25 26	25 26	27 27
6s Virg., old	67 67	66½ 68	67 67	67 67	67 67	68 70
6s S. C. n, J & J	63 69	67 68½	65 66	64½ 65	65½ 65	65 65½
6s Missouri	91½ 91½	91½ 91½	92 92	92 92	92 92	91½ 92
Un. Pac. Ist	83 83½	83 83	83½ 83	83½ 83	83½ 83	83½ 84
U. P. L'd Gt.	73 73	73 75	75 75	75 75	75 76	76 76
U. P. Income	67½ 67½	67½ 69	69 69	69 69	69 70	69 70
Cent. Pac. Gold	95 95	95 95	95 95	95 95	95 95	95 95

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

The Gold Market.—The market has been dull and steady throughout most of the week, closing to-day after some activity at 111½. One of the principal features was the sale on Tuesday of three or four millions by a Cuban speculator, who had been holding for a rise during some time past; the sales depressed the price temporarily to 111½, a comparatively small decline for so large an amount pressed on a dull market. The shipments of specie during the week will amount to about \$1,600,000, of which only \$275,000 will go out to-morrow, and this amount being less than was expected from the considerable shipments of Wednesday, and from the high rates of exchange, had the effect of depressing the market. The higher quotations of our securities in London also tended in the same direction.

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

There seems to be a fair "short" interest as indicated by the rates for carrying which have ranged from 4 to "flat," and to-day from "flat" to 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 per cent., and 2 and 3 per cent. ex Clearing House.

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

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

	Quotations				Total Clearings.	Balances.	
	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.		Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Mar. 11	111½	111½	111½	111½	\$35,608,000	\$1,518,926	\$1,740,640
Monday, " 13	111½	111½	111½	111½	17,512,000	848,912	948,874
Tuesday, " 14	111½	111½	111½	111½	21,951,000	1,199,719	1,351,988
Wednesday, " 15	111½	111½	111½	111½	30,425,000	1,530,160	1,710,069
Thursday, " 16	111½	111½	111½	111½	29,611,000	1,854,267	1,511,517
Friday, " 17	111½	111½	111½	111½	23,682,000	1,048,993	1,182,843
Current week	111½	111½	111½	111½	157,789,000	1,048,993	1,182,843
Previous week	110	110	111	111	179,537,000	1,270,800	1,424,516
Jan 1, 1871, to date	110	110	112	111			

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

American gold (old coinage)	4 p. c. premium.	American silver (new).	97 @ 97½
Sovereigns	\$1 86 @ \$1 90	Dimes and half dimes	95 @ 96
Napoleons	3 86 @ 3 90	Five francs	95 @ 97
German X thalers	7 75 @ 7 90	Francs	19 @ 19½
Prussian X thalers	7 95 @ 8 40	English silver	4 75 @ 4 85
X guilders	3 90 @ 4 00	Prussian thalers	70 @ 71
Spanish doubloons	16 40 @ 16 60	Specie thalers	1 04 @ 1 06
Patriot doubloons	15 50 @ 15 65	Mexican dollars	1 03½ @ 1 08½
American silver (old coinage)	1 @ 2 p. c. premium.	Spanish dollars	2 @ 3 p. c. premium.
		South American dollars	par.

Foreign Exchange.—For 60 days bankers sterling the outside quotation has reached 110 per cent, less a commission of 1-16, but this rate was rather exceptional and 108½ has been the regular price for the past three days. While rates have been nominally maintained, it has still been noticed that to-day there was a little better supply of bills offering by some houses, which was attributed to the abundance of cotton bills at the South, produced by free exports of cotton; and also to purchases of bonds for export, which have been made by the German bankers to a limited extent this week. Rates have now reached just about specie shipping point, and some houses who do not insure their gold have found a slight profit in shipping. The high rates of exchange which have now ruled steadily since the first of the year are generally believed to arise from the lack of bond shipments, which have been insignificant compared with previous years; in fact, the bond movement has probably been nearly even, as it is well known that considerable amounts have at times been purchased abroad and sold here at a profit. Cotton bills are almost the entire source of supply, and these, under the low prices ruling for the great staple, are not sufficient to meet the trade demand and keep exchange down. In regard to the new Government loan, it does not seem to be anticipated that any disturbance in exchanges will be likely to result from it, as the foreign movement would, at best, probably consist chiefly in an exchange of the old bonds already held there for the new five per cents.

The cotton exports of the week amounts to 103,600 bales from all ports, producing about \$6,440,000 in gold, against 94,807 bales the same week of 1870, producing then \$8,549,000 in gold, with Middling Uplands at 22c. and gold at 112. Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers	109½ @ 110	110 @ 110
commercial	109½ @ 109½	110 @ 110
Paris (bankers)	5.12½ @ 5.13	6.07½ @ 5.08
Antwerp	5.13½ @ 5.15	5.07½ @ 5.08
Swiss	5.12½ @ 5.13	5.07½ @ 5.08
Amsterdam	41 @ 41½	41½ @ 41½
Hamburg	36½ @ 36½	36½ @ 36½
Frankfurt	41 @ 41	41 @ 41
Bremen	79½ @ 79	79½ @ 80
Prussian thalers	71½ @ 71	72½ @ 72

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

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.		Sub-Treasury Payments.	
		Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Mar. 11	\$576,000	\$740,175 13	\$125,701 06	\$1,197,798 19	\$848,125 48
Monday, " 13	562,000	562,929 13	332,612 22	118,048 02	371,728 76
Tuesday, " 14	567,000	583,720 32	165,824 76	54,672 19	219,435 85
Wednesday, " 15	571,000	701,071 87	2,138,040 35	99,720 52	482,807 27
Thursday, " 16	324,000	393,000 25	191,108 95	47,844 96	2,431,818 02
Friday, " 17	416,000	526,912 62	1,302,942 16	1,097,187 61	301,140 68
Total	\$3,016,000	\$3,507,809 32	\$4,556,229 50	\$2,615,266 49	\$4,735,055 96
Balance, March 10		64,753,243 51	7,964,601 44		
Payment during week		\$68,261,052 83	\$12,520,830 94		
Balance, March 17		2,615,266 49	4,735,055 96		
		\$65,645,736 34	\$7,735,774 98		

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on March 11, 1871:

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

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Inc. \$6,721,508; Net Deposits, Inc. \$1,865,010; Specie, Dec. 563,031; Legal Tenders, Dec. 973,884; Circulation, Dec. 5,211.

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past: Feb. 4, Feb. 11, Feb. 18, Feb. 25, March 4, March 11.

Table showing totals for a series of weeks past with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate.

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

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

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital, Increase 1,000; Legal Tenders, Decrease 311,014; Loans, Increase \$172,593; Deposits, Decrease 36,732; Specie, Decrease 35,585; Circulation, Decrease 6,029.

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

Table showing condition of Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation.

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

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

Total \$17,530,000 \$111,221,000 \$2,223,447 \$12,270,161 \$46,940,209 \$24,712,966

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Dec. 436,055; Deposits, Inc. 1,962,496; Specie, Dec. 259,239; Circulation, Inc. 27,213; Legal Tender Notes, Inc. 198,052.

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation.

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

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

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

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond listings including RAILROAD BONDS, NEW YORK PRICES, and various regional securities.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Month.	Through freight		Way freight	
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.
October.....	133,498	\$496,447 53	117,996	\$469,404 24
November.....	115,869	471,247 26	131,179	518,989 64
December.....	99,448	472,979 59	113,396	374,300 56
January.....	91,824	475,755 95	78,975	275,796 42
February.....	104,926	515,688 15	75,836	264,462 55
March.....	118,423	508,367 64	108,979	348,964 31
April.....	135,610	569,547 48	119,497	387,361 19
May.....	138,495	578,230 89	120,172	342,591 25
June.....	148,648	494,863 44	135,106	289,595 40
July.....	132,636	401,937 02	105,506	244,079 57
August.....	162,989	470,218 25	115,851	290,303 71
September.....	164,626	587,240 53	130,754	331,377 35
Total.....	1,547,002	\$6,013,423 73	1,323,247	\$4,187,226 16

Month.	Through passengers		Way passengers	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
October.....	22,192	\$133,641 46	334,558	\$279,211 85
November.....	19,370	109,574 25	311,409	236,304 02
December.....	12,793	74,386 49	298,922	220,496 57
January.....	12,059	66,867 75	264,253	192,949 09
February.....	11,177	66,600 70	220,151	164,019 34
March.....	14,049	84,707 08	257,633	196,489 93
April.....	16,072	102,351 77	318,212	226,395 23
May.....	16,670	117,709 27	277,326	218,159 72
June.....	24,001	132,104 10	297,001	229,527 40
July.....	25,233	135,252 14	344,917	252,179 07
August.....	29,669	165,157 46	377,037	300,080 99
September.....	29,248	168,384 30	403,517	332,121 16
Total.....	232,533	\$1,356,736 77	3,701,936	\$2,847,934 37

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

Month.	Through freight		Way freight	
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.
October.....	86,348	\$296,353 80	14,545	\$27,419 00
November.....	77,148	297,377 06	17,364	36,490 46
December.....	76,352	412,558 34	19,097	54,133 32
January.....	65,695	341,311 36	16,494	54,248 39
February.....	69,404	297,068 23	16,199	53,015 23
March.....	92,174	371,446 70	20,542	65,906 52
April.....	92,487	290,657 91	18,340	47,641 22
May.....	96,023	268,884 93	21,399	41,856 20
June.....	99,718	270,704 33	18,944	33,537 20
July.....	96,585	241,450 98	14,848	29,221 23
August.....	93,899	256,861 53	15,806	28,580 81
September.....	95,410	292,898 94	16,930	29,644 70
Total.....	1,041,243	\$3,628,074 11	210,508	\$498,694 28

Month.	Through passengers		Way passengers	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
October.....	29,578	\$88,172 19	246,641	\$133,909 27
November.....	29,390	87,213 08	231,222	122,596 23
December.....	32,121	99,001 74	220,369	124,224 73
January.....	28,912	89,518 02	203,414	125,800 70
February.....	25,800	81,362 35	178,678	99,886 30
March.....	33,297	101,955 60	211,227	105,312 79
April.....	31,571	93,438 67	226,360	101,754 33
May.....	30,489	84,782 39	222,833	118,723 83
June.....	28,501	81,329 08	230,124	106,680 18
July.....	31,829	86,674 08	239,585	127,283 13
August.....	39,530	111,825 87	260,440	120,911 79
September.....	37,557	110,470 03	257,909	131,094 50
Total.....	378,575	\$1,115,743 10	2,728,902	\$1,418,177 77

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

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

Capital stock, by charter.....	\$3,000,000 00
" subscribed.....	2,997,800 00
" paid in.....	2,997,800 00
Funded debt.....	1,442,723 87
Floating debt.....	334 82
Total stock, bonds and debt existing.....	4,440,858 69

Graduation and masonry.....	\$1,334,624 34
Bridges.....	83,804 04
Superstructure, including iron.....	1,422,135 63
Passenger and freight stations.....	147,537 24
Engine and car-houses, shops, machinery, &c.....	113,891 57
Land, land-damages and fences.....	245,351 46
Locomotives and snow plows.....	234,036 65
Passenger and baggage cars.....	77,132 01
Freight and other cars.....	252,135 92
Engineering and agencies.....	89,351 14

Total cost of road and equipment.....\$4,000,000 00

Length of main road, Rome to Ogdensburg.....	Miles. 141.11
" branch roads.....	48.52
" double track and sidings.....	23.93
Weight of rail per yard.....	lbs. 56
Engine houses and shops.....	No. 10

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

Total cars (rated as 8-wheel).....676

Miles run by passenger trains.....	309,985
" freight trains.....	283,529
" all trains.....	598,514

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

Expenses—roadway and real estate.....	\$345,418 90
" —machinery and cars.....	153,470 42
" —transportation and general.....	350,783 14

Total cost of operating and maintenance.....\$849,672 46

Gross earnings—from passengers.....	\$510,276 82
" —from freights.....	735,715 89
" —from other sources.....	78,950 23

Total earnings from all sources.....\$1,324,943 94

Net earnings from operations.....\$475,270 48

Interest paid on funded debt.....	\$124,544 46
Dividends on stock January and July, each 5 per cent.....	297,660 00
Carried to surplus fund.....	53,066 02

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

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

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

1,432,122

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

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

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

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$6,027,342 44
Stock in the Louisville Bridge Co.....	375,700 00
Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad.....	202,667 46
Outside real estate.....	59,572 85
Bills receivable.....	12,933 51
Cash.....	32,952 10
Due by stockholders on second mortgage bonds.....	124,350 00
Second mortgage coupons discounted.....	6,300 00
Profit and loss.....	67,077 04
Due by the Post Office Department.....	9,025 00
Due by railroad companies.....	37,166 93
Due by other associations and by individuals.....	167,593 62
Due by agents.....	144,224 69
Bridge track.....	85,716 70
Interest on the funded debt.....	204,160 00
Expenses (including fuel and other supplies on hand Dec. 31, 1869, \$115,331 31).....	912,940 74

Total.....\$8,469,723 08

Capital stock.....	\$2,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds.....	2,107,000 00
Second mortgage bonds.....	2,000,000 00
Jeffersonville railroad bonds.....	345,000 00
Indianapolis and Madison railroad bonds.....	397,000 00
Bonds of the city of Louisville.....	74,000 00
Capital stock sinking fund.....	16,721 10
Bills payable.....	88,000 00
Due to other companies.....	163,612 92
Due to other associations and to individuals.....	198,754 52

Receipts for—			
January.....	\$77,762 77	February.....	\$91,502 86
March.....	95,168 50	April.....	89,558 75
May.....	92,909 95	June.....	90,798 36
July.....	98,100 08	August.....	106,214 46
September.....	111,686 65	October.....	116,038 38
November.....	109,893 88		
Total.....			1,079,634 54

Total.....	\$8,469,723 08
Approximate earnings for December, 1870:	
Freight.....	\$65,652 59
Passengers.....	33,734 20
Express.....	\$2,936 18
Mail.....	1,866 67
Total.....	\$104,189 64

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 8, 1871.

Union Pacific Railroad.—The annual report of the Union Pacific Railway Company makes the following showing for 1870: **REVENUE—EARNINGS, 1870.**

January 1 to June 30.....	\$3,794,727 91
July 1 to December 31.....	3,830,549 20
Total.....	\$7,625,277 11

EXPENSES.	
January 1 to June 30.....	\$2,740,472 27
July 1 to December 31.....	1,936,942 51
Total.....	\$4,677,414 78

Net earnings.....	\$2,947,862 29
Interest upon bonded debt, including 10 per cent income bonds (but exclusive of land grant bonds).....	2,831,123 00

Leaving surplus.....	\$116,739 33
Land Department—Bonds, 7 per cent. currency, \$10,000,000; annual interest, \$700,000. Land sales—292,900 acres: proceeds, \$1,306,566; average price per acre, \$4 46.	
On account of these sales the company has received and redeemed land grant bonds to the amount of.....	\$736,000 00
For the remainder the company hold land notes maturing in one, two or three years, with accruing interest.....	576,650 00

Total.....	\$1,312,650 00
The condition of the land department may, therefore, be stated:	
Bonds.....	\$10,400,000
One year's interest thereon.....	728,000

Total.....	\$11,128,000
Principal reduced by bonds redeemed.....	\$736,000
Land notes on hand.....	576,650

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

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

Net receipts.....	\$4,500,000
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NET EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY, 1871.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of February, 1870 and 1871, show that there was a decrease of \$194,000. The following shows the *net earnings* during the same time, which show an increase:

Gross earnings in February, 1870.....	\$500,139 42
Expenses.....	449,838 67
Net earnings.....	\$50,300 75

Gross earnings in February, 1871.....	\$305,769 00
Expenses.....	168,172 95
Net earnings.....	\$137,596 05

Increase net earnings for February, 1871..... \$87,295 30

Savannah & Charleston Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the years 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From freight.....	\$29,643 21	\$47,712 87
passengers.....	17,594 60	87,096 13
mails, &c.....	4,596 32	12,536 29
Operating expenses.....	\$51,834 13	\$147,345 29
Net.....	\$5,056 57	\$57,355 35

The increase in earnings has been \$95,511 16, with an increase in expenses of \$43,212 38—making the increase in net earnings, \$52,298 78. This road is 104 miles in length, extending from Savannah to Charleston. It was destroyed during the war, and only restored so as to be opened for business throughout its entire length in March, 1869. The cost of road is \$2,238,292.

The whole debt of the Company is... \$1,365,849 05
Of this amount there is already funded in 6 and 7 per cent bonds. 1,112,400 00

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

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

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

Eagle Harbor, Central Mine.....	860
" Copper Falls Mine.....	491
" Amygdaloid Mine.....	25
Ontonagon, National.....	183
" Minnesota.....	256
" Ridge.....	155
" Rockland.....	64
" Evergreen Bluff.....	72
" Caledonia.....	43
" Flint Steel, Aztec, Victoria Mass., Adventure, &c.....	51
RECAPITULATION.	
Ingot copper shipped from Portage Lake.....	7,456 1,502
Mineral shipped from Portage Lake.....	3,307 1,275
Mineral shipped from Eagle River.....	1,224 414
Mineral shipped from Eagle Harbor.....	1,376
Mineral shipped from Ontonagon.....	824
Total ingot copper and mineral.....	14,187 3,191

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton.		Chicago & Northwestern		Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	\$293,978	343,555	\$892,092	\$706,024	351,767	\$401,275	\$201,500
394,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	340,301	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	226,897
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		1,268,414	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	274,021
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		897,515	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.	1870.
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)
\$559,137	\$654,587	639,540	\$99,541	\$90,177	130,883	\$384,119	\$337,992	418,755	\$454,130
524,693	661,788	565,415	90,298	98,275	126,224	320,636	329,127	442,665	\$396,171
709,644	644,374		104,585	101,379		386,527	380,430		332,823
568,282	597,571		106,641	106,246		411,814	412,030		420,774
640,974	695,253		109,752	110,213		403,646	406,283		460,287
778,260	759,214		117,695	111,117		366,623	363,187		630,844
696,228	645,768		116,198	111,127		329,950	326,891		678,800
841,363	861,357		129,096	118,407		353,569	378,880		586,342
979,400	870,584		142,014	132,998		473,546	467,990		525,363
914,406	862,171		135,376	153,531		490,772	511,477		724,514
814,413	841,990		129,306	144,023		448,419	453,873		1,039,811
696,677	755,232		110,837	141,376		374,542	423,735		801,163
8,823,482	8,851,492		1,391,345	1,418,865		4,749,163	4,791,895		496,550
									529,758
Ohio & Mississippi.		Pacific of Mo.		Iron Mt.		St. L. Alton & T. Haute.		Toledo, Wab. & Western.	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.
(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)
\$196,787	245,981	\$202,447	212,005	\$92,181	\$126,218	\$132,622	\$152,392	143,468	\$284,192
218,234	258,554	267,867	217,947	95,665	122,372	127,817	158,788		240,394
253,065		294,874		113,894		175,950	172,216		342,704
270,933		289,550		104,019		171,868	172,347		311,832
246,266		283,000		115,175		157,397	155,081		312,529
249,987		263,328		116,242		154,132	150,719		348,890
211,219		260,449		107,524		144,164			310,800
300,971		343,194		122,000		186,888			450,246
318,957		356,677		124,124		202,238			470,720
355,187		341,373		127,069		204,552			422,368
316,054		324,659		121,791		189,351			323,378
250,471		271,207		119,073		168,559			434,283
3,188,137		3,479,776		1,843,623		2,014,542			4,262,342
									4,426,490
Union Pacific									
1870.	1871.								
(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)								
\$528,529	479,572								
500,139	305,769								
539,230									
680,970									
802,580									
746,450									
643,458									
664,050									
729,525									
719,628									
571,379									
482,888									
7,523,112									

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid). Includes sections for Railroads, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

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

Table with columns: NAME OF ROAD, PAR, STOCK, LAST DIVIDENDS PAID. Lists various passenger railroads and their financial details.

CITY BOND LIST.

Table with columns: For an explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" previously., Amount outstanding, Interest (Per Cent, When paid, where paid), Principal due. Includes entries for Alexandria, Va., Augusta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., Bangor, Me., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N.Y., Charleston, S.C., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbia, S.C., Detroit, Mich., Jersey City, N.J., Louisville, Ky., and various municipal bonds.

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

Table with columns: For an explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" previously., Amount outstanding, Interest (Per Cent, When paid, where paid), Principal due. Includes entries for Strader's wharf, Waterworks, Water Works, Bounty fund, Various city purposes, For improvement of streets, For school houses, Rowan's wharf, Elizabeth and P. RR., Wharf property, Jail bonds, For old liabilities, School bonds, RR bonds, Lynchburg, Va., Bonds city purposes, Bonds Va. & Tenn. RR., Bonds RR. funded interest, Memphis, Tenn., Bonds to M. & Ch. RR., Bonds to M. & Little Rock RR., Bonds to Miss. & Tenn. RR., Bonds to M. & O. RR., Various bonds, Old bonds, New bonds, Paving bonds, Coupons past due, Mobile, Ala., City debt ABC, do do DEF, Bonds to Mob. & Gt. North RR., Bonds to Grand Trunk Railroad, Wharf bonds, Montgomery, Ala., Bonds of 1868, N. & S. Ala. RR., New Orleans, La., Consolidated debt, Railroad debt, Old corporations, Ponchartrain RR., Waterworks Loan, One Million of 1868, Funding Loan of 1869, New York, N.Y., Water stock, Croton water stock, Water stock, Croton Reservoir bonds, New Aqueduct stock, B'ding loan st'k, Central Park fund stock, Cen. P'k imp. fund stock, Cen. P'k additional fund stock, Real estate bonds, Floating debt fund stock, Docks and slips stock, Public education stock, Market stock, City Cemetery stock, Vol. Soldiers F. A. fund bonds, Tax relief bonds, Lunatic Asylum stock, Dock Bonds, N. Y. County, Court House stock, Assessment fund stock, Sol. subs. bounty Red. bonds, Sol. bounty fund bonds, Sol. subs. and Red. bonds, Sol. bounty fund bonds, Sol. bounty fund Red. bonds, Riot damages Red. bonds, Repayment of taxes, Philadelphia, Bonds maturing from 1870 to 1885, Bonds maturing from 1886 to 1890, Bonds maturing from 1890 to 1897, Pittsburgh, Water extension loan, Funded debt bonds, Compromise RR. bonds, Portland, Loan to At. & St. Lach RR., Bonds to Port. & Rochester RR., Bonds to b'ding loan com'isioners, Municipal debt, San Francisco, Bonds of 1851, do 1855, do 1858, S. Fr. & St. Jose RR., Judgment bonds, Central Pac. RR., Western Pac. RR., School bonds, Judgment bonds, Savannah, Various city bonds before war, Funding bonds of 1866, Sav. Albany & Gulf RR., S. W. RR. Co., Augusta & Savannah RR., St. Joseph, Mo., Bonds to St. Jos. & Den. C. RR., St. Louis, Railroad bonds, Bonds for city purposes, Water bonds of June, 1867, Water, wharf and harbor bonds, Park bonds, do do (currency), Sewer bonds, St. Paul, Minn., Lake Superior & Miss. RR., do do, do do.

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

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

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

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

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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 Denver Pacific, Detroit & Milwaukee, Des Moines Valley, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for 2d Mort. (Jeffersonville RR), Louisville (endorsed) Bonds, Joliet & Chicago, etc.

The prices will be found on the quotation page previously.

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 17, 1871.

A very large volume of trade is being done, and the markets for merchandize the past week have not been without speculative features which serve to give tone to business circles. Inland navigation in the Northern and Western States is practically reopened, and there is every reason to anticipate that the Erie Canal will be in a navigable condition twenty days earlier than last Spring. The great staples of the country continue to pass rapidly into the hands of shippers and consumers, and manufacturers are generally well employed.

Cotton has varied $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb., and closed $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c. advance; Low Middling Upland 14c. on the spot, and 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for the next four months. Flour has been dull. Shipping extras close at \$6 65@6 85. Wheat firm and active.; New Spring, \$1 58@1 60. Corn firmer, closing active at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @88 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime Western, mixed and yellow. Groceries have ruled dull, except for sugars, which have been active at higher prices, fair to good refining 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Hides have been rather quiet at the late advance. Leather has become dull, and little has been done in skins. Tallow, however, has been active for export, at some advance, choice bringing as high as 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

In provisions, the chief features of the week have been speculative movements in Pork and Lard. Mess Pork, which on Saturday last was sold down to \$21 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @21 50 for cash and early delivery, advanced to \$22@22 25 on Wednesday, from which prices it has since receded, closing to-day at \$21 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @21 75, with Prime Mess nominal at \$20. The movement in Lard was not so strong, and the close lower, at \$12 $\frac{3}{4}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Prime Western Steam on spot, and seller April. Bacon has declined to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for short and long clear. Beef has been dull and prices weak, a favorite brand of prime mess selling at \$27 25. Butter has been weak, and cheese is not salable except at some decline; the promise of a very early Spring is the main cause of depression.

Tobacco has been irregular. Kentucky Leaf closes dull and weak with some reduction in prices. There was some business early in the week, but for three or four days nothing of moment has been done, buyers not even looking about the market to see what they could do. The sales of the week have been about 500 hhd. of which 150 to the home trade, the balance for export, mainly to the North of Europe. We quote Common to good new lugs 6@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; low to medium leaf, 7@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Old Tobacco is nominal. Seed Leaf has sold fairly at very satisfactory prices, including 157 cases new Connecticut, running lots, at 17@18c., (the quality being quite inferior this season), 800 cases Pennsylvania, new crop, at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @25c., (of which 200 cases re-sold at something above the higher price named; 79 cases new Ohio at 16c.; 50 cases good to prime old Connecticut wrappers at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @65c.; 200 cases Common and Medium ditto, in lots, 35@50c. Spanish Tobacco has been in good demand, owing in part to the poor qualities of the domestic Seed Leaf from the New England States; and the sales include 233 bales Yara, new crop, on private terms, and 500 bales Havana at 85@98c. currency, duty paid.

There has been nothing of moment done in metals. East India goods quiet except Calcutta Linseed, which has sold moderately at \$2 10, gold, per 52 lbs. Naval Stores and Petroleum have been dull and drooping. Oils have been dull, except Linseed, which meets with a reasonable demand. Hops have become quiet. Hay has declined. Whiskey is lower. The demand for Clover Seed has subsided, and prices declined to 12@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Foreign fruits have been active for whole lots and the jobbing trade is brisk at steady prices.

There has been less doing in Wools the past week, but prices remain firm at the late improvement.

Freights at some decline in rates for weight have been more active in grain shipments; the business of to-day embraced wheat to Liverpool and Glasgow, by steam, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Cotton to Liverpool, by steam, 5-16d.@ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	Holland & Belg.	France.	Germany.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	Other Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Other W. Indies.	Mexico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All other Ports.	Total this week.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
Flour—bbls.	209,114	21,128	15,485	208	7,300	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	45,789	397,318	296,602
Wheat—bush.	1,478,309	37,987	9,728	9,728	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	95,755	3,338	18,258	16,282
Rye—bush.	445,743	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	30,335	174,812	1,638,278	1,717,541
Oats—bush.	1,600	1,982	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	155,057	492,303	54,560
Barley—bush.	154,863	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	16,497	9,901	16,497
Corn—bush.	3,238	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	3,559	11,106	8,621
Peas—bush.	540	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	4,657	2,319	14,931
Candies—bxs.	32,397	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	3,255	9,079	5,746
Coal—tons.	1,600	1,982	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	24,813	168,822	84,016
Coffee—bags.	379	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	1,154	13,002	11,402
Cotton—bales.	3,238	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	1,456	3,405	12,248
Drugs—pkgs.	540	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	591	1,973	3,670
Hops—bales.	32,397	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	10,072	67,175	94,126
Naval st.—Sp. Turp. bbls.	778,301	2,412,251	984,294	1,736,458	441,442	339,384	2,863,558	45,020	495,454	3,024	331,744	8,204	114,505	56,775	10,200	197,689	329,180	533,875	2,096,814	13,874,814	7,800,985
Tar—bbls.	119,878	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	3,024	19,980	140,846
Oil cake—100 lbs.	26,347	21,704	26,621	16,983	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	3,067	7,128	7,128
Whale—galls.	169,274	25,464	1,950	16,983	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8,024	190,078	118,883
Sperm—galls.	4,148	36,838	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	7,279	7,659	7,659
Lard—galls.	135,471	19,774	40,246	40,246	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	3,728	38,976	17,649
Provisions—Pork—bbls.	21,704	26,621	1,950	16,983	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,147	38,976	17,649
Beef—bbls. & tos.	169,274	25,464	1,950	16,983	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11,051	53,387	16,379
Bacon, &c.—100 lbs.	36,838	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15,695	222,541	117,164
Butter—100 lbs.	135,471	19,774	40,246	40,246	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	15,883	1,432	8,362	2,392
Cheese—100 lbs.	43,513	2,390	504	891	133	1,093	1,811	17,462	168,264	43	942	4	170	51	16	22	7	207	7,192	45,250	53,105
Rice—pkgs.	1,983	504	891	891	133	1,093	1,811	17,462	168,264	43	942	4	170	51	16	22	7	207	7,192	45,250	53,105
Tallow—100 lbs.	798,185	19,512	4,093,282	3,044,660	150,960	616,661	1,447,922	277,999	330,706	142	161	833	583	2,652	3,134	15	1,094	61	295	798	42,073
Tobacco—leaf—hnds.	27,066,837	1,464,168	1,352,274	844,911	160,418	287,256	1,054,758	337,727	541,946	23,568	162,223	383	79,395	2,652	3,134	300	102,177	61,286	213,181	1,502,115	964,982
Tobacco—cases, &c.	16,735,103	1,464,168	1,352,274	844,911	160,418	287,256	1,054,758	337,727	541,946	23,568	162,223	383	79,395	2,652	3,134	300	102,177	61,286	213,181	1,502,115	964,982
Whalebone—lbs.	27,066,837	1,464,168	1,352,274	844,911	160,418	287,256	1,054,758	337,727	541,946	23,568	162,223	383	79,395	2,652	3,134	300	102,177	61,286	213,181	1,502,115	964,982
Total Values, 1871.	27,066,837	1,464,168	1,352,274	844,911	160,418	287,256	1,054,758	337,727	541,946	23,568	162,223	383	79,395	2,652	3,134	300	102,177	61,286	213,181	1,502,115	964,982
Total Values, 1870.	16,735,103	1,464,168	1,352,274	844,911	160,418	287,256	1,054,758	337,727	541,946	23,568	162,223	383	79,395	2,652	3,134	300	102,177	61,286	213,181	1,502,115	964,982

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	187	2,469	1,463	Metals, &c—			
China	1,911	18,118	5,747	Cutlery	123	1,356	989
Earthenware	18,059	809,099	87,349	Hardware	123	1,041	1,856
Glass	537	5,522	2,145	Iron, RR bars	2,471	106,605	21,474
Glassware	180	1,955	1,824	Lead, pigs	7,779	101,841	113,911
Glass plate	167	995	1,505	Spelter	222,315	1,528,971	682,091
Buttons	265	11,031	3,074	Steel	1,954	25,919	18,085
Coal, tons	883	4,690	6,495	Tin, boxes	24,194	125,463	85,855
Cocoa, bags	16,611	233,200	171,885	Tin slabs, lbs.		754,632	995,936
Coffee, bags		669	415	Rags	2,053	27,731	13,464
Cotton bales				Sugar, hhds, tes & bbls.	12,023	43,633	40,559
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	39,476	170,635	166,949
Bark, Peruvian	1,515	7,212	1,628	Tea	18,578	317,268	217,834
Blea powders	150	6,691	2,924	Tobacco	1,667	11,967	9,500
Brimstone, tons	360	7,880	1,632	Waste	92	637	165
Cochineal	229	2,223	934	Wines, &c—			
Cornmeal	35	605	638	Champag'e, bks	3,304	3,353	21,852
Cream Tartar		299	3,451	Wines	2,204	28,455	19,765
Gambier			118	Wool, bales	170	6,960	12,267
Gums, crude	78	825	674	Articles report'd by value—			
Gum, Arabic		2,202	1,555	Cigars	\$47,606	\$330,602	\$186,911
Indigo		1,244	528	Corks		6,355	17,414
Madder	7	79	81	Fancy goods	16,158	109,053	872,805
Oils, essential				Fish	4,395	104,457	166,045
Oil, Olive		4,624	2,103	Fruits, &c—			
Opium	46	420	257	Lemons	4,230	57,194	75,765
Soda, bi-carb.		25,456	14,646	Oranges	13,009	220,875	296,596
Soda, sal.		9,613	7,022	Nuts	29,974	216,638	102,366
Soda, ash	104	9,511	3,842	Raisins	3,274	842,928	59,710
Flax	67	5,888	405	Hides undressed	462,453	3,173,608	834,019
Furs	180	956	915	Rice	4,037	8,270	27,204
Gunny cloth	150	1,550	604	Spices, &c—			
Hair	219	1,762	837	Cassia	10,720	162,524	56,780
Hemp, bales	6,110	31,000	18,951	Ginger	4,036	29,153	5,316
Hides, &c—				Pepper		15,252	3,834
Bristles	34	164	139	Saltpetre	17,395	47,584	58,863
Hides, dressed	144	6,526	6,594	Woods—			
India rubber	3,024	12,236	10,409	Cork	3,887	52,877	3,588
Ivory		47	174	Fustic	1,754	17,781	11,114
Jewelry, &c—				Logwood	17,847	112,572	98,235
Jewelry	247	1,358	630	Mahogany	2,935	33,220	45,565
Watches	21	298	235				
Linseed	41,733	174,829	71,964				
Molasses	6,980	17,350	27,414				

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

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

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes, pkgs.	182	1,638	1,955	Oil cake, pkgs.	470	4,506	11,764
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard	70	791	690
Flour, bbls.	44,819	493,728	474,729	Peanuts, bags	3,359	30,524	25,512
Wheat, bus.	40,353	471,696	603,304	Provisions—			
Corn	120,226	1,289,096	282,406	Rutter, pkgs.	7,965	105,482	105,245
Oats	26,751	676,803	463,252	Cheese	6,268	59,749	44,096
Rye		4,400	949	Cutmeats	6,378	65,374	45,589
Barley, &c.	10,216	104,410	291,084	Eggs	10,676	48,015	40,787
Grass seed	11,374	206,923	2,616	Pork	7,177	81,066	45,029
Beans	2,980	97,839	33,695	Beef, pkgs.	5,138	59,790	41,331
Peas	3,354	8,362	28,404	Lard, pkgs.	8,172	87,024	43,649
C. meal, bbls.	1,325	12,053	90,508	Lard, kegs.	1,859	12,263	7,117
Cotton bales	31,459	323,429	171,247	Rice, pkgs.	307	4,916	4,810
Hemp, bales	40	237	385	Starch	5,700	38,254	37,889
Hides, No.	8,805	91,875	86,439	Stearine	369	4,050	2,016
Hops, bales	779	7,338	11,950	Sugar, hhds, &c.	38	7,177	218
Leather, sides	72,446	603,446	649,044	Tallow, pkgs.	314	4,647	6,987
Molasses bbls.	1,725	39,774	12,004	Tobacco, pkgs.	7,010	32,238	13,811
Nava' Stores—				Tobacco, hhds.	1,952	6,868	2,218
Cr. turp. bbl.		1,702	2,462	Whiskey, bbls.	3,100	38,312	51,839
Spirits turp.	1,441	9,180	11,728	Wool, bales	1,196	13,713	19,783
Rosin	10,374	94,492	152,998	Dressed hogs No.	1,085	90,796	64,531
Tar	1,171	3,308	21,979				
Pitch	100	150	1,387				

COTTON.

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

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

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans bales	46,600	19,289	Florida	327	297
Mobile	6,945	3,660	North Carolina	1,007	893
Charleston	6,070	2,640	Virginia	8,936	2,410
Savannah	10,173	6,478			
Texas	10,133	3,837	Total receipts	102,484	44,666
Tennessee, &c.	12,288	5,382	Increase this year	57,618	5,666

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 103,600 bales, of which 66,325 were to Great Britain, 666 France and 36,609 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 644,832 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending M'ch 17.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	21,393	18,640	40,033	42,566	292,528	216,782
Mobile	2,959	2,289	5,198	8,424	60,777	69,982
Charleston	5,748		5,748	4,507	21,940	20,685
Savannah	10,193	8,377	13,570	8,425	70,803	60,589
Texas	7,036	3,206	10,242	12,634	54,439	35,158
New York	13,996	6,276	24,272	17,551	110,000	63,000
Other ports		3,537	3,537	700	32,000	28,000
Total	66,325	37,275	103,600	94,807	644,832	499,197
Total since Sept. 1	1,643,319	427,008	2,070,327	1,402,940		

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

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North-ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	1068,061	376,878	513,731	5,340	217,757	736,828	126,611	285,376
Mobile	835,261	253,184	182,165		21,087	203,252	30,798	30,849
Charleston	291,372	194,559	107,761			133,106	135,596	78,798
Savannah	624,964	896,991	271,380		67,202	338,582	213,965	59,030
Texas	183,185	169,448	84,862		11,404	96,266	29,613	59,030
New York	157,654	85,876	397,193			31,858	429,053	112,000
Florida	9,944	18,571					1,104	
North Carolina	72,308	49,468	70			70	68,277	3,961
Virginia	280,617	163,066	2,958			2,958	253,566	4,093
Other ports	47,267	45,981	16,872		10,740	27,612		22,000
Total this year	3051,033		1576,994	5,340	384,398	1966,727	859,530	656,897
Total last year		2259,006	673,485	200,344	234,304	1308,133	649,563	562,494

The improvement which was established towards the close of last week not only continued this week, but the upward movement progressed quite regularly until yesterday, when Middling Uplands closed at 15½c. and Ordinary at 11½c.; this advance was engineered under the influence of the increased business and advance at Liverpool, stimulated somewhat by the smaller receipts at our ports. Holders were less free in their offerings, although purchasers were able to find all the cotton they wanted at the ruling quotations. The principal inquiry has been on the part of shippers; spinners doing something without, however, displaying any particular anxiety to operate, supplying simply present wants. To-day, with the receipts footing up rather more than anticipated and the advices from Liverpool less assuring, the feeling here became less favorable and with little doing prices have declined ¼c. on the lower grades and ½c. on Low Middling and grades above, Middling Uplands, closing at 15½c., and Low Middling at 14c. For forward delivery the business has been large and the fluctuations greater. As prices advanced parties having contracts out, began to desire to cover them under the fear that an extra demand for the continent springing up might leave them short. This feeling helped the advance till on Thursday Low Middlings for April sold at 14½c.; for June, 14 3-16; for July, 14 5-16; for August and September, 14½. But to-day prices were off ¾c. for April and May, closing for March, 14c.; for April, 13½c.; for May, 13½c.; for June, 13½c.; for July, 14c., and for August, 14½c. The total sales of this description for the week have been 104,500 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 21,444 bales, including 801 bales to arrive, of which 2,974 bales were taken by spinners, 799 bales on speculation, 15,665 bales for export, and 2,006 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

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

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

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

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

For March.		For June.		For August.	
bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
600	13½	600	13½	300	13½
1,200	13 7-16	1,200	13 9-16	1,600	14
900	13½	200	13½	1,000	14½
100	13½	1,000	13½	100	14 3-16
100	13 11-16	700	13 15-16	1,500	14½
800	13½	5,600	14	1,500	14½
200	13 13-16	400	14 1-16	400	14½
1,500	13½	1,700	14		
900	14	700	14 3-16		
200	14				
300	14				

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for cloth has been more active for both present and future delivery and prices tend upward. The sales here and in Boston are 7,000 rolls, mostly for future delivery at 20c. cash and 21c. time; 100 bales deliverable in Boston, June 1, at 19½c. and 300 bales here at 20c. 30 days. Bags also have moved more freely and are held with greater firmness at an advance. Sales are 200 bales to arrive per "Mount Washington" at 10½c. gold in bond; 250 bales per "Tennyson;" 100 bales per "Olive;" 850 bales the particulars of which are not given, all at 10½c. gold in bond; 40 bales at 16c. gold, and 50 bales at 16½c. gold, duty paid. Manila Hemp has been quiet, quoted nominally at 9½@10c. gold; the only sale reported being 1,000 bales in Boston on private terms. Jute has ruled quiet, but is held at 5½@5¾c. with a sale of 300 bales on private terms. Jute Butts have also been quiet, but are held very confidently. We note the sale in Boston of 300 bales at 4c. currency and in this market 600 bales at 4½c. currency, 30 days time, and 60 days adding interest.

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

Year ending Sept. 30,	Shipments to			Total.
	Great Britain.	France and Spain	Austria, &c.	
1869-70.....	177,631	26,356	26,734	230,721
1868-69.....	184,303	36,043	25,203	245,549
1867-68.....	177,421	32,407	19,964	229,792
1866-67.....	180,149	29,425	17,974	227,558
1865-66.....	179,500	25,154	8,440	213,094
1864-65.....	326,011	64,385	14,015	404,411

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

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

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

	Week ending Mar. 17, 1871.			Week ending Mar. 17, 1870.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	2,459	2,195	22,039	1,227	516	22,969
Columbus*.....	557	1,170	9,815	332	354	12,647
Macon.....	504	1,585	9,976	474	1,235	15,178
Montgomery...	992	941	8,114	178	170	11,468
Selma.....	865	1,083	6,000	348	966	5,882
Memphis.....	9,124	16,073	36,970	4,380	8,829	22,839
Nashville.....	1,593	1,542	7,836	769	552	5,916
	16,094	24,589	110,750	7,708	12,622	96,899

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

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

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

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	804,000	295,000
Stock in London.....	76,340	69,880
Stock in Glasgow.....	350	460
Stock in Havre.....	41,329	65,330
Stock in Marseilles.....	4,600	6,800
Stock in Bremen.....	2,750	7,500
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	35,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	332,000	320,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)...	3,846	59,816
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	167,000	129,734
Stock in United States ports.....	644,882	499,197
Stock in inland towns.....	100,750	96,899
Total.....	2,202,847	1,585,116

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

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 15,659 bales, against 24,669 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

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

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.		
Liverpool.....	11,913	17,260	21,030	13,103	390,461	194,058
Other British Ports.....	1,196	.....	.....	.....	6,734	771
Total to Gt. Britain	13,109	17,260	21,030	13,103	397,195	194,829
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,376
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,379
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,302	1,049	2,465	1,238	13,831	25,796
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	493	825	5,581	16,800
Other ports.....	100	453	613	.....	9,320	2,582
Total to N. Europe.	1,402	1,502	3,078	2,556	28,732	44,678
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	60	48	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	.....	200	561	.....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.....	60	248	561	.....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total.....	14,571	19,010	24,669	15,659	429,053	252,695

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,450	90,628	.....	20,241	307	3,435	.....	86
Texas.....	1,795	22,609	1,823	6,434	.....	.....	710	13,225
Savannah.....	2,997	158,009	1,737	30,971	343	12,611	238	238
Mobile.....	1,687	7,932	.....	7,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	56	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.	904	115,946	.....	3,100	177	6,529	639	10,711
North Carolina.	1,158	51,766	.....	407	.....	4,202	442	4,746
Virginia.....	4,404	159,771	3,252	42,855	.....	59	1,917	45,703
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,593	4,260	62,587	.....	.....	742	23,963
Tennessee, &c..	11,335	163,989	.....	13,201	211	11,056	.....	.....
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	26,786	787,403	11,072	186,899	1,038	37,892	4,688	98,672
Total last year..	12,605	515,932	11,093	158,411	778	37,412	1,506	74,543

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 117,103 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRON

ICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

Destination	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Baltimore, 722	722
Wyoming, 3,847	3,847
Russia, 710	710
Parthia, 1,773	1,773
Denmark, 2,546	2,546
City of Antwerp, 826	826
per ships Algonquin, 2057	2,057
Knights of Snowden, 129	129
Lake Huron, 493	493
To Bremen, per steamer Rhein, 1,238	1,238
To Hamburg, per steamer Cimbria, 493	493
To Antwerp, per bark Hunnus, 69	69
To Gottenburg, per brig Anna Lassen, 756	756
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Fire Queen, 2,268	2,268
per ships Caledonia, 3,613	3,613
Advance, 4,856	4,856
Tippoo Saib, 3,370	3,370
per barks Jardine, 1,482	1,482
Home, 2,225	2,225
John Geddie, 2,187	2,187
Parana, 1,133	1,133
To Cork, for orders, per ship North Star, 4,369	4,369
To Havre, per ship La Louisiane, 3,043	3,043
per bark Admiral de Montaignas, 400	400
To Bordeaux, per bark Augusta Gustave, 403	403
To Bremen, per ships St. Lawrence, 3,330	3,330
Helene, 2,281	2,281
per bark Agnes, 2,328	2,328
per schr M E G ay, 1,196	1,196
To Hamburg, per barks Gusta, 1,320	1,320
Proteus, 530	530
To Amsterdam, per bark Trafalgar, 837	837
To Cronstadt, per bark Sagr, 1,300	1,300
To Genoa, per barks Cephas Starrett, 1,203	1,203
Lawrence, 1,135	1,135
To Vera Cruz, per schrs Joseph Waples, 250 and 397 half do.	647
Veracruzanna, 96 and 301 half do.	397
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships Ben Nevis, 3,659	3,659
Chancellor, 5,672	5,672
Importer, 4,000	4,000
J. T. Foster, 3,433	3,433
West Derby, 2,132	2,132
To Bremen, per bark Sea Crest, 1,515	1,515
To Hamburg, per brig M. Wilhelmino, 350	350
To Genoa, per bark Norma, 1,462	1,462
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per ships Island Home, 2,209 upland and 217 Sea Island	2,426
Kate Troop, 2,422 upland	2,422
per bark Vinco, 1,338 upland and 62 Sea Island	1,400
per schr Addie Blaisdell, 781 upland and 47 Sea Island	828
To Amsterdam, per ship Edith, 2,938 upland	2,938
To Barcelona, per brig Toro, 300 upland	300
To Genoa, per brig Flora, 930 upland	930
To Vigo, Spain, per brig Rosa, 14 upland	14
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Universe, 4,375 Upland	4,375
Puritan, 3,569 Upland and 8 Sea Island	3,577
To Cork, for orders—per bark C. O. Whitmore, 2,041 Upland	2,041
To Bremen—per ship Alexandria, 3,000 Upland	3,000
To Rotterdam—per bark Nederland, 1,680 Upland	1,680
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per barks Jane Doull, 1,188	1,188
Volant, 1,297	1,297
Thermutis, 928	928
To Bremen—per bark Texas, 1,710	1,710
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Ottawa, 715	715
per bark Hecelaga, 513	513
BOSTON—To Antwerp, per bark Lidskjalf, 10	10
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per bark Atlanta, 824	824
Total	117,103

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bordeaux.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.	Total.
New York	13,103				1,238	493			15,659
N. Orleans	21,134	4,369	3,413	403	9,135	1,850	837		45,505
Mobile	18,896				1,515	350			22,223
Charleston	7,076						2,938		11,258
Savannah	7,952	2,641			3,000			1,680	15,273
Texas	3,413				1,710				5,123
Baltimore	1,228								1,228
Norfolk	824								824
Total	73,626	7,010	3,413	403	16,598	2,693	3,775	1,680	117,103

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

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111½ and 111¼, and the close was 111¼. Foreign Exchange market is rather easier to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109¼@—; short, 110¼@—, and Commercial, 109¼@109¼. Freights closed at ¼@5-16 by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, March 17, 4:30 P. M.—The market opened firm and closed quiet, with sales of the day footing up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, including 14,000 bales for export and 6,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 804,000 bales, of which 466,000 bales are American.

	Feb. 24.	March 3.	March 10.	March 17.
Total sales	84,000	69,000	72,000	78,000
Sales for export	17,000	14,000	18,000	14,000
Sales on speculation	5,000	3,000	5,000	6,000
Total stock	761,000	710,000	768,000	804,000
Stock of American	400,000	369,000	421,000	466,000
Total afloat	441,000	506,000	512,000	
American afloat	290,000	350,000	350,000	

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands	7½@	7½@7¼	7½@	7½@	7½@	7½@
Orleans	7½@	7½@7¼	7½@	7½@	7½@	7½@
Up. to arrive	@	@	@	@	@	@

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

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., March 17, 1871.

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

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

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

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

Corn has met with a brisk export demand, with a good local trade; and as receipts have been small, an advance in prices has taken place, partly attributable to a decline in ocean freights. Yesterday there were free sales at 88@89c. for Western Mixed and 90@91c. for Yellow; but to-day, under a variety of influences, there was some decline, the sales being mainly at 87½@88c. for prime Mixed, afloat, including parcels to arrive at the lower figure, and 88½c. for Western Yellow.

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

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

The following are the closing quotations:

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

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1871.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	1871.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.
Flour, bbls.	44,819	493,728	474,729	45,789	397,318	26,571
C. meal, "	1,325	12,053	90,508	3,338	18,258	1,247
Wheat, bush.	40,255	471,696	603,804	174,812	1,628,278	62,014
Corn, "	120,226	1,289,096	2,282,406	155,057	492,303	1,310
Rye, "		4,400	949			
Barley, &c "	10,216	104,410	291,084			
Oats "	26,751	676,803	463,254		8,644	700

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

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

	Flour. bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat. bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn. bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats. bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley. bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye. bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago	18,480	66,960	76,925	47,964	12,916	4,404
Milwaukee	9,650	69,236	5,621	1,983	7,118	5,334
Toledo	5,119	18,856	108,576	14,057	1,030	720
Detroit	8,058	25,761	29,238	10,565	4,673	457
Cleveland	4,780*	7,550	12,550	6,500		1,300
Totals	46,087	188,363	232,910	81,009	25,737	12,215
Previous week	42,597	182,715	217,276	85,908	36,132	16,511
Correspond'g week	70	80,900	376,350	207,043	68,958	23,587
"	69	95,477	373,386	713,004	172,253	23,099
"	68	68,419	73,725	211,997	47,594	7,322
"	67	35,709	106,935	215,132	42,428	21,308

*Estimated.

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	576,313	682,696	1,137,610	577,536
Wheat, bush.	3,465,953	3,743,693	4,455,182	2,026,045
Corn, bush.	5,460,789	2,244,432	5,780,580	5,891,37
Oats, bush.	1,435,713	1,102,401	1,730,860	1,285,40
Barley, bush.	312,049	320,022	280,563	302,50
Rye, bush.	174,638	126,619	316,924	124,84
Total grain, bush.	10,533,142	7,537,170	12,364,109	9,632,179

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

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour..... bbls.	2,790,536	2,975,237	3,681,779	2,882,126
Wheat..... bushels.	28,872,992	31,128,569	28,868,729	26,101,085
Corn..... bushels.	16,193,972	15,652,549	17,799,605	19,246,5
Oats..... bushels.	10,498,238	8,494,192	14,782,796	12,053,0
Barley..... bushels.	4,197,063	2,320,224	2,529,412	1,715,5
Rye..... bushels.	1,097,443	956,172	1,858,081	1,270,59
Total grain, bushels.....	60,850,708	58,451,697	65,838,633	60,366,770

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

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Mar. 11,	71,52,156	48,831	172,696	24,553	10,594	2,942
Week ending Mar. 4,	71,47,273	37,233	218,277	52,784	11,78	2,540
Week ending Mar. 12,	70,67,763	114,942	156,757	53,370	12,158	8,550

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	483,745	646,291	864,245	....
Wheat.....bush.	347,893	985,999	1,285,576	....
Corn.....bush.	2,811,646	1,387,517	1,962,549	....
Oats.....bush.	420,017	335,513	618,806	....
Barley.....bush.	165,664	116,813	176,004	....
Rye.....bush.	34,236	46,588	264,638	....
Total.....	3,679,456	2,872,430	4,307,593	....

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

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	1,523,785	204,388	1,133,897	329,349
In store at Albany.....Mar. 11.	10,000	17,000	135,000	96,000
In store at Buffalo.....	382,580	3,800	159,400	153,000
In store at Chicago.....	3,570,839	2,770,188	697,917	306,369
In store at Milwaukee.....	2,630,902	19,039	38,697	15,573
In store at Toledo.....	491,060	477,878	82,279	6,072
In store at Detroit.....	157,613	30,066	26,725	3,357
*In store at Oswego.....	300,000	56,000	35,000	45,000
In store at St. Louis.....	83,232	78,392	23,713	5,053
In store at Boston.....	12,498	210,861	83,777	20,084
In store at Toronto.....Mar. 1.	117,701	6,047	19,324	122,066
In store at Montreal.....Mar. 1.	270,036	22,940	15,300	1,500
*In store at Philadelphia.....	75,000	25,000	70,000	35,000
*In store at Baltimore.....	150,000	60,000	70,000	15,000
Rail shipments for week.....	48,831	172,696	24,553	10,594
Total in store and in transit Mar. 11,	71,9,824,077	4,148,295	2,613,582	1,164,017
Mar. 4,	71,10,030,203	4,345,985	2,718,720	1,337,858
Feb. 28,	71,10,295,386	4,397,363	2,833,085	1,486,108
Feb. 11,	71,10,537,777	4,465,725	2,864,725	1,464,722
Feb. 4,	71,10,541,552	3,776,487	3,089,952	1,666,519
Jan. 28,	71,10,706,403	3,456,241	3,176,922	1,633,186

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

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, 1871.

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

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

Tea, black.....	7,763 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	932 bgs.	Sugar, Brazil.....	.... bgs.
Green.....	8,156 pkgs.	Other.....	1,153 bgs.	Manila, &c.....	.... bgs.
Japan.....	2,143 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba..	1,947 bxs.	M'l's'es, Cuba	5,892 hds.
Various.....	1,700 pkgs.	Cuba.....	8,043 hds.	Porto Rico.....	99 hds.
Coffee, Rio.....	11,980 bgs.	Porto Rico	4 hds.	Demerara.....	.... hds.
Java.....	5,395 mats.	Other.....	697 hds.	Other.....	118 hds.
Maracaibo..	1,304 bgs.				

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

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

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Tea.....lbs.	....	....	17,593,602	11,558,272
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	....	....	5,321	12,864
Coffee, Rio.....bgs.	28,411	33,656	379,499	283,057
Coffee, other.....bgs.	16,497	12,427	114,782	57,954
Sugar.....boxes.	33,476	84,484	82,323	80,796
Sugar.....hds.	33,323	53,481	83,651	69,540
Sugar.....bgs.	317,232	284,714	207,854	183,027
Molasses.....hds.	8,768	18,434	40,866	59,513

TEA.

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

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

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

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

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	5,605,894	8,683,556	3,304,152	17,593,602
1870.....	6,329,009	4,152,982	1,076,281	11,558,272

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

COFFEE.

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

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

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

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	New Savan. & Gal- mobile.	Ston. & Gal- veston.	Total.
Stock.....	28,411	....	12,542	17,000	10,024	....	67,977
Same date 1870.....	38,686	....	27,000	....	3,600	....	69,286
Imports.....	161,095	3,550	121,339	74,845	15,670	3,000	373,199
" in 1870.....	128,550	....	96,417	51,942	10,800	3,045	289,754

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

In bags	(New York) stock.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orle's import.	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore.....	+ 200	*24,335	*20,503	....	....	....
Ceylon.....	3,000	....	....	....	....	....
Maracaibo.....	3,423	5,089	....	....	....	....
Laguayra.....	30	6,786	....	3,366	....	....
St. Domingo.....	200	23,675	3,274	....	....	233
Other.....	9,101	26,448	181	714	15	263
Total.....	16,407	86,233	23,958	4,080	15	496
Same time, 1870.....	12,427	43,762	10,942	....	3,218	32

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 30,231 mats.

SUGAR.

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

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

Imports this week...	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hds.	P. Rico, *hds.	Other Brazil, *hds.	Manila, &c. bgs.	Melado, hds.
Imports this week...	6,506	7,188	137	571	....	2,965
since Jan. 1	50,647	31,600	1,066	12,431	16,385	111,528
same time, '70	48,152	54,746	1,644	5,929	27,000	79,859
Stock in first hands...	53,476	....	33,828	....	347,232	3,514
Same time 1870.....	84,484	....	53,481	....	284,714	943
" " 1869.....	34,029	....	18,246	....	46,271	466

MOLASSES.

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

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

Table with 5 columns: Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1870, Stock in first hands, same time '70, same time '69. Rows include Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O.

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

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

Table with 10 columns: Sugar (Boxes, Hhds.), Molasses (Hhds.), and rows for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total.

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd.

SPICES.

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

FRUITS, &c.

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

The supply of Foreign Green fruit from the Mediterranean is large and from one to three cargoes are disposed of daily at auction, and considering the large supply prices are well maintained; to-day some 12,000 boxes were sold. Messina Oranges brought \$2 15 @ 4 05 per box, Lemons \$3 75 @ 3 95; the Palermo brought \$1 35 @ 3 75 per box for Oranges and \$3 80 @ 4 00 for Lemons. The supply of West India is rather light and these retain former prices. Oranges sell at \$13 00 per bbl. Baracoa Coconuts, \$40 @ 45 per thousand; Bananas \$1 75 @ 2 50 per bunch and Carthagea Coconuts, \$65 per thousand.

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

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

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

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

Table with 5 columns: Date of sailing 1870-71, Name of Vessel, From, CARGO (Black, Green, Japan lbs.), Total lbs. Rows include Belle, Horatio, Abby Bacon, Jno. Wooster, Nellie Abbott, Annie Gray, Levi Stevens, J. Shepard, King Fisher, Belted Will, G. T. Ray.

Rio Coffee.—Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, February 23, 1871, states: Sales of Coffee for United States since the 6th inst., 72,000 bags; shipments, 69,000 bags; loading, 35,000 bags; stock at date, 73,000 bags. Exchange, 24 1/4d.

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

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

Table with 3 columns: To (New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans), Boxes, Hhds.

Total export of the week to all countries.....21,517 26,396

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Table with 6 columns: Rec'ts this week (Boxes, Hhds.), Exports since January 1 (To U.S., To all Ports), Stock at date (Boxes, Hhds.). Rows include 1871, 1870, 1869.

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

Table with 3 columns: Receipts (Sugar, Molasses), Exports (Sugar, Molasses), Sept. 1, 1870, Same time 1869.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Table with 2 columns: Tea (Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunp. & Imp., Hyson Sk. & Tw. C.), Duty paid.

Table with 2 columns: Coffee (No Prime, do good, do fair, do ordinary, Java, mats and bags, Brown), Duty paid.

Table with 2 columns: Sugar (Cuba, inf. to com. refining, do fair to good refining, do prime, do fair to good grocery, do pr. to choice grocery, do centrifugal, do Melado, do molasses, Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9, do do do 10 to 12, do do do 13 to 15, do do do 16 to 18), Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 19 to 20, Havana, Box, white, Porto Rico, refining grades, do grocery grades, Brazil, bags, Manila, bags, White Sugars, A, do do B, do do extra C, Yellow sugars, Crushed and granulated, Powdered.

Table with 2 columns: Molasses (New Orleans new, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado), Cuba Clayed, Cuba centrifugal, English Islands.

Table with 2 columns: Rice (Ragoon, dressed, gold in bond), Carolina (new).

Table with 2 columns: Spices (Cassia, in cases, do in mats, Ginger, Race and Af, Mace, Nutmegs, cases, do cases Penang), Pepper, in bond, do Singapore & Sumatra, Pimento, Jamaica, do in bond, Cloves, do in bond.

Table with 2 columns: Fruits and Nuts (Raisins, Seedless, new, mat, 5, do Layer, 1870, box, 2, do Sultana, do, do Valencia, do, do London Layer, Currants, new, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, old, Prunes, Turkish, new, Prunelles, Dates, Figs, Smyrna, Cherries German, Canton Ginger, Almonds, Languedoc, do Tarragona, do Ivica, do Sicily, soft shell, do Shelled, Spanish, do paper shell, Sardines, hf. box, Sardines, qr. box), Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, do Barcelona, African Peanuts, Walnuts, Bordeaux, Macaroni, Italian, Fire Crack, best No 1, box, 2.

Table with 2 columns: DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS (Apples, State, do Western, do Southern, common, do prime, do sliced, Peaches, pared, do unpared, qrs & hlys, Blackberries, Cherries pitted, Pecan Nuts, Hickory Nuts, Peanuts, Va, g'd to fancy, do com. to fair, do Wil, g'd to best).

Table with 2 columns: Grocers' Drugs and Sundries (Alum, Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.), Borax, Sal Soda, Cask, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Copperas, Camphor, in bbls, Castle Soaps, Esson Salts, Sic. Licorice, Calabra Imitation, Madder, Indigo, Madras, gold, do Manila, Cordage, Manila, 1/2 and 3/4, do Large sizes, Sisal).

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

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

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

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

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The demand for cotton goods has been fair in a general way, but the trade improves slowly and is still below the expectations of dealers. There was some weakness apparent in several lines, early in the week, but we think the market rather steadier toward the close. The increase in the production, since the heavy rains of a few weeks ago, has been heavy, and stocks are accumulating in first-hands. This naturally has a tendency to weaken the market, and certain lines which were advanced not long since, will doubtless experience a decline. Whether or not this will be general it is difficult to state, as the matter rests entirely with agents, and it is decidedly difficult to ascertain what they intend doing. A few makes of medium and low grades brown and bleached goods have already been reduced by jobbers, and it is said that agents generally would make extra discounts to purchasers of large lots. The print market is unsettled, and the demand remains comparatively light. There was a decline of 1/2c. to-day in several brands of standard, and corresponding reduction is looked for in other brands within a few days.

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

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

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

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics.	Dry Goods.	Domestics.	Dry Goods.
	pkgs.	Val.	pkgs.	Val.
Total for the week.....	2,337	\$158,878	38	\$5,091
Since January 1, 1871.....	5,440	445,796	426	86,518
Same time 1870.....	2,354	311,383	580	166,824
“ “ 1869.....	4,118	425,589	535	313,332
“ “ 1868.....	2,635	210,501	906	324,064
“ “ 1867.....	944	118,048	1,726	361,334
“ “ 1866.....	38	5,884	319	151,112
“ “ 1865.....	18,825	.....	.....	.....
				11,871

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in fair demand, but the sales are light for this period of the season, and stocks are accumulating in agent's hands. Amoskeag A 36 12 1/2, do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 36 11, do 36 H 12 1/2, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11 1/2, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 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 O 36 11, do E 36 12 1/2, Medford 36 12, Nashua fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, do E 40 14 1/2 Newmarket A 36 11, Pacific extra 36 12 1/2, do L 36 11 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do 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 sell moderately, but the demand is chiefly for small lots to supply current wants, and the list of quotations is less firmly maintained. Amoskeag 46 16 1/2, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 18, 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 23 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 18@19, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 38, do 9-4 47 do 10-4 52 1/2, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15 1/2 do 6-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2 Wamsutta 36 20.

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

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

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 17, do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 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 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22 1/2, do BB 20.

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

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

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

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 20, 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.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 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 March 10, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1 71.			
	1869.	1870.	1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value Pkgs. Value.	
Manufactures of wool.....	1,227	\$517,909	1,115 \$551,893	1,853 \$826,499
do cotton.....	1,638	449,527	1,649 450,536	2,046 562,827
do silk.....	634	546,951	731 546,708	802 588,820
do flax.....	1,654	339,445	797 223,260	797 224,250
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	660	177,413	672 237,241	653 214,109
Total.....	5,813	\$2,031,275	4,964 \$2,078,638	6,151 \$2,416,505
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.				
Manufacturers of wool.....	916	\$326,647	747 \$278,418	1,122 \$377,362
do cotton.....	548	142,949	974 258,403	737 182,326
do silk.....	65	69,603	143 140,804	198 229,668
do flax.....	668	131,239	893 208,073	1,339 209,575
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,118	27,257	1,085 31,055	1,011 48,783
Total.....	3,315	\$697,695	3,842 \$916,753	4,407 \$1,048,714
Add ent'd for consu'p'n.....	5,813	2,031,275	4,964 2,078,638	6,151 2,416,505
Total th'n upon m'rkt.....	9,128	\$2,728,970	8,806 \$2,9 5,391	10,558 \$3,465,219
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.				
Manufacturers of wool.....	1,267	\$422,147	1,359 \$486,927	863 \$307,566
do cotton.....	712	173,833	1,096 299,612	752 180,851
do silk.....	149	168,898	166 197,496	150 149,433
do flax.....	750	201,909	1,037 230,536	500 135,967
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	109	38,542	637 150,004	1,154 32,266
Total.....	2,987	\$1,005,329	4,295 \$1,264,575	3,419 \$806,083
Add ent'd for consu'p'n.....	5,813	2,031,275	4,964 2,078,638	6,151 2,416,505
Total enter'd at the port.....	8,800	\$3,036,604	9,259 \$3,343,213	9,570 \$3,222,588