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The Chronicle.

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THE TREASURY GOLD SALES.

The news from Paris yesterday tended to increase the incertitude and hesitancy of the movements in Wall Street, developed by the recent unauthorized report that Mr. Boutwell has determined to adopt a new financial policy, which will unsettle the money market, put down gold, and cause a rise in government bonds. What this policy might be, was variously reported. The most common report is, that he will sell at once about one-third of the 80 millions of gold, which is in the Treasury, the property of the government. The premium will thus, it is argued, decline. An immediate purchase of five-twenties is to follow, and is expected to cause them to advance. The success of the new loan is by this two-fold manœuvre to be assured, for the obstacles will be removed which now make the ten-forties and the five-twenties more attractive to investors than the new fives. The rumor is wholly without confirmation, and its discredit ought to have been secured by the fact that such a piece of financial strategy would be suicidal. It would be equally injurious to Mr. Boutwell's popularity, and to his prospects for completing his proposed negotiations. The sudden and violent forces which it would evoke for the alternate rise and fall of gold and foreign exchange would unsettle values, awaken general

distrust and inflict severe losses on our commerce and trade. If the gold premium is to be violently put down, it will be apt to recoil as violently, and Mr. Boutwell's power over the market is limited by his available coin surplus, which is the product of taxation, and ought to be sold for as high a price as it is worth in the market, rather than to be used as a means of depressing values and throwing business into confusion. In May, 1866, this expedient of controlling the gold premium was tried for the last time; for its failure prevented Mr. McCulloch from ever venturing upon a repetition of such a costly and futile experiment. If the success of the funding scheme can be gained by no other means, the people will elect to wait until a more auspicious time.

It awakens some surprise that the five-twenties should have declined since the new loan was announced. But stability is one of the elements of financial strength. The general effect on public confidence is always unfavorable for a time when there is any unsettling of loans or any reorganization and expensive refunding of outstanding bonds. These movements are, however, only temporary. And they have been in part due to the injudicious rumors put forth that the five-twenties may, if not refunded, be paid in greenbacks at maturity. As our currency is rapidly advancing to par, greenbacks may soon be worth their face in coin. If hereafter, when the five-twenties shall be paid off, the greenbacks are at par, who will be injured if the five-twenties should be paid in greenbacks? And if our currency is not at par then, the law of 1866 forbids payment otherwise than in coin. And this law, which was the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, cannot be repealed. Congress has no power over it, as it forms a part of the contract between the Government and its creditors, and to this contract the public faith is pledged. The discussion of such a question, however, at this moment, is unfortunate, and has had in the sensitive condition of the public mind an unhappy tendency to disorganize and discourage the movements of the money market.

This is the more pronounced because of the approaching drain of currency and of deposits for the first of April. This is the period of one of those periodic depletions of the money market which, under our inelastic currency system, seldom fail to cause trouble. These drains occur quarterly in England. Here they are more irregular; but in each case they originate in the necessity for making heavy payments at certain seasons in the country. The pecuniary settlements of April are not very large, and the currency they attract from this centre returns in a fortnight or three weeks. After this we have no similar movement of any importance till the fall. About the month of October the grain crop requires to be moved, and the currency thus withdrawn from us does not usually find its way back till

It has been anticipated that the financial troubles in France consequent on the ravages of war and the burdens of new taxation will cause a large emigration this way. Heretofore the emigration movement from France has been rather sluggish. The aggregate of French emigrants was only 3,586 last year, and 4,118 in 1869. These were fair average years, the numbers rising to 6,885 in 1866.

The French aggregate of emigration for 51 years was 245,812, against 100,372 from Prussia, 2,268,111 from the rest of Germany, and 3,857,793 from Great Britain and Ireland. In the census of 1860 it appeared that of the 27 millions of white population, 4,131,812 were of foreign birth. Of these the Germans numbered 1,301,136, the Irish 1,611,304, the English 477,445, the Scots 108,518, and the other Europeans 307,288. Of British Americans there were 249,970.

One of the most interesting aspects of immigration is the steady flow with which this efflux of the surplus population sets this way in preference to Australia or other parts of this continent. The preference was temporarily checked by the war, but soon set in again with new force. This will be evident from the subjoined table. The figures are derived chiefly from the English official returns, and differ but little from our figures. They give the number of native and foreign emigrants who embarked from Great Britain during the 55 years from 1815 to the end of 1869 at 6,756,697. Of this total 4,276,597 came to this country, while 1,356,476 went to British North America, 971,358 to Australia and New Zealand, and 152,266 to other parts. The subjoined table shows the number and destination of emigrants from the various British ports. A comparison of the figures with those of the previous table will show that a considerable minority of these emigrants were not English subjects:

	Total.	Total emigrants to Australia.	Total emigrants to N. America.	Total emigrants to U. States.	British emigrants to U. S.
1855.....	176,807	52,309	17,966	103,414	97,199
1856.....	176,554	44,584	16,378	111,837	97,007
1857.....	212,875	61,248	21,001	126,905	112,840
1858.....	113,972	39,295	9,704	59,716	55,829
1859.....	120,432	31,013	6,689	70,303	61,379
1860.....	128,469	24,302	9,786	87,500	78,374
1861.....	91,170	23,738	12,707	49,764	43,472
1862.....	121,214	41,843	15,522	58,706	47,990
1863.....	223,758	53,054	18,083	146,813	122,799
1864.....	208,900	40,942	12,721	147,042	116,951
1865.....	209,801	37,283	17,211	147,258	112,237
1866.....	204,882	24,097	13,255	161,000	131,620
1867.....	195,953	14,466	15,503	159,275	125,520
1868.....	196,321	12,809	21,062	155,532	107,582
1869.....	258,027	14,901	33,891	203,001	147,716

It would much increase the value of Mr. Young's tables of immigrants if he could give us their destinations as well as their nativities. Hitherto there has been little attempt to direct the stream of new immigrants into any special section of the country. Of late, however, several schemes have been projected for this purpose. One of them was lately before Congress, and failed because it was supposed to be in the interest of land agents in certain regions, and contemplated the offering of special facilities for certain routes and destinations, and a discrimination against very eligible parts of the country. These allegations were never proved, we believe; and the bill will doubtless be brought up again in Congress next winter. Another movement of a more private character has regard to the French emigrants, of whom a large number it is supposed will desire to leave Alsace and Lorraine and some of the agricultural and vine-growing districts which have suffered by the war. Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and some other States have been spoken of as the direction which this new organization wishes to give to the French emigration. The manufacturing population, however, will probably prefer to emigrate, if at all, to the Northern or Middle States, and as for the farmers and vinticulturists, if they could only overcome their love of home, there are several of our Pacific States in which thousands of acres of the finest vine lands await industrious, frugal citizens to enter in and possess them. California, for

example, has an area almost as great as the whole of the French territory. Its climate, for more than a century, has proved its adaptation to the culture of the vine. Its foothills rival in soil and equal in extent the best wine regions of France. In Europe one good full crop, safely harvested in five years, is said to be a fair average, but very rarely has the crop been a failure in California. "Nowhere," says a practical vine-grower of much experience from Continental Europe, "nowhere in France, the Netherlands, Rhenish Prussia, Spain, Italy, or any other country, can be found vines more noble and generous than in the young State on the Pacific. Nor has she ever been equalled in the amount of her vintage per acre, or the annual certainty of her crop." We have been assured that there is no exaggeration here. But in any case this part of our territory is so worthy to attract the stream of expected emigration from France, that we shall not be surprised if before long the far-sighted, shrewd, successful managers of some of the Pacific Railroads should take steps to promote a movement which would introduce a new stimulus, and give a more intelligent and useful direction to the emigration not only from France, but from other European countries.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF GEORGIA.

In 1860 the debt of Georgia was \$2,670,750, and the principal was not materially increased from these figures till the year 1866. In that year it was increased by \$134,000 issued to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; \$1,500,000 issued for repairs and equipments of the Western and Atlantic Railroad owned by the State; \$100,000 in substitution of a similar amount of bonds authorized the previous year; \$600,000 for the payment of the United States Land tax appropriation to Georgia; and \$830,550 for the renewal of past due bonds, and the funding of coupons. These bonds were secured by a mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The total debt, therefore, on October 15, 1866, was \$5,706,500. On the first of January, 1870, the total debt was \$6,014,500, showing a very small increase from the figures of 1866 as given above.

During the year 1870 there was some increase of the direct indebtedness of the State by the issue of 7 per cent gold bonds, and a larger amount of contingent liability, by the endorsement of railroad bonds authorized by special acts of the last Legislature. It is somewhat difficult to obtain full and satisfactory information in regard to the financial affairs of the State on account of the open hostility which prevails between the Treasurer and the Governor. The report of the former for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, is so manifestly a prejudiced document, as not to be fully relied upon; while on the other hand, it is undoubtedly true that the Legislature has not been governed by a spirit of economy and has authorized a very large amount of railroad endorsements, although upon terms which may not involve the State to any considerable amount. The facts at the present time seem to be mainly as follows: That only \$2,000,000 of bonds have been issued since January 1, 1870, and these under the act of September 15, 1870, which authorized the issue of seven per cent gold bonds for the payment of bonds due or to become due and for other purposes, &c.; \$500,000 of which have been used for retiring other bonds, thus making the actual increase only \$1,500,000, and the total debt at present \$7,514,500; this is according to the statement of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., the bankers in New York who have acted as financial agents of the State and negotiated the new bonds. In addition to this amount of direct indebtedness a special act of the Legislature authorizes the State to issue its own bonds to the extent of \$8,000 per mile to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad in exchange for the second mortgage bonds of the road, at the rate of \$10,000 per mile, thus leaving the State a margin of twenty per cent on the exchange. The whole amount of this issue, when the road is completed, will be \$1,880,000.

RAILROAD ENDORSEMENTS.

During the session of 1870 a large number of special acts were passed, granting the aid of the State, in the shape of endorsements, to particular railroads by name, the several roads and the amount of endorsement granted to each, being stated in the Treasurer's report as follows:

NAME OF RAILROAD.	AMOUNT OF STATE AID.
Albany and Columbus Railroad.....	\$12,000 per mile.
Albany, Mobile and New Orleans Railroad.....	12,000 do
Americus and Florence Railroad.....	12,000 do
Americus and Hawkinsville Railroad.....	12,000 do
Americus and Isabella Railroad.....	12,000 do
Athens and Clayton Railroad.....	15,000 do
Atlanta and Blue Ridge Railroad.....	15,000 do
Atlanta and Lookout Railroad.....	15,000 per 8 miles.
Augusta and Hartwell Railroad.....	15,000 per mile.
Brunswick and Albany Railroad.....	8,000 additional per mile
Camilla and Cuthbert Railroad.....	12,000 per mile.
Chattahoochee Railroad.....	12,000 do
Columbus and Atlanta Air-Line Railroad.....	12,000 do
Dalton and Morganton Railroad.....	15,000 do
Fort Valley and Hawkinsville Railroad.....	12,000 do
Georgia Seaboard and Northwestern Railroad.....	12,000 do
Grand Trunk Railroad.....	12,000 do
Great Southern Railroad.....	12,000 do
Griffin, Monticello and Madison Railroad.....	15,000 do
Lookout Mountain Railroad.....	15,000 do

NAME OF RAILROAD.	AMOUNT OF STATE AID.
Macon and Brunswick Railroad.....	3,000 additional per mile
Marietta, Canton and Elijah Railway.....	15,000 per mile.
McDonough Western Railroad.....	12,000 do
Memphis Branch Railroad.....	15,000 do
Newman and Americus Railroad.....	12,000 do
North and South Railroad.....	12,000 do
North Georgia and North Carolina Railroad.....	12,000 do
Ocmulgee and North Georgia Railroad.....	15,000 do
Polk State Quarry Railroad.....	15,000 do
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.....	12,000 do
South Georgia and Florida Railroad.....	12,000 do
St. Mary's and Western Railroad.....	15,000 do

The following endorsements had been previously authorized:

Brunswick and Albany Railroad.....	\$15,000 per mile.
Macon and Augusta Railroad.....	10,000 do
Georgia Air-Line Railroad.....	12,000 do
Macon and Brunswick Railroad.....	12,000 do

If the full amount of endorsements here authorized were made, and upon the full length of all roads named, the Treasurer states the whole amount would be about \$30,000,000. The fact is, however, that the State aid was granted upon such terms that only a limited number of the companies have accepted the indorsements; the financial agents state that many roads to which State aid is granted have voluntarily surrendered the privilege since, while the State grants aid only to the extent, in some instances, of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per mile, thus restricting the first mortgage issue, and companies find it to their advantage to increase the amount of their first mortgage to \$20,000 per mile, and surrender the State guarantee to enable them to do so.

In a telegram to Messrs. Clews & Co., dated March 16, the Governor states that the total railroad endorsements to date amount to \$5,923,000; of which \$400,000 were made by Governor Jenkins; \$2,723,000 by Governor Bullock, prior to October 25, 1870, and certified by the Secretary of the Executive Department; \$1,500,000 by the Treasurer, and \$1,300,000 by Governor Bullock since October 25, 1870, and certified by the Secretary of State. The Governor states:

"All these roads pay their interest promptly except the Alabama and Chattanooga Road—the January interest upon which was paid by the State. No other roads except those in rapid process of construction and nearly completed have made or are likely to make application for State endorsement. No company is authorized under our laws to have State endorsement for more than one-half the actual cost of the road, and the endorsement cannot be made until the road is completed in ten (10) or twenty (20) mile sections."

The following law passed in 1870, and approved September 30, contains some terms and limitations in regard to railroad endorsements:

SECTION 1 The General Assembly enacts as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, that neither his Excellency the Governor, nor any other officer of this State, shall indorse the guaranty of the State upon the bonds of any railroad to which this or any other Legislature of this State has loaned the credit of the State, until an amount equal to the amount of bonds for which the guaranty or indorsement of the State is applied for, has in good faith been first invested, and actually paid in and expended by the owners or stockholders of the road, upon the bonds which the indorsement or guaranty is asked; and the Governor shall in every case require satisfactory evidence that such investment has been made.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That in the event any interest that has accrued upon any bonds of any railroad company, indorsed by the State in pursuance of any law of this State, shall not be paid when said interest becomes due, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon information of such default by any person to whom such interest may be due, to provide in such manner as he may deem most to the interest of the State for the payment of, and to pay said interest; and it shall be his duty to seize and take possession of all the property of said railroad company and apply the earnings of the road to the extinguishment of said unpaid interest, and he may at his discretion sell the road so in default, and its equipments and other property belonging to said company, or any portion thereof, at public sale, in such manner and at such time as in his judgment may best subserve the interest of the State.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act are hereby repealed.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, has been leased to a highly responsible company, with abundant security, for a term of twenty years, at the rate of \$25,000 per month or \$300,000 per year, the road to be returned to the State at the end of that period in as good condition as when leased.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The assessed valuation of all property in the State, exclusive of corporations, is stated by the Treasurer at \$200,000,000, which would produce on a tax of 4 mills \$800,000, and this with the amount received from poll tax, corporation tax, &c., say \$75,000, and \$300,000 income from the Western and Atlantic Railroad, would make a total revenue of \$1,175,000, out of which \$500,000 ought to be sufficient to pay the ordinary State Government expenses, leaving \$675,000 balance to meet the interest on the debt, amounting now to about \$526,000 annually, exclusive of any interest on endorsed railroad bonds. The receipts and disbursements of the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, are given by the Treasurer as follows: Receipts, \$1,635,767 57; Disbursements, \$1,470,021 02; Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1871, to balance, \$165,744 55.

CONCLUSION.

The State of Georgia was known previous to the war as the Empire State of the South, and exceeded all the others in the amount of her manufacturing interest, railroads and the general development of her internal resources. The property of the State is unquestionably abundant to furnish means for meeting all her positive liabilities by a reasonably moderate tax, and even should default be made by railroads whose bonds have been endorsed, the lien which the State holds upon those roads should be adequate when foreclosed to reimburse the State for all advances made by her.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.

The debt of Virginia was chiefly contracted for internal improvements, and a limited portion of it also for banks. At the close of the war the debt amounted to about \$41,000,000, including interest

accrued to that date, against which liabilities, the State held assets of the nominal value of \$22,700,000, a considerable part of which amount was in stocks and bonds having practically no value. Previous to the war the financial standing of Virginia was very high and her credit excellent, as her debt, though large, had been well managed, and every liability for principal and interest had been faithfully and promptly met.

Since the war the State has also been much more fortunate than most of the other Southern States, as her debt has not been increased except by the accumulation of unpaid interest, and a provision of the State Constitution now prohibits the increase of debt except by a law to be submitted to a vote of the people. On the first of January, 1871, the debt, according to the Auditor's report, amounted to \$47,390,839. The assets of the State at the same time, either available, or which will in all probability be available in a few years for the reduction of State debt, amounted to about \$13,000,000—assuming that the value of these assets had not materially changed since March, 1870, when an official statement of them was made—thus making the actual liabilities of the State on the first of January, 1871, about \$34,000,000.

DEBT JANUARY 1, 1871.

The total amount of the debt, including interest, on the first of January 1871, was \$47,390,839 96. In this, the stocks and bonds of the State held by the Board of the Literary Fund, amounting to \$1,543,669 95, are not included, nor certain State bonds surrendered by railroad companies in exchange for a like amount of their stock held by the State, amounting altogether to about \$840,000. The statement is as follows:

Debts issued under acts prior to the 17th of April, 1861.....	\$31,938,144 59
Interest due and unpaid thereon.....	5,312,185 43
Debt issued and that may be issued under the act of March the 2d, 1866, authorizing the funding of interest.....	7,692,310 38
Interest due and unpaid thereon.....	2,018,208 59
Debt on old James River Company stock.....	95,000 00
Interest due and unpaid thereon.....	19,800 00
Debt on James River and Kanawha Company bonds.....	201,130 97
Interest due and unpaid thereon.....	114,060 97

Amount of principal and interest on the 1st of January, 1871.... \$47,390,839 96

ASSETS.

The Governor, in his message of March 8, 1870, after reviewing in detail the various assets held by the State, amounting nominally to \$33,963,276, remarks as follows:

"From this brief review of the assets and securities held by the State, it will be observed that \$2,612,776 37 are considered of equal or greater value than State bonds at present quotations, consisting of the following items, viz: Bonds Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company... \$50,862 40 Bonds Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, with interest, and including use of Blue Ridge Railroad..... 460,147 24 Bonds of Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Co., with interest..... 141,271 82 Bonds Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad Company, with interest..... 276,207 89 Bonds Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, with interest .. 658,987 02 Stock Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company 275,200 00 Amount to be realized from claim vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, less expenses, and claim vs. Selden, Withers & Co.... 750,000 00

\$2,612,776 37

"It will also be observed that of the assets, \$10,048,267 91, it is hoped in a few years will be equal in value to State bonds, and will be available for the redemption of the State debt, as follows:

Stock Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.....	\$2,013,987 50
Stock Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company.....	1,199,970 00
Stock Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad Company.....	874,000 00
Stock Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.....	1,188,598 50
Stock Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company.....	385,600 00
Stock South Side Railroad Company.....	803,500 00
Stock Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company.....	2,300,000 00
Stock Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.....	202,611 91
Bonds South Side Railroad Company, including interest.....	1,080,000 00

\$10,048,267 91

Deducting the amount of solvent assets which are immediately available for the redemption of the State debt, viz: \$2,612,776 37, together with those which it is hoped and believed will become available for that purpose in a few years, viz: \$10,048,267 91, from the gross amount of assets first above mentioned, leaves a balance of \$21,302,233 62, which is not now and probably never will become of much value to the State. But, in addition to this large amount, the State has lost, abandoned, or surrendered and released \$9,739,092 88, which, added to the amount above stated as comparatively value less, makes the enormous sum of \$31,041,326 50, or nearly the amount of the old State debt."

Subsequent events have been such as to confirm the views here expressed, and it seems probable from the action recently taken by several prominent railroad companies for the purchase of their stock held by the State and the payment for the same in Virginia bonds at par, that the amount ultimately realized from the assets above named will fully equal the sum estimated by the Governor, viz: \$12,661,043.

SETTLEMENT WITH WEST VIRGINIA.

The State of West Virginia has never yet assumed any portion of the debt of the old State, although her constitution provides that an adjustment of the same should be made. We understand that Commissioners have now been appointed by both States and it is to be hoped that an amicable settlement will be made of the question in controversy between them. Should the Commissioners ultimately fail to agree, resort may be had to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FUNDING THE DEBT AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Governor Walker has repeatedly urged upon the Legislature the necessity of funding the whole debt and commencing the payment of interest at the earliest day practicable. In accordance with his suggestions a funding bill has been introduced and is now pending in the Virginia Legislature which will probably be passed at the present session. The general provisions of this bill are: 1. That the holders of all bonds, stocks, &c., of the State, except the five per cent. dollar bonds and what are known as sterling bonds, may fund two-thirds of the amount of the same, together with two-thirds of the interest due or to become due to July 1, 1871, in six per cent. coupon, or registered bonds payable thirty-four years after date, or at the pleasure of the State after ten

years, the interest to be paid semi-annually, the first coupon January 1, 1872. The five per cent. dollar bonds may be funded in a like manner but to bear only five per cent. interest. 2. That for the remaining one-third of the debt a certificate of indebtedness shall be issued, bearing interest, and when a settlement of the debt shall be made with West Virginia, all these certificates not assumed by the latter, shall be exchanged for bonds of Virginia of the same tenor as those above mentioned, and the interest due to that date shall be paid in cash. It is thought by those best informed on the subject that this bill as here given, or with some modifications, will become a law at the present session.

REVENUE VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The Auditor of the State has prepared a statement showing the value of real and personal property subject to taxation in the State, the estimated amount that will be raised by taxation from licenses and all other sources, upon the basis of the Tax Bill of 1870, together with an estimate of the amount that will be required for the support of the Government for the next fiscal year, and the amount that will be required to pay the interest on the public debt for one year, from which we make the following extracts:

Value of real estate, founded on the recent assessment, with estimates for the counties of Goochland, Madison, Northumberland and Roanoke, from which there have been no returns. \$276,023,366 62
Value of personal property 85,387,600 00

Basis of taxation for 1871. \$361,410,966 62

Looking to prompt payments by the collectors of the taxes of 1871, there will be received into the treasury within the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, from all sources \$1,726,487 00
Amount remaining in the treasury on October 1, 1870. 130,661 33

Total \$1,857,148 33
Estimated expenses of the Government for fiscal year ending September 30, 1871. 1,232,000 00

Total \$625,148 33
Estimated receipts from taxes on lands and property for 1871, assumed at 50c. on the \$100. 852,937 00

Estimated balance in the treasury for State purposes on October 1, 1871, subject to such additional appropriations, as have been or may be made by the Legislature at its present session \$1,478,135 33
After adding to and deducting from this amount, the amounts that will be probably received and disbursed during the first quarter of the fiscal year, commencing on the first of October, 1871, the approximate estimate of the balance which will be in the treasury on the first day of January, 1872, subject to the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, is. 1,548,881 33

If resumption of interest payment should be commenced January 1, 1872, for the six months preceding, the coupons then due would amount to about \$1,400,000.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR LAST YEAR.

The receipts and disbursements in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870, were: Receipts, \$1,636,943; Disbursements, \$1,504,931. These receipts were still under the old valuation and laws, and the effect of the new system of taxation put in force at the last session can not here be seen. The new assessment of real property has only recently been completed.

CONCLUSION.

From this review of the State finances, it would appear that there is no Southern State in which the prospect of an ultimate settlement of all liabilities, both principal and interest, is better than in Virginia.

An illustrious exception, compared with other States, is seen here, in regard to the non-increase of debt since the war, a feature which will inspire great confidence in her creditors that the spirit of the legislature and people is one of integrity, and that they intend to pay as soon as a better organization of their Government will enable them to collect the required revenue.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 16th of March, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Indiana— Indianapolis.....	The Merchants' National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in addition to the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Kentucky— Lexington.....	The Fayette Nat'l Bank.....	The First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, approved in addition to the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.
Connecticut— Rockville.....	The First National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of the City of New York, approved in place of the Nation'l Park Bank of New York.
Illinois— Vandalia.....	The Farmers' and Merchants' Nat'l Bank.....	The Ocean National Bank of New York and the Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank of Chicago, approved.

New National Banks.

The following are the only national banks organized during the week:

The First National Bank of Paris, Mo. David H. Moss, President; John S. Conyers, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Authorized to commence business March 20, 1871.

The National Bank of Chester, S. C. John J. McLure, President; J. L. Harris, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Authorized to commence business March 22, 1871.

NOTE.—By Act of Congress approved February 18, 1871, the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., was authorized to change its location to North Granville, N. Y., and its title to The North Granville National Bank, N. Y., and a certificate that the changes contemplated by the law have been effected was issued from this office under date of the 21st inst.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— MARCH 10.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.19 @ 11.19½	Mch. 10.	short.	11.90
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.60 @ 25.65	"	"	25.80 @ 25.85
Hamburg	"	13.10 @ 13.11½	"	"	13.8½
Paris	"	25.70 @ 25.80	"	"	"
Paris	short.	25.25 @ 25.45	"	"	"
Vienna	3 months.	12.70 @ 12.75	"	3 mos.	123.70
Berlin	"	6.26½ @ 6.27½	"	"	6.23½
Frankfort	"	120½ @ 120¾	"	short.	118½
St. Petersburg	"	30¾ @ 31	Mch. 7.	3 mos.	31½
Cadiz	"	47¾ @ 49	"	"	"
Lisbon	90 days.	52¾ @ 52¾	"	"	"
Milan	3 months.	26.90 @ 26.95	"	"	"
Genoa	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York....	"	"	Mch. 10.	60 days.	109¾
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	"	"	"
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Feb. 4.	90 days.	23¾
Bahia.....	"	"	Feb. 9.	"	23¾ @ 23¾
Valparaiso...	"	"	"	"	"
Pernambuco..	"	"	Feb. 11.	"	23¾ @ 23¾
Singapore....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong...	"	4s. 5d.	Feb. 22.	6 mos.	4s. 4¾d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay	"	1s. 10¾d.	Mch. 4.	"	1s. 11 3-16d.
Madras	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	Mch. 4.	"	1s. 11 3-16d.
Sydney	80 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Jan. 2.	80 days.	1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, March 11.

There has been an interesting debate in the House of Commons that met on the question of the National Debt. It was brought on by Mr. Candlish, the member for Sunderland, by calling attention to the expediency of making early provision in the estimates for reducing the debt annually not less than £10,000,000. During the last 40 years he argued, we have literally done nothing in the way of paying off the debt. On the accession of William the Fourth in 1830, it amounted to £784,000,000; on the accession of the present sovereign, to £787,000,000, and it was now £801,000,000. Between 1832 and 1868, the debt had apparently been increased by £27,000,000, but if the discharge of certain terminable annuities were taken into account, the debt would be about the same as it was 36 years ago. It was further contended that we were able to carry out what our fathers had accomplished. Between 1815 and 1820, our fathers paid for interest £31,500,000 and as principal £5,100,000—making a total of £36,600,000. Between 1820 and 1830 the average annual payment was £29,440,000 as interest and £4,300,000 as principal—making a total of £33,740,000 per annum. Yet in 1870 we only paid for interest and on account of terminable annuities £27,000,000 and as principal £4,000,000. Now, while we had been thus diminishing our payments on account of the National Debt, the population of the country had been increasing. Our population was 18,000,000 in 1811, 21,000,000 in 1821, 24,000,000 in 1831, 27,000,000 in 1841, 29,000,000 in 1861, and last year it was estimated at 30,830,000. During all this period the wealth of the nation had likewise gone on increasing. According to estimates made by Professor Levi the wealth of the country in 1811 was £2,100,000,000, or £116 per head of the population; in 1841, £4,000,000,000, or £150 per head; in 1861, £6,000,000,000, or £206 per head; and in 1870, £7,000,000,000, or £230 per head. With increase of capital we had become richer relatively to our debt and it had become less relatively to our means. In 1801 our debt was 26 per cent. of our capital; in 1841 it was 19 per cent.; in 1861, 13½ per cent.; and now, our capital being 7,000 millions and our debt 800 millions, it was only 11 per cent. of our capital. Relatively to the population our debt in 1821 was £39 10s. per head; in 1831, £32 10s.; in 1870, £25 10s. As our property had increased our annual income had increased from £14 7s. per head in 1801 to £23 per head in 1870; and now our total income in one year was very nearly equal to our National Debt. Of course, as we had got richer we had been living better; and this was shown by the increased consumption per head of sugar, tea, tobacco and wine, which might be regarded as luxuries rather than necessities. Simultaneously, we had been diminishing our contributions to the National debt. For interest alone we paid per head, in 1821, 29s.; in 1831, 23s.; and in 1870, 17s. 6d. While the amount of interest paid had been diminishing, and while our means had been increasing, we had been reducing taxation, which was from 1811 to 1821, £3 14s. per head, and in 1870 £2 5s. per head, being now, he believed, under £2 per head. The proportions of annual income which we paid for interest had been, in 1801, 8½ per cent.; in 1841, 6½ per cent., and in 1870, 3.85 per cent. Five per cent. of our income, or 1½ per cent. less than we paid for interest alone in 1841, would realize £35,000,000 a year, and that would be sufficient to pay off the debt in forty years.

This proposal was seconded by Sir John Lubbock, who observed that most European nations had immensely increased their debts during the last fifty years. Thus, North Germany in 1815 owed £100,000,000, in 1870, £150,000,000; France in 1815 owed £70,000,000, in 1870, £518,000,000; Austria in 1815 owed £99,000,000, in 1870, £300,000,000; Russia in 1815 owed £80,000,000, in 1870, £300,000,000; Spain in 1815 owed £100,000,000, in 1870, 225,000,000; Italy in 1815 owed £50,000,000, in 1870, £257,000,000, and the United States in 1815 owed £25,000,000, and in 1870 £477,000,000; making a total of £524,000,000 in 1815 and £2,227,000,000 in 1870; and if they included other countries the grand total, according to Mr. Dudley Baxter, was no less than £3,845,000,000 in 1870, against £1,530,000,000 in 1815, showing an increase of no less than £2,300,000,000, of which the great part had been incurred during the last twenty years. He was in favor of insolated taxation, and argued that a wealthy country like this ought not to be satisfied with accidental surpluses for the reduction of its debt. Several other members addressed the House, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said if he ventured to criticise the speech of the honorable member for Sunderland, he should say that he felt more certain of the general conclusion at which he arrived than he did of many of the premisses by which he supported it, for he did not place the most implicit confidence in all those estimates by which he calculated to a million the income and property of the country. He disputed some of the figures and estimates which had been furnished to the House. He ventured to point out that the time of the peace (1815) our debt, instead of being £800,000,000 was nearly £900,000,000. Since that time we have added £80,000,000 to it—£20,000,000 for the emancipation of the slaves, £30,000,000 for the Crimean war, £10,000,000 for the Irish loan, and £19,000,000 for the Abyssinian war. The funded debt is now £738,000,000, and the unfunded £4,000,000. The terminable annuities, estimated at 11 years' purchase, amount to £50,000,000, making a total of £793,000,000. It follows, therefore, that since the close of the war, and adding the £80,000,000 referred to, the debt has been reduced from £980,000,000 to £793,000,000, or to the extent of nearly £200,000,000. It is not fair, therefore, to accuse those who have gone before us of having done nothing for the reduction of the debt. In the course of this financial year also we have paid off nearly £6,000,000. Mr. Lowe, however, agreed with Mr. Candlish and Sir John Lubbock on the expediency of reducing the debt, but when the hon. member for Sunderland stated that it was the duty of the Government to place £10,000,000 a year on the estimates for that purpose, he stopped short of the difficult task of demonstrating how that amount was to be raised. Nor was he much moved by the example of America. It was certainly not the duty of the Finance Minister of this country to indulge in criticisms on the finance of our neighbors, but he ventured to submit to those who are struck with the boldness and vigor of American finances that it may be a question whether it would not have been wiser for the Americans first to restore the metallic basis, and then endeavor to lower the interest on the debt. Mr. Lowe concluded by observing that—

My hon. friend said, also, we lost the opportunity—if I understood him—of showing that energy that would be displayed by having a Parliamentary fight over the question every session. That, sir, is quite true; but I am quite sure that he is too good a political economist not to know that energy is not a good thing in itself, but only good when you cannot get a good thing without it. So, my hon. friend the member for Sunderland also thought we might lose the moral effect of a great effort and noble spectacle in paying off all our debts. No doubt it is a very fine thing to give a great moral spectacle. When people get into distress and misery they have the opportunity of showing a great moral spectacle, and the results no doubt are great. But, for my own part, I prefer giving no such spectacle, simply because the calamities which give the opportunity of developing those high qualities do not exist. I shall continue to think we do not unwisely by paying off our debt in a moderate way by terminable annuities. The truth is, that of all economical and financial authorities the worst are those who, ignoring the existence of any alternative, strive to make out a splendid case for themselves; but it appears to me that the right management of financial affairs consists not in this adoption of a certain particular theory or view, but of that sort of tolerant moderation that tries to accommodate them all, carrying none to any excess or violent extremes. I am, therefore, in moderation, for the reduction of taxes; I am, in moderation, for the reduction of debt. The problem of the reduction of debt is really this—how to get into the hands of the Government a large quantity of stock which they can cancel and pay off. That may be done in various ways, and if my hon. friend the member for Sunderland, content with the discussion he has raised, will give me his confidence for about six weeks longer, I will undertake to show him, when the proper time arrives, that I have had the opportunity of making some slight impression on the debt of the country.

The prospectus of the United States loan has been advertised this week. Messrs. Baring Brothers, Clews, Habicht & Co., Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and Messrs. Rothschild, are authorized to receive subscriptions. The introduction of this loan is considered to be quite premature. The quotation is 1½ to 1¼ discount.

Messrs. Rothschild & Son have introduced this week the new Russian loan of £12,000,000. The price of issue is 81½, and the bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. There has been a great deal of excitement in the Stock Exchange

in connection with this loan, and the first operation on the appearance of it was a wholesale destruction of the prospectuses. Any attempt to deal in the scrip proved fruitless, and so greatly was the loan discouraged that the impression became general that that it would be withdrawn. The contractors, however, have not adopted that course, and it is now probable that the subscription list will remain open until the date fixed in the prospectus. The cank of all this indigestion is traceable, as a matter of course, to the act of Russia in withdrawing from an important clause in the Treaty of Paris, without submitting the grievance under which she alleged she suffered to the co-signatories. The loan, however, is offered at the principal German markets, and will, in all probability, be fully subscribed.

The money market has been quieter, and the rates of discount are somewhat easier. Both for short and long, dated bills, the quotations are rather lower. The following are the present rates of money:

	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum....	3 @...	3 @...	4 months' ba'k bills 3 @3¼	3 @3¼
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills 3¼ @3¼	3¼ @3¼
30 and 60 days' bills	2¼ @3	2¼ @...	4 and 6 trade bills..	3¼ @4¼
8 months bills.....	3 @3¼	3 @...		4 @4¼

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

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks	2	2
Discount houses at call	2	2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2¼	1¼
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2¼	2¼

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

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including					
bank post bills.....	22,551,798	23,671,613	23,626,569	22,710,673	23,852,149
Public deposits.....	8,237,911	4,856,122	6,490,959	10,507,699	10,011,442
Other deposits.....	16,789,161	20,326,190	18,420,387	16,762,453	21,569,693
Government securities	13,111,068	13,268,079	14,076,537	13,831,314	12,223,416
Other securities.....	18,604,404	17,572,261	19,623,033	19,648,672	23,983,744
Reserve of notes and					
coin.....	12,206,720	13,004,515	9,857,019	12,787,074	13,623,887
Coin and bullion.....	19,256,225	21,179,530	18,061,934	20,085,619	21,770,867
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	91½	93½	92½	92½	91½
Price of wheat.....	59s. 3d.	73s. 8d.	49s. 4d.	41s. 0d.	53s. 2d.
Mid. Upland cotton...	13½d.	10½d.	12d.	11d.	*7 7-16d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 6¼d.	1. 2½d.	1s. 2¼d.	1s. 3¼d.	*1s. ¾d.

* Price March 2.

The following are the rates of discount at the leading Continental cities. An increase of ease is indicated, more especially as regards the German markets:

	B'krate	Op. m'kt	B'krate	Op. m'kt
	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	2½ 6	2 —	Brussels..	2½ 4
Vienna....	5 6	5 5	Madrid....	5 5
Berlin....	4 4	3½ 3½	Hamburg..	— —
Frankfort.	3½ 3	2½ 2½	St. Peters-	— —
Amst'd'm.	4 3½	4½ 3	burg....	5 8
Turin ..	5 6	5 6		4½ 7

There has been rather a better demand for foreign bills of exchange. As regards the bullion market, there are no important features of interest to notice. Annexed are the quotations:

	GOLD	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard.	77 9	@77 9½
do fine.....	do	77 9	@— —
do Refinable.....	do	77 11	@78 —
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	— —	@— —
South American Doubloons...	do	73 8	@74 —
United States gold coin.....	do	76 8	@76 3¼
	SILVER.	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard	5 0½	@5 0½
do do containing 5 grs. gold	per oz. standard...	5 0½	@5 0½
Fine Cake Silver	per oz. no price.	@— —	@— —
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. last price.	4 10½	@— —

The stock markets have been rather unsettled, but at the close of the week rather a firmer tone is apparent. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....						
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	92 -92½	91½-92½	92 -92½	91½-92½	91½-92	91½-91½
U. S. 5-20s, 1884....	90 -92	— -90½	90 -92	90 -92	90 -92	90 -92
U. S. 5-20s, 1885....	91½-92	91½-91½	91½-92	91½-91½	91½-91½	91½-91½
U. S. 5-20s, 1887....	90½-91½	90½-91	— -91	90½-90½	90½-90½	9 ½-90½
U. S. 10-40s, 1904....	89½-89½	89½-89½	89½-89½	88½-88½	88½-88½	88½-88½
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	80 -30½	80 -30½	29½-30½	29½-30½	29½-30½	29½-30½
Erie Shares (\$100)...	19 -19½	18½-19½	18½-18½	18½-18½	18 -18½	18 -18½
Illinois shares (\$100)	109½-109½	109½-109½	109½-109½	109½-109½	109½-110	110-110½

The cotton trade is dull, and prices have further declined. The market for cotton yarn and cotton goods is also heavy.

The trade for wheat and other cereals is very quiet, but cattle-feeding stuffs are firm in value.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week,

and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-'70:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

	1870-'71.		1869-'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	298,180	98,494	755,624	4,043
Barley.....	63,997	379	123,539	50
Oats.....	890	70,943	4,803	1,279
Peas.....	15,814	1,975	548	345
Beans.....	17,007	687	9,134	.....
Indian corn.....	91,119	13,880	280,421	1,563
Flour.....	53,834	101,967	60,827	845

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 23).

	1870-'71.	1869-'70.
Wheat.....cwt.	16,924,197	1456,253
Barley.....	4,138,214	33,625
Oats.....	4,162,287	670,051
Peas.....	407,438	35,488
Beans.....	858,147	6,916
Indian corn.....	8,312,681	51,753
Flour.....	2,396,325	1164,406

For the corresponding periods in 1868-'69 the figures were as under:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.
Wheat.....cwt.	464,436	15,516,046	2	135,586
Barley.....	223,696	6,633,686	3,662	74,767
Oats.....	89,466	3,388,993	9,980	65,357
Peas.....	5,795	750,341	219	6,684
Beans.....	61,201	1,69,002	485	3,793
Indian Corn.....	252,746	7,405,969	120	642
Flour.....	51,125	2,120,926	98	20,050

The following figures show the exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1868, 1869 and 1870:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Alkali—Soda.....cwt.	1,576,069	1,589,917	1,900,680
Beer and ale.....bbls.	19,374	21,198	29,500
Coals.....tons.	105,421	86,291	106,494
COTTON MANUFACTURES—			
Cotton piece goods.....yards.	75,372,203	103,095,126	105,797,795
Cotton yarns.....lbs.	1,723,826	2,023,720	2,116,259
Earthenware and porcelain.....pkgs.	90,958	110,278	99,616
Haberdashery and Millinery.....values.	£711,918	£754,806	£959,780
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—			
Knives, forks, &c.....values.	167,384	186,650	214,543
Anvils, Trees, &c.....values.	89,762	96,769	108,662
Manufactures of German silver.....values.	380,382	456,401	469,898
LINEN MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods.....yards.	85,155,304	106,994,045	109,910,389
Thread.....lbs.	1,367,742	1,213,595	1,280,293
METALS—			
Iron, pig.....tons.	86,204	132,485	112,960
do bar, &c.....tons.	44,044	54,660	50,536
do railroad.....tons.	268,000	299,196	421,788
do castings.....tons.	1,279	1,962	862
do hoops, sh'ts & boil'r plates.....tons.	18,440	33,345	39,313
do wrought.....tons.	4,932	8,511	8,619
Steel, unwrought.....tons.	17,207	16,676	17,776
Copper, wrought.....cwt.	2,757	2,135	2,330
Lead, pig, &c.....tons.	6,984	5,558	10,971
Tin plates.....cwt.	1,250,909	1,472,445	1,507,453
Oil, (seed).....gals.	168,335	78,622	66,957
Salt.....tons.	155,266	214,838	147,268
SILK MANUFACTURES—			
Broad piece goods.....yards.	358,926	382,682	702,126
Handkerchiefs, scarfs, shawls, &c.....doz.	1,472	2,918	6,037
Ribbons, of silk only.....lbs.	10,546	7,168	13,392
Other articles of silk only.....values.	£112,813	£76,570	£85,621
Silk manuf'ts mixed with other mat'ls.	83,545	97,418	167,887
Spirits (British).....gals.	135,736	123,987	128,102
Wool.....lbs.	859,302	3,583,000	2,492,860
WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES—			
Woolen cloth.....yards.	2,489,601	2,704,898	3,694,547
Carpet and druggets.....yards.	3,429,540	5,334,661	5,436,323
Shawls, rugs, &c.....No.	103,350	66,340	142,963
Worsted stuffs of wool only and of wool mixed with other material.....	69,508,626	66,252,879	68,759,811

The declared value of the above exports was as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ports on the Atlantic, northern.....	£19,513,860	£21,703,605	£24,867,384
do do southern.....	1,176,838	2,014,440	2,854,959
Ports on the Pacific.....	740,934	906,266	612,291
Total.....	£24,431,632	£24,624,311	£28,334,634

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—The market closes quiet for American securities, with prices steady. Atlantic and Great Western retain the advance noted last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92	92½	92½	92	92½
account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	92½	92	92	92	91½	92
do do old, 1865.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
do do old, 1867.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
U. S. 10-40s.....	89	89½	89½	89	89	89
Illinois Central shares.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Erie Railway shares.....	18½	18½	18	18	18	18
Atlantic & G. W. (con's).....	35	35	35	35	35	35

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

	96%	96%	96%	96%
Frankfort.....	96%	96%	96%	96%

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—There has been more firmness for red Western Wheat, but prices generally are steady at former quotations.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red).....	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 10
do (Red Winter).....	11 7	11 0	11 6	11	11	11 0
do (California White).....	11 11	11 11	12 0	11	11 6	11 6
Corn (W. m'd).....	35 9	35 9	35 0	35	34	34 6

Barley (Canadian).....	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Peas (Canadian).....	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Prices for both Beef and Pork have declined, and close weak at the lower prices. Bacon is firmer. Cheese lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	116 0	116 6	115 0	115 0	114 0	114 0
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	90 0	87 6	85 0	82 6	80 0	80 0
Bacon.....	48 6	48 0	48 0	47 6	47 6	47 6
Lard (American).....	58 6	58 0	59 6	59 6	58 0	57 6
Cheese (fine).....	72 0	71 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—The market closes with lower prices for Petroleum and Rosin.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 6	6 3	6 6
do (fine pale).....	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9
Petroleum (std white).....	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
do (spirits).....	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tallow (American).....	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Linseed oil is quoted a little off at the close, and Calcutta seed is also lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl).....	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	63 9	63 9
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10
Sperm oil.....	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0
Whale oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Linseed oil.....	33 5 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	32 15 0	32 10 0	32 10 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods, and a considerable decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to 7,383,892 this week, against \$8,209,446 last week, and \$9,845,436 the previous week. The exports are \$5,123,187 this week, against \$6,264,325 last week, and \$4,469,192 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 25,931 bales, against 15,659 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) March 17, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 18.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,568,530	\$2,619,046	\$1,729,834	\$3,888,450
General merchandise.....	6,007,587	3,627,361	3,199,469	3,995,442
Total for the week..	\$7,576,117	\$6,246,407	\$4,928,952	\$7,883,892
Previously reported.....	42,753,908	55,635,909	56,283,904	70,234,630

Since Jan. 1..... \$50,330,025 \$61,882,316 \$61,212,856 \$77,618,532

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 21:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$1,946,378	\$2,440,120	\$4,219,526	\$5,123,187
Previously reported.....	36,520,120	31,577,637	33,606,799	50,390,843
Since Jan. 1.....	\$38,466,498	\$34,017,757	\$37,826,325	\$55,514,030

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

March 13—Brig Morning Light, Arroyo—		Spanish gold.....	\$24,999
		American silver.....	30,219
March 14—Str. Westphalia, London—		American gold.....	110,000
		Gold bars.....	76,275
March 14—Brig Margaret, Ponce—		American silver.....	500
		Spanish gold.....	960
March 14—Schr. Ricardo Barros, Matanzas—		American gold.....	20,000
March 15—Str. China, Liverpool—		American gold.....	75,000
		Gold bars.....	11,000
		Silver bars.....	14,700
		Foreign silver.....	133,330
March 15—Steamship Hansa, Southampton—		American gold.....	34,212
		Foreign gold.....	75,000
March 15—Schr. Keokuk, Arroyo—		Silver bars.....	188,534

Total for the week..... \$1,993,517
Previously reported..... 9,863,920

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$11,857,437

Same time in	1870.....	1867.....
1870.....	\$6,257,271	5,991,861
1869.....	7,258,532	5,194,507
1868.....	13,892,222	4,228,086

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

March 13—Schr. Charles H. Thompson, Lara—		Gold.....	\$600
		Silver.....	8,530
March 15—Str. Morro Castle, Havana—			

Total for the week..... \$10,630
Previously reported..... 2,710,973

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$2,721,606

Same time in	1870.....	1868.....
1870.....	\$3,840,005	\$1,139,823
1869.....	2,411,767	398,154

St. Paul and Sioux City.—The business during 1870, was :

Gross earnings.....	\$367,642 67
Gross expenses.....	197,721 33
Net earnings.....	\$170,221 34
Cost of repairs.....	98,805 56

The lands deeded to this Company for constructed road 697, 704 87-100 acres. A large part is remote from settlements, and contiguous to United States land. In 1870 the Company offered to sell at \$2 75 per acre. There have been sold to date 97,494.99 acres, at an average of \$5 67 per acre.

Received for sales.....	\$552,926 50
Paid down.....	173,017 91
Credit from 1 to 7 years at 7 per cent.....	379,907 81
Received on installments since sales.....	73,734 82
Expenses of Land Department.....	63,821 40

All net receipts from lands have been expended in construction.

Northern Pacific.—The Northern Pacific Railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Brainerd, Minn., is finished and the first passenger train, containing officers of the road, passed over the structure. This completes the Northern Pacific 113 miles west from Lake Superior. The grade is finished nearly to Red River, 150 miles further, and at the present rate of progress, trains will run to Red River before September next.

Sale of the Morris Canal.—TRENTON, March 21.—The Morris Canal Company has leased its works and franchises to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for a term of 999 years, at a rate of 10 per cent. to the preferred and 4 to the common stockholders.

A committee was appointed to complete the negotiations, and prepare a lease to be submitted to the stockholders at their meeting on April 2.

—A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed increase of the capital stock, by the amount of \$2,000,000, will be held at their office in this city, on April 11th, next.

Union Pacific Land Bonds.—The action of Congress in revoking the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to withholding one-half of the Government bills for transportation, due the Pacific Railroads, has naturally placed the companies in a much better financial position. The Union Pacific Securities are being more critically examined and their real advantages for investment at present rates, more fully inquired into. That the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury should have had a depressing effect, was inevitable, but now that Congress has revoked that judgment, there is no further cause of apprehension, on this scale. The Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds are among the most attractive securities now offered, on account of the great interest which attaches to the road as a National enterprise, and the security furnished by the lands of the Company upon which the bonds are issued. These bonds are now being received by the Company at par and interest, in exchange for their lands and many actual settlers are adopting this mode of negotiation. This proffered exchange evinces the Company's confidence in their rapid appreciation, and they claim that they should and will soon rule at 90 in the market, from the fact that they pay an interest of 8 per cent. per annum on that figure, while the stability and safety of the securities are deemed unquestioned. The cost of mail and other transportation to the Government, prior to the opening of this road to the Pacific coast, was three-quarters of a million dollars per month. This enormous expenditure has been diminished by the Pacific roads so that not less than fifty thousand dollars per week is now being saved to the tax paying people of the nation. Such facts as these, furnished from the records at Washington, evince both the value and necessity of their successful progress and development.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 WALL ST., N. Y.

Our business is the same as an incorporated bank.

Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the clearing house as if drawn upon any city bank.

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

We draw Bills of Exchange in sums from £1 upward on.

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, The National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

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

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

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, March 21, 1871.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
—of which about \$6,000,000 have already been marketed—are secured upon an East and West Trunk Line of Road 427 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles) is in earning operation, and the remainder rapidly building. When completed it will establish a short, economical, and favorite route between tide-water navigation and the chief railroad and river cities of the West.

Besides the immense volume of through traffic between the East and West which this road can command by its unapproachable advantages in distance, grades, fuel, and unfailing navigable connections, this road must convey enormous quantities of the superior splint, cannal, and bituminous coals of the Kanawha Valley and the iron ores of Virginia and West Virginia, which are in demand at both ends of the line.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and credit of the Company, and its able and honorable management, give to these securities an assurance of superior value and safety.

They may be had in *Coupon* or *Registered* form, and in denominations of

\$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

We have prepared pamphlets, showing the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing advantages of the adjacent territory, and the traffic, facilities, and financial prospects of the Road, which will be furnished on application.

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents.

THE NEW LOAN.

ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING THE REFUNDING OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred million dollars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in such coin, at the rate of five per centum per annum; also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred million dollars of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum; also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand million dollars of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum; all of which said several classes of bonds and the interest thereon shall 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; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding, and known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds, par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever. And a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising, and disposing of the same.

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said several terms of ten, fifteen, and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of each class last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin in the Treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any of the six per cent bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and canceled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date, and number in the order of their numbers and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued, in public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease.

SEC 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at any time within two years from the passage of this act, to receive gold coin of the United States on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding two and a half per cent per annum; and any amount of gold coin so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from the date of deposit, and after ten days' notice, and on the return of said certificates: *Provided,* That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury. And not less than twenty-five per cent of the coin deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposits shall be retained in the Treasury, for the payment of said certificates; and the excess beyond twenty-five per cent may be applied, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States, heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty

United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. How far the action of the Secretary will be impeded by this law, it does not appear, and the subject will be of greater interest when his plans for April have been announced.

Much criticism has been made by some of the leading bankers in London, upon the manner in which the loan was placed upon the foreign markets, and from the comments of experienced financiers both at home and abroad, there seems to be reason for thinking that too little attention has, from the first, been given to the business details for introducing the bonds, as these details require to be arranged with the utmost care and forethought, even in case of the most attractive loans. At the Treasury purchase of \$2,000,000 on Wednesday, bids amounted to \$8,004,900, and had a depressing effect upon prices.

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

Table showing highest and lowest prices of leading government securities from Saturday, March 18 to Friday, March 24. Columns include date, security type (e.g., 5-20's, 1861 coup.), and price ranges.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The Stock market has, upon the whole, been less active with the heavier transactions generally limited to specialties. Prices have, with a few exceptions, been well maintained and in some cases largely advanced, the most conspicuous rise being noticed in Northwest Common and St. Paul Common, the former closing to-day at 85 1/2 and the latter at 60 1/2. The principal weakness among the speculative stocks was shown in Union Pacific, which closed to-day at 23 1/2; Ohio and Mississippi has also been weak and closed at 46 1/2, a reaction from the high prices to which the stock has recently been run up on its prospective value as the connecting line between Cincinnati and St. Louis, for several of the prominent routes between the seaboard and the former city.

Stocks are now held in large blocks by the cliques which were formed early in the year to advance prices, and will probably be unloaded gradually upon the market as the stock can be taken by outsiders without depressing prices. It is said that a considerable amount of stock from the country has already been thrown upon the street, which has been taken by the combinations to prevent any break in prices. A feature of this week's business has been the increased demand for the dividend paying shares, the Northwest stocks being now considered as belonging to this class, and also Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred. Coal stocks have been very firm and more active. Express stocks and the miscellaneous list comparatively dull with a downward tendency.

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

Large table showing highest and lowest prices of railroad and miscellaneous stocks from Saturday, March 18 to Friday, March 24. Columns include date, stock name (e.g., N.Y. Cent & H.R., Erie, Reading), and price ranges.

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—Southern State bonds have been tolerably active at prices generally well maintained. Virginias have advanced, the new bonds touching 70 1/2 and the old bonds 68 1/2, with some reaction afterwards. The funding bill before the Virginia Legislature has passed one house, and is confidently expected to pass the other house and become a law within a few days. South Carolina bonds have declined on the reports of political disturbances in the State. North Carolinas special tax are also lower. Pacific Railroad bonds have been a trifle less firm, without any apparent cause, and close as follows: Central Pacifics 95 1/2 @ 95 1/2; Union Pacifics 83 @ 83 1/2; Land Grants 74 1/2 @ 75; Incomes 68 1/2 @ 69. The gross earnings of the Union Pacific in February were \$373,924, and net income \$136,457. The Central Pacific gross earnings were about \$495,000.

The Stock Exchange Committee has this week admitted to the call the bonds of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and the securities of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

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

Table showing highest and lowest prices of active State Bonds from Saturday, March 18 to Friday, March 24. Columns include date, bond type (e.g., 6s Tenn., old), and price ranges.

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

The Gold Market.—The general tone of the gold market has been "bearish," and the speculative interest on that side has been considerably increased. The chief topic of discussion in the market has been the probable action of Government in regard to its sales of gold in April, and under the impression that Mr. Boutwell may throw a very large amount upon the market, the short interest above referred to has been created. Less important influences have also had a certain effect, as for instance the increase of bullion in the Bank of England, the disturbed condition of affairs in France depressing the prospects of the French loan, and the slightly easier rates of exchange here for to-morrow's steamer. On the other hand, the large demand for customs and the prospect of further exports, together with the short interest, have been the chief supports of the market.

It is possible that if the Treasury programme for April should be materially different from what it is expected to be by the parties operating for a decline, the effect produced might be a sharp upward turn, as the "shorts" would come in as purchasers to cover their contracts. Shipments this week will probably be about \$650,000, of which \$450,000 will probably be shipped to-morrow. At the Treasury sale of \$2,000,000 on Thursday the bids amounted to \$5,960,000. Customs receipts for the week amount to \$3,838,000.

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

Table showing the course of the gold premium from Saturday, Mar. 18 to Friday, Mar. 24. Columns include date, opening, low, high, closing, total clearings, and balances in gold and currency.

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

Table of quotations for foreign and American coin, including American gold (old coinage), American silver (new), and various foreign currencies like Sovereigns, Napoleons, etc.

Foreign Exchange.—Rates have fluctuated slightly during the week, and close about the same as last Friday. During the first few days there was much firmness shown, and all the leading drawers were on Tuesday asking 110 less the usual commission; since that, however, rates have been easier, and best bankers 60 day sterling was quoted to-day at 109 1/2, and short sight 110 1/2. There has been a comparatively small business, as the high rates have the usual effect of checking such purchases as can be postponed till a future day. The bankers most intimately connected with the South report a smaller amount of cotton exchange making in that section during the past few days, and anticipate no supply of cotton bills sufficient to make rates easier. The shipments of specie have not been very large, and will probably not exceed \$600,000 for the week, including the shipments of to-morrow.

Exports of cotton from all ports amount to 97,032 bales, producing \$6,040,242 in gold, against 72,562 bales in the same week of 1870 producing then \$6,397,065 gold, with Middling Uplands at 23c., and gold at 112.

Quotations are as follows:

Table of exchange rates for various locations: London prime bankers, Paris (bankers), Antwerp, Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Prussian thalers. Columns show 60 Days and 3 Days rates.

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

Table showing transactions at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury from Saturday, Mar. 18 to Friday, Mar. 24. Columns include Receipts (Gold, Currency) and Payments (Gold, Currency).

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 18, 1871:

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

* Same as last week. No report.

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

Summary table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, and Circulation with Inc. and Dec. values.

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

Table showing totals for Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Tenders, and Clearings from Feb. 11 to March 18.

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

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

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

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

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

Table showing weekly conditions for Philadelphia banks from Feb. 13 to March 20, including Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

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

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

Total.....\$17,500,000 \$111,706,825 \$2,083,125 \$12,362,082 \$47,068,225 \$24,791,721

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

Summary table showing deviations for Loans, Specie, and Circulation with Inc. and Dec. values.

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

Table showing comparative totals for Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, and Circulation from Feb. 13 to March 20.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

Table with columns: Bid, Askd., listing various bank stocks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants, etc.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

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

Large table of securities with columns: Bid, Askd., listing various securities like 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 New York Prices, STATE BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, Boston, Philadelphia, and various city 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 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.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.—REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.—The Board of Directors submit the following report of the company's affairs and its operations during the year ending December 31, 1870:

CAPITAL STOCK.

Common.....	\$8,925,500	
Preferred.....	2,426,400	
		\$11,350,900

FUNDED DEBT.

Preferred sinking fund bonds.....	\$308,000	
First mortgage bonds.....	2,383,000	
Income bonds.....	1,087,000	
		\$3,778,000
		\$15,128,900

The following statement will exhibit the gross receipts and expenditures during the year:

EARNINGS.		EXPENSES.	
Passenger traffic.....	\$1,992,184	Conducting transportation..	\$630,977
Freight.....	3,312,067	Motive power.....	763,156
Express companies.....	92,827	Maintenance of way.....	862,539
Transportation of mails.....	55,529	Maintenance of cars.....	258,808
Miscellaneous sources.....	96,795	General expenses.....	108,926
		Taxes.....	161,697
Total.....	\$4,849,404	Total.....	\$2,787,105

Net earnings..... \$2,063,292

The financial statement for the year is as follows:

INCOME.

Balance at credit of this account, January 1, 1870.....	\$51,420	
Net receipts as above stated.....	2,063,299	
		\$2,114,719

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest on bonds of all classes.....	\$266,980	
Paid sinking funds.....	69,000	
Rent of Joliet & Chicago Railroad, exclusive of sinking fund.....	138,049	
Rent of St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad.....	240,000	
Dividends paid, Nos. 14 and 15.....	851,645	
Government tax on dividend and sinking fund.....	21,110	
Loss by fire in 1865, insurance uncollectable.....	16,554	
Cost of improvements charged this account.....	226,141	
		\$1,829,481

Balance December 31, 1870..... \$285,238

At the commencement of the year 1870 your company was operating four hundred and thirty-one miles of railway, as follows:

Chicago to Joliet, under perpetual lease, executed January, 1, 1864..	38 miles.
Joliet to East St. Louis, owned by your company.....	242 "
Bloomington to Godfrey—St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railway, under perpetual lease, dated April 30, 1868.....	151 "
Total.....	431 miles.

During the year your company has acquired, by purchase and construction, eighty miles of railway, as follows:

Dwight to Wenona, by purchase at actual cost, March 15, 1870.....	35 miles.
Wenona to Washington, by construction under the direction of the officers of your company, opened December 11, 1870.....	35 "
And a branch line from Varna to Lacon, opened December 18, 1870..	10 "
Total.....	80 miles.

Making total number of miles in operation January 1, 1871..... 511 "

The cost to your company of the eighty miles of railway acquired, as above stated, will not exceed the estimate of \$15,000 per mile, made at the time the question of its acquisition was submitted to the stockholders, for their approval. The present state of that account with the road in operation, but not in all respects fully completed, shows the cost to be \$1,108,747 26, or \$13,859 34 per mile.

The operation of the Jacksonville Division during the past year, shows in direct returns from traffic, as well as in many other ways, the great advantage of controlling that line under the existing lease.

The operating expenses upon your lines for the year (exclusive of taxes), amount to 54.11 per cent. of gross receipts; including taxes, 57.4 per cent. In 1869 the operating expenses were 54.62 and 57.17 per cent. respectively.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 732,531, being an increase of only 978 over the preceding year; 94.3 per cent. of the number of passengers were local, only 5.7 passing the entire distance between Chicago and St. Louis.

The aggregate tonnage of freight for the year is 2,522,064,297 lbs., an increase of 12½ per cent. over that of 1869.

The coal traffic of your line continues to increase. Commencing in 1865 with only 6,000 tons, it has increased to 266,096 tons in 1869, and 338,324 tons in 1870, showing an increase of 27 per cent. during the past year.

The receipts from express companies, carriage of mails, and from miscellaneous sources, amounts to \$245,152 23, an increase of \$21,330 58 over the corresponding receipts in 1869.

The condition of your property has been fully maintained, and in many respects improved.

The number of locomotives owned by your company is 108.

The number and description of cars upon your line is as follows:

Pullman's palace sleeping cars.....	8	Freight cars of all kinds.....	2,256
Pullman's dining cars.....	5	Tool and wrecking cars.....	5
Passenger coaches.....	47	Paymaster's car.....	1
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	21		
		Total.....	2,343

A contract has been made with the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company for permission to use the franchise of that company in the construction of a line from Roodhouse to Louisiana, in the State of Missouri, a distance of 37 miles, and also with the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company, of Missouri, for the completion and control of their lines in process of construction.

They also agree to issue, for the use of your company in providing a construction fund, \$15,000 per mile of first mortgage bonds, and \$5,000 per mile of second mortgage bonds—if the same shall be required—upon condition that your company shall assume the payment of interest and principal of all bonds so issued at their request. The work of building the road from Roodhouse to a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Louisiana, in Missouri, is now in progress, and will be completed by July next.

A contract has also been concluded with the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company, by which the company agrees to complete its road bed, including bridges and cross-ties, so as to have the same fully prepared for laying the rails from Louisiana to Mexico (a distance of 51 miles) by the 19th day of May, 1871. That company also agreed to complete, in like manner, a line from Mexico to Jefferson City—the capital of the State—a distance of 50 miles) by the 19th of May next.

It is further agreed, that in a like manner, a roadway shall be prepared from Mexico to Glasgow by the 19th of May, 1872, and also from Glasgow to Kansas City, upon a location to be agreed upon (with the exception of constructing a bridge over the Missouri River,) by the 19th day of May, 1873.

In all the undertakings on the part of that company, as before stated, including the cost of right of way and depot grounds, it is provided that payment shall be by them made from the proceeds of local subscriptions to their common stock—said subscriptions amounting to about \$11,000 per mile for the entire distance.

It is further stipulated that first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, at the rate of \$16,000 per mile, shall be issued, and that \$15,000 per mile in said bonds, \$10,000 per mile in preferred stock, and \$5,000 per mile in common stock, shall be placed in the hands of a trustee, and appropriated to the purchase of materials, the completion of the road, and procuring rolling stock. And that the sale of said bonds and shares of stock, and the completion of the railway and purchase of rolling stock, as aforesaid, shall be under the direction of the officers of your company.

Your company agrees, on its behalf, to construct a line to connect its present lines with Louisiana, and to take possession of and operate for 1,000 years the line from Louisiana to Mexico, and such other extensions of that line as may be hereafter completed, as before stated, and that the amount of rent to be paid for the use of the same shall be yearly ascertained, as follows: All taxes and assessments shall be first deducted from gross earnings, and 35 per cent. of the remainder shall be the amount to be paid as rent for that year, provided that the amount paid shall in no year be less than \$1,370 per mile; and that your company shall assume the payment of coupons on the mortgage bonds referred to, and charge the amount of the same on account of rent.

A contract has also been made with the North Missouri Railroad Company, dated May 25, 1870, by which it is mutually agreed to operate a through line for passengers and freight upon equitable terms, between Chicago and other points on the Chicago & Alton road, and Kansas City and other points on the North Missouri and connecting roads, as soon as the connection is made at Mexico. Said contract to continue in force until the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad shall have been completed to Kansas City—either party having the right to terminate it, after the road shall have been completed to that point, by giving three months' notice.

Kansas Pacific Railway Company.—BUSINESS SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.—The company has been actively engaged during eight months of the year in the construction of that portion of its main line known as the "Denver Extension." On August 15th the road was completed between Kansas City, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado, a total distance of 638 6-10 miles. Of this distance, about 210 miles of track were laid in 1870.

The railroad and lands owned and controlled by this company consist of—

Main line, Kansas City to Denver.....	638 6-10 miles.
Branch, Lawrence to Leavenworth.....	34 "
Total miles of Kansas Pacific Railway.....	672 6-10 miles.
Controlled by purchase of stock and lease—	
Denver Pacific Railway, Denver to Cheyenne.....	106 miles.
Denver and Boulder Valley Branch.....	15 "
Total miles owned and controlled.....	3 6-10 miles
Kansas Pacific Railway lands unsold (about) 5,200,000 acres.	

STATE BONDS.

DENOMINATION.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.	DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.				
		Rate.	Payable.				Rate.	Payable.					
Marked thus * are in default for interest					Marked thus * are in default for interest								
State Securities.					MICHIGAN (Jan. 1, '71) \$2,342,000:								
ALABAMA (Oct. 1, '70) \$14,162,800:					Renewal Loan Bonds	160,000	6	Jan. & July	1878				
State Bonds	1,941,000	5	May & Nov.	1872	Two Million Loan	1,621,000	6	do	73-'83				
do do (extended)	473,800	5	do	1886	War Bounty Bonds	478,000	7	May & Nov	1890				
do do (do)	688,030	6	do	1870	Ste Marie Canal Bonds	83,000	6	Jan. & July	1879				
Sterling bonds of 1850	712,800	5	June	1886	MINNESOTA (Dec. '70) \$350,000:								
Sterling Bonds (extended)	82,500	6	Jan. & July	1886	State Buildings Loans	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1877				
do do	1,477,700	8	do	1886	do do	100,000	7	do	1878				
New Bonds, 1866 & 1868	300,000	8	Jan. & July	'86-'88	do do 1869	50,000	7	do	1879				
New Bonds, 1870, gold	8,480,000	8	Jan. & July	1889	Sioux War Loan 1862	100,000	7	May & Nov	1872				
Endorsement for RR's (about)					MISSOURI (Jan. 1, '71) \$20,866,000:								
ARKANSAS (March, '71) \$7,350,000:					State Bonds	438,000	6	Jan. & July	1888				
Funding bonds of 1869	2,784,000	6	Jan. & July	99-1900	Bonds of 1868	2,727,000	6	do	1887				
Bonds yet unfunded	1,716,000				Bonds to North Mo. RR.	2,962,000	6	do	74-'88				
Memphis & Little Rock	2,850,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1900	Bonds to Cairo & Fulton RR.	392,000	6	do	'77-'89				
Little Rock & Fort S. R.R.					Bonds to Platte Co RR.	504,000	6	do	'89-'90				
Little R., Pine Bluff & N. O. R.R					Bonds to Iron Mountain RR.	2,379,000	6	do	'74-'89				
CALIFORNIA (April, '70) \$4,122,500:					Pacific RR.	5,419,000	6	do	'72-'89				
Civil Bonds of 1857 (gold)	2,138,000	7	Jan. & July	1877	S. W. Br. Pacific RR	1,456,000	6	do	1876				
do do of 1860	138,500	7	do	1880	S W. Br. Pacific RR (guar)	1,559,000	7	do	1876				
Soldiers' Relief Bonds	424,500	7	do	1883	Hannibal & St. Joseph RR.	3,000,000	6	do	'73-'87				
do Bounty Bonds	805,000	7	do	1884	NEVADA (Dec., 1870) \$500,000:								
CONNECTICUT (Apr. '70) \$7,275,900:					Bonds of 1867	500,000	15	Jan & July	1872				
War Bonds (July, '61) 10-20 year	7,275,900	6	Jan. & July	'71-'81	N. HAMP. (Jan., '71) \$2,402,000:								
do do (Jan., '63) 20 years					War Debt of July, '61-'62					899,200	6	Jan. & July	'71-'78
do do (Jan., '61) 20 years					do of Sept. 1, '64					600,000	6	Mar & Sep.	'84-'89
do do (Oct., '64) 10 or 30 yr					do of July 1, 1866					1,000,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'71-'74
do do (non-taxab.) (Oct., '65) 20 yr													
									N. JERSEY (Feb., '71) \$3,896,200:				
FLORIDA (Jan., '71) \$747,367:					War Bonds of 1861 (tax free)	1,299,900	6	Jan. & July	'70-'84				
State Bonds	747,367	7&8	June & Dec	'96-'98	" of 1863 (tax free)	1,002,900	6	do	'86-'96				
GEORGIA (Mar., '71) \$13,437,700:					" of 1864	593,400	6	do	'97-'02				
Western & Atlantic RR. Bonds	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	N. YORK (Oct. 1870) \$38,641,606:								
do do do	176,000	7	May & Nov.	1874	Bounty Fund Bonds, coupon	1,478,600	7	Jan. & July	1877				
do do do	866,000	6	Jan. & July	'72-'74	do do do, registered	21,089,000	7	do	1877				
do do do	75,000	6	May & Nov	1874	General Fund Bonds	1,910,682	6	do	Will.				
Atlantic & Gulf RR. Bonds	800,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'78-'86	do do	80,000	6	do	1878				
Bonds, per act March 12, 1866	3,700,000	7	Jan. & July	'86-'87	do do	900,000	5	do	1875				
Funding bonds of 1870, (gold)	2,000,000	7	J. A. J. & O	1890	do do	348,000	5	do	Will.				
Railroad endorsements	5,923,000				do do (no interest)	51,500							
ILLINOIS (Mar., 1871):					Canal Fund Stock	2,257,900	6	J. A. J. & O.	1872				
Interest Bonds of 1847	980,696	6	do	1878	do do	5,150,100	6	Various.	1878				
Interest stock of 1857	134,311	6	do	1878	do do	2,099,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1874				
Refunded Stock bonds	348,000	6	do	var.	do do	473,000	6	do	1875				
Normal University bonds	45,000	6	do	1880	do do	880,000	6	June & Dec.	1877				
Thornton Loan bonds	103,000	6	Mar. & Sep.	1880	do do	1,708,420	5	Jan. & July	1874				
War Bonds	416,800	6	Jan. & July	1880	NORTH CAROLINA (Oct., '70):								
KANSAS (Jan. '71) \$1,341,975:					Railroad Bonds, old	4,738,800		Jan. & July	'68-'98				
Civil Bonds, 1861 to 1869	990,475	6&7	Jan. & July	'76-'85	do do	3,639,400		Apr. & Oct.	'68-'98				
Military	346,000	7	do	1889	Railroad Bonds, new	2,626,000		Jan. & July	'68-'98				
KENTUCKY (Oct., '70) \$1,424,394:					do do	1,739,000		Apr. & Oct.	'68-'90				
Bonds of 1841-'42	913,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	'71-'74	Funding Bonds, since war	2,417,400		Jan. & July	1900				
Bonds of 1843	66,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	1873	do do do	1,721,400		Apr. & Oct.	1899				
Bonds of 1843	94,000	5	April & Oct	1871	Other bonds do	383,000		Jan. & July	1898				
Bonds for Military Purposes	209,800	6	Various.	1895	do do do	100,000		Apr. & Oct.	1898				
Bonds held by B'rd of Education	1,648,283				Special Tax Bonds do	11,407,600		do	1598				
LOUISIANA Dec. '70, \$17,721,300:					OHIO (Nov., '70) \$9,732,077:								
Charity Ho-pital	50,000	5	Mar. & Sept	1872	Loan due after 31st Dec., 1870	1,284,317	6	Jan. & July	1870				
1863, Relief of State Treasury	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1893	do do 31st Dec., 1875	1,600,000	6	do	1875				
Bonds to various railroads	2,495,000	6	Various.	'69-'06	do do 20th June, 1881	4,095,399	6	do	1881				
1865, Levee Bonds	1,000,000	8	Various.	1886	do do 31st Dec., 1886	2,400,000	6	do	1886				
1867, do do	4,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1907	Domestic Bonds (Union Loan)	366,975	6	May & Nov	1871				
1870, do do	3,000,000	8	Mar. & Sep.	1875	OREGON (Sept, '70) \$106,633:								
1886, Funding Coupons	997,300	6	Jan. & July	'86-'88	Relief and Bounty Bonds	106,633	7	Jan. & July	'73-'85				
Boef & Crocodile Navi Co.	80,000	8	Jan. & July	1850	PENNA (Dec 1 '70) \$31,107,168:								
Relief of P. J. Kennedy	134,000	3	Jan. & July	1890	Stock Loan (of 1840)	562,410	5	Jan. & July	1870				
1869, Penitentiary Bonds	500,000	7	Mar. & Sept	1909	Inclined Plane (1849)	400,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1879				
To Fund Floating Debt, &c.	3,000,000	6	May & Nov.	1910	Coupon Bonds (1852)	384,000	5	Jan & July	1882				
Miss. & Mex. Gulf Ship Can'l, '69	474,000	7.3	Mar. & Sep.	1899	do do	112,000	4 1/2	do	1882				
N. Louisiana & Texas RR, 1869	546,000	8	Apr. & Oct.	1909	do do	3,105,000	5	Feb. & Aug	1877				
MAINE (Jan. 1, '71) \$3,067,900:					do do (1853)	272,000	5	do	1878				
Civil Loan Bonds, 1855-61	351,000	6	Various.	'70-'78	Military Loan (1861)	2,769,250	6	do	1871				
War Loan of 1861	800,000	6	do	1871	Stock Loan (1867)	4,731,300	6	do	1872				
do do of 1863	525,000	6	Mar. & Sept	1883	do do	92,850	5	do	1872				
Bounty Loan of 1863	475,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1880	do do	7,890,550	6	do	1877				
War Loan of 1864	2,832,500	6	June & Dec.	1889	do do	90,400	5	do	1877				
Municipal War Debts assumed	3,684,400	6	Apr. & Oct.	1889	do do	9,237,050	6	do	1882				
MARYLAND (Oct., '70) \$13,317,475:					do do	726,900	5	do	1882				
Baltimore & Ohio RR sterling	2,288,888	5	Jan. & July	1890	RH. ISL. (April, '70) \$2,916,500:								
do do converted	418,500	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890	War Bonds of 1862	1,100,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1882				
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, st'g	1,855,335	5	Jan. & July	1890	do do of 1863	239,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1883				
do do converted	1,687,315	5	J. A. J. & O.	1890	do do of 1863	736,000	6	Jan. & July	1893				
do do 1834	1,403,146	6	do	1870	do do of 1864	841,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1894				
Baltimore & Susq. RR	269,000	3	do	1890	S. CAROLINA (Nov. '70) \$7,665,908:								
do do	429,000	6	do	1890	Fire Loan Stock (act. '38)	303,343	6	Jan. & July	1870				
Annap. & Elkridge RR	95,420	6	do	1889	do Bonds (lien on Bank)	484,000	5	do	1868				
Susq. & Tide W. Canal, sterling	773,000	5	Jan. & July	1865	State House st'ks (acts '56-'63)	1,479,632	6	do	'77-'90				
do do converted	215,622	5	J. A. J. & O.	1865	Blue R dge RR b's (act '54)	970,000	6	do	'74-'78				
Eastern Shore RR	20,131	5	do	1890	Conversion stock of 1868	64,400	6	do	1888				
Bounty Loan	3,651,398	6	Jan. & July	1883	Funded debt of '66	1,131,700	6	do	'87-'97				
Southern Relief bonds	100,000	6	do	1873	Bonds 1868-69	3,193,900	6	J. & J. A. & O	'88-'89				
MASSACHUS. (Jan. 1, '71) \$26,318,348:					TENNESSEE (Oct. '70) \$38,539,802:								
State Almshouse Loan	\$100,000	5	May & Nov.	1872	Bonds loaned to RR's, etc. *	24,008,500	6	Jan. & July	Long.				
do do	110,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73-'74	Bonds endorsed for RR's, etc. *	2,172,000	6	do	Long.				
State House Loan	165,000	5	do	'73-'74	Funded Interest (new bonds) *	4,069,503	6	do	Long.				
Lunatic Hospital, &c., Loan	94,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	State Bonds (debt proper) *	1,706,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	Var.				
Lunatic Hospital (West. Mass)	50,000	6	June & Dec	1870	do do (do) *	239,166	5 1/2	do	Var.				
Loan, funding Public Debt	100,000	6	June & Dec.	'70-'72	do do (do) *	1,398,640	5	do	Var.				
Back Bay Lands Loan	220,000	5	May & Nov.	1882	All int. unfunded to Jan., 1871.	4,197,861							
Union Fund Loan	3,000,000	6	Jan. & July	'71-'76	Bank of Tennessee Notes	1,500,000							
do do	600,000	5	do	77-'78	VERMONT (Feb., '71) \$1,226,000:								
Coast Defense Loan	888,000	5	do	1883	War Loan Bonds, coupon	1,025,000	6	Jun. & Dec.	'71-'78				
Bounty Fund Loan	200,000	5	do	1894	do do reg.	201,000	6	do	'71-'72				
Bounty Fund Loan	4,383,500	5	May & Nov.	1894	VIRGINIA, Jan. '71 (47,590,839):								
do do (sterling)	4,000,744	5	do	1894	Old Bonds, coupon	11,108,000	6	Jan. & July	Long.				
War Loan (currency)	3,505,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1888	do Bonds, registered	21,617,578	6	do	Long.				
Troy & Greenf. RR. Loan (st'g)	554,180	5	Apr. & Oct.	'88-'90	do do do	33,000	5	do	Long.				
do do (home)	966,500	5	do	'88-'90	Old Bonds, sterling coupon	1,865,000	5	do	Long.				
do do (sterling)	2,952,400	5	do	'91-'93	Funding Bonds, 1866, coupon	1,478,000	6	Jan. & July					
Southern Vermont RR. Loan	200,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	1890	do do registered	1,872,368	6	do					
Eastern Railroad Loan	50,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	do do 1867 coupon	1,898,500	6	do					
Norwich & Worces. RR. Loan	400,000	6	do	1877	do do sterling	466,250	5	do					
Bet Hartf. & Erie RR. (sterl)	3,599,024	5	Jan. & July	1900	Interest fundable, due Jan. '67.	628,359							
Harbor Land Improvement	230,000	5											

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables. Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published Next week.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery & Esopus, Morris & Essex, etc.

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 24, 1871.

General trade the past week has been only fair. There appears to have been some over-trading in January and February, for it would appear that of many staples, dealers still have an ample stock, and the recent reduction in railway freights has not been attended with the improved business that was expected. The civil disorders in Paris have had the effect to check the export movement in our great domestic staples, and this is a peculiarly disappointing circumstance.

Cotton, after some fluctuations, closes unchanged—Middle Uplands, 15½c. Breadstuffs have been unsettled, and close weak; Flour, \$6 60@6 75 for shipping extras; Wheat, \$1 57@1 61 for new Spring; and Corn 84c. for prime new mixed. Groceries have been quiet, except Sugars, which are strong at 8¼@9½c. for fair to good refining.

In Provisions we have to note a marked decline for hog products, with a dull closing, New Mess Pork, \$21@21 12½; Prime Mess, \$20; Prime Steam Lard, 12½@13c.; and Short clear Bacon, 11c. Statistics for the packing season show that 3,615,110 hogs have been slaughtered the past season, against 2,592,301 hogs for the previous season, but taking the greater weight into the account, the increase is fully sixty per cent. Beef has remained steady, but Cheese and Butter have shown weakness mainly from a desire to clear off old stocks.

Naval Stores and Petroleum have been decidedly more active in the past day or two. Strained Rosin advanced to \$2 65, but refined Petroleum declined to 23½@24c. for immediate and early delivery at this market. Oils have been without new feature.

Tobacco has been dull and prices close a little weak, especially for Kentucky Leaf, of which stocks accumulate. The sales of the week are about 500 hhd. almost equally divided, shippers and home trade. Buyers hold off and it is probable that with careful scrutiny, orders might be executed at some concession from last week. At the same time, with an easy money market, there is not much pressure to sell. Quotations are 6@6½c. for Lugs and 7@9c. for common to good Leaf. Seed Leaf Tobacco has moved off freely but prices are almost invariably kept private especially for new crop, and we cannot afford a very clear idea of the state of the market. The sales have been 325 cases old crop Connecticut in five different parcels, all on private terms; 152 cases new crop Ohio on private terms, 500 cases new crop Pennsylvania on private terms, and 100 cases old Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappers at 35@45c. Spanish tobacco has been in fair request, with sales of 42 bales new crop Yara to arrive, on private terms, and 600 bales Havana at 85@100c. Manufactured Tobacco is steady.

Hides have been fairly active and firm. Leather in steady demand. There was a large export movement in Tallow to day at 8¼@9c, mostly the higher figure for prime. Hops have been doing better for the finer sorts. Whiskey has ruled weak under large receipts. Fruits have been dull. Cloverseed has declined. East India goods have been without important feature. Metals are dull. Wool rules very firm. Domestic fleece and pulled are quite scarce, and the business has been principally in California common and medium qualities at 23½@27c.

Freights have been more active in the shipment of grain to Great Britain, and rates have slightly improved, closing to-day at 5½@6d by sail and steam to Liverpool, but cotton rates are lower at ¼@5-16d by steam, with the same rate by sail. The shipments of Breadstuffs and Provisions to the Continent appear to have almost entirely ceased. Cotton charters have been active, and general business very fair, but there are a large number of vessels in port seeking employment.

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.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Germany.	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.	
Breadstuffs—Flour	251,895	17,485	21,128	242	7,300	1,550	1,550	34,793	15,285	9,949	56,866	2,325	12,991	21,399	16,217	382	21,417	440,099	331,835	
Corn meal	100	61,152	45,731	14,728	107,327	107,327	107,327	6,352	270	.....	14,318	.....	1,720	.....	.....	.....	3,697	23,355	18,797
Wheat	1,744,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,075	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,643	1,980,391	2,014,178
Rye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,709
Barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats	630,860	.....	.....	34,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	238	8,178	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	280	9,056	6,605
Peas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	8,680	.....	15,486	.....	3,400	.....	.....	.....	124,530	691,823	81,013
Candles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8,014	.....	2,450	.....	.....	.....	520	10,843	17,355
Coal	1,600	.....	.....	2,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	1,091	7,434	236	600	60	.....	.....	1,191	12,752	9,218
Coffee	186,922	666	.....	4,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2,319	16,770
Cotton	535	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	15	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,677	206,474	111,306
Drugs	5,241	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	66	1,671	241	821	790	363	1,331	6,529	133	853	13,023	13,023
Hops	540	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	29	97	12	11	28	.....	270	243	100	1,193	5,423	13,332
Naval st.—Sp. Turp.	38,745	.....	.....	14,744	.....	.....	.....	225	21	.....	5	33	.....	3,612	820	112	14,677	89,457	6,090
Rosin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	340	34	82	124	80	.....	.....	.....	26,048	152,418	10,826
Oil cake	810,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457,098	9,114	129,575	72,144	11,200	226,207	491,589	536,125	816,687	16,029,689	9,678,414
Oil—Petroleum	2,581,233	934,294	2,527,443	1,736,458	445,746	3,428,974	735,454	3,637	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,048	152,418	10,826
Whale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sperm	160,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	15,609	160,962	7,343
Lard	1,540	.....	.....	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	.....	1,595	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,660	122,274	20,347
Provisions—Pork	31,018	2,317	.....	60	110	.....	1,917	1,709	598	3,062	4,231	.....	1,027	.....	1,209	87	3,218	11,794	7,985
Beef	30,486	30,833	.....	498	25	183	.....	370	72	78	1,542	.....	955	20	488	30	20,347	45,575	20,347
Bacon, &c.	201,145	2,195	29,146	17,108	8,000	.....	.....	45	63,331	136	1,989	43	67	28	67	19	9,241	67,150	19,005
Butter	4,716	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	16	11,885	370	2,744	143	6	12	78	.....	26,019	259,747	143,511
Cheese	44,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	5,126	211	1,323	69	1,261	6	638	.....	662	53,050	29,601
Lard	168,497	2,212	23,927	74,961	21,983	.....	.....	158	2,950	867	5,761	329	2,300	1,485	12,298	.....	28,838	280,822	102,230
Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105	500	477	.....	.....	.....	1,094	.....	300	4,198	5,629
Tallow	51,303	.....	.....	3,413	1,508	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	867	.....	10,068	54,094	62,111
Tobacco leaf	1,919	.....	.....	2,121	212	.....	.....	142	161	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1,474	44,431	2,359
Tobacco, cases &c.	498	.....	.....	763	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,853	937	88,610	.....	3,134	15	1,127	61	190,251	1,820,174	7,914
Tobacco, manufactured	1,022,673	.....	.....	86,447	31,168	.....	.....	27,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,968	105,032	.....	20,022	1,229,216	95,280
Whalebone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,576,925	373,866	288,261	532,911	1,453,075	.....	5,123,187	37,826,325	.....
Total Values, 1871	5,300,563	4,418,240	1,866,094	3,933,867	738,087	2,779,999	461,483	732,740	2,317,376	388,245	1,576,925	373,866	288,261	532,911	1,453,075	412,043	5,123,187	16,029,689	9,678,414
Total Values, 1870	16,735,105	1,262,274	844,911	2,968,650	287,256	337,727	541,946	314,036	1,820,696	429,586	1,265,096	349,843	196,040	697,673	756,501	298,294	3,902,459

EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870: [The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	58	2,527	1,550	Cutlery	192	1,548	1,035
Earthenware	528	18,616	8,891	Hardware	262	1,303	1,588
Glass	7,146	96,245	89,053	Iron, RR bars	8,526	115,131	25,825
Glassware	618	6,165	2,377	Lead, pigs	11,259	113,100	121,052
Glass plate	164	2,419	2,103	Spelter	22,400	1,531,371	3,852,091
Buttons	121	1,119	1,538	Steel	5,314	31,233	21,207
Coal, tons	765	11,846	8,221	Tin, boxes	17,683	143,152	101,141
Cocoa, bags		4,690	6,639	Tin slabs, lbs.	45,537	800,161	936,572
Coffee, bags	5,410	238,610	175,769	Rags	1,521	29,552	16,120
Cotton bales	47	716	415	Sugar, hnds, tcs & bbls.	11,420	60,053	59,162
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags	1,793	181,422	174,269
Bark, Peruvian	12	7,224	1,638	Tea	45,778	263,046	219,635
Blea powders	372	7,066	3,704	Tobacco	463	15,430	9,568
Brimstone, tons	69	2,292	973	Waste	69	706	197
Cochineal	61	669	638	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	61	299	3,451	Champagne, bks	4,901	36,257	23,479
Gambier			118	Wines	1,685	30,140	23,005
Gums, crude	79	904	771	Wool, bales	245	7,205	12,742
Gum, Arabic	45	2,247	1,556	Articles report'd by value—			
Indigo		1,248	553	Cigars	\$21,702	\$352,304	\$212,569
Oils, essential	6	85	85	Corks	1,059	7,414	17,927
Oil, Olive	216	4,339	2,116	Fancy goods	9,685	118,788	413,961
Opium	26	446	282	Fish	2,466	110,953	188,949
Soda, bi-carb.	4,200	29,656	15,146	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, sal.	1,533	11,146	8,122	Lemons	3,766	60,900	75,765
Soda, ash	710	10,218	5,791	Oranges	42,616	263,021	299,453
Flax	10	5,898	480	Nuts	17,613	263,711	119,518
Furs	153	1,114	960	Raisins		342,918	105,062
Gunny cloth		1,550	604	Hides undressed	110,108	3,275,716	1,944,921
Hair	107	1,869	977	Rice	10,008	18,278	27,204
Hemp, bales		31,797	19,958	Spices, &c—			
Hides, &c—	797		155	Cassia	57,818	120,542	72,075
Bristles	50	214	6,927	Ginger	3,472	32,660	5,216
Hides, dressed	62	6,578	10,630	Pepper		15,252	3,834
India rubber	9	12,245	175	Saltpetre	1,084	56,506	58,863
Ivory		47		Woods—			
Jewelry, &c—				Cork	2,506	55,333	13,588
Jewelry	157	1,515	634	Fustic	1,185	18,966	11,114
Watches	16	314	251	Logwood	4,599	117,381	104,635
Linseed	13,601	188,430	95,229	Mahogany	456	32,700	45,565
Molasses	4,151	21,504	29,512				

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.	174	1,697	2,028	Oil cake, pkgs.	87	4,593	12,727
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard	135	926	6,690
Flour, bbls.	52,182	626,370	536,339	Peanuts, bags	1,527	32,351	28,442
Wheat, bus.	87,994	559,693	708,339	Provisions—			
Corn	27,030	1,525,441	319,614	Butter, pkgs.	6,356	111,787	111,599
Oats	33,743	420,368	503,265	Cheese	7,511	65,843	44,944
Rye	907	1,707	1,309	Cutmeats	5,633	81,903	49,887
Barley, &c.	38,715	157,109	348,606	Eggs	18,416	66,491	46,717
Grass seed	16,864	123,787	3,388	Pork	8,464	89,742	53,656
Beans	8,002	50,841	40,431	Beef, pkgs.	5,445	65,502	44,738
Peas	381	8,092	28,023	Lard, pkgs.	5,702	103,971	44,881
C. meal, bbls.	7,893	59,861	96,133	Lard, kegs	130	5,261	7,517
Cotton, bales	23,460	353,526	216,559	Rice, pkgs.	480	6,426	5,324
Hemp, bales	61	298	404	Starch	4,000	40,314	41,314
Hides, No.	13,408	105,233	94,774	Stearine	419	6,307	2,259
Hops, bales	1,154	8,492	13,031	Sugar, hnds, &c.		12,020	228
Leather, sides	31,906	6,353,152	690,507	Tallow, pkgs.	843	6,222	7,472
Molasses, bbls.	1,207	40,981	12,211	Tobacco, pkgs.	7,452	40,464	15,696
Nava. Stores				Tobacco, hnds	1,901	9,143	3,005
Cr. turp, bbl.		1,502	2,462	Whiskey, bbls.	3,974	40,181	54,074
Spirits turp.	38	10,167	12,859	Wool, bales	2,112	15,796	21,083
Rosin	11,634	109,028	159,100	Dressed hogs No.		90,124	65,299
Tar	50	4,325	23,195				
Pitch	91	150	1,387				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 24, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening March 24. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 81,426 bales against 102,484 bales last week, 136,533 bales the previous week, and 126,935 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,240,870 bales against 2,358,317 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 882,553 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	32,222	23,822	Florida.....bales.	780	317
Mobile	5,719	3,711	North Carolina.....	1,092	356
Charleston	4,107	1,578	Virginia.....	6,438	2,881
Savannah	11,300	5,759	Total receipts.....	81,426	53,169
Texas	6,764	7,634	Increase this year.....	28,257	....
Tennessee, &c.	13,004	7,111			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 97,033 bales, of which 64,361 were to Great Britain, 4,985 France and 27,687 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 624,419 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 24.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	36,327	16,065	52,392	35,413	262,032	204,364
Mobile	1,595	1,595	3,190	7,173	62,851	65,195
Charleston	1,485	1,650	3,135	1,602	22,562	19,258
Savannah	5,713	7,290	13,003	7,119	66,239	47,024
Texas	5,457	....	5,457	4,563	59,685	37,232
New York	14,215	6,072	20,287	14,966	116,000	60,000
Other ports	1,164	....	1,164	1,196	35,500	26,000
Total	64,361	32,672	97,033	72,562	624,419	459,071
Total since Sept. 1.	1,708,336	460,781	2,169,117	1,467,701	....	....

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 24,471 bales, while the stocks to-night are 165,348 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 17, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North-ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	1114,661	895,433	535,124	5,340	236,347	776,861	128,277	292,523
Mobile	342,206	256,846	185,094	....	23,326	208,420	32,238	69,821
Charleston	297,442	197,536	112,614	....	27,283	139,897	187,355	27,468
Savannah	685,152	493,100	251,516	....	70,579	352,095	218,619	70,828
Texas	193,635	175,474	90,970	....	14,610	105,580	31,608	64,439
New York	168,989	89,276	418,757	666	....	454,984	....	110,000
Florida	10,271	18,964	....	....	....	....	....	1,160
North Carolina	79,315	10,060	70	....	....	70	....	75,745
Virginia	299,553	170,476	2,938	....	....	2,958	....	260,533
Other ports	48,220	47,933	16,872	....	14,847	31,219	....	29,000
Total this year	3159,444	....	1643,975	6,006	422,103	2071,084	885,550	647,636
Total last year	....	2306,148	933,292	212,772	219,075	395,139	658,837	481,686

There has been a fair business doing the past week. For the first two days prices were heavy and lower on all grades, Middling Uplands closing Monday night at 14½c., and Ordinary at 11c., against 11½c. for Ordinary, and 15½c. for Middlings on Friday. At this point, however, there was a reaction. On Tuesday the Liverpool quotations becoming firmer, and the market more active, prices here, in sympathy with this improved tone, were stronger, and for the better grades, which are in comparatively light supply, an advance of ½c. was established. Wednesday, Liverpool was ¼d. higher, the official quotation being 7½@7¼d., against 7¼@7¼d., the previous day; thereupon our market took a further step forward, closing that day at 15½d. for Middling Uplands, 14c. for Low Middling, and 12½c. for Good Ordinary. Thursday, Middling Uplands closed at Liverpool at 17¼d., and here at 15½c. But to-day, with Liverpool a little less favorable, the better grades are off in this market ½c., but the other grades are steady. The basis of the improvement here this week has been as noted above, the firmness and improvement at Liverpool, which have much encouraged holders, especially as now the receipts are beginning to show a marked decline. Just at the close of the month, too, the purchases to meet maturing contracts help to sustain prices. For forward delivery prices have, in the main, followed the rates for Spot Cotton. There has been more inquiry for March, and quotations are relatively higher. To-day prices closed for March, 14½c.; for April, 13 15-16; for May, 14c.; for June, 14c.; for July, 14½c.; and for August, 14½c. The total sales of this description for the week have been 78,400 bales, including 100 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 22,110 bales, including 2,242 bales to arrive, of which 4,317 bales were taken by spinners 1,308 bales on speculation, 15,885 bales for export, and 600 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	11 @....	11½@....	11½@....	11½@....
Good Ordinary.....	12½@....	12½@....	12½@....	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	1,404	11½@....	12½@....	13½@....	15 @....
Monday	5,050	11 @....	12½@....	13½@....	14½ @....
Tuesday	4,833	11 @....	12½@....	13½@....	15 @....
Wednesday	2,644	11 @....	12½@....	14 @....	15½@....
Thursday	4,564	11 @....	12½@....	14½@....	15½@....
Friday	3,565	11 @....	12½@....	14 @....	15½@....

For forward delivery the sales (including 100 free on board) have reached during the week 78,400 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 May.	For July.	bales.	cts.
300.....13%	1,100.....13½%	100.....13%	400.....	14%
1,000.....13%	1,800.....13 9-16	100.....13 11-16	2,900 total August.	
100.....14	2,700.....13½%	1,000.....13 13-16	For September.	
800.....14½	600.....13 11-16	600.....13 13-16	200.....14½	
3,500.....14½	1,700.....13½%	1,000.....13 15-16	100.....14½	
1,300.....14½	1,600.....13½%	100.....13 15-16	800 total Sept.	
	12,800.....14	1,600.....14		
7,000 total March.	400.....14 1-16	100.....14 1-16		
	500.....14½	2,200.....14½		
For April.	23,200 total May.	900.....14½	For December.	190.....14½
2,200.....13½%				

week throughout the South. At Mobile, Charleston, Augusta, Selma, Columbus, Galveston and Memphis they have had no rain all the week, but the weather has been warm and dry, or as the Augusta telegram describes it, delightful. At Nashville and Montgomery it has rained one day, and at Macon two days; with those exceptions, the reports state it has been pleasant. The thermometer at Mobile averaged 63; at Charleston, 68; at Montgomery, 65; at Macon, 64; at Selma, 70; at Galveston, 69; at Columbus, 63; and at Memphis, 60.

THE NEXT CROP.—The prevailing opinions as to the extent of the planting for the next crop appear to be quite diverse. The *New Orleans Price Current*, for instance, in its issue of March 18, states that "low prices cannot stop cotton production; they will possibly increase it." The planter "will plant for crop enough, to bring him as much income at six cents a pound as he receives for cotton at twelve cents." On the other hand, a correspondent in the same paper, in speaking of Mississippi says, that the situation in that State is peculiar. "1. The cotton crop has increased about thirty per cent; 2. The factors cannot collect their advances; 3. The planters are unable to command supplies; 4. The laborers are, in many instances, without food." The information this correspondent gives only confirms what we are receiving from divers other sections of the South. Now, it strikes us that this condition of things, if correctly stated, is incompatible with the idea of another planting equal to the last. For if an increase of the crop this year 30 per cent., with a decline on the plantation to 11 cents, results in so great a loss that the "factor is unable to collect his advances," while the credit of the planter is wholly used up, so that he cannot even command food for his laborers, how much better off would the planter be if he were to raise a larger crop and sell it at "6 cents per pound," as proposed by the first writer. This is the question that must present itself to the Southern farmer, and if he has the wisdom we give him credit for, he will (unless he can hire his labor at lower rates) turn his chief attention to fattening hogs, and raising corn and wheat to satisfy the hunger of those empty stomachs. We have not as yet any definite information with regard to the extent of cotton cultivation. From the above facts, however, one would naturally conclude that the planter will have no desire to produce a large crop, or if he have the desire, that he will find it difficult to obtain the necessary funds. Whether this conclusion will prove to be correct, we dare not undertake to say. Only one thing is as yet assured and that is, as we stated two weeks ago, very much less money will be spent for fertilizers.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—Cloth has ruled very quiet since the date of our last report, but much confidence is exhibited by holders, and prices are firm at 12½c., gold, in bond, for East India, at which figure 150 bales are reported sold on the spot. We also note the sale of 100 bales Borneo at 12½c., and 100 bales Native, deliverable in Boston the first of June, on private terms. Bags have ruled dull, and sales are confined to jobbing lots at 16c., currency, duty paid. Hemp is dull; we only hear of 300 bales sisal sold on private terms. Jute has met with a fair demand, and rules firm; sales are 750 bales on spot here at 7c., currency, 1,000 bales "M. C." to arrive in Boston per "Nonantum" at 6½c., gold, and 300 common on spot at 6¼c., currency. Jute Butts are in steady moderate demand at full former prices; sales are 600 bales to arrive at 4c., currency, 500 bales at 3¼c., currency, and 1,000 bales on spot at 4c., currency.

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

	—Week ending Mar. 24, 1871.—			—Week ending Mar. 24, 1870.—		
	Receipts	Shipments	Stock	Receipts	Shipments	Stock
Augusta.....	2,101	2,619	21,521	1,931	2,435	22,465
Columbus.....	429	1,869	8,375	524	235	12,936
Macon.....	627	1,443	9,160	568	1,342	14,404
Montgomery...	702	1,930	6,886	222	865	10,825
Selma.....	535	1,145	5,390	426	915	5,393
Memphis.....	7,614	10,497	34,087	4,501	8,897	18,443
Nashville.....	1,313	1,687	7,462	732	560	6,088
	13,321	21,190	92,881	8,904	15,249	90,554

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 7,869 bales (being now 2,327 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 4,417 bales more, and the shipments 5,941 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.....	780,000	371,000
Stock in London.....	79,147	63,374
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	300
Stock in Havre.....	42,450	62,800
Stock in Marseilles.....	4,000	7,806
Stock in Bremen.....	9,250	9,600
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	25,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	340,000	292,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)...	4,512	59,542

Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	168,000	131,260
Stock in United States ports.....	624,419	459,071
Stock in inland towns.....	92,881	90,554
Total.....	2,169,959	1,572,307

These figures indicate an *increase* in the cotton in sight to-night of 597,652 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 25,931 bales, against 15,359 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. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.		
Liverpool.....	17,260	21,030	13,103	20,627	411,088	205,362
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	935	7,669	771
Total to Gt. Britain	17,260	21,030	13,103	21,562	418,757	206,133
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	666	666	11,945
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	666	666	11,948
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,049	2,465	1,238	1,684	15,515	27,868
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	493	625	6,206	16,548
Other ports.....	453	613	825	1,394	10,714	2,582
Total to N. Europe.	1,502	3,078	2,556	3,703	32,435	46,998
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	48	.....	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	200	561	.....	.....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.....	248	561	.....	.....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total.....	19,010	24,669	15,659	25,931	454,934	266,888

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.....	3,450	94,078	2,145	22,386	.....	3,435	.....	86
Texas.....	1,360	23,969	.....	6,434	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,455	159,464	1,640	32,611	323	12,933	72	13,297
Mobile.....	563	8,495	.....	7,008	.....	.....	.....	238
Florida.....	101	1,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,967	117,913	.....	3,100	189	6,718	260	10,971
North Carolina.....	1,305	53,071	.....	407	391	4,593	40	4,786
Virginia.....	4,549	164,320	1,144	43,999	.....	59	1,405	47,108
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,593	4,457	67,044	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	10,885	180,874	667	13,868	379	11,435	1,073	25,036
Foreign.....	.....	.....	20	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	25,635	613,038	10,073	196,972	1,281	39,173	2,850	101,522
Total last year	13,565	529,497	6,251	164,592	473	33,985	1,644	76,184

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per *latest mail* returns, have reached 104,077 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

	Total bales.	
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers China, 1,385....	Minnesota, 3,522....	20,627
Aleppo, 986....	Manhattan, 3,659....	935
France, 3,038....	City of Brussels, 808....	311
Tarifa, 1,203....	Flamstud, 1,116....	666
per ships Neptune, 1,244....	Orient, 2,588....	.....
per barks Acapulco, 377....	Lizzie Iredale, 701....	.....
.....	To Cork, for orders, per bark Oluf Nicklesen, 935....	.....
.....	To Continent via Glasgow, per steamers Britannia, 240....	.....
.....	Europa, 71....	.....
.....	To Havre, per bark Orion, 666....	.....
.....	To Bremen, per steamers Hansa, 971....	.....
.....	Deutschland, 565....	.....
.....	per bark Athra, 148....	1,684
.....	To Hamburg, per steamer Westphalia, 625....	625
.....	To Rotterdam, per bark J. A. Borland, 1,083....	1,083
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Young Eagle, 2,364....	Alhambra, 4,000....	16,815
Vanguard, 4,023....	City of Richmond, 3,851....	3,078
.....	per bark Blencathra, 2,566....	1,500
.....	To Cork, per ship Hampton Court, 3,078....	.....
.....	To Cork for orders, per bark Constantin, 1,500....	.....
.....	To Bremen, per ships St. Revin, 4,249....	.....
.....	Uhland, 2,225....	.....
.....	Athens, 3,824....	12,048
.....	per bark Windward, 1,750....	.....
.....	To Antwerp, per ship Hannah Morris, 3,378....	.....
.....	per schr. John T. Manson, 1,249....	4,627
.....	To Genoa, per brig L. M. Merritt, 942....	942
.....	To Vera Cruz, per steamer Tobasco, 420....	.....
.....	per schr. J. H. French, 339 and 527 half do....	1,023
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Astronomer, 2,929....	.....	2,929
.....	To Genoa, per bark Ocean Ranger, 587....	1,839
.....	ship Neptune, 1,252....	400
.....	To Barcelona, per brig Alfredo, 400....	.....
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Minnie, 1,022 Upland and 32 Sea Island....	Celeste, 1,478 Upland and 55 Sea Island....	3,679
.....	Beltiste, 988 Upland and 104 Sea Island....	2,069
.....	To Queenstown and a market, per bark Harzburg, 2,069....	.....
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Southern Rights, 3,002 Upland....	Annie Bingay, 3,208 Upland and 46 Sea Island....	10,193
.....	Screamer, 3,721 Upland and 216 Sea Island....	2,627
.....	To Cronstadt, per ship C. B. Hazeltine, 2,627 Upland....	750
.....	To Barcelona, per brig Fernina, 750 Upland....	.....
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per ship War Spirit, 3,542....	per barks Brave Lucas, 997....	8,339
.....	Vesta, 1,390....	1,681
.....	Sitka, 2,410....	418
.....	To Bremen, per bark Erna, 1,681....	1,572
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per bark Inca, 418....	.....	737
.....	To Amsterdam, per ship May Dindas, 1,572....	810
.....	To Antwerp, per brig Althea, 737....	70
.....	To Cronstadt, per bark Adolph Tredholm, 810....	.....
BOSTON—To British Provinces, 70....	.....	.....
Total.....	104,077	

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

	Liverpool	Queens-town	Cork	Havre	Bre-men	Ham-burg	Rotter-dam	Amster-dam	Total
New York	20,627	.....	935	66	1,64	625	1,083	.....	25,931
N. Orleans	16,815	.....	4,578	.....	12,048	.....	.....	.....	40,033
Mobile	2,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,168
Charleston	3,679	2,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,748
Savannah	10,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,570
Texas	8,339	.....	.....	.....	1,681	.....	.....	.....	10,020
Baltim re.	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	.....	.....	1,572	3,537
Total	62,582	2,069	5,513	665	15,831	625	1,883	1,572	104,077

Included in the above totals are from New York 311 bales to the Continent via Glasgow; from New Orleans, 4,627 bales to Antwerp, 942 bales to Genoa, and 1,023 bales to Vera Cruz; from Mobile, 1,839 bales to Genoa and 400 bales to Barcelona; from Savannah, 2,627 bales to Cronstadt and 750 bales to Barcelona; from Baltimore, 737 bales to Antwerp and 810 bales to Cronstadt; from Boston, 70 bales to British Provinces.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110½ and 111½, and the close was 110½. Foreign Exchange market is dull and steady to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers' long, 109½@—; short, 110½@—, and Commercial, 109½@109½. Freights closed at ¼ by steam and ½@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, March 24, 5 P. M.—The market has ruled quiet and steady to-day, with sales amounting to 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 84,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 9,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 780,000 bales, of which 452,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 523,000 bales, of which 310,000 bales are American.

	March 3.	March 10.	March 17.	March 24.
Total sales	69,000	72,000	78,000	84,000
Sales for export	14,000	18,000	14,000	11,000
Sales on speculation	3,000	5,000	6,000	9,000
Total stock	710,000	768,000	804,000	780,000
Stock of American	369,000	421,000	466,000	452,000
Total afloat	506,000	512,000	.....	523,000
American afloat	350,000	350,000	.....	310,000

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

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

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer, and better prices are realized.

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

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

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & g'd fair	G'd & fair	Same date 1870
Sea Island	23	29	37	19
Stained	13	22	26	11
Uplands	6½	7	7½	11½
Mobile	6½	7-16	7½	11½
N. Orleans & Texas	6½	7-16	7½	11½

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1863:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island	26	19	23	23
Upland	10½	12	11	7-16
Mobile	10-16	12½	11½	7-16
Orleans	10½	12-16	11-16	7-16

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1871.
American	23,840	44,580	57,790	67,257	142,700
Brazilian	100	4,460	9,690	6,738	11,725
Egyptian	1,130	2,640	9,100	1,727	971
W. Indian	750	710	270	245	1,171
E. Indian	15,890	46,960	142,480	42,991	35,675
Total	41,710	99,350	219,330	118,958	67,487

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.						
	Sales this week.			Total year.	Same period 1870.	Average weekly sales.
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.			
American	35,370	11,580	4,060	444,270	280,430	115,190
Brazilian	2,550	250	.....	34,990	81,650	23,180
Egyptian	2,790	150	10	45,190	32,320	46,560
West Indian	1,090	.....	.....	11,190	11,700	5,420
East Indian	7,230	6,430	820	189,310	242,550	80,860
Total	49,030	18,410	4,890	725,870	657,510	271,210

Imports.							Stocks.		
	This week.	To this date 1871.	To this date 1870.	Total 1870.	This day.	Same date 1870.	Dec. 31.		
	American	100,861	737,986	275,629	280,430	421,630	115,190	109,710	
Brazilian	14,451	94,996	75,612	81,650	87,390	23,180	28,150		
Egyptian	4,973	87,569	49,098	32,320	82,700	46,560	39,760		
West Indian	1,028	20,549	10,430	11,700	32,530	5,420	20,550		
East Indian	10,924	105,944	53,933	242,550	143,950	80,860	180,550		
Total	132,237	1,047,918	473,620	657,510	768,200	271,210	378,720		

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., March 24, 1871.

The market for Breadstuffs the past week has been less active, closing with some decline in prices, from those obtained early in the week.

The receipts of flour have continued on a moderate scale, but the demand has been less active. The inquiry from Europe has

nearly ceased, except at reduced prices, the local trade has taken only to supply immediate wants, and the demand for the West Indies has been less active. There has been, however, a pretty good inquiry for the British Provinces, and low grades of State and Western brands,—those selling under \$6 70—have moved off pretty freely, and not being very plenty, have brought full prices, especially good lines of superfine. For regular lines of shipping extras, holders, in view of the relatively higher prices now obtained for wheat, have not been disposed to make any concession, but have not been able to realize more than \$6 65@6 70, at which sales were made to-day. Corn meal has declined, leading to free sales.

Wheat has entirely lost the excitement and activity noted in our last, but prices are generally about as last Friday. An advance in ocean freights, and the fact that flour was dull were the main causes of the depression, but the absence of shipping orders, notwithstanding an advance reported from Liverpool, has made holders anxious to realize. The shipping orders in the last few days have been almost entirely from London and Glasgow. Receipts at the Lake ports are smaller than last year, but this is owing to a diversion in favor of St. Louis. At to-day's market there was a fair degree of activity at \$1 57@1 61 for new Spring; \$1 58@1 60 for old red Winter, and \$1 70@1 72 for new amber winter. No. 1 Spring sold early in the week at \$1 62½ and amber Winter \$1 74 afloat.

Corn has been in full supply, and the shipments eastward from Chicago have been large, under which prime new mixed has declined to 84@84½c., and yellow to 85@86c., at which there were few sales to-day. Rye has been dull, but about steady. Barley and Barley Malt remain in the unsettled state previously noticed.

Oats have been dull, and prices, though without decided decline, are weak and unsettled. The stock is large and the trade slow.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	6 00@ 6 50	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 45@1 61
	Extra State.....	6 65@ 6 80	Red Winter.....	1 57@ 1 62
	Extra Western, com- mon.....	6 60@ 6 85	Amber do.....	1 65@ 1 72
	Extra and double extra Western & St. Louis..	6 90@ 9 00	White.....	1 65@ 1 95
	Southern shipp'g extras.	6 85@ 7 25	White California.....	1 75@ 1 85
	Southern, trade and family.....	7 50@ 9 25	Corn, Western Mix'd,....	84@ 85
	Rye Flour, super & extra	5 85@ 6 45	Yellow, new.....	85@ 86
	Corn Meal, Southern and Western.....	3 80@ 4 45	White.....	87@ 92
			Rye.....	1 12@ 1 20
			Oats.....	64@ 70
			Barley.....	95@ 1 18
			Malt.....	1 00@ 1 20
			Peas, Canada.....	1 20@ 1 50

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

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1871.	1870.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1870.
Flour, bbls.	52,182	626,360	536,359	21,417	440,099	21,160
C. meal, "	7,893	59,861	96,183	3,697	23,355	1,448
Wheat, bush	87,994	559,693	708,389	181,643	1,980,391	157,081
Corn, "	227,000	1,525,441	319,644	124,530	691,823	24,053
Rye, "	907	1,707	1,309	.....	.....	6,709
Barley, & c "	38,715	157,109	348,606	.....	.....	9
Oats "	33,743	420,348	503,265	280	9,056	300

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. 18, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago	20,901	50,907	81,060	44,770	8,835	4,919
Milwaukee	7,602	24,295	5,062	2,474	3,970	108
Toledo	3,954	15,922	99,103	31,823	1,600	360
Detroit	9,760	13,024	26,505	16,745	3,364	939
Cleveland	3,875	14,000*	10,150	8,420	.....	.....
Totals	46,092	118,148	221,880	104,237	17,769	6,326
Previous week	46,087	188,363	232,910	81,009	25,737	12,215
Correspond'g week, '70.	59,082	217,576	150,037	53,284	28,879	6,590
" '69.	91,231	287,275	649,595	182,053	23,205	29,172
" '68.	47,900	72,625	182,837	62,814	5,686	2,603
" '67.	40,051	150,192	339,318	88,809	25,254	20,825

*Estimated.

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	622,465	741,778	1,228,841	625,436
Wheat, bush.	3,584,101	3,961,269	4,742,457	2,098,670
Corn, bush.	5,682,669	2,394,469	6,230,175	6,074,263
Oats, bush.	1,239,950	1,155,688	1,912,918	1,348,223
Barley, bush.	329,818	348,896	303,768	308,190
Rye, bush.	180,964	133,209	346,096	127,448
Total grain, bush.	11,017,502	7,993,531	13,535,414	9,956,794

And from August 1, to and including Mar. 18, for four years:

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour.....	2,836,628	3,034,319	3,773,010	2,930,026
Wheat.....	28,991,140	31,346,136	29,156,004	26,173,710
Corn.....	16,415,852	15,802,586	18,449,200	19,409,398
Oats.....	10,602,475	8,547,476	14,964,854	12,115,877
Barley.....	4,214,832	2,249,098	2,552,617	1,721,205
Rye.....	1,103,769	962,762	1,887,253	1,273,195
Total grain, bushels.	61,328,068	58,908,058	67,009,928	60,693,38

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

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Mar. 18, '71.	61,287	57,913	255,276	44,980	30,373	1,785
Week ending Mar. 11, '71.	52,156	48,831	172,696	24,553	10,594	2,942
Week ending Mar. 19, '70.	49,088	105,809	88,253	28,254	13,439	6,633
Week ending Mar. 19, '69.	91,327	83,819	232,129	55,491	18,535	30,000

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

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	545,032	695,379	955,572	....
Wheat.....bush.	405,806	1,091,808	1,369,395	....
Corn.....bush.	3,066,922	1,476,040	2,194,678	....
Oats.....bush.	464,997	363,767	674,297	....
Barley.....bush.	196,037	130,252	194,539	....
Rye.....bush.	36,021	53,221	294,658	....
Total.....	4,169,783	3,115,088	4,727,567	....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, March 18, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	1,384,318	158,518	1,017,808	293,556
In store at Albany.....	6,500	17,000	125,000	86,000
In store at Buffalo.....	336,684	4,500	153,030	107,505
In store at Chicago.....	3,447,201	2,602,986	696,111	272,290
In store at Milwaukee.....	2,127,902	19,039	38,679	15,573
In store at Toledo.....	476,427	464,299	81,746	4,795
In store at Detroit.....	152,313	30,318	23,902	4,733
In store at Oswego.....Mar. 15.	150,000	....	....	30,000
In store at St. Louis.....	75,088	101,528	17,118	4,113
In store at Boston.....	8,700	181,688	68,525	15,620
In store at Toronto.....Mar. 1.	117,701	6,047	19,324	122,066
In store at Montreal.....Mar. 15.	249,373	23,420	17,100	1,500
*In store at Philadelphia.....	65,000	20,000	60,000	30,000
*In store at Baltimore.....	125,000	45,000	60,000	12,500
Rail shipments for week.....	57,913	255,276	44,980	30,373
Total in store and in transit.....	8,810,120	3,929,619	2,423,323	1,030,627
Mar. 11, '71.....	9,824,077	4,148,295	2,613,582	1,164,017
Mar. 19, '70.....	10,276,961	1,461,960	2,310,122	505,589
Mar. 5, '71.....	10,030,203	4,345,985	2,718,720	1,337,858
Feb. 25, '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

*Estimated.

There were afloat at Chicago 194,740 bushels of wheat, and 754,668 bushels of corn, about two-thirds of which are included in the stocks as represented above. The stock of wheat in Milwaukee shows a reduction from the previous week, caused by transfer from warehouse to vessels. In the total stock visible in 1870 at the corresponding date, St. Louis, Oswego, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia and Baltimore were not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, 1871.

The most decided changes in this market for the week are a loss of tone on Coffees, and an increased demand and higher prices for Sugar, other goods remaining nominally steady. The amount of business doing has not been very large, in fact apparently somewhat disappointing to a portion of the trade, but holders are reasonably confident and look for an increased movement of goods at an early day, in view of the gradual development of facilities for inland transportation, and a reduction in freight charges. New York operators are still of the opinion that the tariff on Tea and Coffee will not be disturbed this session of Congress, but the country dealers think or affect to think quite differently, and this tends to retard business considerably.

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.....	2,794 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	100 b'gs.	Sugar, Brazil.....	bags.
Green.....	7,093 pkgs.	Other.....	3,783 b'gs.	Manila, &c.....	96,537 bags.
Japan.....	2,164 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	4,632 b'xes.	M'lases, Cuba.....	1,629 hhd.
Various.....	953 pkgs.	Cuba.....	8,277 hhd.	Porto Rico.....	532 hhd.
Coffee, Rio.....	6,751 bags.	Porto Rico.....	456 hhd.	Demerara.....	27 hhd.
Jav.....	1,755 mats.	Other.....	1,654 hhd.	Other.....	13 hhd.
Maracaibo.....	1,745 bags.	*Hhds. include bbls. and tes. reduced			

Imports this week at this port have included 26,116 bags Rio Coffee, 200 do St. Domingo and 644 do of other kinds, mostly from Mexico. The receipts of Sugar and Molasses have been rather light. The arrivals of Tea embrace 1,055,117 lbs. of Japan tea, and 12,800 do of Black.

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.	....	....	20,122,129	14,429,715
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	....	....	8,913	12,864
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	33,612	34,077	426,293	333,366
Coffee, other.....bags.	16,087	14,367	124,140	71,849
Sugar.....boxes.	31,574	95,894	94,293	99,781
Sugar.....hhd.	31,112	59,347	96,706	87,634
Sugar.....bags.	270,279	271,513	224,332	181,994
Molasses.....hhd.	8,681	18,353	49,593	69,082

TEA.

Some little business has been reported, but nothing of magnitude, and a portion back sales of several days standing, the market, as a whole, remaining in an extremely dull condition, and the tone very weak. Holders of the stocks do not urge business, but are quite willing if not a little anxious to operate, and quick buyers would be treated with much consideration. The amounts sent out to consumers thus far this year have been very large, and this alone tends to keep the jobbing movement low, but just now there is the

additional quieting inference of the agitated repeal of duty; and though there is probably only a very few if any of the Trade here who imagine such a law will be enacted, country dealers generally consider the matter as sure, and hold off accordingly. As to the supply here it is not only very large but well assorted, the new crop having come in much more freely than for the corresponding period last year. Rumors have been circulated to the effect that one or two very large sales had taken place, but there appears to be no foundation for such a report. We note 6,034 Greens, 7,100 Oolongs, and 1,800 Japans.

Imports this week have included 375,406 lbs. of Japan Tea per "Abby Bacon," from Yokohama; 480,784 lbs. do per "Horatio," from the same port, and 12,800 lbs. of Black Tea per "John Wooster," 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.....	6,616,769	10,073,970	4,389,274	20,122,129
1870.....	6,672,630	6,015,470	1,741,605	14,429,705

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.

We have again to note an extremely dull general market, and some loss of the previous firm and confident tone. The wants of jobbers are light, in fact much less than anticipated, as is usual at this season, as the distribution to small dealers and consumers seems to fall off rather than increase, and the prospects of improvement are poor, interior buyers having great faith in the repeal of import duties, and refusing to operate until the question is settled. The advices from Europe are also of a nature to reduce the probabilities of any unusual call from that direction; and with all the outlets thus more or less contracted, importers in many instances begin to lose courage; and though not yet willing to grant concessions to any extent, will quickly enter into negotiations at former figures, and are placing their supplies on sale with greater freedom. Of Brazils the accumulation not only here but along the entire seaboard has increased, and the arrivals generally are of a quality to improve the assortment considerably. Owners in consequence have kept a fair amount available, but were unable to attract the attention of buyers beyond a few small lots wanted for the most urgent necessities, all movements being conducted with great caution, and jobbers evidently were unwilling to take supplies unless the same could be turned over immediately to advantage. No positive change in prices has been quoted, but while good to prime qualities are only steady, the common sorts have a weak undertone, and would succumb at once to any pressure to realize. Other descriptions continue to drag along slowly and without features of interest. About former prices are asked and obtained on the small lots changing hands, but in reality there is not enough business doing to form a good basis for quotations. The stocks, as a rule, are small. Sales of 5,235 bags Rio, 800 bags Maracaibo, 200 bags Government Java, 325 bags Costa Rica, 200 bags Jamaica, and 200 bags St. Domingo. At New Orleans, 5,000 bags Rio on spot and 7,771 to arrive.

Imports this week have included 7,012 bags of Rio per "Johan;" 14,104 do. per "Merrimack," and 5,000 do. Santos per "Eliza and Maria." Of other kinds the imports have included 200 bags St. Domingo, per "Naonta," and 640 do. mostly from Mexico.

The stock of Rio March 23, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. Mobile.	Gal. veston.	Total.
Stock.....	38,612	3,668	20,542	17,600	11,934	....	92,356
Same date 1870.....	31,077	....	21,800	5,331	8,400	....	120,969
Imports.....	182,221	7,218	125,539	83,445	24,870	3,000	426,293
in 1870.....	151,777	....	112,302	51,942	14,300	3,945	333,366

Of other sorts the stock at New York, March 23, 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. Orleans import.	Total imports at all the ports.
Java and Singapore.....	197	24,235	26,175	....	....	....
Ceylon.....	3,000	....	....	....	....	....
Maracaibo.....	3,121	5,089	....	....	....	....
Laguayra.....	350	6,786	....	3,366	....	....
St. Domingo.....	....	25,993	8,321	....	....	233
Other.....	9,359	27,408	542	714	15	263
Total.....	16,087	69,511	30,039	4,080	15	496
Same time, 1870.....	14,367	57,637	10,942	....	3,218	32

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 30,234 mats.

SUGAR.

Raws have continued to sell to a very fair extent, and the market, to gain strength with prices on most grades, further advanced, and the selling interest generally quite firm and confident in their views. The unusually early opening of navigation, and the falling off in cost of transportation, very materially increases the probability of a larger interior distribution, which alone has a strengthening tendency; but in addition to the above, importers are stimulated by the moderate arrivals, and some falling off in the accumulation, and growing rumors of a reduction in the crop of Cuba. The latter idea has been mooted for some time, and figures are now being produced to show the truth of the report, but even those most interested in higher prices are not inclined to depart from a cautious policy, and prefer waiting further advices before operating with any great amount of freedom, either in the way of placing their stocks in a position to be withheld for a decided improvement in value, or indulging in speculative movements. The general offerings, however, are small, and unless extreme market quotations are realized, current receipts are at once placed in store. A few purchases have been made by the trade, but the demand was in the main from refiners, who now have an unusually liberal margin, and in many instances have shown an inclination to purchase somewhat in excess of early wants. Muscovado cured have rather had the preference over clayed and centrifugal. The immense stock of Manila which has so long been considered as a sort of drag, has been much reduced by two or three liberal sales. Refined has sold well at full prices throughout, and in some cases the range was increased. The call in the main was on home account, though exporters took a fair amount, and probably would have handled more had the Government officials decided upon the amount of drawback at an earlier date. Sales of 3,396 hhd. Cuba, 1,112 hhd. Porto Rico, 206 hhd. New Orleans, 2,932 boxes Havana, 89,695 bags Manila and 14 hhd. Melado.

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

Imports this week...	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhd.	P. Rico, *hhd.	Other Brazil, *hhd.	Manila, &c, bags.	Melado, hhd.
since Jan. 1	54,063	1,442	1,569	12,885	16,385	137,406
same time, '70	61,363	48,032	1,884	6,229	27,000	79,859
Stock in first hands..	31,574	....	31,112	....	270,279	3,992
Same time 1870.....	95,894	....	59,347	....	271,513	1,367
" " 1869.....	32,362	....	16,142	....	58,843	449

MOLASSES.

The business of last week, though not unusually large, supplied the most urgent wants of refiners, and as the latter class of buyers still continue to receive a considerable amount of stock on direct importation, the principal demand for foreign goods is materially curtailed and the market remains in a very dull condition.

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

Table with columns: Imports this week, since Jan. 1, same time 1870, same time 1871, Cuba, P. Rico, Demerara, Other, N. O. bbls.

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 columns: Boxes, Sugar, Molasses, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total.

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

We have again to report a very dull general market and few really new features. On all styles, as they are now selling in small job lots, the tone is a little slack and holders will close out odd parcels frequently at some concession.

FRUITS, &c.

The market since the date of our last has been extremely quiet, most of our city jobbers having purchased previously to arrive, and these goods now coming in freely supply all their wants, which are, however, small.

The supply of Foreign Green box fruit has been large, the sales average about 18,000 boxes a day since our last; prices have been well sustained by shipping largely to the West, but at the close easier prices are ruling, though the general impression is, that they will do better again next week.

Domestic Dried have ruled rather quiet for Apples, but former prices have been sustained. Peaches are still scarce, but the comparative high prices current. Blackberries are again quiet, but are held pretty steady.

Domestic Green are slow of sale and cheap compared with last fall. Dealers are making very little, as they lose a great deal by rotting.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.'s regular telegram via San Francisco is as follows:

Hong Kong, Feb. 11.—The stock of Oolongs on offer is 10,000 half chests. The total export this season to the United States will not probably exceed 12,500,000 lbs.

Shanghai, Feb. 11.—The total export of Green Tea to the United States this season will not probably exceed 18,500,000 lbs. (an advance of 2,500,000 over the estimate of last month's telegram).

By mail the dates are to January 24 from Shanghai, reporting an active market for Green Teas, with an advance in most of the settlements of about one tael per picul.

Table with columns: Total receipts, Total settlements, Unsold stock, Since June 1, '70, Same time '69-'70, Same time '68-'69.

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

Table with columns: Date of sailing 1870-71, Name of Vessel, From, Black, Green, Japan, Total lbs.

Total known to be afloat, Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Jan. 10, 1871, Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869.

Rio Coffee.—From the market circular of Messrs. Boje & Co. we learn the existence of a brisk enquiry for Coffee since the last American mail; transactions, however, were not on a very large scale, owing to the great firmness of the holders.

Vessels sailed since January 25, 1871, cleared or ready, loading, or about to load, Santos—Sailed January 28, Loading none.

RIO JANEIRO, March 4.—Messrs. Wright & Co.'s Telegram: Sales coffee for United States since 23d February, 34,000 bags; shipments, 26,000 bags; loading, 48,000 bags; stock at date, 90,000 bags; price, 68 1/2.

Manila Sugar.—Market advices to January 17, 1871, are at hand, at which date there was a good market for Sugar, 4,000 piculs of Superior Current had been closed at \$4 6-8.

Table with columns: Exports since January 1, to United States, Europe, 1871, 1870, Piculs.

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

Table with columns: Ship, For, Piculs, Jan. 9, Chattanooga, New York, Total piculs (of 139 lbs.).

PRICES CURRENT.

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

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

Table with columns: Coffee, Rio Prime, do good, do fair, do ordinary, Java, mats and bags, Brown.

Table with 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, hds. & bxs, do Melado, do molasses, Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.

Table with columns: Molasses, New Orleans new, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado.

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

Table with columns: Spices, Cassia, in cases, do in mats, Ginger, Rac and Af, Mace, Nutmegs, casks, do cases Penang.

Table with columns: Fruits and Nuts, Raisins, Secuessa, new, mat. 5, do Laver, 1870, do Sultana, do Valencia, do London Layer, Currants, new, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, old, Prunes, Turkish, new, Prunelles, Dates, Figs, Smyrna, Cherries German, Canton Ginger, Almonds, Languedoc, do Tarragona, do Ivica, do Sicily, soft shell, do Shelled, Spanish, do paper shell, Sardines, hf. box, Sardines, qr. box.

Table with columns: DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, Apples, State, do Western, do Southern, common, do prime, do sliced, Peaches, pared, do unpared, qrs & hlv, Blackberries, Cherries pitted, Pecan Nuts, Hickory Nuts, Peanuts, Vag'd to finey, do com. to fair, do Wilg'd to best.

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

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 24, 1871.

There has been a better jobbing trade, this week, and the tone of the market is decidedly improved, though the prices on domestic cotton fabrics are decidedly unsettled, and trade is restricted in consequence. The movements from first-hands are somewhat heavier than at the time of our last report, jobber's stocks having become broken and this class of dealers being forced into the market for second purchases. The market is well filled with buyers from the interior, representing the Western, Southern and near-by trade, and the mild weather has developed a greatly improved demand from consumers, and retailers are forced to purchase, though many would doubtless prefer holding off a week or two longer until the market becomes more settled. The usual revision of prices is now in progress, and is already more general than at the corresponding date last year. The movements, too, appear to be somewhat in excess of that period, which is due, no doubt, to the fact that the weather during the current month has been such as leads dealers as well as consumers to look for no return of cold weather, and induces more liberal purchases from consumers, of light spring and summer fabrics than has been usual at this season of the year. The retail trade here is good, and is reported satisfactory in nearly all other cities. Collections are made with fair freedom and the condition of the trade generally is healthy, and favorable for a prosperous season.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There is a fair jobbing trade doing in all cotton fabrics suited to the requirements of dealers at this season of the year, and the tone of the market is rather more favorable than at the time of our last report. There has been a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on all standard sheetings during the week, the agents for several brands having marked down their goods, while jobbers have made the prices on other brands to correspond though the quotations are nominally unchanged in first hands. Medium and lower counts of brown goods are also declining, and several brands are already down. Bleached goods have met no important reduction as yet, but it is expected that the decline in brown cottons will have the effect to bring about a decline before many weeks. The agents for all prominent makes state that they are sold close to the production, however, and apparently contemplate making no change. Colored cottons have experienced a reduction of 1c. on several brands of ticks, stripes and denims, and a complete revision of quotations is likely to occur. Prints remain as previously reported, with the exception of Simpson's, which have been reduced to 10c. The demand for all of the best makes is fair, and prices are apparently steadily maintained. Desirable styles of light work are well cleared out of the market, and the remaining stock is by no means excessive. Lawns and percales have sold freely, and the stock of popular makes is well closed out. Prices are firm, but no advance is probable.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The sales of woolen fabrics from first hands continue fairly active, and the stocks of light weights are as well reduced as is usual at this season. The production of these goods has about ceased, manufacturers having already begun running on heavy weights, and the amount of spring goods carried into the next season will be small. Fancy cassimeres of desirable styles in medium grades have sold freely, while fine goods have been in moderate request for the better class of trade. Faced goods are in fair demand, the sales of popular makes being reported as satisfactory. Spring flannels in the best grades are higher, and quotations are well maintained at the recent advance. Shawls are in good request, as previously noted, and desirable styles of nearly all makes are well sold up.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The demand for all dress fabrics continues good with importers and jobbers, and the market presents no new feature of interest. Linens are in about the same condition as at the time of our last review, the market remaining firm, with a fairly active jobbing trade, while the movements from first hands are only moderate at the moment. Dress linens are in better demand, at full prices. Silks are selling well, and prices are well maintained, the importations being comparatively light. Foreign shawls are in good demand, and desirable styles of perfect goods remain scarce. The hosiery trade is a trifle less active than was reported a few weeks earlier, heavy buyers having generally stocked up and returned to their homes. Prices are unchanged, and are so low as to admit of but small profits to importers, in consequence of the excessive competition on these goods in this market. This is especially the case with German goods, and the low prices have induced so liberal sales that the stock is now very light, and the tone of the market firmer.

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....	62	\$4,850	42	\$11,234
Since January 1, 1871.....	5,740	272,943	492	107,505
Same time 1870.....	3,317	499,408	757	207,278
“ “ 1869.....	6,384	662,721	548	40,242
“ “ 1868.....	2,959	245,617	1,060	367,333
“ “ 1867.....	1,148	148,882	1,831	405,491
“ “ 1866.....	143	22,186	524	259,823
“ “ 1860.....	22,806	.....	.....	14,859

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 request at the generally lower quotations, and the distribution of all grades is as active as usual at this period of the season. We quote somewhat nominally as follows: Amoskeag A 36 12, do B 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Atlantic A 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do D 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do H 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Appleton A 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Augusta 36 11, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8, Boott O 34 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Indian Head 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 30 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do C 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Laconia O 39 12 do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman O 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do E 38 12, Medford 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Nashua 56 O 33 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 36 13, do E 40 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Newmarket A 36 10, Pacific extra 36 12, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 11-4, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pepperell E fine 39 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pocasset F 30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Saranac fine O 33 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12, Swift, River 36 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are fairly active at about previous prices. The market is rather unsettled, however, and quotations are chiefly nominal. Amoskeag 46 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Androscoggin L 36, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Arkwright WT 36 18, Fallon & Son 36 13, Bartlett's 36 14, do 33 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 26 14, Boott B 36 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, do O 30 10, do R 28 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clarke 36 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Fruit of the Loom 36, 16, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tuscarora XX 36 18@19, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 38, do 9-4 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 6-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 8-4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 9-4 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10-4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in good demand and are steady, 64x64s selling at $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and manufacturers firm in anticipation of a rise.

PRINTS are selling rather more freely, and are firmer at the recently revised quotations. American 10, Albion solid 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Allens 10, do pinks 11, purples 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Arnold 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Atlantic 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dunnell's 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hamilton 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, London mourning 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mallory —, Manchester 10, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do W fancy 12, Oriental 10, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and white 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do shirtings 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wamsutta 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 10 21, do 8 17, do 11 22, do 15 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 65 18, Kenabeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do BB 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12, Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everett's 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$, Appleton 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pepperell 13, Stark A 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

STRIPES.—Albany 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Algoden 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, American 11@12, Amoskeag 18@19, Hamilton 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Haymaker 12@13, Sheridan A 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, do G 10, Uncasville A 12@13, Whittenton A A 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, American 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 20, Swift River 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GINGHAMS.—Clyde, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 13; Gloucester, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 15; Lancashire, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pequa, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, —.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 9, do Imperial reps 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 24, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1871.					
	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	677	\$263,327	1,135	\$470,797	1,430	\$572,425
do cotton...	1,391	376,364	1,729	456,302	1,748	507,899
do silk....	415	366,966	826	581,726	876	481,993
do flax....	1,028	233,465	1,126	250,390	950	200,477
Miscellaneous dry goods	719	132,859	638	215,080	3,302	228,050
Total.....	4,230	\$1,373,481	5,454	\$1,974,295	8,306	\$1,990,444
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool..	695	\$240,916	618	\$230,930	889	\$315,859
do cotton...	324	78,994	485	130,966	631	173,650
do silk....	73	82,972	126	130,129	171	172,496
do flax....	324	78,774	891	146,963	970	177,913
Miscellaneous dry goods	388	27,892	1,948	55,017	6,871	67,284
Total.....	1,804	\$509,548	4,068	\$694,005	9,532	\$907,202
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	4,230	1,373,481	5,424	1,974,295	8,306	1,990,444
Total th'n upon m'rk't.	6,034	\$1,883,029	9,522	\$2,668,300	17,838	\$2,897,646
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD						
Manufactures of wool..	793	\$242,994	601	\$223,853	541	\$210,035
do cotton...	395	98,743	421	115,758	640	157,108
do silk....	90	123,008	78	97,543	103	101,240
do flax....	413	119,611	520	115,219	593	93,629
Miscellaneous dry goods	1,409	26,458	72	12,787	7,925	65,642
Total.....	3,100	\$610,814	1,692	\$565,160	9,802	\$627,654
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	4,230	1,373,481	4,454	1,974,295	8,306	1,990,444
Total enter'd at the port	7,330	\$1,984,295	7,146	\$2,539,455	18,108	\$2,618,098