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The Chronicle.

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AN ERA OF INFLATION.

The tight money speculators who have made of late several attempts to use their well-known expedients for causing stringency, have acquired apparently a salutary fear of opposing the prevalent tendency to expansion, and scarcely any indications of the locking up of greenbacks have been reported during the past week. There is little doubt that in the absence of unforeseen contingencies the money market will be easy for some time to come. The policy of currency inflation, which has been urged in Congress, and was, in part adopted, has had the usual effects at the Stock Exchange, and has produced a notable advance in almost all descriptions of speculative securities. How long this excited state of the financial atmosphere will continue is of course problematical, and one cannot easily foresee how far it will extend. The stimulus of easy money always favors violent changes in the sensitive values dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and it has been often remarked that the monetary atmosphere which is favorable for speculation is also stimulative to general business. For two years past a widespread depression has extended itself through almost every department of industrial enterprise. The times are ripe for a reaction, and it will not be surprising if a general revival of commercial and manufacturing prosperity should soon arrive.

Whether this opinion is to prove true or not, it is entertained by a considerable number of shrewd men of experience; and they support it by cogent arguments. Some of these are well worthy of consideration. First, they say that there is an abundance of capital seeking investment, and that in regard to mercantile and industrial borrowers, the general confidence to lend is increasing. The banks of this city, for example, are discounting freely, and are offering greater facilities to their dealers than for some time past. In the other great financial centres the same favorable state of things exists. Many enterprises which have long been languishing for want of the needful capital, can now, therefore, be prosecuted with vigor. The troubles in France and the slow recovery of Europe from the ravages of the late war, prevent the outflow from this country of the foreign capital which has been for months past accumulating here to an unusual extent. This large aggregate of foreign capital will probably remain here for a long time to come.

Secondly. The banks all over the country are in a sound, strong position, and the extension of the banking system in the Western and Southern States will impart an active impulse to the productive energies of those States. In token of this the bank statement of New York last week was very favorable, clearly showing that the April drain is over, and that both currency and deposits had begun to return. The average is, moreover, a rising one, and the statement this afternoon may fairly be expected to be equally favorable.

Thirdly. The Government is pledged to do nothing which would conduce to make money tight or to discourage the activity of business. One paramount object of the Administration is stated to be to use such power as the Treasury may possess over the monetary mechanism of the country in the way which will best conduce to the material wealth of the country, and to make the people contented and prosperous. No doubtful experiments will be tried for a restoration of specie payments. No unwise and untimely contraction of the currency will be made. Nothing will be done to derange the credit system of the country. The assurance that there will be no tampering with the currency will give a stability to public confidence which has long been wanting. Moreover, a multitude of taxes have been repealed; and these vexatious, wasteful imposts being removed, the vital energies which were repressed by them will suffer a recoil, so that many sources of prosperity which have been long dried up will speedily be opened again.

These and many similar arguments are urged to prove that we are on the eve of a season of lively improvement and material progress. Still it must not be forgotten that the foundation on which all these improvements builds is one of inflation. The paper money basis on which rests the

and until a more substantial and stable currency is reached there will always be more or less of uncertainty in all our prognostications as to the future.

Still there is one advantage in our present currency system which offers a partial compensation for its numerous evils. An illustration of this is just occurring in the case of our money market, which continues to work easily and is exempt from spasms, in face of the heavy foreign exports of coin. Formerly when we were on a specie basis the banks were always sensitive to a heavy exportation of gold; it never failed to throw the money market into confusion, because it drained away from the banks the specie reserve on which they did business. If we were now on a specie basis we could scarcely escape monetary stringency under the present and prospective export of coin. Under our present system, however, legal tender notes are just as well adapted as specie for bank reserve; and as fast as the banks lose their specie they must replace it with an equal amount of greenbacks or clearing-house certificates. Hence, as we have often shown our existing monetary system affords a greater protection to the money market against disturbance from causes arising in the domain of our foreign exchanges. When we return to the solid, stable foundation of specie payments we may be able to contrive some method for perpetuating this advantage; and it will perhaps be found in the government gold notes which may in all probability give us just such a substitute for coin as will meet the requirements of the banks in such contingencies as we have referred to.

The era of specie payments, however, seems to be receding from us, and an era of inflation threatens to establish itself with the formidable evils which cannot fail to attend it. The past six months have witnessed a determined effort on the part of interested persons to obtain an expansion of the currency on the plea of imparting a stimulus to business, and recuperating the financial health of the country. Their partial successes in the past will doubtless lead them to further efforts in the future. We concede to these gentlemen that it is for the good of the nation to secure a stable money market, to prevent financial stringency and to stimulate the productive powers of the people. But there is a better way to achieve these results than by inflating the currency.

THE GOLD SPECULATORS AND THE TREASURY.

There is some apparent change of opinion as to the tendency of the gold premium in the immediate future. A year or more of gradual, steady decline has established in financial circles a prevailing conviction that the days of high gold are over, and that the premium must of necessity decline till coin and currency are at par. The gold panic in September, 1869, completely paralyzed the leading speculators for a rise, and so impoverished and disheartened them that till lately scarcely any of their movements were to be seen in Wall street. The influx of British capital this way has also helped to quiet the forces which might have caused a rise in gold. The exportation of bonds to Europe has also been on a large scale, and has conspired, with a multitude of other circumstances, to give a certain languor to the movements of the Gold Room. Of late, however, the tide has seemed to be turning, and a very strong undercurrent in Wall street is setting toward higher rates for gold.

To check this new movement is by some persons believed to be a policy both sound in itself and especially needful to promote the success of the new loan. Mr. Boutwell on Thursday, with a view to carry out this policy, sold four millions of gold, instead of two millions, as advertised. This unexpected increase was a surprise to a number of

Wall street men who forgot that one of the express conditions of the sale is that the Government always reserves the liberty to dispose of more or less than is announced in the monthly programme. But the reserved privilege has been so seldom put in force that it was regarded as merely nominal, and the unexpected use of it caused a sudden depression and decline in the Gold Room. The extent of this decline may at first sight appear disproportionate to so small an addition as two millions to the advertised sale. It is quite true that twenty millions of gold and much more might be sold in the ordinary way without any such decline as has here been produced by the sale of two unexpected millions. Why is this? The reason is easy to explain. The gold sold from the Treasury is hoarded gold, which has been locked up in the government vaults and removed out of the market so as to be wholly incapable of disturbing the equilibrium of demand and supply. Hence an outpouring of coin from the Sub-Treasury augments the mass of gold pressing on the market, and gives greater volume to the current of the precious metals available for delivery. The ordinary transactions in the Gold Room neither enlarge nor lessen this current, for it is well known a single million of gold or of gold notes will serve on one day for the delivery of a vast aggregate of coin by the economies which have been established among the brokers for the facility of business, the security of property and the saving of expense. But this is not all. The customs receipts are large, and the Government holds some 75 millions of gold. A large amount of coin will be paid out for interest on the 1st of May. In this position of affairs the Secretary wields for the moment an unusual power over the gold market; and the sale of Thursday was interpreted to show that he means to use that power to prevent gold from going up. The moral effect of this argument we suppose was the chief reason for the sudden fall of gold and the temporary check of the speculative manipulations of the Gold Room.

If these speculative combinations were all that is operating to put up gold, the action of Mr. Boutwell might perhaps be sufficient to put a final end to the present advance. But there is a large class of persons who believe that gold is selling below its relative price as compared to other commodities. They claim that as gold is one of our largest products we are losing many millions a year by selling it at a cheaper price than it should fairly command. These men carry their argument a step further. They tell us that our export trade is suffering severely from the long continued depression of gold which is the unit of value in which our foreign trade is expressed. The depression of the gold premium, they say, prevents our crops from coming forward while a rise in gold to a point something nearer to its right standard would enrich the country and make its foreign commerce more lucrative. Such are the arguments of some of the leaders in the gold movement. Others point to the balance of trade, the scarcity of foreign bills, the immense excess of imports during several past years, and the diminished activity of the European demand for some classes of American securities. By other persons again the prudent increase of the bullion reserve in the Bank of England is deemed likely to go on and will promote with other causes a large shipment of gold from this side. Various classes of men are thus arguing from the peculiar aspect of the question which is most familiar to them that gold, independent of any speculative manoeuvres, ought to rise, and there is certainly the more force in their arguments from the fact that our paper money is gradually increasing in volume, the national bank notes having now reached the aggregate of 314 millions. The questions at issue are too numerous and subtle to admit of dogmatic opinions. If gold is really whole machinery of this country is essentially insecure;

selling at a price which does not fairly represent the depreciation of our paper money, the restoration of the equilibrium of value will, of course, be for the health of our commerce, and will contribute to the best interests of the whole people. If the depreciation of our paper money were really to demand that gold should range at 115, no legerdemain can long keep it at 110 or at 120 without inflicting losses on our industrial population and deranging the financial mechanism of the country. How accurately Mr. Boutwell has interpreted the signs of the times in adopting his policy for keeping gold down, and with what success he will be able to keep up that policy, the country will watch with much eagerness to see. Certainly it is on many accounts to be desired that coin and paper should be at par. Whatever legitimate action on the part of Congress or the Treasury shall keep them nearer together and prevent their divergence is a great public gain. It is because of its expected influence on the gold premium and on the inflation of the currency that the new bank law of 1870 was most vehemently opposed by a large majority of our leading financial men.

If this increase of bank notes shall have a tendency to postpone specie payments and to retard the steady appreciation of our paper money, which with constant progress has been going on for some years, the country will have purchased at too dear a rate the acknowledged advantages secured for the South and West by the new facilities for the multiplication of the banks.

THE RECENT CHANGE IN THE EASTWARD SPECIE MOVEMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

One of the elements most directly influencing the question of resuming specie payments is undoubtedly to be sought in the supply of the precious metals that we can retain for the purpose. The elaborate tables of the specie movement of the country, published annually in the CHRONICLE, and which constitute the first effort made here or elsewhere to systematize the records of the domestic and foreign movement combined, show pretty conclusively that for the last ten years we have exported annually very nearly our total annual production, leaving but a moderate amount for our domestic consumption, which is very large. Precisely how large this consumption really is we have no means of estimating but it undoubtedly largely exceeds the general belief. In a law-suit recently tried in this city the fact was developed that one single firm in Connecticut alone uses \$20,000 of silver annually for plating knife blades, the last article, probably, that any one would think of, as requiring any large amount of the precious metals. Of such industries there are, however, a large number, which in the course of a year consume a very important aggregate of gold and silver for plating and gilding, in addition to the large amounts used for manufacturing directly into gold and silverware of every description. No reliable figures are in existence concerning the amounts thus used, but they are certainly important enough to lend an air of probability to the estimates which assert that any surplus of precious metals produced and not exported during the last ten years has been consumed in the arts and manufactures, and that the present stock of gold and silver in the country does not at best exceed, if it equals, that of 1861.

Without expressing a positive opinion on this subject, we think there can be no doubt but that our ability to resume and to maintain resumption depends far more upon the prospect of a drain after resumption than upon a large stock of specie at the time of resuming; that, in fact, if we could be guaranteed against an important foreign drain, we might safely resume with a very moderate amount of coin, while even a large reserve of coin and bullion might not prevent disaster, if immediately after resumption we were compelled to re-commence heavy shipments abroad. We repeat, therefore, that the most important question connected with resumption is the probable amount of our annual production that we may be able to retain for the purpose, and on this subject some recent movements of the bullion trade throw important and valuable light.

Of the total gold and silver production of the United States and Australia, averaging since the first California gold discoveries in 1847, not far from 100 millions a year, it is estimated by the best

statisticians that fully one half has gone to the East: India, China and Japan. The English exports direct, and the French and English by the Messageries Imperiales from Marseilles, via Isthmus of Suez have, of late years, been very accurately recorded, and they show that prior to 1860 the shipments averaged 50 millions a year. There was besides an unrecorded flow Eastward by passengers, and overland down the Danube into Greece, Turkey and Egypt, and thence further East, mainly of German and French silver coin. Though large in the aggregate, it is not, however, probable that this movement materially affected the recorded results, which, up to 1861, show comparatively unimportant fluctuations. But at that time the outbreak of the war created in the specie movement of the East, as in many other channels of trade the most violent changes. The cutting off of all supply of cotton from our seceded States, compelled England to drain China and the East Indies of their stocks, and to encourage increased cultivation of this important staple in all her Eastern colonies. The consequent increased importation of cotton from those countries, at very high figures, necessarily led to an increased export of specie to pay for it, the comparative ignorance and poverty of the producers not admitting of a corresponding increase in the consumption of British products. The effect was almost instantaneous. From less than 50 millions in 1860, the bullion export to the East in 1862 had risen to nearly 100 millions, and in 1864 exceeded 130 millions, actually requiring nearly 30 per cent more than the whole production of the year, and reducing the stock at the disposal of the commercial community by at least fifty millions in the two years of 1863 and 1864, a circumstance which probably had a greater influence in bringing about the crisis of 1866 than is generally believed. In 1864 the highest figures were reached, and they have since steadily though irregularly declined; for the last two years they have fallen below the average of the period prior to 1861.

Almost simultaneously with the increased silver production of our Pacific coast, and improved refining facilities, our direct trade from San Francisco with the East was developed, and a large portion of our annual silver product was shipped directly from California, although principally for British account, to China, Japan and the East Indies, the export to those countries running as high as ten and twelve millions a year, and being at times limited only by the insufficient supply of refined bars and Mexican dollars, of which the shipments principally consist. But not only have we thus furnished an important part of the supply for the Eastern demand by our direct shipments from California, but we have furnished by our exports from New York to England, and from California to England, a far larger proportion of the whole. Indeed, during the last ten years it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that our exports of specie have been regulated chiefly by the demand from the East. For some years past the accumulation of coin and bullion at all the European financial centres has far exceeded the legitimate requirements of commerce, and in a healthy condition of our own trade, there is no reasonable probability that we should have been called upon for large shipments, had it not been for the enormous demand from the East. But the absence of our usual cotton supply to balance our European accounts, the consequent necessity of cotton from the East, which could only be paid for in specie, compelled Europe to look to us for the coin and bullion to fill the vacuum which the Eastern drain would otherwise have made in their reserves. Our suspension enabled us to furnish the bullion without financial disaster, and our scarcely diminished annual production will enable us to do so for some time to come, if required.

But a tremendous change has taken place in the relations of our two great staples. Our cotton crop of 1869 approached the magnitude of anti-war times, while that of 1870 promises to nearly equal the most favored years. Whether or not it will net producers as much at present low figures as a smaller crop might have done at higher prices is not now important. The fact is, that it supplies the demand of English spinners to a larger extent, and diminishes the need of supplies from East India and other cotton-producing countries. Already the imports from those countries into England are diminishing, and with the diminished cotton receipts come diminished exports of coin to pay for them. Throughout the earlier part of 1870 the direct exports of coin from England to the East dwindled down to very small figures, while our California shipments fell off nearly one-fourth. But during the latter part of 1870, while our California exports still further declined,* the English shipments ceased entirely, and a

* Accounting for the increase in our overland receipts of silver bars, which has been repeatedly noticed of late, and attributed, erroneously, to increased production of silver.

very decided return movement set in, the receipts at London from China, Japan, and the East Indies exceeding fifteen millions in the last two months of the year, and continuing steadily ever since—a circumstance almost unheard of in the history of East Indian commerce.

If then, we have not over-estimated the effect of the eastward shipments upon our own coin exports, it would appear that the principal cause of our heavy bullion drain for the last ten years has been removed. With the very large accumulations of coin now in the principal financial centres of Europe, it seems improbable that we shall be called upon to furnish any considerable addition to the useless reserve.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— APRIL 6.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11.19½ @ 12.0½	—	—	—
Antwerp	3 months.	25.65 @ 25.70	April 6.	short.	25.35 @ 25.37½
Hamburg	"	13.11½ @ 13.11½	"	"	13.8½
Paris	"	25.80 @ 26	"	"	—
Paris	short.	Nominal.	"	"	—
Vienno	3 months.	12.80 @ 12.85	"	3 mos.	12.54
Berlin	"	5.27½ @ 6.27½	"	"	6.23½
Frankfort ...	"	121 @ 121½	"	short.	119½
St. Petersburg	"	39½ @ 39½	April 4.	3 mos.	31½
Cadix	"	48½ @ 49	"	"	—
Lisbon	90 days.	52½ @ 52½	"	"	—
Milan	3 months.	27 @ 27.10	"	"	—
Genoa	"	"	"	"	—
Naples	"	"	"	"	—
New York	"	"	April 6.	60 days	109½
Jamaica	"	"	"	"	—
Havana	"	"	"	"	—
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Mar. 7.	90 days.	24½
Bahia	"	"	Mch. 10.	"	21½ @ 25
Valparaiso	"	"	Mch 12.	"	24½ @ 24½
Pernambuco	"	"	"	"	—
Singapore	10 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	—
Hong Kong	"	4s. 5d.	"	"	—
Ceylon	"	4 p. c. dis.	"	"	—
Bombay	"	1s. 1½ d.	Mch. 25.	6 mos.	1s. 11d.
Madras	"	"	"	"	—
Calcutta	"	"	"	"	1s. 11d.
Sydney	50 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Jan. 30.	30 days.	1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 8.

The public were of the opinion that they had heard very nearly the last of the affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co., limited and only anticipated that now and then there would be a notice of a return of the remaining assets to the shareholders. Up to the present time, however, the official liquidators have failed to announce that they are in a position to adopt any such course. This week an important case has been heard at the Manchester Bankruptcy Court, and the disclosures which have been made give an insight into the method adopted by some in the matters of business. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Thomas Howard commenced business as a cotton spinner at Hyde, in Cheshire, about 50 years ago, and about the year 1858 had amassed a fortune of £250,000. About that time Mr. Howard made the acquaintance of Mr. J. Orrell Lever, M. P. for Galway, and shortly afterwards they were engaged in business at Preston in Lancashire. Notwithstanding the large fortune that Mr. Howard had accumulated, the prospect of "making" £25,000 in one month induced him to enter into a speculation with Lever, which the latter contended would yield £50,000 which was to be equally divided. This speculation was no less than the celebrated Galway line of packets to America, and Lever contended that the eight steamships necessary might be bought at a very low price and be sold to the Government in a month at the above named profit. Howard was persuaded, therefore, to advance £220,000, partly in cash, and accepted bills for the remainder, which were drawn by Lever and were discounted by Overend, Gurney & Co. In 1860 and 1861 Howard executed mortgages to Overend, Gurney & Co., and gave up title deeds representing property worth considerably more than £60,000. He also met bills with cash to the extent of £62,000, but in June, 1863, Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., sent him an account whereby they made him their debtor to the extent of £616,710. A very large proportion of the charges was made up of Lever's banking account, which Messrs. Overend had united to that of Mr. Howard, who had been made liable not only for transactions arising out of the sale and purchase of the eight ships, but for a mass of bills that related to a whole fleet of Lever's ships. The credits on the respective accounts of Howard & Lever reduced Messrs. Overend's claim on the former to £335,300. In discharge of that account, Messrs. Overend, on the 23rd of June, 1863, in consideration of the absolute purchase of all the property the bankrupt had mortgaged

and the payment on their part of £2,000 in cash to Howard, gave him a deed of release. After Howard became bankrupt, proceedings were taken with a view to set aside that deed, and to reopen the whole of the transactions, and this week, Mr. J. O. Lever has been examined in connection with this new phase in the proceedings. Mr. Lever stated that Overend had an interest in the eight ships from the time they were built. In 1850 a small private steam-shiping business was transformed into a joint stock company under the title of the General Screw Company, with a capital of £1,000,000. Subsequently, the fleet was offered for sale and it was suggested to Lever that he should get somebody to join him in buying the eight vessels. The sale to Lever and Howard was effected on the 25th of May, 1859, for £220,000, and to secure that sum, bills were drawn for £253,000 the difference between the two sums being the amount allowed to the discounters (Messrs. Overend of course) for commission and other charges, a sum of £8,000 being included to prepare the ships for sea. Overend's commission, therefore, was £25,000. £200,000 of these bills was drawn upon Howard, and the remaining £53,000 was drawn by Howard upon Lever. On the same day that the bills were given viz.: the 25th of May, 1859, Howard gave a mortgage of the ships to two gentlemen who were afterwards discovered to be clerks to Messrs. Overend, and their names and addresses appeared on the ships registers with that of Howard. The discounting of the paper for £220,000 was effected through Mr. Mozeley, of the house of Messrs. Barned & Co., bankers, Liverpool. So little research did Messrs. Howard & Lever make, and so little did they inquire into the character and standing of the parties with whom they were contracting such large operations, that they were unaware at the time that Messrs. Barned were the Liverpool agents of Messrs. Overend. This was ascertained subsequently, when it was discovered that Messrs. Overend were dealing with the securities for the ships. When the Galway line of packets to America failed, Lever obtained a concession from the Austrian government to run a line of steamers from England to Trieste, and he proposed to employ the seven steamers (one having been wrecked) for that purpose. This concession was obtained at the commencement of 1861, but on the 11th of February of that year, Messrs. Overend wrote to Lever stating that they, as the mortgagees of the said ships, had sold them to the East India and London Steam Shipping Company for £225,000, and that they should place that sum to the credit of Mr. Howard's advance account, less commission. In August, 1864, after the East India and London Steam Shipping Company had experienced a loss of £300,000, the ships were in chancery, and Messrs. Overend stayed any further proceedings in regard to them, and secured them as their own property by paying £2 10s. for every £10 share. The question of Mr. Howard's bankruptcy is not yet settled, but it is easy to see that Messrs. Overend secured a fleet of seven vessels at a low price, and that, although some years elapsed before they obtained them, the transactions in connection with them during that period, were of a most profitable character. In fact, in about six years, Messrs. Overend received the greater part of Messrs. Howard's fortune of £250,000.

The state of anarchy which exists in France continues to affect favorably the market for English securities, and British railway shares have further advanced in price. The accumulation of money in the London market is unchecked, and notwithstanding the payments of the quarter which are now being made, the supply of gold held by the Bank of England has further increased. It is expected, however, that a considerable supply of sovereigns will be transmitted to Rio on account of the Brazilian loan, and it is not improbable that the Argentine loan, just introduced, for £6,000,000, will have a like effect. The tone of the market is nevertheless indicative of an absence of loans of sufficient magnitude, or of a commercial demand sufficiently extensive, to absorb our surplus capital. Of course, there are plenty of would-be borrowers, and if any response were likely to be made, Southern Europe would soon re-appear in our market. But there is a great distrust of Continental (excepting German) securities; and, consequently, it is thought that further loans for Turkey, Italy and Spain would be impolitic at the present time. It is remarkable, however, that the value of French government stocks should be so well maintained. French rentes are still at 50, and the six per cent. National defence loan has risen from 4 discount to 7 premium. Although the six per cent. loan is cheaper than the 3 per cent. rentes, it is difficult to account for the fact that the loan should have risen eleven per cent., and that that advance should be maintained, when France is in such a deplorable state, and when so grave a future appears before it. As regards American securities the tendency has been favorable, and government stocks have

somewhat improved in value. A less business has been done in Atlantic and Great Western railway securities at higher quotations; but Erie railway shares have been depressed. The following statement shows the highest and lowest quotations on each day of the week :

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1882....	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1884....	90-92	90-92	90-92	90-92	90-92	90-92
U. S. 5-20's, 1885....	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾	92½-92¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1887....	91½-92	91½-92	91½-92	91½-92	91½-92	91½-92
U. S. 10-40s, 1904....	89½-89¾	89-89¾	89½-89¾	89-89¾	89-89¾	89-89¾
Atlantic & G't West. consol'd mort. b'ds	41½-42¾	41-42¾	41-42	41½-42¾	41½-42¾	41½-42¾
Erie Shares (\$100)...	19½-19¾	19½-19¾	18½-19	18½-19	18½-19	18½-19
Illinois shares (\$100)	110½-110¾	110-111	110-110½	110-110½	110-110½	110½-110¾

Atlantic and Great Western railway debentures are 44½ to 44¾, and the Reorganization stock closed at 7½ to 8½ premium.

The quotations for money in the London market, 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	2½ @ 3
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills	3½ @ 3¾
30 and 60 days' bills	2½ @	2½ @	4 and 6 trade bills..	3½ @ 4
3 months bills....	2½ @ 3	2½ @ 2¾		

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

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

Annexed are the quotations at the leading Continental cities :

	B'k rate		Op. m'kt.			B'k rate		Op. m'kt.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
At Paris.....	2½	6	2	—	Brussels..	2½	4	2½	3¾
Vienna....	5	6	5	5	Madrid....	5	5	5	5
Berlin....	4	4	3½	3¾	Hamburg..	—	—	2½	3
Frankfort. 4	3¾	2¾	3	—	St. Peters-	—	—	—	—
Amst'd'm. 4	3¾	3¾	3	—	burg....	5	8	4½	7
Turin ..	5	6	5	6					

The Paris exchange is quite nominal, the greatest difficulty being experienced in negotiating bills. The only change in the bullion market is a decline of ¼d. in Mexican dollars of the new coinage.

Annexed is a return showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality compared with the five previous years :

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	23,695,727	25,123,650	24,452,129	23,822,401	24,917,491
Public deposits.....	5,710,748	3,894,180	4,754,877	8,325,532	10,521,035
Other deposits.....	19,045,560	21,146,623	18,803,252	17,331,142	20,151,913
Government securities.....	12,826,158	13,268,100	14,970,798	12,827,812	12,941,143
Other securities.....	18,960,410	18,715,640	18,430,653	18,822,166	22,865,668
Reserve of notes and coin.....	11,069,714	11,214,032	8,251,075	12,023,492	13,110,918
Coin and bullion.....	19,239,319	20,825,077	17,225,105	20,472,757	22,446,263
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	90½	93¾	93¾	93¾	92¾
Price of wheat.....	61s. 3d.	72s. 6d.	46s. 4d.	42s. 5d.	55s. 9d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	12d.	11¾d.	12¾d.	11¾d.	*7s. 9 16d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 5¼d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 3¾d.	1s. 3¾d.	*1s. ¾d.

*Price March 30.

The Commercial markets have been rather quiet during the week, but on the whole, prices have ruled firm. The following relates to the trade of Manchester

The tone of the market continues quiet, but good, and prices remain steady Superior makes of yarn and cloth are quite firm, and maintain their value with much steadiness. Inferior qualities are also steady, but are not so easy to sell as those made from superior cotton, and were producers forced to sell they would have to give way a little in the lower qualities of yarn and cloth. Prices, however, have been quite as firm as they were yesterday, and at a very trifling decline, judging from the inquiries made by buyers, a considerable business might be done. After to-day business will be nearly over until next Tuesday, and it seems probable that a number of warehouses will be closed entirely on Saturday. The first quarter of the year has passed off satisfactorily to producers, who have had a fair profitable trade. The production has been disposed of without difficulty, and generally at remunerative prices. Mills which have been closed and on sale for years have found purchasers, and been re-opened. Any further increase of the production must now be gradual, so that an extra demand for cotton is not likely to come suddenly. It has yet to be proved how distant foreign markets will be able to stand the enormous shipments which have been sent to them. In the meantime, so long as money keeps cheap and abundant, a steady demand, both for the Continent of Europe and the great Eastern markets may reasonably be expected.

Annexed is a return showing the quantities of cotton in stock the quantities imported, exported, and forwarded inland for consumption :

	—American—		—Brazilian—		—East Indian—	
	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.
Cotton in stock on Feb. 28, 1871.....	325,406	1,349,809	85,700	120,642	261,243	671,371
Do. imported during March, 1871.....	288,102	1,121,539	37,269	55,903	62,028	196,235
Do. forwarded from inland towns to ports during March, 1871....	413	1,512	1	3	28	90
Total.....	613,921	2,472,860	122,970	176,548	323,299	867,696
Cotton exported during March, 1871.....	84,853	330,320	10,017	15,025	66,382	209,363
Do. forwarded inland for consumption during March, 1871.....	205,969	814,695	16,084	23,830	29,431	100,702
Total.....	290,822	1,145,015	26,101	38,855	95,813	310,065

	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.
Cotton in stock on March 31, 1871.....	323,099	1,327,845	96,869	137,693	227,486	527,631
Total imports during first 3 months of 1871..	943,276	3,672,037	126,911	190,366	178,569	569,331
Total exports ditto.....	149,490	581,942	14,830	22,244	126,329	401,758
	Egyptian.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
Cotton in stock on Feb. 28, 1871.....	83,849	340,499	180,095	649,449	936,293	3,131,770
Do. imported during March, 1871.....	21,051	99,240	8,969	27,227	417,419	1,500,144
Do. forwarded from inland towns to ports during March, 1871....	133	717	30	2,259	605	4,531
Total.....	105,033	440,456	189,094	678,935	1,354,317	4,636,495
Cotton exported during March, 1871.....	2,434	11,474	511	1,551	164,197	567,733
Do. forwarded inland for consumption during March, 1871.....	16,401	81,868	4,538	10,818	272,423	1,031,913
Total.....	18,835	93,342	5,049	12,369	436,620	1,599,646
Cotton in stock on Mch. 31, 1871.....	86,198	347,114	184,045	666,566	917,697	3,036,349
Total imports during first 3 months of 1871..	101,655	479,230	31,652	96,085	1,382,063	5,007,049
Total exports ditto.....	3,740	17,630	1,651	5,010	296,040	1,028,584

The weather has been exceedingly dry during the week, but bright with cold northerly and easterly winds. Vegetation, therefore, has made but little progress. Some warm rains would now be desirable, as the country, speaking from an agricultural point of view is not in a forward state. There continues to be a good export demand for wheat, and the exports of all kinds of cereal produce have been largely in excess of last year's. Annexed is a statement showing the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom last week and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-'70 :

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1.

	—1870'71.—		—1869'70.—	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	287,350	210,910	455,882	13,918
Barley.....	268,056	9,936	138,683	328
Oats.....	285,618	133,189	200,096	5,961
Peas.....	10,528	1,234	23,396	145
Beans.....	52,091	4,778	34,613	....
Indian corn.....	156,303	60	321,470	20
Flour.....	62,576	23,389	85,125	371

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 28).

	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat.....	19,385,172	2159,144	26,521,209	164,528
Barley.....	4,765,969	52,336	4,759,557	13,577
Oats.....	4,578,209	950,687	5,904,983	73,966
Peas.....	443,426	39,889	772,230	9,531
Beans.....	1,054,048	14,483	1,153,515	1,225
Indian corn.....	9,110,167	56,256	12,340,297	12,696
Flour.....	2,776,291	1269,843	3,985,919	12,408

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.	426,543	17,514,470	483	136,309
Barley.....	119,712	7,370,807	....	85,706
Oats.....	76,112	3,818,797	234	71,123
Peas.....	7,854	780,992	....	6,976
Beans.....	43,371	1,860,830	....	3,814
Indian Corn.....	187,894	8,310,931	....	731
Flour.....	60,097	2,453,912	....	21,251

The Board of Trade returns for March and for the first three months of the current and last two years have been issued to-day, and they show that the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in March amounted to £20,074,600, against £17,300,210, and £15,697,465; and for the three months to £46,431,415, against £45,678,774 and £42,803,605 in 1870 and 1869 respectively. The exports of cotton yarn in the three months were 42,570,543 lbs., against 43,437,956 lbs.; of cotton piece goods 788,364,164 yards, against 740,334,025 yards; of cotton thread 1,452,458 lbs. against, 1,428,903 lbs.; of linen yarn to 503,934 lbs., against 621,724 lbs.; of linen piece goods 45,844,836 yards, against 56,773,133 yards; of woolen yarns, 8,693,186 lbs., against 9,003,693 lbs.; of woolen cloth, 9,429,356 yards, against 7,878,074 yards; of worsted stuffs, 67,987,471 yards, against 65,739,689 yards, and of carpets, 2,453,360 yards, against 2,877,257 yards. The shipments of railroad iron in the three months were 174,479 tons, against 209,151 tons, of which 102,965 tons against 80,789 tons were to the United States.

The imports of provisions during the three months have been as follows: Bacon, 298,916 cwt., against 159,098 cwt.; beef salted, 96,152 cwt., against 40,477 cwt.; do. salted, 3,931 cwt., against 3,250 cwt.; butter, 203,884 cwt., against 217,039 cwt.; cheese, 182,683 cwt., against 93,030 cwt.; eggs, 444,851 great hundreds, against 707,704 great hundreds; hams, 14,654 cwt., against 7,886 cwt.; lard, 169,359 cwt., against 66,724 cwt.; pork, 143,923 cwt., against 54,649 cwt. in 1870.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

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

London Money and Stock Market.—The market for American securities closes quiet at the same prices current last week, with the exception of United States 5-20s of 1865, which have declined 1/8.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for various securities like Consols for money, U. S. 6s, U. S. 10-40s, etc.

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were: Frankfurt..... 96% 96% 96%

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Corn has declined slightly, but this market has otherwise remained steady, and Western Red Wheat is 2d. higher.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for flour, wheat, corn, barley, oats, and peas.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—There has been no decided recovery from the weakness lately noticed in this market. Beef is a very little lower, while Pork has fallen off decidedly. Bacon and Lard are also lower.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for beef, pork, bacon, lard, and cheese.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Refined Petroleum has advanced a very little. Spirits do. are less firm. Tallow has fallen off.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for rosin, petroleum, and tallow.

London Produce and Oil Markets.—The tendency has been towards lower prices throughout this market. Linseed Cake is lower, as is Linseed Oil. Calcutta Linseed is also less firm.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for linseed cake, linseed oil, sugar, sperm oil, whale oil, and linseed oil.

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 \$5,813,857 this week, against \$8,543,409 last week, and \$11,930,286 the previous week.

Table titled 'FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK' with columns for years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and rows for dry goods and general merchandise.

Since Jan. 1..... \$70,511,118 \$92,908,344 \$87,073,837 \$111,486,681

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 18:

Table titled 'EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK' with columns for years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and rows for various export items like American gold, silver, wheat, etc.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending April 15, 1871:

Table with columns for dates (April 10, 12, 13) and rows for various specie exports like American gold, silver, wheat, etc.

Table with columns for dates (April 15) and rows for various steamers and gold/silver amounts.

Total for the week..... \$1,690,422 Previously reported..... 14,978,464

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$16,668,886

Table with columns for dates (April 7, 10, 11, 13) and rows for various steamers and gold/silver amounts.

Total for the week..... \$120,627 Previously reported..... 2,787,040

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$2,907,667

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

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

Table with columns for Week ending, For Circulation, For U. S. Deposits, Total, Bal. in Treasury, and Coin certificates.

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

Table with columns for Week ending, Notes issued for red'd, Mutilated notes brn'd, and Notes in circulation.

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

Table with columns for Week ending, Fractional Currency (Received, Distributed, Destroyed), and Leg. Ten. Distrib'd.

GROCERIES.—Advices from Producing Markets.

Tea.—Messrs. Heard's Monthly Telegram, via San Francisco, states: HONG KONG, March 13.—Fair to good cargo Oolong, 20 1/2 taels per picul. The total export to the United States for the year ending June 1 will not probably exceed 12,500,000 lbs.

Table with columns for Date of sailing, Name of Vessel, From, and CARGO (Black, Green, Japan) in lbs.

Total known to be afloat..... 4,984,676 1,223,325 3,628,145 9,901,876

Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Feb. 7. 13,668,131 16,628,059 8,792,099 39,088,289
 Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869. 11,895,017 15,371,873 6,021,206 33,288,096

Rio Coffee.—Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, March 25, 1871, says:
 Sales of Coffee for United States since 23d inst. 7,000 bags.
 Shipments " 12,000 "
 Loading " 25,000 "
 Stock " at date. 148,000 "
 Exchange, 25 1/4 d.

Java Coffee and Sugar.—From advices of markets at Batavia up to Feb. 23 we learn as follows:

SUGAR.—Very large transactions had taken place on contracts for the new crop, estimated at so high a figure as 800,000, of which the Dutch Trading Co. take some 250,000 piculs under contract to them. The first transactions were at f14 50@f15, but have gradually advanced to f16@f16 1/2. Private exports at f14 50@f15, for Jan., 1871, were 246,261 piculs; 1870, 223,238 piculs; 1869, sugar for Java, 1868, 281,713 piculs.

COFFEE.—Only small parcels of last year's crop are offered, the bulk being already shipped. No sales of new crop have yet taken place, and planters not disposed to contract. Private exports sugar from Java for January, 1871, 17,859 piculs; 1870, 11,070 piculs; 1869, 12,393 piculs.

The following shows quantity afloat and not yet arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Coffee. (pcls.) 136 lbs.	Sugar. (pcls.) 136 lbs.
November 16.....	Borneo.....	.....	4,100
November 30.....	Astria.....	.....	5,789
December 14.....	Susannah Johanna.....	.....	8,500
December 17.....	Louise.....	1,825	2,994
December 27.....	Bengal.....	329	8,995
January 11.....	Agincourt.....	7,480	.....
Total piculs of 136 pounds.....		9,614	40,813

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, April 14.—There has been a comparatively small amount of business done since we last wrote, owing partly to the intervening holidays. Notwithstanding, the sales that we know of do not sum up less than 15,000 boxes, which have changed hands at previous values for No. 12 D. S.—say 10 1/2@10 3/4 rs. arrobe for common train sugars, and up to 10 1/2@11 rs. for the finer or crystalized sorts. These figures, however, are not easily granted to-day.

Grinding in the principal districts is drawing to an end, and there is hardly any doubt that the whole crop of the Island will show a deficit of at least 30 per cent. compared with that of last year.

The sales which have been reported during this week amount to about 15,000 boxes.

Molasses Sugars.—As other classes, close rather quiet, but steady, at from 8@8 1/2 rs. per arrobe for Nos. 8 to 10 in boxes.

Melado.—Is dull, at from 5 1/2@6 rs arrobe, on the coast.

Centrifugals are in fair demand for the United States, but as the majority of holders are rather adverse to sell at present or to code in their pretensions, the amount of business is small.

Muscovadoes.—The demand is rather quiet both here and on the coast, owing to the lower offers made, which are not accepted, these being generally about 1/2 r. lower, while previous prices are firmly maintained by planters.

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

To	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York.....	3,336	2,330
Boston.....	855	.....
Baltimore.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	1,710	.....
Total export of the week to all countries.....	17,511	2,842

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

—Rec'ts this week—	—Exports since January 1.—				—Stock at date.—	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	To U. S.	To all Ports.	Boxes.	Hhds.
1871.....	64,887	4,963	129,251	42,708	306,867	47,124
1870.....	66,650	6,220	152,569	55,397	545,377	70,981
1869.....	65,675	3,953	269,863	40,100	557,754	45,232

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.—We learn from the financial agents of the road, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., that the building of this great thoroughfare is being pushed forward with much energy, and that the grading is nearly finished for 266 miles, from Lake Superior, through Central Minnesota, to the eastern border of Dakota; trains are running over 130 miles of completed track; the Mississippi river is bridged at Brainerd and once more joined to the Lakes by rail, and track-laying is rapidly progressing westward. By September next, trains will run to the Red river, and the grading will probably be far advanced toward the Great Bend of the Missouri river in Central Dakota.

In the meantime, they inform us, that work has been commenced for the present season on the Pacific coast, a large force of men being employed in the valley of the Columbia river, in Washington Territory, and hereafter the work of construction will be pushed both eastward and westward toward the centre with such rapidity as the best interests of the road may justify.

Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific road, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has 413 miles of road now in operation, and before the close of the present season the length of finished track will be at least 560 miles. The new highway to the Pacific is being constructed at the lowest cost compatible with first-class work.

Bank of British North America.—The agency of this prominent banking corporation will remove the 1st of May to No. 48 Wall street, (Bank of New York building), where they will continue to transact as heretofore their large business in demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere; also cable transfers, demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland; also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco, commercial credits, and the collection of bills, dividends, coupons, &c., purchase of securities and other banking business. Messrs. John Paton and A. McKinlay are the well-known agents.

—The following in relation to the transfer of the old registered debt of Virginia will be of interest to holders of and dealers in the same:

COMMITTEE ON SECURITIES, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, }
 NEW YORK, April 17, 1871. }

This committee present the following letter relating to the transfer of the old registered debt of the State of Virginia, received from the Second Auditor of that State:

EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman.

"SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., April 11, 1871.

"Edward Brandon, Esq.:
 "DEAR SIR: Your communication referring to the act just passed for funding the public debt of the State, and the consequent stopping of transfer and issue of stock, and inquiring who is entitled to interest on Virginia registered stock, where the owner delivers the same to another for transfer, with power of attorney, dated prior to the 9th of June next, has been received.

"In order to afford facility, as far as possible, to a party holding stock with such a power of attorney, to obtain interest from the 1st of January last to the 1st of July next, a transfer may be made on the books of the Second Auditor at any time on or before the 9th day of June next and the same certificate

will be returned, with an endorsement of such transfer. The transfer will be made only for the amount and on the original certificate. The power of attorney authorizing such transfer will be retained in this office, and a new power will be required for any subsequent transfer of the same certificate.

"Where bonds and certificates are ready to be issued under the Funding bill, which will be on or about the 1st of July next, the certificate can be surrendered either by the person to whom it has been last transferred, or his attorney, when it will be funded.

"The foregoing relates only to the transfer of old register stock, as the original owner or purchaser of the new stock holding the same, with power of attorney for transfer, is entitled to all the interest accrued or accruing from its date of issue until the same shall be surrendered and funded under the act just passed.

Very respectfully,

"ASA ROGERS, Second Auditor."

—Among the advertisements on the page opposite our dry goods report will be found the card of Mr. Thos. C. Doremus, who deals specially in goods used in fitting up offices and counting rooms. Mr. Doremus, as the head of the late firm of Doremus & Nixon, is probably better known in this line of business than any person in this city, and all parties wanting carpets, oil cloths, cocoa matting, &c., for offices, will do well to send to Mr. Doremus at 45 Warren street.

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 87 1/2 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, April 20, 1871. }

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—of which about \$7,000,000, or about one-half the entire loan, 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, at which rate they yield seven per cent, gold, interest on their cost.

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,

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under the new administration. Closing prices were as follows: First Mortgages, 90 to 90 1/4; Land Grants, 80 1/4 to 80 3/4; Incomes, 82 to 82 1/4.

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 bond types (Tenn., N. Car., Virg., S. C., Miss., Un. Pac., 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.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The past week has developed a further remarkable activity in the stock market, with great buoyancy in prices, and transactions of enormous extent. There has been no similar movement in stocks, with such wide fluctuations in prices, and so general a support from the outside public, since the panic of September, 1869.

As to the future course of the stock market, it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty. A striking feature in the recent upward movement has been the readiness with which large amounts of stock thrown upon the market have been taken, without causing anything like a break in prices, or more than a slight and temporary depression.

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 types (N.Y. Cent. & H.R., Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwest, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio, Mich. Central, etc.).

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

The Gold Market.—During the first few days gold was very firm on account of the large shipments of last week and the prospect of a continuation of the outward movement during this week. There was also a party formed to advance the premium, and under these combined influences the price went up to 111 1/4 on Wednesday and to 111 1/2 on Thursday morning.

Table showing gold market transactions with columns for names (Jameson, Smith & Cotting, Parker Handy, Fred Brown, J. B. Summerfield & Co., Jacob Meisenheimer) and amounts.

The unusually large bid of \$2,000,000 was supposed to represent the parties who were operating for a rise; and all the offers were, of course, made upon the supposition that \$2,000,000 only would be sold. The action of Mr. Boutwell in thus purchasing a much larger amount than his published programme called for, is severely criticized, on the ground that it immediately throws a cloud of uncertainty over all his future purchases of bonds and sales of gold.

There has been a good borrowing demand and rates for carrying gold have ranged from "flat" to 3 per cent; and "flat" to 1-64 per day for borrowing. Customs receipts for week amount to \$3,671,000.

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

Table showing gold premium with columns for dates (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday), Open, Low, High, Close, Total Clearings, and Balances (Gold, Currency).

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

Table listing various coins and their prices (American gold, Sovereigns, Napoleons, German X thalers, Prussian X thalers, X guilders, Spanish doubloons, Patriot doubloons, American silver).

Foreign Exchange.—Rates have been very firm throughout the week at 109 3/4 @ 110 for prime 60 days sterling, one leading house asking for a time 110 1/4. Short sight has been 110 3/4, and with these high rates business has been checked, and the specie shipments of the week ending to-morrow will amount to about \$3,500,000, a large proportion being in gold coin.

A slightly easier feeling was to-day perceptible but not sufficiently marked to warrant a change in the quotations for prime bills. The extra sales of gold by the Treasury are not regarded as of much importance to the market, since the largest sales anticipated will not be sufficient to supply the Customs and export demand, if these are continued at the present large amounts.

Cotton exports for the week amount to 80,825 bales, against 59,142 bales in the same week of 1870.

Quotations are as follows:

Table showing exchange rates for London, Paris, Antwerp, Swiss, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Prussian thalers.

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

Table showing Custom House Receipts and Sub-Treasury Receipts/Payments with columns for Gold and Currency.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on April 15, 1871:

Table showing bank conditions with columns for Banks (New York, Manhattan, Merchants, Mechanics) and various financial metrics (Capital, Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net Deposits, Legal Tenders).

Table listing various banks and their financial details, including Union, America, Phoenix, City, Tradesmen's, Fulton, Chemical, Merchants' Exchange, Gallatin, National, Butchers', Mechanics and Traders', Greenwich, Leather Manuf., Seventh Ward, State of New York, American Exchange, Commerce, Broadway, Ocean, Mercantile, Pacific, Republic, Chatham, People's, North American, Hanover, Irving, Metropolitan, Citizens, Nassau, Market, St. Nicholas, Shoe and Leather, Corn Exchange, Continental, Commonwealth, Oriental, Marine, Atlantic, Importers and Traders', Park, Mechanics' Banking Ass., Grocers', North River, East River, Manufacturers & Mer., Fourth National, Central National, Second National, Ninth National, First National, Third National, New York N. Exchange, Tenth National, Bowery National, New York County, German American, Bull's Head, Stuyvesant, Eleventh Ward, Eighth National, American National, Germania, and Manufacturers & Builders.

Totals..... 70,283,900 285,580,566 15,712,954 81,546,127 214,725,838 52,534,143

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans.....Dec. \$4,527,304 Net Deposits.....Dec. \$1,067,819 Specie.....Inc. 200,768 Legal Tenders.....Inc. 1,588,146 Circulation.....Dec. 22,774

Table showing comparative totals for a series of weeks past: March 4, March 11, March 18, March 25, April 1, April 8, April 15. Columns include Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Tenders, and Clearings.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday April 17, 1871:

Table showing the average condition of Philadelphia National Banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. Tender, Deposits, and Circulation for various banks like Philadelphia, North America, Farmers and Mech., Commercial, Mechanics', Bank N. Liberties, Southwark, Kensington, Penn., Wes ern, Manufacturers', Bank of Commerce, Girard, Tradesmen's, Consolidation, City, Commonwealth, Corn Exchange, Union, First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Central, Bank of Republic, and Security.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows: Capital.....Increase. 12,000 Legal Tenders.....Increase. 1,027,644 Loans.....Increase. 45,814 Deposits.....Increase. 2,155,341 Specie.....Decrease. 7,114 Circulation.....Decrease. 4,357

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: March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17. Columns include 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 17, 1871:

Table showing a statement of Boston National Banks, including Capital, Loans, Specie, L. T. Notes, Deposits, and Circulation for banks like Atlantic, Atlas, Blackstone, Boston, Boylston, Broadway, Columbian, Continental, Eliot, Everett, Faneuil Hall, Freeman's, and Globe.

Table listing various banks and their financial details, including Hamilton, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, Maverick, Merchants', Mount Vernon, New England, North, Old Boston, Shawmut, Shoe & Leather, State, Suffolk, Traders', Tremont, Washington, First, Second (Granite), Third, Bank of Commerce, Bank of N. America, B'k of Redemption, Bank of Republic, City, Eagle, Exchange, Hide & Leather, Revere, Security, Union, and Webster.

Total.....\$47,550,000 \$113,334,723 \$2,057,341 \$12,052,487 \$48,562,052 \$24,924,722

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Loans.....Inc. 1,162,589 Deposits.....Dec. 473,595 Specie.....Dec. 166,443 Circulation.....Dec. 36,556 Legal Tender Notes.....Dec. 150,788

Table showing comparative totals for a series of weeks past: March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17. Columns include Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, Deposits, and Circulation.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Banks of Boston in this city, held in the rooms of the Clearing House, the following named gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President, James H. Real, President of the Second National Bank. Secretary, Henry B. Groves, Clearing House Manager. Clearing House Committee, Andrew T. Hull, President Tremont National Bank, Thomas Lamb, President New England National Bank, A. D. Hodges, President Washington National Bank, Benjamin E. Bates, President National Bank of Commerce, Samuel H. Walley, President National Revere Bank. BOSTON, April 13, 1871.

Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks.

Table listing quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks, including Adriatic, American, Aetna, Arctic, Astor, Beekman, Bowers, Brooklyn, Citizens', City, Clinton, Columbia, Commercial, Continental, Commerce, Eagle, Empire City, Excelsior, Fireman's, and Fireman's Trust.

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, including City Securities, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia. Columns include Bid, Ask, and various security names like Wilmington & Weldon, Orange & Alex., Montgomery & West P., Montgomery and Enulla, Selma and Meridian, Southwestern R.R., Macon and Augusta, Savannah, Albany & Gulf, Pensacola & Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, and various bonds and stocks.

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. Includes sections for New York Prices, U.S. GOVERNMENTS, STATE BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, MISCELLANEOUS BONDS, and various regional stock markets like Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.

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.

Railroad Earnings.—In the article upon railroad earnings published last week, the statements were, *approximate* on several roads, as the complete returns had not been received. Statements for the whole month having since come to hand, the correct returns will be found in the table below. Missouri Pacific, Michigan Central and Union Pacific earnings have thus been corrected.

Union Pacific.—The following is a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad Company since the beginning of the year and including the month of March:

Earnings.....	Jan., 1870.	Jan., 1871.
Expenses.....	\$528,529 22	\$479,572 76
Net income.....	473,950 38	281,061 63
	\$54,578 84	\$198,511 13
Earnings.....	Feb., 1870.	Feb., 1871.
Expenses.....	\$500,139 42	\$373,924 77
Net income.....	449,838 67	237,467 69
	\$50,300 79	\$136,457 08
Increase net income Jan., 1871, over Jan., 1870.....		\$143,932 29
Increase net income Feb., 1871, over Feb., 1870.....		86,156 33
Gross earnings.....	Jan. and Feb., 1870.	Jan. and Feb., 1871.
Expenses.....	\$1,028,668 64	\$853,497 53
Net income.....	923,789 05	518,529 32
	\$104,879 59	\$334,968 21
Increase net earnings 2 months 1871 over 2 months 1870.....		\$230,088 62
Earnings.....	March, 1871.	March, 1870.
Expenses.....	\$499,899 12	\$539,238 09
Net income.....	275,483 43	442,900 61
	\$224,415 69	\$96,337 48
Increase in net income for the month of March, 1871, over 1870.....		\$128,078 21
Net increase for 3 months, in 1871, over corresponding time in 1870.....		358,166 83

Baltimore and Ohio.—At the sale of the Hempfield railroad in Philadelphia, on the 30th ult., the road was purchased by John King, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the price being \$131,000. The charter gives the company the right to construct a railway from Wheeling, West Va., to Greensburg, Pa. The road was completed from Wheeling to Washington, Pa., and has been in operation for several years, and considerable grading has been done on the eastern end of it. The probabilities now are that it will be completed at an early day to a point where it intersects the Connellsville, near West Newton.

Harlem River and Portchester.—The bill to extend the time for completing the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad for two years was passed by the Legislature on Tuesday evening. The capital stock of the Company is \$1,000,000, of which the greater portion has already been subscribed. Under the original charter granted in 1866, the road was to have been completed within five years from the passage of the act. The greater part of the strip of land (four rods wide) required for the road has been given to the Company by the adjoining land owners. The road-bed has been partly graded, and in some places culverts have been constructed under the embankments. A few of the bridge abutments have also been built.

The Knoxville and Kentucky and the Knoxville and Charleston Railroads have made an agreed case with the Attorneys for the State of Tennessee. The State agrees to accept from the former eight hundred thousand dollars, and from the latter three hundred thousand dollars, of the bonds of the State, in full satisfaction of the debt which the State has against these roads. Ninety days are allowed within which one-fourth of the amount is to be paid. The stockholders in the former get rid, by this arrangement, of an indebtedness of over two millions of dollars, and in the latter of over half a million dollars.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Consolidation.—Articles of consolidation, by and between the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company and the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company, under the name and style of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company, and the articles of consolidation of the above consolidated company with

the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah County Railroad, under the name and style of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$10,500,000, were filed in the office of the Illinois Secretary of State on the 11th inst. This consolidation makes a continuous line of road from East St. Louis to Shawneetown, running through a splendid country.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is progressing rapidly. On the western end 90 miles are graded, and 100 miles will be ready for the iron within 90 days. There are 300,000 ties on hand, which are going down. Some 8,000 tons of iron are on the way, and track laying on the western end will be pushed with vigor, during the spring and summer months. The Company advertises for proposals for the construction of shops on a grand scale at the new city of Huntington, in Western Virginia. The city is likely to grow with great rapidity in consequence of the location of engine shops.

Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.—Work on the northern extension of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw line is being pushed rapidly forward, and by the close of the present season the road will be finished well toward the Straits. The track is now laid to a point within ten miles of Pine River, and 100 more men are soon to be put on. According to the terms of the charter, the road must be finished by the close of 1872.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago.—The first mortgage bondholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad have brought suit in the United States District Court of Indiana for foreclosure of their mortgage, amounting in principal and interest to nearly \$6,000,000. The case will be tried at the May term of the Court.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.—The suit of the Erie Railway Company, to restrain the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company from narrowing its gauge, has been amicably settled and withdrawn, and mutual releases have accordingly passed between the two Companies.

—The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad was finally completed April 10, giving Pittsburg a direct connection with Baltimore. This company has for years been struggling under heavy disadvantages pecuniary and legal. Five years ago, rival interests were brought to bear against the company, which seemed almost friendless, and an act passed the Pennsylvania Legislature forfeiting its charter for abuse and misuse of its corporate franchise. The passage of this act was a crisis in the history of the road, the forfeiture of its charter being considered oppressive, and stirred up the friends of the road to unceasing energy. After a long struggle, the nullifying act was repealed, and the company restored to its franchise, and the city of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio road then took an active interest in its behalf, subscribing largely to its stock, and through the active co-operation of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, its early completion was assured. Since that time President W. O. Hughart has pushed the road with extraordinary vigor, and to-day, together with B. H. Latrobe, Chief Engineer, and the former President, performed the duty of spiking the last rail at a point near Mineral Point. Immediately upon its completion, the first train proceeded to Cumberland, passing over a temporary road which had been constructed over Brook tunnel, which is not yet completed. The total length of the road from Pittsburg to Baltimore is three hundred and twenty-five miles; the highest grade fifty feet to a mile. Express trains, when running regularly, are expected to make the distance from Pittsburg to Washington in ten hours, via the Point of Rocks route. When completed, the road will have cost nine millions of dollars. Through passenger trains will commence running next Monday.—*Cincinnati Railroad Record.*

—The last spike of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, forming a continuous route between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, via Cumberland, was driven on April 11, at a point near the Forge Bridge, three miles west of Mineral Point, the ceremony having been performed by the President, W. O. Hughart and the Engineer and former President, B. H. Latrobe. Much praise is due to John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for his unwavering zeal and effort in behalf of the road.

—It is stated that President Huntington, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, left New York last week with a party of civil engineers, iron furnace men, for the western terminus of that road near Greyandotte to confer with the officers of the Western roads about connections with the Trunk Line, and to locate the Ohio River bridge site, company's shops, and other works. He will remain at the Ohio terminus about a week.

—A trial trip was made over the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad on April 6, which was eminently satisfactory, the rate of speed being fifty-five miles per hour. The road will probably be opened for traffic on May 1, when passengers between New York and New Orleans, will save ten hours in time and a proportionate amount in the fare.

—The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, by legislative enactments in the different States through which it passes, has had its titled changed to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company.

—The last spike of the Memphis and Little-Rock Railroad, was driven at Duvall's Bluff, on April 12, and the road will shortly be opened for business.

Pacific Railroad of Missouri.—The annual report for the year ending February 28, 1871, contains the following: The Board of Directors state that on account of the large expenses for equipments, &c., in consequence of the change of gauge in the preceding year, and the floating debt of over \$1,350,000 they

"Took immediate steps to consolidate the floating debt into larger obligations maturing at convenient periods, and to provide the means of making all purchases for cash, thereby enabling purchases to be made at the lowest cash rates—a policy which enabled your Board to carry the entire debt of the Company at an average rate of less than eight per cent.; and notwithstanding the increase of the debt occasioned by extended improvements, the total interest liability of the Company for the year is \$95,411 less than that of the preceding year."

The gross earnings of the fiscal year ending February 28, 1871, have been as follows:

For transportation of passengers.....	\$1,355,001 77
For transportation of express freight.....	2,083,673 47
For transportation of mails.....	57,450 00
For miscellaneous.....	4,105 60
Total gross earnings.....	\$3,500,230 84

The operating expenses and repairs (including \$75,643 21, Eureka accident), were:

Running expenses.....	\$1,150,404 50
Maintenance road and buildings.....	933,479 21
Maintenance rolling stock and machinery.....	438,025 76
Taxes, insurance, &c.....	32,931 98
Total.....	\$2,554,841 45

Net earnings..... \$945,389 39

The Eureka accident, whilst it is properly chargeable as a loss to the contingencies of operating the road, yet is exceptional in its nature. If this be deducted from the running expenses, the account of the year would stand:

Total gross earnings.....	\$3,500,230 84
Total expenses and repairs.....	2,479,198 60
Net earnings.....	\$1,021,032 60

The total earnings for the year ending February 28, 1870, were..... \$3,158,356 78
The operating expenses and repairs were..... 2,371,447 94

Net earnings..... \$776,908 84

An increase in gross earnings of..... \$341,874 06
And of net earnings of..... 214,123 76

During the past year the operating expenses and repairs were 70 83-100 per cent., and during the previous year 75 8-100 per cent.

LEASED ROADS.

The following roads are operated, or under contract to be operated, by this Company.

The Missouri River Railroad; the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern; the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas (Boonville); the Lexington and St. Louis, the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver.

"At the last annual meeting the matter of the leases then newly made with the Missouri River (Kansas City to Leavenworth) and the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern (Leavenworth to Atchison) companies, was brought to their attention and their investigation ordered by a committee of stockholders. Having reported at a subsequent meeting of the stockholders held on the 18th of April, the whole matter was referred to the Board, "with power to take such action as they might deem best for the stockholders and the public."

Under the leases referred to (not submitted to the stockholders), the Board had obligated this Company to pay to the Missouri River Railroad Company a guaranteed annual value of \$50,000 for the first five years, \$60,000 for the second five years; \$70,000 for the third five years, and \$80,000 for the fourth five years.

It is unnecessary to detail the entire negotiation with reference to these leases. Believing them to be exceedingly burdensome to this Company and illegal (having never been ratified by the stockholders), your Board, whilst willing to make very reasonable concessions, refused to act under them unless large concessions were made. The result of the course of the Board was such that material modifications were secured, reducing the guaranteed rental of the Missouri River Railroad to \$50,000 per annum, and the guaranteed rental of the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern to \$42,500, besides securing other important modifications in the details. The leases as modified were, on recommendation of your Board, ratified by the stockholders on the 14th of June, 1870."

OSAGE VALLEY AND SOUTHERN KANSAS.

"This road, better known as the Boonville Branch, has been successfully operated during the year, and its business and earnings have materially increased over those of any preceding year. During the year arrangements have been made by that company to extend their road southwardly to Versailles, in Morgan County, and thence westwardly towards and through the Osage valley. This company has no connection with such extension."

LEXINGTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

"Extensive modifications were also secured in the leases of the Lexington and St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad, both of which were under construction, and are, when completed, to be operated by this company."

Disbursements of the year—Construction.....	\$249,336 15
To rolling stock and machinery.....	129,416 01
To change of gauge.....	131,793 57
To Missouri River Railroad.....	11,004 68
To Poplar street extension.....	33,590 93
To general expenses—including interest account.....	743,960 00
To audited accounts.....	3,286 95
To rent of leased roads.....	98,423 61
To mortgage construction bonds—paid this year.....	481,000 00
To balance.....	370,669 39
Total.....	\$2,252,482 11

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Capital stock.....	\$3,629,800 00
Total cost of roadway and buildings.....	\$12,123,320 28
Total cost of rolling stock and machinery.....	3,394,333 91
Total cost.....	\$15,517,654 19
Length of Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis to State line.....	233 1/2 miles
<i>Leased Roads.</i>	
Osage Valley and Southern Kansas, from Tipton to Boonville.....	25 "
Missouri River, from State line to Leavenworth.....	25 1/2 "
Leavenworth, Atchison and N. W., from Leavenworth to Atchison.....	21 1/2 "
Total miles operated.....	355
Sidings not included in the above.....	50 "

Bonded Debt.

Pacific R.R. 1st mortgage, 6 per cent, gold bonds, due August 1, 1888.....	\$7,000,000 00
Pacific R.R. Dresden mortgage, due and outstanding*.....	74,000 00
Real estate security 10 per cent. currency bonds, due May 1, 1872.....	500,000 00
County of St. Louis 7 per cent. bonds (payment of principal and interest assumed by P.R.R.), due February 1, 1885.....	700,000 00
Total.....	\$8,274,000 00
Floating debt.....	1,644,537 06
Earnings for the year ending February 28, 1871.....	\$3,500,230 84
Operating expenses.....	2,554,841 45
Net earnings.....	\$945,389 39

* 58 of the above paid in March.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton		Chicago & Northwestern		Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(465 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(520-90 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	\$281,108	343,555	\$892,092	\$706,024	\$351,767	\$401,275	\$201,500
394,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	340,301	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	226,897
488,331	578,870	388,726	342,896	372,618	1,142,165	858,359	645,789	500,393	244,161
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	1,275,171	632,652	556,100	319,012
777,183		506,623	497,519		1,305,672	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	Year..	13,355,461		5,960,936		3,280,420
<i>Illino's Central.</i>		<i>Marietta and Cincinnati.</i>		<i>Michigan Central.</i>		<i>Milwaukee & St. Paul.</i>		<i>North Missouri.</i>	
1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)
\$659,137	\$628,383	639,540	\$99,541	\$90,177	130,883	\$384,119	\$337,992	418,755	\$454,130
524,693	661,788	565,415	98,275	98,275	126,224	320,636	329,127	442,665	330,233
709,644	601,326	606,845	104,585	101,379	140,740	386,527	380,430	441,685	420,774
568,282	555,087		106,641	106,246		411,814	412,030		460,287
640,974	684,533		109,752	110,213		403,646	406,283		630,844
778,260	712,646		117,695	111,117		366,623	363,187		678,800
696,228	627,215		116,198	111,127		329,950	326,891		586,342
841,363	895,051		129,096	118,407		353,569	378,880		525,363
979,400	901,235		142,014	132,998		473,546	467,990		724,514
914,406	903,225		135,376	153,531		490,772	511,477		1,039,811
814,413	811,707		129,306	144,023		448,419	453,873		801,163
696,677	697,750		110,837	141,376		374,542	423,735		496,550
8,883,482	8,678,958		1,391,345	1,418,865	Year..	4,749,163	4,791,995		7,250,668
<i>Ohio & Mississippi.</i>		<i>Pacific of Mo.</i>		<i>Iron Mt.</i>		<i>St. L. Alton & T. Haute.</i>		<i>Toledo, Wab. & Western.</i>	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.
(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(282 m.)	(521 m.)
\$196,787	245,981	\$202,447	218,735	\$92,181	\$126,218	\$132,622	\$152,392	143,468	\$284,192
218,234	258,554	267,867	236,341	95,665	122,372	127,817	158,788		240,394
253,065	284,599	295,566	319,964	102,583	144,637	175,950	172,216		342,704
270,933		279,543		104,019		171,868	172,347		311,832
246,266		292,996		115,175		157,397	155,081		312,529
249,987		279,483		116,242		154,132	150,719		348,890
211,219		279,462		107,524		144,164			310,800
300,971		325,044		122,000		186,888	167,305		450,246
318,957		337,649		124,124		202,288	175,453		470,720
355,187		339,091		127,069		204,552	163,284		422,368
316,054		331,490		121,791		189,351	152,909		323,378
250,471		287,825		119,073		168,559	187,794		434,283
3,188,137		3,518,463		1,343,632	Year..	2,014,542			4,252,342
								4,426,420	
								7,522,112	

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

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

Main table containing stock lists for Railroads, Canals, and Miscellaneous companies. Includes columns for Company Name, Stock Outstanding, Dividend Periods, Last Paid Date, and Rate. Sub-sections include 'Railroads', 'Canal', and 'Miscellaneous'.

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

Table listing passenger railroads with columns for Name of Road, Par, Stock, and Last Dividends Paid.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Railroads like Alabama & Chattan., Albany & Susquehan., and various other companies.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED., Amount Outstanding, INTEREST. (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Railroads like Charlotte & Aug., Chesapeake & Ohio, and various other companies.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Delaware, Del. Lack. & Western, Denver Pacific, Detroit & Milwaukee, Des Moines Valley, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, When paid, Where paid), Principal payable. Includes entries for Indianap. Bloom'ton & West, Indian. Crawf. & Danp., Iowa Southern, Ironton, Jack., Lans. & Saginaw, Jamestown & Franklin, Jeff., Mad. & Indianap., Joliet & Chicago, Joliet & N. Indiana, Junction, Kans. City & Sante Fe, Kansas Pacific, Kentucky Central, Lackawan. & Bloomsb., Lake Erie & Louisville, Lake Sh. & Mich. South, Lawrence, Leaven., Lehigh & Lackawan., Little Miami, Long Island, Louisville & Nashville, etc.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 21, 1871.

The markets have shown more than average activity the past week. The upward tendency in articles of importation, noted in our last, has developed into a slight advance in a few of them, while the downward tendency in leading domestic products being followed by some decline, has produced more business.

Cotton shows a partial decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ c, Middling Uplands closing at 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Breadstuffs are generally lower, closing with a fair export movement; Flour \$6 40 for shipping extras; Wheat, \$1 54@1 57 for new spring, and Corn 75c for prime mixed. Groceries have shown weakness in Coffee, but a slight advance and a brisk movement in Sugar and Molasses.

Tobacco has been more active. In Kentucky Leaf, at some further decline, shippers have taken hold quite freely, and the sales of the week aggregate 1,000 bales, mostly for export, at the following reduced prices for new crop: Lugs, common, 5@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do. good to prime, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c; Leaf, low and common, 6@7c; common and medium, 7@8c; good, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c. In Seed Leaf, we also notice a much freer movement. We are informed that the demand is not so much speculative in its character as a few weeks since, but more to meet the actual wants of the market. The sales have been: Connecticut, 120 cases crop of 1869 on private terms; 160 cases new seconds and fillers, part at 13@23c; Ohio, 210 cases new at 28c; 203 do, private terms; 87 do. and the resale thereof on private terms; Pennsylvania, 67 cases new crop on private terms; 30 cases fillers, crop of 1869, at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 59 cases, crop of 1869, on private terms; Wisconsin, 75 cases on private terms. In Spanish Tobacco there has been a very good demand for consumption; the sales embrace 50 bales Yara, old and new crop, at 89c@\$1 20, and 500 bales Havana at 85@\$1.

Hides and Leather have been steady, but quiet. Tallow is dull under adverse foreign advices, and closes somewhat nominal at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for prime.

In East India goods we notice an improvement. Manilla Hemp has been in some speculative demand and held at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c gold; Calcutta Linseed fairly active, and at the close held at \$2 35 gold, per 56 lbs.

Foreign dried fruits show a decided improvement in the demand. Hops have been active, part for export. Hay has slightly declined. Whiskey declined to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ @90c, followed by some reaction.

Metals have been quiet except for Copper, which has been in more demand at full prices. Scotch Pig Iron is very firm owing to scarcity; Glengarnock \$34.

Rosin has been depressed by the continued firmness of ocean freights and closes weak at \$2 55 for strained. Spirits Turpentine advanced fully nine cents, owing to a very light stock; the close, however, is weak at 61c, owing to a better supply. Tar is lower, Wilmington having sold at \$2 25.

Petroleum has been active at a decided decline in prices; refined on the spot closes steady at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @23c, and crude in bulk 13c. Linseed Oil has been in good demand from the trade and has advanced to 92@93c for small lots from crushers, and 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ @90c for large parcels. Other oils quiet and unchanged. Wool has been moderately active, and with light stocks prices have been firm; a lot of 10,000 lbs of the new California Spring Clip has arrived and is held at 40c.

In Provisions we notice a considerable decline in hog products, leading to a free movement for export and home use; Mess Pork closed at \$18 50@\$18 75; some 3,000 bbls prime Mess have been taken for export at \$16@16 50, closing at the higher figure. Bacon has also been taken freely for export, closing at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9c for Cumberland and short rib. Pickled Hams have sold largely at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Beef is firm but quiet. Butter was steadied temporarily by reduced supplies, but closes weak. Cheese further declined, closing at 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for prime factories.

Freights have been active for shipment of grain, but otherwise dull, the latest engagements being at 7d by sail and 8d by steam to Liverpool, 8d by steam to Glasgow, and 8d by sail to London; flour to London 2s 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d@2s 6d; charters to Cork for orders 6s 3d.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

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

ARTICLES.	Great Britain.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Holland.	Germany.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	Other Europe.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Other W. Indies.	Mexico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All oth. Ports.	Total this week.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
Breadstuffs—Flour	296,184	17,495	21,143	21,143	252	7,300	2,600	2,600	55,317	17,155	13,181	86,792	2,325	17,074	31,052	27,204	1,103	33,264	572,044	456,791
Corn meal	200	66,143	137,782	137,782	14,728	14,728	14,728	14,728	7,890	270	20,640	20,640	20,640	2,195	5	40	1,103	1,024	24,920	24,920
Wheat	7,438	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	7,075	60	338	11,088	338	100	100	100	300	275,736	2,925,425	2,925,425
Rye	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	55,564	9,400	315	338	11,088	338	425	100	100	300	16,500	65,564	65,564
Barley	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	9,421	41	338	11,088	338	425	100	100	300	165,132	1,241,179	1,241,179
Oats	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	41	539	10,967	22,888	22,888	4,560	3,450	2,715	2,715	683	14,853	14,853
Peas	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	1,145,655	536	536	9,598	9,598	9,598	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	150	17,498	17,498
Candles	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	589	141	15	15	15	463	1,501	8,727	157	21,337	293,290	151,095
Coal	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	133	2,203	308	1,082	987	463	1,501	8,727	157	20,419	20,419	15,826
Coffee	256,731	256,731	256,731	256,731	256,731	256,731	256,731	256,731	29	6	13	11	34	298	298	243	100	7,960	7,960	16,145
Cotton	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	5	140	9	9	33	201	4,272	982	128	3,083	114,320	179,916
Drugs	43,584	43,584	43,584	43,584	43,584	43,584	43,584	43,584	210	464	34	467	124	80	15	15	100	477	1,722	11,250
Hops	901,978	901,978	901,978	901,978	901,978	901,978	901,978	901,978	3,757	575,124	13,389	271,689	72,144	16,800	246,612	110,561	608,463	937,645	3,507,115	14,295,445
Naval st.—Sp. Turp.	2,934,898	2,934,898	2,934,898	2,934,898	2,934,898	2,934,898	2,934,898	2,934,898	949	949	43	43	9,420	450	47	47	47	949	5,591	7,920
Rosin	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	133	133	133	133	91	450	47	47	47	22,155	41,346	125,065
Tar	184,612	184,612	184,612	184,612	184,612	184,612	184,612	184,612	3,788	737	3,743	2,040	91	2,771	20	1,339	317	4,961	8,771	8,771
Oil—Petroleum	7,807	7,807	7,807	7,807	7,807	7,807	7,807	7,807	540	72	72	6,034	6,034	2,170	28	1,672	160	3,334	60,685	26,334
Whale	38,390	38,390	38,390	38,390	38,390	38,390	38,390	38,390	72	72	72	2,196	2,196	1,328	20	1,611	160	2,170	78,186	26,725
Sperm	38,402	38,402	38,402	38,402	38,402	38,402	38,402	38,402	45	64,334	136	2,010	43	67	19	78	54	7,327	283,899	166,672
Lard	237,900	237,900	237,900	237,900	237,900	237,900	237,900	237,900	615	12,193	530	3,665	157	101	295	1,013	54	863	13,890	4,503
Provisions—Pork	5,610	5,610	5,610	5,610	5,610	5,610	5,610	5,610	183	5,217	1,687	3,665	157	1,385	6	51	37	4,193	67,670	48,433
Beef	54,922	54,922	54,922	54,922	54,922	54,922	54,922	54,922	233	75,745	1,268	7,899	329	2,851	1,707	17,194	36	6,788	317,087	123,823
Bacon, &c.	178,344	178,344	178,344	178,344	178,344	178,344	178,344	178,344	84	3,950	822	577	329	37	22	1,079	50	660	5,822	10,712
Butter	59,265	59,265	59,265	59,265	59,265	59,265	59,265	59,265	246	1,954	5	211	211	37	22	1,079	328	1,088	68,437	77,523
Cheese	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	61	1,954	5	211	211	37	22	1,079	328	1,088	68,437	77,523
Lard	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	2,462	246	203	1,349	675	51	37	22	1,079	61	860	48,269	3,310
Rice	1,306,939	1,306,939	1,306,939	1,306,939	1,306,939	1,306,939	1,306,939	1,306,939	61	278,133	133,823	133,823	2,652	3,134	6,438	148,769	71,106	136,983	2,433,989	1,549,291
Tallow	8,236	8,236	8,236	8,236	8,236	8,236	8,236	8,236	1,177,889	2,971,206	507,768	2,281,412	434,762	402,248	764,067	2,254,615	481,090	3,810,849	3,810,849	51,014,878
Tobacco leaf	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	1,177,889	2,971,206	507,768	2,281,412	434,762	402,248	764,067	2,254,615	481,090	3,810,849	3,810,849	51,014,878
" manufactured	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	2,855,262	2,855,262	865,807	1,984,285	535,707	278,449	970,713	1,139,922	1,636,838	3,306,325	3,306,325	51,014,878
Whalebone	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	46,751,413	1,177,889	2,971,206	507,768	2,281,412	434,762	402,248	764,067	2,254,615	481,090	3,810,849	3,810,849	51,014,878
Total Values, 1871	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	1,177,889	2,971,206	507,768	2,281,412	434,762	402,248	764,067	2,254,615	481,090	3,810,849	3,810,849	51,014,878
Total Values, 1870	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	27,195,048	1,177,889	2,971,206	507,768	2,281,412	434,762	402,248	764,067	2,254,615	481,090	3,810,849	3,810,849	51,014,878

Imports of Leading Articles.

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

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

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China	35	4,301	2,660	Cutlery	139	2,300	1,410
Earthenware	1,163	16,044	14,306	Hardware	80	1,802	2,437
Glass	938	111,307	119,281	Iron, RR bars	4,242	159,341	92,768
Glassware	258	7,751	3,156	Lead, pigs	4,463	160,984	163,608
Glass plate	134	3,117	3,186	Steel	4,824	49,803	29,565
Buttons	83	1,919	2,163	Tin, boxes	13,419	230,003	173,102
Coal, tons	593	17,059	6,716	Tin slabs, lbs.	36,608	1,131,446	1,217,607
Cocoa, bags	315	6,174	8,743	Rags	2,663	38,229	21,510
Coffee, bags	13,322	324,767	253,486	Sugar, hh ls, tes & bbls	10,376	101,657	99,352
Cotton bales	893	893	493	Sugars, boxes & bags	4,439	257,977	262,011
Drugs, &c—				Tea	1,783	470,819	398,499
Bark, Peruvian	8	8,254	3,175	Tobacco	1,101	19,558	13,372
Blea powders	296	8,845	5,701	Waste	35	922	88
Brimstone, tons	1,391	5,407	2,528	Wines, &c—			
Cochineal	8	2,955	1,490	Champagne, bks	210	50,715	41,397
Cream Tartar	107	1,107	810	Wines	10,052	56,044	39,911
Gambier	549	549	3,461	Wool, bales	660	14,707	14,846
Gums, crude			229	Articles report'd by value—			
Gum, Arabic		1,319	1,125	Cigars	\$33,521	\$501,460	\$310,974
Indigo	303	3,006	1,870	Corks	657	17,866	19,466
Madder	10	1,683	664	Fancy goods	17,823	178,101	618,079
Oils, essential	10	124	99	Fish	5,905	155,346	223,718
Oil, Olive	1,933	10,937	7,112	Fruits, &c—			
Opium		664	413	Lemons	5,531	124,132	124,931
Soda, bi-carb.		36,850	28,145	Oranges	81,322	661,237	460,603
Soda, sal.		13,686	14,533	Nuts	2,610	402,074	146,420
Soda, ash	531	12,754	3,443	Raisins	13,470	474,988	192,291
Flax	27	6,135	554	Hides undressed	130,913	790,989	2,841,780
Furs	37	1,479	1,031	Rice	21,157	116,303	40,146
Gunny cloth		1,550	974	Spices, &c—			
Hair	55	2,334	1,133	Cassia		245,051	156,685
Hemp, bales	483	42,300	33,778	Ginger		38,687	6,549
Hides, &c—				Pepper	1,824	39,759	9,327
Bristles		499	887	Saltpetre		91,331	81,374
Hides, dressed	242	8,068	11,088	Woods—			
India rubber	828	15,352	12,662	Cork		80,077	15,881
Ivory	1,403	1,453	1,270	Fustic	1,888	21,760	20,046
Jewelry, &c—				Logwood	392	131,619	123,646
Jewelry	65	2,041	2,916	Mahogany	9,593	48,029	54,980
Watches	31	463	358				
Linseed		232,669	133,318				
Molasses	6,070	40,759	44,544				

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.	178	2,270	2,770	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,092	7,325	15,350
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard	210	1,431	1,423
Flour, bbls.	56,215	836,211	751,932	Peanuts, bags	344	35,288	37,400
Wheat, bus.	97,593	1,025,979	1,452,471	Provisions—			
Corn	463,870	3,325,501	470,159	Butter, pkgs.	8,322	140,127	133,957
Oats	85,539	717,263	667,915	Cheese	4,108	85,632	73,069
Eye		1,707	4,173	Cutmeats	2,568	96,380	61,058
Barley, &c.	13,516	265,247	563,659	Eggs	13,407	141,137	99,114
Grass seed	1,528	138,702	22,170	Pork	6,687	130,033	61,429
Beans	1,039	65,818	52,351	Beef, pkgs.	1,535	79,286	51,229
Peas	300	9,919	40,500	Lard, pkgs.	2,305	120,673	45,074
C. meal, bbls	2,650	79,043	115,803	Lard, kegs.	700	7,018	9,914
Cotton, bales	20,257	440,560	264,533	Rice, pkgs.	231	7,995	7,068
Hemp, bales	7	524	817	Starch	5,625	55,763	66,290
Hides...No.	9,774	138,855	122,620	Stearine	359	7,700	3,486
Hops...bales	1,461	12,915	16,790	Sugar, hhd., &c.		12,592	3-3
Leather, sides	52,828	827,238	51,831	Tallow, pkgs.	139	13,604	9,005
Molasses, bbls.		41,753	12,570	Tobacco, pkgs.	7,280	23,056	26,613
Naval Stores—				Tobacco, hhd.	1,981	57,041	6,958
Cr. turp. bbl.		1,781	3,526	Whiskey, bbls.	4,142	53,932	69,735
Spirits turp.	306	12,164	15,684	Wool, bales	627	19,440	23,740
Rosin	7,439	144,044	182,699	Dressed hogs No.		90,114	65,476
Tar	1,076	8,066	33,301				
Pitch	20	170	1,530				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 21, 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 21. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 63,042 bales against 64,156 bales last week, 67,543 bales the previous week, and 71,744 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,512,692 bales against 2,529,116 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 983,576 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	23,519	16,522	Florida.....bales.	176	175
Mobile	5,039	4,067	North Carolina.....	638	476
Charleston	2,991	3,320	Virginia.....	5,197	2,609
Savannah	7,172	5,971	Total receipts.....	63,042	40,575
Texas	9,145	4,192	Increase this year.....	22,467	
Tennessee, &c.	9,995	3,243			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 80,325 bales, of which 63,305 were to Great Britain, 3,213 to France and 13,807 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 484,643 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 21.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Cont'n't			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	23,387	14,164	37,551	34,619	201,018	139,417
Mobile	4,577		4,577	4,046	41,375	50,095
Charleston		450	450	6,149	17,577	12,356
Savannah	2,473		2,473	3,631	52,963	41,319
Texas	10,230	1,063	11,293	3,745	52,710	24,896
New York	21,982	842	22,824	6,932	85,000	51,000
Other ports	1,156	1	1,157	20	34,000	20,000
Total	63,805	16,520	80,325	59,142	484,643	311,033
Total since Sept. 1...	1,957,404	573,814	2,531,218	1,719,478	....	....

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 21,183 bales, while the stocks to-night are 143,560 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 14, 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	1233,491	979,200	630,853	25,415	292,478	948,751	156,296	216,208
Mobile	363,027	270,813	212,625		33,522	246,147	34,078	42,731
Charleston	311,823	205,966	120,127		31,344	151,471	147,587	33,396
Savannah	673,000	423,874	311,692	2,775	85,372	399,739	226,831	53,526
Texas	223,685	199,128	193,250		16,143	122,393	38,528	57,115
New York	200,059	105,132	467,866	3,154	50,419	541,469		90,000
Florida	11,751	20,001						1,454
North Carolina	82,697	51,509	70			70		80,459
Virginia	295,194	179,375	4,507			4,507		2,168
Other ports	54,887	52,043	19,694		16,742	36,346		4,212
Total this year	3449,650	2483,541	1893,599	31,374	525,920	2450,893	976,185	516,596
Total last year			1048,648	271,299	304,839	1660,336	702,603	376,723

We have had a quiet market the past week, but prices have been quite steady, the only change being a decline on Monday of 3/4c. in middling and grades above. Almost every traceable influence, however, has been against the market—the planting advices have in the main been good; the receipts have continued to show the same large percentage of increase of previous weeks; our own spinners have mostly kept out of the market having a considerable stock on hand, and the Liverpool reports have been dull with the quotations lower. And yet, notwithstanding all these adverse influences, prices have been maintained with an active demand for speculation to-day, and quite a firm undertone apparent at the close. The source of this apparent strength is thus speculative, and may be traced to the fact that holders think that a corner in cotton is probable towards the close of the month when the shorts meet their maturing contracts, and refuse therefore to make any concession in price. For future delivery the business has been fair, and prices have been well maintained. To-day the demand was light, but the offerings were also light, and Low Middling closed to-night at 13 15-16 for April; 13 3/4c. for May; 13 3/4c. for June; and 13 3/4c. for August. The total sales of this description for the week are 36,440 bales including 440 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 19,147 bales including 13,201 for export; 2,725 for consumption; 3,053 for speculation; and 168 in transit. Of the above 1,971 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 1/2 @
Good Ordinary.....	12 3/4 @	12 3/4 @	13 3/4 @	13 3/4 @
Low Middling.....	13 3/4 @	14 @	14 3/4 @	14 3/4 @
Middling.....	14 3/4 @	14 3/4 @	15 3/4 @	15 3/4 @
Good Middling.....	15 3/4 @	15 3/4 @	16 3/4 @	16 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	3,711	10 3/4 @	12 3/4 @	13 3/4 @	14 3/4 @
Monday	3,371	10 3/4 @	12 3/4 @	13 3/4 @	14 3/4 @
Tuesday	3,892	10 3/4 @	12 3/4 @	13 3/4 @	14 3/4 @
Wednesday	2,690	10 3/4 @	12 3/4 @	13 3/4 @	14 3/4 @
Thursday	1,767	10 3/4 @	12 3/4 @	13 3/4 @	14 3/4 @
Friday	3,716	10 3/4 @	12 3/4 @	13 3/4 @	14 3/4 @

For forward delivery the sales (including 440 free on board have reached during the week 36,440 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 July.	bales.	cts.
3,600	13 1/2	13 1/2	500	13 1/2	13 1/2
200	13 25-32	13 1/2	100	13 1/2	13 1/2
1,700	13 13-16	13 1/2	100	13 15-16	13 1/2
5,600	13 1/2	13 1/2	200	13 15-16	13 1/2
800	13 15-16	13 1/2			
3,400	14	13 1/2			
15,300 total April.			900 total July.		
			400	13 11-16	13 1/2
			4,200	13 1/2	13 1/2
			200	13 13-16	13 1/2
			100	13 1/2	13 1/2

Memphis and Nashville one day, but at each place the balance of the week has been pleasant. At Augusta the weather has been showery, and at Mobile there was rain early in the week, but fine weather later. At Galveston it has been delightful all the week, and the crop is developing promisingly. The thermometer at Charleston, Mobile, Montgomery and Galveston has averaged 70, at Memphis 63, at Columbus 69, at Macon 68, and at Selma 72:

SPINNERS' WANTS.—Just at this moment when the market appears to be in quite a stagnant condition, it becomes useful to see the extent of the actual takings for consumption and export thus far, in order that we may know how the balance of the crop is to be distributed. Last year (1869-70), up to April 13, our own spinners had taken about 563,820 bales. This year (1870-71), during the same period, the mills have taken about 650,918 bales, as may be seen in the following for the two seasons:

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Rec'ts at ports to April 13..	3,449,650	2,488,541
Rec'ts overland direct (est.)	145,000	130,000
Total supply..... bales.	3,594,650	2,618,541
Foreign exports to April 13.	2,450,893	1,660,336
Stock at ports April 13.....	516,586	376,728
Less stock Sept. 1.....	59,747—456,839	12,343—364,385
In transit from South or burned.....	36,000—2,943,732	30,000—2,054,721
Taken by spinners up to April 13.... bales.	650,918	563,820

These figures indicate that our spinners have already taken about 90,000 bales more than for the same period of last season, the larger portion of which must have gone to increase their stocks, since their actual consumption up to this time has not been much, if any, in excess of (and some put it less than) last year. The reason for this small consumption may be found in the fact that the drought of last summer and autumn enforced a reduction in hours of many mills, which, by reason of the small rain fall during the winter, was continued, except for a few weeks, until early spring. Not until March really, was full mill power restored. This fact will prevent the total consumption of our spinners for the entire year, from being much, if any, in excess of the last year, when for the North it was about 806,000 bales.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &C.—The market for both Cloth and Bags has, the past week, been excessively dull. Jobbers have all the stock they need for present demands, which, even from them, is very small, and are not buying except as they are obliged. A correct quotation cannot be given for a lot; the nominal price is 18½@19c. for India, and 19½@20c. for domestic, and 15@15½c. for Bags. Hemp has been in more demand for Manila, and rules higher, caused by small shipments from Calcutta and a good consumptive demand here; the close, however, is quiet at the advance. Sales are 2,500 bales at 9½@10½c. gold, 60 days, and 500 bales Tampico on private terms. Jute has ruled dull and nominal. Jute Butts have sold fairly, but at prices favoring buyers. Sales are 2,400 bales here at 4c. currency, 60 days, and 3½ cash, and in Boston 1,000 bales at 3½c. cash.

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. 21, 1871.			Week ending Apr. 21, 1870.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	1,695	1,661	20,332	1,088	2,798	16,800
Columbus....	347	1,206	6,025	856	1,204	11,100
Macon.....	384	1,255	6,561	321	659	11,780
Montgomery..	481	943	4,993	486	1,196	6,945
Selma.....	537	1,535	2,979	395	740	4,855
Memphis.....	5,011	8,712	15,984	4,018	3,969	17,863
Nashville.....	767	1,545	5,127	891	548	5,659
	9,222	16,857	61,991	8,055	11,114	75,002

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 7,535 bales (being now 5,476 bales less than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 1,167 bales more, and the shipments 5,743 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.	923,000	484,000
Stock in London.....	77,079	45,478
Stock in Glasgow.....	350	300
Stock in Havre.....	34,920	53,250
Stock in Marseilles.....	2,800	11,700
Stock in Bremen.....	23,054	10,836
Stock rest of Continent.....	30,000	30,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	249,000	216,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)...	20,513	87,000
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	74,949	35,585
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	242,000	163,000
Stock in United States ports.....	484,643	341,033
Stock in inland towns.....	61,991	75,002
Total.....	2,224,299	1,552,334

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 671,965 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 21,987 bales, against 18,260 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. 25.	April 1.	April 8.	April 15.		
Liverpool.....	14,075	18,867	15,282	16,502	475,814	232,578
Other British Ports.....	.....	2,948	.....	1,435	12,052	964
Total to Gt. Britain	14,075	21,815	15,282	17,937	487,866	233,540
Havre.....	2,038	.....	80	.....	2,784	15,651
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400	3
Total French	2,038	.....	80	400	3,184	15,654
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,255	711	1,554	350	19,387	34,333
Hamburg.....	342	.....	100	.....	6,648	16,998
Other ports.....	2,107	3,895	1,242	3,300	21,258	4,460
Total to N. Europe.	3,704	4,606	2,898	3,650	47,293	55,791
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total.....	19,817	26,421	18,260	21,987	541,469	306,794

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

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans...	2,996	111,190	1,020	28,260	534	4,851	45	426
Texas.....	726	28,712	.....	7,489	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	2,245	168,186	467	35,172	173	13,324	100	13,818
Mobile.....	354	9,406	.....	7,611	.....	.....	47	433
Florida.....	43	1,497	.....	963	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.	1,764	124,613	115	3,215	87	7,503	303	11,902
North Carolina.	734	56,275	79	486	.....	4,778	64	5,251
Virginia.....	3,603	179,766	1,132	47,427	.....	69	552	50,387
North'n Ports..	433	10,132	2,059	74,425	.....	.....	53	204
Tennessee, &c..	7,270	208,329	443	14,673	463	12,789	919	29,250
Foreign.....	.....	.....	35	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	20,168	898,106	5,350	220,006	1,257	43,324	2,083	111,671
Total last year..	11,395	576,766	2,831	181,063	458	40,827	1,209	80,668

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 92,350 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 Wisconsin, 3,899 .. Russia, 819 .. Halley, 1,315 .. City of Paris, 1,227 .. Oceanic, 2,150 .. Pennsylvania, 2,671 .. per ships Cleopatra, 600 .. Rooparell, 1,830 .. Harvest Queen, 1,991 ..	16,502
To Cork for orders, per bark Czarina, 1,435 ..	1,435
To Continent via Glasgow, per steamer Iowa, 294 ..	294
To Marseilles, per brig E. Rowl, 400 ..	400
To Bremen, per steamer Weser, 350 ..	350
To Amsterdam, per ship Red River, 2,519 ..	2,519
To Antwerp, per bark Mindet, 487 ..	487
NEW ORLEANS —To Liverpool, per steamer St. Louis, 3,414 .. per ships Antartic, 4,123 .. Sarranak, 3,465 .. L. L. Sturges, 4,135 .. per barks Lannater, 1,780 .. Thos. Cochran, 1,940 .. Lowerison, 1,753 .. John Henry, 1,455 ..	22,065
To Havre, per ship Arcturus, 3,391 ..	3,391
To Bremen, per brig Anita Owen, 1,400 ..	1,400
To Bremen via Havana and Southampton, per str. Hannover, 525 ..	525
To Hamburg, per bark Maggie M. Mitchell, 1,184 ..	1,184
To Amsterdam, per bark Floen, 1,163 ..	1,163
To Cronstadt, per bark Finn, 1,202 ..	1,202
To Antwerp, per schooner Anna Lyons, 1,153 ..	1,153
To Barcelona, per brig General Urquiza, 525 ..	525
To Vera Cruz, per brig J. M. Burns, 425 ..	425
MOBILE —To Liverpool, per ships Carolus Magnus, 4,413 .. Greyhound, 3,585 .. Tuscarora, 3,718 .. Western Empire, 3,903 ..	15,619
To Russia, per ship Europa, 2,750 ..	2,750
CHARLESTON —To Liverpool, per barks Moselle, 1,053 Upland .. Florence Chipman, 2,913 Upland and 70 Sea Island ..	4,036
SAVANNAH —To Liverpool, per ship Chance, 2,855 Upland and 50 Sea Island ..	2,905
TEXAS —To Liverpool, per ship Southampton, 3,882 .. per barks Elinor, 1,050 and 6 Sea Island .. Jamaica, 906 .. Lord Palmerston, 1,376 and 5 Sea Island .. per brig Brazilian, 971 .. per schr. Marion, 1,061 ..	9,257
To Bremen, per schr. Pasidon, 452 ..	452
To Amsterdam, per bark Fletner, 1,012 .. per brig Sarah Hall, 70 ..	1,772
BALTIMORE —To Bremen, per steamer Leipzig, 438 ..	438
BOSTON —To Liverpool, per steamer Siberia, 23 ..	23
To British Provinces, 70 ..	70
To other foreign ports, 8 bags ..	8
Total	92,350

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

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Havre.	Marseilles.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Amsterdam.	Cronstadt.	Total.
New York..	16,502	1,435	.....	400	350	2,519	1,163	1,202	21,987
New Orleans..	22,065	.....	3,391	.....	1,925	1,184	1,163	1,202	33,636
Mobile.....	15,619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,619
Charleston..	4,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,036
Savannah ..	2,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,905
Texas.....	9,257	.....	.....	.....	452	.....	1,772	.....	11,481
Baltimore..	438	.....	.....	.....	438	.....	.....	.....	438
Boston.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Total	70,407	1,435	3,391	400	3,165	1,184	5,454	1,202	92,350

Included in the above totals are from New York 294 bales to Continent via Glasgow and 487 bales to Antwerp; from New Orleans, 1,153 bales to Antwerp, 525 bales to Barcelona, and 425 bales to Vera Cruz; from Mobile, 2,750 bales to Russia; from Boston, 70 bales to British Provinces and 8 bags to other foreign ports.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110½ and 111½, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market is steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@110; short, 110½, and Commercial, 109½@109¾. Freights closed at 5-16@¾ by steam and ¼@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—

LIVERPOOL, April 21, 5 P. M.—The market has ruled dull to-day, with a downward tendency, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were taken for export and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 923,000 bales, of which 572,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 437,000 bales, of which 249,000 bales are American.

	March 31.	April 6.	April 14.	April 21.
Total sales.....	81,000	51,000	47,000	71,000
Sales for export.....	15,000	8,000	7,000	12,000
Sales on speculation.....	9,000	2,000	27,000	4,000
Total stock.....	750,000	751,000	813,000	923,000
Stock of American.....	415,000	417,000	479,000	570,000
Total afloat.....	552,000	556,000	510,000	437,000
American afloat.....	365,000	370,000	320,000	249,000

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

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

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of April 8, states:

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The market is closed until Wednesday morning next. 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—		
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	Mid.	G. Mid.	M. F.
Sea Island.....	23	23	23	23	36	45	19	22	29
Stained.....	13	18	21	23	25	30	19	22	29
Uplands.....	6½	6½	7 3-16	7½	7½	8½	11½	11½	11½
Mobile.....	6½	6½	7 9-16	7½	8½	8½	11 5-16	11½	11½
N. Orleans & Texas	6½	7	7 7-16	7 11-16	8½	8½	11½	11½	12½

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1868.				1869.				1870.				1871.			
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Midland.....	11½	12	11½	7½	10½	10½	9	8½	4½	9	8½	4½	9	8½	4½	
Sea Island.....	27	27	19	23	11½	12	11½	7½	11½	12	11½	7½	11½	12	11½	
Upland.....	11½	12½	11½	7½	10½	10½	9	8½	4½	9	8½	4½	9	8½	4½	
Mobile.....	12	12½	11 5-16	7 9-16	10½	10½	9	8½	4½	9	8½	4½	9	8½	4½	
Orleans.....	12½	12½	11½	7 11-16	10½	10½	9	8½	4½	9	8½	4½	9	8½	4½	

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

	—Taken on spec. to this date—			—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date—			Actual exp't from U.K. in 1870.		
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
American.....	42,070	64,860	70,310	141,765	23,076	142,700	142,700	48,050	7,900
Brazilian.....	200	5,680	13,030	15,031	14,752	48,050	48,050	7,900	7,900
Egyptian.....	3,520	3,580	9,790	3,282	1,096	7,900	7,900	7,900	7,900
W. Indian.....	750	730	270	253	2,995	12,480	12,480	12,480	12,480
E. Indian.....	22,000	55,450	150,600	80,353	54,259	447,300	447,300	447,300	447,300
Total.....	68,540	130,300	244,000	240,684	96,178	658,430	658,430	658,430	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 this year.	Same period 1870.	Average weekly sales.	1871.
	Trade.	Ex. port.	Specula.	Total.				
American.. bales.	28,480	2,360	1,450	32,290	625,740	420,920	36,690	24,430
Brazilian.....	2,960	.....	.....	2,960	55,360	109,090	3,440	5,910
Egyptian.....	2,780	140	.....	2,890	61,030	47,350	4,010	4,180
West Indian.....	690	10	.....	700	15,820	14,810	1,050	880
East Indian.....	57,760	6,090	650	12,500	253,360	328,620	9,410	12,360
Total.....	40,670	8,600	2,100	51,370	1,022,310	931,760	54,600	47,760

	Imports.				Stocks.			
	To this date		To this date		Total.	This day.	Same date 1870.	Dec. 31.
	This week.	1871.	1870.	1870.				
American.....	46,080	961,599	560,601	1,655,991	417,470	273,820	109,710	
Brazilian.....	10,112	125,491	116,084	390,564	92,060	44,710	28,150	
Egyptian.....	7,822	107,912	67,215	191,737	89,560	48,160	39,760	
West Indian.....	2,754	29,078	15,378	84,720	36,500	7,090	20,550	
East Indian.....	2	145,945	98,223	902,139	115,640	81,770	180,550	
Total.....	66,811	1,371,284	870,138	3,252,282	751,230	455,550	378,720	

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 55.50 per cent is American against 60 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 15.25 per cent, against nearly 18 per cent.

LONDON, April 8.—The Cotton market has been quiet, and prices are rather lower. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to April 6.....	74,523	34,509	61,509
Deliveries.....	141,902	111,275	52,253
Stocks, April 6.....	77,850	45,478	77,079

HAVRE, April 6.—The stock of Cotton yesterday evening amounted to 32,690 bales, of which 14,300 bales were American, and 14,260 bales East Indian; 5,774 bales of American cotton were afloat to the port.

ALEXANDRIA, March 24.—The shipments of cotton from November 1, 1870, to March 16, 1871, have been:

From Nov. 1, 1870, to March 23, 1871	Great Britain.		Total.
	bales.	bales.	
.....	138,362	38,604	176,966
.....	112,108	34,305	146,413
.....	114,535	37,987	152,522
.....	127,895	34,793	162,688
.....	133,884	26,478	160,362

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., April 21, 1871.

The markets for flour and grain the past week have shown weakness and depression. The decline in prices, though pretty general, is not great, but the close was quite unsettled.

The receipts of flour show some increase, and under a pressure to sell both from store and from wharf prices have gradually yielded until a decline of 10@20c per bbl is established for the week. The shipping business has been moderate. Yesterday a line of 3,000 bbls. prime extra State was taken for the London market at \$6 50 in store, and lots on the wharf sold as low as \$6 35. To-day, with a decline of 6d quoted from Liverpool, buyers insisted upon lower prices, but holders refused to give way to any extent on shipping brands, but some of the trade brands could be bought for less money. At the close, however, 1,000 bbls. prime extra State sold at \$6 40 in store, a decline of 10c from yesterday.

Wheat has been taken freely for export till within the past two days. The demand was promptly met, and stocks materially reduced. But since Wednesday, with a slight decline in Liverpool, and a check to the advance in gold, buyers have insisted upon lower rates, and being able to pick up odd lots sufficient to supply their immediate wants they wholly neglected lines of new Spring yesterday. To-day holders gave way 3@4c from Wednesday's prices, with new Spring selling at \$1 53½@1 58 in store and afloat, at which there was some business for export. Old Spring sold at \$1 40 in store, and choice Amber Winter \$1 62 afloat.

Corn has arrived freely by rail, and being pressed for sale on arrival prices have ruled weak for some days, although there was some effort to check the decline. The failure of a party operating for a rise, precipitated considerable quantities upon the market, under which prices gave way; prime mixed closed at 75c for present and next two months delivery. The receipts of corn at the West have largely increased for the week under review, but a considerable portion thereof is found to be unsound from having lain in canal boats all winter.

Rye is very unsettled. Barley has been moving off pretty freely at about steady prices. For oats the market is very unsettled. There was a speculative movement on Wednesday which absorbed about all the lots pressing on the market, but the regular demand continues very dull and prices weak. The relative cheapness of corn causes it to be substituted more than usual for oats in feeding.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	63 bbl.	\$5 90@ 6 30	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 40@1 58	
Extra State.....	6 35@ 6 60	Red Winter.....	1 50@ 1 54	Amber do.....	1 57@ 1 62	
Extra Western, com-	6 30@ 6 65	White.....	1 65@ 1 95	White California.....	1 75@ 1 85	
mon.....	6 30@ 6 65	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	74@ 75	Yellow, new.....	77@	
Extra and double extra	Western & St. Louis..	6 75@ 8 75	White.....	75@ 88	Rye.....	1 10@ 1 18
Southern shipp'g extras.	6 80@ 7 25	Oats.....	64@ 68	Barley.....	90@ 1 17	
Southern, trade and	family brands.....	7 50@ 9 00	Malt.....	1 00@ 1 20	Peas, Canada.....	1 15@ 1 45
Rye Flour, super & extra	5 40@ 6 15	Corn Meal, Western and	3 70@ 4 30			

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

	—RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				—EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
	1871.		1870.		1871.		1870.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls..	56,215	836,211	751,952	33,244	572,044	37,095	456,791	
C. meal, ..	2,660	79,043	115,809	1,024	31,816	1,113	24,920	
Wheat, bush	97,593	1,025,979	1,452,471	278,736	2,697,924	294,780	2,925,425	
Corn, ..	463,870	3,325,501	470,159	165,132	1,241,179	2,307	106,880	
Rye, ..	1,707	4,173	7,438	.....	.....	.....	6,709
Barley, &c ..	13,516	265,247	593,659	16,500	65,564	.....	9,575
Oats ..	85,539	717,263	667,915	600	12,291	1,075	.....

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 15, 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.....	20,308	81,812	323,112	109,749	19,904	15,355
Milwaukee.....	13,621	183,277	10,345	10,529	216	1,460
Toledo.....	11,450	49,148	226,367	64,232	1,200	.....
Detroit.....	19,678	58,986	15,764	24,915	1,108	48
Cleveland.....	4,250*	22,350	4,200	23,350	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	23,800	103,085	135,903	75,511	10,637	10,747
Totals.....	93,107	498,658	715,691	308,286	33,065	27,605
Previous week.....	93,942	389,475	686,349	267,316	37,507	25,981
Correspond'g week, '70.	88,371	321,134	534,626	128,628	36,988	12,837
“ ‘69.	121,548	349,234	557,424	147,329	12,606	13,092
“ ‘68.	107,740	340,736	1,095,691	273,378	13,449	6,350
“ ‘67.	55,529	139,706	1,234,039	149,321	27,229	12,032

* St. Louis receipts are included in all the comparative receipts. Receipts Saturday, the 15th inst., not included.

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS of Flour and Grain at the same ports from Jan. 1 to April 15, inclusive, for four years, St. Louis being included in all:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	1,104,966	1,370,967	1,874,931	1,075,477
Wheat, bush.....	5,626,169	5,603,672	6,371,933	3,308,796
Corn, bush.....	8,607,870	4,509,018	8,703,690	8,912,876
Oats, bush.....	2,715,837	2,216,487	2,956,740	2,611,753
Barley, bush.....	533,023	505,771	420,251	448,785
Rye, bush.....	283,258	271,864	512,167	180,114
Total grain, bush.....	17,766,157	13,106,812	18,964,781	15,462,324

And Receipts at the same ports from August 1 to April 15, inclusive, for four years:

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour..... bbls.	4,182,546	4,455,370	4,951,348	3,818,509
Wheat..... bushels.	35,213,141	37,218,777	33,593,586	29,434,641
Corn.....	20,955,826	18,793,836	21,551,431	23,089,065
Oats.....	14,147,660	11,524,584	17,792,703	14,823,012
Barley.....	4,536,740	4,621,350	3,222,242	2,313,984
Rye.....	1,810,106	1,661,568	2,320,276	1,449,555
Total grain, bushels.....	76,663,473	73,820,115	78,480,238	71,110,257

St. Louis included in all.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo and Cleveland for the week ending April 15, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending April 15, '71.	92,410	939,794	853,079	194,274	28,744	16,896
Week ending April 8, '71.	75,387	1,414,125	1,818,862	63,689	12,042	4,896
Corresponding week, '70.	50,375	491,710	159,081	101,788	13,191	8,560
Corresponding week, '69.	93,678	180,451	219,482	109,612	22,321	13,855

St. Louis not included in 1869 and 1870.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to April 15 for four years, St. Louis only included in 1871, since March 25:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour..... bbls.	840,587	912,867	2,316,863	.....
Wheat..... bush.	2,966,548	2,098,409	1,882,621	.....
Corn.....	6,828,536	2,058,750	2,865,551	.....
Oats.....	789,908	595,722	989,587	.....
Barley.....	257,667	187,153	251,336	.....
Rye.....	70,141	81,328	374,194	.....
Total.....	10,950,520	5,021,362	6,363,289	.....

Shipments from St. Louis included only from March 18 in 1871.

EASTWARD MOVEMENT of Flour and Grain from the interior, including shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo and Cleveland from April 8 to April 15, and destination of shipments by water, viz:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Buffalo.....	27,880	523,819	346,571	88,776	.....	10,981
Oswego.....	.....	68,328	32,902	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg.....	2,225	28,223	32,188	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	.....	.....	16,656	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw.....	100	.....	6,593	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron.....	6,078	.....	28,738	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	.....	16,000	18,102	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood.....	.....	.....	19,500	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	.....	170,183	50,173	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	15,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Ports.....	1,560	42,450	5,520	4,050	.....	.....
By railroad.....	53,167	75,291	296,136	101,448	29,644	5,915
Total.....	92,410	939,794	853,079	194,274	29,644	16,896
Previous week.....	75,387	1,414,125	1,818,862	63,689	12,042	4,896
Corr'g week, '70.....	50,375	491,710	159,081	101,788	13,191	8,560
Corr'g week, '69.....	93,678	180,451	219,482	109,612	22,321	13,855

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1871.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	55,337	117,454	517,646	87,925	2,500	.....
Boston.....	25,674	10,350	47,478	61,023	10,600	1,051
Montreal.....	13,221	.....	.....	750	1,200	.....
Philadelphia.....	15,722	100,500	118,400	48,100	10,000	.....
Baltimore.....	16,184	15,500	57,600	13,000	.....	800
New Orleans.....	34,505	.....	120,752	42,059	.....	.....
Total.....	160,643	243,804	861,776	252,857	24,300	1,851
Previous week.....	120,684	227,146	691,544	178,852	50,258	700
Week ending April 1.....	124,662	199,763	710,077	179,939	57,591	1,200
Week ending March 24.....	143,550	154,594	549,255	126,476	60,343	434

RECEIPTS at the same ports, excepting New Orleans, from Jan. 1 to April 15:

	Flour, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
1,748,368	2,228,579	6,037,039	1,856,038	369,774	37,318	.....
Total Grain..... bushels.	11,528,748					.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, April 15, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York.....	689,857	242,446	634,129	133,246	.....
In store at Albany.....	8,000	15,000	53,000	60,000	.....
In store at Buffalo.....	646,207	580,755	126,500	33,700	.....
In store at Chicago.....	2,226,699	985,367	561,284	155,373	.....
In store at Milwaukee.....	1,684,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo..... April 8.	426,991	498,737	99,468	3,172	.....
In store at Detroit.....	184,938	19,444	27,620	1,893	.....
*In store at Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at St. Louis.....	81,582	128,773	25,515	1,928	.....
In store at Boston.....	16,616	88,016	97,352	18,562	.....
In store at Toronto.....	123,238	5,246	45,742	65,129	.....
In store at Montreal.....	250,299	13,200	17,100	.....	.....
*In store at Philadelphia.....	75,000	45,000	25,000	25,000	.....
*In store at Baltimore.....	80,000	35,000	25,000	.....	.....
Rail shipments for week.....	75,291	29,136	105,498	29,644	.....
Water shipments for week.....	864,503	556,943	92,826	.....	.....
Total in store and in transit April 16, '71.	7,433,221	3,450,053	1,926,034	527,647	.....
" " April 8, '71.	8,509,332	3,979,723	1,983,029	725,376	.....
" " April 17, '70.	8,359,894	1,164,959	1,696,115	455,569	.....
" " April 1, '71.	8,337,023	3,350,572	2,133,224	753,725	.....

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

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, 1871.

There is nothing really fresh on the general market, though partly in realization and partly in anticipation, trade appears to be a little more healthy. In no case have further concessions in values been made, while on two or three of the leading articles

there is a slight advance, and the stocks as a rule are kept within manageable proportions. There can be little doubt that the amount of goods now held by small dealers and consumers in the interior is much reduced, and admitting that buyers will continue to operate closely on actual necessity, they must soon be compelled to purchase to an extent sufficient to infuse a little more life into the market, especially as cheaper transportation is near at hand.

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

Tea, black.....	5,847 pkgs.	Laguayra.....	2,488 bags.	Sugar, Brazil.....	165 bags.
Green.....	9,733 pkgs.	Other.....	3,011 bags.	Manila, &c.....	41,220 bags.
Japan.....	2,823 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	6,076 boxes.	M'las'es, Cuba.....	2,849 hhds.
Various.....	2,126 pkgs.	Cuba.....	7,396 hhds.	Porto Rico.....	500 hhds.
Coffee, Rio.....	13,330 bags.	Porto Rico.....	835 hhds.	Demerara.....	..... hhds.
Java.....	2,205 mats.	Other.....	1,059 hhds.	Other.....	733 hhds.
Maracaibo.....	1,208 bags.				

Imports this week at this port have included 4,500 bags of Rio Coffee, and 286 do. sundry kinds. The receipts of Sugar include 3,543 boxes and 7,592 hhds. In Tea the arrivals embrace 2,362,306 lbs. of Black and 683,327 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..... lbs.	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.
Tea (indirect import).....	.....	22,429,621 23,053,631
Coffee, Rio.....	46,434 4,797	9,641 16,444
Coffee, other.....	23,000 23,277	526,186 391,182
Sugar.....	49,137 95,252	187,635 130,535
Sugar.....	26,018 49,031	136,470 157,561
Sugar.....	186,119 36,615	166,325 177,377
Molasses.....	13,472 25,332	300,120 307,720
		100,006 128,943

TEA.

The volume of business has increased somewhat and the market generally has shown more life, and in some cases an improved tone. Japans are still so irregular as to render quotations quite difficult and in all cases nominal, but Oolongs are evidently settling into a more steady position, and Greens have really become firm on all good to prime grades, with the ordinary qualities also commencing to partake of the improvement, and holders though accepting full bids showing no anxiety to hurry business, as foreign advices of late date are quite stimulating. Through reliable private sources we learn from Shanghai that the Tea season has closed, with a total export to the United States and Canada of only 18,750,000 lbs. The export to England is also reported short as compared with previous seasons. The season in China is thus closed on a short crop two months earlier than usual, and as a result we may look for a gradual falling off in our later receipts. Teas came to hand much earlier than usual this year owing to the introduction of steam transportation, and this giving the impression that the supply would be excessive undoubtedly caused the recent break in values. There is no doubt, however, that consumers are operating in a more cautious manner than in former years, and taking little stock in excess of known wants. Sales of 12,400 Greens; 20,000 Oolongs (part to arrive) and 1,800 Japans.

The imports this week consist of the arrival of 617,587 lbs. of Green tea and 3,807 lbs. of Japan, per "Levi Stevens" from Shanghai; 1,070,945 lbs. of Black, per "Orpheus" from Foochow; 528,000 lbs. Black and 65,740 lbs. Greens, per "Kingfisher" from Hong Kong; 66,838 lbs. of Blacks, per "James Shepherd" from Whampoa; and 696,523 lbs. Black, per "Annie Gray" 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.....	6,851,400	11,132,110	4,393,081	22,429,621
1870.....	11,088,553	8,623,852	3,346,227	23,053,631

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 9,641 pkgs. since January 1, against 16,444 last year. The receipts of Tea overland by railroad have this week amounted to 2,010 pkgs.

COFFEE.

The anticipations of an increased call from the interior have not been realized, and the hopeful tone noticeable at the close of our last report is in part dissipated. Holders as a rule remain firm at former rates, and are not offering any very large amount of goods; but they are not encouraged by a demand from jobbers, and are simply obliged to muster up all the patience possible and await an opening of the outlet. A few buyers have appeared, but they were by no means anxious; and when finally induced to operate took invoices just large enough to satisfy early wants. Among the jobbers a small amount of stock has been distributed on mail orders from regular customers, but in the majority of cases there is a complaint of a dull business. The stock of Brazils has not increased to any extent, and the assortment continues poor; but there is evidently enough for the wants of the market, as the call generally is slack, and sellers more disposed to operate than buyers. The recent advices from Rio Janeiro show no margin for importers at current rates, and the natural inclination is to resist a further decline; yet it is pretty certain that on any good fair bid a number of parcels could be found available. Java is in small supply, and the stock being well under control owners show considerable firmness, though finding it extremely difficult to realize outside figures except on prime brown lots. West India descriptions are moving very slowly, and mainly in small retail parcels from second hands, with an occasional call for export, though shippers report their advices from abroad as not very encouraging. At the outports the movement is light for all grades, and prices weak. Sales here of 7,097 bags Rio, 3,500 bags Santos, 1,500 bags Laguayra, 510 bags Costa Rica, 15,251 mats Java. At Baltimore, 3,800 bags Rio; at New Orleans, 400 do.; and at Boston, 1,000 pockets Singapore.

Imports this week have included 4,500 bags of Rio, per "Italy," and 286 bags of sundry kinds by "Iris" and "May Stetson."

The stock of Rio April 20, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti- more.	New Orleans.	Savan. Mobile.	Cal- veston.	Total.
Stock.....	46,484	3,000	24,221	15,506	9,000	.....	93,211
Same date 1870.....	4,787	.....	11,462	.....	.....	.....	19,259
Imports.....	216,025	11,805	165,326	96,651	33,019	3,000	528,186
in 1870.....	171,503	.....	139,607	62,327	14,300	3,045	391,082

Of other sorts the stock at New York, April 20, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags	New York stock. import.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. N. Orle's import.	Total imports at all the ports
Java and Singapore.....	† 197	*26,664	*37,586	*1,962	157,633
Ceylon.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	130,535
Maracaibo.....	1,024	5,089	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	6,627	13,807	5,601	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	517	28,763	4,171	.....	.....
Other.....	11,625	31,326	542	714	915
Total.....	23,000	105,954	42,299	8,277	7,190
Same time, 1870.....	23,277	96,494	27,148	3,556	3,218

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

SUGAR.

There has been a gradually improving feeling noticeable in the market for Raws throughout the week and prices have finally advanced, especially on refining grades, with a pretty strong tone current at the higher figures. Buyers as a rule have not displayed an increased anxiety or an intention to depart from the previous policy of caution in regulating operations as closely as possible to actual wants, but these wants are now becoming larger and must be met. Refiners have sold their product about as fast as they could get it ready, and used up a great proportion of back purchases, and though the stock in first hands has not suffered materially from the business doing, the consumption has undoubtedly exceeded the receipts. There has been developed a slight speculative feeling, but the movement is not general, nor do either bulls or bears feel confident of a very large margin. The private advices from Cuba are said to still report the position of affairs as a little doubtful, but on the whole favorable for our importers, and for a few days past there has been noticeable among the trade an inclination to accept the rumors of a falling off in the amount produced as well founded. Clayed Muscovado and Centrifugal cured goods have all met with some call, and the last named grade is now rather scarce. Grocers can occasionally be found in the market, but they take only very small parcels. Refined have been in good and quite general demand, and the production was not allowed to accumulate to any extent on any grade, while prices gradually worked upward and rule comparatively strong at the close. The sales of raw include 7,580 hhds Cuba, 887 hhds Porto Rico, 600 hhds St. Croix, 450 hhds Demerara, 200 hhds Martinique, 62 hhds New Orleans, 3,586 boxes Havana, 24,650 bags Manila, and 987 hhds Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, April 20, were as follows:

Imports this week...	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Other Brazil, Manila, &c., hhds.	Melado
" since Jan. 1	86,307	61,894	4,782	16,655	19,762
" same time '70	94,520	90,493	6,951	9,242	46,444
Stock in first hands...	49,137	36,018	83,965	180,419	6,234
" same time 1870.....	99,697	83,965	49,031	362,615	4,168
" " 1869.....	95,252	49,031	.....	78,266	1,281

MOLASSES.

We find no improvement in the position of the market on foreign styles, the general demand proving moderate and business showing a sluggish tone. Refiners appear to have enough stock on hand for all current wants, either from previous purchases or direct importation. The trade are distributing too slowly to make them at all anxious about purchasing additional supplies, and with absolutely no call whatever from distillers the common qualities have simply to go into store and await an outlet. The stock in first hands, however, does not increase with much rapidity, and to some extent sympathizing with the sugar market values are very fairly sustained on all the upper qualities. For domestic there has been a moderate jobbing inquiry, and as the goods wanted were mostly of extra fine quality full prices were insisted upon and obtained. The stock, however, is mostly poor, and it is useless to offer it at present except with an intention of accepting very low bids, as buyers have no use for the goods. Sugar House Molasses is jobbing slowly at 17c. in hhds., and 21c. in bbls. Syrups are selling moderately at about former rates. The business for the week embraces 442 hhds. Porto Rico, 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 642 casks St. Croix, 1,270 hhds. Cuba clayed, 50 hhds. English Island, 120 hhds. Trinidad, P. S., and 575 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, April 20, were as follows:

Imports this week...	Cuba, *hhds.	P. Rico, *hhds.	Demerara, *hhds.	Other *hhds.	N. O. bbls.
" since Jan. 1	2,197	222	1,173	850	35,280
" same time 1870.....	36,744	4,632	2,523	2,193	10,014
" same time '69	39,509	7,044	2,523	705	10,014
Stock in first hands.....	11,874	1,347	251	2,500	500
" same time '70	19,665	3,597	1,570	500	2,500
" same time '69	11,989	689	1,015	2,350	2,350

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

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

	Sugar.				Molasses.			
	Boxes.	*Hhds.	Bags.	*Hhds.	Boxes.	*Hhds.	Bags.	*Hhds.
New York.....	1871. 86,307	1870. 99,396	1871. 102,747	1870. 107,522	1871. 138,001	1870. 193,976	1871. 42,760	1870. 52,054
Boston.....	15,510	15,335	17,145	24,561	40,181	69,630	11,771	22,814
Philadelphia.....	13,727	14,394	14,380	19,759	56,467	23,218	33,879	37,126
Baltimore.....	12,249	15,393	30,654	24,844	15,471	20,896	11,230	12,531
New Orleans.....	8,677	12,543	1,399	691	.....	.....	366	4,418
Total.....	136,470	157,561	166,325	177,357	300,120	307,720	100,005	128,943

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

There is not much of call for invoices and few lots offering in the market, showing a nominal sort of position in a general way. Yet on the whole there is a fair amount of strength extant and it would probably be difficult to induce any important concessions as the supply available is not likely to increase for some time and foreign advices to latest dates were encouraging. In jobbing lots there has been a good uniform movement for the week embracing pretty much all styles of stock, and dealers are enabled to realize full former rates with sufficient ease to call the market firm.

FRUITS, &c.

There has been a slight improvement in the demand for Foreign Dried, as jobbers are and have been running on small stocks, and have been obliged to make purchases in order to keep up their assortment. They, however, act

very cautiously, and take only small lots, preferring to risk an advance to carrying a stock while there is any possibility of a further decline. Raisins have not shared the slight improvement noticeable in most other articles, and with full stocks in the hands of importers gradually tend downward. \$2 65 is now the jobbing price. A correct quotation for an invoice lot cannot be given. Turkish Prunes at a material decline have sold better, and close more steady. Patras Currants have sold more freely at 9c. @ 9 1/2c. for new. Trieste are rather quiet at 8 1/2c. for jobbing lots. Sardines are not actually lower, but the decline of last week has not stimulated any demand; they sell only in a small way. Brazil Nuts are in fair demand, but at low prices. Shelled Almonds have sold to some extent at full prices. Firecrackers are in good demand and firm in price.

Foreign Green are in steady increasing demand; there are no more West India Oranges in market, and Mediterranean sell freely. Lemons are in increased demand and firm in price. Bananas are plenty, and rule rather low. Cocoanuts sell fairly at former prices. We quote Baracoa Cocoanuts \$38 per thousand. Carthagea. do. \$50, and Bananas \$1 50 @ 2 per bunch.

Domestic Dried are very quiet for all kinds. Apples still favor the buyer, but do not increase in demand. Peaches, both pared and unpared, are very quiet and hardly more than nominal in price. Blackberries met with some demand, which, however, did not amount to much, and only small lots were worked off. Holders have but few, and claim there will be a demand from the West for all there are here, at better prices. Pitted Cherries and Plums are slow of sale. Raspberries are a trifle easier.

Domestic Green are in fair demand for Apples; a few parties carry all the stock, which, however, does not sell at high prices. We quote for the best \$4 @ 4 50, and for fair quality \$3 50 @ 3 75. Cranberries are dull and nominally quoted \$1 75 @ 2 25 per crate.

[For "Advices from Producing Markets," see Commercial and Miscellaneous News, on page 490.]

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.		Duty paid		Duty paid	
Hyson, Common to fair.....	40 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to fin st	55 @ 60	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair...	50 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	do Sup'r to fine...	65 @ 70	do Ex. f. to finest.....	75 @ 80
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 115	do Ex. f. to finest.....	45 @ 55	Oolong, Common to fair....	45 @ 55
Young Hyson, Com. to fair....	45 @ 55	do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 90	do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 125	do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 125
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 130	do Ex. fine to finest.....	45 @ 55	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair.	45 @ 55
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair....	58 @ 70	do Sup'r to fine.....	60 @ 75	do Sup'r to fine.....	60 @ 75
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 100	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 115		
do Sup. to fine.....	80 @ 100				
do Ex. fine to finest.....	105 @ 145				
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair....	30 @ 40				
do do Sup. to fine.....	45 @ 50				

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....gold.	15 1/2 @ 16	Native Ceylon.....gold.	15 1/2 @ 17
do good.....gold.	14 1/2 @ 15	Maracaibo.....gold.	14 @ 13
do fair.....gold.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2	Laguayra.....gold.	14 1/2 @ 16 1/2
do ordinary.....gold.	13 @ 13 1/2	St. Domingo, in bond.....gold.	10 @ 10 1/2
Java, mats and bags.....gold.	18 @ 20	Jamaica.....gold.	13 @ 15 1/2
do Brown.....	20 @ 21 1/2		

Sugar.

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

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	40 @ 67	Cuba Clayed.....	21 @ 33
Porto Rico.....	40 @ 60	Cuba centrifugal.....	2 1/2 @ 26
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 42	English Islands.....	25 @ 40

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Carolina (new).....	6 1/2 @ 9
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....gold	31 @ 31 1/2	Pepper, in bond.....(gold)	11 @ 11 1/2
Cassia, in mats.....do	31 1/2 @ 32	do Singapore & Sumatra	16 @ 16 1/2
Ginger, Race and Af (gold)	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica.....(gold)	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mace.....do	11 @ 15	do in bond.....do	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Nutmegs, casks.....	83 @ 84	do sliced.....do	12 @ 12 1/2
do cases Penang.....	84 @ 85	do in bond.....do	7 @ 7 1/2

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new mat. 5	75 @	Brazil Nuts.....	9 1/2 @ 10
do Layer, 1870, box. 2	65 @	Filberts, Sicily.....	10 1/2 @
do Sultana, # B	16 @	do Barcelona.....	9 1/2 @
do Valencia, # B	11 1/2 @	African Peanuts.....	1 1/2 @ 2 00
do London Layer.....	3 50	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	11 @
Currants, new.....	9 @	Macaroni, Italian.....	12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn.....	44 @	Fire Crack, best No 1 box 2	40 @ 2 50
Prunes, French.....	9 @ 19	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, Turkish.....	19 @	Apples, State.....	6 @
Prunelles.....	9 @	do Western.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Dates.....	9 @	do Southern, common	3 @ 6
Figs, Smyrna.....	13 @ 20	do prime.....	5 @ 6
Cherries German.....	7 @	do sliced.....	5 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Canton Ginger, case.....	9 00 @	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 27
Almonds, Languedoc.....	18 @	do unpared, qrs & hiv	10 @ 13 1/2
do Tarragona.....	20 @	Blackberries.....	10 @
do Ivica.....	13 @ 18 1/2	Cherries pitted.....	19 @ 20
do Sicily, soft shell.....	15 @ 15 1/2	Pecan Nuts.....	19 @
do Shelled, Spanish.....	31 @ 32	Hickory Nuts.....	1 1/2 @ 1 25
do paper shell.....	31 @ 32	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fncy do	2 75 @ 3 25
Sardines.....	30 @	do com. to fair do	1 75 @ 2 50
Sardines.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	do Wil, g'd to best do	2 75 @ 3 40

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Rosom Salts.....	16 @
Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	20 @ 42
Borax.....	30 @ 31	Calabra.....	12 @ 14
Sal Soda, Cask.....	1 1/2 @ 2	Madder.....gold.	12 @ 15
Sulphur.....	3 1/2 @	Indigo, Madras.....gold.	1 15 @ 1 25
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 15	do Manilla.....gold.	80 @ 1 12 1/2
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @	Cordage, Manilla, 1/4 and 3/8	19 @
Camphor, in bbls.....	70 @ 73	do do Large sizes.....	19 @
Castile Soaps.....	11 @ 12 1/2	Sisal.....	.....

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 21, 1871.

The general trade has been quiet this week, both with first-hands and jobbers. Dealers in the interior laid in their stocks earlier in the season as the movements from the present time until the close will be confined to such amounts as are required from time to time to replenish broken assortments. At the moment there is comparatively little demand for goods for this purpose, as the retail trade has not been sufficiently active to necessitate a general replenishment of either jobbers' or retailers' stocks. This is especially the case with domestic cotton goods, which are held by distributors in more liberal supply than foreign goods. There is a moderate inquiry for second purchases from the trade in some of the larger cities, and business is by no means at a standstill, though the movements are small as compared with those of a few preceding weeks. The weather has not been very favorable for an active retail trade, and until it becomes more settled the demand from consumers is not likely to be spirited. There is some complaint of the tightness of money in the country, but as the rule, collections are free, and the trade seems to be in a very healthy financial condition.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market for cotton fabrics has experienced few changes since our last review, and, as regards prices, remains steady. Brown and bleached cottons are in good request in the finer grades, and the stock of the most favorably known is very light. Lower grades are rather less active, and in some instances a moderate accumulation is reported. Prices are steady, however, and one or two brands have been advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in consequence of a scarcity. Colored cottons are quiet, but remain steady at unchanged quotations. Prints are in good demand, and the best makes are selling with comparative freedom. There is no important accumulation of stock reported, but, on the contrary, many styles of light colorings are entirely sold out. Prices are without change and are well sustained, both by the small supply and the rise in cloths, although the latter is thought by many to result chiefly from speculation.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is a good demand for light weight cassimeres, in the finer qualities, and the few commission houses who held any assortment of these goods are doing an active business. The production of these goods has been unusually small this season, and a majority of the commission houses are entirely sold out. There is a moderate inquiry for heavy weights, but no large transactions are made, in consequence of the scarcity of stock, and it is probable that transactions will be restricted for some time to come by the limited production, as manufacturers are indisposed to purchase wool in very large amounts at its present prices, unless higher prices can be established in goods. Cloths are selling fairly in heavy weights, but holders are firm and do not press sales. Light weights are jobbing well, but are inactive in first hands.

FOREIGN GOODS.—There is more activity in the jobbing movement in imported than in domestic fabrics, and a moderate business is doing in all classes of goods suited to the current wants of the distributive trade. Dress linens are selling well at full prices; other suiting fabrics are also in good request, especially thin goods designed for the Southern and Southwestern markets. There is a good inquiry for woollens in first hands, and orders for large amounts have been placed by jobbers and other early buyers. The prospect for higher prices on domestic woollens is stimulating the trade in foreign goods, and an active season is anticipated.

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. p kgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. p kgs.	Domestics. p kgs.
Total for the week....	101	\$12,883	3	\$1,225
Since January 1, 1871.	6,464	337,598	519	120,423
Same time 1870.....	4,370	636,990	1,079	302,020
" 1869.....	8,631	891,409	1,058	153,346
" 1868.....	8,870	798,752	1,592	549,974
" 1867.....	2,643	380,326	2,454	517,787
" 1866.....	880	144,749	1,996	328,961
" 1860.....	29,718	.....	.....	19,081

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 and are unchanged in every particular. Quotations are well sustained, as follows: Amoskeag A 36 12, do B 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Atlantic A 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do D 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do H 36 12, Appleton A 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Augusta 36 11, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8, Boot O 34 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indian Head 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, do 30 10, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do O 36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Laconia O 39, 12 do B

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

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

PRINTING CLOTHS are steady and in fair demand. Standards are quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and tend upward.

PRINTS sell freely in all desirable styles and the stocks are well reduced. Prices are firm at the annexed quotations: American 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Albion solid 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Allens 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do pinks 11, purples 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Arnold 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Atlantic 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Malloy pink 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, do purples 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Manchester 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do W fancy 12, Oriental 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, do shirtings 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wamsutta 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PRINTED LAWNES AND PERCALES.—Pacific Percales 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lancaster Cambric 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, American Shirting Styles 19, American Dress Styles 18, Merrimack 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dunnell —, Oriental 18, Atlantic 18, Dunnells Lawns 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific 1,400 Fancy 14, do Solid Colors 15, do Organdies 15, Spragues 1,400 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Victoria 1200 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Atlantic 1,400 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Manchester 1400 14, do Piques 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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

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

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

STRIPES.—Albany 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Algodoa 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, American 11@12, Amoskeag 17@18, Hamilton 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Haymaker 1C $\frac{1}{2}$ @11, Sheridan A 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, do G 10, Uncasville A 12@13, Whittenton A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, American 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, Conestoga extra 32 21, do dc 36, 25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 26, Hamilton 20, Swift River 13, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GINGHAMS.—Glyde, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Earlston, extra, 18; Glasgow, 13; Gloucester, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 15; Lanca-shire, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pequa, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Park Mills, 14.

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

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

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending April 20, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20, 1871.					
	—1869.—		—1870.—		—1871.—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	614	\$218,663	1,258	\$451,474	1,207	\$516,153
do cotton...	941	245,503	1,417	398,039	1,841	514,634
do silk....	387	321,377	547	427,311	767	654,119
do flax....	861	205,589	951	217,626	1,282	293,539
Miscellaneous dry goods	320	110,633	706	233,388	980	289,509
Total.....	3,123	\$1,101,765	4,879	\$1,727,838	6,077	\$2,267,954

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufacturers of wool..	701	\$242,818	756	\$278,886	672	\$223,883
do cotton...	369	101,967	853	227,358	443	112,524
do silk....	74	75,428	76	88,296	134	157,721
do flax....	292	70,510	541	128,227	548	144,511
Miscellaneous dry goods	758	23,282	9,467	65,352	680	35,930
Total.....	2,194	\$514,005	11,693	\$789,219	2,477	\$674,569
Add ent'd for consu'ptn	3,123	1,101,765	4,879	1,727,838	6,077	2,267,954
Total th'n upon m'rk't.	5,317	\$1,615,770	16,572	\$2,517,057	8,554	\$2,942,523

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufacturers of wool..	529	\$170,626	456	\$161,967	282	\$138,278
do cotton...	281	78,304	398	91,867	127	31,565
do silk....	55	62,935	82	68,831	70	95,267
do flax....	385	85,944	302	67,282	163	47,860
Miscellaneous dry goods	19	6,719	1,625	21,581	98	24,708
Total.....	1,269	\$404,078	2,863	\$411,528	740	\$337,678
Add ent'd for consu'ptn	3,123	1,101,765	4,879	1,727,838	6,077	2,267,954
Total enter'd at the port	4,392	\$1,505,843	7,742	\$2,139,366	6,817	\$2,605,632

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