

# THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

AND

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,  
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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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.

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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.

### OUR YEAR BOOK FOR 1871.

On the first of May we shall issue our Year Book, making a volume of about 500 pages, furnishing the most complete ANNUAL OF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION ever issued in the United States.

It is published of the same size and shape as the past volumes of "HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE," and is designed to supply a compact volume, which will perpetuate annually all the important and useful statistics heretofore recorded in the pages of the magazine.

The following is a brief statement of the contents of this valuable work:

#### STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

<b>CHAPTER I.—FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR 1870.</b>	
National Progress in Wealth; Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; Report of the Treasurer of the United States; Report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Internal Revenue; Internal Revenue Receipts for Three Years; Daily Price of Gold for Nine Years; Treasure Movement at New York for Twelve Years; Treasure Movement at San Francisco; Prices of Government Securities for Two Years; Course of the New York Stock Exchange, Five Years; Foreign Exchange Weekly, Four Years; Debt of the United States in Detail, with Acts; Director of the Mints' Report; Gold and Silver Coins in Different Countries; Receipts and Disbursements of United States since 1791; American Shipping and Foreign Commerce; Purchases by Government of United States Bonds.	
<b>CHAPTER II.—DEBT AND FINANCES OF EACH OF THE UNITED STATES.</b>	
General Review of the States Financially; Debt and Finances of Tennessee, Georgia, New York, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, Connecticut, Minnesota, Vermont, Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, California, Arkansas, Delaware, Nevada, Oregon, and Texas; Detailed Statement of State Bonds; Detailed Statement of City Bonds and Debts.	
<b>CHAPTER III.—BANKING.</b>	
The National Banking System; Comptroller of the Currency's Report; Totals of Quarterly Reports since 1863; New York Savings Banks; Clearing House Banks Three Years; European Money Markets.	
<b>CHAPTER IV.—RAILROADS.</b>	
Review of Railroad Progress in Europe and America for 1870; New York Railroads; Ohio Railroads; Massachusetts Railroads; Railroad Bonds in Detail; Railroad Stocks in Detail.	
<b>CHAPTER V.—POPULATION, ETC.—EUROPE AND AMERICA.</b>	
European Progress in Wealth and Population; British Income Tax; France; Income and Resources; European Armies and Navies; Germany; Immigration into the United States for Fifty-one Years; Census of the United States.	

**CHAPTER VI.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.**  
Review of the Year 1870; Mercantile Failures; Prices of Merchandise; New York, Foreign Trade of, for 1870; Statistics of Commerce and Navigation; Trade of the United States with Great Britain; Imports into the United States, Cereals.

**CHAPTER VII.—COTTON.**  
Review of 1870 and Prospects for 1871; Crop of Cotton each Year since 1821; Weekly Receipts for Five Years; Manufacturers' Association Report for 1869-70; Average Factory Wages; Consumption in Europe.

**CHAPTER VIII.—COMMERCIAL REPORTS.**  
Breadstuffs, Tobacco, Coal, Petroleum, Iron.

**CHAPTER IX.—ACTS OF CONGRESS—A COMPLETE LIST.**  
**CHAPTER X.—BIOGRAPHICAL.**  
Hiram Walbridge, Robert L. Maitland, Joseph Wesley Harper, James De Peyster Ogden, Henry A. Wilmerding, Abraham M. Bininger.

Price, \$5; on receipt of which sum it will be mailed free of postage to any part of the United States or Canada.

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,  
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## THE PUBLIC CREDIT AND THE APPRECIATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The quietude of the money market is being restored, and as the return flow of currency is setting in this way there is a fair prospect that permanent ease would supervene if the disturbing forces which caused the late stringency had not been in part artificial. But as there has been some locking up of currency, and as the tight money men have not accomplished much by their manoeuvres, there is some fear lest this clique of speculators may make another desperate effort to accomplish their purposes. The heavy engagement for shipping gold by the European steamer to-day and the recent drain of the legal tender reserve from the banks may possibly encourage some movement of this sort. The late activity and advance at the Stock Exchange increases the danger of such a contingency. Hence cautious, prudent men will for the present avoid being too sanguine, and will be circumspect and wary in their engagements for the immediate future. For the moment the state of the money market has had an unfavorable influence on the progress of the new loan. Mr. C. C. Norvell, the Government agent, informs us that the aggregate is 59 millions, and he is very sanguine that by the 1st of May, when the bonds are ready for delivery, the first 100 millions will be taken. If this should be so, the second 100 millions will probably go rapidly, especially as Mr. Boutwell says that when these 200 millions shall have been subscribed for there are to be no more Fives issued alone at par, but subscribers will be obliged to take equal amounts of 4, 4½ and 5 per cent bonds. In this event the Fives will be worth a premium, and a considerable impetus will be given to the demand for them directly the public mind becomes satisfied that this programme will be carried out without delay.

And why should it not be successfully carried out? Nothing can be more certain than that a five per cent. long bond of the United States, principal and interest payable in gold, is worth more than par, even were there no exemption from taxation. Nothing has prevented our six per cents. from going far above the present quotations but the incertitude which has settled upon these securities, first

from the talk about repudiation; then from the expectation of early redemption; next from the projects for a forced exchange of these sixes for bonds at four per cent; and finally, from the foolish attempts of certain interested parties to stir up hostility and to foster irritation between this country and England, so as to produce an impression in foreign money markets hostile to our national credit and to the popularity of our bonds.

These and similar causes have disturbed the demand for our securities; and of course the Franco-Prussian war caused a sudden cessation of the new demand in one of our best European markets. But every such influence has ceased to operate to the prejudice of our bonds, and now there is no conceivable reason why our new fives should not go up above par. This being conceded the new loan is a bargain and all who buy the bonds at existing prices will make money by the operation.

Mr. Norvell has prepared some very interesting tables showing the progress of the war debt since it reached its maximum in July, 1865, almost six years ago. The principal of the debt was then 2,756 millions. In four years on the 1st of March, 1869, it fell to 2,491 millions, showing a reduction of 265 millions. Since March, 1869, the principal of the debt has fallen to 2,268 millions, showing a reduction of 223 millions more. By this it appears that in less than six years we have paid off no less than 488 millions of dollars, or half as much as the war indemnity the exaction of which from France has called down on Prussia so much of public reproof throughout Europe. Such a simple exhibition of the fiscal strength of our country which has twice paid off its debt is very timely, and does more to improve our credit in the money markets of the world than whole reams of ingenious argument or elaborate disquisition.

There is another series of facts set forth in Mr. Norvell's tables. We refer to those regarding the currency. In 1865, 1869, and 1871 the aggregate legal tenders outstanding were as follows:

CIRCULATING NOTES AFLOAT IN 1865, 1869 AND 1871.			
	July 31, 1865.	March 1, 1869.	April 1, 1871.
Greenbacks.....	\$473,114,799	\$356,021,073	\$356,098,621
Greenbacks, certificates.....	205,822,845	71,140,000	53,493,000
Fractional currency.....	25,750,032	36,781,547	40,340,445
Compound interest notes.....	212,121,470		
National bank notes.....	131,452,158	292,457,098	313,000,000
	\$1,048,261,304	\$756,399,718	\$762,932,066

From these figures we observe that during the 4 years ending 1st March, 1869, the volume of the currency fell from 1048 millions to 756 millions, or nearly one-third. During that period gold fell from 145 in July, 1865, to 131 in April 1869. From the latter date to the present time the gold premium has further declined to 110 although the currency has not declined but has, indeed, just begun to increase again. From these facts it might seem as if the volume of the greenback currency has little or nothing to do with the price of gold. Hence many persons have positively affirmed that there is no direct control exercised by the volume of the currency on its rates of depreciation. This inference is of course incorrect and arises from a misinterpretation of the facts. The law which regulates the value of an irredeemable currency sustained by the credit of a firm government is well established. Such a currency depreciates as the volume rises above the proper level and appreciates as its volume falls below that level. If, then, with a circulation of 1000 millions gold is at 150 it shows the proper currency level ought to be 666. Again, if with the level of 760 millions the premium is 110 the proper currency level would be 680 millions. In other words the country has expanded its business since 1865. It has built a Pacific railroad. It has added to the national wealth. It has increased its population. It requires more currency now than it did. And for practical purposes it amounts to

the same thing whether the demand for currency is increased or the supply is diminished; for the premium on gold is lowered by every change which brings the supply and demand nearer together. From this we see that two different influences have gone on together since 1865 which have tended to depress the price of gold. First, our paper currency has been appreciated by the contraction of its volume from 1,048 millions to 762 millions; and secondly, the field for the use of currency has been enlarged so that we now need 30 millions at least more than in 1865. The effect which this appreciation should legitimately exert on the public credit is too obvious to need proof.

#### GOVERNOR GEARY AND THE COAL STRIKES.

The proclamation of Governor Geary has been productive of the best results; and although it is open to grave objection in several important points, still it was evidently prepared with a view to the exigencies of the situation. The explosive elements of a general conflagration have been long accumulating among the miners under the leadership of men of great experience, cunning, and sagacity. If any further outbreak occurs the authorities will probably lose no time in securing the ringleaders, and in incarcerating without bail the men who are chiefly responsible for the strike, and for the vote which ordered it at the close of last year.

It is largely due to Governor Geary's prompt action that the troubles at Scranton, to which we referred last week, have not been extended. The men injured by the rioters are not dead, but are in a fair way for recovery. The strike itself is less popular, however, and the miners generally want to go to work. Every true friend of the workmen in this country will rejoice at this. The indications of returning subordination are increasing every day, but the coal strike has inflicted untold sufferings and losses on the people. If in any modern nation forty or fifty thousand operatives had for four months been without cause condemned to idleness by the command of some despotic sovereign, the whole world would have exclaimed against the outrage, and he would be in imminent danger of being hurled from his throne by a general uprising. Most of the Pennsylvania miners have families, and their numbers will aggregate 250 thousand persons, many of whom have been plunged into poverty, and now see starvation staring them in the face. Their frugal savings are spent, their credit is exhausted, they have gone into debt to the shopkeepers, who are now themselves on the verge of bankruptcy. One million of persons it is computed are directly dependent on the coal mining business for a livelihood, and 300 millions of capital is invested in this business in Pennsylvania alone. When the fiat was issued to strike last December the miners were evidently ill-advised. They overestimated their own strength and they underestimated the forces with which they had to cope.

These men are mostly immigrants, and have yet much progress to make before they will unlearn the mischievous lessons instilled into them in their European serfdom, and rise to the level of the privileges of freedom in the American Republic. We are in favor of giving these men good wages. They ought to earn the full value of their labor. But this labor is unskilled, or nearly so. After a year's experience as laborers, multitudes of them have become miners, with no further instruction or training; so little of skill and knowledge does their art demand. But unskilled workmen in no other occupation, agricultural or manufacturing, earn so large wages as miners in England or here, because of the greater risk and the more repulsive surroundings under which the miners work in the bowels of

the earth. The miners have their rights and we would not curtail them. Every miner has, for example, the undoubted privilege of setting his own price on his work, and he may refuse to labor if his employer will not pay as large wages as the miner thinks he is worth. He may also make combinations with his fellow-workmen, and adopt lawful methods for increasing his wages; and failing to accomplish this he may leave his unappreciative master and go elsewhere in quest of better fortunes. When we welcomed these men as emigrants to our free soil we did so because we expected them to be good citizens and honest workers. When they cannot earn a living at one trade it is their duty to peacefully betake themselves to some other. They must not seek to control their employers' business, nor to intimidate and prohibit any fellow-miner from earning bread by going to work.

The miners, we say, were ill-advised when they began this strike. What is it that they claim? First they say that the coal product of this country is too large, and that somebody must be intrusted with the duty of making coal scarce, and of reducing the annual product from 25 million tons to 15 millions. They say that they, the hired workmen, are the proper persons to use this control, and to produce an artificial scarcity; so that high prices may be kept up and coal may be prevented from becoming cheaper. The coal companies and the railroad people, as these miners say, cannot control the supply, or will not control it, because it is to their interest to bring as much coal into the market as possible. Hence, as there is nobody else to cut off the alleged surplus product, it is a matter of necessity that the workmen shall take the responsibility. This bold and novel reasoning was carried out with corresponding audacity. The miners had previously been gathered into one compact, well-organized society, which is the strongest trades-union in the country. It bears the euphemic name of the Workmen's Benevolent Association. Before the late strike the union had become so rich as to afford to pay its officers handsome salaries, one or two ranging as high, we believe, as five thousand dollars a year. These ingenious leaders propounded the following scheme and got their ignorant followers to adopt it to their own ruin. Eight months work, said these plausible leaders and guides of the miners, were enough to supply all the coal that could be sold at high prices. A year of 12 months work would not enable a miner to earn a larger sum than a year of 8 months, because the rate of his wages rose and fell with the price of coal, and 12 months yield would fill the market so full that coal would be cheap and wages therefore low. This sophistical reasoning inflamed the imagination of the miners, who were delighted at the thought of getting 12 months' wages for 8 months' work. This discussion closed in last December. The strike was then decreed. It soon became general. And now, after four months idleness, the miners want to go to work again. The majority have long been anxious to do so. But the question is on what terms?

Arbitration has been often prescribed as a remedy for strikes. But arbitration is evidently inapplicable when, as in this case, the workmen's claims are so sweeping and so unprecedented. To settle disputed rates of wages and other subordinate matters arbitration has often found itself a sufficient expedient. But to decide who shall control production, and whether 25 million tons a year shall be produced or 30 millions or 50 millions, is not a matter for arbitration between 40 thousand hired workmen who do not own a dollar of mine property and their employers who have 300 millions of dollars invested in the coal fields. The question of supreme control has to be first settled and finally decided. Not until then will there be free scope for arbitration,

This is really the gist of the whole difficulty. The workmen want to wield supreme control. They ask to be allowed to enforce laws, and to make regulations controlling the work in the mines, and prohibiting their masters from employing "black-legs," by which enviable name they distinguish men not belonging to their Union. They seek to place supreme power over the coal fields and their millions of capital in hands of the leaders of the miners, the chief of whom work neither as miners nor laborers, nor owners, nor operators. These leaders do not possess a single dollar of property in any mine, and some of them, it is said, have never earned wages in any mine by honest toil since they came to this country to live by their wits. How true this may be we do not know. What is certain is these leaders wield a prodigious influence, are extremely adroit and have evidently acquired experience in organizing strikes abroad, for in this country until of late they have had little scope for displaying their organizing and controlling powers.

From what has been said it will be seen that there is doubt as to the early termination of the strike. The men will not concede the supreme control, and their masters say that mining property will not be safe with control in their workmen's hands. Both parties are willing to arbitrate on other points. But on this fundamental article both are firm.

Meanwhile there is one thing which is too much forgotten by both parties to this terrible struggle. The mines form an important part of the national wealth. We need the coal and must have it. Forty millions of people claim the right to have a rapid development of this and other coal fields of the United States. We want from Pennsylvania not only 15 millions of tons but 50 millions, to generate steam, drive myriads of labor-saving machines, increase the natural production, and enlarge the public wealth. England raises annually 100 millions of tons of coal. Why should we raise less? She would never have borne so easily her huge national debt but for her vast productive machinery, which, with the steam engines that drive it and with the economies which attend it, is computed to be equivalent to the work of an army of producers outnumbering the whole adult inhabitants of the globe. If there is any one mineral product which our stupendous debt and heavy taxation compel us to have free from prohibitive enactments, either by miner's unions or more legitimate authorities, it is coal.

#### RAILROAD EARNINGS IN MARCH AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 1.

Earnings for the month of March are, with some few exceptions, larger than in the same month last year. The increase is not in every case of large amount, but it is satisfactory to parties interested in Railroads to see a balance on the side of increase, although the amount may in itself be insignificant. The month of March, 1870, was not a particularly favorable one for railroad traffic, and earnings were generally below those of the previous year, a fact which is to be remembered in estimating the relative importance of the increase in each case, as shown in the table below. The new tariff upon through freights, which was in operation during the last half of April does not appear to have unfavorably affected earnings, or, at least, not so materially that its effect is perceptible in the returns of those roads which would naturally feel it most.

The tendency of freight movements is now continually towards an increase of railroad business as against the slower transportation by water, and it is reasonable to assume that if the crops of the next few years should be no larger than the average of those grown during the past five, the rela-

tive proportion of produce shipped by rail would be much larger than it has been heretofore.

Telegrams have taken the place of letters as a means of communication between merchants, and it is often more profitable to ship goods by rail at a slightly increased cost, than to take the risk incurred by waiting a longer time, with all the uncertainties of a changing market. A topic of much interest in this connection is the subject of steam power on the Erie Canal, which has been so largely discussed during the past few weeks; it is possible that the appropriation of \$50,000 by the New York Legislature, and the great importance given to the subject in Commercial circles at the present time, may result in drawing out some invention which will apply steam power successfully to canal navigation.

The Chicago and Northwestern road, which has not published its monthly earnings under the new administration, has recently issued a statement showing the following: Gross earnings for nine months ending February 28, 1870, \$9,570,094; gross earnings for nine months ending February 28, 1871, \$9,033,178; diminution in gross earnings, \$536,916; expenses for nine months ending February 28, 1870, \$6,353,284; expenses for nine months ending February 28, 1871, \$5,086,600; actual reduction in operating expenses, \$1,266,683; Diminution in gross earnings same period, \$533,916; net increase for nine months, \$732,766.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN MARCH, 1871.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Pacific.....	\$578,870	\$488,000	\$90,870	\$.....
Chicago & Alton.....	372,618	342,896	29,722	.....
Cleveland, Col. Cin. & Indianapolis.	313,198	244,182	69,016	.....
Illinois Central.....	606,845	601,326	5,519	.....
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	140,740	101,379	39,361	.....
Michigan Central.....	*475,000	380,430	94,570	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	377,571	400,149	.....	22,578
Ohio & Mississippi.....	284,599	253,065	31,534	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	*295,000	294,874	126	.....
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	*144,637	102,583	42,054	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	393,455	295,278	98,177	.....
Union Pacific.....	*466,871	430,740	36,131	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,449,104</b>	<b>\$3,934,902</b>	<b>\$537,080</b>	<b>\$22,578</b>

\*Approximate.

The first quarter of 1871 now having elapsed, the comparison of railroad traffic with the previous year becomes of more interest than heretofore, and it is gratifying to observe that in most cases the roads show a considerable improvement in their earnings over the first quarter of 1870. It is also noticeable that a material increase is shown by several roads which have not increased their mileage, while others which are working a number of miles more than during the same period of 1870, show a decrease in traffic. There is nothing remarkable in this exhibit, however, when it is remembered that new roads are usually opened in a sparsely settled country and make very small earnings at first, although they may subsequently be of great value to the original main line.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 1.

	1871.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Pacific.....	\$1,602,328	\$1,295,612	\$306,716	.....
Chicago & Alton.....	1,056,474	940,040	116,434	.....
Cleve., Col. Cin. & Ind.....	850,135	674,148	175,987	.....
Illinois Central.....	1,811,800	1,886,497	.....	74,697
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	397,817	289,831	108,016	.....
Michigan Central.....	1,336,420	1,047,549	288,871	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	1,101,702	1,178,119	.....	76,417
Ohio & Mississippi.....	789,136	668,087	121,049	.....
Pacific of Missouri.....	724,952	765,188	.....	40,236
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	393,227	290,429	102,798	.....
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	1,087,420	846,586	240,834	.....
Union Pacific.....	1,120,247	1,459,408	.....	339,161
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$12,271,688</b>	<b>\$11,341,494</b>	<b>\$1,460,735</b>	<b>\$530,511</b>

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 6th of April, 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.
Rhode Island— Bristol.....	The National Eagle Bank.....	The First National Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Tennessee— Chattanooga.....	The City National Bank.....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved.
Virginia— Richmond.....	The Merchants' National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved.
Illinois— Kankakee.....	The First National Bank.....	The Continental National Bank of New York and the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Nebraska— Lincoln.....	The First National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved.
Michigan— Flint.....	The Citizens Nat'l Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of national bank organized since the 6th of April, 1871:

- Official No. 1,809—The First National Bank of Jefferson City, Mo. Authorized capital, \$5,000; paid in capital, \$75,000. J. S. Fleming, President; William C. Boon, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 8, 1871.
- 1,810—The First National Bank of Charles City, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$33,000. Almon G. Case, President; Charles C. Siver, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 7, 1871.
- 1,811—The First National Bank of Indianola, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. David Hallam, President; Thomas W. Hallam, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 13, 1871.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— MARCH 31.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 19% @ 12.0%	—	—	—
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.65 @ 25.70	Mch. 30.	short.	25.35 @ 25.37%
Hamburg....	"	13.11 @ 13.11%	"	"	13.7
Paris.....	"	25.80 @ 25.90	"	"	—
Paris.....	short.	25.30 @ 25.50	"	"	6.23%
Berlin.....	3 months.	5.27 @ 6.27%	"	"	119 75
Frankfort...	"	120% @ 121	"	"	—
St. Petersburg	"	30% @ 30%	Mch. 27.	3 mos.	31%
Cadiz.....	"	48% @ 49%	"	"	—
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52% @ 52%	"	"	—
Milan.....	3 months.	27.2% @ 27.12%	"	"	—
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	—
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	—
New York....	—	—	Mch. 31.	60 days.	109%
Jamaica.....	—	—	"	"	—
Havana.....	—	—	Mch. 28.	10 days.	16%
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	Mar. 7.	"	24%
Bahia.....	—	—	Mch. 10.	"	24% @ 25
Valparaiso....	—	—	"	"	—
Pernambuco...	—	—	Mch. 12.	"	24% @ 24%
Singapore....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	—
Hong Kong...	"	4s. 5d.	"	"	—
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	"	"	—
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10% d.	Mch. 25.	6 mos.	1s. 11d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	—
Calcutta.....	"	"	Mch. 25.	"	1s. 11d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Jan. 30.	30 days.	1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 1.

We are now approaching the close of the financial year, and the last returns issued by the Exchequer department shows that notwithstanding the war, the financial position of the country is most satisfactory. As a finance minister, Mr. Lowe has been entirely successful, for not only do the actual receipts exceed his estimates, but the real expenditure falls below that upon which he had calculated when delivering his last statement. We find, therefore, that from the 1st of April, 1870, to March 25, 1871, the total receipts into the Exchequer, amounted to £68,532,249, against £74,193,865 in the corresponding period in 1869-'70, a diminution which is due to certain important remissions of taxation. Mr. Lowe's estimated receipts were only £67,634,000, so that, although another week's collections have to be received, they are nearly £1,000,000 less than the real receipts. Again, the total expenditure has been £79,223,180, against £82,483,177 in the previous year, being a decrease of rather more than £3,000,000. Mr. Lowe estimated that the charges for the interest on the National debt, the supply services voted by Parliament, and for the telegraphs, would be £69,486,000. But up to the close of last week only £66,138,011 had been disbursed on those accounts, being about the same as during the corresponding period in 1869-'70. When we remember that for some months past, our expenditure for the army has been largely increased, and that immense preparations are being made with a view to provide against the uncertainties of the future, the above figures come upon us with surprise. They are not only an indication of the ability of our Finance Minister, but they also show that the country is in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Lowe has promised to deliver his financial statement on the first convenient Government night after the Easter recess. The statement will be looked forward to with more than usual interest, as most persons anticipate an increase of taxation in consequence of the large military preparations now in progress. Mr. Lowe, however, has deceived us more than once, but it is gratify-

ing to think that it has been a deception pleasing to the community at large. The following is the last return issued by the Exchequer :

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.			
	Budget estimate for the Financial Year 1870-71.	Total Receipts into the Exchequer from April 1, 1870, to March 25, 1871.	Total Receipts for corresponding Period of last year.
Balance on April 1, 1870:			
Bank of England.....	£ .....	£7,633,761	£3,775,717
Bank of Ireland.....	.....	972,887	931,541
		8,606,648	4,707,258
<b>REVENUE.</b>			
Customs.....	19,300,000	19,935,000	21,359,000
Excise.....	21,660,000	22,539,000	21,649,000
Stamps.....	8,589,000	8,819,000	9,148,000
Taxes.....	2,850,000	2,639,000	4,421,000
Income tax.....	6,350,000	6,063,000	9,861,000
Post Office.....	4,775,000	4,680,000	4,500,000
Telegraph Service.....	675,000	500,000	.....
Crown Lands.....	385,000	385,000	375,000
Miscellaneous.....	3,050,000	2,972,249	2,880,865
Revenue.....	67,634,000	68,532,249	74,193,865
Total, including balance.....		77,138,897	78,901,123
<b>OTHER RECEIPTS.</b>			
Advances, under various Acts, paid to the Exchequer.....		1,934,283	2,082,054
Money raised for Fortifications.....		150,000	200,000
Money raised by Exchequer Bonds.....		.....	1,300,000
Temporary Advances not repaid.....		.....	.....
Totals.....		£79,223,180	£82,483,177

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.			
	Budget Estimate for the Financial Year 1870-71.	Total Issues from Exchequer from Apr. 1, '70, to Mar. 25, '71.	Total Issues from Exchequer for corresponding period of last year.
<b>Expenditure.</b>			
Interest of Debt.....	£26,840,000	£26,826,437	£27,053,559
Other charges on Consolidated Fund.....	1,820,000	2,008,328	1,648,797
Supply Services voted by Parliament.....	40,466,000	36,940,972	37,505,978
Telegraph Service.....	360,000	362,274	.....
Expenditure.....	£69,486,000	£66,138,011	£66,208,334
<b>OTHER PAYMENTS.</b>			
Advances, under various Acts, issued from the Exchequer.....		1,382,308	1,576,698
Expenses of Fortifications.....		150,000	200,000
Exchequer Bonds and Bills, &c., paid off (£600,000 Exchequer Bonds paid off out of surplus income).....		770,500	4,434,600
Surplus Income applied to reduce Debt (exclusive of £1,500,000 applied to repay Bank advances for deficiency).....		2,483,796	.....
		£70,924,615	£72,439,632
Balances on March 25, 1871—			
Bank of England.....		6,952,472	8,868,600
Bank of Ireland.....		1,346,093	1,174,945
Totals.....		£79,223,180	£82,483,177

The following figures bring the revenue receipts up to the close of the financial year :

	Year ended March 31, 1871.	Year ended March 31, 1870.
Customs.....	£20,191,000	£21,529,000
Excise.....	22,788,000	21,763,000
Stamps.....	9,007,000	9,248,000
Taxes.....	2,725,000	4,500,000
Property Tax.....	6,350,000	10,044,000
Post Office.....	4,770,000	4,670,000
Telegraph Service.....	500,000	100,000
Crown Lands.....	385,000	375,000
Miscellaneous.....	3,229,220	3,205,252
Totals.....	£69,945,220	£75,434,252

Mr. Gosehen, the successor of Mr. Childers at the Admiralty, brought forward the navy estimates on Monday night. The service was represented as being in an excellent condition, if the difficulty of finding competent seamen to man the modern men-of-war be excepted. If this cannot be overcome, the First Lord of the Admiralty proposes to supply the defect by training a larger number of boys for the service. The failure of the French fleet to carry out any plan during the late war has induced the government to stop the building of any additional turret ships, and to decide on the construction of a class of vessels adapted for fighting in shallow water. The amount voted for the navy was £9,756,356.

A rapid accumulation of money is now taking place in the London market, owing to the distress which has been occasioned by the state of affairs in France. The outward movement which was about to take place has been entirely checked, and there is now an entire absence of an export demand for gold. The arrivals of late have been very considerable, and the result has been that since the news of the disturbances in Paris more than £1,000,000 has been sent into the bank; and there is every indication that the accumulation of gold in the bank vaults will be very considerable. For not only is a stop put to the outflow to France, but numbers are also leaving the country, and are bringing with them all the wealth they have the power of converting into cash. As regards any rise in the bank rate, that is a question about which there can be but one opinion, and the possibility of it may now be

entirely dismissed. Indeed, the return of order in Paris, and the adhesion of the country to the Thiers government would not, I think, have the effect of inducing our capitalists to give pecuniary aid to France. The want of capacity that the government and the National Assembly have so far shown, and the absence of all signs of authority, and the disposition of the lower classes to profit by the disorders which exist, must render the negotiation of loans on the part of the French a most difficult task. What course she will pursue, and what measures Germany will adopt are certainly difficult questions to reply to. Here, we are but spectators, and are certainly quite helpless in the matter, but the terrible language contained in the journal of the insurgents causes much anxiety, as there will unquestionably be a fearful slaughter in the streets of Paris, if the Versailles Government should find itself in a position, and should be compelled to enforce obedience to the authority of the National Assembly. The money, therefore, which would have been advanced to France will be retained, and will tend to keep the rates of discount down until some new channel for its employment has been opened. The quotations compared with those of last year are as follows :

	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	3 @ ..	3 @ ..	4 months' ba'k bills 3 @ 3%	2 1/2 @ 3
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2%	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2%
30 and 60 days' bills	2 1/2 @ 3	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2%	4 and 6 trade bills.. 4 @ 4 1/2%	3 1/2 @ 4
3 months bills.....	3 @	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2%		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as under; for those at fourteen day's notice a reduction of 1/4 per cent has been made :

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	2	2
Discount houses at call.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2%	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2%

According to the return made up to last Wednesday evening the stock of bullion held by the Bank shows an increase of £1,500,000 as compared with the last year, the total supply being £22,358,064, against £20,866,161. The reserve shows an increase of £870,000. The position of the Bank, however, has been materially improved since the rate of that return.

Annexed is a statement 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 five previous years :

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Circulation, including</b>					
bank post bills.....	23,655,770	24,691,555	24,090,016	23,115,841	23,934,723
Public deposits.....	8,619,051	6,910,477	7,891,042	11,293,341	11,833,980
Other deposits.....	17,671,100	20,291,689	17,479,293	17,162,332	19,164,165
Government securities.....	13,110,675	13,271,754	14,999,053	12,832,460	12,939,100
Other securities.....	20,751,596	20,698,418	20,130,810	21,104,347	22,954,785
Reserve of notes and coin.....	11,291,559	11,936,307	8,961,498	13,112,401	13,981,949
Coin and bullion.....	19,508,938	21,104,112	17,573,023	20,866,161	22,358,064
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	91 1/2	93	92 1/2	93 1/2	93
Price of wheat.....	60s. 11d.	72s. 10d.	46s. 5d.	42s. 5d.	55s. 2d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	12 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	12 1/2 d.	10 1/2 d.	7s. 9 1/2 d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 6d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.			

There is very little change in rates of interest on the Continent. The following are the quotations at the leading cities :

At Paris.....	B'k rate		Op. m'kt		Brussels.....	B'k rate		Op. m'kt	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Vienna.....	5	6	5	5	Madrid.....	5	5	5	5
Berlin.....	4	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	Hamburg.....	—	—	2 1/2	3 1/2
Frankfort.....	4	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	St. Petersburg.....	5	8	4 1/2	7
Amst'd'm.....	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3					
Turin.....	5	6	5	6					

It has been found difficult to negotiate bills on Paris, but bills on Brussels and Antwerp are largely in demand. The Russian exchange is flat. The state of the gold market has been referred to above, and the silver market is scarcely better than that for gold; but Mexican dollars are in fair demand for China. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co's. circular :

	GOLD		SILVER.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold.....per oz. standard.	77	8 1/2	—	—
do fine.....do.....	—	—	5	0 1/2
do Refinable.....do.....	77	11	—	—
Spanish Doubloons.....per oz.	—	—	—	—
South American Doubloons... do	73	8	—	—
United States gold coin..... do	76	3	—	—
Bar Silver, Fine..... per oz. standard last price	5	0 1/2	—	—
do do containing 5 grs. gold per oz. standard.....	5	0 1/2	—	—
Fine Cake Silver.....per oz. no price.	—	—	—	—
Mexican Dollars.....per oz. last price.	4	10 1/2	—	—

In the Stock Exchange business has partaken of much excitement, and home securities, and more especially British railway shares, have been dealt in at a considerable advance in prices. Foreign stocks, however, have been dull, and Turkish have been prominently depressed. United States 5-20's and 10-40's, however, have been dealt in to a fair extent, and have improved somewhat in value. In Atlantic and Great Western Railway securities, a

large business has been done, and an important advance in prices has taken place. Atlantic and Great Western Railway debentures closed this evening at 43½ to 44½; do Consolidated Mortgage bonds, 42½ to 43½, and the Reorganization Stock at 7¼ to 7½ premium. Erie Railway shares are firmer, but Illinois Central show very little change. 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.....	92½-92¾	92¾-92¾	92¾-93	92¾-93½	92¾-93½	92¾-92¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	92 -92¼	92 -92¼	92¼-92¾	92¾-92¾	92¾-92¾	92¾-92¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	90 -92	91 -92	90 -92	90 -92	90 -92	90 -92
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	91¼-91¾	91¼-91¾	91¼-92	91¼-92	91¼-92	91¼-92
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	91 -91¼	90¾-91¼	91 -91¼	91¼-91¼	91¼-91¼	91¼-91¼
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	88¾-89	88¾-89	88¾-89	89 -89	89 -89	89 -89
Atlantic & G't West. consol'd mort. b'ds	37¾-38¾	37¾-38¾	38 -40	42 -43	43¾-44¾	42¾-43¾
Erie Shares (\$100).....	18¾-19	18¾-19	18¾-18¾	18¾-18¾	18¾-19	19¾-19¾
Illinois shares (\$100).....	110 -111	110 -111	111 -111	111 -111	111 -111	110½-110½

The funded loan of the United States still attracts but little attention here, and is not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The agents have nevertheless received some small subscriptions.

Trade remains firm, and a good business is in progress. The manufacturers appear, however, to have pretty nearly completed their Spring trade, but as we are now fairly into Spring, the retail houses may be expected to be very busy. The following relates to the trade of Manchester :

The tone of this market since Tuesday has been quiet, and the tendency of prices where any change has occurred has been rather in favor of buyers. What change has taken place, however, has been so very slight that quotations remain the same, and any orders which have been given out to-day have been at least at the full prices of this day last week. The unsettled state of affairs in France has not been without its effect here, but things in that country have got into such a state that really any further developments against order and authority would have very little effect. The very worst has now been discounted, and money has become more abundant here in consequence of the insecurity in France. The cotton market remains rather flat, owing to the large receipts of American cotton which are reported for the week. The imports, however, are small, owing to the east winds, and there has been no pressure to sell. Spinners are so full of orders that they make any concession in prices with the greatest reluctance, but to-day they have been rather more open to contract for her engagements than they were on Tuesday last.

The demand for export yarns has been rather flat since Tuesday last; nevertheless prices remain very steady, and quotations are unaltered since this day last week.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to March 30, compared with the corresponding period in 1869-'70 :

	1870-1.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....	bales 1,361,218	208,412	762,423	60,873
Brazilian.....	211,408	32,209	275,930	35,683
East Indian.....	658,517	327,312	823,193	336,246
Egyptian.....	181,063	6,128	128,825	2,484
Miscellaneous.....	167,936	4,927	72,059	9,791
Total.....	2,610,212	579,018	2,062,531	445,077

During the week the weather has been colder, but dry, and sowing is now completed. There is every indication of a favorable season. The wheat trade has been firm, and English produce is rather dearer. For export a good business is doing.

Annexed is a return showing the imports and exports of breadstuffs 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. 837,408	232,746	503,168	7,388
Barley.....	100,638	2,294	195,989	1,281
Oats.....	104,893	88,701	79,469	8,550
Peas.....	3,824	2,759	2,831	65
Beans.....	29,010	1,354	54,956	.....
Indian corn.....	256,792	.....	283,575	.....
Flour.....	61,124	23,227	141,425	193

	1870-'71.		1869-'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	cwt. 19,097,822	1948,234	26,065,327	150,610
Barley.....	4,497,913	42,400	4,620,874	13,261
Oats.....	4,292,591	817,488	5,704,887	68,005
Peas.....	432,898	38,055	748,834	9,84
Beans.....	1,001,957	9,710	1,118,902	1,225
Indian corn.....	8,952,864	56,196	12,018,827	12,676
Flour.....	2,713,715	1246,458	3,900,794	12,057

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. 415,215	17,087,927	177	135,826
Barley.....	104,565	7,251,005	4,592	85,706
Oats.....	103,672	3,742,685	5,064	70,889
Peas.....	6,900	773,138	139	6,976
Beans.....	28,568	1,817,459	21	3,814
Indian Corn.....	166,823	8,123,037	64	731
Flour.....	64,518	2,393,817	447	21,251

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.—American securities close steady, but without much activity at prices considerably in advance of those of last week. United States 6s (5-20s, 1862) have

touched this week the highest point reached since the 1st of January last.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	93	92¾	93	93	93	93
“ account.....	93	93	93	93	93	93
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	92½	92½	92½	92½	93	90¼ x
“ old, 1865.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	90 x
“ “ 1867.....	91½	91½	92	92	92	92
U. S. 10-40s.....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central shares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie Railway shares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & G. W. (con's).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Frankfurt.....	.....	967½	.....	96¾	97	.....

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—There has been some improvement during the week in Flour and Wheat which close at an advance. Corn has on the other hand fallen off. The market is otherwise steady.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 1
“ (Red Winter).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
“ (California White).....	12 4	12 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6
Corn (W. m'd).....	34 3	34 3	33 6	33 3	33 0	33 3
Barley (Canadian).....	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 4	3 4	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5
Peas (Canadian).....	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef is lower, and the market has been weak on all meats. The market for Beef and Pork has declined still further and closes weak. Cheese has fallen 1s.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	111 0	109 6	107 6	107 6	107 6	107 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	79 0	79 0	77 6	77 6	77 6	77 6
Bacon.....	47 0	46 0	46 0	44 0	44 0	44 0
Lard (American).....	57 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	55 6	55 6
Cheese (fine).....	70 0	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Refined Petroleum is steady at a slight advance gained during the week. Tallow advanced but has since declined and closes at the prices last quoted.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	112 5 9	112 5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
“ (fine pale).....	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9
Petroleum (std white).....	1 4¾	1 4¾	1 4¾	1 4¾	1 4¾	1 4¾
“ (spirits).....	11	11	11	11	11	10
Tallow (American).....	42 6	43 6	43 3	43 3	43 3	42 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—In Calcutta Linseed there has been a slight rise. Linseed Oil is steady. Calcutta Linseed has shown much firmness. The market has otherwise been steady.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl).....	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 6	63 6	63 9	63 9	63 9	63 9
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10
“ 112 lb.....	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10
Sperm oil.....	83 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0
Whale oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Linseed oil.....	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$8,543,409 this week, against \$11,930,286 last week, and \$7,580,607 the previous week. The exports are \$3,867,399 this week, against \$5,525,810 last week, and \$4,441,092 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 18,260 bales, against 26,421 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) April 7, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) April 8.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,283,873	\$2,288,958	\$2,018,978	\$4,274,151
General merchandise.....	3,238,364	5,693,865	4,814,753	4,269,258
Total for the week.....	\$4,522,237	\$7,982,823	\$6,833,731	\$8,543,409
Previously reported.....	61,328,423	77,367,354	73,816,628	97,129,415

Since Jan. 1..... \$65,850,660 \$85,350,177 \$80,650,359 \$105,612,824

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 11 :

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$3,013,393	\$3,617,388	\$3,213,167	\$3,867,399
Previously reported.....	47,194,634	40,982,106	44,495,386	65,480,932
Since Jan. 1.....	\$50,208,028	\$44,599,494	\$47,708,553	\$69,348,331

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending April 8, 1871 :

April 3—Brig Sarah Crowell, St. Johns, P. R.— American silver.....	\$19,000	April 6—Steamer Missouri, Havana— American gold.....	\$599
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April 4—Steamship Silesia, Plymouth— American gold. . . . .	60,000	April 8—Steamer Main, Southampton— American gold. . . . .	131,180
April 4—Schr. Azelda and Laura, Baracoa— American gold. . . . .	4,000	American silver. . . . .	1,600
April 5—Steamer Java, Liverpool— Silver bars. . . . .	155,452	Foreign silver. . . . .	73,055
April 5—Steamer Colorado, London— American gold. . . . .	89,000	Foreign gold. . . . .	3,750
		Silver bars. . . . .	58,300
		April 8—Str. City of Brooklyn, Liverpool— Silver bars. . . . .	209,689
		American gold. . . . .	19,000
		British gold. . . . .	21,990
Total for the week. . . . .			\$846,617
Previously reported. . . . .			14,121,847

Total since Jan. 1, 1871. . . . . \$14,978,464

Same time in	1867. . . . .	7,014,259
1870. . . . .	9,352,612	5,575,146
1869. . . . .	16,005,451	5,034,202
1868. . . . .		

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

April 1—Str. Tybee, St. Domingo— Gold. . . . .	\$3,457	April 6—Str. City of Merida, Vera Cruz— Gold. . . . .	7,665
Silver. . . . .	1,099	Silver. . . . .	38,700
April 5—Bark Thos. Dallett, Lagunaira— Gold. . . . .	535	April 8—Str. Morro Castle, Havana— Gold. . . . .	3,962
Silver. . . . .	100		
April 5—Str. Ocean Queen, Total for the week. . . . .			\$56,970
Previously reported. . . . .			2,777,007

Total since January 1, 1871. . . . . \$2,833,977

Same time in	1867. . . . .	\$2,540,021
1870. . . . .	\$6,035,703	439,800
1869. . . . .	4,766,948	

**Central Pacific R R Gold Bonds.**—An important advance is again noticed in these favorite securities, which are now quoted in all the principal financial markets of the World. The entire issue of these bonds is a little under \$26,000,000 and no more can be issued by the company. Nearly the entire amount is distributed among private investors and financial corporations in this country and among investors in Germany and Great Britain, where they are ranked with our Government bonds. In view of the probable early reduction of the interest on the Government bonds a sharp demand has recently developed itself from the same class of investors who have been holding five twenties. Should this demand continue, as it now seems likely, there is no reason why the bonds should not advance to about the price of the five per cent. Government issues.

**New York & Harlem.**—The stockholders of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company held a meeting in their office on Tuesday, to consider the proposed increase of capital stock, recommended by the Board of Directors in the following resolution, passed March 14:

*Resolved,* That it be recommended to the stockholders to increase the capital stock of the Company by the amount of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of completing the new depot at Forty-second street, and the Madison avenue line from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth street, and for the purchase of the necessary equipments for operating the same; such increase to be issued at such time and upon such conditions as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

A large number of stockholders were present, and the vote was as follows: In favor of the increase, 128,834 shares; against it, 800 shares.

**Minnesota State Bonds.**—On May 2d next, the citizens of the State of Minnesota are to vote upon the adoption or rejection of an act which has been prepared by the Legislature, with a view to terminating the controversy long waged in that State, on what are known as loan amendment bonds. Should the popular vote approve the act submitted by the Legislature, the Governor is to appoint three persons as a Board of Commissioners to take the whole matter in review, and ascertain the rights and liabilities of all parties in question; their report to be made before July 1, 1871.

**The Finances of Texas.**—The message of Governor Edmund J. Davis, to the Legislature, dated January 10th, 1871, says:

"The Auditorial Board, created by the provisional act of November 9th, 1866, reported total debt, principal and interest, on the 1st of December, 1868, at \$332,436 17. This, however, includes the sum of \$78,466 51, audited and un-audited 'non interest notes,' which are by said section of the Constitution, declared void. Deduct this latter sum, and it will leave \$243,969 66, as the total debt on 1st December, 1867, which, with interest added to date, and the amount unaudited (about \$60,000,) as above mentioned, due from the Penitentiary, presents the total indebtedness of the State. The exact amount cannot be ascertained from data within my possession, but it certainly does not exceed, at this time, \$360,000, principal and interest, of which only that part due from the Penitentiary, may properly be considered specie.

"Under the act approved August 5th, 1870, providing for the issuance and sale of \$750,000 of the bonds of the State, for Frontier Defense, I have had the bonds properly engraved, printed and signed.

"Beyond the debt for Frontier Defense, we owe but very little, and this is more than balanced by just claims, which we have against the United States, accruing before the war."

These seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars Frontier Defense Bonds bear 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, in gold coin, and are redeemable after twenty and payable in forty years from date, in gold, the Interest and Sinking Fund being secured by direct taxation, by special act of the Legislature of Texas.

**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.

**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



Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various stock prices (e.g., 6's, 1881 coup., 5-20's, 1862 coup.).

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—Stocks have been strong and advancing, several of the leading speculative favorites showing the highest prices of the year.

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 with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various stock prices (e.g., N.Y. Cent & H.R., do scrip, Harlem, Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pittsburg, Northwest, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, St. Paul, do pref., Ohio, Missouri, Central of N.J., Chic. & Alton, do do pref., Panama, Clev., C. & I., Col. Chic. & I.C., Del., Lack. & W. Hann., St. Jos. do pref., Illinois Centr'l, Mich. Centr'l, Morris & Essex, B., Hart. & Erie, Union Pacific, West. Un. Tel., Mariposa pref., Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Adams Express, Am. Merch. Un. States, Wells, Fargo.).

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—The Southern State bonds have been variable on a fair volume of transactions, and close in most cases at an advance on the prices of last week, except South Carolinas, which are lower.

There have been some purchases of the North Carolina special tax railroad bonds, said to be for the account of parties who are largely interested in railroad property, and who are seeking to obtain control of roads in North Carolina by exchanging these bonds, purchased at a very low price, for the stocks held by the State.

The questions before the Courts in Louisiana as to the right of the State authorities to increase the debt beyond the limit of \$25,000,000 established by constitutional amendment, has been decided in favor of the State auditor, the Court directing him not to draw further warrants; the case has now been appealed to the highest Court of the State.

The interest on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bonds, is being paid by the State of Alabama, we understand, upon all the bonds issued or endorsed by the State, as it was not found practicable to establish distinctions between different holders; the course pursued is creditable to the State authorities.

Central Pacific Railroad bonds are reported in active demand and have advanced to 97½. Union Pacifics have also been stronger on the better prospects for the road under a new administration. Closing prices were as follows: Firsts, 85½@85½; Land Grants, 77½@77½; and Incomes, 75½@75½.

The bids for the new loan of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad were opened on Monday and were found to amount to a total of \$3,500,000 at 80@81.08. The amount offered—\$2,500,000—was awarded at an average of about 80½ per cent.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various stock prices (e.g., 6s Tenn., old, 6s Tenn., new, 6s N. Car., old, 6s N. Car., new, 6s Virg., old, 6s S. C., J & J, 6s Missouri, Un. Pac. Ist., U. P. L'd Gt., U. P. Income, Cent. Pac. Gold).

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

The Gold Market.—Gold remained dull and without any feature of interest until Thursday, when the large amount of bids for the \$2,000,000 sold by Government—footing up some \$10,375,000—developed such a large demand as to give strength to the market and advance the premium to 110½.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various gold market data (Open-Ing., Low-est., High-est., Clos-Ing., Total Clearings, Balances—Gold, Currency).

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

Table with columns for various gold and silver coins (American gold (old coinage), Sovereigns, Napoleons, German X thalers, Prussian X thalers, X guilders, Spanish doubloons, Patriot doubloons, American silver (old coinage), American silver (new), Dimes and half dimes, Five francs, Francs, English silver, Prussian thalers, Specie thalers, Mexican dollars, Spanish dollars, South American dollars).

Foreign Exchange.—There have been uniform firmness in the rates of leading drawers, and 110 has been the asking price for 60 days sterling, some houses not even allowing the usual commission off this price. The reduction of the Bank of England rate to 2½ on Thursday, made in consequence of the non-withdrawal of specie to the Continent, has seemed to have little effect upon our rates, as the reduction was probably anticipated.

Cotton exports for the week amount to 83,987 bales—producing about \$5,265,984 in Gold, against 49,051 bales in the same week of 1870, producing \$4,610,794 Gold, at the prices then current.

Quotations are as follows:

Table with columns for various locations (London, Paris, Antwerp, Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Prussian thalers) and their respective exchange rates (60 Days, 3 Days).

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and various financial data (Custom House Receipts, Receipts—Gold, Currency, Sub-Treasury—Gold, Currency, Payments—Gold, Currency, Total, Balance, April 7, Payment during week, Balance, April 14).

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 8, 1871:

Table with columns for various banks (New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics, Union, America, Phoenix, City, Tradesmen's, Fulton, Chemical, Merchants' Exchange, Gallatin, National) and their financial data (Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders).

Table listing various categories such as Butchers, Mechanics and Traders, Greenhous, Leather Manuf., etc., with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Dec. \$975,057; Net Deposits, Dec. \$6,344,436; Specie, Dec. 2,463,566; Legal Tenders, Dec. 2,321,548; Circulation, Dec. 6,883.

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past: Table with columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, and Aggregate.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, April 10, 1871:

Table listing Philadelphia National Banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital, Decrease 68,376; Loans, Decrease 48,074; Legal Tenders, Decrease 24,361; Deposits, Increase 590,223; Specie, Decrease 3,322; Circulation, Decrease 3,322.

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

Table showing the condition of Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks with columns for Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday April 10, 1871:

Table listing Boston National Banks with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation.

\* No report. Same as last week.

Table listing various banks and financial institutions with columns for Capital, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Aggregate.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans, Inc. 445,286; Deposits, Inc. 1,469,171; Specie, Inc. 159,911; Circulation, Inc. 147,071; Legal Tender Notes, Dec. 6,9128.

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

Table titled 'Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks' listing various insurance companies and their stock prices.

Table titled 'Quotations of Miscellaneous Local Securities' listing various local securities and their prices.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

Prices are made by several of the principal dealers, though some quotations are necessarily nominal.

Table listing Southern Securities with columns for City Securities, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Railroad Securities, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, and Missouri.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with multiple columns: STOCKS AND SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond listings under categories like New York Prices, RAILROAD BONDS, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Leading Southern Securities.

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report of the South Carolina Railroad Company for the Year ending December 31, 1870.—The business of this year will be found to show, as was the case also last year, a marked increase, and to have attained its full average before the war.

It is thus stated:

Gross earnings of road.....	\$1,468,340 53
Receipts from other sources.....	16,798 01
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,485,138 54</b>

And has been disposed of as follows:

Road expenses, including renewal of rails.....	916,095 82
Interest—Foreign bonds.....	74,272 35
Interest—First mortgage, domestic bonds.....	60,865 00
Interest—Domestic six and seven per cent bonds.....	142,621 50
Interest—General.....	45,003 66
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,238,858 33</b>

The net income of the year, after charging up the road expenses and foreign and domestic interest, is..... \$246,280 21

Against this have been charged—

Dividends.....	116,388 00
Leaving a balance of.....	\$129,892 21

which has been carried to the "reduction of debt, purchase of locomotives, cars and real estate."

The Domestic Bond debt has been very largely increased by the transfer to that account from the Foreign Sterling debt of that portion of the Sterling debt which was owned in this country. The exchange was made under a provision of the Mortgage Deed, for seven per cent. Currency Bonds, payable here. It is needless to add that a corresponding reduction of the "Sterling Debt" account is consequent upon this increase. The "Domestic Bonds" debt account has also been increased by issues in redemption of the bills of the South Western Railroad Bank, settlement of past due bonds, and purchases of property; and in like manner has occurred the increase of bills payable.

During the year the exchange of First Mortgage Bonds for the past due sterling and other securities of the company, having reached that point at which a compliance with the resolution adopted by the holders on the other side, could properly be considered as accomplished, to wit: "That the exchange in the United States must first be made, &c." Complete and very full evidences of the fact of exchange here, and of cancellation also, were prepared and sent over to London, and as the company has done all that was required, and perhaps more, we are at liberty to anticipate that this protracted negotiation will meet with no further obstacle to its completion. The amount now remaining unexchanged is \$1,492,015 64; the holders of which, to a greater amount than is needed to cover the requirements of the Mortgage Deed, as the stockholders have been already advised, have agreed to exchange, upon the terms and conditions just above referred to.

The earnings of the road have been:

From Passengers.....	\$292,853 35
Freights.....	1,148,945 83
Mails.....	26,541 35
Incidentals.....	3,680 06
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,472,020 59</b>

The expenses..... 916,095 82

Leaving net earnings..... 555,924 77

As compared with 1869 the earnings are:

	Passengers.	Freights.	Mails.	Incidentals.
1870.....	\$292,853 35	\$1,148,945 83	\$26,541 35	\$3,680 06
1869.....	325,180 85	1,009,067 40	30,088 46	17,830 29
Increase.....		\$139,878 43		
Decrease.....	\$32,327 50		\$3,547 11	\$14,150 23
<b>Total earnings, 1870.....</b>	<b>\$1,472,020 59</b>			
<b>Total earnings, 1869.....</b>	<b>1,382,167 00</b>			
Increase.....	89,853 59			

As compared with 1869 the expenses are:

1870.....	\$916,095 82
1869.....	909,405 43
Increase.....	\$6,690 39

Owing to a change in the system of keeping the expense accounts, the items cannot be tabulated for comparison, but the sum given above as the total for 1869 includes only such items as make up the total expenses for 1870.

As indicated in their report of 1870, the Board commenced on

the 1st of August last the payment of small dividends out of the earnings of the six months, terminating on June 30th preceding; and they have since declared a further dividend from the earnings of the last six months, payable on February 1st. It is proposed to continue these payments, and with the present figures of income the Board regard the purpose quite practicable.

Condensed balance sheet of the South Carolina Railroad Company, December 31, 1870:

Dr.		Cr.	
To roadway, track, depots, &c.....	\$8,061,858	By stock.....	\$5,819,275
Lands.....	544,412	Bonds payable:	
Cars.....	359,420	sterling.....	1,420,015
Locomotives.....	468,802	domestic.....	2,942,233
Accounting department for expenditures.....	66,194		\$4,434,248
	\$9,500,688	Certificates of indebtedness.....	11,242
Cash.....	61,918	Receivables.....	14,836
Fourth National Bank, New York.....	9,279	Change notes.....	1,360
Accounting department for earnings.....	40,223	Loan account.....	108,250
Post Office Dept. U. S.....	6,631	Bills payable.....	316,340
Bonds receivable.....	111,798	Coupons:	
Bills receivable.....	4,347	sterling.....	139,106
	\$234,198	domestic.....	48,202
Stocks.....	590,336		\$187,308
Southwest'n R.R. Bank.....	651,572	Divid'nd, No. 42, arrears.....	11,354
Transient debtors.....	81,766	Dividend, No. 43.....	58,194
	\$11,058,562		\$69,548
		Int. on past due bonds.....	7,008
		Transient creditors.....	89,143
			\$11,058,562

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, organized under General Laws of Kansas and Missouri.

	Miles.
Length of main line of road from Junction City, Kansas, to Preston, Texas.....	492
Length of branch from Sedalia, Mo., to Parsons, Kansas.....	160
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>592</b>
Completed road, from Junction City to Chetopa, Kansas.....	182
From Sedalia, Mo., to Parsons, Kansas.....	160
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>342</b>
From Chetopa, south to Arkansas River, is mostly graded and iron all purchased, and en route to St. Louis, and will be completed by May, 1871.....	90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>432</b>

(a) First mortgage six per cent sinking fund gold bonds, dated 14th November, 1868, interest payable in New York January and July, and principal payable in 1899, issued by the Union Pacific Railway Co. (south branch) on the line from Junction City to Chetopa, Kansas, and on about 1,300,000 acres of land in Kansas granted by the United States and State of Kansas, to aid in its construction Nos. 1 to 4,250..... \$4,250,000

Less bonds cancelled by accumulation of sinking fund from sale of land..... 105,000

NOTE.—There is belonging to this sinking fund, arising from the sale of lands, \$389,575 66 in mortgage notes, bearing interest at rate of 10 per cent per annum, which, as paid, will be used in the purchase of bonds for cancellation.

Total bonds outstanding..... \$4,145,000

Bonds \$1,000 each.

Trustees, { RUSSELL SAGE,  
N. A. COWDREG.

(b) First mortgage 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, dated June 1, 1870, interest payable in New York, June and December, and principal payable in 1903, issued by the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company, on the line from Sedalia, Mo., southwesterly in direction of Fort Scott to the west boundary of the State, about 100 miles..... 2,000,000

Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

(c) Consolidated mortgage 7 per cent land grant and sinking fund gold bonds, dated February 1, 1871, interest payable in New York February and August, and principal payable in 1904, issued by the M. K. and T. Railway Company on 592 miles of railroad, being at the rate of \$23,650 per mile of completed road, and on about 440,000 acres of land in Kansas and in the Indian Territory, granted by acts of Congress of the United States, approved July 25 and 26, 1866; 3,100,000 acres subject to the Indian occupancy until that shall be extinguished..... 4,000,000

These bonds are entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund equal to 1 per cent in gold on the principal of the bonds, issued to be paid to the Trustees annually, commencing after three years from date of the bonds, with interest on all prior payments, also payable annually in gold coin, by which means the whole issue of bonds will be retired in 33 years from their date.

Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

(d) Of the foregoing consolidated mortgage bonds, \$6,145,000, Nos. 1 to 6,145 inclusive, can only be issued by the trustee in exchange for bonds for like amount previously issued, as above recited by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern branch, and by the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company..... \$6,145,000

And there is to be issued, pro rata, on or before May, 1871, as the road from Chetopa to Arkansas River (90 miles) is completed..... 2,250,000

And at once, on about 75 miles of road in Kansas, already constructed..... 1,605,000

(e) And there is reserved Nos. 10,001 to 14,000, both inclusive, to be issued only on completed sections of the line, south from Arkansas River to Preston in Texas (160 miles), as certificates of the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of road and President of the Company, shall be filed from time to time with the trustees..... 4,000,000

On 90 miles from Chetopa to Arkansas River, to be completed by May 1, 1871:

Capital stock.....	\$2,250,500
Mortgage bonds.....	\$2,250,000

On 160 miles, from Arkansas River to Preston, not yet under contract, but on which the preliminary surveys are being made:

Capital stock.....	4,000,000
Mortgage bonds.....	4,000,000
<b>Total on 592 miles of road:</b>	<b>16,257,500</b>
Capital stock.....	14,000,000
Mortgage bonds.....	2,257,500

No stock or bonds are issued, except on a completed section of road, as certified by the Chief Engineer, \$25,000 per mile in stock, and a like amount in bonds when there is a land grant, and when there is no land grant, \$20,000 per mile in bonds only is issued.

Of the 100,075 shares of capital on 342 miles of completed road, 11,300 shares are owned by counties along the line in Missouri, and cannot be sold or offered or sale, except as taxpayers paying the special tax levied to pay the county

bonds issued, and receiving scrip therefor, shall withdraw such shares by presenting scrip in amounts of one hundred dollars in exchange. The company have also the right, under acts of the Legislature of Texas, passed August 2d and 3d, 1870, to extend its line southwest from Preston, via Waco and Austin to the Rio Grande, and also south from Preston to the waters of Galveston Bay, in all about 1,000 miles, in the State of Texas, for which it will be entitled to receive, under an ordinance of the Convention of 1866, approved November 13, 1866, sixteen sections of land per mile (10,240 acres per mile), as its road shall be constructed, in all about ten million acres of land in that State.

DIRECTORS.

Levi Parsons, New York. George Denison, New York.  
 D. Crawford, Jr., New York. H. A. Johnson, New York.  
 Francis Skiddy, New York. Shepard Gandy, New York.  
 August Belmont, New York. L. P. Morton, New York.  
 Jos. Seligman, New York. J. B. Dickinson, New York.  
 R. S. Stevens, Kansas. L. T. Heritage, Emporia, Kansas.  
 G. M. Simcock, Council Grove, Kansas.

OFFICERS.

Levi Parsons, President. George Denison, Vice-President.  
 H. B. Henson, Secretary.

Transfer Office, 7 Nassau street, New York.  
 Register of Stock, Union Trust Company of New York.

**The Texas Pacific Railroad.**—An official notice is given that the Texas Pacific Railroad Commissioners will meet in this city, on April 15th next, for the purpose of opening books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company, of receiving subscriptions to the said stock and for electing a Treasurer.

The bill for the construction of this important road having become a law, we annex the following particulars of the route:

The main track commences at Marshal, Texas, and extends thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be determined by said company, near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude to a point near El Paso; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be selected by said company, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado at or near the southeastern boundary of the State of California, thence by the most direct and eligible route to San Diego, California. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, chartered by the State of Louisiana, has the right to connect by the most eligible route to be selected by said company, with the said Texas Pacific Railroad at its eastern terminus, and shall have the right of way through the public lands to the same extent granted hereby to the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and in aid of its construction from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, thence by way of Alexandria in said State, to a connection with the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company at its eastern terminus, there is hereby granted to said Company, its successors and assigns, the same number of alternate sections of public land per mile in the State of Louisiana as are by this act granted in the State of California to the said Pacific Railroad Company, and said lands shall be withdrawn from market, selected and patents issued therefor and opened for settlement and pre-emption upon the same terms and in the same manner and time as is provided for and required from the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, within said State of California, provided that said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of this act. For the purpose of connecting the Texas Pacific Railroad with the city of San Francisco, the Southern Pacific Railroad of California is hereby authorized, subject to the laws of California, to construct a line of railroad from a point at or near Tehachapa Pass, by way of

Los Angeles, to the Texas Pacific Railroad at or near the Colorado River, with the same rights, grants and privileges, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions and conditions as were granted to said Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, by the act of July 27th, 1866; provided, however, that this section shall in no way affect or impair the rights, private or prospective, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company or any other railroad company.

**Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.**—The lease of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and its branches to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, which we have previously noticed, is, in terms, substantially as follows:

First.—The Central Railroad Company will pay as rent one-third of the gross receipts derived from all the business of the road.

Second.—They will purchase all the equipments of the Lehigh and Susquehanna road, and pay therefor by assuming the payment of a loan of \$2,300,000 of the \$5,000,000 gold loan, at or before maturity, and will pay the interest thereon until the bonds are surrendered for cancellation. The Central Railroad also agree to assume all liabilities under the two car trust organizations, and to purchase all materials on hand, and shop tools and machinery.

Third.—They will maintain and perpetuate the railroad at their own cost, but the loss by freshets, when exceeding \$5,000 at any one time, to be paid by the Lehigh and Susquehanna Company.

Fourth.—They will provide at their own cost all of the rolling stock and machinery necessary for all the business of the company.

Fifth.—They covenant to protect the interests of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Company in case of a merger, or close alliance of any kind between them and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Sixth.—They will furnish all cars required for the transportation of the coal from the Lehigh mines.

Seventh.—They will provide all cars that may be required for the transportation of coal to the canal from collieries on the line of the Lehigh and Susquehanna road, or roads connecting therewith.

Eighth.—They covenant to pro-rate all transportation charges on traffic interchanged between the Lehigh and Susquehanna road and other roads controlled by them.

Ninth.—All the coal from the Lehigh lands of the Lehigh Coal and Transportation Company is pledged to the leased road and to the canal of that company, and to the Central Railroad of New Jersey; and also three-fourths of the coal from the Wyoming lands, where not pledged by existing contracts to other lines.

Tenth.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey have the option for three years of leasing the Lehigh Canal, at a net annual rent of \$300,000.

Eleventh.—All necessary further sidings, double track, stations, shops or other buildings, to be made with the consent and at the expense of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company. The money to be advanced by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and at a rate of interest not to be less than seven per cent. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Company to have the right to repay the advance at any time.

Twelfth.—All differences between the two companies to be arbitrated.

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.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	\$281,108	\$892,092	\$706,024	\$351,767	\$401,275	\$201,500	270,149
394,176	481,085	316,036	343,555	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	226,897	266,788
488,331	578,870	388,726	342,896	1,142,165	858,359	645,789	500,393	244,161	313,195
633,758		328,390	348,039	1,112,190	929,077	388,385	443,300	246,046	
768,719		345,832	408,658	1,268,414	1,177,897	449,932	507,900	260,169	
729,274		402,854	408,658	1,251,950	1,154,529	523,841	529,512	274,021	
783,099		351,044	418,709	1,157,056	1,080,946	455,606	462,400	249,355	
807,815		493,231	506,680	1,037,973	1,246,213	632,652	556,100	319,012	
777,183		506,623	497,519	1,305,572	1,275,171	736,664	597,600	317,887	
828,447		468,212	475,608	1,371,780	1,371,780	584,155	638,122	339,230	
746,800		397,515	441,197	1,140,145	1,037,963	479,236		319,573	
612,805		340,350	404,263	845,708		393,468		284,156	
7,983,513		4,681,562	4,849,404	13,355,461		5,960,936		3,280,420	
Year		Year		Year		Year		Year	

  

Illino. Central		Marietta and Cincinnati		Michigan Central		Milwaukee & St. Paul		North Missouri	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(404 m.)	(530 m.)
\$659,137	\$628,383	\$99,541	\$90,177	\$384,119	\$337,992	\$454,130	\$396,171	\$213,101	188,385
524,693	661,788	90,298	98,275	320,636	329,127	330,233	382,823	196,207	
709,644	601,326	104,585	101,379	386,527	380,430	420,774	377,000	239,161	
568,282	555,987	106,641	106,246	411,814	412,030	460,287	443,133	269,400	
640,974	684,534	109,752	110,213	403,646	406,283	630,844	430,700	259,000	
778,260	712,616	117,695	111,117	403,646	406,283	678,800	755,737	208,493	
696,228	627,215	116,198	111,127	366,623	363,187	586,342	636,434	196,720	
841,363	899,051	129,096	118,407	329,950	326,891	525,363	661,026	229,090	
979,400	901,235	142,014	132,998	353,569	378,880	724,514	808,318	264,690	
914,406	903,225	135,376	153,531	473,546	467,990	1,039,811	908,313	234,962	
814,413	811,707	129,306	144,023	490,772	511,477	801,163	791,014	266,836	
696,677	697,750	110,837	141,376	374,542	423,735	496,550	529,758	255,726	
8,823,482	8,678,958	1,391,345	1,418,865	4,749,163	4,791,895	7,250,668	8,120,427	2,833,489	
Year		Year		Year		Year		Year	

  

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.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.
(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)
\$196,787	245,981	\$202,447	212,005	\$92,181	\$126,218	\$132,622	\$152,392	\$284,192	\$257,663	\$528,529	479,572
218,234	258,554	267,867	217,947	95,665	122,372	127,817	153,788	240,394	293,645	500,139	305,769
253,065	284,599	284,874		113,894		175,950	172,216	342,704	295,298	539,230	466,871
270,933		299,550		104,019		171,868	172,347	311,832	318,699	680,970	
246,266		283,000		115,175		157,397	155,081	312,529	340,892	680,580	
249,987		263,328		116,242		154,132	150,719	348,890	348,632	746,450	
211,219		260,449		107,524		144,164		310,800	322,756	643,458	
300,971		343,194		122,000		186,888	167,305	450,246	466,431	664,050	
318,957		356,677		124,124		202,288	175,453	470,720	508,042	728,525	
355,187		341,373		127,069		204,552	163,284	422,368	451,293	719,623	
319,054		324,659		121,791		189,351	152,909	323,378	425,687	571,379	
250,471		271,207		119,073		168,559	137,794	434,283	386,254	482,838	
3,188,137		3,479,776		1,343,632		2,014,542		4,252,342	4,426,499	7,522,112	
Year		Year		Year		Year		Year		Year	

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 Railroads, Canal, and Miscellaneous sections.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Stock Outstanding, DIVIDEND (Periods, Last paid), and Rate. Includes Canal, Miscellaneous, and other stock categories.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

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

CITY BOND LIST.

Table with columns: For an explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" previously., Amount outstanding, Interest (Per Cent, When paid, where paid), Principal due. Includes entries for Alexandria, Va., Augusta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., Bangor, Me., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N.Y., Charleston, S.C., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ga., Detroit, Mich., Jersey, N.J., Louisville, Ky., Lynchburg, Va., Memphis, Tenn., Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., New York, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Portland, Me., Savannah, Ga., St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., and various other cities.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

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

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, and COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes sections for Railroads, Canal, and Miscellaneous.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 14, 1871.

There has been some improvement in trade the past week. The demand for merchandize from Western and Southern dealers has improved, and most articles of importation have ruled steady, or have slightly improved, but on the great agricultural staples of the country which depend upon an export demand, Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions and Tobacco, prices have declined, with unimportant exceptions, and the decline has not in all cases led to an increased business.

Cotton has declined to 14½c for Midland Upland. Flour is easier at \$6 60@6 65 for good shipping extras. Wheat closes weak at \$1 57½@1 60 for New Spring. Corn has declined to 76@77c for prime mixed, leading to a large business. Groceries show more activity in Coffees at the late decline, while Sugars have taken an upward tendency.

Tobacco shows a further decline in Kentucky Leaf, with a dull market. Cutters and dealers have held off, and the sales for the week have been only about 450 hhds mostly for export to various parts. Quotations are reduced to 5½@6c for lugs, and 6½@9c for common to good leaf, but really very little selling over 7½c. The business in Seed Leaf Tobacco has nearly come to a standstill, and prices are quite unsettled. Sales include 250 cases New Ohio on private terms, 100 cases Connecticut Wrappers, crop of 1869, at 45@52c; 100 cases Old Wrappers, assorted lots, 35@60c. Spanish Tobacco has been in fair request, with sales 500 bales Havana at 88c@\$1 02, and 94 bales Old Yara, 3 cut, on private terms.

In most staples of Provisions prices show a further decided decline, but there is, at the close, some indications of a better demand, both for export and home use, buyers apparently only waiting for prices to touch bottom. Mess Pork closed at \$19 25@\$19 50; prime Mass, \$17 75@\$18; prime Lard, 11½c; Cumberland Bacon, 9c; Beef also shows an irregular decline. Cheese is lower, and shippers have been able to buy the finer factories at 18c. Butter has given way 2@3c.

Wool has been more active, but is still rather quiet, awaiting supplies from California.

Freights have been active. The charters to carry Petroleum have amounted to about 60,000 bbls. from here and Philadelphia. The shipments of grain have also been large, and rates have advanced to 7½@8d. by sail and steam to Liverpool; 8d. by steam to Glasgow, and 8d. by sail to London, with charters to cash for orders at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.

Rosin has been depressed by the scarcity and firmness of ocean freights, and closes nominal at \$2 60 for Strained. Spirits Turpentine early in the week was weak under larger receipts, but closes scarce, in good demand and very firm at 54½c.

Metals have been quiet, excepting copper, which has sold for speculation to the extent of 7,000,000 lbs at 21@21½c for Lake, closing unsettled. Petroleum has remained firm at last weeks prices with a moderate business.

Hides have been fairly active at steady prices. Leather quiet. In Tallow, the export movement has been large, mainly at 8½c. In Oils, we notice the sale of 1,700 bbls Crude Sperm for London at or about \$1 30. Hops have been firm, with a good demand for export. Whiskey has been dull and unsettled.

Of East India goods the principal transactions have been a line of Manila Hemp, 1,500 bales, at 9½c, gold, and several parcels of Calcutta Linseed at \$2 30@2 32½, gold, per 56 lbs cash and time.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

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

ARTICLES.	Same time 1870.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Total this week.	All oth. Ports.	Other S. American.	Brazil.	British Guiana.	Mex. Ico.	Other W. Indies.	Hayti.	Cuba.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Aus. tralia.	China & Japan.	Other S. Europe.	Spain.	Other N. Europe.	Ger. many.	Holland & Belg.	France.	Great Britain.
Breadstuffs—Flour . . . bbls.	419,696	538,780	32,602	1,103	24,101	30,052	16,074	2,325	79,941	11,902	16,865	45,586	...	...	2,600	7,300	...	252	21,143	17,485	285,794
Corn meal . . . . . bbls.	23,757	30,792	2,408	...	...	5	2,170	...	19,941	...	270	7,590	...	...	157,557	...	...	14,728	66,143	66,143	200
Wheat . . . . . bush.	2,630,645	2,419,188	198,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	7,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,321,042
Rye . . . . . bush.	8,500	39,064	2,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,064
Barley . . . . . bush.	104,573	1,076,049	96,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982,820
Oats . . . . . bush.	24,118	14,170	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn . . . . . bush.	12,577	16,422	2,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas . . . . . bush.	18,408	2,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles . . . . . bxs.	7,145	9,813	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal . . . . . tons.	141,674	271,953	19,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal . . . . . bags.	14,637	19,595	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee . . . . . bales.	15,856	7,861	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton . . . . . pkgs.	6,271	2,139	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs . . . . . bales.	160,700	111,237	10,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hops . . . . . bales.	11,075	1,245	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naval st.—Sp. Turp. bbls.	186,658	290,288	17,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosin . . . . . bbls.	13,191,689	2,569,470	1,912,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tar . . . . . bbls.	7,875	4,642	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil cake . . . . . 100 lbs.	124,802	19,191	2,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—Petroleum . . . . . galls.	8,276	14,125	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whale . . . . . galls.	24,566	57,351	4,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sperm . . . . . galls.	25,634	76,016	4,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard . . . . . galls.	163,025	276,572	11,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—Pork . . . . . bbls.	4,125	13,027	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beef . . . . . bbls. & tcs.	45,727	63,477	95,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon . . . . . 100 lbs.	119,807	310,299	19,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter . . . . . 100 lbs.	8,717	310,299	19,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter . . . . . 100 lbs.	5,162	5,162	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese . . . . . 100 lbs.	67,349	67,349	2,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard . . . . . 100 lbs.	74,853	67,349	1,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice . . . . . pkgs.	10,340	47,533	1,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow . . . . . 100 lbs.	1,508,707	2,297,006	149,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco leaf . . . . . hhds.	17,306	17,306	6,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco . . . . . cases, &c.	1,508,707	2,297,006	149,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" manufactured . . . . . lbs.	99,880	17,306	17,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whalebone . . . . . lbs.	47,708,553	68,363,776	13,867,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Values, 1871 . . . . .	47,708,553	68,363,776	13,867,399	29,061	52,542	12,450	41,207	535,707	1,800,207	844,811	2,213,887	131,042	253,688	614,519	407,606	51,596	31,168	2,097	18,345	2,608	91,906
Total Values, 1870 . . . . .	47,708,553	68,363,776	13,867,399	356,371	1,033,456	906,101	278,419	9,420	1,800,207	844,811	2,213,887	602,870	253,688	614,519	407,606	460,640	31,300	2,097	18,345	2,608	91,906

**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	929	4,259	2,476	Metals, &c—			
China	320	14,551	11,884	Cutlery	85	2,161	1,317
Earthenware	1,007	110,369	114,965	Hardware	67	1,732	2,386
Glass	365	7,526	2,923	Iron, all bars	12,337	151,999	49,561
Glassware	27	2,953	2,810	Lead, pigs	12,291	1,565,211	50,231
Glass plate	95	1,836	2,037	Spelter	110,500	1,765,169	3,548,455
Buttons	1,734	16,466	6,043	Steel	4,807	44,979	27,822
Coal, tons	119	5,029	8,410	Tin, boxes	33,025	216,584	254,781
Cocoa, bags	6,482	303,215	221,053	Tin slabs, lbs.	237,006	1,094,838	1,168,640
Coffee, bags	803	491	491	Rags	1,853	35,666	23,024
Cotton bales	951	8,246	3,475	Sugar, hhds, tcs & bbls.	8,385	91,281	90,827
Drugs, &c—	465	8,549	5,426	Sugars, boxes & bags	15,873	253,538	227,707
Bark, Peruvian	509	9,946	2,168	Tea	1,282	469,036	371,533
Bleach powders	248	2,950	1,273	Tobacco	1,071	1,457	12,793
Brimstone, tons	114	1,000	75	Waste	16	857	1,223
Cochineal	209	1,319	212	Wines, &c—			
Cream Tartar	34	2,703	1,759	Champagne, bks	5,779	50,765	37,661
Gambier	18	1,683	664	Wines	5,652	45,992	33,900
Gums, crude	101	1,442	604	Wool, bales	526	11,047	13,656
Gum, Arabic	101	1,442	604	Articles reported by value—			
Indigo	18	1,113	57	Cigars	\$46,613	\$467,939	\$512,544
Madder	1,146	8,939	5,801	Corks	3,195	17,209	18,146
Oils, essential	49	661	43	Fancy goods	13,900	160,278	657,242
Oil, Olive	1,000	36,850	25,147	Fish	4,927	44,441	222,183
Opium	528	13,639	12,272	Fruits, &c—			
Soda, bi-carb.	711	13,240	8,645	Lemons	11,694	118,591	104,943
Soda, sal.	110	6,108	514	Oranges	100,447	576,815	428,731
Flax	101	1,442	1,025	Nuts	34,249	373,464	137,059
Furs	101	1,442	604	Raisins	27,994	461,513	161,940
Gunny cloth	159	2,279	1,130	Hides undressed	235,087	660,046	3,735,254
Hair	41,817	30,122	30,122	Rice	35,931	95,146	40,146
Hemp, bales	139	499	312	Spices, &c—			
Hides, &c—	641	7,816	10,665	Cassia	11,175	215,051	150,398
Bristles	554	14,524	12,609	Ginger	906	38,657	6,549
Hides, dressed	2	50	481	Pepper	22,426	37,937	5,934
India rubber	125	1,976	585	Saltpetre	68,979	73,639	
Ivory	31	432	331	Woods—			
Jewelry, &c—	1,559	20,669	131,511	Cork	3,683	80,487	15,884
Jewelry	4,650	31,689	40,683	Fustic	906	10,872	19,672
Watches				Logwood	4,757	31,227	191,089
Linseed				Mahogany	5,630	38,436	51,930
Molasses							

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

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

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes, pkgs.	86	2,099	2,614	Oil cake, pkgs.	842	6,233	15,350
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard.	110	1,371	1,043
Flour, bbls.	52,575	783,996	791,065	Peanuts, bags	1,003	34,914	34,218
Wheat, bus.	119,671	928,386	1,180,635	Provisions—			
Corn	493,753	2,864,631	429,768	Butter, pkgs.	5,802	131,805	127,214
Oats	72,611	631,724	636,75	Cheese	2,122	81,524	66,637
Rye	1,707	1,707	3,069	Cutmeats	2,597	93,812	59,683
Barley, &c.	20,758	251,731	544,905	Eggs	20,981	127,670	71,808
Grass seed	4,961	137,171	18,610	Pork	5,264	123,346	59,459
Beans	6,195	64,729	52,297	Beef, pkgs.	6,857	77,751	50,575
Peas	243	9,949	38,982	Lard, pkgs.	4,458	118,885	47,854
C. meal, bbls.	3,012	76,333	113,501	Lard, kegs.	670	6,318	9,231
Cotton, bales	21,652	420,303	252,246	Rice, pkgs.	224	7,761	6,006
Hemp, bales	9	148	709	Starch	1,775	50,138	56,870
Hides, No.	15,346	129,082	124,379	Stearine	267	7,350	3,025
Hops, bales	1,184	11,454	16,565	Sugar, hhds, &c.	445	1,292	3,33
Leather, sides	53,769	774,500	800,981	Tallow, pkgs.	397	13,465	3,431
Molasses, bbls.	430	41,753	12,570	Tobacco, pkgs.	8,910	157,176	22,117
Naval Stores—				Tobacco, hhds.	2,205	55,069	5,299
Cr. turp. bbl.	101	1,731	3,321	Whiskey, bbls.	2,959	49,790	66,120
Spirits turp.	797	11,848	15,033	Wool, bales	740	18,113	23,317
Rosin	13,218	134,695	179,700	Dressed hogs No.		40,114	65,476
Tar	1,904	6,990	30,244				
Pitch		153	1,157				

**COTTON.**

FRIDAY, P. M., April 14, 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 14. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 64,156 bales against 67,543 bales last week, 71,744 bales the previous week, and 81,426 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,448,720 bales against 2,488,867 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 959,853 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	25,473	19,251	Florida bales	206	177
Mobile	4,531	4,011	North Carolina	1,339	83
Charleston	2,614	2,655	Virginia	5,994	2,163
Savannah	7,966	5,131	Total receipts	64,156	44,574
Texas	7,300	5,986	Increase this year	19,582	
Tennessee, &c.	8,824	3,733			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 83,987 bales, of which 65,364 were to Great Britain, 3,391 to France and 15,232 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 529,177 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending April 14.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Contin't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	22,065	10,963	33,033	31,033	216,208	159,688
Mobile	15,619	2,750	18,369	1,000	42,750	51,897
Charleston	4,036	.....	4,036	.....	17,313	17,094
Savannah	2,905	.....	2,905	5,211	51,501	45,425
Texas	1,944	.....	1,944	2,562	57,415	27,854
New York	18,702	4,467	23,169	6,210	108,000	53,000
Other ports	93	438	531	.....	36,000	25,000
Total	65,364	18,623	83,987	49,051	529,177	379,958
Total since Sept. 1	1,896,009	557,594	2,453,603	1,666,261	.....	.....

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 34,936 bales, while the stocks to-night are 149,219 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 April 7, 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	1208,018	961,704	608,793	22,024	281,401	915,718	152,412	226,535
Mobile	353,496	266,772	197,066	.....	39,772	227,778	32,787	54,690
Charleston	309,209	201,002	119,074	.....	31,344	150,418	144,944	53,413
Savannah	665,317	417,257	305,757	2,775	85,272	396,801	226,738	48,585
Texas	215,193	192,521	10,493	.....	16,104	119,082	46,831	56,184
New York	192,615	102,176	459,929	2,754	46,769	519,452	.....	113,000
Florida	11,551	19,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,439
North Carolina	81,458	51,122	70	.....	.....	70	79,002	2,831
Virginia	289,200	177,712	4,577	.....	.....	4,507	2,4291	4,96
Other ports	53,507	51,266	19,581	.....	16,236	35,807	.....	27,500
Total this year	3381,564	.....	1830,645	27,573	511,283	2369,616	958,427	587,194
Total last year	.....	2444,293	1048,002	270,520	298,688	1617,210	691,863	394,464

The market the past week has continued dull, with prices in buyers favor. There has been neither an active nor a general demand, while holders have shown increased disposition to supply any inquiry there might be. The finer grades have been (in absence of any spinning demand sufficient to absorb the offerings), particularly heavy, and Middling Uplands closed to-night at 14c. against 15c. last Friday, and Low Middlings at 13c. against 14c. a week ago; the grades below Low Middling remain unchanged. The cause of the dull feeling may be found in the continued large receipts at our ports, with a belief that the planting this year is not to be materially decreased, while the disturbed condition of France prevents any industrial recovery there. Under these circumstances holders begin to lose heart, fearing that the long expected upward movement in prices during the spring or early summer months may fail to be realized. This feeling is further reflected in the business for forward delivery. Prices, on the basis of Low Middling, closing to-night at 13c. for April; 13 11-16 for May; 13c. for June; 13c. for August, August and September together 13c., and for September 14c. The total sales of this description for the week are 19,350 bales including 400 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 16,633 bales including 11,149 for export; 2,901 for consumption; 240 for speculation; and 2,343 in transit. Of the above 301 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	10 3/4 @	11 @	11 1/2 @	11 3/4 @
Good Ordinary	12 3/4 @	12 3/4 @	13 3/4 @	14 3/4 @
Low Middling	13 3/4 @	14 @	14 3/4 @	15 3/4 @
Middling	14 3/4 @	15 @	15 3/4 @	16 3/4 @
Good Middling	15 3/4 @	16 @	16 3/4 @	17 3/4 @

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

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling
Saturday	1,976	10% @	12% @	14 @	15% @
Monday	No Report.		German	Peace Celebration.	
Tuesday	4,055	10% @	12% @	13% @	15 @
Wednesday	2,458	10% @	12% @	13% @	14% @
Thursday	4,575	10% @	12% @	13% @	14% @
Friday	3,569	10% @	12% @	13% @	14% @

For forward delivery the sales (including 400 free on board) have reached during the week 19,350 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For April.	bales.	cts.	For September.	bales.	cts.
2,050	13	13-16	100	13 3/4	13 3/4
800	13	13-16	100	14	14
2,000	13	13-16	100	14 3/4	14 3/4
100, 2 days' delivery	13	13-16	300 total Sept.		
2,300	13	13-16	For December, '71.		
300	14		200	14 3/4	14 3/4
7,550 total April.			For January, '72.		
For May.			200	14 3/4	14 3/4
200	13	13-16	100 seller's option all this year.	13 3/4	
800	13	13-16			
2,500	13	13-16			

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 400 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:</

**THE NEXT CROP.**—There are some points established with regard to the next crop which are very satisfactory.

1. There has certainly more corn and breadstuffs been planted throughout the South this year than last year. We hear this from almost all our correspondents, and think there can be no doubt of it. It is not simply true of limited districts but is nearly if not quite universal.

2. The expense of putting the cotton crop into the ground has been much less than last year. This has arisen from the necessities of the planter. He has had neither the money nor the credit to do otherwise. As a consequence very much less has been spent for fertilizers.

3. Bacon, ham, and all "hog products" are now from 3@4c per pound lower than they were last year at this time, and the market for products of this description has at present a downward tendency, whereas a year ago it had an upward tendency.

4. These three facts, together with the further one (which is only true to a limited extent, however,) that better terms have been made with the freedmen, ensure, we think, a cheaper cotton crop than any since the war. It is hardly necessary to say that "hog and hominy" enter very largely into the price of cotton, and with these articles low the cost of the crop to the planter will be very materially reduced.

**GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.**—The market for cloth continues very quiet, and no great improvement is looked for immediately. The present prices here and in Calcutta show no profit to the importer, and it is thought that there is likely to be a falling off in the shipments on the other side. We quote East India 18@18½c., and Domestic 19½@20c. The only sale since our last is 100 bales Borneo to be delivered in New Orleans at 20c., currency. Bags are excessively dull, and merely nominal in price; we quote 15@15½c. Hemp has ruled quiet most of the time, and with liberal arrivals prices gave way a fraction, but close again steady, with the advance fully recovered. Sales are 1,500 bales from store at 9½c., gold, for Manila, and at the close to-day 500 bales X "Glenlyon" at 10c., 30 days. Jute has ruled very quiet. We have heard since the date of our last, though sold previously, of 1,000 bales on private terms. Jute Butts are in better supply, but rule pretty steady. The business is 350 bales at 4@4 1-16c., currency, 500 bales at 4c., currency, and 100 bales at same price, closing steady.

**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. 14, 1871.—			—Week ending Apr. 14, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	1,673	2,357	20,288	1,775	2,701	18,510
Columbus....	412	1,279	6,884	382	1,334	11,448
Macon.....	377	992	7,332	401	1,143	12,118
Montgomery..	690	1,673	5,455	384	1,068	7,655
Selma.....	446	1,145	3,977	376	408	5,200
Memphis.....	5,862	9,702	19,685	4,143	2,865	17,814
Nashville.....	783	1,369	5,905	1,215	1,173	5,316
	10,243	18,517	69,526	8,676	10,692	78,061

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 7,974 bales (being now 8,535 bales less than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 1,567 bales more, and the shipments 7,825 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870.

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

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	813,000	477,000
Stock in London.....	69,928	53,792
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	300
Stock in Havre.....	39,428	65,540
Stock in Marseilles.....	3,200	11,450
Stock in Bremen.....	18,346	7,878
Stock rest of Continent.....	27,000	30,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	320,000	211,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)...	17,300	85,000
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	38,627	17,289
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	214,000	160,000
Stock in United States ports.....	529,177	379,958
Stock in inland towns.....	69,526	78,061
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,159,832</b>	<b>1,577,268</b>

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 582,564 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

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

RECEIPTS FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans...	3,267	108,194	1,300	27,340	892	4,327	...	381
Texas.....	1,632	27,986	...	7,489	...	...	...	...
Savannah.....	2,02	165,941	566	34,705	130	13,151	...	13,718
Mobile.....	130	9,052	603	7,611	...	...	...	386
Florida.....	15	1,454	963	963	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.	1,223	122,849	...	3,100	179	7,416	372	11,599
North Carolina.	1,004	55,541	...	407	...	4,778	148	5,187
Virginia.....	3,291	176,153	498	46,295	...	69	720	49,835
North'n Ports..	45	9,69	1,312	72,366	...	...	...	151
Tennessee, &c..	7,441	201,059	65	14,230	321	12,326	994	28,331
Foreign.....	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
<b>Total this year</b>	<b>20,076</b>	<b>877,938</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>214,656</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>42,067</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>109,588</b>
<b>Total last year..</b>	<b>12,028</b>	<b>565,371</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>178,232</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>40,369</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>79,459</b>

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 18,260 bales, against 26,421 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. 18.	Mar. 25.	April 1.	April 8.		
Liverpool.....	20,627	14,075	18,867	15,282	459,312	225,570
Other British Ports.....	935	.....	2,948	.....	10,617	931
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b>	<b>21,562</b>	<b>14,075</b>	<b>21,815</b>	<b>15,282</b>	<b>469,929</b>	<b>226,499</b>
Havre.....	666	2,038	.....	80	2,784	14,872
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
<b>Total French.....</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>14,875</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,684	1,255	711	1,555	19,037	33,526
Hamburg.....	625	342	.....	100	6,648	16,897
Other ports.....	1,394	2,107	3,895	1,242	17,958	3,855
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>3,704</b>	<b>4,606</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>43,643</b>	<b>54,278</b>
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	1,809
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>1,809</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>25,931</b>	<b>19,817</b>	<b>26,421</b>	<b>18,260</b>	<b>519,482</b>	<b>297,461</b>

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 81,738 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

	Total bales.		
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Limerick, 1,347....	City of Washington, 1,159....	City of Brooklyn, 1,102....	Colorado, 3,539
.....Java, 1,152....	Tripoli, 1,181....	Eric, 3,733....	per ship Alexander
.....Marshall, 2,019.....			15,282
To Continent via Glasgow, per steamer Anglia, 250.....			250
To Havre, per bark Celine, 80.....			80
To Bremen, per steamer Main, 341....	per ship Christel, 100....	per bark Christel, 1,115.....	1,556
To Hamburg, per steamer Silesia, 100.....			100
To Amsterdam, per bark Cedars, 792.....			792
To Rotterdam, per brig Nijverheid, 200.....			200
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Hampden, 4,631....	Coronet, 2,592....	Felicia, 3,962.....	11,185
To Havre, per ship City of Boston, 3,080.....			3,080
To Hamburg, per barks Ilma, 2,321....	Mary E. Libby, 1,412.....		3,733
To Amsterdam, per barks Falco, 1,185....	Cavour, 1,726....	per brig Preference, 591.....	3,502
To Cronstadt, per ships India, 3,937....	Merchant, 3,198.....		7,195
To Antwerp, per bark Lizzie H. Jackson, 1,512.....			1,512
To Genoa, per brigs S. E. Kennedy, 1,275....	Don Quixote, 1,273....	S. W. Swasey, 1,198....	4,738
To Venice, per brig Temi, 1,070.....			1,070
To Barcelona, per brig Fluria, 604.....			604
To Vera Cruz, per schrs. Louise Williston, 472....	Louisa Wilson, 348.....		820
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ships George Hurlbert, 3,001....	Bonaventure, 2,744.....		5,748
To Cork, per bark Eva H. Fisk, 1,450.....			1,450
To Bremen, per bark C. D. W., 757.....			757
To Barcelona, per brigs Leonard Meyers, 655....	Luis, 600.....		1,255
CHARLESTON—To Amsterdam, per bark Columba, 1,650 Upland.....			1,650
To Barcelona, per brigs Ondina, 311 Upland....	Lloret, 450 Upland....		761
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Constitution, 3,971 Upland....	Jas. Jardine, 2,345 Upland....	per bark Onward, 1,723 Upland.....	8,039
To Havre, per barks General Eschaque, 620 Upland....	Proteus, 2,155 Upland.....		2,775
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per bark Island Queen, 1,040.....			1,040
To Amsterdam, per brig A. G. Jewett, 990.....			990
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per str. Nova Scotian, 1,439....	per bark Ocean Phantom, 135.....		1,574
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>81,738</b>

Correction.—The ship Angelique from Norfolk, in last week's report, carried 1,549 bales instead of 1,616 bales, as given.

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Bre-men.	Amster-dam.	Cron-stadt.	Barce-lona.	Genoa.	Total.
New York..	15,282	.....	80	1,556	792	7,195	604	4,738	18,260
N. Orleans.	11,185	.....	3,080	3,733	3,502	7,195	604	4,738	37,439
Mobile..	5,748	1,450	.....	757	.....	.....	1,255	.....	9,210
Charleston..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	.....	761	.....	2,411
Savannah..	8,039	.....	2,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,814
Texas.....	1,040	.....	.....	.....	990	.....	.....	.....	2,030
Baltimore..	1,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574
<b>Total....</b>	<b>42,868</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>5,935</b>	<b>6,046</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>7,195</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>4,738</b>	<b>81,738</b>

Included in the above totals are from New York 250 bales to Continent via Glasgow, 100 bales to Hamburg, and 200 bales to Rotterdam; from New Orleans, 1,512 bales to Antwerp, 1,070 bales to Venice, and 820 bales to Vera Cruz.

**GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110½ and 110¾, and the close was 110¾. Foreign Exchange market is strong to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109¾@110; short, 110½@110¾, and Commercial, 109½@109¾. Freights closed at 5-16 @ ¼ by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

**BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.**—

LIVERPOOL, April 14, 5 P. M.—The market has ruled dull to-day, with sales footing up 10,000 bales. The sales of the week (three days) have been 47,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 bales are speculation. The stock in port is 813,000 bales, of which 479,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 510,000 bales, of which 320,000 bales are American.

	March 24.	March 31.	April 6.	April 14.
Total sales.....	84,000	81,000	51,000	47,000
Sales for export.....	11,000	15,000	8,000	7,000
Sales on speculation.....	9,000	9,000	2,000	27,000
Total stock.....	780,000	750,000	751,000	813,000
Stock of American.....	452,000	415,000	417,000	479,000
Total afloat.....	523,000	552,000	556,000	510,000
American afloat.....	340,000	365,000	370,000	320,000

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
" Orleans.....	@	@	@ 7 3/4	@ 7 3/4	@ 7 3/4	@ 7 3/4
" Up. to arrive.....	@	@	@	@	@	@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of April 1, states:

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:

	—Ord. & Mid—	—Fair & g'd fair—	—G'd & fair—	—Same date 1870—
Sea Island.....	23	28	36 45	19 22 29
Stained.....	18	21	25 30	19 22 29
	Ord. G. Ord. L. Mid.	Mid. G. Mid. M. F.	Mid. G. Mid. M. F.	
Uplands.....	6 1/2 6 3/4 7 1/2	7 9-16 7 3/4 8 1/4	10 7/8 11 1/2	11 1/2
Mobile.....	6 1/2 7 7 1/2	7 5-16 7 3/4 8 1/4	11 1-16 11 1/2	11 1/2
N. Orleans & Texas.....	6 1/2 7 7 1/2	7 3/4 8 1/4	11 3-16 11 1/2	12

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.	27	27	19	23	Midland d. d.	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	7 1/2
Sea Island 27	27	19	23		Pernambuco. 11 1/2	12	11 1/2	7 1/2	
Upland 11 1/2	12 1/2	10 3/4	7 9-16		Egyptian 10 1/2	10 3/4	9 1/2	6 1/2	
Mobile 11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1-16	7 3/4		Broach 9 1/2	8	4 1/2		
Orleans 11 1/2	12 1/2	11 3-16	7 3/4		Dhollerah 9 1/2	8	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.
American.....	40,320	53,240	68,710
Brazilian.....	200	4,940	12,850
Egyptian.....	3,520	3,170	9,640
W. Indian.....	750	730	270
E. Indian.....	21,350	51,680	149,200
			72,033
			47,982
Total.....	66,440	113,760	240,670
			215,360
			87,220
			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	Average
	Trade.	Ex- port.	Specula- tion.	this year.	1870.	1871.
American.....	40,270	5,780	5,440	51,490	603,450	370,740
Brazilian.....	4,280	400		4,680	52,400	98,200
Egyptian.....	3,470	260	430	4,150	58,140	43,260
West Indian.....	1,720	40		1,760	15,120	14,380
East Indian.....	7,780	8,640	3,150	19,570	240,860	300,710
Total.....	57,520	15,120	9,020	81,660	970,940	837,290
					55,670	46,560

  

	—Imports.			—Stocks.		
	This week.	To this date 1871.	To this date 1870.	Total 1870.	This day.	Same date 1870.
American.....	17,223	915,519	506,905	1,655,991	415,200	256,160
Brazilian.....	9,869	115,379	110,569	390,564	86,310	48,110
Egyptian.....	797	100,090	63,098	191,737	84,560	47,170
West Indian.....	3,134	26,324	14,216	84,720	34,450	6,430
East Indian.....	18,742	145,943	88,098	902,139	129,720	94,000
Total.....	50,068	1,304,473	794,292	3,252,282	750,240	451,870
						378,720

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 55 per cent is American against 56 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 17 per cent, against nearly 21 per cent.

LONDON, April 1.—The Cotton trade has been firm, and in some instances, a further advance in prices has taken place. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to March 30.....	70,058	34,493	47,469
Deliveries.....	132,107	102,945	45,364
Stocks, March 30.....	83,180	53,792	69,928

**BREADSTUFFS.**

FRIDAY P. M., April 14, 1871.

The markets for Flour and Grain the past week have been variable in tone, though the fluctuations in prices have been inconsiderable. The close, however, is pretty uniformly in favor of buyers.

The receipts of flour have continued moderate, but there has been little done for Europe, and except for the West Indies the export demand would be hardly worth referring to. The West India orders have been mainly for grades worth \$7@7.25, and have been partially filled with Southern flours. The shipping extras from Spring Wheat close somewhat nominal at \$6.50@6.75, with holders seeking bids. The trade demand has been fair, and the Minnesota brands have brought very full prices. Rye flour has declined 25c per bbl., and corn meal has ruled very dull. At to-day's market, good lines of shipping extras from Spring Wheat sold at \$6.65 delivered, but the bids were generally limited to \$6.60, which sellers were unwilling to accept.

The wheat market shows very little change. Receipts have been moderate, and foreign accounts have reported an advance; but a disposition to realize and the scarcity and higher rates of ocean freights have operated to prevent any general advance,

although rather more money was paid in special instances. We shall be in receipt of large supplies by canal the first week in May. To-day, under dull private advices from Europe, the market showed weakness, leading to a moderate business for export at \$1 58 for new No. 2 spring in store, and \$1 65 for amber winter and common white.

Corn has declined under liberal receipts by rail, reduced bids from shippers, and an advance in ocean freights. But at each concession buyers took hold freely. The sales of Western mixed at 75@76c were very large, and to-day, with better accounts from abroad, there were large sales, including yellow at 77 1/2c, and mixed at 77c, but the close was about 76 1/2c. There are large quantities of corn coming forward, but the wants of buyers seem to be very great.

Rye has been dull and drooping. Barley has been closing out freely at very full prices. Oats have been dull, and the late advance has not been fully sustained. Prime mixed Western sold in store to-day at 65 1/2c.

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 Western & St. Louis.....	6 85 @ 8 75	White.....	1 65 @ 1 65
	Southern shipp'g extras.....	6 80 @ 7 25	White California.....	1 75 @ 1 85
	Southern, trade and family brands.....	7 50 @ 9 00	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	7 @ 57
	Rye Flour, super & extra.....	5 40 @ 6 15	Yellow, new.....	77 @ 78
	Corn Meal, Western and Southern.....	3 75 @ 4 40	White.....	76 @ 85
			Rye.....	1 10 @ 1 18
			Oats.....	64 @ 70
			Barley.....	90 @ 1 20
			Malt.....	1 00 @ 1 20
			Peas, Canada.....	1 15 @ 1 45

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

	—RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.			—EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.		
	1871.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	1871.	1870.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.	1871.
Flour, bbls..	52,575	783,996	701,065	32,602	538,780	27,640
C. meal, "	493,753	2,864,631	429,768	2,405	30,792	1,543
Wheat, bush	119,671	928,386	1,180,635	198,381	2,419,188	294,351
Corn, "	493,753	2,864,631	429,768	96,674	1,076,049	6,004
Rye, "		1,707	3,069			
Barley, &c "	20,758	251,731	544,909	2,582	39,064	
Oats "	72,611	631,724	636,875	125	11,691	770
						8,500

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 8, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	24,731	62,290	259,861	88,220	12,818	13,536
Milwaukee.....	12,702	69,314	4,174	8,046	1,294	4,982
Toledo.....	7,878	41,290	255,390	36,308	1,160	
Detroit.....	15,462	61,355	15,809	17,792	3,657	294
Cleveland.....	4,250	24,700	4,550	13,000	800	
St. Louis.....	28,919	130,526	146,565	103,950	17,778	7,169
Totals.....	93,492	389,475	636,349	248,316	37,507	25,981
Previous week.....	91,871	311,549	741,789	304,817	51,016	18,659
Correspond'g week, '70.	70,749	190,830	198,114	133,470	34,436	15,822
'69.	100,348	199,100	710,758	130,479	14,589	13,115

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to April 8, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.*	1870.*	1869.*	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	1,011,859	1,282,596	1,753,323	826,660
Wheat, bush.....	5,127,511	5,282,538	6,022,699	2,608,006
Corn, bush.....	7,892,179	3,974,392	8,146,266	7,034,858
Oats, bush.....	2,407,551	2,087,859	2,809,411	1,163,139
Barley, bush.....	499,958	467,493	407,645	337,991
Rye, bush.....	255,653	260,317	499,075	141,133
Total grain, bush.....	16,182,852	12,072,599	17,885,096	11,782,127

\* St. Louis included in the aggregate. And from August 1, to and including April 8, for four years:

	1870-71.*	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour.....	bbls. 3,071,462	3,220,753	4,031,097	3,131,250
Wheat.....	bushels. 29,834,069	31,890,178	29,731,670	26,683,046
Corn.....	18,064,615	16,281,846	19,755,096	20,369,993
Oats.....	11,253,060	8,730,330	15,323,724	12,430,793
Barley.....	311,022	4,326,925	2,258,608	1,751,006
Rye.....	1,143,515	984,059	1,941,181	1,286,880
Total grain, bushels.....	60,606,281	62,212,838	69,340,274	62,521,718

\* St. Louis, included from April 1 to April 8. SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending April 8,	71,75,387	1,414,125	1,818,862	63,689	12,042	4,896
Week ending April 1,	71,67,658	134,032	605,704	36,834	10,154	7,364
Week ending April 9,	70,48,791	190,557	113,441	64,377	29,426	1,780
Week ending April 10,	69,54,809	162,681	177,094	28,003	8,475	3,917

\* 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 8, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....	bbls. 748,177	862,492	1,223,185	
Wheat.....	bush. 2,026,754	1,606,699	1,682,170	
Corn.....	6,013,227	1,899,669	2,648,069	
Oats.....	595,634	493,934	879,975	
Barley.....	223,923	173,962	229,015	
Rye.....	53,245	72,768	360,839	
Total.....	8,917,783	4,247,032	5,799,568	

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1871.

At	Flour, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	51,043	133,138	448,763	58,246	16,308	....
Boston	13,072	11,258	15,200	40,540	4,750	....
Montreal	5,996	....	....	58	1,200	....
Philadelphia	11,940	61,750	84,600	28,700	23,080	....
Baltimore	14,717	16,000	60,000	15,000	....	700
New Orleans	23,916	....	91,581	36,308	....	....

Total	120,634	227,146	690,544	178,852	50,258	700
Previous week	124,662	199,763	719,077	179,939	51,591	1,200
Week ending March 24	143,550	154,594	549,255	126,476	60,343	434

RECEIPTS AT THE SAME PORTS FROM JANUARY 1st to April 8th, inclusive; New Orleans excluded:

	Flour, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
	1,587,725	1,984,775	5,205,263	1,603,181	345,474	35,467

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF Flour and Grain from the interior, including shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Cleveland, from April 1st to April 8th, and destination of shipments by water:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Buffalo	14,061	822,765	1,178,681	50	....	....
Oswego	....	60,509	84,873	....	....	....
Port Colborne	....	88,032	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburg	2,560	47,326	64,474	....	....	....
Cape Vincent	....	15,600	20,500	....	....	....
Dunkirk	100	....	16,334	....	....	....
Windsor	....	....	18,565	....	....	....
Erie	....	11,075	....	....	....	....
Kingston	....	170,750	13,014	....	....	....
Port Huron	5,066	25,046	28,391	....	....	....
Goderich	....	25,080	....	....	....	....
Sarnia	....	36,107	....	....	....	....
Port Hope	....	15,200	....	....	....	....
Other Ports	1,887	36,015	37,480	5,824	150	600
By railroad	50,741	88,625	356,477	57,815	11,892	4,296
Total	74,415	1,442,070	1,818,789	63,689	12,042	4,896

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, April 8, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York	811,871	180,947	729,363	164,398
In store at Albany	12,000	12,000	60,000	60,000
In store at Buffalo	158,603	17,600	130,200	48,039
In store at Chicago	2,722,300	1,125,903	653,259	182,247
In store at Milwaukee	1,971,000	1,801	39,180	12,722
In store at Toledo	464,274	497,752	85,685	2,546
In store at Detroit	173,315	27,239	21,382	2,285
*In store at Oswego	150,000	....	20,000	....
In store at St. Louis	87,092	135,790	20,064	1,943
In store at Boston	24,716	87,452	75,755	17,813
In store at Toronto	126,138	....	34,952	70,311
In store at Montreal	240,753	18,900	17,000	....
*In store at Philadelphia	50,000	15,500	17,500	....
*In store at Baltimore	75,000	30,000	35,000	25,000
Rail shipments for week	88,625	356,477	57,815	11,892
Water shipments for week	1,353,445	1,462,312	5,874	150
Total in store and in transit April 8, '71	8,509,332	3,979,723	1,983,029	725,376
" " April 1, '71	8,337,023	3,350,572	2,133,224	753,725
" " April 9, '70	9,379,142	1,142,314	2,020,830	462,320
" " Mar. 25, '71	8,868,455	3,830,797	2,144,502	916,553
" " Mar. 18, '71	8,810,121	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	1,337,558

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

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, 1871.

The calculations of the Trade have again been somewhat disappointed, the volume of business proving smaller than usual for the season, and indications of an improvement thus far amounting to indications and nothing more. As a rule, however, we find holders but little inclined to lose confidence in the future owing to the almost certainty of exhausted supplies in the interior, the near approach of the general resumption of canal navigation and consequent lower freights, and the fact that many goods are now down to about the cost of importation. Buyers are not expected to depart from the caution so long shown, but their actual wants, it is thought, must make a considerable impression upon the accumulation. Our cereals must also begin soon to reach the seaboard freely and the money realized on these is likely to be partially expended on foreign goods for return freights.

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	8,444 pkgs.	Laguayra	414 bags.	Sugar, Brazil	.... bags.
Green	7,018 pkgs.	Other	981 bags.	Manila, &c.	.... bags.
Japan	3,770 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba	8,047 bxs.	M'l'es, Cuba	5,480 hnds.
Various	1,552 pkgs.	Cuba	6,052 hnds.	Porto Rico	96 hnds.
Coffee Rio	10,274 bags.	Porto Rico	265 hnds.	Demerara	.... hnds.
Java	3,589 mats.	Other	715 hnds.	Other	470 hnds.
Maracaibo	2,430 bags.				

Imports this week at this port have included 7,290 bags of Rio Coffee, 2,775 do. of St. Domingo, 312 do. Laguayra, and 2,355 do. sundry kinds. The receipts of Sugar include 9,824 boxes, 19,759 hnds. and 40,733 bags of Manila. In Tea there has been a single arrival of 485,583 lbs. of Green.

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.
Tea	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.
Tea (indirect import)	....	21,808,227 20,478,049
Coffee, Rio	54,781	8,495 15,309
Coffee, other	24,631	495,589 379,016
Sugar	47,333	152,133 119,279
Sugar	36,392	131,002 146,123
Sugar	228,778	74,653 143,445
Molasses	14,366	363,115 302,907
		20,641 84,726

TEA.

The impression among some of the leading brokers is that Greens are a little more steady, that Oolongs have about touched bottom, and that Japans—well not much is said in favor of the latter grade and they are somewhat doubtful. At the best, however, the market is only a nominal one and exact quotations are for the present difficult to decide upon. Jobbers have bought to some extent but without freedom and in no case beyond actual wants and business generally has continued in the same slow state so long noticeable with little prospect of improvement until Congress adjourns, as there is plenty of evidence to indicate that country buyers are afraid of some change in the tariff and are determined not to operate until they are sure of the rate of duty. The amount of stock on sale continues fair and the assortment good. Sales of 6,650 pkgs Green; 1,300 pkgs. Oolong; 1,950 pkgs. Japan. The auction sale on Wednesday was neglected by the leading members of the trade, and the prices obtained were low. The following is the range: On Japans, 56½¢ @ 76½¢; Gunpowder, 71c. @ \$1 15; Imperial, 37c. @ \$1 02½; Young Hyson, 43c. @ \$1 02½; Hyson, 43½¢ @ 62½; Twankay, 33½¢ @ 36½¢, and Oolong 44½¢ @ 53½¢.

The imports this week consist of an arrival of 485,583 pounds of Green Tea, per "Nellie Abbott," from Shanghai.

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	10,564,553	4,389,274	21,808,227
1870	8,902,233	8,623,852	2,951,960	20,478,049

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 8,495 pkgs. since January 1, against 15,309 last year. The receipts of Tea overland by railroad have this week amounted to 6,306 pkgs.

COFFEE.

The general position remains much the same as noted for a week or two past, buyers coming forward only as forced to through actual necessity and business moving in a sluggish, uncertain manner, with values naturally slack and frequently so very uncertain as to render quotations little better than useless. The fear of some political trickery by which the duty will be changed is undoubtedly keeping a great many buyers back, and the impression in the market is that no activity can be looked for until the adjournment of Congress. Some holders, however, look upon the prospects as rather brighter, and insist that a quick call is now likely to spring up at any moment in view of the opening of inland navigation, and the lower rates of freights and the almost certainty that the supplies of interior dealers are much reduced. Of Brazils the accumulations have increased somewhat, and the call has been very light notwithstanding a further modification of prices, and even at the decline the tone is somewhat slack, though importers assert that they are offering below the cost of goods, and cannot reasonably be expected to make further concessions. The fine grades still embrace the principal portion of the supply, and this gives ordinary relatively the firmest tone by ¼c. per lb. There have been some negotiations on Java in view of recent favorable foreign advices, and prices commence to strengthen. West India styles dull and slow throughout with stocks slightly increasing, but holders at the close were a shade firmer in view of a better movement from second hands. Sales of 11,025 bags Rio; 2,500 bags Laguayra; 367 Costa Rica; 150 Mexican; 15,000 mats Java, since resold; 3,500 bags Maracaibo, second hands; 350 bags St. Domingo; and shipments of 2,075, the latter from first hands. Also, 4,000 bags Rio at Hampton Roads to go to Baltimore; 9,943 bags Rio at Baltimore, and 3,200 at New Orleans. At the close we learn of sales at Boston of some 12,000 mats Java per Rocket. This reduces the stock in first hands throughout the country to 15,251 mats, the cargo of the Knight of Snowden, and infuses a much stronger tone to the market. In fact, on all grades there are evidences of a more healthy feeling, and holders are quite hopeful.

Imports this week have included 7,290 bags of Rio, per "A. Prendergast" and "Brother's Pride"; 312 do. Laguayra, per "Jeune Adolphe"; 2,775 do. St. Domingo, per sundry vessels; 310 do. Savanilla, per "Lottie Wells"; 1,332 do. Jamaica, per "Mary H. Banks," and 693 do. sundry, per steamer "Rising Star," from Aspinwall.

The stock of Rio April 13, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Gal.	Total.
Stock	54,781	3,000	31,215	9,100	6,773	104,869
Same date 1870	7,946	....	10,062	....	3,000	20,948
Imports	411,525	11,805	153,517	90,780	24,870	495,539
" in 1870	163,737	....	135,607	62,327	14,300	379,916

Of other sorts the stock at New York, April 13, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags	(New York) stock.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. import.	N. Orleans import.	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore	197	*26,664	*26,175	*1,962	....	....
Ceylon	3,000	....	....	....	....	....
Maracaibo	1,034	5,089	....	....	....	....
Laguayra	8,038	13,807	....	5,601	....	....
St. Domingo	517	23,763	3,671	714	915	6,957
Other	11,825	31,640	542	....	....	....
Total	24,661	105,368	30,338	8,277	915	7,190
Same time, 1870	21,473	93,677	18,790	3,556	3,218	38

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 15,251 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for Raws has been somewhat unsettled and at times quite doubtful, but on the whole the tendency was rather toward a lower range and values were somewhat modified. Refiners have found the sale of their product fair and have bought stock in proportion thereto, but seldom if ever exceed the wants of a few days and were met by a more liberal offering. Importers do not look upon the future of the market with any but the most confident feelings, though for the present it is necessary to give way somewhat under the natural depression consequent upon accumulating stocks, more liberal offerings from pier and comparatively full receipts present and prospective. Nothing as yet fairly indicates the probable wants of the interior, but it is supposed that supplies must be pretty nearly exhausted and the first call to restock likely large, buyers now holding off for an adjustment of Sumner freight tariffs, and the full opening of navigation. Operators are as usual on a dull market somewhat apart in their views of grading, but the irregularities apparent on the first arrival of the new crop have nearly all disappeared. Refined goods have met with an unsettled demand, but large enough in the aggregate to prevent the accumulation of any surplus stock and values were pretty well sustained on most grades. Grocers have bought quite freely of the common sorts for retail distribution in place of raws. The general market closes with a pretty firm tone owing to indications of a quicker call from all sources. Sales of 6,915 hnds. Cuba; 1,125 hnds. Porto Rico; 300 hnds. Demerara; 156 bags Laguayra; 5,986 boxes Havana, and 372 Melado.



**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

FRIDAY, P. M., April 14, 1871.

There has been a fair jobbing trade done during the past week, the demand being chiefly from Western and near-by dealers who were making their first purchases or replenishing stocks laid in earlier in the season. The Southern trade has been light, though there has been some demand from dealers in that section for assorted lots, and, as compared with the West and localities near this city, the retail distribution in the South appears to be active. The demand from consumers in the interior generally is reported backward, and dealers are deferring their purchases in consequence, but we note a moderate improvement in the demand from small dealers since our last report, and the smaller jobbing houses are doing a better trade. There have been no important changes in the market since our last review, and the general list of quotations is well maintained, though jobbers are said to be cutting agent's prices on many fabrics, as an inducement to buyers. The sales from first-hands, during the week, have not been large excepting of staple cotton goods, which are in good request and are, in some instances, sold to arrive.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—Fine grades of brown and bleached goods continue in fair request and the most favorably known makes are sold close to the production. Medium grades are, also, fairly active, while low grades are slow of sale but are firmer than at the time of our last report. Prices are generally steady on the best grades, though some of the heaviest makes of bleached cottons are said to be quiet and not very firmly sustained. Prints are in good request and stocks are light, which, with the advance in cloths gives firmness to prices, and on two or three grades an advance has occurred, as will be seen by our quotations. Cambrics are also very firm and the agents for goods which are sold to arrive contemplate an advance on rolled. Colored Cottons are selling more freely at the revised quotations and prices are steady.

**DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.**—Light weight cloths have not sold very freely first hands, but the jobbing demand has been rather more liberal and aggregates a fair amount. Castors are selling freely to jobbers and clothiers, at prices about 25c per yard higher than were current last fall. Fine light weight Cassimeres are in good demand and agents are well sold out. Medium and low grades are jobbing to some extent, but the demand is chiefly from small buyers. In heavy weights these grades are selling freely to clothing manufacturers and jobbers. Light woolen fabrics are in fair demand for current distribution and no noteworthy changes are reported in any line. Shawls sell freely, and the best styles are well sold out, several brands being sold to arrive at an advance of 25c on the opening prices.

**FOREIGN GOODS.**—The trade in foreign fabrics has been irregular but aggregates a fair amount both with importers and jobbers. Dress Goods have sold fairly to the retail trade and sales are effected from first hands of such amounts as are required to maintain jobbers' assortments. Linens are jobbing well but are quiet in first hands. Silks continue in good request, though gross grains are not selling so freely as was noted a few weeks since. There is a good trade in progress in Japanese silks at prices considerably above these current at the opening of the season, and holders are very firm on the comparatively light stocks remaining in the market. Millinery silks and ribbons are in better demand, and sales through the auction houses are readily effected at advancing prices on all desirable numbers.

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....	118	\$7,705	12	\$4,429
Since January 1, 1871.	6,363	324,715	516	119,198
Same time 1870.....	3,927	591,876	1,021	272,749
“ 1869.....	8,345	868,121	997	136,191
“ 1868.....	8,781	786,288	1,441	516,021
“ 1867.....	2,309	328,083	2,388	503,580
“ 1866.....	871	144,482	913	368,673
“ 1860.....	29,082	.....	.....	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 demand at generally firm prices, though our quotations are a trifle lower on some grades. Amoskeag A 36 12, do B 36 11½, Atlantic A 36 12½, do D 36 10½, do H 36 12, Appleton A 36 12½, Augusta 36 11, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8, Boott O 34 9½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7½, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 38 9½, Indian Head 36 12½, do 30 10, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do C 36 10½, Laconia O 39, 12 do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman C 36 10½, do E 36 12, Medford 36

11, Nashua fine O 38 11½, do R 36 13, do E 40 14½ Newmarket A 36 10, Pacific extra 36 12, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 22½, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27½, do 10-4 32½, do 11-4, 37½, Pepperell E fine 39 12½, do R 36 11½, Pocasset F 30 8, Saranac fine O 33 11½, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12, Swift, River 36 8, Tiger 27 8.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** of the best grades continue active, while the lower grades are in moderate request at steady prices. Amoskeag 46 16½, do 42 15, do A 36 14½, American A 36 12½, Androscoggin L 36, 15½, Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 12½, Bartletts 36 14½, do 33 13½, Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 36 13½, Boott B 36 13½, do O 30 10, do R 26 8½, Clarks 36 17½, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Fruit of the Loom 36, 16 Globe 27 6½, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 15½ Hill's Temp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket O 36 12½, New York Mills 36 21 Pepperell 6-4 22½, do 10-4 37½, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 32½, do 9-4 47½, do 10-4 52½, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15½, do 6-4 22½, do 8-4 27½, do 9-4 32½, do 10-4 37½, Wamsutta 36 20.

**PRINTING CLOTHS** are selling well, and large orders are placed for future delivery, at 6½c. for 64 squares.

**PRINTS** continue active and desirable styles of light works are in short supply. Hamiltons and Dannels are selling at 11c, but beyond this no changes are reported. American 10½, Albion solid 10½, Allens 10½, do pinks 11, purples 10½, Arnold 8½, Atlantic 5½, Dannels' 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 9½, Mallory pink 11½, do purples 10½, Manchester 10½, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 12½, do W fancy 12, Oriental 10½, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10½, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and White 10½, do shirtings 9½, Wamsutta 7½.

**PRINTED LAWNES AND PERCALES**—Pacific Percal 22½, Lancaster Cambric 14½, American Shirting Styles 19, American Dress Styles 18, Merrimack 16½, Dannels —, Oriental 18, Atlantic 18, Dannels Lawns 12½, Pacific 1,400 Fancy 14, do Solid Colors 15, do Organdies 15, Spragues 1,400 12½, Victoria 1,200 9½, Atlantic 1,400 12½, Manchester 1,400 14, do Piques 13½.

**CHECKS.**—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22½, do 12 26½, do 10 21, do 8 17 do 11 22, do 15 27½, Cumberland 12½, Jos Greers, 55 15½, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

**DENIMS.**—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 22½, Haymaker Bro. 2½, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 21, do BB 19.

**CORSET JEANS.**—Amoskeag 11½@12, Androscoggin —, Bates 9. Everett's 13½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11½, Newmarket 10.

**COTTON BAGS.**—American \$29 00, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$30, Ontario A \$32 50, Stark A \$32 50.

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

**STRIPES.**—Albany 7½, Algodoa 16½, American 11@12, Amoskeag 17@18, Hamilton 18½@19½, Haymaker 10½@11, Sheridan A 9½, do G 10, Uncasville A 12@13, Whittenton A 16.

**TICKINGS.**—Albany 8½, American 14½, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36, 25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 26, Hamilton 20, Swift River 13, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 21½.

**GINGHAMS.**—Glyde, 11½; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 13; Gloucester, 11½; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 15; Lancashire, 11½; Pequa, 12½; Park Mills, 14.

**MOUSELINE DELAINES.**—Pacific 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22½, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22½.

**CARPETS.**—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42½ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42½ 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 13, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1871.

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	948	\$356,652	805	\$288,736	1,133	\$526,300
do cotton.....	1,473	407,612	1,118	303,594	1,538	446,063
do silk.....	581	551,077	971	573,600	514	48,800
do flax.....	923	220,703	1,036	229,728	953	202,289
Miscellaneous dry goods	457	154,396	1,410	197,084	734	243,562
Total.....	4,382	\$1,690,440	5,340	\$1,592,742	4,872	\$1,887,337

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	771	\$251,148	644	\$211,678	690	\$250,983
do cotton.....	400	99,674	442	110,591	503	122,736
do silk.....	86	114,635	98	125,907	168	179,515
do flax.....	398	86,532	405	94,156	398	103,289
Miscellaneous dry goods	35	11,168	538	38,963	1,601	34,570
Total.....	1,690	\$563,157	6,957	\$581,295	3,360	\$691,083
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	4,382	1,690,440	5,340	1,592,742	4,872	1,887,337
Total th'n upon m'rk't.	6,072	\$2,253,597	12,297	\$2,174,037	8,232	\$2,578,410

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	666	\$215,987	567	\$211,005	410	\$164,756
do cotton.....	472	129,692	449	100,251	503	108,576
do silk.....	91	98,915	67	66,643	104	137,717
do flax.....	425	109,930	359	78,707	322	62,739
Miscellaneous dry goods	73	18,442	7,098	82,527	93	19,004
Total.....	1,727	\$572,966	8,540	\$539,133	1,432	\$492,811
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	4,232	1,690,440	5,340	1,592,742	4,872	1,887,337
Total enter'd at the port	6,109	\$2,263,400	13,880	\$2,131,875	6,304	\$2,380,147