

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

VOL. 12.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

NO. 302.

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The Chronicle.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.
WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
ORR G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
Post Office Box 4,592.

Mr. Alex. Holmes is our only travelling agent.

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

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

BANK RESERVES AND THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The course of the money market is somewhat disturbed by the causes we have for some weeks been anticipating. Reports are also current that five millions of greenbacks have been locked up by certain persons who are anxious to produce stringency for speculative purposes. Whether true or not this story has had considerable moral effect; and as the deposits and reserves of the banks have declined under the influence of the usual April drain to the interior, the rates of interest have ruled higher for call loans. Time loans are but little affected, and the banks are not curtailing seriously the usual accommodations to their dealers. The perturbation is only temporary, but it has been to some extent augmented by the recent notice from the Secretary of the Treasury that in sixty days he will withdraw 5 millions more of the three per cent. certificates, which are held by the banks as part of their reserve. In making this announcement, Mr. Boutwell is acting in strict accordance with the law of July, 1870, for increasing the bank currency. The aggregate of notes has now reached \$313,312,531; and the law provides that as fast as the bank notes are issued the Government three per cents. shall be called in. The first

four calls up to the 31st of March covered 8½ millions. On the 30th of April 2 millions more are to be redeemed, and on the 31st of May, 3 millions, making the aggregate to that date 13½ millions. Mr. Boutwell has very judiciously made an arrangement to prevent the bank reserves from being deranged, and for that purpose he keeps the Clearing House Certificates to the old level of 20 millions. As fast as any of these Certificates are called in for redemption, he stamps other outstanding three per cents to take their place. Notwithstanding this arrangement, our New York banks have allowed their legal-tenders to run down to a lower point than for some months past.

It will be remembered, however, that the April drain to the interior always has this effect of reducing the reserve. Still, it has now fallen to a lower point than usual and its condition is awakening no small apprehension. On the 1st April the total liabilities of our Clearing House Banks were \$253,713,884, while the reserve was 71 millions, or 28.09 per cent.; of which 21 per cent. was in legal tenders and 7.09 per cent. in specie. The legal tender aggregate was \$53,270,543 of which about 27 millions were 3 per cent. certificates. The specie reserve was \$17,975,692. The aggregate reserve is thus 8½ millions in excess of the legal minimum. Considering the important functions, which the New York reserve has to perform in the general banking system of the whole United States the public cannot without anxiety observe its reduction below 30 or 35 per cent. Hence it is of the very highest importance that the banks should replenish their reserves without delay. The reserves have always been the strong point of our banking system; and we cannot, without serious danger, allow them to be impaired.

Some time ago it was suggested in the CHRONICLE that the withdrawal of the Clearing House Certificates would probably have the effect of tempting the banks to let their reserves decline to as low a point as the law would allow. This anticipation was founded on the inveterate practice of paying interest on deposits. As these banks have to pay large sums to their depositors, they are tempted to make all their funds productive so as to earn dividends. As long as they can gain interest on part of their reserves, the temptation is not so strong. But when the certificates cease wholly to bear interest, and the whole reserves of legal-tenders become a dead weight, we argued that the banks would be likely to hold no more than they could possibly avoid. By calling in the Clearing House Certificates, we should, therefore, weaken the reserves, and might thus sap the foundations on which rests the whole of our national banking fabric. This view of the case commended itself to Mr. Boutwell, and he has consequently applied a temporary remedy by making the arrangement which we mentioned

above, that the Clearing House Certificates shall not be suffered to fall below 20 millions. This is a partial aid so far as our Clearing House and the New York banks are concerned. Still the 1,600 banks outside this city, which have many of them been used to keep the three per cents so as to earn interest on their reserves, will find these securities more and more scarce; and we recommend Mr. Comptroller Hulburd to keep a very sharp eye upon these institutions, and to apply prompt discipline whenever defective reserves call for it. A little early vigilance will soon check the incipient evil.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AND WORKMEN'S STRIKES.

Yesterday, at Scranton, the coal strike culminated in a riot. Five hundred ruffians, armed with muskets, clubs and revolvers, visited the coal-pit known as "Trapp's Mines" early in the morning and prevented the peaceable workmen from entering the mine to their daily labor. Three of these workmen were shot dead in cold blood by the mob, while others were beaten with stones, so that they will probably die. The rioters displayed the Irish-American flag; and having got possession of the arms of the militia companies they visited in rapid succession all the mines within reach, compelling a general stoppage of work. Of course the blame of this outrage will not be charged on the thirty thousand miners who are on strike in the disturbed district, if they exert themselves as good citizens to quell the violence of the rioters. This unfortunate outbreak is so contrary to the peaceable spirit which the miners have hitherto exhibited that they owe it to themselves and to their cause to put it down at once.

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature on the Coal Strikes has disappointed expectation. Instead of inquiring primarily into the causes of the strike it devotes its chief attention to the railroads, whose place in the quarrel is very subordinate. One good object will, however, be doubtless gained in the formation of a Board of Arbitration, with power to decide in all cases of dispute, so as to protect our people from the mischiefs of which the strikes of the past two years have been prolific. There is too much disposition to take a narrow view of these strikes. They are regarded as a question simply between the masters and their hired workmen. In truth, however, these unhappy conflicts are of grave public moment, and touch the interests of all orders of the community.

It is difficult to foresee the far-reaching effects which will be produced on the growth of industry and national wealth by the contest between capital and labor, and by the strikes thus originating among the workmen in this country and in Europe. One result which has been often pointed out is the accumulating disadvantages of small capital, and the tendency of the more opulent establishments to swallow up the poorer ones, so that instead of a multitude of diffused manufactories there are large monopolies, and concentration of workmen in the service of rich capitalists or powerful corporations. It was formerly the boast and the pride of this country that a man of small means, if he were a skilled workman and a frugal economist, could begin business for himself, with good prospects of success. And in no country in the world could a poor man of frugal industry hope to stand as good a chance in so many departments of industrial production. Now, however, this is no longer so. Large capitalists are suppressing their smaller competitors, and while the employed class are growing more numerous, the employers are every year diminishing in numbers and aggregating their wealth in larger masses. Various causes have contributed

to this comminuting process by which industrial society in many branches of business during the past ten years has been disintegrated and broken down among us into the two great classes of rich and poor—capitalists and their employes.

If workmen could see how much it is to their interest to have a large number of small masters they would be less hasty in organizing the frequent strikes by which the poorer establishments are crippled and ruined. A man of small capital, when his manufactory is stopped by a strike, cannot wait events as his more affluent rival can. Notes are coming due. Taxes, rent, incidental expenses must be paid. His floating reserve is soon spent. And if he be not ruined before the end of the strike, he resumes operations with weakened nerves and crippled means and like a heavily laden ship shattered by a storm, he is very liable to founder with the next gale and needs the best seamanship to keep afloat in fair weather.

There are other effects of strikes which are of a more general character, and attract some attention in England just now. In the iron trade for example there have for years been a series of strikes which have had the effect of closing up numerous establishments, and driving thousands of the miners, puddlers, moulders and other operatives to emigrate from their old homes and to become the active agents in organizing strikes here among us in the New World. Happily in England a system of Arbitration has been established during the last two years which has had the best results. Much mischief however had been done by previous strikes and many years may perhaps be insufficient to undo the evil. A few months ago a dispute between the Yorkshire iron-men and their masters was settled by the arbitrator, Mr. Thomas Hughes, and a strike prevented. A year earlier, at the beginning of 1870, there was the same trouble. The iron masters and the various manufacturers found themselves at the verge of ruin, and were unable to take contracts because wages were unsettled, and they could not tell what the cost of production would be. No sooner was this obstacle overcome by arbitration than another formidable difficulty was started, by the persistent refusal of the men to work on Mondays, thus diminishing production by one-sixth, with little corresponding diminution in the running expenses. This refusal continues, and is producing serious losses to the weaker class of manufacturers. Now what has been the result of these feuds and protracted strife? One result has been to drive away business, and cause it to emigrate. In some cases manufacturers have closed their English factories and established others in Belgium, where labor is cheap and employers are not liable to be so heavily taxed by strikes. In more numerous instances English capitalists have entered into contracts with continental houses to execute orders for machinery and iron work of various kinds, of which England ten years ago had almost an exclusive monopoly. Street cars are at this moment running in London which were made in Copenhagen from a model got from New-York. Nor is this movement confined to narrow limits. To show how it is spreading, we are told that a strike in the building trades some time ago disturbed the calculations of the committee of a new Hospital now building in London. Accordingly a contract was made in Norway for the whole of the wood work of the edifice, and even the window-sashes and frames were fitted and put together there and sent over finished and ready to be inserted in the brickwork. Another striking fact is reported from the "Black Country," as the coal and iron district of the midland counties in England is called. In this vicinity iron-works are proved on pretty good evidence to have been carried on for fully 2,000 years. An

iron bridge was wanted three or four years since to span one of the numerous canals and railroads which intersect that region. Proposals were advertised for. A multitude of estimates came in, among them several from Belgium. One of these was the lowest. It was accepted. And to-day the Belgian bridge is in daily use in the midst of this oldest iron district of England.

If some departments of the iron trade in England are suffering, and especially those in which "wages" form a chief part of the value of the product, there are other departments where England for ages to come need fear no rival in the old world. The limited supplies of coal and iron in Belgium and Continental Europe prevent much competition in the production of pig iron and rails. Belgium raises but 13 million tons of coal per annum, and her interior consumption is but 8 millions of tons. England, on the other hand, though her coal fields are much less extensive than ours, produces 107 millions of tons every year, and exports 10 millions, retaining over 90 millions of tons for home consumption. Of this it is estimated that 20 millions of tons are used for generating steam and create a power equivalent to the labor of 80 millions of men. But for this prodigious aggregate of steam power and the myriad of labor-saving machines which it works, the strikes among workmen would have crippled England more and hindered her material growth. As it is, however, the machine takes the place of the human unskilled or skilled labor, and thus a part of the prodigious waste of force caused by strikes is compensated. From what has been said we can understand how it is that while in the English iron trade the production of the expensive descriptions in which labor forms a large part of the value is decreasing, the production of pig iron has increased to 6,000,000 tons in 1870, against 4,000,000 tons in 1860. Comparatively little labor is required in making pig iron. Moreover, the large discoveries of minerals on the northeast and northwest coasts of England have given of late a new impetus to the trade. To some extent analogous causes to those which have operated on the product of pig iron have increased the supply of rails, of which England exported in the first 11 months of last year 984,949 tons, the United States taking 371,188 tons, Russia 277,765 tons, and India 146 413 tons.

From the troubles of the coal and iron production of England we may derive lessons that are suggestive and useful in respect to our own. The Pennsylvania strikes which have inflicted during the past two or three years such a heavy tax on the productive energies of this country are to be dealt with on the same principles as have almost suppressed strikes in England. The chief of these expedients is the appointment of a Board of Arbitration armed with power to examine every cause of difference which may arise between men and their employers. The Board consists of an equal number of representatives of the masters and the workmen. If they cannot settle the difficulty they appoint two umpires. These appoint a third whose decision is final. The criminal struggles and misdirected zeal of the Pennsylvania miners in the late strike will establish for us a safeguard against future trouble in a well-constituted Board of Arbitration.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The month of April was marked by a decidedly easy money market throughout, a strong tone in Government securities, considerable activity in stocks, great firmness in foreign exchange, and a fair activity in the gold market, without important fluctuations. The chief influence bearing on the money market has been the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is considered to be decidedly committed in favor of easy money during the negotiation

of the new loan, as a stringent money market could not fail to seriously impede the progress of funding operations.

The city banks have shown a steady decline from week to week in their legal-tender reserve, and at their last statement, on Saturday, April 1, the figures were as follows, compared with the statement of March 4:

	March 4.	April 1.
Loans and discounts.....	\$282,631,886	\$291,082,927
Specie.....	24,332,207	17,975,692
Circulation.....	31,660,282	31,575,789
Net deposits.....	225,059,574	222,138,095
Legal-tenders.....	58,019,768	53,270,543

The excess of reserve over the 25 per cent required by law amounted to \$7,817,764 April 1, against \$18,172,011 on the 4th of March. The Comptroller of the Currency called for a statement of the condition of the national banks on the 18th of March, and such a statement having been rendered it is generally supposed that the banks will be more free with their funds and less careful about keeping a strong reserve. It is quite possible, however, that the Comptroller may at some time surprise the banks by making calls upon them in quick succession, in order to obtain a statement of their condition at a time when the banks least expect such a requirement to be made.

Government bonds opened strong and advancing at the beginning of March, under the stimulus of the introduction of the new loan and a very easy money market, but subsequently reacted, and declined a fraction on rather a dull business. There was much hesitation among dealers for a week or two, while the progress of the new five per cents was being closely watched, but toward the close more confidence was shown and bonds generally advanced both in this market and in London, with larger dealings in all issues, the advance of the month amounted to about 1½ per cent on the 6s of 1881, and 2 per cent on currency 6s, while Five-Twenties closed at about the same figures, and 10-10s showed a decline of ½ from the prices of March 1, to which they had been run up just before the opening of the loan. The prospect of a successful negotiation of the five per cents at the close of the month was generally considered good; several of the most prominent banking houses of this city had taken hold of the business with some earnestness, and it was expected that Mr. Boutwell would soon make important changes in the business details for placing the loan on the market, which would greatly assist its successful negotiation.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK.

Day of month.	6s 1881.	1862.	1864.	1865. n.	1867.	1868.	10-10	cur'cy
1.....	114%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109%	113%
2.....	114%	112	112%	111	111%	111%	109%	113%
3.....	115	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109%	113%
4.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109%	113%
5.....	116	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
6.....	116%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
7.....	116%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
8.....	116%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
9.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
10.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
11.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
12.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
13.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
14.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
15.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
16.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
17.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
18.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
19.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
20.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
21.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
22.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
23.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
24.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
25.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
26.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
27.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
28.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
29.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
30.....	115%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	114%
31.....	116%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109	115%
Opening.....	114%	112%	112%	111	111%	111%	109%	113%
Highest.....	116%	113	112%	112%	111%	111%	109%	115%
Lowest.....	114%	111%	111%	111%	110%	110%	108	113%
Closing.....	116%	112%	112%	112%	111%	111%	108%	115%

CLOSING PRICES OF CONSOLS AND U. S. SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Date.	Cons for mon.	U. S. 5-20s '62.	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.	Date.	Cons for mon.	U. S. 5-20s '62.	Ill. C. sh's.	Erie sh's.
Wednesday... 1	91%	92%	109%	19	Wednesday... 22	92%	92	110%	18
Thursday.... 2	91%	92%	109%	19	Thursday... 23	92	91%	110%	18
Friday..... 3	91%	92%	109%	19	Friday.... 24	92%	92	110%	17%
Saturday.... 4	91%	92%	109%	19	Saturday... 25	92%	92	110%	17%
Monday..... 5	91%	92	109%	19	Monday.... 26	92%	92%	110%	18%
Tuesday.... 6	91%	92%	109%	19	Tuesday... 27	92%	92%	111	18%
Wednesday.. 7	91%	92	110	18%	Wednesday.. 28	92%	92%	110%	18%
Thursday... 8	91%	92	109%	18%	Thursday... 29	92	92%	111	18%
Friday..... 9	91%	91%	110%	18%	Friday.... 30	92	92%	111	19%
Saturday.... 10	91%	91%	110%	18%	Friday.... 31	92	92%	111	19%
Saturday.... 11	91%	91%	110%	18%	Lowest.....	91%	91%	109%	17%
Monday.... 12	91%	91%	110%	18%	Highest.....	93	92%	111	19%
Tuesday.... 13	91%	91%	110%	18%	Range.....	1%	1	1%	1%
Wednesday.. 14	91%	91%	110%	18%	Last.....	93	92%	111	19%
Thursday... 15	91%	92	110	18%	Lowest } since Jan 1	91%	89%	108%	17%
Friday..... 16	92%	92	110%	18%	Highest }	91	92%	110%	19%
Saturday.... 17	92%	92%	110%	18%					
Saturday.... 18	92%	92%	110%	18%					
Monday..... 19	92%	92	110%	18%					
Tuesday.... 20	92%	92	110%	18%					
Wednesday.. 21	92%	92	110%	18%					

Railroad and miscellaneous stocks have been active, and the volume of transactions in the whole month of March was probably greater than in any one month for a long time past. Prices

advanced largely, and closed with a steady tone and confident feeling as to the future course of the market. In regard to the prices at which stocks are now selling, compared with the range at previous dates, the following comparison will be found interesting:

Table comparing stock prices for Oct. 1, '70, Jan. 8, '71, March 1, '71, and March 31, '71. Includes stocks like N.Y. Central & Hud. R., Lake Shore, Reading, Rock Island, etc.

From the preceding it will be seen that prices are generally much higher than they were six months or three months ago, although it is to be remembered, in considering the actual value of stocks, that the market was then without life and depressed by long dulness.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks during the months of February and March, 1871:

Large table showing opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices for various stocks in February and March 1871. Includes categories like Railroad Stocks, Miscellaneous, and Consolidated Coal.

Gold has been comparatively steady, without much speculative activity in the market, and during the latter part of the month showed a downward tendency in consequence of the anticipation that a very large amount might be thrown upon the market by the Treasury sales of April, an expectation which was not fulfilled by the April programme of sales as subsequently announced.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

Table showing the course of gold at New York from Wednesday to Wednesday, including opening, lowest, highest, and closing prices.

Foreign Exchange has been exceedingly firm, ranging between 109 and 110 for best bankers' 60 day sterling bills. There has been no sign of weakness in the market and the fluctuation from the highest rates which have at times occurred, seemed to be nothing more than the fractional decline which naturally comes at intervals when rates are so high as to be near the specie shipping point.

The following have been the quotations of Foreign Exchange:

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (60 DAYS) AT NEW YORK.

Table of foreign exchange rates for London, Paris, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin, listing days, cents, and various exchange rates.

Summary table for March 1871 showing exchange rates for 109% @ 110, 5.32% @ 5.13%, etc.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR APRIL, 1871.

The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of March, 1871:

Debt Statement for April 1871, including sections for Debt bearing interest in Coin, Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money, and Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

The obligations due to the Company, and yet to mature, for lands sold, amount to \$2,989,024 40 (secured on outstanding contracts for 557,686 56-100 acres), of which \$2,303,218 57 belongs to Construction Fund, \$512,289 11 to Free Land Fund, and \$173,516 72 to Interest Fund.

Up to the close of the year \$13,578,000 of the Construction Bonds of the Company had been surrendered to the trustees, and of these \$12,163,262 have been finally canceled by the issue of deeds, leaving in their custody \$1,414,738 as against collections made on contracts for lands not deeded.

The lands remaining unsold consist of 415,610 acres, located as follows:

ON MAIN LAND.	
South of Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.....	256,847.33 acres.
Between Sandoval and Decatur.....	59,785.71 "
Between Decatur and Dixon.....	12,254.45 "
Between Dixon and Dunleith.....	13,981.41 "
CHICAGO BRANCH.	
Between Odin and Tolono.....	45,579.76 acres.
Between Tolono and Chicago.....	27,158.34 "

which shows the aggregate of all sales to December 31, 1870 (inclusive), after deducting all the cancellations:

Kind of Land.	Average Rate Per Acre.	Total Acres Sold.	Total Amount of Principal.	Total Amount of Net Cash.
Construction.....	\$11 30 X	1,605,784.53	\$16,831,415.53	\$2,999,912.54
Free.....	12 73 X	335,737.55	3,998,837.46	1,006,871.48
Interest.....	8 18 X	237,867.92	1,882,339.24	1,032,392.72
Total.....		2,179,390.00	\$22,712,592.23	\$5,039,176.74
Donated towns.....			295,102.31	179,531.06
Total.....		2,179,390.00	\$23,007,694.54	\$5,218,707.80
Purchased lands.....	13 04 X	3,830.51	49,065.78	34,080.92
Purchased towns.....			157,745.02	93,197.68
Tot. of all to date.....		2,183,220.51	23,214,505.34	5,345,986.40

Kind of Land.	Total Amount of Adv. Interest.	Total Am't of Interest in Notes.	Total Amount of sales and Deferred Payments.	Total Amount of all sales, including Adv. Interest.
Construction.....	\$757,900.51	\$562,493.61	\$14,393,996.60	\$18,151,809.65
Free.....	155,246.69	121,925.16	3,113,891.14	4,276,009.31
Interest.....	43,203.01	31,531.19	881,477.71	1,957,073.44
Total.....	\$956,350.21	\$715,949.96	\$18,389,365.45	\$24,384,892.40
Donated towns.....	6,472.84	2,479.72	118,050.97	304,054.87
Total.....	\$962,823.05	\$718,429.68	\$18,507,416.42	\$24,688,947.27
Purchased lands.....	579.58	312.90	15,297.76	49,958.26
Purchased towns.....	2,997.44	1,235.85	65,783.19	161,978.31
Total of all to date.....	\$966,400.07	\$719,978.43	\$18,588,497.37	\$24,900,883.84

A statement of the operation of the Transportation Department, including leased lines, for the year ending December 31, 1870:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR THE YEARS 1869 AND 1870.				
	Total Earnings 1870.	1869.	Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.
Freight.....	\$6,142,520	\$6,309,867	.....	\$167,346
Passengers.....	2,117,527	2,102,990	\$14,537	.....
Extra baggage.....	4,014	3,342	672	.....
Sleeping cars.....	31,674	24,547	7,127	.....
Mails.....	97,672	86,885	10,786	.....
Express.....	189,125	202,015	.....	12,889
Rent of property.....	136,545	117,873	18,671	.....
Dockage.....	8,511	13,426	.....	4,915
Rent of cars.....	19,185	23,371	.....	4,186
Total.....	\$8,746,776	\$8,884,320	.....	\$137,543

Showing a decrease of \$137,543 27 from the earnings of 1869:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS 1869 AND 1870.				
	1870.	1869.	Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.
Salaries.....	\$188,946	\$175,620	\$13,325	.....
General expenses.....	261,572	257,959	3,612	.....
Claims and damages.....	84,998	68,501	16,496	.....
Station expenses.....	672,471	696,587	.....	24,115
Train expenses.....	1,009,431	992,749	16,681	.....
Maint'ance of machin'y.....	1,150,589	1,246,478	.....	95,889
Maintenance of way.....	1,257,290	1,314,028	.....	56,738
Repairs of fencing.....	69,226	107,062	.....	37,835
Operating St. Charles Air Line.....	4,589	7,567	.....	2,977
Legal expenses.....	26,112	17,365	8,746	.....
Insurance.....	33,773	40,673	.....	6,899
Total.....	\$4,759,007	\$4,924,594	.....	\$165,586

Showing a decrease of \$165,586 39 from the expenses of 1869, and the operation expenses of an average of 1,008 1/2 miles of road for the year.

The locomotives and cars have been thoroughly repaired, and the efficiency of the equipment maintained in all respects.

The expenditures of this department have decreased during the year.

We built during the past year eleven new first-class locomotives—one in place of the No. 21, sold. The number of locomotives now owned by the Company is 187, which were employed at the close of the year as follows: 36 on passenger trains, 110 on freights, 21 switching, and one running pay car; 19 were undergoing repairs.

Since the last report of this department the rolling stock has been increased by the addition of three new sleeping cars, three mail and express cars, eight caboose cars, 23 house cars, two flat cars, and two snow plows.

During the year we repaired thoroughly 45 locomotives and made general repairs on 42, rebuilt two passenger cars, thoroughly repaired 24, repainted 27, revarnished 84, and added new raised roofs to eight, rebuilt two baggage and mail cars, thoroughly repaired three, made general repairs of 19, repainted 28, and revarnished 33. Of freight cars we rebuilt 84, thoroughly repaired 155, made general repairs on 5,121, repainted 301, put new tin roofs on 49, and used in the repairs of cars 4,574 new wheels.

The cost of repairing passenger cars was 2 18-100 cents, and of freight cars 58-100 cents per mile run.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 30th 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.
Wisconsin—	The Union National Bank.....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved.
Oshkosh.....	The Merchants' National Bank.....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved.
Ohio—		
Dayton.....		

New National Banks.

The following is a list of national bank organized since the 30th of March, 1871:

- Official No. 1,806—The Exchange National Bank of Polo, Ill. Authorized capital, \$60,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. R. Wagner, President; W. T. Schell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 31, 1871.
- 1,807—The First National Bank of Harrodsburg, Ky. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$64,580. C. C. Moore, President; D. J. Curry, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 31, 1871.
- 1,808—The First National Bank of Lewistown, Ill. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$25,000. George S. King, President; Moses Turner, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 1, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—MARCH 24.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.19 @ 11.19 1/2	Mch. 23.	short.	—
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.60 @ 25.65	"	"	25.35 @ 25.37 1/2
Hamburg.....	"	13.10 1/2 @ 13.11 1/2	"	3 mos.	13.6 1/2
Paris.....	"	25.70 @ 25.80	"	"	—
Paris.....	short.	25.30 @ 25.40	"	"	—
Vienna.....	3 months.	12 7/8 @ 12.77 1/2	"	"	122.70
Berlin.....	"	6.27 @ 6.27 1/2	"	"	6.24
Frankfort...	"	120 1/2 @ 120 1/2	"	"	119 1/2
St. Petersburg	"	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2	"	"	31 1/2
Cadiz.....	"	48 1/2 @ 49 1/2	"	"	—
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2	"	"	—
Milan.....	3 months.	27.10 @ 27.15	"	"	—
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	—
New York.....	"	"	Mch. 24.	60 days.	109 1/2
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	—
Havana.....	"	"	"	"	—
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Mar. 4.	90 days.	24 1/2
Bahia.....	"	"	"	"	—
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Feb. 14.	"	45 1/2 @ 46
Pernambuco...	"	"	"	"	—
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	—
Hong Kong...	"	4s. 5d.	Feb. 22.	6 mos.	4s. 4 1/2 d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	"	"	—
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10 1/2 d.	Mch. 18.	"	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	—
Calcutta.....	"	"	"	"	1s. 11 1/2 @ 1/2 d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	1/2 p. c. dis.	Jan. 30.	30 days.	1 1/2 p. c. prem.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, March 25.

March is now drawing to a close, and it may be truly said that the farmers have had a most remarkable time for sowing their spring crops. There has, indeed, been an absence of these keen, cutting winds from the east which are so characteristic of the month, but the weather has been dry, and the land has been only occasionally moistened by falling showers. The seed, therefore, has been sown under very favorable circumstances, for the unprecedented severity of the mid-winter has, where sound farming is carried on, thoroughly matured the soil, while the dryness of the weather during the last few weeks has also rendered it to a fit state to receive the seed. Nothing, indeed, can be worse for the farmers than to have a wet seed time. This year, the seasons seem to be remarkably in order. We had winter at the proper time, and of an unusually severe character, and now we are enjoying a delightful spring. Vegetation is making steady but not rapid progress. The days are bright and warm, and the nights are cold, with occasional frosts, but as there is an absence of rain, these frosts are not calculated to effect much, if any, injury. In fact, so long as the rain keeps off, the pastures are not likely to become rich with herbage, or the foliage of the forests to develop itself rapidly. In this country, however, we do not expect it this month, April being the month when, with frequent showers and frequent sunshine, we expect to notice very perceptible progress in the vegetable world. I think I may unquestionably affirm that the agricultural prospect is remarkably satisfactory. Indeed, it can scarcely be otherwise, for if the severe winter has had the effect of damaging the wheat plant in cold districts, an unusual opportunity has been presented to the farmer of resowing with spring wheat or with spring corn of some description. It is greatly to be hoped that this will be a good year for the grass and turnip lands, for the droughts which have visited us during the last few years have materially diminished our food resources in the shape of beef and mutton. Both these commodities are still very dear, and there is certainly no prospect of any material abatement in the quotations.

The wheat trade during the present week has been firm, but at the same time both home and foreign buyers have operated with extreme caution. The news of an insurrection in Paris has naturally moderated the export movement to France, as it is not likely that, with the possibility of a great convulsion in that country, the trade would feel disposed to sell to French buyers except for cash. Prices, however, are maintained, and it is still the opinion that between now and harvest a further improvement will take place.

Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of bread-stuffs into and from the United Kingdom during last week, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-'70 :

	1870-'71.		1869-'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	711,641	45,408	681,945	4,438
Barley.....	118,213	.....	170,670	90
Oats.....	50,214	7,983	61,219	2,826
Peas.....	3,983	.....	10,818	184
Beans.....	39,413	1,344	36,744	48
Indian corn.....	170,408	760	425,826	214
Flour.....	151,367	13,363	120,546	1,511

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 28).				
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat.....cwt.	18,260,414	17,154,888	25,562,159	143,222
Barley.....	4,397,275	40,106	4,424,885	11,983
Oats.....	4,187,698	723,787	5,625,418	59,455
Peas.....	429,069	35,896	746,003	9,319
Beans.....	972,947	8,356	1,063,946	3,225
Indian corn.....	8,703,072	56,196	11,735,252	12,676
Flour.....	2,648,991	1223,231	3,759,369	11,844

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.	644,552	16,672,712	63	135,649
Barley.....	198,215	7,086,529	6,347	81,114
Oats.....	109,255	3,629,013	468	65,825
Peas.....	8,543	767,048	153	6,837
Beans.....	44,057	1,788,891	.....	3,793
Indian Corn.....	290,973	7,956,214	25	667
Flour.....	110,049	2,329,299	358	20,804

The trade of the country, although showing no activity, is in a healthy state, and as the trade in spring goods is now becoming very active, both the wholesale and retail houses are likely to be very busy during the next few weeks; at the same time I question very much if the disorders in France have the unfavorable effect upon our commerce which is in many quarters attributed. France is a manufacturing country of very considerable importance, and the prints, &c., manufactured in the ceded districts have been known throughout the world for their superior texture and for the beauty of the designs. It may be contended, therefore, that the difficulties which have unfortunately overtaken the French manufacturers must have the effect of throwing a large amount of trade into our hands. Throughout the world the increase in the means of communication by the construction of railways and roads is assuming great proportions, and with this increase the requirements of the world for articles of clothing are sensibly augmented. Rather than a diminution we may, on the contrary, anticipate a steady increase, and if France should continue in a state of revolution a rapid increase in our trade. The following relates to the trade of Manchester :

A fair business has been going on in this market since Tuesday. At the end of last week prices were firm, but there was little actual business doing. The disturbances which broke out in Paris a few days since startled people, and offers which had been previously made were withdrawn. Since Tuesday, however, more confidence has prevailed. Prices are so moderate, and money remains so abundant, that buyers have not hesitated to give out considerable orders for future delivery. Producers, strengthened by the large supplies of cotton coming forward, have had the courage to add to their existing contracts at prices which they were afraid to take previously, and are now in a position to contend for extreme rates. For early delivery both spinners and manufacturers are in a position to command extreme rates, and the business done to-day has been at the full quotations of the week. A good inquiry goes on for the India and China markets, and a very trifling giving way on the part of producers would bring about a large business. The disturbances in Paris have caused a most unpleasant feeling. Still things have got to such a pass in France that they cannot probably get much worse; and, commercially speaking, the very worst results in the shape of a collapse of credit have been anticipated. The supplies of cotton coming forward continue on so large a scale that the lowest estimates of the American crop are being abandoned. Spinners buy freely to cover their contracts, but whenever the slightest excitement in the Liverpool market begins to show itself they immediately withdraw, and the cotton market becomes flat. This market is very much in the same position, except that there are no needy sellers. Buyers are prepared to give out large orders at something like existing prices, but whenever producers insist upon a decided advance they immediately withdraw from the market, and prices revert back to their former level.

Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to March 23, compared with the corresponding period last year :

	1870-1.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....bales	1,340,751	194,417	659,582	59,222
Brazilian.....	230,591	31,053	267,422	35,127
East Indian.....	635,726	315,359	802,487	326,935
Egyptian.....	180,058	5,763	124,584	2,453
Miscellaneous.....	164,031	4,820	69,277	9,624
Total.....	2,552,207	551,442	1,923,662	433,361

All symptoms of an upward movement in the value of money have disappeared with the insurrection in Paris. The payment of the indemnity-money was expected to influence our money market

to some extent, but with France in a state of chaos it would now be impossible for the Government to raise money out of the country. How or by what means Germany will be satisfied it is most difficult to foresee. The Germans will undoubtedly retain their grasp, and will not let it go until the first instalment has been paid, and until an undoubted guarantee has been given that the balance will be forthcoming. There is every probability that the stay of Germany in France will be longer than was anticipated a few weeks since. It was thought that matters would progress peaceably, and that a large amount of money would be raised to satisfy the German claims. But the prospect to-day is widely different, and the future has become more uncertain than ever. Our money market, therefore, is likely to remain extremely quiet. As the year advances its employment may increase, for the world and commerce will not stand still because party is pitted against party in France. The money which would have been ready to assist France must seek employment in other quarters, and until that is effected the supply in the London market must exceed the demand. The present quotations, including those current at this date last year are subjoined.

	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum....	3 @...	3 @..	4 months' ba'k bills	3½ @3¼ 3 @3¼
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	3½ @3¼ 3¼ @3¼
30 and 60 days' bills	3 @3¼ 2½ @2¾	2½ @2¾	4 and 6 trade bills..	4 @4¼ 4 @4¼
3 months' bills.....	3½ @3¼ 2½ @2¾	2½ @2¾		

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.....	2½	2½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½	2½

The quotations for money at the leading Continental cities are as follows :

	-B'k rate-		-Op. m'kt-			-B'k rate-		-Op. m'kt-	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
At Paris.....	2½	6	2	—	Brussels..	2½	4	2½	3¼
Vienna.....	5	6	5	5	Madrid....	5	5	5	5
Berlin.....	4	4	3½	3¼	Hamburg..	—	—	2½	3½
Frankfort..	4	3	2½	2½ 3	St. Peters-				
Amst'd'm..	4	3½	3¼	3	burg.....	5	8	4½	7
Turin....	5	6	5	6					

In the market for Continental bills of exchange the principal feature is the difficulty of negotiating bills on Paris. The quotation for short bills has advanced from 25f 15c to 25f 30c, to 25f 30c to 25f 40c. In bills on Belgium a large business is doing.

An important scheme has been announced by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. That company is inviting subscriptions to the International Bridge Capital, which is to comprise £205,600 six per cent mortgage bonds, and £66,000 six per cent preferential stock. The interest and repayment of principal of both bonds and stock at par is secured by a payment of £20,000 a year by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, specially appropriated for that purpose by an Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada as part of its working expenses, and also by the tolls receivable from other railway companies, and also from all other general traffic. The object of the International Bridge Company, and for which it has the legislative sanction of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, is to construct a railway and carriage bridge across the Niagara river, for the purpose of connecting the Canadian railways converging at Fort Erie with the important system of American railways centring at Buffalo, and of facilitating at these points a more general intercommunication between the two countries. By a special Act of Congress the bridge and its approaches are declared to be a national post-road. The importance of this bridge to the railway systems of the United States and Canada cannot be over-estimated. It will practically bring into a joint working connection the following railways, viz., the Grand Trunk, the Great Western of Canada, the New York Central, the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western and their tributaries, and thus a large proportion of the vast stream of traffic flowing East and West between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States must pass over it. Indeed it is impossible to state the limits of the traffic that may be expected when the bridge is completed, but it may be mentioned that it is anticipated by competent authorities that it will be the means of giving to the Grand Trunk Railway an additional traffic of at least £100,000 a year. The payment from the Grand Trunk Company is to commence with the first of January, 1872. Every effort will be made to ensure the completion of the bridge at the earliest possible date, and it is confidently believed, from the progress already made in the works, that it will be ready for traffic in the early part of next year.

The amount of business doing in securities during the week has been very moderate, and those descriptions which are largely dealt in in the Paris market, and which have been partially floated

there, have been depressed. Sound English securities, however, are firm, and British railway shares continue to advance in price. The traffic receipts on all our principal railways are very satisfactory, and they show a large increase as compared with last year. The following were 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.....	91 7/8-92 1/8	92 -92 1/8	92 -92 1/8	91 7/8-92 1/8	92 -92 1/8	92 -92 1/8
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	92 -92 1/8	91 7/8-92 1/8	91 7/8-92 1/8	91 7/8-92 1/8	92 -92 1/8	92 -92 1/8
U. S. 5-20's, 1884....	90 1/2-91	90 -91	90 -91	90 -91	90 -91	90 -91
U. S. 5-20's, 1885....	91 1/2-91 3/4	91 1/4-91 3/4	91 1/4-91 3/4	91 1/4-91 3/4	91 1/4-91 3/4	91 1/4-91 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1887....	90 3/4-91	90 3/4-91	90 3/4-91	90 3/4-91	90 3/4-91	90 3/4-91
U. S. 10-10's, 1904....	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4
Atlantic & G't West. consol'd mott. b'ds	34 -35	35 -35 1/2	34 1/4-35 1/4	35 -35 1/2	35 -35 1/2	36 1/2-37
Erie Shares (\$100)....	18 -18 1/4	18 -18 1/4	18 -18 1/4	17 3/4-18	17 3/4-18	17 3/4-18
Illinois shares (\$100)	110 1/2-111	110 1/2-110 3/4	110 1/2-110 3/4	110 3/4	110 -111	110 -111

Atlantic and Great Western Railway debentures are quoted at 41 1/2 to 42 1/2, and the reorganization stock has been dealt in at 5 1/2 to 6 premium.

The Funded 5 per cent loan of the United States has now been advertised in the London and provincial papers for about a fortnight, but is not attracting much attention. Very few applications have, in fact, been received. In the Stock Exchange a few transactions have been effected, but at 1 to 2 discount. There are, in fact, so many sound English securities yielding a higher rate of interest that the public do not perceive anything in the loan to tempt them to invest, besides which Peruvian, Chilean, and Brazilian securities, about which no one expresses any doubts, are a much more profitable investment.

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.....	22,327,729	23,772,378	23,359,894	22,475,854	23,459,889
Public deposits.....	9,323,556	7,287,476	7,507,009	12,219,608	10,757,237
Other deposits.....	17,169,312	19,502,226	17,034,451	15,781,829	19,881,030
Government securities	13,111,068	13,272,162	13,999,053	13,882,460	12,235,298
Other securities.....	20,017,989	19,039,838	19,124,454	19,550,860	23,195,212
Reserve of notes and coin.....	12,289,517	13,103,218	10,098,900	13,217,831	14,107,727
Coin and bullion.....	15,627,232	21,438,083	18,035,225	20,314,811	21,551,917
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	91 3/4	91 1/2	92 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/2
Price of wheat.....	59s. 9d.	72s. 5d.	47s. 9d.	41s. 9d.	54s. 7d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	13 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	1 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	7 1/2d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 6 1/2d.	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 3 1/2d.

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 closing prices of American securities show a slight falling off from those of one week ago, and the market generally is quiet. Erie and Great Western Railway shares have been steady and without any decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92 3/4	92 7/8	92 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/8	Holiday.
“ account.....	91 3/4	92 3/8	92 3/4	92 3/8	92 3/8	Holiday.
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862)....	92 1/4	92 3/8	92 3/4	92 3/8	92 3/8	Holiday.
“ “ old, 1865.....	91 1/4	92 3/8	92 3/4	92 3/8	92 3/8	Holiday.
“ “ 1867.....	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	Holiday.
U. S. 10-40s.....	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	Holiday.
Illinois Central shares....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	Holiday.
Erie Railway shares.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 3/4	19 1/2	Holiday.
Atlantic & G. W. (con's)....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	38	43 1/2	Holiday.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Frankfort.....	96 3/4	.....	.....	96 1/4	96 1/4	.....

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Wheat and Corn have retained the firmness noticed at the close of last week. The market has been steady also in other lines, closing with a slight advance in Corn and Western Red Wheat.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	Holiday.
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red)....	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Holiday.
“ (Red Winter).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Holiday.
“ (California White)....	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 2	Holiday.
Corn (W. m'd).....	34 3	33 0	34 3	34 3	34 0	Holiday.
Barley (Canadian).....	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	Holiday.
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Holiday.
Peas (Canadian).....	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	Holiday.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef is lower, and the market has been weak on all meats.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	112 6	112 6	112 0	110 0	111 0	Holiday.
Pork (Etn. pr. mess)....	79 0	79 0	79 0	79 0	79 0	Holiday.
Bacon.....	47 0	47 0	47 0	48 0	47 0	Holiday.
Lard (American).....	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	Holiday.
Cheese (fine).....	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	Holiday.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Petroleum is steady at the same price current a week ago. Rosin is quiet.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Resin (com. Wilm.).....	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	Holiday.
“ (fine pale).....	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	Holiday.
Petroleum (std white)....	1 4 1/2	1 4 1/2	1 4 1/2	1 4 1/2	1 4 1/2	Holiday.
“ (spirits).....	11	11	11	11	11	Holiday.
Tallow (American).....	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6	Holiday.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—In Calcutta Linseed there has been a slight rise. Linseed Oil is steady.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Linseed (ob).....	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	Holiday.
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 0	63 0	63 6	63 0	63 6	Holiday.
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	Holiday.
Sperm oil.....	83 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	Holiday.
Whale oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	Holiday.
Linseed oil.....	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	Holiday.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a large increase in both dry goods, and general merchandise. The total imports amount to 11,930,286 this week, against \$7,530,607 last week, and \$7,383,892 the previous week. The exports are \$5,525,810 this week, against \$4,441,092 last week, and \$5,123,187 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 26,421 bales, against 19,817 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) March 31, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) April 1.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$2,067,307	\$2,173,296	\$2,096,115	\$4,625,725
General merchandise....	3,633,918	5,509,236	3,776,597	7,304,561
Total for the week....	\$5,701,225	\$7,682,492	\$5,872,712	\$11,930,286
Previously reported....	55,627,198	69,684,862	67,933,916	85,199,119
Since Jan. 1.....	\$61,328,423	\$77,367,351	\$53,816,628	\$97,129,415

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 April 4 :

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$4,731,689	\$3,878,954	\$3,109,503	\$5,525,810
Previously reported....	42,462,945	37,103,152	41,385,883	59,955,122
Since Jan. 1.....	\$47,194,634	\$40,982,106	\$44,495,386	\$65,480,932

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending April 1, 1871 :

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
March 29—Gr. Grace Kelley, Maracaibo— American gold.....	\$75,000
March 29—Str. Thuringia, London— Silver bars.....	86,635
March 30—Str. Calabria, Liv- erpool— Gold bars.....	81,360
March 30—Str. Calabria, Liv- erpool— Silver bars.....	5,000
March 30—Str. Abyssinia, Liverpool— American silver....	5,000
March 30—Str. City of Mexi- co, Vera Cruz— American gold....	75,000
March 30—Str. City of Mexi- co, Vera Cruz— Foreign silver....	75,000
March 30—Str. City of Mexi- co, Vera Cruz— Silver bars.....	39,700
April 1—Str. Hermann, Southampton— Gold Bars.....	25,000
Total for the week.....	\$742,831
Previously reported.....	13,389,016
Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....	\$14,131,847

	1870.	1867.	1869.	1866.	1865.
Same time in.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	\$6,582,314	.....	.....	.....	6,513,641
1869.....	8,797,027	.....	.....	.....	5,368,344
1868.....	14,724,399	.....	.....	.....	4,471,834

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

	1867.	1869.	1865.
March 27—Str. City of Mexi- co, Vera Cruz— Gold ore.....
March 30—Str. City of Lim- erick, Halifax— Silver.....
March 31—Str. Ocean Queen, Aspinwall— Silver.....
March 31—Str. Ocean Queen, Aspinwall— Gold.....
Total for the week.....
Previously reported.....
Total since January 1, 1871.....

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company, on March 18th, a perpetual lease to the Eastern Railroad Company was effected on a basis of ten per cent of its estimated value. This shuts out the Boston and Maine Railroad from its old benefit of a connection, and it will now proceed to build an independent road into Portland from Berwick Junction, having already accepted the charter obtained last winter.

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.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,

Recommend, after a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, as a very safe and desirable investment, the Eight Per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company of Kentucky. We are only authorized to offer a limited amount of these securities at 87½ and accrued interest. The bonds offered are on the completed portion of the road, which is in successful operation.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE & 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 profitable 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.

Beside the immense volume of through traffic between the East and West which this road can command by its superior advantages in distance, grades, fuel, and unfailing navigable connections, this road must convey enormous quantities of the superior, smelting, cannel, 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.

Price, 90 and accrued interest from November 1.

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.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle:

SIR:—The subscription to the new 5 per cent Loan of the United States reported at the Treasury to Saturday last amounted to \$50,600,000. They now amount to about \$55,000,000. The same day the 1st of April schedule of the Public Debt was issued showing a reduction since March 1 in the principal of \$11,011,251, and in the interest charge upon the Debt of \$515,537 per annum. The following table exhibits the progress of reduction in the Public Debt and in the annual interest charge thereon since the Debt reached its maximum at the close of the War of the Rebellion:

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.			
	Maximum Debt at close of War Debt, July 31, '65.	Debt at close of last Adm'n, March 1, '69.	Present Outstanding Debt, April 1, 1871.
Five-twenty six per cent stock.....	\$606,569,500	\$1,602,587,350	\$1,416,088,850
Other six per cent stocks.....	302,301,042	283,677,400	283,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent stock.....	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300

Other five per cent stock.....	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7-30 per cent notes.....	830,000,000	.....	.....
Three-year six per cent notes.....	212,121,470	.....	.....
Total funded.....	\$2,150,784,112	\$2,107,854,050	\$1,914,344,250
Greenback notes.....	473,114,799	356,021,073	356,098,621
Greenback certificates.....	205,822,845	71,140,000	53,493,000
Gold certificates.....	.....	28,775,560	25,261,460
Fractional currency.....	750,032	36,781,547	40,340,445
Past-due notes and bonds.....	17,263,120	6,422,464	3,162,502

Total Treasury circulation.....	\$721,950,796	\$499,140,644	\$478,356,028
Less gold in Treasury.....	35,337,858	98,741,261	105,697,800
.....	\$686,612,938	\$400,399,383	\$372,658,228
Less currency balance.....	81,401,775	16,853,529	18,686,247
Net Treasury circulation.....	\$605,211,163	\$383,545,854	\$353,971,981
Total principal of debt.....	\$2,755,995,275	\$2,491,399,904	\$2,268,316,231
Yearly interest in gold.....	\$64,419,628	\$124,255,350	\$112,714,982
Yearly interest in currency.....	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,621,570
Total amount of int. charge....	\$151,832,051	\$126,389,550	\$114,336,552

The results of the above exhibit are as follows:

Principal of debt, 1865.....	\$2,755,995,275
Paid under Johnson.....	261,595,371
Principal March 4, 1869.....	\$2,491,399,904
Paid under Grant.....	222,083,673
Present public debt.....	\$2,268,316,231
Interest charge, 1865.....	151,832,051
Reduced in four years by payment and funding.....	25,442,501
Interest charge, 1869.....	\$126,389,550
Reduced in two years by payment.....	12,052,998
Present interest charge.....	\$114,336,552

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by the funding are as follows:

By exchange of \$500,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents for new 5 per cents of 1881.....	\$5,000,000
By exchange of \$300,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents for 4½ per cents of 1886.....	4,500,000
By exchange of \$700,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents for 4 per cents of 1901.....	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding.....	\$23,500,000

New York, April 8, 1871. C. C. N.

UNION PACIFIC LAND-GRANT BONDS.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS,
NEW YORK, March 20, 1871.

The undersigned offer for sale the balance of the Land-Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The road has been in operation about twenty months. It is completed in all respects, and its earnings have averaged \$8,000,000 per annum. These bonds bear 7 per cent interest, coupons payable April and October.

They are receivable at par in payment for the Company's lands.

The following summary of the financial condition of the Company is from the address of Colonel Thomas A. Scott to the stockholders, upon his accepting the presidency, at the annual meeting in Boston, March 8:

Land Department.—Bonds, 7 per cent currency, \$10,400,000.
Land Sales.—292,900 acres; proceeds, \$1,306,566; average price per acre \$4 46.

On account of these sales the company has received and redeemed land-grant bonds to the extent of.....	\$736,000
For the remainder the Company holds land-notes maturing in one, two and three years with accruing interest.....	576,650

Total.....	\$1,312,650
The condition of the land department may, therefore, be stated thus:	
Bonds.....	\$10,400,000

Principal reduced by bonds redeemed.....	\$736,000
Land Notes on hand.....	576,650

Showing an absolute reduction..... \$1,312,650

The Company is entitled, under the grants from Government, after deducting total lands preempted before passage of the act to..... 12,080,000 acres.

From which deduct the amount heretofore sold..... 292,883 acres.

Leaving on hand as an asset..... 11,787,117 acres,

—which at an average value of two dollars per acre, being twenty per cent below the minimum Government price for adjoining lands owned by it, should yield the gross sum of \$23,574,234, so much thereof as may be required to be applied to the payment on redemption of the land-grant bonds, and the balance to go into the Treasury. The average land sales amount to about \$75,000 per month.

From present indications it would seem reasonable to estimate the gross receipts of the coming year at a minimum of..... \$9,000,000

With a cost of maintaining and operating the line on this increased earning of not exceeding say..... 4,500,000

Leaving as net receipts to be applied to interest and dividend, exclusive of the operations of the land department..... 4,500,000

The operations of the line for the first twenty months of its existence as a completed road show net earnings sufficient to meet the interest upon its entire bonded debt.

This result cannot but be deemed, by all practically versed in the history of new railway lines, as indicating a successful future. The yearly increase of traffic, costing but little additional to transport, and therefore yielding a large percentage of net revenue, must soon give a value to your property not readily appreciated at present.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad street.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

Table with columns: COMPANY, PER CENT, WHEN PAYABLE, BOOKS CLOSED. Includes Railroads (Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific), Banks (Gallatin National), and Insurance (Aetna, of Hartford).

FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, 1871.

The Money Market.—The money market has developed some peculiar features since the date of our last report, in the advance of rates on call loans, fully 1 per cent on Monday, 3d inst., and the maintenance of the higher rates until Thursday, when active business for the week virtually closed.

The last statement of the city banks, on the 1st inst., showed another decrease of \$2,653,226 in the excess of reserves, the whole of that excess over 25 per cent of their liabilities being \$7,817,764.

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

Table comparing bank assets and liabilities for April 1, 1871, April 2, 1870, and April 3, 1869. Categories include Loans and discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, and Legal tenders.

Loans on time have been made at 6@7 per cent for different periods from 60 days to 6 months—choice grades of Commercial Paper are still in good demand, although rates are about 1/2 per cent higher than last quoted.

United States Bonds.—Government Securities have been comparatively dull without very important fluctuations in prices during the week.

It is generally considered by our best informed financial men, that the Secretary will act much more wisely in pursuing a steady course in regard to his sales of gold and purchases of bonds.

The amount of subscriptions to the new loan have not been precisely given to the date of writing, but will probably aggregate about \$55,000,000 by the close of the week.

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

Table showing bond prices for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Includes 6's, 1881 coup., 5-20's, 1862 coup., etc.

* 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, but closed generally below the prices of last week. The slight decline which is noticeable in the bonds of several states is apparently a re-action from the advance previously made.

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 state bond prices for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Includes 6s Tenn., old., 6s Tenn., new., etc.

* 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 strong and closes at prices 1@2 per cent higher than the lowest point of the week. On Monday there was considerable weakness shown, and prices declined materially.

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

Table showing stock prices for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Includes N.Y. Cent. & H.R., Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, Wabash, etc.

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

The Gold Market.—Gold has been dull with very little speculative business, and a weak tone to the market. On the announcement of the Treasury programme, the price advanced to 110 1/2.

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

Table with columns: Quotations (Open, Low, High, Close), Total Clearings, Balances (Gold, Currency). Rows include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Current week, Previous week, Jan 1, 1871.

Foreign Exchange.—Foreign Exchange has advanced on our last prices, and closes firm at 109 1/2 @ 110 for 60 days sterling. There has been little doing in the market, and to-day quotations are hardly more than nominal.

Quotations are as follows:

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

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

Table with columns: Receipts (Gold, Currency), Payments (Gold, Currency). Rows include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total, Balance, March 31, Payment during week, Balance, April 7.

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 April 1, 1871:

Large table titled 'AVERAGE AMOUNT OF' showing financial data for various banks in New York City. Columns: Banks, Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Specie, Circulation. Also: The following are the totals for a series of weeks past.

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Rows include Feb. 25, March 4, March 11, March 18, March 25, April 1.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, April 3, 1871:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Total net Deposits, Circulation. Rows include Philadelphia, North America, Farmers and Mech., Commercial, Mechanics, Bank N. Liberties, Southwark, Kensington, Penn., Wes ern, Manufacturers, Bank of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, Security.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include Feb. 27, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday April 3, 1871:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, Broadway, Columbian, Continental, Flot, Everett, Faneuil Hall, Freeman's, Globe, Hamilton, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, Maverick, Merchants, Mount Vernon, New England, North, Old Boston, Shawmut, Shoe & Leather, State, Suffolk, Traders, Tremont, Washington, First, Second (Granite), Third, Bank of Commerce, Bank of N. America, B'k of Redemption, Bank of Republic, City, Eagle, Exchange, Hide & Leather, Revere, Security, Union, Webster.

Total. The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Deposits, Circulation.

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

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, Circulation. Rows include Feb. 27, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3.

Quotations of New York Bank Stocks.

Table with columns: Bid, Askd. Rows include New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, City, Phenix, North River, Tradesmen's, Fulton, Greenwich, Butchers & Drov, Mechanics & Tr., National, Merchants' Ex., Leather Manuf., Seventh Ward, State of N. York, Commerce, Mech. Bkg Asso, Broadway, Ocean, Mercantile, Am. Exchange, Pacific, Chatham, Republic, N. America, Hanover, Irving, Metropolitan, Citizens, Peoples, Grocers, East River, Market, Nassau, Shoe and Leath., Corn Exchange, Continental, St. Nicholas, Marine, Commonwealth, Atlantic, New Y. County, Importers & Tr., Park, Manuf. & Merch, N Y. Nat. Exch., Central National, First National, Fourth National, Ninth National, Tenth National, Eleventh Ward, Oriental, Gold Exchange, Bankers & B.As.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

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

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

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

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.—Statement of the earnings and working expenses for the fiscal years 1868, 1869 and 1870, including the Winchester and Potomac and Washington County branches for 1868, 1869 and 1870, and the Winchester and Strasburg branch from July 1, 1870:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Earnings.....	\$7,558,644 51	\$8,724,915 74	\$8,427,728 16
<i>Expenses.</i>			
General expenses.....	70,054 73	61,213 84	74,800 00
Losses by accidents, &c.....	17,827 08	54,862 82	66,514 59
Expenses of transportation.....	1,317,388 82	1,505,218 85	1,610,962 21
Repairs of railway.....	1,61,513 63	1,514,479 26	1,548,645 11
Repairs of water stations.....	45,829 77	54,320 70	45,015 88
Repairs and construction of depots.....	265,406 85	363,651 43	264,057 10
Repairs of bridges.....	343,235 45	279,495 96	221,349 97
Repairs of telegraph lines.....	11,454 95	9,491 96	6,359 82
Repairs of stationary machinery.....	147,237 86	125,478 11	132,257 68
Watching cuts.....	42,685 40	44,255 40	47,549 20
Watching tunnels.....	1,201 75	1,740 60	2,940 15
Watching bridges.....	10,794 95	12,743 35	12,089 25
Pumping water.....	15,848 99	14,169 69	20,121 18
Repairs of locomotives.....	606,753 11	665,742 87	550,086 36
Repairs of passenger cars.....	104,695 50	117,257 40	122,833 90
Repairs of burden cars.....	423,089 68	556,088 92	312,498 61
Cleaning engines and cars.....	79,913 37	82,944 12	89,903 12
Contingent expenses of the machinery department.....	8,292 91	7,352 84	7,623 29
Fuel.....	249,802 70	253,106 38	281,571 96
Preparing fuel & filling tenders.....	31,421 23	32,491 96	36,230 15
Earnings more than expenses.....	\$5,054,448 73	\$5,756,106 46	\$5,453,460 00
Working expenses.....	\$2,504,195 78	\$2,968,809 28	\$2,974,268 16
	66 86-100 %	65 97-100 %	64 7-10 %

It is shown that the earnings, in comparison with the fiscal year 1869, have decreased \$297,187 58, and the working expenses have decreased \$302,646 46, making a comparative increase in the net profits of \$5,453 88. Compared with the fiscal year 1868, the increase of earnings being \$869,083 65, and the increase of working expenses \$399,011 27, the increase of net profits amounts to \$470,072 38.

The aggregate earnings, working expenses, and net results of the Main Stem, including the Winchester and Potomac and the Washington County branches; and the Winchester and Strasburg Branch, from July 1st, 1870; of the Washington Branch and Parkersburg Branch Railroads; of the Central Ohio Division for the fiscal year, and of the Lake Erie Division from July 1st, 1869, to September 30th, were, viz.:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net
			Deficit. Earnings.
Main stem, including the Winchester and Potomac and the Washington County Branches, and the Winchester and Strasburg Branch from July 1, 1870.....	\$8,427,728	\$5,453,460	\$2,974,268
Washington Branch.....	381,814	199,128	182,686
Parkersburg Branch.....	561,884	661,780	\$99,895
Central Ohio Division.....	842,435	774,112	68,323
Lake Erie Division.....	626,506	419,152	207,354
Total.....	\$10,840,370	\$7,507,633	\$3,332,736
Deduct deficit on Parkersburg Branch.....			99,895
Net result.....			\$3,332,736

During the fiscal year, the sinking fund for the redemption of the city loan increased to \$1,277,379 09, showing a gain of \$75,940 27.

The balance of cash in the Treasury on September 30th, 1870, was \$272,279 19, after deducting \$124,965 for payment of the interest on the city loan, and on the bonds of the Company, which matured October 1st, 1870.

The liabilities of the Company, compared with the statement of September 30th, 1869, have increased, as follows:

Preferred Stock, second series, 6 per cent.....	\$282,500
Sterling loan £300,000@4 84 gold.....	3,872,000
	\$4,154,500

The entire original mortgage debt incurred for construction and equipment was \$11,895,166 67.

In addition to the payment of all dividends upon stock, payments have been made from the earnings of the Company in liquidation of the mortgage indebtedness of \$4,519,295.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company has also advanced from its earnings for the payment of mortgage debts on the Northwestern Virginia, now the Parkersburg Branch Railroad..... \$2,401,500

Making an aggregate of payments from the earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, of mortgage debts of..... \$6,920,795

The comprehensive policy of the Company in opening and extending the great lines which have been aided and improved or organized under its auspices, has required large investments of capital. The Board, therefore, decided to obtain a loan of £800,000, which was negotiated promptly and successfully in July last, through Messrs. Barings Brothers & Co., in London.

The following investments of capital have been made within a brief period, viz.:

In mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Co., as re-organized.....	\$1,400,000 00
In mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg and Connellsville R. R. Co.....	1,000,000 00
In stock in Washington County Railroad.....	763,280 00
In stock and debt of the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad.....	596,663 66
In the Metropolitan Branch Railroad.....	800,671 40
In the Ohio River Bridges.....	1,414,909 70
In Parkersburg Branch, for arching tunnels.....	1,349,518 90
Total.....	\$7,325,043 66

It will be observed that after deducting the entire sum received from the sale of preferred stock and the sterling loan, more than three millions of the amount thus invested were derived from the earnings of the road, in addition to which the increase of equipment, substitution of iron for wooden bridges, of steel for iron rails, the construction of double track, the erection of piers, wharves, and of extensive and costly buildings, to meet the requirements of business at various points, have all been paid from the revenues of the Company.

It will be further noted that the increased liabilities, for the past year, are \$2,766,295 76 less than the aggregate of the amount heretofore paid from the earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, of original mortgage debts, on the Baltimore and Ohio and Parkersburg Branch roads.

The Profit and Loss Account shows an increase for the past year of \$1,013,374 72. It will be seen by this account that the surplus fund, which represents the capital invested in the various branch and connecting roads and the great improvements which have been continuously constructed on the main line, now amounts to \$21,375,050 73.

It will be seen by the particulars stated in the report of the Master of Machinery, that the equipment of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, upon the Main Stem and Branches, the Lake Erie and Central Ohio Divisions, now consists of 363 locomotives, 246 passenger and baggage cars, and 6,001 eight-wheel house, stock and other cars.

During the year, the work upon the bridges over the Ohio river has been rapidly prosecuted, and the Board have the satisfaction of stating that the great bridge which will connect the Parkersburg Branch with the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, is so near completion that its opening is looked for in January next. [Since opened.] The principal masonry for the bridge connecting the Main Stem with the Central Ohio Road at Bellaire has been constructed, and the iron superstructure is being erected. The early completion of this work is also anticipated. The expenditures for these bridges, at the close of the year, amounted to \$1,414,909 70.

The construction of the road between Cumberland and Connellsville has been pressed with great vigor and rapidity. It is expected that the Pittsburg and Connellsville Road will be completed and this important work opened for the great business which awaits it, early in 1871.

In July last, the Winchester and Strasburg Road was completed. This road forms the extension of the Winchester and Potomac Road from Winchester, nineteen miles to Strasburg, in Virginia. It there connects with the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Road, and thus opens the line through to Harrisonburg, 102 miles from Harper's Ferry. This line is destined to connect with the projected Valley Road, which is to be a part of the great interior route, passing through most fertile and extensive regions, and which promises to become ultimately the Great Trunk Line from Baltimore to New Orleans. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has invested in the Winchester and Strasburg Company, by subscription to its stock and advances, \$596,663 66. A contract has been made with that Company for the lease of its road. As this contract is of a permanent character, the Articles of Agreement are appended to this report.

STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1870.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Stock held by individuals.....	\$9,232,000
Stock held by the city of Wheeling.....	161,000
Stock held by the city of Baltimore.....	3,250,000
Stock held by the State of Maryland.....	500,000—\$13,143,000
Stock scrip not funded.....	8,962
Preferred stock, six per cent.....	3,000,000
Preferred stock, second series, six per cent.....	398,400
Loan redeemable in 1875, with coupons, payable in January and July.....	863,251
Loan redeemable in 1880, with coupons, payable in January and July.....	579,500
Loan redeemable in 1885, with coupons, payable in April and October.....	1,710,500
City loan.....	5,000,000
Less sinking fund in charge of the city of Baltimore.....	1,277,379—
Sterling loan, with sinking fund, redeemable in 1895, coupons payable in March and September, £300,000, at 4 84 gold.....	3,872,000
Bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, of which the payment, principal and interest, has been assumed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, under contract of July 18th, 1864, viz:	
Second mortgage endorsed bonds.....	453,500
Third mortgage endorsed bonds.....	140,000—
Unclaimed dues.....	51,594
Washington Branch Road.....	375,984

Balance of outstanding accounts.....	36,301
Profit and loss.....	21,375,050
	\$49,735,663
<i>Assets.</i>	
Cost of road.....	\$19,073,661
Second track.....	3,777,446
Rolling power.....	5,412,038
Real estate.....	1,764,677
Central Ohio first mortgage bonds.....	30,027,824
Stock of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, as reorganized.....	1,530,246
Stock and bonds of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.....	424,822
Preferred stock of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company.....	1,209,905
Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company.....	5,680,684
Stocks and bonds, including those of municipal and railroad corporations.....	1,893,038
Mortgage bonds of Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized.....	1,602,103
Stock of the Washington County Railroad Company.....	1,400,000
Stock and debt of the Winchester & Strasburg Railroad Company.....	763,280
Metropolitan Branch Railroad.....	596,663
Stock of the Washington Branch.....	800,671
Ohio river bridges at Benwood and Parkersburg.....	1,027,800
Sinking fund for the redemption of the ground rents on Camden Station.....	1,414,909
Uncollected revenue.....	101,191
Materials on hand in the machinery department.....	399,834
Road department—materials on hand.....	303,673
Treasurer—Balance on hand in the Treasury, after payment of \$124,965 for interest on the bonds of the Company, which matures October 1st, 1870.....	286,733
	272,279
	\$49,735,663

15th, 1870, 100 miles; June 15th, 1870, to August 1st, 1870, 125 miles; August 1st, 1870, to September 30th, 1870, 147 miles; or 31 miles two months, 100 miles six and a half months, 125 miles one and a half months, and 147 miles two months. In order to correctly understand the business which has been developed on the line, we should take the earnings from July 1st to December 31st, 1870, during which time the whole 147 miles, with the exception of the New Berlin branch for one month, were in operation, which were \$196,791 64. This is exclusively from the local freight and passenger business, and it is a fair average for the year.

The progress of the work of construction is shown by the following recapitulation:

Of the main line from Oswego to Middleton.....	Miles. 232 11
There is finished and in operation.....	154
Nearly graded, and iron partially laid, and to be operated not later than July, from Sidney to Walton.....	21
One-third graded from Thompson's to Westfield Flats.....	27
Not under contract.....	30
Total.....	232
Of the branches.....	121
The New Berlin Branch and Ellenville are now in operation.....	29 1/2
On the Auburn branch the iron is laid to De Ruyter.....	29
The Delhi branch, and from De Ruyter to Truxton, on the Auburn branch, will be ready for the iron early in the Summer.....	23 1/2
Not under contract, Truxton to Auburn.....	30
Total.....	121

The equipment of the road is as follows:

Locomotives.....	22
Passenger coaches.....	17
Baggage cars.....	7
Baggage and smoking cars.....	5
Flat cars.....	192
Box cars.....	175
Stock cars.....	10
Coal cars.....	196

The finances of the company are in satisfactory condition, and it is expected that the road will be opened from New York to the State Line by the middle of August next.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

A statement of the business of this company for the past nine months, while showing a diminution in gross receipts of about half a million, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, exhibits at the same time a decrease of a million and a quarter in the operating expenses. The exact figures are as follows:

Gross earnings for nine months ending February 28th, 1870.....	\$9,570,094 29
Gross earnings for nine months ending February 28th, 1871.....	9,033,178 06
Diminution in gross earnings.....	\$536,916 23
Expenses for nine months ending February 28th, 1870.....	6,353,284 08
Expenses for nine months ending February 28th, 1871.....	5,086,600 99
Actual reduction in operating expenses.....	\$1,266,683 09
Diminution in gross earnings same period.....	533,916 23
Net increase for nine months.....	\$732,766 86

New York and Oswego Midland.

The annual report of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad contains the following: The earnings of the road for the year ending September 30, 1870, as shown in our report to the State Engineer, were:

From all sources.....	\$309,988 76
While the expenses for the same period were.....	167,509 24
The interest on the first mortgage bonds for the same period was.....	120,645 00
Leaving a net earning of.....	21,834 52

This is for the main line from Oswego to Sidney, and the New Berlin Branch, a distance of 147 miles. It must be remembered that the 147 miles were not operated for the whole year, but were gradually brought into use as follows: From October, 1869, to November 25th, 1869, 30 miles; November 25th, 1869, to June

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

The *St. Louis Journal of Commerce* says, in a recent issue, that this road is in a very prosperous condition. The company's charter extends from Atchison to the western boundary line of the State of Kansas—in general direction toward Santa Fe, with a land grant of ten sections per mile. The road is in operation from Topeka to Emporia, sixty-two miles, and under contract to Florence at the mouth of Doyle Creek, forty-five miles west of Emporia. The material is on hand, at Emporia, to complete this forty-five miles, and the work is being pushed rapidly forward, and the road will be opened to that point by the 1st of May next. The gross earnings of the road for five months since the road was opened to Emporia were \$168,721, and the running expenses are less than fifty per cent. One hundred stock cars have been ordered, in addition to their already liberal supply of rolling stock. This company have near Topeka 75,000 acres of the justly celebrated Pottawattamie reserved lands, which were acquired by purchase, now open to sale on five years' time, and they will have from four to five hundred thousand acres of granted lands in market by the first of March.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific			Chicago and Alton			Chicago & Northwestern			Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific			Clev. Col. Cin. & I.				
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)		
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	\$293,978	343,555	\$892,092	\$706,024		\$351,767	\$401,275		\$201,500	\$270,148	\$201,500	\$270,148		
394,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	340,301	830,286	753,782		319,441	449,654		226,897	266,789	226,897	266,789		
488,331	578,870	388,726	344,366		1,142,165	858,359		645,789	500,393		244,161		244,161			
633,758		328,390	334,653		1,112,190	929,077		388,385	443,300		246,046		246,046			
768,719		345,832	395,044		1,268,414	1,177,897		449,932	507,900		260,169		260,169			
729,274		402,854	411,986		1,251,950	1,154,529		523,841	529,512		274,021		274,021			
783,099		351,044	421,485		1,157,056	1,080,946		455,606	462,400		249,355		249,355			
807,815		493,231	501,049		1,037,973	1,246,213		632,652	556,100		319,012		319,012			
777,183		506,623	498,635		1,305,672	1,275,171		736,664	597,600		317,887		317,887			
828,447		468,212	488,658		1,371,780	1,371,780		584,155	638,122		339,230		339,230			
746,800		397,515	432,492		1,140,145	1,037,963		479,236			319,573		319,573			
612,805		340,350	386,598		845,708			393,468			284,156		284,156			
7,983,513		4,681,562	4,831,731		13,355,461			5,960,936			3,280,420		3,280,420			
Illinois Central			Marietta and Cincinnati			Michigan Central			Milwaukee & St. Paul			North Missouri				
1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.			
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(404 m.)	(530 m.)			
\$659,137	\$654,587	639,540	\$99,541	\$90,177	131,883	\$384,119	\$337,992	418,755	\$454,130	\$396,171	396,700	\$213,101	188,386			
524,693	661,788	565,415	90,298	98,275	126,224	320,636	329,127	442,665	330,233	382,823	327,431	196,207				
709,644	644,374		104,585	101,379	140,740	386,527	380,430		420,774	377,000		239,161				
568,282	597,571		106,641	106,246		411,814	412,030		460,287	443,133		269,400				
640,974	695,253		109,752	110,213		403,646	406,283		630,844	430,700		259,000				
778,260	759,214		117,695	111,117		366,623	363,187		678,800	755,737		208,493				
696,228	645,768		116,198	111,127		329,950	326,891		586,342	636,434		196,720				
841,363	861,357		129,096	118,407		353,569	378,880		525,363	661,026		229,090				
979,400	870,584		142,014	132,998		473,546	467,990		724,514	808,318		264,690				
914,406	862,171		135,376	153,531		490,772	511,477		1,039,811	908,313		234,962				
814,413	841,990		129,306	144,023		448,419	453,873		801,163	791,014		266,836				
696,677	755,232		110,837	141,376		374,542	423,735		496,550	529,758		255,726				
8,823,482	8,851,492		1,391,345	1,418,865		4,749,163	4,791,895		7,250,668	8,120,427		2,833,489				
Ohio & Mississippi			Pacific of Mo.			Iron Mt.			St. L. Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. Western.			Union Pacific	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	
\$196,787	245,981	\$202,447	212,005	\$92,181	\$126,218	\$132,622	\$152,392	143,468	\$284,192	\$257,663	365,174	\$528,529	479,572	\$528,529	479,572	
218,234	258,554	267,867	217,947	95,665	122,372	127,817	158,788		240,394	293,645	328,791	500,139	305,769	500,139	305,769	
253,065	284,599	294,874		113,894		175,950	172,216		342,704	295,298		539,230		539,230		
270,933		289,550		104,019		171,868	172,347		311,832	318,699		680,970		680,970		
246,266		283,000		115,175		157,397	155,081		312,529	340,892		802,580		802,580		
249,987		263,328		116,242		154,132	150,719		348,890	348,632		746,450		746,450		
211,219		260,449		107,524		144,164			310,800	322,756		643,458		643,458		
300,971		343,194		122,000		186,888	167,305		450,246	466,431		664,050		664,050		
318,957		356,677		124,124		202,238	175,453		470,720	508,042		728,525		728,525		
355,187		341,373		127,069		204,552	163,284		422,368	451,293		719,623		719,623		
314,054		324,659		121,791		189,351	152,909		323,378	425,687		571,379		571,379		
250,471		271,207		119,073		168,559	137,794		434,283	386,254		482,838		482,838		
3,188,137		3,479,776		1,343,632		2,014,542			4,252,342	4,426,429		7,522,112		7,522,112		

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), and Rate. Includes sub-section 'Canal' with entries like Chesapeake and Delaware, and 'Miscellaneous' with entries like Coal-American, Gas-Brooklyn, etc.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

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

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Delaware, Detroit, Erie, and various other railroads.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Indianap., Iowa Southern, Kansas City, and various other railroads.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 7, 1871.

General trade is not active, and prices for leading staples are unsettled. The lower prices, (as compared with last year) now ruling for Cotton, Provisions and Tobacco, have weakened the buying capacity of the country, while importations have been large, and renewed stringency in the money market gives an additional impulse to the desire to sell. The markets are partially closed to-day.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of merchandise at dates given.

Table with columns for 1870 (April 1, Mar. 1) and 1871 (April 1, Mar. 1). Rows list various commodities like Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hides, Cotton, Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, Tar, Rice, Gunny Cloth, Gunny Bags, Linseed, Saltpetre, Jute and Jute Butts, and Manila Hemp.

Provisions have been depressed, and in some particulars show considerable decline. The large stock of Pork shown on the first instant weakened the confidence of holders of that article while in other hog products there has been a marked absence of demand. Yesterday, 700 bbls. prime Mess Pork sold for London at \$18 50 per bbl., a decline of four dollars from the highest point of the season.

East India goods have met with a good general demand, and prices have generally ruled firm. Metals have been quiet; a movement in Straits Tin has subsided.

Naval Stores have been irregular, and close lower, owing partly to an advance in ocean freights. Oils show no change except a further advance in Linseed Oil. Petroleum has been steady, with rather more inquiry for lots on the spot. Refined closed at 23 1/2c.

Hides have been in more request at 24 1/2c, gold, for prime ry Buenos Ayres; but Leather continues dull. Goat skins e met with a fair demand. Tallow has been in but derate request, and has declined 1/2c, prime and choice sing at 8 1/4@8 7/8c.

Hops have continued in fair export demand at full prices. ty is a shade easier. Whiskey has been dull and drooping. uits and fish very quiet at old prices.

Wool has become comparatively quiet; stocks in the nds of importers and dealers are quite small, and manufac- rers are disposed to await better assortments.

Freights have been firmer for weight, owing to free ship- ments of grain; the Liverpool steamers were paid 7 1/2d, and three charters to Cork for orders at 5s 6d@5s 9d; but the rate for cotton to Liverpool by steam declined to 1/4@5-16d.

The market for Tobacco the past week has shown some depression, although fairly active. In Kentucky Leaf a slight decline must be quoted, with some business even below our inside quotation. The sales have been about 600 hhd., of which 250 hhd., mostly old crop, for home use, and 350 hhd. new crop in irregular parcels for export. Lugs are quoted at 5 3/4@6 1/2c; Leaf, 6 3/4@12c. Seed Leaf shows no new feature from last week. The principal business was in Pennsylvania new crop, of which 1,700 cases sold on private terms; 409 do fillers on private terms, and 150 case; various qualities of wrappers at 30@60c. Spanish Tobacco has been quite active, at full prices; the sales include 190 bales Havana, at 30@35c, gold, in bond; 600 do. at 85@\$1, cur- rency, duty paid. There is nothing new in manufactured Tobacco.

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.

Large table with columns for 'ARTICLES', 'Great Britain', 'Holland & Belg.', 'Germany', 'Other N. Europe', 'Spain', 'Other Europe', 'China & Japan', 'Australia', 'Br. N. A. Colonies', 'Cuba', 'Hayti', 'Other W. Indies', 'Mexico', 'British Guiana', 'Brazil', 'Other S. American', 'All oth. Ports', 'Total this week', 'Total since January 1, 1871', and 'Same time 1870.'. Rows list various commodities like Flour, Corn meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Candles, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs, Hops, Naval st., Rosin, Tar, Oil, Whale, Spermin, Lard, Provisions, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, and Whalebone.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since 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	747	3,830	2,371	288	1,976	1,243
China	63	14,561	11,049	212	1,655	2,004
Earthenware	11,902	109,362	114,074	9,666	141,762	45,829
Glass	650	7,161	2,862	19,366	144,227	42,031
Glassware	219	2,701	2,700	1,634,669	3,848,455	3,848,455
Glass plate	563	1,741	1,307	4,014	4,172	25,102
Buttons	2,110	14,732	5,903	19,970	183,559	236,569
Coal, tons	170	4,910	7,543	22,859	857,832	1,049,036
Cocoa, bags	39,496	301,763	211,811	2,891	33,783	21,463
Coffee, bags	127	893	470	11,520	82,898	78,612
Cotton bales						
Drugs, &c.	12	7,295	1,718	51,102	237,665	207,633
Bark, Peruvian	423	8,083	4,404	40,509	467,754	312,979
Blea powders	730	9,416	2,418	1,403	17,3-6	11,953
Brimstone, tons	270	2,702	1,233	119	871	216
Cochineal	160	886	744			
Cream Tartar		549	3,461	6,660	44,726	35,499
Gambier			161	7,785	4,340	32,824
Gums, crude	151	1,110	970	2,391	13,527	13,415
Gun, Arabic	315	2,669	1,623			
Indigo	315	1,393	558			
Madder	5	95	87	\$31,415	\$421,326	\$597,336
Oil, essential	2,899	7,843	5,616	5,923	14,614	18,091
Oil, Olive	121	615	418	18,582	146,369	597,948
Opium	4,000	35,850	22,646	26,983	144,514	217,870
Soda, bi-carb.	1,278	13,158	11,051			
Soda, sal.	639	11,476	7,774	29,852	103,897	89,132
Soda, ash	89	5,998	494	122,039	476,698	360,338
Flax	125	1,341	1,023	45,121	33,215	132,021
Furs	139	1,550	604	85,231	433,524	112,749
Gunny cloth	139	2,123	1,006	591,928	424,519	3,376,397
Hair		41,817	20,967	27,698	59,215	33,675
Hemp, bales	5,458					
Hides, &c.	123	360	210	4,454	233,976	72,070
Bristles	471	7,185	3,724	1,074	88,637	5,346
Hides, dressed	484	13,970	12,011			
India rubber		48	175	1,776	68,079	72,404
Ivory						
Jewelry, &c.	226	1,851	816	5,829	77,804	15,424
Jewelry	67	398	309			
Watches	89,532	281,119	106,449	4,327	18,966	16,305
Linseed	4,829	30,039	34,043	100	126,470	115,407
Molasses					31,806	51,743
Metals, &c.—						
Cutlery						
Hardware						
Iron, RR bars						
Lead, pigs						
Spelter						
Steel						
Tin, boxes						
Tin slabs, lbs.						
Rags						
Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.						
Sugars, boxes & bags						
Tea						
Tobacco						
Waste						
Wines, &c.—						
Champagne, bks						
Wines						
Wool, bales						
Articles reported by value—						
Cigars						
Corks						
Fancy goods						
Fish						
Fruits, &c.—						
Lemons						
Oranges						
Nuts						
Raisins						
Hides undressed						
Rice						
Spices, &c.—						
Cassia						
Ginger						
Pepper						
Saltpetre						
Woods—						
Cork						
Fustic						
Logwood						
Mahogany						

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.	186	2,013	2,443	598	5,391	14,509
Breadstuffs—				100	1,161	700
Flour...bbls.	52,536	731,421	645,845	562	33,941	31,998
Wheat...bus.	157,473	808,715	978,671			
Corn	50,591	2,367,878	402,170			
Oats	77,105	559,113	601,540			
Rye		1,707	3,069			
Barley, &c.	25,280	230,973	538,695			
Grass seed	4,097	132,213	12,418			
Beans	3,474	53,384	51,310			
Peas	789	9,376	8,423			
C. meal...bbls.	6,795	73,371	10,853			
Cotton bales	19,512	398,651	238,912			
Hemp...bales	8	379	601			
Hides...No.	4,607	113,836	118,238			
Hops...bales	726	10,270	15,391			
Leather...sides	42,532	721,741	770,889			
Molasses...bbls.	219	41,273	12,371			
Nava. Stores—						
Cr. turp...bbl.		1,680	3,052			
Spirits turp.	122	11,451	13,765			
Rosin	1,351	121,337	171,350			
Tar	220	5,189	27,762			
Pitch		150	1,407			
Oil cake, pkgs.				598	5,391	14,509
Oil, lard				100	1,161	700
Peanuts, bags				562	33,941	31,998
Provisions—						
Butter, pkgs.				7,170	125,003	121,934
Cheese				6,543	79,402	61,628
Cutmeats				4,496	91,215	56,863
Eggs				23,477	106,769	62,610
Pork				18,179	113,082	58,753
Beef, pkgs.				1,399	70,894	50,298
Lard, pkgs.				5,276	113,907	47,455
Lard, kegs.				268	5,648	8,911
Rice, pkgs.				282	7,537	5,721
Starch				3,314	48,363	52,295
Stearine				482	7,083	2,470
Sugar, hhds, &c.				101	12,149	...
Tallow, pkgs.				103	6,566	3,317
Tobacco, pkgs.				6,938	52,855	20,160
Tobacco, hhds.				1,780	13,068	4,478
Whiskey, bbls.				3,528	46,831	62,237
Wool, bales				1,728	18,073	22,702
Dressed hogs No.				...	90,114	65,474

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 7, 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 April 7. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 67,543 bales against 71,744 bales last week, 81,426 bales the previous week, and 102,484 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,383,081 bales against 2,443,986 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 939,095 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	29,293	19,726	Florida...bales.	202	278
Mobile	5,101	3,592	North Carolina	603	201
Charleston	4,101	2,878	Virginia	6,913	2,456
Savannah	9,224	4,341			
Texas	6,689	4,507	Total receipts	69,832	42,490
Tennessee, &c.	7,701	4,511	Increase this year	27,342	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 90,461 bales, of which 51,808 were to Great Britain, 5,935 to France and 32,718 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 555,208 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 April 7.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	11,185	26,254	37,439	28,683	226,928	182,693
Mobile	7,193	2,012	9,210	10,574	54,696	50,678
Charleston		2,411	2,411	280	21,369	15,646
Savannah	8,139	2,775	10,914	6,049	49,081	44,332
Texas	7,862	2,224	10,086	9,336	56,184	26,579
New York	14,334	2,977	17,311	8,331	113,000	50,000
Other ports	8,190	...	3,190	2,410	34,000	25,583
Total	51,808	38,653	90,461	66,193	555,208	395,511
Total since Sept. 1.	1,391,380	538,970	2,370,350	1,604,691	...	...

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 24,268 bales, while the stocks to-night are 159,797 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 31, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North-ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	1179,118	911,887	597,608	18,944	261,727	878,279	146,789	239,937
Mobile	353,395	263,180	189,808	...	28,760	218,568	32,656	58,366
Charleston	305,108	201,255	119,074	...	28,933	148,007	141,888	21,597
Savannah	656,704	412,371	300,716	...	35,372	335,990	323,825	53,415
Texas	205,049	187,757	95,065	...	13,880	108,946	43,310	60,377
New York	186,047	98,412	454,647	2,704	...	...	...	111,000
Florida	11,349	19,463	...	...	...	...	1,398	...
North Carolina	80,855	50,921	70	...	...	70	78,028	2,757
Virginia	232,232	175,256	4,574	...	...	4,574	276,368	5,894
Other ports	52,342	50,496	18,007	...	16,236	34,233	...	27,000
Total this year	3312,249	...	1779,572	21,648	478,669	2279,881	944,282	580,241
Total last year	...	2401,496	1016,553	243,021	278,743	1538,317	647	

slightly on Saturday last, but with that exception the weather has been pleasant. At Memphis and Nashville they have had one rainy day, but otherwise clear, fine weather. At Charleston it has rained two days. The thermometer at Charleston has averaged 62; at Macon, 67; at Columbus, 66; at Selma, 70; at Memphis, 62; Galveston, 66.

THE CROP.—Our reports all state that good progress is being made with the new crop. We notice that over the most of the South there are complaints that the planting has been retarded by the storms, and that the crop is late. Our correspondents, at Nashville, however state that in that vicinity they are three weeks earlier than last season, and our telegram from Galveston says that a good stand of cotton has been secured in Texas.

As to the extent of the planting, our advices do not at present indicate any decided falling off. There has been an increased acreage put under food products and much less amount of fertilizers have been used.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for cloth has been extremely quiet; sales are confined to jobbing lots from store; we quote the market steady, however, at 19@19½c. currency, duty paid, from store, and 12½@12¾c. gold, in bond, to arrive. Bags are very dull, and in the absence of any business we quote nominally 16c. Manila Hemp has been in very limited demand, but is held at 9½c. gold. Jute is dull and merely nominal at 5½@6½c. gold. Jute Butts have also ruled quiet, but remain steady in price; sales are 400 bales in Boston and 1,000 bales here at 4c. currency, cash, to paper-makers.

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 Apr. 7, 1871.—			—Week ending Apr. 7, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	2,183	2,853	21,072	1,291	2,217	19,436
Columbus.....	639	787	7,751	463	1,063	12,400
Macon.....	650	1,252	7,947	438	843	12,860
Montgomery...	805	1,292	6,038	396	1,071	8,339
Selma.....	676	1,193	4,676	404	597	5,232
Memphis*.....	5,810	15,723	23,525	4,623	4,974	16,536
Nashville.....	1,093	1,362	6,491	891	1,202	5,274
	11,856	24,462	77,500	8,509	11,997	80,077

* A recount of stock at Memphis to-night brought to light 7,468 bales more than running count of stock.

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 2,577 bales, notwithstanding a recount at Memphis increased the stock at that point 7,468 bales, (being now 2,577 bales less than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 3,347 bales more, and the shipments 10,846 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.....	751,000	455,000
Stock in London.....	72,154	59,931
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	400
Stock in Havre.....	40,170	60,690
Stock in Marseilles.....	4,000	8,541
Stock in Bremen.....	9,250	8,488
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	29,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	370,000	218,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)...	21,566	40,300
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	190,433	139,261
Stock in United States ports.....	555,208	395,511
Stock in inland towns.....	77,500	80,077
Total.....	2,116,581	1,495,199

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 621,382 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 26,421 bales, against 19,817 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.
	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 25.	April 1.		
Liverpool.....	13,103	20,627	14,075	18,867	444,030	219,213
Other British Ports.....	.....	935	.....	2,948	10,617	771
Total to Gt. Britain	13,103	21,562	14,075	21,815	454,647	219,984
Havre.....	.....	666	2,038	.....	2,704	14,872
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French	.....	666	2,038	.....	2,704	14,875
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,238	1,684	1,255	711	17,481	31,783
Hamburg.....	493	625	342	.....	6,548	16,737
Other ports.....	825	1,394	2,107	3,895	16,716	3,855
Total to N. Europe.	2,556	3,703	3,704	4,606	40,745	52,375
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total	15,659	25,931	19,817	26,421	501,222	289,043

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.....	4,276	104,927	705	26,040	.....	3,435	295	381
Texas.....	1,151	26,354	1,055	7,489	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	2,245	163,919	389	34,139	88	13,021	180	13,718
Mobile.....	203	8,922	.....	7,008	.....	.....	148	386
Florida.....	41	1,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,491	121,326	.....	3,100	132	7,237	.....	11,227
North Carolina.....	1,278	54,537	.....	407	.....	4,778	43	5,039
Virginia.....	4,377	172,869	1,124	45,797	.....	69	1,019	49,115
North'n Ports.....	30	9,654	1,632	71,054	.....	.....	151	151
Tennessee, &c.....	6,568	193,615	225	14,165	109	12,005	831	27,337
Foreign.....	.....	.....	35	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	21,660	857,862	5,165	209,349	321	40,545	2,667	107,354
Total last year..	14,005	553,343	2,314	173,535	499	40,148	1,008	78,377

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 115,761 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 Nevada, 3,588. Abyssinia, 1,723	.....
Calabria, 1,740. Samaria, 1,449. The Queen, 3,683. per ships	.....
C. H. Marshall, 1,719. Winchester, 1,251. Stratton Audley, 1,640	18,867
per bark Samuel Larabee, 2,074. E. Lowther, 2,023.	2,948
To Cork for orders, per barks Fidelio, 925.	68
To Continent, via Glasgow, per steamer Columbia, 68.	711
To Bremen, per steamer Herman, 257. per brig Musca, 454.	1,745
To Amsterdam, per ship Olaf, 1,745.	967
To Rotterdam, per bark C. A. Littlefield, 967.	641
To Gottenburg, per brig Hilding, 641.	430
To Stockholm, per bark L. Richards, 430.	44
To Antwerp, per bark Amandine, 44. ....	.....
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Winged Hunter, 3,893. Row-	.....
antree, 2,703. Adriana, 4,010. Sedbergh, 1,758. Ailsa, 4,164.	26,257
Nonantum, 3,464. per barks Olano, 1,249. Helen, 754. Belle,	.....
1,360. Josephine, 1,392. Mary, 1,510. ....	.....
To Havre per ships G. A. Thompson, 4,278. Nimbus, 4,093. per	1,119
bark Abbie N. Franklin, 1,329. per brig H. C. Sibley, 1,509.	4,233
To Bremen, per ship Napoleon, 3,211. per brig Doore, 1,022.	1,837
To Amsterdam, per bark Alice Campbell, 1,160. per brig Cornelia	2,742
and Geitrude, 677.	1,600
To Antwerp, per barks Winburn, 1,442. C. E. McNeil, 1,300.	1,338
To Cronstadt, per ship Lisbon, 1,600.	4,714
To Vera Cruz, per bark Prima Donna, 958. per schooner Linda, 395	1,400
and 149 half do.	2,439
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships Bavelaw, 2,954. Neptune, 1,760.	1,852
To Amsterdam, per schooner Gem, 1,400. ....	.....
To Barcelona, per ship Joaquin Serra, 1,775. per brig Pronta, 664. ....	.....
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per ships Ne Plus Ultra, 4,372 Upland and	11,912
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Florence Treat, 4,007 Upland and	2,500
32 Sea Island. Thomas Dunham 4,007 Upland. ....	.....
2,14 Upland and 57 Sea Island. per brig Simoda, 1,310 Upland.	6,170
To Bremen, per bark Carleton, 2,500 Upland.	350
To Cronstadt, per ships Clara Killam, 2,600 Upland. Richard III,	.....
3,530 Upland. ....	.....
To Barcelona, per brig Manuel, 350 Upland. ....	.....
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per barks Blair Athol, 1,173. Princess Alice,	4,139
965. Cannie Scott, 893. per brig Rising Star, 1,108.	1,312
To Cork for orders, per bark Trident, 1,312.	1,616
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per ship Angelique, 1,616. ....	.....
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per steamer Baltimore, 995. per bark Gauss,	1,848
853.	2
BOSTON—To British Provinces, 2. ....	.....
Total.....	115,761

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bre-men.	Amster-dam.	Rotter-dam.	Cron-stadt.	Gotten-burg.	Total.
New York.....	18,867	2,948	.....	711	1,745	967	1,600	641	26,421
N. Orleans.....	26,257	.....	11,119	4,233	1,837	.....	.....	.....	49,126
Mobile.....	4,714	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	8,553
Charleston.....	1,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,852
Savannah.....	11,912	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	6,130	.....	20,892
Texas.....	4,139	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,451
Norfolk.....	1,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,616
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	1,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,848
Total.....	69,357	4,260	11,119	9,292	4,982	967	7,730	641	115,761

Included in the above totals are from New York 68 bales to Continent via Glasgow, 430 bales to Stockholm, and 44 bales to Antwerp; from New Orleans, 2,742 bales to Antwerp, and 1,338 bales to Vera Cruz; from Mobile, 2,439 bales to Barcelona; from Savannah, 350 bales to Barcelona; from Boston, 2 bales to British Provinces.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110¼ and 110½, and the close was 110½. Foreign Exchange market is strong to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@110; short, 110½@110½, and Commercial, 109½@109¾. Freights closed at 5-16@— by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, April 6, 5 P. M.—The market has ruled dull to-day, with sales footing up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week (five days) have been 51,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 751,000 bales, of which 417,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 556,000 bales, of which 370,000 bales are American.

	March 17.	March 24.	March 31.	April 6.
Total sales.....	78,000	84,000	81,000	51,000
Sales for export.....	14,000	11,000	15,000	8,000
Sales on speculation.....	6,000	9,000	9,000	2,000
Total stock.....	804,000	780,000	750,000	751,000

Stock of American.....	466,000	452,000	415,000	417,000
Total afloat.....	501,000	523,000	552,000	556,000
American afloat.....	335,000	340,000	365,000	370,000

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands.	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2
" Orleans.	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2	7 3/4@7 1/2
" Up. to arrive.	@	@	@	@	@	@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of March 25, states:

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 25.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	—Fair & g'd fair—	—G'd & fair—	—Same date 1870—
Sea Island.....	13 23 28 32 36 45	19 22 30	
Stained.....	13 18 21 23 25 30	19 22 30	
	Ord. G.Ord.L.Mid.	Mid. G.Mid. M.F.	Mid. G.Mid. M.F.
Uplands.....	6 1/2 6 3/4 7 1/4 7 3/4	7 1/2 7 3/4 8 1/4 8 3/4	11 1/2 11 3/4 11 3/4 11 3/4
Mobile.....	6 1/2 7 7 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 3/4 8 1/4 8 3/4	11 3/4 11 3/4 11 3/4 11 3/4
N.Orleans&Texas	6 1/2 7 7 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 3/4 8 1/4 8 3/4	11 3/4 11 3/4 11 3/4 11 3/4

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

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.	Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Island 26	27	19	23	23	Pernambuco.	9 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	7 1/2
Upland.....	10 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	7 3/4	Egyptian.....	9	10 1/2	9 3/4	6 3/4
Mobile.....	10 1/2	12 1/2	11 3-16	7 9-16	Broach.....	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2
Orleans.....	10 1/2	12 1/2	11 7-16	7 3/4	Dhollerah.....	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other outports to date—	Actual exp't from U.K. in 1870.
	1871. 1870. 1869. bales.	1871. 1870. bales.	1870. bales.
American...	35,180 48,270 66,520	111,080 2,014	142,700
Brazilian...	200 4,740 12,190	12,759 13,175	18,050
Egyptian...	3,090 3,070 9,340	2,765 1,072	7,900
W. Indian...	750 710 270	245 2,707	12,480
E. Indian...	18,200 51,270 115,820	64,669 42,305	447,300
Total.....	57,420 103,060 234,140	192,246 80,173	658,430

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

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.										
—Sales this week.					Total		Same period		Average weekly sales.	
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.	Total.	this year.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
American..	45,560	4,830	6,000	56,390	541,960	334,330	37,070	23,250		
Brazilian..	6,180	300		6,480	47,720	93,350	3,410	5,810		
Egyptian..	2,340	130	1,940	4,400	53,990	39,930	4,150	4,210		
West Indian..	940			940	13,360	13,120	1,030	890		
East Indian..	9,290	6,040	1,070	16,400	221,290	285,460	9,850	12,240		
Total.....	64,310	11,300	9,010	84,620	889,290	775,810	55,510	46,400		
Imports.					Stocks.					
	This week.	To this date	To this date	Total.	This day.	date	Dec. 31.			
American....	54,270	892,296	403,752	1,655,991	452,460	183,110	109,710			
Brazilian....	8,685	105,510	102,174	390,564	81,470	45,320	28,150			
Egyptian....	2,658	99,293	59,156	191,737	87,370	46,150	39,760			
West Indian..	2,491	23,190	12,757	84,720	33,030	6,420	20,550			
East Indian..	10,115	127,201	69,501	902,139	126,020	89,780	180,550			
Total.....	78,219	1,254,405	658,007	3,252,282	780,350	370,780	378,720			

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool nearly 58 per cent is American against 49 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 16 per cent, against 24 per cent.

LONDON, March 25.—Cotton has been in good demand throughout the week and prices have advanced 3c per lb. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to March 23.....	58,290	33,614	44,191
Deliveries.....	126,754	95,927	39,860
Stocks, March 23.....	76,765	59,931	72,154

HAVRE, March 24.—The stock of Cotton yesterday evening amounted to 39,556 bales, of which 20,300 bales were American and 15,620 bales were East Indian. It is estimated that 1,665 bales of American and 909 bales of East Indian Cotton were afloat to the port.

ALEXANDRIA, March 10.—Business is very quiet, and prices are irregular. Fair to fully fair Cotton is quoted at 7 1/4d@7 3/4d per lb., free on board. Annexed is the statement of shipments:

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Nov. 1, 1870, to Mar. 9, 1871.....	130,092	34,518	164,612
Same period, 1868-69.....	108,055	32,967	141,020
Same period, 1867-68.....	108,840	36,290	145,130
Same period, 1866-67.....	117,320	33,858	151,178

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., April 7, 1871.

The market the past week has been fairly active, but under more liberal supplies and an increased desire to realize, prices are lower in most cases, although there are some exceptions produced by speculation. The Erie Canal will be opened for the season on the 24th of April.

The receipts of Flour have shown some increase, while the demand has been very moderate, whether for export or home use. The orders for Europe have been at reduced prices, rarely over \$6 55@6 60 for fair to good extras, and the business to the British Provinces has been largely diverted to Corn Meal, which is much cheaper than last year, while Flour is higher; still, in view of the relative dearth of wheat, holders do not press sales, and prices

at the close are somewhat nominal. To-day's market was very quiet.

The wheat market has been barely supported by firm Liverpool accounts. There has been a decided advance in Ocean freights. There is much speculative confidence in the article; many "outside" parties have been operating for a rise; but shippers have bought sparingly, and millers have rarely taken anything besides irregular parcels and car lots. Receipts of Winter Wheat have increased, and prices are lower. Yesterday, on an advance reported from Liverpool, parties from Wall street took about 50,000 bushels on speculation—\$1 58 being paid for prime No. 2 in store—and to-day's market, prices were not so firm—No 2 Spring sold at \$1 57@1 58 in store, and Amber Winter \$1 63, afloat.

Corn has arrived freely, and shippers being embarrassed by the scarcity and higher rates of ocean freights, a concession has been necessary to meet their views. New Mixed Western sold largely yesterday and to-day, at 80@80 1/2c, and Yellow Western and Southern at 81@82c., at which the market closed steady.

Rye has been dull and Barley shows a decline: Oats have been the subject of a speculative movement, which carried up prices 2c., but a portion of this advance has since been lost.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	6 00@ 6 40	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 45@ 1 61
	Extra State.....	6 55@ 6 75	Red Winter.....	@
	Extra Western, com- mon.....	6 50@ 6 80	Amber do.....	1 62@ 1 65
	Extra and double extra	6 85@ 9 00	White.....	1 65@ 1 65
	Western & St. Louis..	6 75@ 7 25	White California.....	1 75@ 1 85
	Southern shipp'g extras.	6 75@ 7 25	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	79@ 80 1/2
	Southern, trade and family brands.....	7 50@ 9 25	Yellow, new.....	81@ 82
	Rye Flour, super & extra	5 85@ 6 40	White.....	81@ 88
	Corn Meal, Western and Southern.....	3 75@ 4 45	Rye.....	1 10@ 1 18
			Oats.....	95@ 71
			Barley.....	85@ 1 15
			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.	1871.		1871.	1870.	1871.
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.
Flour, bbls..	52,536	731,421	645,845	29,824	500,178	40,935	392,056
C. meal, "	6,795	73,371	10,858	3,160	28,387	2,358	22,214
Wheat, bush	157,473	808,715	978,671	27,024	2,193,783	234,520	2,336,294
Corn, "	50,594	2,367,878	402,170	183,479	979,375	1,140	98,569
Rye, "		1,707	3,069				6,709
Barley, & c "	25,280	230,973	538,695	20,487	36,482		7,930
Oats "	77,105	559,113	601,540		11,566	125	7,730

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 AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(6 lbs.)
Chicago..	28,536	75,850	221,881	79,657	21,970	7,984
Milwaukee.....	9,776	36,855	5,159	8,950	2,186	3,582
Toledo.....	10,075	45,434	78,333	57,818	1,200	
Detroit.....	16,243	35,682	14,575	19,752	4,684	337
Cleveland.....	5,000*	21,250	10,850	15,306		
St. Louis.....	22,241	96,478	211,091	123,334	20,976	6,756
Totals.....	91,871	311,549	541,789	304,817	51,016	18,659
Previous week.....	71,262	238,353	431,716	201,786	28,643	11,862
Correspond'g week, '70.	74,536	199,067	242,922	86,363	34,937	12,373
" " '69.	89,188	212,353	327,497	118,301	19,682	22,019
" " '68.	69,946	238,785	285,589	95,068	11,831	3,724
" " '67.	41,729	78,220	201,957	41,738	18,992	11,044

*Estimated. The comparative figures for 1867 and 1868 do not include St. Louis, but the previous years do.

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

	1871.*	1870.*	1869.*	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	917,917	1,211,847	1,632,975	754,877
Wheat, bush.....	4,738,036	5,091,708	5,823,599	2,437,658
Corn, bush.....	7,205,830	3,776,278	7,445,518	6,530,864
Oats, bush.....	2,140,235	1,954,989	2,678,932	1,534,662
Barley, bush.....	462,451	493,908	426,718	328,685
Rye, bush.....	229,672	179,644	452,298	138,201
Total grain, bush.....	14,776,224	11,495,927	16,827,065	11,030,073

* St. Louis included in 1869, 1870 and 1871.

And from August 1, to and including April 1, for four years:

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour.....	2,977,520	3,168,106	3,943,987	3,059,467
Wheat.....	29,444,594	31,756,630	29,572,327	26,512,698
Corn.....	17,378,266	16,135,826	19,095,488	19,925,999
Oats.....	10,985,744	8,673,480	15,229,326	12,302,316
Barley.....	4,273,515	4,297,846	2,581,019	1,741,700
Rye.....	1,127,534	977,784	1,932,569	1,283,951
Total grain, bushels.....	63,209,653	61,841,566	68,410,429	61,766,664

The receipts from August 1 to April 1 do not include St. Louis.

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending April 1,	71,67,658	134,032	605,704	36,834	10,154	7,364
Week ending Mar. 25,	71,60,100	72,791	521,739	30,114	10,690	4,964
Week ending April 2,	70,54,809	162,681	177,094	28,003	8,475	3,917
Week ending April 2,	69,88,137	98,569	194,962	36,329	10,895	22,272

St. Louis not included in 1869 and 1870.

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

	1871.*	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	672,790	813,681	1,131,684	....
Wheat.....bush.	612,629	1,416,142	1,594,595	....
Corn.....bush.	4,194,365	1,786,228	2,436,480	....
Oats.....bush.	531,945	429,557	770,541	....
Barley.....bush.	216,881	151,536	220,078	....
Rye.....bush.	48,349	70,988	343,891	....
Total.....	5,604,169	3,854,451	5,365,585	....

* St. Louis included only last two weeks.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1871.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	52,726	142,653	498,134	75,604	33,041	....
Boston.....	16,879	....	14,000	29,980	4,550	....
Montreal.....	3,186	350	....	610	....	....
Philadelphia.....	17,127	30,760	46,000	25,600	14,000	....
*Baltimore.....	17,409	26,000	65,000	14,900	....	1,200
New Orleans.....	17,335	....	95,933	33,045	....	....
Total.....	124,662	199,763	719,077	179,939	51,591	1,200
Previous week.....	143,550	154,594	549,255	126,476	69,343	434

* Partly estimated.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, April 1, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York.....	966,475	168,094	849,639	200,569	....
In store at Albany.....	12,401	20,000	80,000	65,000	....
In store at Buffalo.....	152,809	16,500	127,300	73,955	....
In store at Chicago.....	3,316,146	1,705,463	679,740	218,919	....
In store at Milwaukee.....	2,440,000	19,039	38,679	15,573	....
In store at Toledo.....	464,274	497,752	85,685	2,016	....
In store at Detroit.....	174,067	28,930	14,989	3,320	....
*In store at Oswego.....	10,000	....	....	20,000	....
In store at St. Louis.....	72,640	114,481	17,436	3,804	....
In store at Boston.....	12,519	115,209	70,970	17,074	....
In store at Toronto.....	Mar. 31. 126,108	....	34,952	70,311	....
In store at Montreal.....	April 1. 240,953	18,900	17,000	....	....
*In store at Philadelphia.....	50,000	15,500	40,000	25,000	....
*In store at Baltimore.....	75,000	35,000	40,000	10,000	....
Rail shipments for week.....	134,032	605,704	36,834	10,154	....
Total in store and in transit.....	8,337,023	3,350,572	2,133,224	753,725	....
Mar. 25, '71.....	8,868,455	3,830,797	2,144,502	916,553	....
April 2, '70.....	9,839,036	1,354,565	2,264,816	505,279	....
Mar. 18, '71.....	8,810,129	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. 4, '71.....	10,030,203	4,345,985	2,718,720	1,337,858	....

* Estimated.

In the comparative statement of stocks April 1, 1870, Boston, Montreal, Oswego, Toronto, Philadelphia and Baltimore were not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, 1871.

The entire market has been dull throughout the week and few if any really new features are developed. Supplies show no important increase and holders generally are inclined to remain pretty steady at about former figures, but on all goods an attempt to realize would necessitate somewhat of a modification in values in the absence of an open outlet. Buyers when they appear have their wants thoroughly calculated and in no case take more goods than they can use to immediate advantage, no inducements of low cost or fine assortments appear to have the least effect to increase the demand. The wants of the country are either reduced, or buyers have adopted and are adhering to a policy of the most rigid economy.

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.....	21,290 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	296 bgs.	Sugar, Brazil.....	.... bgs.
Green.....	6,963 pkgs.	Other.....	3,554 bgs.	Manila, &c.....	27,502 bgs.
Japan.....	2,687 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	4,263 bxs.	M'las'es, Cuba.....	4,091 hds.
Various.....	2,283 pkgs.	Cuba.....	6,328 hds.	Porto Rico.....	418 hds.
Coffee Rio.....	7,978 bgs.	Porto Rico.....	824 hds.	Demerara.....	25 hds.
Java.....	1,217 mats.	Other.....	1,091 hds.	Other.....	186 hds.
Maracaibo.....	1,125 bgs.				

Imports this week at this port have included 18,022 bags of Rio Coffee, 6,709 do. of Laguayra, and 1,277 do. of sundry kinds. The receipts of Sugar include 13,694 boxes and 4,701 hds. In Tea there has been a single arrival of 224,831 pounds of Blacks.

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.	....	....	21,322,644	18,761,793
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	....	....	8,495	15,167
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	55,234	7,963	455,236	371,481
Coffee, other.....bags.	22,205	16,560	146,511	100,977
Sugar.....boxes.	42,082	86,500	120,458	126,123
Sugar.....hds.	30,556	60,452	125,641	118,507
Sugar.....bags.	205,220	339,803	228,426	260,716
Molasses.....hds.	8,729	15,668	70,750	92,586

TEA.

Business in a general way has continued slow and uncertain, and the market without improvement; indeed, in some instances prices are a trifle easier. There has been a fair amount of negotiation, and this encouraged importers somewhat, but buyers and sellers could not get near enough together to effect any large sales, and the stocks have suffered little decrease. The grade most in favor was a choice quality of Green, and if any distinction is to be made this rule firmest, while Japans appear to be suffering the greatest depression. Among the jobbers there has been a slight movement, but of a spasmodic, uncertain character, and confined mainly to parcels required for the immediate necessities of buyers. Sales of 2,200 Greens, 11,300 Oologs, and 800 Japans.

The imports this week consist of a single arrival of 224,831 pounds of Black Tea, per brig "Belle," from Amoy.

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.....	6,854,400	10,073,970	4,389,274	21,322,644
1870.....	8,396,570	7,462,313	2,402,911	18,761,794

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 8,495 pkgs. since January 1, against 12,864 last year.

COFFEE.

The market has undergone no very decided change since our last review, the same dull, flat and doubtful tone prevailing, and values on all grades proving little better than nominal. Jobbers receive no encouragement whatever from the interior, and of course in the absence of a distributive outlet, will not handle invoices, and business has come to an almost complete stand. The indifference of buyers is again attributed to the expectations of a removal of duty, and until the pending bill is finally disposed of by the Senate, this will undoubtedly serve to retard the movement, but aside from this influence, the cautious feeling which been growing among consumers for months past keeps all operations down to an aggregate of the most positive necessities. For Brazils, importers consider the market as decidedly in their favor, were there any life at all, but the almost complete withdrawal of even bids largely counteracts all other influences, and the tone has been tame throughout. A few holders have also shown some anxiety to realize, the dullness having the usual discouraging effect, and on the upper qualities of which the bulk of the stock is composed, prices are somewhat modified. The general accumulation is small, not only here, but along the seaboard, and receiving few additions. On the East and West India grades pretty much the same condition of affairs prevails, buyers seldom appearing and never calling for more than the ordinary job lots required for current necessities, while values are weak and have recently been modified sufficiently to warrant a general reduction in quotations. Sales of 1,820 bags Rio, 300 bags Costa Rica, and 200 bags Maracaibo. At Baltimore, 4,000 bags Rio, and at Hampton Roads to go to Baltimore, 6,000 bags Rio.

Imports this week have included 14,522 bags of Rio, per steamer "Halley," 3,500 do. Santos, per "O. Blanchard." Of other kinds the imports are 6,709 bags of Laguayra, per "Thomas Dallett" and "Jennie," and 1,277 do. sundry, mostly per steamer from Aspinwall.

The stock of Rio April 6, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Savan. & Gal- Orleans.	Mobile.	veston.	Total.
Stock.....	55,234	3,668	34,000	9,349	8,641	....	110,892
Same date 1870.....	9,763	....	16,600	....	3,060	....	29,363
Imports.....	204,233	7,218	132,539	83,466	24,870	3,000	455,230
" in 1870.....	159,472	....	132,307	62,327	14,300	3,045	371,451

Of other sorts the stock at New York, April 6, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags	(New York) stock.	(Boston) import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orle's import.	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore.....	+ 197	*26,664	*26,175	*1,962	....	....
Ceylon.....	3,000	....	....	....	....	....
Maracaibo.....	1,084	5,089	....	....	....	....
Laguayra.....	7,236	13,495	....	5,601	....	....
St. Domingo.....	564	25,993	3,671	....	....	....
Other.....	10,174	28,685	542	714	730	6,957
Total.....	22,205	99,926	30,388	8,277	730	7,190
Same time, 1870.....	16,560	84,065	12,562	900	3,218	32

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 30,384 mats.

SUGAR.

The aggregate of business foots up smaller on Raws than for two or three weeks past, and the market during the greater portion of the period under review has shown quite a dull tone. Grocers, as usual, were very moderate operators, and refiners largely withdrew owing to slow sale and declining value of their product, as well as the fact that in nearly all cases they were owners of fair supplies from previous purchases. Prices naturally under the circumstances were without buoyancy, and it is not improbable that in view of the dullness some slight concessions were allowed, though as a rule holders have refrained entirely from pressure, and express a very confident feeling. The stocks are small, and the additions comparatively few, and with the increased export duty now going into effect upon the island of Cuba, the cost it is claimed will be so increased as to make any reduction of prices an impossibility, except at a loss. It is also thought that the quiet feeling now prevailing on refined goods is merely the natural lull after the first spring rush, and that a steady demand will soon set in and enable refiners to keep sold up closely to production. It is hardly possible, however, that buyers will be any less cautious in handling Sugars than on other articles of merchandize, and purchases to the extent of positive wants and no more seem to be in order, especially as freight charges from this point are still somewhat costly. Refined have continued plenty, the demand moderate, and prices easy on most grades, as producers preferred realizing to allowing stocks to accumulate. Sales of 1,978 hds Cuba; 350 hds Porto Rico; 296 hds Demerara; 104 hds New Orleans; and 4,192 boxes Havana.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, April 6, were as follows:

Imports this week...	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hds.	P. Rico, *hds.	Other *hds.	Brazil, bags.	Manilla, &c, bags.	Melado hds.
since Jan. 1.....	13,694	3,297	939	517	19,763	127,406	17,876
same time, '70.....	73,482	43,254	2,508	7,407	43,690	126,632	....
Stock in first hands.....	42,082	....	30,556	....	205,220	....	3,906
Same time 1870.....	86,500	....	60,852	....	339,803	....	921
" 1869.....	58,747	....	36,694	....	65,275	....	393

MOLASSES.

Buyers as a rule are still disposed to make a close calculation upon actual wants before appearing in the market, and as the jobbing distribution and general consumption is not brisk the demand has been rather slow and uncertain. Still, in the absence of direct receipts of any magnitude, refiners have been obliged to buy and wanting only first-class stock, all high testing cargoes have shown much strength on values, with some sales made amounting to a virtual advance. Other qualities of foreign however were in ample supply for the comparatively moderate outlet and have been frequently shaded a trifle in order to quicken business. As a whole the market may be called moderately active and steady, but not possessed of any great amount of strength. Domestic has been in a very unsettled condition but the turn largely in buyers favor and materially reduced bids willingly accepted. The stock is not only ample but excessive and some lots failing for want of an outlet, which induces holders to urge business, but consumers themselves are well stocked and have handled so much New Orleans molasses this season that they are quite unwilling to purchase except for positive wants. Syrups are dull and plenty but the stock not increasing rapidly as there is no margin on

the present production. Sugar House molasses plenty, dull and heavy. Sales of 628 hhd. Cuba muscovado; 900 hhd. Cuba clayed; 555 hhd. Porto Rico; 200 hhd. English Island, etc.; and 555 bbl. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, April 6, were as follows:

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

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

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

Table with columns: Boxes, Sugar (Hhds), Bags, Molasses (Hhds). Rows: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Total.

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhd.

SPICES.

For invoices the market has continued comparatively quiet, a little business recently transacted not being general enough to have any decided effect upon the position, and jobbers only taking goods where they were pretty sure of an early re-sale.

FRUITS, &c.

The market for Foreign Dried continues without improvement; jobbers appear to be pretty well stocked for the present, and buy only such lots as are necessary to keep up assortments.

In Green Foreign Fruit the market has been less active, but prices remain steady. The offerings of Mediterranean at auction have been less liberal, but the trade have had to store a good part of their purchases, as the demand has materially diminished.

Domestic Dried are very quiet; we do not hear of a movement in any kind worth mentioning. Apples are heavy, but at a decline of about 1/2c. we think there would be a good trade.

The demand for Green Apples is confined to the wants of the city and Southern trade, and neither are buyers to any extent. The best sell at \$4@4.50 per bbl, and from that down to \$2 for poor.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—The London and China Telegraph of a recent date has an article upon the outlook for the tea season of 1871-'72, from which we extract, "The success of the Suez Canal being now thoroughly demonstrated, the supplies from China will be poured in faster than hitherto, and it becomes more than ever necessary to prepare for holding stocks."

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, Name of Vessel, From, Black lbs., Green lbs., Japan lbs., Total lbs.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Location, Amount. Rows: Jan. 10, 15, 14, 14, 15, 19, 21, 27, 31, Feb. 5.

Total known to be afloat... Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Feb. 7... Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869...

Rio Coffee.—The market report of Messrs. Boje & Co., bearing date of March 6th, gives a review of the market for the fortnight previous, during which time there had been an active demand, and holders had in nearly all transactions obtained higher prices.

Java Coffee and Sugar.—From Messrs. Dummler & Co's Market Report of February 2, we learn the state of the Java markets:

Coffee—Shipments to the United States for 1870 were apparently some 10,000 piculs short of the previous year, which was partially balanced by the fact that a portion of the Government September sale had not been shipped up to December 31.

Sugar—The first effect of the European war was a decline in the sugar market, but prices soon recovered under the influence of fears of a short beet-root crop in both France and Germany.

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, Coffee. Rows: Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunp., Hyson Sk. & Tw. C., H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. i. to fin'st, Uncol. Japan, Oolong, Souc. & Cong., etc.

Table with columns: Coffee. Rows: Rio Prime, do good, do fair, do ordinary, Java, etc.

Table with columns: Sugar. Rows: Cuba, Hav'a, Brazil, Manila, White Sugars, etc.

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

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

Table with columns: Spices. Rows: Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, etc.

Table with columns: Fruits and Nuts. Rows: Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Dates, Figs, Almonds, etc.

Table with columns: Grocers' Drugs and Sundries. Rows: Alum, Bl-Carb, Soda (Eng.), Borax, Sal Soda, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Copperas, Camphor, etc.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 7, 1871.

The first two days of the current week were moderately active with wholesale dry goods dealers, but the subsequent trade has been light in all departments, and the aggregate shows very little improvement as compared with previous weeks. The large buyers who were in the market during the previous week had nearly all completed their purchases and returned home, and the sales effected this week have been chiefly to the representatives of the smaller trade and on mail orders to replenish broken assortments in the interior. Later in the week there has been a more active demand from near-by dealers, and the small houses have been doing more business. The trade is well distributed through all the departments, and no very heavy jobbing sales are reported in any line. The aggregate, however, is considerably in excess of that of a like period last year, and is generally satisfactory. An important feature of the market, since our last review, has been the adoption of the old terms of sale on domestics—nett 30, 1 off 10 days—by a leading jobbing house here, instead of the terms adopted at the close of the war—1 off 30, 2 off 10 days. As yet only this house has changed its terms, but jobbers generally approve of the system, we understand, while commission men also favor its adoption, and we presume it will shortly become popular.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market for cottons remains about as last reported, the only important changes since our last review being a decline of 1/2c in several makes of low grades of brown and bleached cottons, and an advance to 10 1/2c on the several makes of prints recently marked down from that price to 10c. Spragues are still held at 10c, with the exception of one or two new styles. The demand for domestics suited to the current trade has been fair, and the sales are relatively greater than those in other departments. The revision of prices has been so far completed as to give firmness to quotations, and buyers are taking fair amounts with apparent confidence. Light prints sell freely and continue in short supply. The advance in cloths has strengthened the market for prints, and the movements are more liberal. In colored cottons there are no important changes to report.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The firmness of the wool market has given a better tone to goods, and although the season for the sale of heavy weights from first-hands is drawing to a close, the market continues very firm and no concessions are offered except to close out undesirable styles. The jobbing movement is fair and improves gradually both in cassimeres and faced goods. Coatings are in good request and the most popular styles of chevots, diagonals and mixtures are sold close to the supply. There is a better inquiry for heavy weights from clothiers and other early buyers, but the high prices at which the stocks are held prevent any heavy speculative purchases.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The market has not been very active in first hands during the past week, but fair sales have been effected of most fabrics, and the trade is still reported satisfactory. Jobbers have been doing a moderately active business in fabrics suited to the current requirements of the trade, but the occurrence of two Jewish holidays has had considerable effect upon the retail distribution, and the trade has not been very greatly in excess of that of the preceding week. Stocks of all classes of goods are held with firmness, at full prices, and the light stocks in hand and to arrive preclude the probability of a decline in prices.

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

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics.	Dry Goods.	Domestics.	Dry Goods.
	pkgs.	Val.	pkgs.	Val.
Total for the week....	130	\$12,716	2	\$605
Since January 1, 1871.	6,245	317,010	504	114,769
Same time 1870.....	3,682	553,831	824	237,431
" " 1869.....	7,089	740,288	784	75,089
" " 1868.....	8,688	778,135	1,402	486,570
" " 1867.....	1,368	176,242	1,969	431,109
" " 1866.....	148	22,021	569	260,699
" " 1860.....	26,193	.....	.....	14,891

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 and are unchanged excepting on some of the low grades. We annex quotations, which are, in some instances, nominal. Amoskeag A 36 12, do B 36 11 1/2, Atlantic A 36 12 1/2, do D 36 10 1/2, do H 36 12, Appleton A 36 12 1/2, Augusta 36 11, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8, Boott O 34 9 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7 1/2, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 38 9 1/2, Indian Head 36 12 1/2, do 30 10, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do C 36 10 1/2, Laconia O 39, 12 do B

37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman C 36 10 1/2, do E 36 12, Medford 36 11, Nashua fine O 33 11 1/2, do R 36 13, do E 40 14 1/2 Newmarket A 36 10, Pacific extra 36 12, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 32 1/2, do 11-4, 37 1/2, Pepperell E fine 39 12 1/2, do R 36 11 1/2, Pocasset F 30 8, Saranac fine O 33 11 1/2, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12, Swift, River 36 8, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS sell fairly at unchanged prices, and quotations are said to be well maintained. Amoskeag 46 16 1/2, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36, 15 1/2, Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 12 1/2, Bartletts 36 14, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 36 13 1/2, Boott B 36 13 1/2, do O 30 10, do R 26 8 1/2, Clarks 36 17 1/2, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Fruit of the Loom 36, 16 Globe 27 6 1/2, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 15 1/2 Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 12 1/2, New York Mills 36 21 Pepperell 6-4 22 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 47 1/2, do 10-4 52 1/2, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15 1/2, do 6-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 27 1/2, do 9-4 32 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are firm and in good request at 6 1/2c. for 64x64s for immediate delivery, and 6 3/4c for futures.

PRINTS are in fair demand, and the list of quotations is generally well maintained. American 10 1/2, Albion solid 10 1/2, Allens 10 1/2, do pinks 11, purples 10 1/2, Arnold 8 1/2, Atlantic 5 1/2, Dunnell's 10 1/2, Hamilton 10 1/2, London mourning 9 1/2, Mallory pink 11 1/2, do purples 11, Manchester 10 1/2, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 12 1/2 do W fancy 12, Oriental 10 1/2, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and White 10 1/2, do shirtings 9 1/2, Wamsutta 7 1/2.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22 1/2, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 17 do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 22 1/2, Haymaker Bro. 12 1/2, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 21, do BB 19.

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

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

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

STRIPES.—Albany 7 1/2, Algodoa 16 1/2, American 11@12, Amoskeag 18@19, Hamilton 18 1/2@19 1/2, Haymaker 10 1/2@11, Sheridan A 9 1/2, do G 10, Uncasville A 12@13, Whittenton A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36, 25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 26, Hamilton 20, Swift River 13 1/2, Windike A 14, Whittenton A 25, York 30 21 1/2.

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

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

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

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending April 6, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1871.					
	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	877	\$354,303	828	\$311,308	1,837	\$763,444
do cotton.....	1,289	370,157	969	272,844	2,087	651,171
do silk.....	489	485,488	508	335,912	1,239	1,263,872
do flax.....	1,276	264,299	1,433	229,310	1,177	284,594
Miscellaneous dry goods	555	163,753	1,461	202,529	697	300,803
Total.....	4,486	\$1,637,930	5,199	\$1,351,903	7,037	\$3,263,884

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufacturers of wool..	801	\$258,601	796	\$278,444	663	\$236,994
do cotton.....	422	118,809	490	138,153	462	117,817
do silk.....	97	121,663	89	102,549	122	135,416
do flax.....	467	110,914	672	160,531	523	122,178
Miscellaneous dry goods	1,196	40,562	3,240	39,176	6,242	69,509
Total.....	2,983	\$650,549	5,287	\$718,853	8,012	\$681,914
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	4,486	1,637,930	5,199	1,351,903	7,037	3,263,884
Total th'n upon m'rk't.	7,469	\$2,288,479	10,486	\$2,070,756	15,049	\$3,945,798

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufacturers of wool..	747	\$241,542	661	\$211,086	908	\$350,512
do cotton.....	459	121,302	369	87,073	538	148,018
do silk.....	74	106,278	89	108,406	316	378,349
do flax.....	658	153,426	502	116,709	337	75,105
Miscellaneous dry goods	132	28,480	17,952	143,801	105	58,283
Total.....	2,070	\$651,028	19,573	\$667,075	2,204	\$1,010,269
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	4,486	1,637,930	5,199	1,351,903	7,037	3,263,884
Total enter'd at the port	6,556	\$2,288,958	24,772	\$2,018,978	9,241	\$4,274,151