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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT AND THE FUTURE RATE OF INTEREST.

The debt statement which appears elsewhere has been very favorably received. Contrary to expectation the reduction during last month was 6 millions, making the decrease since 1st January over thirty millions. This large surplus applicable to the public debt shows that the present tax-system, in spite of the past reforms and the repeal of a considerable number of imposts, is still more than adequate to raise the revenue actually needed for carrying on the Government. During the past year the decrease has been 117 millions, and in the past two years 221 millions. The policy of keeping up this rapid liquidation has been urged by various arguments. The chief reasons are that it is necessary as a means of improving the credit of the Government and for the sake of advancing the prices of our outstanding Government bonds, so as to render possible the negotiation of a new loan at a lower rate of interest. These and some other arguments in support of this liquidating policy rest on the fallacy that the value of the bonds of a great rich nation are controlled by precisely the same conditions as the value of the notes of a single individual; and consequently that the more scarce you can make the Government securities the higher will be the price they will command. This specious argument has been often answered and need not occupy us here; their credit may be supposed to stand. We do not intend

it is enough to say that in every country of established credit its own Government bonds are the highest grade of domestic securities known, and that they are always regarded as exempt from most of the contingencies which depress and render unstable the credit of individuals, corporations, and private firms.

The slow progress of the new loan has stirred up an active discussion as to the future rate of interest which is likely to prevail in this country. The aggregate subscriptions amount to 62 millions and till the new bonds are ready for delivery prevailing hesitancy is scarcely likely to be removed. From this slow movement of the five cents some persons are beginning that the 4 and 41 per cents stand no chance of success, and that for a long term of years the rate of interest will not fall below 5 p r cent for the highest class of securities, and 7 per cent for the securities of the best medium descriptions, such as those of the first-class railroads. A similar view of the case is argued with considerable force in an able article by Mr. David A. Wells. The fact is, however, that we are scarcely as yet in a position to form a trustworthy solution of so complicated a problem.

Great Britain raised the loans she contracted at the beginning of this century at a rate very nearly equal to that which the United States is now paying on its long bonds. Still after the lapse of fifty years the government debt pays only half that rate, and the British Chancellor of the Ex chequer can at any time raise at 3 per cent or below all the loans he may temporarily require. Moreover, at this same rate of 3 per cent our own government at this moment borrows from the banks on the three per cent certificates which are being paid off at par, though they cost the Treasury less than any other part of our interest-bearing debt. These certificates at 3 per cent interest have been issued to the extent of 200 millions, and no doubt without being stamped for the Clearing-House they could be issued to the extent of over 100 millions should any contingency require the Treasury to avail itself of the law which still permits their issue. Of course such an issue cannot be recommended, because it would increase the temporary loans which have always been one of the mischievous elements in the public debt, and secondly, on account of the danger lest these certificates might at some crisis be redeemed with such rapidity as to cause an expansion of the currency, and a permanent depreciation of the paper dollar. The certificates are here referred to simply to illustrate one of the conditions governing the rate of interest, and to show that here as abroad the obligations of the Government bear a relatively lower rate of interest and are subject to other conditions than those of any person or corporation, or financial firm, however high

FRASER Digitized

to discuss fully the question why our six per cent Five Twenty gold bonds do not command higher rates, so as to cause the new fives to sell readily at par. One reason, undoubtedly, is the disrepute which taints American securi ties in foreign markets on account of the supposed ineffi ciency of our Courts, the scandals in the administration of justice, and the supposed insecurity of personal and property rights. Another reason is the uncertainty as to the time of redemption. A 20 year bond at 6 per cent is worth 10 per cent more than a 5 year bond at the same rate. But our 5-20s are neither 5 year bonds nor 20 year bonds, but some thing doubtfully hovering between the two. Mr. Boutwell would have had better success with his new loan if he had boldly thrown overboard this duplex incertitude which has cost the country many millions of dollars, in extra interest, and has never yet brought a dollar into the Treasury. When this principle was first proposed, it was never intended to be anything but a temporary war expedient. The purpose was that the funded debt of the United States should, as soon as the war was over, be consolidated at a low rate of interest, and be redeemable at a fixed date, like the sixes of 1881, or like the public debt of most of the European nations of any reputation for solvency and credit, purchasable in the market for the sinking fund or for cancellation, as the policy and means of the Government might render practicable.

Without pursuing the argument further, we may assume that the present quotations for our Government securities do not justify the inference which has been too hastily derived from them, that for 20 years to come the rate of interest in this country will rule at 7 per cent on the highest class of railroad securities. We forbear to press the argument that first class roads, such as the Great Central Pacific, can borrow at a lower rate; and that when foreigners gain more confidence in the security of their property here the telegraphic, railroad and steamship facilities will start such a flow of capital from the cheap money marts of Amsterdam, London and Frankfort; and that the tide of monetary investments will be so rapid and constant, that we shall see a constant tendency to approximate our rates of interest to those which are current in the Transatlantic money markets.

On the other hand, it is probable that with the new fields for the employment of capital opened here and in India, the rate of interest in England and on the Continent of Europe may receive an upward impulse. At any rate, the chances are in favor of the theory that it will be easier for a country like ours to pay off its public debt with every succeeding year. Hence it follows that by hurrying the payment with undue and needless haste we are violating one of the canons of practical finance which is that " for the liquidation of public obligations such a time should be chosen as will pay off the heaviest sum with the least burden to the people." Opposed as we are on principle to a public debt and to every maxim which would make our debt permanent, we must concede the injustice in view of the arguments cited of repeating the liquidation of 221 million dollars of the public debt by vexatious, needless taxation during the next two years.

FOREIGN CAPITAL AND INTERNAL PROGRESS.

The movement of the foreign exchanges and the fluctuations of the premium on gold continue to attract anxious attention, though the difficulty of forecasting the future is not at all diminished. Among the numerous questions which tend to complicate the problem is the doubt that some part of the funds which have been placed here for investment by foreign owners may ere long be called home. At an earlier season of the year this doubt might cause more solicitude. But at present we are so prepared and the monetary situation is so strong, that the discussion and

the incertitude do not disturb the settled ease of our money market, which appears likely to continue favorable for a considerable time. It is one of those remarkable coinci dences which, in our history as a nation, have ever been perpetually recurring, that the influx of foreign capital rose to it highest tide, just at that time when our need of it was greatest, and that till this temporary need was over and had completely passed away, there was scarcely the slightest fear of the foreign supplies of floating capital failing us or being diminished.

For a long time past some of our most experienced finan. cial men have looked with apprehension on the amazing rapidity with which our floating capital has been investing itself in railroads and other vast enterprises which, however profitable they may eventually become, and however judiciously they may be conducted, are of such a magnitude as to be likely, even under a financial system better than ours. to cause some disturbance in that equilibrium between the supply of fixed and floating capital which is essential to secure financial prosperity and steady monetary ease. But for the supply of foreign capital which the European war and the consequent redundancy of the Transatlantic money markets have caused to seek in this country the profitable investments denied at home, the anticipations of these prophets of evil might some of them have been fulfilled before now. But so far the result is otherwise, the expectations of the more sanguine and more numerous of our people have been realized, and we have had for so long a period a favorable money market that we should probably be little inconvenienced if foreign capital should in the near future cease to flow this way as rapidly or as constantly as of late we have seen it. These exterior accessions of capital have been with us long enough to keep up the supply throughout the somewhat perilous interval between the financial seed-time and harvest, between the investment of floating capital in fixed forms, and the restoration of the equilibrium by the return of the capital so invested. Let us examine some of the proofs of this.

As has been frequently suggested in the Chronicle of late, the usual turn in our interior exchanges has developed rapidly this season, and is now so decided that our banks have an accumulation of national bank currency which is lending at a discount of ½ to ½ per cent. Wall street is the more anxiously scrutinizing this early return of currency from the interior, as it was unexpected, and has frustrated some very plausible theories and plausible speculations. There are few questions of practical finance which are more complicated and will better repay inquiry. The arguments on which our own predictions were founded arise partly out of the defects of our banking and currency systems, and partly from the rapid progress in material wealth which is being realized in consequence of the rapid exten sion of our railroads and the amazing growth of productive power in the interior of the country. All history and all experience show that there is a law governing national progress in wealth which is somewhat analogous to the law of latent heat in physical science. Every one knows the interesting mysterious processes by which chemistry causes heat to disappear, and how this latent heat, however long hidden and incapable of affecting the thermometer, may be assimilated and got back again by the manipulations which science prescribes for the purpose. Analogous phenomena take place in every rich, enterprising young country where, as in the United States, the evolution of productive forces is active, and the growth rapid, of material wealth. A great part of this yearly growth is, as it were, latent. It lies hidden for a time, and may even coexist with great, distress and wide-spread complaints

of national impoverishment. Macaulay gives many striking illustrations of this law in his history of the growth of the wealth, the debt, the taxes, and the manufacturing enterprise of England during and after the Napoleonic wars. Indeed, it is impossible to interpret intelligently the recent history of this country, or of any of the prosperous nations of Europe, without recognizing this law and the alternations of rapid growth and frequent repression which it helps to explain. In the growth of wealth, as in all other growth, there is a long season of winter as well as of seed time, during which wealth is absorbed or latent; and then comes the harvest, when all is given back with fitting increase.

In applying these principles to our own material condition, we have ventured to predict that the depression of the past two or three years was largely due to the rapid absorption of our floating capital and its conversion into fixed capital. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in our railroads, our telegraphs, our manufactories, steamengines, and the other productive mechanism in which this country is unsurpassed by any nation in the world. These millions of treasure have disappeared. They have become latent. We have crystalised into fixed forms what was before part of the floating capital of the nation. The time always comes when this latent capital so long absorbed and inert, gives itself back with large increase. That return we have supposed to be near, if indeed it has not already begun. The interior of this country has been growing richer during the past two or three years. But it has complained of impov rishment. Bad taxes, mistaken fiscal legislation, and a faulty monetary system would have really impoverished it had not its growth been so vigorous and so irresistible. That growth has, however, been latent. Sooner or later it will be more sensible and evident, and universally felt. Perhaps the improvement has really begun. On this theory are based some of the arguments which have led to the anticipation of early changes in the spring-tide of currency and deposits this year. As the results have so happened the reasoning which forecasted it may be also right and sound. What is certain is that the new railroads which we have built since the war has given a new value to the millions of acres of real estate through which they pass, that these roads have created and called into existence a multitude of new and magnificent streams of interior trade which with out them would not have been now fertilizing our country and enriching our people.

The vast capital which we have sunk in these railroads and other works of labor-saving and wealth-creating efficiency is equivalent to the unpaid services of a larger army than Xerxes led against ancient Greece or Napoleon against modern Russia. The annual product of all these agencies for enriching the country is inconceivably great, and though as we have said much of this yearly product of new wealth is latent, and may demand years, and perhaps ages for its highest development and fullest maturity, still every year immediate prosperity and personal gain of all orders of our industrial population, both of those who organize labor and capital, and of the larger masses who serve under their leadership. This harvesting of the returns from our great national investments in railroads and other productive works has begun and will continue. And in any case it cannot but increase year by year.

Another suggestive series of arguments in confirmation arise out of the fact that the interior of the country is to an unusual degree in debt to New York. The new values which railroads have given to real estate have enriched the

scale of living has been raised and the elegances of home life fostered. The demand has been stimulated for imported goods. A vast commerce has sprung up. New markets have been opened and old markets extended. All this has tended to swell the interior debt to this city which is the great emporium of our interior and exterior trade. Many persons have wondered how it is that our bank deposits are increased. Here is the reason. The trade of the country is augmenting. The debts hence arising are augmenting too. Some part of this increase may possibly be due to the inflation of credits or of the currency. But in the main the movement is a healthy one. And those who have been croaking over it or forecasting evil on account of it will find that now, as in so many former cases, they mistook the salutary pains of growth for the mischievous spasms of disease.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

On Monday last the opinions of the justices of the present Supreme Court of the United States upon the longdebated question whether Congress can make paper promises a legal tender for the payment of debts were declared in open Court. The result was foreshadowed in the daily journals last week, and many of them commented on it. But since the Court had never before, in its whole history, whispered of what it was about to do, and since the promised decision seemed utterly incredible in itself, both contradicting the recorded judgment of the same Court a year ago, and revolutionizing the received principles of constitutional law, we chose not to discuss it on such authority. We could not assume on the strength of rumor that the Court was about to stultify itself, and that its members had privately boasted beforehand of its coming humiliation. Now, however, the decision is officially proclaimed. The two cases decided were of contracts for dollars, one made before, the other after the passage of the act of February, 1862; so that the whole question of the power of Congress to pass a legal tender act was involved, and there was no one of the justices who held that such an act is valid for contracts made after its passage, but invalid for existing contracts, so that the question does not require division, but is singly and simply whether or not the power to make lawful money of anything else than gold and silver coin exists in Congress under the Constitution. The decision of the Court, in the two cases, was the opinion of five judges against four Justices Miller, Swayne, Davis, Bradley and Strong holding the affirmative of the question, and Chief Justice Chase, with Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field, the negative. The decision is that, in the cases in question, debts contracted in dollars, whether before or after paper money was declared a legal tender by Congress, are fully satisfied by an offer of payment in that money; and, so far as the authority of the decision goes, it is that all contracts of every kind are at the mercy at all times of a majority of Congress.

This event calls for consideration in two respects; first, as it will more and more be realized and made available for the | it affects, by its substance, the nature of our government, its finances and its credit; and secondly, as it indirectly, and by the manner in which it has been brought about, affects the character of the national judiciary, and the honor and supremacy of law. In each of these views, it seems to us to be beyond question one of the most deplorable events in American history. It is impossible within our limits to discuss the subject in all its bearings; we shall only attempt to point out the leading considerations which demand a kind and degree of public attention to this judicial act such as few legal judgments have ever called for.

The new decision itself seems to us to be wrong in law, farmers; and with new wealth have come new wants. Their and pernicious in its practical tendency. Under ordinary

circumstances, it would be presumptious to dispute the legal soundness of any opinion from our highest legal tribunal. -But the question in hand is not one which turns upon legal learning or acumen; it is simple in its terms, familiar and general, not technical, in its subject matter, and involves no tedious differences of detail as to precedents or authori ties. It concerns merely the interpretation of a political document, the charter of our government, and the bulwark of our civil rights; and that in a point which intimately concerns the nature of the government, the enjoyment of these rights, the practical life of every citizen. It is a question, then, on which every man who is capable of understanding the form of government may and must form an independent opinion. It is further inseparably bound up with certain general principles of interpretation, hitherto strictly applied by our courts and our people to this same docu ment; and, therefore, these principles are themselves at issue. All men who believe, with the makers of the constitution, and with the successive utterances of the Supreme Court of the United States from the beginning, that our national government is one of defined and limited powers, conferred by the constitution, and that it can do nothing which that does not authorize it to do, are necessarily committed to the opinion that Congress can pass no legal tender act. It is not pretended that the constitution directly authorizes such legislation. The only constitutional power, on which such legislation is imagined to rest, is the war power; that is the power to do, in its discretion, under the emergency of war, whatever a government deems necessary to its own preservation. But this is simply another way of saying that war sometimes suspends all law; and that the violation of the form of the constitution itself may be necessary to save its substance. There may be a public danger so great that a government shall be justified in overstep ping the limits of its authority, in reference to personal liberty, to the ownership of property, or the rights and immunities of foreign nations, in order to save itself; and if it succeeds in doing so, and afterward makes a full recompense for the injury done, its conduct is not to be judged by ordinary standards. But the pretense that a legal tender act is sustained by the war power is idle. The value of the dollar has nothing to do with the efficiency of armies; nor does the existence of private debts hamper their movements. It is not conceivable that any public danger can be removed or lightened by the confiscation or repudiation, in whole or in part, of debts due from one man to another. The war power, in so far as it may transcend constitutional limits, has nothing to do with finance; and if money and private compacts are subject to it, there is no interest and no law in the land which do not, upon a declaration of war, become the mere creatures of the will or caprice of the war-makers

The theory, the, that Congress may make what it will a legal-tender money involves a new theory of interpreting the Constitution. Instead of the rule, hitherto universal that the Government of the United States is one of defined powers, this theory assumes that its powers are unlimited in every direction where the Constitution has not expressly restricted it. It is impossible to concur with the majority of the justices in this decision, without accepting also the doc. trine that the National Government is the sovereign over all the people of this country, in the same sense in which an absolute monarch in Russia or a Parliament in Great Britain is sovereign there. The federal power, which was constituted to secure internal harmony among the States and the common defence, becomes the master of the people in all their personal dealings and relations with one another, and the United States are centralized. Indeed, when a govern ment has power to say that a contract between its citizens

for a certain value shall be fulfilled upon delivery of a less value, or of none, it would seem that it has little power more to desire.

If the decision be accepted as law, it has an important bearing upon our national finances, and that in several ways. It is in the power of Congress to print paper at its will, and call it dollars; to confiscate to the Government or to debtors the whole or any part of the property of creditors, and thus to repudiate to any extent at will the debts of the nation and those of all private citizens. There is already a strong interest in favor of still further inflating the paper currency of the country and it is probable that a serious effort will be made next winter to obtain a further issue of "legaltenders." Whether this be successful or not the effort is sure to be renewed whenever there seems to be a chance of Speculators with the control of immense sums will continue to lobby for legislation on the currency, and in opposition to every measure looking to the restoration of coin values; and whenever their demand is reinforced by a general pressure on trade, or whenever a reckless or ignorant faction obtains control of Congress, the issue may be made, and the final step taken towards financial ruin. Nor is the injury done to the character and credit of the country con. tingent upon any such future blunder of Congress. The fact that such an act is possible, that there is no barrier to the wildest and most extravagant expansion of an irredeemable currency, except in the temporary ascendancy of the politicians who oppose it, is in itself enough to weaken confidence in the wisdom and permanency of our future financial policy.

But serious as are the evils with which these new doc trines of centralization threaten the country, now that the last great barrier to them, in the consistent traditions of the Supreme Court, is passing away, they are less startling, because more familiar to us, than the circumstances under which this strange decision has been made, and the inferences The opinion of the Court sustaining which these suggest. the legal tender act is directly the reverse of a judgment by the same tribunal one year ago, overthrowing the act. The Supreme Court then, after long and repeated deliberations, decided that Congress could not change existing contracts, by making a new money to discharge them in. The same Court now decides that Congress may do so. Throughout the past history of that Court, its decisions, when made, upon any question of law, have been final. No other tribunal has disputed them; they have been the rule of argument and of decision, in all the courts and legislatures of the land; and no counsel would have ventured to rise in the Supreme Court itself and suggest a doubt whether these decisions are binding upon every judge and every citizen. To ask the Court to review its own solemn judgment would have been to insult it. But now it has done for itself what no man would have dared to ask of it. When people hear of this extraordinary action of the Court, they naturally inquire whether there are any extraordinary motives for it. Was the decision in the case of Hepburn against Griswold a hasty declaration of an opinion formed on insufficient information or reflection? Was it manifestly wrong in principle? Has it proved grossly injurious to the interests of the country, or unacceptable to the nation? Has public opinion rejected it? Have other tribunals questioned it? Has there been such a general dissatisfaction with it, or have such strong new reasons been discovered for questioning it, as to require a reconsideration? Nothing of all this. What change has taken place great enough to call for the over throw at once of a settled principal of law and of the consistency and self-respect of the Supreme Court?

There is no change in any of these respects. The change

is to be looked for in the court itself. That has indeed changed. A year ago, it contained justices, differing indeed in ability, learning and opinion; but all of them believed by all men to hold their scats for their qualifications alone, and to regard in their judgments nothing but the law as they understood it. When the decision against the legal tender act was given, five judges, including justice Grier, who left the bench before judgment was rendered, concurred in it and not a man in the land suspected that any one of them, was influenced in the matter by any consideration but the law of the question, as the arguments and his own studies explained it. But immediately afterward, two new justices were appointed; both of those selected, among a great number of gentlemen qualified for the place, were well known as members and counsel of great railway corporations directly interested in the question, owing large amounts of bonds issued before the legal tender act was passed; and both of them were known to have formed and expressed an opinion adverse to the recent decision of the Court. An effort was immediately made to secure a rehearing of the question before them; and it seemed to be the design of the new-made majority of the court to order it an once; but the scandal of such a course was too great to be faced, and the project was abandoned. But while the court did not venture directly to interfere with and destroy the work it had just done, arrangements were made at once to bring before it other cases, involving precisely the same question just as if it were entirely new and unsettled. In no other matter have counsel dared thus to insult the dignity of the court, by bringing into it anew a claim which had it just, in principle, declared to be wrong and unfounded. Can it be that, in this case, their action was suggested or encourged by members of the court themselves? Or did the wellknown opinions of the new justices, and the half-declared purposes for which they were appointed, embolden litigants to attack thus its consistency and its honor?

However this may be, the re-argument upon the new cases was ordered, and the form of hearing it was observed. The reconstructed court then formally, and against the protest of four of its members, only one less than a majority in numbers, and not one less in public repute and mental and moral weight, stultified itself by declaring that to be law which a year before it declared was no law; and that to be in the Constitution which a year before it could not find there. Thus the Supreme Court, in the course of its ordinary duties, defines and declares a constitutional limit to the powers of the general government; that same government at once reconstructs the court by adding judges known to be opposed to limiting its powers, and the new court pro claims that the limits do not exist. If this new decision is entitled to respect and obedience as the law of the land whither shall we look hereafter for constitutional law? What authority can limit the powers of Congress? The last bul. wark of the Constitution and of the rights of municipalities and of citizens against the encroachments of the power which makes and controls the army and navy and collects taxes is swept away. If Congress hereafter chooses to take possession of the property of local corporations, to interfere in the contracts of private citizens by some legal tender act or by some new form of confiscation, to assume juris_ diction over the penal laws of the States, or to make a military dictator for the country, this precedent teaches those who may then be in control of the government that the Supreme Court is no obstacle to their usurpation. They have but to reorganize the court if it decides against them, appointing new justices to the bench, who will blot out the recorded words of the law and substitute for them their own will.

We have expressed but a part of the objections to this decision; yet these are enough to show that it is the most serious judicial change ever yet attempted in America. As for the legal tender question itself, principles live longer than judges, and long before it becomes a practical question again whether the unredeemable paper money shall be increased by Congress, the people will understand the evil of it, we trust, too well to tolerate the proposition for a moment But the disgrace this act has brought upon the Supreme Court and upon the Government cannot be removed, until the absolute independence of that tribunal is restored, and until the people compel every branch of the Government to respect its independence.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH:

The month of April was chiefly conspicuous for an easy money market, an advance in government bonds, a remarkable activity and speculation in stocks, and great firmness in foreign exchange, with a large export of specie and consequent firmness in the gold premium towards the close of the month.

In the early part of the month there was an attempt made to produce a stringent money market by "locking up" legal tenders, but the attempt was only partially successful, and was soon abandoned by the parties to the movement. After the funds thus temporarily withdrawn had been restored to the regular channels of business, and a return movement of currency from the interior to this point had commenced, the rates for money became decidedly easy, and the month closed on a 4006 per cent market. The prevailing opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury will use every requisite means to keep money easy during the negotiation of the new loan has done much to make lenders free with their funds, and to prevent any further attempts to manipulate the market for speculative purposes.

Government securities, without marked activity, have been very firm in prices and advanced on some issues as much as 1½ per cent. At the government purchase of Five-Twenties on the 26th ult., the price paid for a large portion of the bonds was higher than par in gold, an event which was commented upon with considerable interest among the leading dealers in governments. The new 5 per cent. lean made very little progress during April, chiefly owing to the circumstance that the bonds are not yet ready for delivery, and to an apparent lack of enthusiasm among the very numerous agents who are authorized to receive subscriptions to the loan. It has generally been supposed that Secretary Bout well intended to wait until the first of May, and see what progress should be made up to that time, and then make any changes in his arrangements which might seem desirable; as yet, however, no material changes have been announced. The relative position of Government finances is stronger than at any previous time—Five-Twenties have sold above par in gold, the reduction of debt for the year ending May 1, reaches about \$118,000,000, chiefly by the purchase of Five-Twenties, and new five per cent bonds have also been negotiated to the extent of \$62,000,000, so that the whole amount of Five-Twenties withdrawn or provided for in that year would be about \$160,000,000. With this rapid reduction of the 6 per cent. bonds outstanding, there seems every probability that the new fives will, before long, sell at par in gold, as the inherent strength of the situation is all that could be desired for stimulating great confidence in the further improvement of our Govern. ment credit.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK.

Day of month.				-Cour	oon.—				6's
24, 01	6s 1881.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865 n.	1867.	1868.	10-40	cur'cy
1		1123/8	11234		11114			108%	115%
3	4	112%	11236	112%	1111%	1113/2	11134	109	115%
4	44	112%	1123/8	1125%	1113/8	1113/8	11:76	1083/	11:34
5,		1117/8	1123/4	1125%	1113%	1111%	112	108%	115%
6		112%	112%	1121	1:1%	1113%	111%	108%	1153%
7		, .		(Go	od Frid	ay.)		, -	
8		1121/8	11234		1113/8	1113/8	11136	108%	115%
10		1125%		112%	1113%	1113%	1113/		11518
11				11234	111%	1:15%	112	168%	11:5%
12		112%	1121/2	11234	1115%	111%	1121/8	1081	11536
13		11234			111%	111%	1121/8	108%	• • • •
14	116%	113	113		443	111%	1123%	108%	
15	1165%	• • • • •		1131/8	11216	112%		109	1151/2
17		1131	1133%	113%	1124	11236		10918	115%
18	. 117	1135%		11 58	1121/2	1127	1123	1043%	1151
19		113%	113%	113%		1121		109%	115%
20		114		113%		112%	113	109%	115%
21		113%				11234	112%		
22			113%		1121	112 1/2	112%		• • • • •
24				1135%	1125%	112%		$109 \frac{1}{10}$	115%
25				113%	112%	1123/	••••	109%	1151/4
26		113%	11 178	113%	11234	112%		• • • • •	• • • • •
27	116%	113%	113%		112%	112%	113	1091	• • • • •
28	. 116%	113%	• • • • •	114	112%	112%	113	109%	115%
90	41917		114	111	113	113	113	10932	1153

 Opening.
 116%
 112%
 112%
 111%
 111%
 111%
 111%
 111%
 108%
 115%

 Highest.
 117%
 114
 114
 114
 113
 113
 113
 109%
 115%

 Lowest.
 116%
 112%
 112%
 112%
 111%
 111%
 111%
 108%
 115%

 Closing.
 117%
 113%
 114
 114
 113
 113
 113
 116%
 115%

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

Date.
land land land
mon '62 sh's shs mon '62 sh's sh's
Saturday 1 92% 92% Saturday 22 93% 90%
Monday 3 92% 92% Monday24 93 90%
Tuesday 4 9234 9256 Tuesday 25 93 90 6
Wednesday 5, 92% 92% Wednesday 26 93% 90\
Thursday 6 9234 9256 Thursday 27 934 9036
Friday 7 (Hol iday.) Friday
Saturday 8 93 92% Saturday 29 98% 90%
Monday 10 (Holiday.)
Tuesday 11 92% 92% Lowest 92% 90%
Wednesday . 12 92% 92% Highest 93% 93
Thursday 13 93% 93 Range 54 276
Friday14 93 2 90 2 Last 93 2 90 2
Saturday 15 93 4 9 36
Monday17 93% 90%
Tuesday181 93% 90%
Wednesday 19 93% 96% Lowest 97 91% 89%
Thursday 20 93% 90% High t 55 93% 93 High t 55 93% 93

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks were active and buoyant beyond precedent, advancing largely and fluctuating in some cases very widely. The confidence in an easy money market has furnished every inducement for speculative cliques to attempt a bold upward movement in stocks, and the advance in prices and improved tone noticed in the month of March, were still further developed in April, with immense transactions in all the leading speculative favorites. At the close there was some reaction, with evidences that stocks were being "unloaded" by the cliques.

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

Open. High. Clos. Open. High. Railroad Stocks-Low. Clos Alt. & Terre Haute... 33¥ 60 pref. 51 Atlantic & Pacific preg...
Albany & Susquehana...
Boston, Hartford & Erie 2½ 119,4 1181 96% do & Rock Island. 109 Columb., Chic. & Ind. C. 189 114% 109 Cleve. & Pittsburg.... 107% do Col., Cin. & Ind. 84% Del., Lack & Western. 104% 12334 88 107% 831/2 1041/2 86 % 107% Dabuque & Sioux city.. do preferred 126% 126% 1281 Harriem 126; Hanniba & St. Joseph . 89 go do pref. 98; Hartford & New Haven. ... 135 287 10476 135 136% Long Island.....Lake Sho. & Mich. South 10!% Mar. & Cincin., 1st..... Mar. & Cincin., 2d..... Michigan Central Michigan Central 117%
Milwaukee & St. Paul. 53%
40 do pref. 74%
Miss., Kan. & Tex... 30 122% Morris & Essex..... 9256 118 117 71 95% 71 100% 94% 963 91% & N. Haven. 147% 148 do do scrip 140 Ohio & Mississippi ... 41 do do pref... 73 411/8 Panama. 71% Pitts., F. W. & Chi. guar Keading 109% Renseclaer & Saratoga. 93 93 93 93125 125 126 Rome & Watertown. 45% 54% 55 62 St. Louis & Iron Moun. 481/2 51% 61% 54% 125% S xth Avenue..... Stonington Railroad 95 92 92 92 58 Toledo, Wab. & Western 541 do do do pref. 78 66 58% 57% 61% **SO** 6080. 78 89 81 81 Miscellaneous-Consolidated Coal. 391% Cumberland Coal & Iron 35 35 33 47 47 5236 52 291 40 43 46 Fennsylvania Coal..... 220 221 220 220 221 223 Maryland Coal
Del. & Hud. Canal
Atlantic Mail S S Co...
Pacific Mail 36 32116% 20 120 20 117 115% 115 1161 120 43% 46% 42¼ 18¼ 74¼ 42% 471/2 435% 49% Boston Water Power ... 25% 851/ 66 14 94 13 Brunswick City Land... Mariposa do pref...... 103 do Tr. 108 certif. 22 916 22 15 22 13 22 25 13% 20 57% 48 74% 47

 Quickeliver
 14%

 do
 pref
 18

 West. Union Telegraph
 51%

 121 51½ 46¾ 69¾ 45 59% 83 59% 591/2 81 American M. Union.... 48 Wells, Fargo & Co.... 41% do do scrip. 2

Gold was weak early in the month, and sold between the 8th and 13th at $110\frac{1}{3}@110\frac{3}{2}$ subsequently, on a considerable export and customs demand, the price advanced to $111\frac{3}{4}$ on the 20th ult., when the Secretary sold, without previous notice, \$2,000,000 more than advertised, or \$4,000,000 in all, which caused an immediate decline of $\frac{1}{2}@\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., with a further decline afterwards to $110\frac{5}{8}$, from which there was a recovery to $111\frac{1}{4}$ at the close. The imports at New York in the month were large, and the customs payments correspondingly great. Specie exports amounted to \$9,202,331.

COURSE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

				104					
Date.	Openi'g	Lowest.	High'st.	Closing.	Date.	Openig.	Lowest	High'st.	Closing.
Tuesday4 Wednesday5 Thursday6 Friday7 Saturday8 Monday10	110% 1'0½ 110% 110% (G 110½ 110½	110½ 110½ 110½ 110½ 00d 110½	110% 110% 110% 110% Frid 110% 110%	110% 110% 110% 110% 110% ay.) 110%	Monday	110% 110% 110% 111 111%	1105% 1105% 1105% 110% 1113%	1103/ 1107/8 1111/8 1111/4 1111/4	110% 110% 111 111% 111%
Tuesd y 11 Wednesday 12 Thursday 13 Friday 14 Saturday 15 Mond y 17 Tuesday 18 Wednesday 19 Thursday 20	110% 110% 110% 110% 110% 111% 111%	110½ 110½ 110½ 110½ 110½ 110½ 110½	110% 110% 1'0% 110% 110% 111% 111%	110% 110% 110% 110% 110% 111% 111%	April, 1871 1870 1869 1868 1866 1865 1865 1864 1863	131% 131% 138% 138% 128% 151% 167	137% 132% 125 143% 166% 145%	140% 141% 141% 1.9% 154% 154%	115 134½ 189¼ 185½ 125½ 146½ 175¾
Friday21 Saturay22	111	110%	111	111 /8	S'ce Jan 1, 1871.	110%	1103/8	11214	111%

The following have been the quotations of Foreign Exchange: course of foreign exchange (60 days) at new york.

ı	000					•	
١	London.	Paris.	Amsterdan	a. Bremen.	Hamburg.	Berlin	
I	cents for	centimes	cents for	cents for	cents for	centsfor	
I	Days. 54 pence.	for dollar.	florin.	· rix daler.	M. banco.	thalers.	j
I	11 9%	@	41 @411/8	794@79%	3616@3614	715%@71%	
۱	3109%	@	41 @411/8	791 (07938	36% @36%	71% 271%	
ļ	4109%@110	@	41 @11%	. 791 @7914	36% @36%	71% @71%	
۱	5104% @110	@	41 (4111/8	7916 67934	361/8@3614	715% @713	
۱	6109% @110	Ø	41 @11%	79%@79%	36% @36%	71% @71%	
ı	7			Friday.)	7.00	1-/6-01-/4	
	8109%@110	@	41 @11%	79% @79%	361/4@3614	7156@71%	
	10109%@110	@	41 @411%	79% 779%	3616 @361	71% @71%	
	11 109% @110	@	41 @111%	79% @79%	61/8 @ 36 1/2	715/8@71%	
	12109%@110	@	41 @411/8	79%@194	361, @3614	7156 @71%	
I	13109%@110	@	41 @41%	79%@79%	361/20361/4	71%@11%	
I	14109%@110	@	41 @411	79%@79%	361/8 @ 361/4	71% @71%	
ı	15109%@110	@	41 @41%	79% @79%	3618@3614	71% @71%	
ı		@	41 @111/8	7916@7914	361 @361	71% @71%	
I	17 109%@110	@	41 @4118	792 @79%	36 4 @ 3614	71% @71%	
I	18100%@110	@	41 @41%	79% @79%	361/4 @ 361/4	71% @71%	
ı	19 109%@110		41 @41%	7918@7914	361, @361	71% @71%	
I	201093, @110	@	40%	79 @7918	36%@26%	7136	
ı	21109%@110	@	40% 0	79 (2791	3616@3-14	71%@	
ı	221047671110	@	4078@	79 @79%	361/8 @351/	713. @	
ı	241097/6/110	@	40%	79 @79%	36 1 @ 36 3	713/6	
ı	25109%@110		40 1/2	79 @791	361 @3014	71% @	
l	26 109%@110	@	40%	79 @793	26%@36%	71% @ .	
ı	27109%@110	@	40%	79 @791	361 @361	7:3/0	
١	28109%@110	@			3618@3674	71% @	
١	29110 @110%	@	40%	79%@	20,860,00	11,400	
ı			1 .				
l	April,	<i>a</i> '	407/00411/	50 @501/	3614@3614	715/0711	
I	1871 .109%@110%	•••••	40% @41%	19 0.9%	3078(030%	1178 41174	
ı	April,	E 101/05 101/	401/@405/	773/073	951/00954/	70 @70%	
I	18701081/@1091/	5.17% @5.16%	40% (040%	77¾@7 8	35½ @35 ¾	10 (010%	
ĺ							

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR MAY, 1871.

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

Debt bearing interest in Colu.

Authoriz- When		Interest Accrua
Character of Issue. ing Acr. Pay'ble	Registered Coupon.	Overdue. Interest.
5s of 1858 June 14, '59 1874	\$6,035,000 \$13,965,000	\$32,000 (a) \$333,333.
cs of 1881 Feb. 8, '611880	13,551,000 4,864,000	21,360 (a)368,300
6s. Oregon War Mar 2, '611881	945,000	7,734 (a)!8,900
68 of 1881, July 17 and Aug. 5, '61 1881	123,513,650 65,805,050	237,083 (a) 3,786,362
68, 5-20's, of 1862Feb. 25, '621882	107,564,600 383,401,050	1,370,390(b)14,728,969
6s of 1881Mar. 3, '631881	53,075,450 21,924,550	88,848 (a)1,500,000
58, 10-40sMar. 3, '641901	137,192,600 57,374,700	370,0(3 (c)1,621,394
68, 5-20s, of 1864 Mar. 3, '641884	3,089,600	1 045 (b) 92,688
6s, 5-20s, of 1864June 30, '641884	53,692,000 45,700,000	181,353 (b)2,981,760
6s, 5-20s, 1865 Mar. 3, '651885	54,605,800 125,313,550	356,212 (6)5,397,580
6s, 5-20s, 1865, newMar. 3, '651885	72,476,900 182,986,600	996,730 (a)5,109,270
6s, 5-20s, 1867 Mar, 3, '651887	91,299,100 244,099,500	1,328,544 (a) $6,707,972$
6s, 5-20s, 1868 Mar. 3, '651888	11,114,500 28,589,950	148,134 (a)793,089
5s, Funded Loan, 1880. July 14, '701881		(d)
4 %s, Funded L'n, 1885. July 14, 701886		(d)
4s, Funded Loan, 1900. July 14, '701901	••••	\dots (d) \dots
,-		10,100,010

Aggregate of debt bearing inter't in coin. 727,209,600 1174,918,950 5,192,4451 43,439,618
(a) Interest payable January and July. (b) May and November. (c) March and

September. (d) February, May, August and November. Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money. 3 per cent Certif'sActs March 2, '67 and July 25, '68Pay able on demand, with interest\$36,345,000 3's, Navv bensionAct July 23, '68Int. only appl'd to pens'ns. 14,000,000 4s, Certif's of indebtednessAct July 8, '70Due in 1875 678,000	\$141,446 140,000 4,520
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money\$51,023,000	\$235,966

medi on which interest mas ceased sin	Co matu	
	Principal.	Interest.
5 to 6s, BondsMatur'd at vari's dates prior to Jan. 1, '37.	\$57,665	\$64,174
a to 68, Bolius Matur dat valla dates prot to ban. 1, on	6,000	360
6's, BondsMatured Dec. 31, 1862	1,104	85
58, Mex. indemMatured at various dates in '51 and '52		741
6's. Bonds Matured Dec. 31, 1867	2,150	241
6s, Bounty L scpMatured July 1, 1849	3,975	
6's, BondsMatured July 1, 1868	24.900	1,281
5's. Texas indemMatured Dec. 31, 1864	242,000	12,100
58, 1exas indemMatured Dec. of 1ex	5.6,000	11,800
5s, Bonds Matured Jan. 1, 1871	82,675	2.675
1-10@68 Tr. notes Matured at various dates from '38-'44		2,675 206
1-10@68 Tr. notes Matured at various dates in '47 and '48	6,000	57
6s, Tr'y notesMatured at various dates in '48 and '49	950	
3@6's, Tr'y n's Matured at various dates in '58 and '59	2,000	108
6's, Tr'y notes Matured March 1, 1863	3.200	384
be, if y notes Matured Maich 1, 1900	23,200	2,062
78-10's, 3 years Matured Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	128,047	6,402
58, one yearMatured at various dates in 1865		5,949
5's, 2 yearsMatured at various dates in 1866	77,955	0,0.0
r e menere e annighi e activi antighi e a communication de communication de communication de communication de c		

Am. Express scrip.....

		. 1
6's, Com. int. n's Matured June 10, '67, and May 15, '68 Matured Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	1,814,180	856,395
73-10's, 8 years Matured Aug. 15, 1807, and 5 the 15 and July 15, 1868	478,300 5,000	36 ,30 9
6's, Certif. of ind Matured at various dates in 1000	80,710	7,443
es debt on which int. has ceased since maty	\$3,096,012	\$509,090
		. 1
Authorizing acts. Character of iss	ue. Amt.	outstand.
Authorizing acts. Character of iss July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862. Demand notes Feb. 25 and July 11, '62, and March 3, '63. U. S. legal-tender no July 17, 1862. Fractional Currency March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864. Fractional currency March 3, 1863. Certificates for gold March 3, 1863.	otes y	\$96,800 356,000,000 40,570,997 20,483,500
aggregate of debt bearing no interest	••••••	417,151,298
Recapitulation.		
	Amount	Interest.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—Bonds at 6 p. cent\$ Bonds at 5 p. cent	31,697,561,250 214,567,300	
Total debt bearing interest in coin	1,902,128,550	\$48,632,064
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—	\$673,000	
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN INVOCATION CERTIficates at 4 per cent. Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent Certificates at 3 per cent	14,000,000 36,345,000	
to toward in lawful money	\$51,023,000	
	3,096,012	509,090
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST	\$356,097,800	
Fractional currency. Certificates of gold deposite!	40,570,997	
Certificates of gold deposite 1	20,483,500	
Total debt bearing no interest		8,202
Total Total and interest, to date, including interest	2,373,398,860	\$49,435,522
Total asot, principal and interest, to date, including interepresented for payment.	st due not	422 834 383
presented for payment.		,,,
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY— Coin Currency	•••••	\$106,463,979
Currency	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	12,796,860
Total Debt, less amount in the Treasury, May 1, 1871 Debt, less amount in the Treasury, April 1, 1871		\$119,260,839
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, May 1, 1871	\$2	2,303,575,543
Debt, less amount in the fieldsdry, right i, forther		
Decrease of debt during the past month Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871 Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871		\$6,124,053 \$17,135,303
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871		\$201,754,413
Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Com	panies. l	Interest
Payable in Lawful Money.	,	
Interest Interest	Interest	Balance of
Character of Issue. Amount accrued paid by outstanding, and not United	repaid by	int. paid
Character of Issue. outstanding, and not yet paid. States.	transp'tion of mails, &c	. States.
Central Pacific \$25,881,000 \$517,620 \$4,038,197	\$329, 057	\$3,709,140
Kan Pac., late U.P.E.D. 6,303,000 125,000 1,403,003	805,975	596,207
Talon Pacific Co	1,679,299	2,852,167
of Alching Tikes I k.	E: 9,276	840,531
Western Pacific 1,970,000 39,400 190,297	8,231	182,016 242,661
Sioux City and Pacific 1,628,320 32,566 243,057 Total issued \$64,618,832 \$1,292,376 \$10,758,910	\$2,831,186	\$7,922,723
The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of 2, 1864; bear six per cent interest in currency, payable Jan mature 30 years from their date.	uary 1 and	July 1, and

Catest Monetary and Commercial English News

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

EXCHAN	GE AT LO APRIL 21	ONDON-	EXCH	ANGE O	n London.
on-	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11.19% @11.19%	_	-	
Antwerp	3 months.	25.60 @25.65	April 21.	short.	25.88@25.41
Hamburg		13.10%@13.11太	April 20		13.7%@13.7%
Paris	44	25.75 @25 85		-	
Paris	short.	Nominal.	-		
Vienna	3 months.	12.80 @12.85	April 20.	short.	125.25
Berlin		5.26% 6.27%	April 21.	3 mos.	6.2334
Frankfort		120% @ 120%	April 20.		119 11-16
St. Petersburg	"	3034@3036	April 21.	"	31 1-32
Oadiz	**	49 @49%	_	-	
Lisbon	90 days.	52%@53	_	- 1	
Milan	3 months.	27 @27.05		_	
Genoa			_	-	
Naples					_
New York		-	April 21.	60 days.	110
Jamaica			_	_	
Havena			April 21.	20 days.	
Rio de Janeiro			Mar. 9.		25 %
Bahia	=		Mch. 10.		24% @25
Valparaiso			-		
Singapore	60 days.	48.5d.	_	· —	
Hong Kong	"	48. 5d.	-	_	_
Ceylon		4 p. c. dis.	-	-	
Bombay	- 66	18. 10 × d.	Mch. 25.	6 mos.	18. 11d.
Madras	1 66		-		-
Calcutta	86		Mch. 25.		18. 11d.
Bydney	30 days.	% p. c. dis.	Feb. 2.	30 days.	1½ per cent.
0	-"	1	11		

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 23.

Mr. Lowe delivered his financial statement on Thursday evening, and his proposals for meeting the deficiency caused by the increased army and navy expenditure have produced disappointment. Many persons thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have done all that was in his power to prevent an increase in the income tax, but in order to meet the increased expenditure he has suggested an increase in that tax from four pence, its present amount, or £1 13s. 4d. per cent, to £2 4s. per cent. This is calculated to produce £1,950,000, but as the whole deficiency is not more than £2,713,000, it is manifest that the expense of rendering the country secure against attack will have to be borne chiefly by the payers of direct taxes. Mr. Lowe also proposes some changes in the rates for legacy and succession duties, by which it is expected that that year's revenue will be benefited to the extent of £300,000, and it

is contemplated to levy a tax on matches, viz.: half-penny per box of 100 wooden matches, and one penny per box of 100 wax lights or fusees, estimated to produce £550,000 per annum. The Continental war and the outcry which has been made, forcing upon the Government the necessity of reorganizing and thoroughly equipping our military and marine establishments and forces have naturally upset Mr. Lowe's estimate of expenditure; but, at the same time, the country is to be congratulated, notwithstanding the war, that the receipts from customs and excise have largely increased. From tea, for instance, the revenue has been augmented by £592,-000: from wine, by £108,000; from malt, £431,000; and from spirits, £481,000. Indeed, it is more than probable that the increase in the revenue from customs is due, in a great measure, to the war, for a large quantity of dutiable produce, originally destined for France, has found its way to our own ports, and has been consumed here.

We have just passed through a week of excellent weather for the growing crops. Rain has fallen abundantly, and the weather being warm, vegetation has made much progress. In fact, we are now having real April weather, and there is every prospect of an abundant yield of grass and roots. Large crops of cattle food are most desirable, as we may then anticipate a reduction in the price of meat and of dairy produce, both of which have been very dear for a long time past. So far as meat is concerned, the immediate effect of abundant pasturge will, if I mistake not, be to enhance its price. And for this reason: The graziers instead of hurrying their cattle to market before it is thoroughly matured, will keep it back so as to increase its weight, and thereby secure a higher price. The immediate result of dry weather and scanty food is to cheapen the price of meat, as the graziers are compelled to part with much of their stock owing to the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of food. In dry seasons, therefore, large supplies of stock, but a deficiency in weight, are the characteristics of our cattle markets; as soon, however, as the drought has ceased, and the pastures have again abounded with food, the consumer begins to feel the effect of the dry season by the enhancement in the price. It is satisfactory to notice that the fall of lambs this year has, in most parts of the country, been above the average. With increased supplies and with abundance of food we may hope, therefore, that when due time has elapsed there will be an increased weight of meat and lower prices.

The effect of the fine weather on the corn trade has been to cause an increase of caution on the part of buyers. For all descriptions of grain, the trade has been very slow, and previous quotations have been with difficulty supported. With the season approaching its close, and with a good export demand for wheat and several other cereals, holders are not disposed to accept lower prices, and consequently very little alteration has taken place during the week. The state of the weather will now be keenly watched. I have mentioned that there are indications of a good grass crop, and it frequently happens that when the weather is favorable to the growth of grass, the wheat crop proves to be below an average.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of breadstuffs, &c., into and from the United Kingdom, during last week and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

FOR THE WREK ENDING APRIL 15.

1960170

	1870	(1.	18697	U. ———
95	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports
Wheatcwt.	376,867	134 899	555,952	5,500
Barley.	74,221	$8\ 376$	245,344	360
Oats	78,986	71,936	91,355	196
Peas	8,927	3,838	26,301	149
Beans	41,747	1,343	28,324	
	124,653	684	284,863	460
Indian corn	101,977	8,850	155,952	172
Flour		,		
SINCE THE COMMENCEMI	ENT OF THE	SEASON (AUG. 281.	
Wheat owt.	20,415,197	2406,971	27,467,842	183,567
Barley	5,038,032	70,691	5,117,509	15,917
Oats	4,821,020	1120,359	6,080,549	75,536
Peas	473,273	44,705	815,828	10,398
Peans	4 450 000	15,983	1,227,498	1,225
Beans	O AOF MAE		12,863,694	13,604
Indian corn	2 004 200		4,216,034	13,733
Flour		water and amount of the		
Ta ilandina nani	via in 18	68_'69 +1:	e figures w	rere as

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

under:	Imp	orts.	Exports.		
	For the	Since	For the	Since	
	week.	Sept. 1.	week.	Sept. 1.	
Wheatcwt.	463,943	18,294,116	152	136,994	
Barley	121,873	7,610,580	200	88,393	
Oats	62,514	3,974,227	3,583	76,331	
Peas	11.309	824,366	153	12,472	
Beans	29,088	1,917,761		4,196	
Indian Corn	223,444	8,693,205		881	
Flour	102,693	2,632,308	344	22,334	

There has been a somewhat better inquiry for accommodation during the week, but the rates of discount remain easy, owing to the abundant supplies of capital seeking employment. There is now some talk of foreign loans. It is very probable that before

many weeks have elapsed Spain will be borrowing in this market. Her finances are represented as being in an improved condition, and it is stated that the government has notified all parties having claims on them to forward them for immediate settlement. Italy also is spoken of, and advices from Germany state that there were rumors at the leading financial centres of a new Turkish loan. I think that Spain and Italy are the more likely countries to be successful in this market at the present time, as the other coun tries are viewed with some distrust. So far as France is concerned, it is difficult to form an opinion as to when she will be able to borrow out of her own country. The news received to-day indicates either that a great conflict is at hand or else that the imilitary advisers of the government have resolved on starving the Commune into submission by a close investment of the city after the German fashion. Both are evils, but the latter is the milder of the two, although it will entail unheard of suffering on the civil population of Paris. At present, there is nothing to indicate the prospect of an improving money market, the supplies seeking employment here being much more than adequate to the requirements of trade, even of such a satisfactory character as that which is now being carried on.

The quotations at Bank and open market are as follows:

1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.
Descent Bancont	Per cent. Per cent.
Per cent. Per cent. Bank minimum 3 @ 21/20.	4 months' ba'k bills 2% @3 2% 22%
Bink minimum 3 @ 2%@ .	16 months' ba'k bills 3%@3% 2%@2%
Onen-marke: rates:	
3) and 60 days' bills 2% 23 21 @	4 and 6 trade bills 3% Q4 3 Q3%
8 months bilts 3 @ 2 20.	

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

Count no thought	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks	2	11%
Joint Stock Danks	2	11%
Discount houses at call	91/	1%
Discount houses with 7 days' notice	91/	1%
Discount houses with 14 days' notice		
Discoult and the progent not	cition of	the

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality compared with the four previous years:

1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871.

	1867. £	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills Public deposits Other deposits Government securities Other securities	23,546,921 6,345,829 17,883,892 12,876,158	24,412,917 4 219,175 20,349,041 13,217,696 17,832,848	24,122,990 4,955,443 17,659,278 15,020,798 17,370,006	23,795.544 7,660,221 16,976,618 12,847,812 18,342,298	24,785,€33 8 441.172 20,092,554 12,938,549 20,584,916
Reserve of notes and coin	11,211,542	11,58 ⁷ ,037 20,527,100 2 p.c.	8,372,201 17,030,151 4 p. c.	11,559,568 19,923,793 3 p. c.	13,255,048 22,473,118 2½ p. c.
Consols	901/ 618. 4d. 111/6d. 18. 5d.	93% 738. 8d. 12%d. 18. 3%d.	93 46s. 8d. 12d. 1s. 3d.	94 42s. 10d 11%d. 1s. 3%d.	
The following a	re the a	notations	at the le	ading Con	ntinental

The following are the quotations at the leading Continental cities:

B'krate- Op. m'kt-	B'krate-Op.m'kt-
1870.1871. 1870. 1871. At Paris 2½ 6 2	1870. 1871. 1870. 1871. Brussels 2 4 2 3 3 4
Vienns 5 6 5 5 Berlin 4 4 3½ 3½	Madrid 5 5 5 5 Hamburg. — 21/3 31/4
Frankfort. 4 3% 2% 2% 03 Amst'd'm. 3% 3% 3% 3 Turin 5 6 5 6	St. Peters- burg 5 8 44 7

Bills on Spain, Holland, Germany and Belgium have been in request. On other countries, however, they have been more offered. There is no demand for gold for export, but Mexican dollars have been eagerly purchased for shipment to China,

In the Stock Exchange, business has been very quiet. Foreign Government securities have been rather more freely dealt in; but British Railway shares have receded in price, owing to numerous realisations. Consols are rather flatter on Mr. Lowe's proposals American securities are steady. The following figures show th highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

Bootarres on one			. 117	(11)	Weidon	INA + 1 dare
	Monday.	Tuesday.	wed ay.	Thuay	Friday.	Sat day.
NIn	091/	9314-93%	03 -034	9234-93	93931/	93 -93%
Consols	90 -0074	8/1.6- MOH	00 0014			
U. S. 5-20's, 1882	190%-10%	90 -90%	90 -90%	90 -90%	90% -30%	30% -37.74
U. 8. 5-20s, 18:4	89 -90	89 -90	89 -90	83 -60	8990	83 -90
U. B. 5-205, 10.4.	00 > 00	007/ 00	903/ 00	S9%-90	997/-90	807/-00
U. S. 5-20s, 1885	89% -90	09/8-30	09/4-90	207 -00	0078-00	100
11 & K-90a 1887	1991/-	91% 92%	921/8	1121/8	42	92 -91/8
U. S. 10-40s, 1904	9037-901	8014-	8914-8914	891/4-893/	891/4	891/4
U. S. 10-408, 130± ···	109/8-09/8	00/4	0078 0074	1	1	1
Atlantic & G't West.						
congolid mort hide	1411/-413/	4036-41	404-40%	40 -40%	4014-401%	40%-41%
College a more of	1101/	101/ 101/	199/-101/	1874-1914	183/-19	1183/
Erie Shares (\$100)	13%	1074-10/8	13/4-17/8	1008 1101	100	1001 10 8
Ililnois shares (\$100)	11 # 110#	1:0}	111) -1108	10:48 1104	100	100g-10 g

The cotton trade has been dull, and prices are rather weaker. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

This market opened quietly in the beginning of the week, and has continued so ever since. Nevertheless, prices on the whole continue pretty steady, and both yarns and goods made from the better qualities of American cotton are extremely firm. Owing to the large arrivals of cotton the Liverpool market has been flat during the entire week, and spinners of low and medium counts of yarn have been induced to extend their contracts whenever they met with favorable opportunities for doing so. Compared with the prices current last week, buyers have had a slight advantage afforded them, and a fair business has been done for forward delivery at prices which spinners declined to take last Friday. Producers continue to keep themselves well under contract, and some descriptions of shipping yarns are engaged two or three months in

advance. Indeed, sales have been made this week for August delivery. No doubt this large business for forward delivery is stimulated by spinners being able to make contracts for cotton at favorable prices to cover their engagements. With such large arrivals in the Mersey, the imports this week amounting to fully 177,000 bales, and the stock in Liverpool having increased to 923,000 bales, spinners are encouraged to sell freely. Superior stapled cotton, however, remains comparatively scarce and is strongly held, so that spinners of fine yarns are not so easy to deal with as those who produce yarns from inferior cotton.

rior cotton.

This week the still unsettled dispute at Oldham between the master spinners and their operatives has not been without some effect on prices in this market. Many of the Oldham spinners have been so indifferent about selling that they declined to give quotations. Nevertheless this reluctance on their part has not prevented cop yarns from becoming rather weaker and worse to sell since 1.st Friday. Manufacturers have not been frightened into buying, in conse quence of the anticipated turnout, and the general impression at present seems to be that, if the hands really do go out, or are locked out, the mills will not remain long closed.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 20th of April, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Iowa— Dubuque	. tional Bank	cago, approved.
New York— North Granville		The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the Me- tropolitan National Bank of New
Tennessee— Pulaski	of Dulocki	York. The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved.
North Carolina— Charlotte:	Ti Tation!	

New National Banks.

The following national banks have been organized since the 20th of April, 1871:

Official No.

1,813—The First National Bank of Anamosa, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. H. C. Metcalf, President; Thomas W. Shapley, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 22,

1,814—The First National Bank of Montgomery, Alabama. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. William O. Baldwin, President; Edward R. Mitchell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 28, 1871.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$10,382,026 this week, against \$7,359,839 last week, and \$5,813,857 the previous week. The exports are \$3,910,936 this week, against \$5,168,728 last week, and \$3,810,849 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 13,297 bales, against 23,246 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) April 28, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) April 29.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK. 1871. \$3,615,118 6,766,908 1869. \$1,692,265 5,746,265 \$1,880,467 \$1,143,940 7,823,485 4,251,875 \$10,382,026 118,846,520 \$9,703,925 98,793,574 \$7,438,520 Total for he week... 94,223,967 Previously reported.... 76,067,682 Since Jan. 1...... \$81,463,497 \$108,497,526 \$101,662,487 \$129,228,546

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)

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending May 2:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

1868. 1869. 1870. 1871.

	1000.	\$3,910,936
١		70001000 000
١	Previously reported 58,489,905	2,761,008 54,323,425 78,327,908
		402 000 011
١	Since Jan. 1 \$61 677,926 \$55	5,570,842 \$57,763,096 \$82,238,844
١	The following will show the expo	rta of specie from the port of
1	The following will show the expo	or specie from the part
	New York for the week ending Apr	11 29. 1011.
	April 24—Brig Thomas Far-	101100, 1.10.
į		American gold \$50,00
1	American silver \$15,000 A	pril 28-Schr. William De-
		ming, St. John's,
	April 25-Str. Westphalia,	D D
	London— American gold 150,000	American silver 15,000
		pril 29-Str. Rising Star,
•	10.0001	- A
	Silver bars 10,900	American silver 5,000
	April 25-Str. Minnesota,	pril 29-S r. City of Lon-
	London—	
,	American gold 550,000	American gold 837,225
	April 26-Str. China, Liver-	180,008
	nool—	DIIVEL Dats 89 148
	Silver bars 106,403	
1		pril 29-Str. Deutschland,
	Port au Prince—	Southampton— 29,080
1	American silver 10,000	
•	. April 27-Str. Hansa, Lon-	
•	don-	
	American gold 500,000	American gold 673,800
	April 28—Brig Castilian,	42 232 493
1	Total for the week	\$3,332,493 20,001,685
î	Previously reported	20,001,000
2		400 994 178
t.	Total since Jan. 1, 1871	
3	Gometimein	ame time in
2	\$8 097.853 18	867 5,888,966

1870. \$8,097.853 | 1867. 5,888,906 | 1869. 10,345,162 | 1866. 5,888,906 | 1868. 20,390,047 | 1865. 5,425,216 | The imports of specie at this port during the past week have

A	April 22—Str. City of Port au Prince, Port au P. Gold	lin,	\$27.650 3,552 21,000
P	Total for the week		\$52,432 2,919,461
g:	Total since January 1, 1871	•••	\$2,971,893
. 18	869 8,314,442 1001	••••	120,000

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas.-This railroad, which the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Company is constructing, and which has been generally known as the "Chattanooga Road," is completed from a point opposite New Orleans nearly due west up the Mississippi about 49 miles, and is to be completed to Donaldsonville, 57 miles from New Orleans, by the 1st of May, and the road-bed is ready for the ties 20 miles further. The road will probably be opened for business to Donaldsonville in July or Angust. For 20 miles west of New Orleans it is close to the Ope-

The New United States Loan .- The reduction of debt, principally by the purchase of 5-20 6 per cent bonds of the United States, has amounted to about \$118,000,000 in the year ending May 1, 1871. The Government has also negotiated in the past two months over \$62,000,000 of the new 5 per cent bonds, which are to be exchanged for 5-20s, or the proceeds applied to the payment of 5-20s, and this will make a total of about \$160,000,000 of 5-20s withdrawn or to be withdrawn from the market by the operations of the Treasury in the past year. The Government is now purchasing at the rate of \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 per month, or upwards of \$100,000,000 per year; and this enormous sum of money must seek investment in some other standard securities. A large portion of it must seek investment again in United States Government bonds, and sooner or later there seems every prospect that the new 5 per cents must become a most favorite security, and in fact the leading Government bond of the market. In addition to all the usual advantages pertaining to Government securities, which are well known to be far above those of any other bonds, the new 5 per cents have the special and important features that the interest upon them is payable quarterly, and that holders of registered bonds may obtain their interest in a Treasurer's check, sent directly to them by mail, without any of the trouble usually attending the collection of interest on registered bonds. This is a very important feature, and makes the new registered bonds much more desirable than those of other issues. A very complete statement in regard to the loan and its progress, and the reduction of the United States debt every month since March 1, 1869, will be found in another column.

The German Bank of London (Limited).-The increasing commercial relations between England and Germany, and the certainty of their continued expansion, make the commencement of business by the German Bank of London an event of no small importance in the financial and mercantile world. The bank is established in a most central and convenient position-namely, in Bartholomew house, Bartholomew lane, and it is under the direction of some of the most competent men to be found in England or Germany. The capital is £2,000,000, in 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which £600,000 has been issued, and within six months the whole of this will be fully paid up. The bank has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is, as its name expresses, the German Bank of London, and will be engaged in negotiating approved securities, and in transactions appertaining to foreign banking business. Established upon the solid basis just described, with wide and powerful connexions, and administered with all the skill and prudence that experience can command, the institution cannot fail to be of eminent service to the public, whose confidence it will certainly command.

-The interest due May 1, on the bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company—common and endorsed- is paid by Messrs. Drake Brothers, Bankers, 16 Broad street. They state in regard to the road: "We are progressing rapidly with the road, and shall have it done to Lapeer, in Michigan, by May 6; we have the iron purchased, and all the necessary appurtenances to make an early connection with the town of Flint, where we shall have the advantage of a business connection with the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad coming from the northern part of the State, and have no doubt whatever of being able to make our final connection at Owosso with the Detroit, Milwaukee and the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroads by early Fall."

-The attention of capitalists and investors is directed to the first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds of the Walkill Valley Railway Co., which are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, by Messrs. Mead & Clark, Bankers, 141 Broadway. The railway is situated on the west side of the Hudson River, and is now running for 20 miles to New Paltz, and is under contract to be in working order to Kingston next fall. The bonds are therefore a home investment, and are worthy of the investigation of parties having money to invest. The coupons are paid semi-annually in this city, on the first days of April and October, free of Government tax, and the issue of bonds is limited to \$20,000 per mile of completed road.

-Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad street, the bankers of the Union Pacific Road, write that the new president of the company, Col. Thomas A. Scott, after a survey of the prospect of traffic and expenses of the present year, estimates the gross earnings at Nine millions of dollars, and the net income, exclusive of sales of and collections from lands, at \$4,500,000.

—Attention is invited to the banking card of Messrs. Fanshawe & MacDougall. This firm succeeds to the business of Lounsberry & Fanshawe and H. C. Hardy & Son, which latter had a large number of Southern correspondents. Mr. Hardy retired on account of ill health, turning over his business to the new firm, who have every facility for conducting it.

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 tele graphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transac 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 securi ties; also Gold and Exchange.

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

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

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, May 1, 1871.

The recent advance in the SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD Co. to a premium above par, affords an illustration of the popular demand both in this country and Europe for reliable six per cent securities having a long and fixed time to run, and paying a fair rate of interest on their cost; and it further shows that the first mortgage bonds of honorably managed railroads, when known and appreciated, will command public confidence, and must to a large extent take the place of the Government Five-Twenties (as the latter are purchased or called in by the Government), and thus command higher prices than heretofore.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, under substantially the same Financial and Executive management as that which has rendered the Central Pacific so great a success, is being rapidly extended to the Ohio River, in response to the demands of commerce for enlarged transportation facilities between the Great West and New York and other important points on the Atlantic seaboard.

The present successful operation of the 227 miles of completed road, the value of the property upon which they are secured, the certainty of a very large and remunerative traffic for the road, and the very high character of the Company and of its Officers and Directors, commend the SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD Co. to public confidence as a superior, safe and reliable security.

We personally recommend them to our friends and customers desiring to make new investments, or to fund their Five-Twenties

Price 90 and accrued interest.

A difference of about 20 PER CENT may now be realized with entire safety by exchanging Five-Twenties for these Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

George Albrecht, Bremen. Edward Henry Green, London. Carl Klotz, Frankfort-on-the-Main. Victor Freiherr Von Magnus, Berlin. Julius May, Frankfort-on-the-Main. Adolph Vom Rath, Cologne. Charles Ferdinand Rodewald, London. Frederick Rodewald, London. Thomas Sellar, London. Rudolph Sulzbach, Frankfort-on-the-Main. L. Joseph Speyer, Frankfort-on-the-Main. Managing Director-Otto Nestle. Assistant Manager-Leopold Bonn. Auditor-George Thomas Brooking. Bankers-The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

Digitized t

The Capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The bank is established in London and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States bearing Five per Cent. interest, payable quarterly in gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The subscriptions to the loan now amount to \$62,000,000, and it is expected that the subscriptions and sales will progress more rapidly when the certificates and bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is \$200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, \$300,000,000, embraced in the new loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the public debt, will be offered in connection with \$300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of \$700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881. | FIVE PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON,, 18.... Entered Recorded

Register of the Treasury. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November in

The interest on the registered stock of this loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the interest will be dispensed with whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance. This check, payable in gold coin at the Treasury in New York (or such other office as the Stock is registered at), will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to bearer) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and in addition to these proceeds the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the Public Debt of the United States. The loan creates no additional supply of Government stocks, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these stocks since the April schedule of \$12,215,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of \$732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in gold \$111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled \$2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to \$51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to \$1,537,470.

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

By exchange of \$500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1861......\$5,000,000 By exchange of \$300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1866...... 4,500,000 By exchange of \$700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per Total saving per annum by refunding.....\$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest-will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,

In charge of United States loan advertising. TREASURY OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 2, 1871.

	PROGRESS OF	REDUCTION O	F THE NATION	NAL DEBT.	
	Debt of the U.	Decrease of	T'l decre'se		Decrease
	S., less cash	d'bt dur'g	from Mch	Monthly	in m'th-
e.	in the Trea-	preceding	1, 1869, to	interest	ly inter't
1869.	sury.	month.	date.	charge.	charge.
March 1				\$10,532,462	
April 1	2,525,196,461	\$266,798		1,526,238	\$6,224
May 1	2,518,797,391	6,399,070	\$6,665,868	10,522,835	9,626
June 1	2,505,412,613	12,334,777	20,050 646	10,507,090	25,372
July 1	2,489,002,480	16,410,132	36,460,779	10,476,840	55,622
August 1	2,481,566,736	7,435,744	43,896,523	10,383,568	148,893
Septem. 1	2,475,962,501	5,604,234	49,500.758	10,333,518	198,943
October 1	2,468,495,072	7,467,429	56,968,187	10,252,933	279,528
Novemb'r 1	2,461,131,189	7,363,882	64,332,070	10,194,903	337,558
December 1		7,571,454	71,903,524	10,130,625	401,836
1870.					
January 1	2,448,746,953	4,812,781	76,716,306	10,061,506	470,956
February 1.	2,444,813,288	3,933,664	80,649,971	10,022,498	509,964
March 1	2,438.328,477	6,484,811	87,134,782	10,007,312	525,149
April 1	2,432,562,127	5,766,349	92,901,132	9,982,350	550,112
May 1	2,420,864.334	11,697,793	104,598,925	9 9 56,759	575,703
June 1	2,406,562,371	14,301,962	118,900.888	9,926,762	605,699
July 1	2,386,358,599	20,203,772	139,104,660	9,886,812	645,649
August 1	2,369,324,476	17,034,123	156,138,784	9,854,633	677,829
Septemb'r	2,355,921,150	13,403,325	169,542,109	9,814,590	717,872
October 1	2,346,913,652	9,007,498	178,549,607	9,768,940	763,522
Novemb'r 1	2.341,784,355	5 129,296	183,678,904	9,718,436	814,025
December 1		7,475,860	191,154,765	9,686,164	846,293
1871.			400 00F 400	7 0 044 040	000 440
January 1.	2,332,067,793	2,240,700	193,395,466	9,644,043	888,418
February 1.	2,328,026,807	4,040,986	197,436,453	9,610,386	922,076
March 1		7,317,960	204,754,413	9,571,007	961,455
April 1	2,309,697,596	11,011,250	215,765,662	9,527,212	
May 1		6,124,053	221,889,716	9,459,959	1,072,503
The fore	going is a correc	t statement	of the public	debt, as appea	ars from the
	_ , ,	in the De	nautment at th	a close of hus	inged Anuil

books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business, April WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury. 30, 1871.

Bankers' Gazette. The

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

111010111			
COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN P'ABLE.	
Railroads. Cleveland & Pittsburg. Northern Central. Pennsylvania. Boston, Concord & Montreal. Nashua & Lowell. Banks. State of New York National. Nassau. Niscellaneous. New York & Alleghany Oil Co.	5 3 5 4 4	May 25. May 30. May 1. May 1. May 10. May 3.	May 1 to May 16. May 1 to May 10. May 3 to May 10. May 10 to May 16.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 5, 1871. The Money Market.-Money has been very easy during the whole week, at 4@6 per cent, and yesterday and to-day the leading government dealers have obtained large amounts at 3 per cent.

The stock market has been rather less active, with a consequent diminution in the demand for money to be used in speculative operations, and as there is a growing confidence in a continuously easy market for some months to come, the tendency has been towards easier rates, as above noted, the same tendercy being also shown by time engagements, which have been made at 4@5 per cent for 60 days. The glut of national bank notes is again becoming very apparent, and they sell at a discount of 101 per cent; the greater part of the Treasury balance, amounting to about twelve millions, consist of these notes, and the payment for fivetwenties bought this week was made entirely in this currency, but as the payments into the Treasury for gold sold were made in the same, the Treasury operations of the week have not been such as to affect materially the legal tender reserve of the banks. On Saturday last, the redemption of \$2,000,000 3 per cent legal tender certificates called in by order of March 6, was commenced, and notice was given on the 2d instant that \$1,250,000 more will be called in after June 30, upon which, interest will cease at that date; this makes the total amount called in to date \$14,400,000. In order to obtain legal tenders to redeem the certificates, it has been suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury may have to resort to unusual measures, such as selling a large amount of gold. The Treasury Schedule for May embraces the sale of \$2,000,000 gold every Thursday, and the purchase of \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 gold every Th bonds every Wednesday.

The national banks have received notice from the Comptroller of the Currency calling for an exhibit of their condition at the close of business on Saturday, April 29.

The bank statement of Saturday 29th ult., showed the banks to be \$5,230,320 stronger in their excess of legal tender reserve, the whole excess being \$13,570,692.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years: May 1, 1969. \$260,435,000 9,267,000 83,972,000 A pril, 29, 1871. A pril 30, 1870. \$267,574,538 \$269,504,000 \$15,597,189 \$25,817,000 \$31,461,929 \$35,506,000 \$222,349,225 \$208,789,000 \$60,426,291 \$59,944,000 Loans and discounts..... 183,948,000 56,495,000 Net deposits ... 222,349,225 205,485,000 56,495,000 Legal Tenders ... 60,426,291 59,941,000 56,495,000 The demand for first class commercial paper has continued paper has continued paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class commercial paper has continued to the demand for first class continued to

tolerably good, but with the actual and prospective ease in money, rates are easier and we have heard very choice names quoted as low as 5½ to 6 per cent. This however is so low as to check the demand, and a limited business has been transacted. per cent.

per cent. 5%@6% 6 @ 7% 6%@8% 6%@9% 5%@6% Commercial, first class endorsed 4 months.

"" 6 months.

60 days.

4 to 6 months.

60 days.

60 days.

60 days.

8 to 4 months.

United States Bonds.-Government securities have been firm on a moderate business. The foreign bankers, particularly the

The second secon

German houses, seem to have been among the principal purchasers, as the high rates of exchange have stimulated their inquiry for bonds to send abroad. There have been no special influences bearing upon the market and the tone throughout has been unusually steady. The Treasury purchases for May will be \$2,000,000 every Wednesday, making \$10,000,000 for the month, the announcement of the programme had little effect upon prices. Pursuant to the notice \$2,000,000 were purchased on Wednesday at prices between 110.98 and 111.11, the total offered being \$5,-

Nothing new has yet been developed in regard to the negotiation of the 5 per cent. loan, although it had been expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would make some changes in his arrangements for disposing of the bonds, after the first of May; Mr. Boutwell has just returned to Washington after an absence at the West, and it is possible that he may now take some action in the matter. The last public debt statement shows a further large reduction of the public debt; and this, together with the present high price of our government bonds—about par in gold, and the rapid purchases of the 6 per cents, also tend in favor of the new bonds. The market to-day was the firmest of the week and prices close at a fractional advance on our last quotations.

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

		Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday,	weanesa'y	Inursday,	rriday,
		April 20	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.
	's, 1881 coup	1151/1151/	1:71/ 1:71/	117% 114%	-117 117%	*116% 117	*116% 117
٤	20's, 1862 coup	*11.1 111.7	X 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111 111/4	116	110%	111 - 111%
2	20's, 1864	111 1144	"110 % 111	4.1 111/4	114	TIO W TIE	111/19
i	20 8, 1865 "	14	*x110% 111	111 1111/4	III	*(i0%	*!10% 111
	20's, 1865 n "	113			113 11314		
	-20 s. 1867		1131/4 1131/2				1131/4 1133/4
	20's, 1868 "		*1131/4 1133/8		113 113%		
	0-40'8.	10936 10916	109% 109%	169% 109%	109%	109% 109%	*109% 109%
i	Currency 6's	115%	115%	*115% 115%	115/2	115 1/2	1151/2
	Juliane						

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

state and Railroad Bonds.—Southern state bonds have been unusually dull the past week with scarcely any speculative movement. There has been little intelligence of importance from the Southern States, of such character as to influence the price of their securities, beyond the reports from South Carolina of the meeting on Tuesday, 9th inst., of the tav-payers' convention at Columbia. The delegates to this convention are said to represent the conservative element of the State, and the proposed meeting is considered favorable to bondholders interests.

Railroad bonds have been more active, both for the regular list sold at the stock board, and for the first mortgage bonds of several new roads now offered in this market by different banking houses. There is also a large class of bonds which have been negotiated within a few years past, but are not on the stock board list, and the dealings in these through private bankers and brokers are carried on to a very considerable extent. The inquiry for all kinds of first-class railroad bonds is stimulated by the large amount of funds released by the government purchases of 5-20 bonds, as these funds naturally seek investment in other safe and profitable securities.

Central Pacific railroad bonds have been in good demand and

close firm at $100\frac{1}{2}@100\frac{3}{4}$.

Union Pacific first mortgage bonds closed at 89\{\frac{7}{5}} to 90; Land Grants, 81\{\frac{8}{5}} to 81\{\frac{5}{5}}; Incomes, 83 to 83\{\frac{1}{5}}.

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

	Saturday.		Mor	Monday, Tuesday,		Wednesd'y,		Thursday,		, Fri	day,	
	Apr	il 29.	Ma	y 1.	Ma	y 2.	Ma	y 3.		y 4.		y 5.
6s Tenn., old	67	673%	67%		671/4		6714	671/2	6714		67%	
6s Tenn, new	67	671/4	6714		671/4		671/4	• • • •	67%	6713		
68 N.Cara old	*471/2	481/2	*	483%	471/2		*471/4	47%	47/2		*47	49
68 N.Car., new.	*25%	26	*25	25 1/2	*25	26	*25		*25	251/2	25	
6s Virg., old	69		*		*68	69	*681/2		*69	6916	695	• • • •
68 S C, n, J & J	61		61	613%	60%	$61\frac{1}{2}$	61	11%	611/4	01%	61	
68 Missouri	91		93%		91		*93%	9.1	94	• • • •	*93%	
Un. Pac. 1st	891/2	89%	89%	8978	8934	90	8934	89%	893		8934	90
U. P. L'd Gt	81 1/2		811/4	811/2	81	811/4	81	8118	81	811/4	811/8	
U. P. Income	*81%	83	81 1/2		81		*81%		*81%		82	
Cent.Pac.Gold	101/4	100%	1001/4	100%	100%	•••	*100%	100%	100%	1001/2	1001/4	100%

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks. - Stocks have been very quiet, compared with the immense business and wide fluctuations of the previous two weeks. It can hardly be said that there have been any definite signs of weakness, but the temporary lull in speculative business has apparently been a pause, rather than a change in the tone of the market. The principal reason for this comparatively quiet market, is found in the fact that several of the leading operators, who have recently been most prominent in the "bull" cliques, have been absent from the city, attending the annual election of directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and with their return to the city the coming week it is anticipated that there will probably be another upward movement in the market. In other stocks which were not affected by the circumstances above referred to, there has been some activity and an advance in prices. Rock Island closes at 115½, Northwest at 86½, do. preferred at 98½, and Reading at 113%, all materially higher than last week's closing prices.

It is considered an evidence of much strength in stocks, that prices have been so firmly maintained, and in several cases even advanced to higher figures than before, on a dull market; and based upon this strong tone and the almost universal expectation of easy money, the opinion seems to be generally held that another upward movement will probably occur very soon. On the other hand it is to be remembered that prices are now much higher than they were six weeks ago, and it is almost a certainty that when they have reached a point sufficiently high to satisfy the controlling cliques, the stocks will be distributed upon outside purchasers in the same manner that they have been "unloaded" so frequently in the past.

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

ł		Daturday,		Tuesday,	Wednesd'y	Thursday	Friday.
		April 29.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.
1	N.Y.Cent&H.R				95 34 100	. 9834 9954	9914 9916
ı	_ do scrip	95% 95%	91% 95%	9414 9134	94 94%	98% 91%	94 3 95%
1	Harlem	133 132%	133	*132 132 %	132 1321	*132 18214	1321 1821
١	Erie	21% 21%		21 1/4 22	21 % 22%	21% 23%	22% 23%
١	Reading	109% 110%		1103 111	110% 111%	111 1 112%	112% 113%
ı	Lake Shore	1111/4 1115/4	109% 111%	103% 110%	109 1101	109% 110%	110% 111%
١	Wabash	64% 65%	64% 64%	64 61%		64% 64%	64% 65%
١	Pittsburg	123% 125	124 1/26	123 1/24	124% 125	124 1 135 1	125 125 1
١	Northwest	8334 85%	83% 81%	84% 85%	86% 87%	85% 86%	\$574 OCL
1	do pref	96% 97%	961 9736	97% 97%	9814 99	99% 98%	85% 86%
١	Rock Island		112% 113%	1131/4 1141/4	113 1113	111% 115	
1	Fort Wayne	100	9914 9936	* 99	99 4 99 4	0017	114% 115%
1	St. Paul	62% 62%	61 1/4 623/8	61% 62%	62 6214	61% 62%	9914 9934
١	do pref	81% 82%	811/4 813/	81% 82	81 14 82	814 81%	62% 62%
ı	Ohio, Mississio	51 % 53	50% 52%	51 51%	50% 51%	81¼ 81% 50% 51%	81% 82%
١	Central of N.J.	108	*107% 107%	107% 108	108 108%	9031	50% 51%
١	Chic. & Alton	119					108 108 1
ı	do do pref	*			* 12014	1301	118 119
1	Panama	57	*56 1 58	#FE	*53 54	***	*1181/4 1201/4
ı	Clev., C., C. & I	8934 8936	201/	8934 8934		501/2	*52 53
ı	Col.Chic. & 1.C	*231/4 231/4	23 231/8	*23 2314		8914	89%
I	Del. Lack. & W		108% 109%	109% 109%		22% 22%	23
I		103 105 1	102 104	102% 103%	10914	1091/4 1101/4	
١	Hann., St. Jos.				102 102%		1031/2 1031/2
ı	do pref Illinois Centr'l	104% 106%	101% 105%	1041/2 1051/2	105 7 104	1023/ 101	1031/2 1013/2
١		1002/		*134% 135%		* 136	135
ı	Mich. Central.			123	*1223/ 123		*12234
ı	Morris & Essex	92% 92%	*92% !3	93	93	93	9314
ı	B. Hart. & Erie	21/8	214	*2 214	21/8	214	2
ı	Union Pacific.	3314 3314		32% 33%		32% 32%	32 1/3 33 1/4
ł	West. Un. Tel.	60 60%	59% 60%	59% 60%	59% 60%	59% 59%	59% 59%
١	Mariposa pref	101/2	10%	101/4 101/5	101/4	*1014 1014	10% 10%
١	Quicksilver	121/4 121/4	12	12	*12 13	*11 12	*11% 13%
1	Pacific Mail	471/4 483/6	47 47%	47% 48%	47% 48%	47% 47%	4714 4816
١	Adams Expr'ss	81 811/2	81 1/4 81 1/4	81 1/2 85	85	*81 % 82	83
١	Am. Merch. Un	5914 5914	59 5914	*57 59	58%	58%	58
1	United States.	51% 59%	5814 60	57% 58%	57% 58%	57%	58
١	Wells, Fargo	44	*44 45	*43% 45	*431/4 45	441/2 41%	41 .45
١							

^{*} This is the price bid and asked. no sale was made at the Board.

The Gold Market.—Gold has been very steady at 111@111½ throughout the week, closing at 111½. There have been no disturbing elements in the market, camparatively little speculation, only a moderate export demand, and the amount of Treasury sales for the month are the same as in April—\$2,000,000 each week—so that there has been no good basis for wide fluctations in the premium or for speculative manipulations. The total export for the week will not probably exceed \$1,200,000, which is less than had been anticipated by many, and the customs receipts have been only \$2,622,000, against nearly \$3,000,000 the previous week. There is still an important short interest in the market, probably based upon the general idea that 110 is about the natural figure for gold, aside from any extraordinary customs or export demand or other disturbing influences, and that the tendency of the market in the long run will be towards that level.

In the gold loan market rates have ranged from "flat" to 1-32 of one per cent a day for borrowing, and "flat" to 3 per cent for carrying; to-day the rates paid for carrying were 1, 1½ and 2 per cent.

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

	-Quota	tions				
Open-	Low-	High-	(los-	Total	-Bala	nces
ing.	cst.	est.	ing.	Clearings.	Gold:	Currency.
Saturday, Apr. 29111%	1111/6	1111/4	1111	\$ 39,0:5,000	\$1,794,822	\$2.0:4.946
Monday, May i11114	1111/6	11115	1111/4	34,628,000	1,801,999	2,028,907
Tuesday, " 2!11%	1:11/	11136	111%	32,978,000	865,946	966,633
Wedn'day, " 3111%	111	1111/4	1111/6	24,365,000	1,575,750	2,098,272
Thursday, " 4111%	111	11116	1111%	17,009,000	1,196,594	1,409,502
Friday, " 511116	1111%	. 1111/4	11118	22,567,000	1,177,952	
Current week!11%	111	1111/4	11114	170,822,000	1,177,952	1,311,990
Previous week1.1	111:36	1111/4	1111/2	205,815,000	1, 51, 404	
Jan 1, 1871, to date110%	1101/8	11214	1111/8			

Foreign Exchange.—Rates have been pretty firmly main tained at 110@110½ for best bankers 60 days sterling, and 110½@½ for short sight, but at these rates there has not been much business transacted. To day a leading house was drawing demand bills at 110½ less commission, with the effect of checking other transactions to some extent, and probably also of diminishing the exports of specie. The latter have been retarded, too, by the unpopularity of the new bill of lading adopted by the steamship lines, which exempts the ship-owners from almost every sort of liability, including their. Although it is believed that these sweeping exemptions could not be held valid in a court of law, there is always a disinclination on the part of merchants to enter into engagements where an appeal to the courts will be necessary to secure their rights. Cotton exports of the week amount to 71,087 bales against 36,275 bales in the same week of 1870.

Quotations are as follows:		
	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers	110 @ 110%	110%@ 110%
" commercial	109% @ 109%	@
Paris (bankers)	@	@
Antwerp	5.17%@5.18%	5.12 12 65.13 14
Swiss	5.133 @	5.10 @
Amsterdam		411/4 411/4
Hamburg	36% 36%	36% 36%
Frankfort	40% (2) 41	. 411/4 411/4
Bremen	19%@ 79%	79% @ 79%
Prussian thalers	71%@ 71%	72% 72%

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

Custom		Sub-Tr	easury.—	
House		ceipts	Payn	nents.——
Receipte		Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, April 29 \$361,000		\$275,048 28	\$58,246 78	\$1,553,240 84
Monday, May 1 4)2,000		520,198 72	₹,793,7£3 14	680,834 88
Tuesday, " 2 428,000			585,532 92	429,434 97
Wednesday, " 3 417,000		479,362 55	793,516 70	
Thursday, " 4 476,000			281,277 77	
Friday, " 5 538,000	704,013 13	2,367,268 63	2,515,368 18	281,978 15
Total	\$5,240,473 62	\$4,008,563 29	\$9,030,705 49	\$ 6,355,055 33
Balance, April 28	65,744,819 41		4 10001100 2	40,000,000
	2			
	\$70 985 293 03	\$13,638,607 16		3
Payment during week	9,030,705 49	6.355.055 33		
and the state of t				
Balance, May 5	\$61,954,577 51	\$7,283,551 83		
	2 25 4	10 10 0		

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 29, 1871:

560				1	HE	CHR	.(
			ERAGE A			Legal	B
BANES,	Capital I	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	circula- tion.	Net Deposits.	Tenders.	C
New York	\$3,000,000 \$ 2,050,000	\$12,688,100 5,667,900	\$2,026,700 232,900	\$834,000 \$ 9,800	\$11,387,00 3,354,900	\$773.100 1,450,100	E
Manhattan Merchants'		6,385.700	1,204,000	887,900	4,428,700	1,38 ,800 1,258,300	F
Merchants'	. 2,000,000 1,500,000	5,447,903 4,544,100	325,000 230,900	532,606 481,000	4,112,800 2,543,600	976.700	F
Union America		8,320,773	927,932	1,415	6.966,617	2.267.860	G
Phœnix	1,800,000	4,071,532 5,512,517	416,033 758,354	503,340	2,832,873 3,921,624	558,333 861,000	H
City Tradesmen's	. 1,000,000	3,143,011	132,293	762,621	1,805,429	608.840	M
Fulton	. 600,000	2,701,500	149,245 355,145	• • • • • •	1,684,952 3 883,293	610.854 933,750	N
Chemical	. 1,235,000	6,043,313 2,898,162	26,744	445,548	2.211.718	747,872	N
Gallatin, Nationai	. 1.500,000	3,238,629	163,142	487,958 253,600	1,110,667 1,750,300	321,657	N
Butchers' Mechanics and Traders'	. 800,000 600,000	2,427,100 1,964,800	53,000 9,700	195.700	1,276,400	512, 00 402,200	N
Greenwich	. 200,000	1,028,645	214,545	2 924 257,435	810,860 2,039 329	134,860 643,195	S
Leather Manuf Seventh Ward,	. 600,000	3,154,803 1,823,005	69,776	172,204	821,924	2(8,103	700007
State of New York	. 2,000,000	4.442.596	390,084	493,000	3,300,226	1,298,415	80
American Exchange	. 5,000,000	9,651,100 21,455,024	507,400 490,421	951,000 4,159,775	5,107,700 6,584.702	3,936,707 1,932,100	ř
Commerce Broadway	. 1,000,000	6,833,700	88,000	9.0,000	5,656.600	1,932,100	1
Ocean	. 1,000,000	2,376,898 3,600,600	78,261 91,400	790,565 480,9 0	1,360,300 3,081,700	495,814 835,000	I
Mercantile Pacific		2.014.590	10,830	4,700	1,611,789	302,690	3
Republic	. 2,000,000	5,317,279 2,141,900	645,525 97,100	848,547 131 100	4,089,185 2,512,900	753,797 566,000	Í
Chatham People's		1,548,673	2,903	5,704	1,289,376	224,100	Į
North American	. 1,000,000	2,8 5.647 2,802,376	163,513 153,816	4,000 290,358	2,561,102 1,317,871	426,000 308,431	I
Hanover Irving	. 1,000,000 500,000	1,978,000	17,300	192,382	1,850,000	546,000	(
Metropolitan	4,000,000	10,289,659 1,688,106	554,923 38,649	1,584,772 131,687	5,576,551 1 459,005	1,820,166 394,699	I
Citizens Nassau	. 1,000,000	2,599,151	40,414	3.925	2,400,623	316 442	I
Market	. 1,000,000	2,962,200	57,900	506,350	1,869,100 1 110,400	596 300 447,800	S
St. Nicholas.	. 1,000,000	2,717,000 3,826,600	50,030 56,700	740,600 817,600	2,881,000	816,700	Ì
Shoe and Leather Corn Exchange	1,000.000	2,645,400	52,800	5,725	1.475.300	355,000	1
Continental	. 2,000,000	4,120,133 2,363,200	.96,878 64,300	573,917 238,100	2,612,913 2,249,300	628,300	
Commonwealth Oriental		1,506,410	2,110	4,600	1,188,370	229,420	-
Marine	400,000	1,781.240 1,168,072	42,540 15,355	360,000 98,709	1,495,150 877,8-7	406,290 242,538	l
Atlantic Importers and Traders'	300,000 1,500,000	11,725,800	137,400	503,100	11,948,900	3,345,400	
Park	. 2,000,000	17,787,779 1,257,600	873,814 47,300	961.286 307,100	20,756,384 1,123,900	5,293,795 418,100	1
Mechanics' Banking Ass			7,406	1,9.5	673,550	239,769	\ i
Grocers' North River	400,000	1,208,223	19,452	10,853	1,035,684	193,256	1
Rast River	. 850,000	1,045,455 1,463,800	11,812 5,100	260,250 677	646.244 1,149,400	192,353 219,500	
Manufacturers & Mer Fourth National	. 5,000,000	19,:08,900	1,879,100	2,943,700	16,400,900	3.899.700	N
Central National	3,000,000		214,000	1.873,000 269,000	10,540,000	3,292,000	li
Second National Ninth National		6,490,000	319 000	785,000	6.148,000	1 541,000	1
First National	500,000	5,091,100	303,600 313,800	334,000 789,400	5,226,800 5,165,200	1,384,300	12
Third National	1,000,000 e 300,000	1,250,500	1,3 0	267,100	841,500	272,500	13
New York N. Exchang Tenth National	1,000,000	5,412.100	59,900	897,600	5,758,900 1,006,661	1,744,500 296,733	1,
Bowery National New York County	200.000	1,191,779 $1,191,200$	13,655	1-0.000	1,020,200	335.400	1
German American	1,000,000	2,918,559	185,414	6 201	2,683,283 1,723,604	319,966	1
Bull s Head	200,000	1,000	5,849 3,254	6,381	552 336	91,429	1
Stuyvesant Eleve 1th Ward	200,000	511,954	626		484,802	75,274	1
Righth National	250,000	805.520	49,225			229,529 394,552	
American National		853,494	6,346		896,917		1
Germania	rs 100 000	1,186,669			1,171,862		
Totals	70.233,900	287,554,538	15,597,189	31,461,929	222,349,225	CO,426,291	
The deviations fr	om the r	eturns of	previou	is week	are as f	ollows:	
The deviations if	Tuo en	316 749 1 No	t Denosit	8	Inc	\$5,168,429	1
Loans Specie	Inc. 1,	626,311 Le	gal Tende	rg	nc.	3,889,503	
The following ar	Dec.	20,4101					1
		Circulatio			regat w	ggregate learings.	1
Loans. March 18 292,576,404	22,663,745	31,605,213	230,940	5,643 55	,623,615	589,685,759	1
March 25 291 114,320	19 617,007	31,593,398	3 225,774 9 222,13	1,302 55 8,095 59	3,270,543	564.164,284 648,819,103	1
April 1 291,032,927 April 8 290,107,870	17,975,692 15,512,186	31,575.78 31,568.90	1 215,79	3,657 50	0,945,997	656, 84,485	1
April 15 295,580,566	15,712,954	31,546,12	7 214,72	5,838 52	2,534,143 6,536,788	637 061,863	
April 22 285,201,796	13,970,873 15,597,189	31,488,40 31,461,92	4 217,18 9 222,319	9,225 60	0,530,788	8 0,662,6 9 809,774,600	1
PHILADELPHIA							1
of the Philadelphi	a Nation	al Rank	s for the	e week	precedi	og Mon-	1
	a manor	IAI DAUK	9 101 111	O WOCK	precedii	R MOH-	1
day May 1, 1871:					Total net		
Banks. Ca	pital. L		occie. L.		Deposits.		1
Philadelphia \$1,	500,000		0,000 \$1, 5,905 1,	,490,000 ,236 , 487	\$3,697,000 2,846,128	\$1,000,000 799,750	1
North America 1,9 Farmers and Mech. 2,	000,000 5,	114,000 4	3,000 1.	,429,000	3,831,000	853,000	1
Commencial	010.000	2.6 000	3.300	669 (00)	1 533 000	619 000	. 1

			100		I Otal net	
Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.		
	\$1,500,000	\$5,137,000	\$70,000	\$1,490,000	\$3,697,000	\$1,000,000
North America	1,000,000	4,105,071	5,905	1,236,487	2,846,128	799,750
Farmers and Mech.	2,000,000	5,114,000	43,000	1,429,000	3,831,000	853,000
Commercial	810,000	2.3.6,000	3 300	663,000	1,533,000	619,000
Mechanics'	800,000	2,394,000	8,869	369,000	1,294,000	472,150
Bank N. Liberties.	500,000	2,437,000	3,000	660,000	2,166,000	462,000
Southwark	250,000	1,4/1,200	27,400	523,500	1,486,100	212,200
Kensington	250,000	1,076,662	4.810	292,000	940,005	228,701
Penn	500,000	1,3 0,766	7.000	236.050	938,835	172,155
Wes ern	400,000	1,432,233	1,714	374,212	1,487,404	
Manufacturers'	570,150	1.842 500		357,600	1,153,483	450,585
Bank of Commerce	250,000	772,790	5,035	253,270	627,298	216,145
Girard	1,000,000	3,569,000	32,000	922,000	2,650,000	594,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	1,446,835	8,871	360,069	986,157	172,966
Consolidation	300,000	1,132,659		3!3,16)	883,800	270,000
City	400,000	1,256,851	6,800	471,247	899,135	350,545
Commonwealth	300,000	978 318	15,000	267,343	953,277	210,375
Corn Exchange	500,000	1,639,000	13,000	692 000	1,510,000	450,000
Union	300,000	1,398,000	26,000	354,000	1,518,000	221,000
First	1,000,000	3,851,000	61,000	1,079,000	3,538,000	794,000
Third	300,000	1,072,500	• • • • •	242,400	961,100	262,538
Fourth	200,000	844.0 0		240,000	1.079.989	178,000
Sixth	150,000	550,000		120,000	387,000	135,000
Seventh	250,000	901,000	9,00)	172,000	848 000	
Eighth	275,000	936,000		217,000	730,000	240,900
Central	750,000	3 017,000	2,0.0	510,000	2,445,000	577,000
Dank of Republic	1,000,000	2,266,000	2,839	432,000	1,442,000	800,000
Security	228,900	401,000		82,000	193,000	135,000
Scouring	~~0,700					230,000
Total	15,983,150	\$54,661,445	\$356,543	\$14,403,338	\$43,024,711	\$11,096,345

	week's returns are as follows:
Capital Increase. Loans Increase. Specie Increase.	2,000 Legal Tenders Increase 770,969 269 9.7 Deposits Increase 1,353,744 67,505 Circulation Increase 27,381

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

Date.	Loans.	specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
March 20	53,717,422	464,275	12,565,6 1	39,922,914	10,975,43
March 27	53,304,123	344 353	12,231,214	38,584,876	11 026,38
April 3	54,040,616	369,651	11.977.547	38,667,490	11,074,159
April 10	53,972,340	321,577	11,953,186	39,257,723	11,070,834
April 17	54.018.154	314,463	12,980,830	41,413,064	11,066,475
April 24	54,391,498	2-9,638	13,632,369	41,671,067	11,068,964
May 1	54,661,445	356,543		43,024,711	11,096,345
T)	D-1		•	4 .1	- 70

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday May 1, 1871:

\$1,295 \$139,492 \$464,747 \$4 5,093 184,950 5 623,954 7 8,279 326,333 1,526, 786 7	123,616 795,285 787,235 575,396
)	5,093 184,950 1623 ,954 8,279 326,333 1,526 ,786

Boylston	500,000	1,443,487	164	203,200	PAC MAN	
Broadway	200,000	508,631	12,552	92,352	750,772	436.787
Columbian	1 000,000	2,29 ,079	61,400	341,167	304,307	174,560
Continenta:	1,000,000	2,006.462		220,192	698,012	783,123
	1,000,000	2,657,50	56.889	223,970	964,955	564,476
Eliot	200,000	659,599	1,175		817.36)	793,570
Everett	1,000,000	2,412,775	99,622	63,429	548,1 5	100,679
Faneuil Hall	€00,000	1,554,305		205 000	1.197.044	578,635
Freeman's			1,936	145,997	612,456	252,042
Globe	1,000,000	2,442,686	4.000	257,169	1,354,242	357,769
Hamilton	750,000	1,718,018	4.022	166,735	1,113,321	241,721
Howard	1,000,000	1,957,253	23,207	. 146,143	611,705	444 551
Mirket	000,000	1,406,097	8,814	102,690	454,965	444,571
Massachuseits	800,000	1,819,346	27,792	145,261	854,562	349,165
Maverick	400.000	895,218	13,195	25,611	333, 210	407,777
Merchants'	3,000,000	8,062,7(4	210,237	1,309 719	5,746,825	241,514
Mount Vernon	200,000	706,452	377	61,217	457,442	1,616,355
New England	1 000,000	2,205,308	10,270	482,196	900,447	177,350
North	1,000,000	2,179,639	4,174	260,500	60,811	784,8 1
Old Boston	900,000	1,9,8,919	136.6 9	263,789	1,099,549	781,312
Shawmut	1.000 000	2,133,274	42.874	71,584	700,738	363,829
Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	2,789,365	43,169	219,216	1,033,875	592,586
State	2,000,000	3,695 539	8 ,262	325,000	1,143,215	359,150
Suffolk	1,500,000	3,345,684	81,365	338,152	1.0.0.00	965 988
Traders'	600,000	1,051,892	20 812	117,990	1,0.8,200	719.930
	2,000,000	3,140,578	292,416	531,696	941,476	178,250
Tremont	750,000	1,8:9,106	46.916	124,833	921,078	€62.702
Washington	1.000 000	4,411,905	23.596	454,4 0	704,363	593,868
First	1.600 000	5,018,587	31,651		1,259,836	781,765
Second (Granite)		1,212,660	34,574	697,166	3,066,382	770,860
Third	300,000			123 743	1,166.179	144.132
Bank of Commerce.	2,000,000	4,501,308	2,506	781,633	1,847,345	849,061
Bank of N. America	1.000,000	1,944,482	28,497	278,120	550,697	592,782
B'k of Redemption.	1,000,000	5.652.4-2	101,324	713,505	1,235,4 3	790,500
Bank of Republic	1,500,000	2,905,461	- / 114	211,000	841,419	793,617
City	1,000,000	1,653,243	14,147	199,721	385 888	447,855
Eagle	1,000,000	1,962,902	2,762	115,414	8' 9,281	339,076
Exchange	1,000,000	4,326,707	112,110	349,894	1,563,688	797.189
Hide & Leather	1,500,000	3,141,624	10,543	253,405	1.104,934	7-2,869
Revere	2,000,000	3,861,313	21,904	377,101	2,290,858	420,000
Security	200,000	6 4,929	6.180	67,216	436,273	
Union	1,000,000	2,487,379	123,405	185,142	1,003,708	127.500
Webster	1,500,000	3,127,304	43,153	468,614	2,442,221	537.381
-					~,11~,621	492,076

Total.....\$47,550,000 \$113,194,597 \$1,854,795 \$12,563,549 \$49,470,076 \$24,875,596

* Net received. Same report as last week.

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

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

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
March 20:	111,706,825	2,083,125	12,862,082	47,068,225	24,791,721
March 27	111.149,883	1.929,861	12,906,442	46,249,159	24,731,418
April 3	111,725,818	2,063,757	12,862,403	47,572,456	24,787,307
April 10	112.171,134	2,223.798	12,203.275	49.041,627	21,961,374
April 17	113 334,723	2,057,341	12,052,487	48,562,032	24,924,722
April 24	113,273,308	1,894,431	12 398.458	49 064 364	24 928,706
May 1	113,194,597	1,854,795	12,563,549	49,470,076	24,875,836

Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks.

ł	_		Convented by F C	Dailow'	1
١			[Corrected by E.S.	вапеу.	
١	Bid.	Askd.		. Askd.	
١	Adriatic 55	60	Fulton103		Mech.&Trad'rs'.145
١	American 200		Gebhard 105		Mercantile 101 103
١	Aetna105	108	Globe109		Merchants' 186 190
١	Arctic 80	84	Grocers' 70		Metropolitan 50 55
١	Astor111	120	Germania115		Nassau175 175
١	Deckmon 86		Guardian 84		Vational 190
١	Beekmar 86		Hanover 100		New Amsterdam 108 110
١	Bowery 187	• •			
١	Brooklyn200	• •	Home116		N. Y. Equitable. 180 185
١	Citizens'35		Howard 118		New York142 145
١	City165		Irving 112		Niagara 83 85
١	Clinton122	125	International117		North American 102 104
١	Columbia102	105	Jefferson147	149	North River114
	Commercial147	110	Knickerbocker130) 132	Phenix
١	Continental250		Lafayette 72	74	Relief100
	Commerce 94	96	Lamar		Republic 105 107
1	Commerce180	185	Lenox		Security 72 75
١	Eagle180		Long Island 135		Sterling 80 85
1	Empire City105		Lor llard118		
١	Excelsior 97				Stuyvesant105
١	Fireman's128	133	Manhattan150		United States146 150
ı	Fireman's Trust112	••	Market116	••	Yonkers & N Y.102 103

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

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

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

are not o	100		t the Next Lage.		_
City Securit es.			North Carolina.	Bic	Ask
Alexandria 6s	Bid	As'	Wilmington & Weldon 78	91	
#tlanta Ga.78			" (h. & Ruth.1st M.end	531	57
Augusta, Ga., 7s, bonds	70	75	" 1st M., Se	53	55
Chileston, S. C., 78, F. L. bds	80	82	South Carolina.		
Columbia, S. C., 68	65	70	Charl., Col. & Aug , 1st M.,7s	76	80
Columbus, " 7s, bonds	57	60	stock	30	31
	(3	65	Sparten burg and Union 78,		
Fredricksburg 6s			guar'd by State S. C	51	54
Lynchburg 68	72	••••	Savannah & Char. 1st M., 7s.	65	70
Macon 7s, bonds	70	75		87	90
Memphis 6s, endorsed			North Eastern 1st mtg. 8s	70	75
Memphis past due coupons	63	65	&u	,	74
Mobile, Ala., 5s, bonds	55	60	cu ce	10	11
88,	55	60	stock		85
Montgomery 8s	82	85	Cheraw & Darlington 78		
Nashville 6s	801	82	dlue Ridge, 1st Mortgage	50	••••
Nortolk 68	1 60	62	Tennessee.		
Petersburg 68	65	70	East Tenn. & Virginia 68, end		40
Richmond 6s	65	70	by State of Tenn	65	68
Wilmington, N. C., 68	70	71	Memphis and Ohio 108	62	70
Withington, 11. 61, 88	58	60	66 68	45	50
05	65	70	Virginia.		
Railroad Securities.	1		Orange & Alex., 1sts 6s,	88	90
Alabama.			2ds 68	76	78
	ł	1	£ds 8s	87	90
Montg'ry & West P. 1st, 8s	88	91	4ths 8s	76	78
1st. end	1	91	Orange & Alex. & Man. 1sts	78	79
" Income.			Orange & Alex. & Lan. 25th	82	85
Montgomery and Euralla 1st	68	71	Va. & Tent 1sts 6s	73	76
8s, gold bonds, endorsed by	1		2ds 6s	831	84
State of Alabama			4th, 88	-	84
Mobile and Ohio. 2 mtg, 8s	80	85	Virginia Central 1sts, 6s	80	82
Selma and Meridian 1st m. 8s	67	69	2nds, 6s	60	1
	65	68	3ds, 6s		
Georgia.	1		4th, 88	931	
Southwestern Rit., 1st mtg	1		furd, int. 85	90	***
stock	95	98	Rich. & Dan: 1si cors'd 68.	77	79
Macon and Augusta bonds .	83	92	" Pie'mont bra'b	•••	88
endorsed.	85	90	1sts 95	••	60
Macon and Augusta stock		26	Southside, 1st mig. 8s	90	91
Atlantic and Gulf stock	35	40	2d m guart'd 6s.		50
Savannah, Albany. & Gulf 7s		32	3d m. 68		62
bonds, end. by Savannah	1 50	02	4th m. 8s		82
Donas, end. by Savanian	79	81	Norfolk & Petersburg 1 m &	93	95
Pensacola & Georgia 1st m 7s	35	45	Worldik & Telefabling - 78	, .	85
" 2d m 9s.	90		" 2d m. 88		87
		15	Richm, & Petersb. 1st m 78		80
Mississippi and Lou-	1	10	Richm, & Peterso. 1st m		
isiana.		-	" " 20 m. 00		
Mississ ni Cent. 1st m. Ss		85		781	·
" 2d " 8s		78	" Fre'ksb'g & Poto. 68.		
& Tenn. 1st m. 7s		82	conv ?e		
consold, 8s	73	76	(1)		, 610.
		•			

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.

Сели	1			D. 1	A a la	OMOGRE AND SPANDITURS	Rid	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES	lBia.	Ask
STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid,	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	B1d.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	ABA.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES		
New York Prices. American Gold Coin U.S. GOVERNMENTS.	. 111	1:1%	Great Western, 2d M. 1893 Quincy & Tol., 1st M., 1890	83% 81	821/21	Boston. Cin., San. & Clev., 1st M., 7, '77.	33¾ 99		Baltimore. Central Ohio, 1st M., 6,		86 951/4
(Not previously quoted)	116%	117%	ill. & So. Iowa, 1st Mort Galena & Chicago Ex ended . Galena & Chicago, 2d Mort Chic. R. Island & Pacific	100 %	1021/4	Eastern Mass., conv., 6, 1874 Hartford & Erie, 1st M. (old) 7. do do 1st M. (new) 7.	27	27%	Marietta & Cin., 1st M., 7, 1891 do do 2d M., 7, 1896 Northern Cent., 1st M. (guar)	61	813
6s, 5-20s, (1862) reg	: ::::		Chic. R. Island & Pacific Morris & Essex, 1st Mort do do 2d Mort	10.1	101	Old Col. & Newport Bds, 6, '76. do do Bonds, 7, 1877. Rutland, new, 7.		87	do do 2d M., S. F., 4, '85, do do 3d M., S. F., 6, 1900 do 3d M. (Y. & C) 6, '77		
6s, 5-20s, (1865) rey			Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund New Jersey Central, 2d Mort.	10216	••••	Verm't Cen., 1st M., cons., 7, '86 do 2d Mort., 7, 1891 Vermont & Can., new, 8	44	87	do do Cons. (gold) 6, 1990 Pitts. & Connellsv., 1st M., 7, '98 do do 1st M., 6, 1889	94%	9314 95 96
58, 1874, reg. 58, 10-40s. reg. STATE BONDS.	103%		Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic., 1st M do do 2d Mort.	104		Vermont & Mass., 1st M., 6, '83. Boston & Albany stock Boston, Hartford & Erie	93 157%		do 1st M., unend., 6, '90.	16	91%
Tennessee 6s, old		67%	do do 3d Mort. do do 8 p. c. eq't bds Cleve. & Pitts., Consol, S. F'd.	91%	92	Boston & Lowell stock Boston & Maine	141		do 2d M., endorsed, 6, '90 Baltimore & Ohio stock Parkersburg Branch	135	140
Virginia 6s, old	56	56%	do do 2d Mort do do 3d Mort do do 4th Mort	96	98	Cheshire preferred Cin., Sandusky & Clev. stock.	23%		Central Ohio	82 82	
do do do 1807	: s2	85	Chic. & Al'on Sinking Fund do do 1st Mortgage	103	100	Connecticut River	90	991/	Cincinnati 5sdo 6s		85 91 103
do 7s, new ponds	: : : : :	90	Ohio & Miss., 1st Mortgage do Consolidated	1:07 95¼ 95	95% 98	Eastern (Mass.) Fitchburg. Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette	139	125	Ham. Co., Ohio 6 p. c. ong bds do do 7 p. c., 1 to 5 yrs	1 92	90
North Carolina 6s, old do do Funding Act, 1866	36 29	49 40 31	Peninsula RR Bonds St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M.	91 921/4	94	Manchester & Lawrence	135	117	Covington & Cin. Bridge Cin. Ham. & D., 1st M., 7, 80 do do 2d M., 7, '85	92	87 98
do do la	181/2	25¼ 19 79	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st Mort. Ss do do do 73-10 do do 1st Mort	951/8	97% 96	Northern of New Hampshire Ogdens. & L. Champlain do do pref	90	90%	do do 3d M., 8, 77 Cin. & Indiana, 1st M., 7 do do 2d M., 7, 1877	81	83
do do new bonds	1 20%	59	do do I. & M. d do do 2d M Marietta & Cin., 1st Mort	83 57 94 %	90	Old Colony & Newport Port., Saco & Portsmouth Rutland	102½ 134¾ 89¼	135	Colum., & Xenia, 1st M., 7, '90. Dayton & Mich., 1st M., 7, '81 do 2d M., 7, '84	88	92 89 84
Missouri 6s	921/2		Chic. & Milwaukee 1st Mort Joliet & Chicago, 1st Mort Chic. & Gt Eastern, 1st Mort		95 112	do preferred Summit Branch Vermont & Canada	4614	83% 46%	do do 3d M., 7, '88 do To'do dep. bds, 7, '81-'94. Dayton & West., 1st M., 7, 1905.	64	83 85 59
do new bonds do 6s, new floating debt do 6s, levee bonds	02/2		Col., Chic. & Ind., 1st Mort	69%		Philadelphia.	103	75	do do 1st M., 6, 1905. Ind., Cin. & Laf., 1st M., 7, 1886 do &I. & C.) 1st M., 7, 1886	77	79 70 82
do 8s do 1875. do 7s, Penitentiary	85	87 89 74	Tol., Peoria & Warsaw, E. D. do do W. D. do do 2d M.		87% 73%	Pennsylvania 5s, 1877 do Military Loan 6s, 1871 do Stock Loan, 6s, 772 777	1041/2	1043 <u>/</u> 108 110	Junc., Cin. & Ind., 1st M., 7, '85. Little Miami, 1st M., 6, 1883	831/2	65
California 7sdo is large bonds	101 1		New York & N. Haven 6s Boston, H. & Erie guaranteed Cedar Falls & Minn., 1st M	83	85	do do 6s, '77-'82 Philadelphia 6s, old do 6s, new	103	1031/4	Cin, Ham. & Dayton stock Columbus & Xenia stock Dayton & Michigan stock	107	107 % 35 108 %
Rhode Island 68	. 102	75 104	Detroit, Monroe & Tol bonds. Lake Shore Div. bonds Cleve, & Tol., n-w bonds	9234	96 94	Pittsburg Compromise 4½sdo do 5sdo Eunded Debt 6s	55 7514 85		Louisville.	105	83
Arkansas 6s. funded	: : : : : :		Cleve., P'ville & Ash., new bds. do do old bds. Buffalo & Erie, new bonds		97	do do Water exten. 78 Alleghany County, 5	;;···	791/2	Louisville 6s, '\$2 to '87. do 6s, '97 to '98. do Water 6s, '87 to '89. do Water Stock 6s, '97.		81
do 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss do 7s, Memphis & L. R. do 7s, L. R., P. B. & N.O		61 %	St. L. Jacksonville & Chic, 1st South Side Railroad bonds			do do 68, '85 Belvidere Delaware, 1st M., 6. do do 2d M., 6.	93	:	do Wharf Csdo special tax 6s of '89.	76	79 77 95
do 7s, Miss. Ouc. & RR Ohio 6s, 1875do 6s, 1881	1017		Morris & E-sex, convertible		1 1	do do rd M., 6. Camden & Amboy, 6 of '75 do do 6 of '83	8.5	\$6	Jeff., Mad. & I.1stM.(I&M)7, '89 do do 2d M., 7, 1878 do do 1st M., 7, 1906	81 %	
Kentucky 6s	110%		North Missoari, 1st Mortgage. do do 2d Mortgage. Jefferson RR, 1st Mort. bonds.	60	65	do do 6 of '89 do consol., 6 of '89	93½ 93½ 85	94x c	Louisv. C. & Lex., 1st M., 7, '97, Louis. & Fr'k., 1st M., 6, '70-'78., do Louisv. Loan, 6, '81.	86	86 96
do 6s coupon, 77	100	1::::	MISCELLANEOUS BONDS. Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7, '86	96		Cam. & Bur. & Co., 1st M., 6 Catawissa, 1st M., 7 Elm. & Wil'ms, 5s	95 60 681/4		L. & Nash, let M. (m.s.) 7, '77. do Lov. Loan (m.s.) 6, '86-'87 do do (Leb. Br.) 6, '86	80	81
indiana 6s, War Loando 5s, do	100	::::	W Union Tele. 1st M., 7 1875.	85½ 93¾	96	do do 7s, 1880 Hunt. & Broad Top, 1st M., 7 do do 2d M., 7, 75 do do Cons. M., 7, 95.	99%		do 1stM. (Mem Br) 7, '70-'75. do 1stM. (Leb.br.ex) 7, '80-'85 do Lou. L'n (Leb.br.ex) 6, '93	89	92 X 90 78
do 68, 1878do 68, 1883	99%		NEW, OR RECENT LOANS. U.S. New Loan, 5s, gold Bur, C. R. & M. RR, 1st M,7(gd)		100	June., Phila, 1st M., guar.6, '82. Lehigh Valley, 1st M., 6, 1873.	40 56 97		do Consol. 1st M., 7, 1898 Jefferson., Mad. & Ind. stock	42	50 45 91
New York 7s, Bounty, reg do 7s, do cou	108%		Ches. & Ohio RR, 1st M., 6, (gd) Conn. Western, 1-t mort. 7s G. R. & Ind, 1 M guar, 7s, gold.		90	do do 1st (new) M., 6, '9'. Little Schuylkill. 1st M., 7, 1877. North Pennsyl., 1st M., 6, 1880.	30%	100	Louisv., Cin. & Lex., pref do do common. Louisville & Nashville	150	45 791/2
do 6s, Canal, 1872 do 6s, 1873 do 6s, 1874	1 ::::	107%	Louisy. & Nash. R, 1st M, cons.,7 Lake Shore Consolidated, 7 Montclair RR of N. J. 7s, gold			do Chattel M., 10, 1887. do 2d Mortgage, 7	93%		St. Louis. St Louis 6s	96 % 96 %	10)
do 68, 1875do 68, 1877do 68, 1877	.110626		Northern Pacific RR, 7-30 gold N V & Osw. Mid. R.1stM.5(gd)		100	do Funding Sérip, 7 O1l Creek & Alleg. R., 1st M., 7. Pennsylvania, 1st M., 6, 1 80 do 2d M., 6, 1875	102	57x c	do Park 6s	86	95
do 58, 1874,	11 0%		Peoria, Pekin & Jacks, 1 M, 7s Port Huron & Lake Mich end do do common	81/2	90	do Debentures, 6, '69-'71 Phila, & Erie, 1st M. (gold) 6, '81	93	91 92 901/4	do Park 68 gold do Sewer Special Tax 68 North Missouri, 3d M., 7, 1888	20	22 871/4
Brooklyr 6s	. 94	94 1/2	Wallkill Valley, 1st M., gold 7s. St. Louis & Iron Mt. 1st m., gd, 7		100	do 1st M. (cur.) 6, '81 Senbury & Erie 7s. Phila. & Sunbury 7s, 1872	102	101	Kansas Pacific 1st M., (gold) 7 do 1st M.(gold) 6, '95 co 1st M. (gold) 6, 1896.	80 1/2	82
do Park 6s	100	101 1/2	RAILROAD STOCKS. (Not previously quoted.) Albany & Susquehanna	91		do do 6, '80	96%	98	do 1st M.(Leav.Br.)7. '96 do Land Gr. M., 7, 1881. do do do 1876.	80%	18
New York 6 per cent, '75 do do do '76 do do do '78	98	100 100 100	Chicago & Altondo do preferred Chica Bur & Quincy	1113/2	119 12014 158	do do 6, 80. do Debentures, 6. do 7, '93.	80	105	do Inc. Bonds, 7, No. 16, do do No. 11	381%	28 40 16
do do do '87 do 7's		100 -	Cin., Ham. & Dayton Clev., Col., Cin. & Indianap Col. Chic. & Ind. Central	891/2	89%	do do 2d M., 6, 1878	94		Denver Pacific RR & Tel. 7s North Missouri stock	2	863
RAILROAD BONDS. N. Y. Central 68, 1883 do 68, 1887	: ::-	. 93 94½	Dubuque & Sioux City Erie Railway preferred Hartford & N. Haven	84	88 4814 170	West Jersey, 6, 1883	93%	97	Pacific (of Missouri) stock Leading Southern		
do 6s, real estate do 6s, subscription do 7s. 1876	. 89		Long Island		30 10	Chesa. & Delaw., 1st M., 6, '86 Delaware Div., 1st M., 6, '78 Lehigh Navigation, 6, '73 do Loan of 1884, 6, '84 do Loan of 1897, 6, '87	83	95	Securities. Atlanta bonds, 8s	80	85 50
do 7s, conv. 1876 do 7s, 1865-76 grie 1st Mortgage Extended.	101		Morris & Essex	125%	931/4	do Loan of 1897, 6, '97 do Gold Loan of '97, 6, '97 do Convert. of 1877, 6, '77	901/4	903/2	Charleston stock 68	83	85
do 1st Endorseddo 7s, 2d do 1879do 7s, 3d do 1883	93	95	New York & Harlem New York & Harlem, pref New York & New Haven	1493		36	90	781/2	Memphis old bonds, 6s do new bonds, 6s Vobile 5s	55	59 56 60 85
do 7s, 4th do 1880	81 %	31	do do scrip. New York, Prov. & Boston Norwich & Worchester	94	::::	do do 2d M., 6, 1882 do do Improv., 6, 1870 Camden & Amboy stock	80		New Orleans 5sdo do consol. 6s	74	56 75 78
do 7s. 3d Mort. 1875	1013	ś	Ohio & Mississippi, preferred. Rensselaer & Saratoga Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	1::::		Catawissa stock	38 96	10 961/2 62	do do bonds, 7s do do 10s	97	100
Harlem, 1st Mortgagedo Con. M'ge & S'kg F'd Albany & Susqh'a, 1st b bnds, do do 2d do	91	89	St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute do do pref. St. Louis & Iron Mountain	55 60	60	Elmira & Williamsport Elmira & Williamsport pref. Lehigh Valley Little Schuylkill	86	90	Orange & Alex. RR 1st M. 6s.	85	90 86
do do 3d do Mich. Cent., 1st M. 8s, 1882 Chic., Bur. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	118	119	Toledo, Wab & Western, Frei			Northern Central	165	90½ 106 86½	Va. & Tenn., 1st M. 6s	60	95 61 66
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. C.	100	1011/2	American CoalConsolidated Coal	38	52½ 39 34	North Pennsylvania Oil Creek & Allegheny River Pennsylvania	121%	107 5x d	do do 7s	57	60 57
Pacific R. 7s. guart'd by Mo. Central Pacific Bonds Union Pacific 1st Ronds	897	1001/2	Maryland Coal	218	321/2	Philadelphia Eric. Philadelphia & Trenton Phila., German. & Norristown	1 56 %	156	Northeastern 1st M.8s South Carolina 6s (new) do do 7s (new)	83	90 68 73
do Income 10s	8. 83	81%	Wilkesbarre Coal	82%	121	Phila., Wilming. & Baltimore. West Jersey. Chesapeake & Dela. Canal	120	108 124	do do stock	95	97 1 2
do do 2d M. pref	863	₹ 87 76	Delaware & Hudson Canal Atlantic Mail Steam hip Mariposa Gold	61/4	7	Delaware Division Canal Lehigh Coal and Navigation	90.	80	Central Georgia, 1st Mort. 7s.	96 119	98 120 56
do do Int. Bond do do Consol ho	18 913	9934	do Trustees Certif Quicksilver preferred Wells Fargo scrip	16%	21/2	Morris (consolidated)do preferred	1161/2	18	Macon & Brunswick end. 78 Macon & Western stock Atlantic & Guli 7s consol	791	110
do do Extn. Bo do do 1st Mort. Han. & St. Jo. Land Grants.	ls 88		Boston Water Power. Boston. Maine 6s.		100%	do pref. Susquehanna & Tide-Water West Jersey 78, Jan. & July	12		Montgm'y & West. P. 1st M. 8s Mobile & Ohio sterling do do do ex cifs.	78	89 80 81
do do convertible Lack. & Western Bonds Bel., Lack. & Western, 1st M	104%	2000	New Hampshire, 6s Vermont 6s			Baltimore. Maryland 6s, Jan., A., J. & O do 6s. Detence	96¼ 104¾	1	do do 88, interest do do stock N. Orleans & Jacks., 1st M. 88	30 87	81 35 90
Tol. & Wab'h, 1st Mort. ext'd	933	953	do 68, Gold	98		Baltimore 6s of '75	961/2	98	do do cert's, 8s. N. Orleans & Opelous, 1st M. 8s Miss. Central, 1st M. 7s	80	86
do 2d Mortdo Equip. Bes	S6 5 59 79	8914	Boston 6s	993	100	do 1899, Park 68 Baltimere & Ohio 6s of '75 do do 6s of '80	95		Miss. & Tenn., 1st M 78 East Tenn. & Georgia 68 Memphis & Charleston, 1st 78	16	87
Hannibal & Naples, 1st M. Great Western,	. 83	•	Portland 68	95	97	do do 6s of '85 do (N. W. Va.) 2d M. 6s	961/2	95	do do 2d 7s., do do stock. Memphis & Little R. 1st M	85	80 75 38
do 1st M., 1898	.1 91	9:1%	Cheshire, 6	(94	້ ຍວ ເ	do M.6		1	manufamen an munata an and helita	- 1-14	-,-,

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 pre-

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

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

Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.-The earnings of this road for the years ending Dec. 31, 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869.		1870.
Through passengers	\$43,041	11	\$74.072 38
Local passengers	. 340,274	92	346,706 95
Through freight	. 247,402		284,583 79
Local freight	6 2,199 3		647,693 83
Mail	23,737		23,737 44
Funnace	20,101		
Express	38,454 (37,359 91
Telegraph	. 6,235 8	53	6,191 25
	\$1,391,345	65	\$1,420,345 55
Expenses, viz:			
Road department	\$ 394,019	62	\$431,787 69
Bridge department	97,057	57	94,994 72
Machinery department	380,302		439,765 93
Transportation department	240,403		238,357 37
Mileage of cars.	31,758		40,398 90
Telegraph	13,971		
Telegraph			18,763 17
General expenses	86,151	10	78,088 49
	A4 242 444		
TT . I	\$1,243,664		\$1,342,156 27
Net earnings	\$147,681	32	\$78,189 28

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings show an increase of \$28,999 90, with an increase in expenses of \$98,491 94, making a decrease in the net earnings of \$69,492 04. The ratio of working expenses is 94½ per cent., an increase, compared with the previous year, of 5½ per cent. The President in his report says:

The increase in through freight traffic of \$37,181 05, being

fifteen per cent., is very gratifying.

The stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi company, at the annual meeting in October, authorized the Board of Directors to change the guage of the road to 4 feet 9 inches, which will conform to the Marietta and Cincinnati track. It is believed that the consummation of this plan, by which cars can be transported between St. Louis and Louisville and the Seaboard via Parkersburg without change will result in a very great increase of through business.

The distance from Cincinnati to Baltimore is 589 miles, or 240 miles less than the average distance from Cincinnati to New York, by the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania roads. From St. Louis to Baltimore via Cincinnati and Parkersburg the distance is 929 miles, or 210 miles less than the average distance from St. Louis by the same roads to New York. These advantages, affording by the same parallel, the shortest and cheapest as well as the most direct route to the seaboard, will certainly develop an immense traffic between those Western regions and Baltimore. which will prove a source of great profit to the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Ohio and Mississippi as well as the Marietta and Cincinnati Company.

an improvement in the freight business to and from the

Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road is noted.

The Columbus and Hocking Valley road was completed to Athens in July. A considerable traffic, principally in iron from the Marietta and Cincinnati read, and coal from Nelsonville on the Hocking road has been established. A through passenger car runs daily between Portsmouth and Columbus, furnishing facilities, long needed, for easy communication between Southern Ohio and the capital of the State.

The increase in equipment, made in the autumn, enabled the company to earn during the last quarter of the year larger receipts

than for any similar period.

In the expenses are included many items properly belonging to "Extraordinary Renewals" or "Construction," which, on account of the difficulty of accurate adjustment in the incomplete condition

of the road, have been charged to "repairs."

The policy which had governed the Board for two years previously, of placing the road in superior order as rapidly as the company's resources would permit, was continued in 1870.

The following statements will indicate the large amount expended in improving the condition of the road and adding to its equipment and facilities.

Four thousand six hundred and two tons, or nearly fifty miles

of new rails were laid.

One hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-two cross-ties were used.

Fifty-one miles of road, never ballasted hitherto, were ballasted and eighteen miles re-ballasted. Five construction trains were run, and a great improvement effected in the surface of the road bed, while a large amount of ditching was also accomplished.

Fifty-five thousand three hundred and one dollars and forty. eight cents were expended in repairing and renewing bridges.

A new iron bridge one hundred and sixty feet in length, was built over the canal at Chillicothe. A superior iron bridge of two spans, each one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, at Lee's Creek, and one at Sycamore Creek of one hundred and twenty-two feet, with substantial masonry at both points, were nearly completed at the close of the year, and will be ready for use in January, 1871. The amount expended on these valuable, permanent improvements was \$64,934 54.

Ten locomotives, costing \$116,682 54, were purchased and paid

106 box, 50 coal, 25 flat and 25 stock cars, costing \$135,167 82 were in part built at the company's shops at Zaleski, and in part purchased.

Three passenger cars and three baggage cars were built at an aggregate cost of \$23,073 68.

About one and one-fourth miles of sidings were added.

A new station house was commenced at Chilicothe, and \$11. 931 69 expended on this account. A new station at Loveland was commenced. These buildings will be completed in March next.

A new machine shop was built at Chillicothe at a cost of \$16,

313 63, and \$18,152 86 expended for new and improved machinery. About 121 miles of new fencing were added.

The Ferris' Branch was completed at a cost of \$18,863 67.

\$160,840 73 was advanced in cash to the Cincinnati and Baltimore road.

FINANCES.

The stockholders having approved the recommendation of the board in regard to a third mortgage for three millions of dollars. the bonds bearing eight per cent. interest were placed upon the market on July 1st. and two millions sold at seventy per cent. net, realizing a much higher rate than the average obtained for the second mortgage bonds.

Upon the commencement of the war in Europe, the bond market at home and abroad became greatly depressed, and it was found to be impossible to dispose of the million remaining without sacrifice. The Board, therefore, continued to carry a considerable floating debt, which by the assistance of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. it was able to do upon fair terms.

It is hoped that, by the sale of these bonds at improved rates. and of the real estate belonging to the company not required for Railroad purposes, the floating debt can be kept within reasonable

By the former reports of this company, the amount of outstandiug or issued capital stock and scrip of all classes appeared to be \$14,620,865 92. Of this, 7,000 shares, equal to \$350,000, were held in trust for the company to meet certain contingencies which have not arisen; and the occasion for the use of said stock having passed, the Board of Directors have ordered the certificates for said stock to be canceled and a corresponding reduction in the amount of capital stock to be made.

It also appeared, on examination of the books, that \$306,887 41 of the common or deferred stock of this company had not, in fact, been issued to parties entitled thereto, but remained with the company, to be issued when called for. The Board, therefore, ordered the correction of the capital stock account so as to show the true amount of outstanding stock, which is \$13,903,978 51, and it so appears in the General Balance Sheet published herewith.

BRIDGE AT PARKERSBURG. It is with great gratification the Board announces the completion by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, at the close of the year, of the great iron bridge at Parkersburg. This splendid structure, one mile and 1,762 feet in length, including the approaches, was erected at a cost of over one million of dollars. It is difficult to estimate the great value of this magnificent work to the permanent interests of the Marietta and Cincinnati Company. The tedious delay, which heretofore attended the transfer of passengers and freight interchanged between the two companies, will be obviated, and the route established as first class in speed, comfort, and safety between Cincinnati and Baltimore.

CINCINNATI AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY

The litigation in reference to crossing Spring Grove Avenue and Colerain Turnpike, having been decided in favor of the company in June, 1870, the work was renewed with vigor, and the line is nearly completed as far as Harrison Turnpike. It will be finished throughout at the close of 1871.

The company was obliged to pay very high prices for right of way, but has secured all required for the line. The cost of the work will, it is now estimated, reach nearly one million of dollars for a single track road. Negotiations are in progress for the use of the Cincinnati and Baltimore road by the Cincinnati and Springfield road, which, it is expected, will be consummated at an early day. The Marietta and Cincinnati Company has subscribed and paid for \$200,000 of the stock of the Cincinnati and Baltimore road, and, to secure rapid progress, has advanced \$133,769 73 in cash, additionally.

\$124,000 of the bonds, and \$258,550 of the stock have been sold, and it is expected that the remainder of the securities will be

placed during 1871.

BALTIMORE SHORT LINE RAILWAY. The improper location of the road between Warrens and Belpre has, since the opening of the road, always been a source of great expense in maintenance and loss in revenue of the company.

It is difficult, at this day, to understand the motives which governed the managers of the road, in its early history, in locating it over ravines, requiring very long and high trestles, and

across a most rugged country, while the natural and more economical route, both as to original cost and subsequent maintenance, through the valley of the Hocking, by a line about ten miles shorter than the existing, could have been secured. With the view of remedying this grave error in location, the Baltimore Short Line Railway Company has, during the past year, been incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and proposes, with the assistance of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to construct a road in as direct a line as practicable from Warrens to Belpre. Its completion is regarded as essential to the establishment of a perfect line between Cincinnati and Baltimore. GENERAL REMARKS.

During the last three years large sums have been expended in extraordinary improvements of the Marietta and Cincinnati road, and in adding largely to its facilities for general business.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company has also expended a heavy amount in arching tunnels, improving the Parkersburg Branch, and in building the great bridge over the Ohio river at Parkers burg. Both companies have been impressed with the belief that this vast outlay was necessary in order to secure a full share of the large and valuable traffic between the West and Southwest and the Atlantic seaboard, and in order to attain that position which their geographical advantages should command. The wisdom of this policy is now apparent. The line is attracting attention as a favorite route for passengers, and the indications are very decided that the receipts of the Marietta and Cincinnati road for the year 1871, will far exceed those of any previous year, while the expenses for extraordinary repairs may now be diminished.

The Company have 62 locomotive engines, viz.: 19 passenger and 43 freight; of these, 38 are first class, 17 second class, and 7 third class. The engines are all burning coal, and their condition

has been fully maintained.

The number of through passengers transported during the year was 15,407; do. local do, 340,184—total, 355,591. Number of tons of through freight, 120,024; do. local do., 272,421—total, 392,445. This shows an increase in number of passengers carried, 27,092 and in tons of freight transported, 4,378. GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31, 1870.

	GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31, 1870.	A4A 000 000	-0
	neil-ser and aguinment	\$10,329,008	10
	Tr. to Deanch purchase	110,100	
	Portsmouth Branch purchase	600,000	00
	Politimontal Dianon paronassis		
		\$2,874,613	
	Construction account	6,508,558	71
	2,400,441 00	-	
	Real estate		
	Cincinnati & Baltimore railway subscription 200,000 00	2	
	Baltimore Short Line railway subscription		
	Bonds & stocks		
	Cincinnati & Baltimore railway (cash advanced) 133,769 73		
	Materials on hand, including fuel		
b	Materials on hand, including itel	1,095,039	'92
		155,000	00
	Suspense account Profit and loss account	2,046,468	54
	Profit and loss account	2,010,100	
		\$23,608,689	38
		48 130 719	44
	First preference stock and scrip	4,460,368	23
	Second preference STOCK AND SCHO	1,100,000	
	Common or deferred stock and scrip	1,012,000	.04
		\$ 13,963,978	51
		4 0-0 000	00
	First montgage [6] hands	1,0:0,000	CO

First mortgage [\$] scrip. Second bonds. Third S. & H. V. RR. mortgage bonds. City of Baltimore loan to Union railroad Pay roll \$118,102 83 Bills payable and special loans 1,148,761 51	4,528 2,500,000 2,000,000 300,000 20,000	00 00 00
Current accounts	1,265.864 53,318	34 20

\$23,608,689 38 Treasurer-Wylie H. Oldham. President-John King, Jr.

Secretary and Auditor-Charles F. Low. Directors—John King, Jr., Johns Hopkins, Thos. Whitridge, Allan A. Chapman, John Donnell Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Nathaniel Wright, R. M. Bishop, W. W. Scarborough, James D. Lehmer, Cincinnati, Ohio; William T. McClintick, John Madeira, Chili-Cothe; Wylie H. Oldham, Marietta, Ohio; J. N. Camden, Parkers-

burg, W. Va.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad-Annual Election of Officers.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, held in this city to-day, Vice-President Schuyler Colfax presiding, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Horace F. Clark, James H. Banker, Augustus Schell, Ezariah Boody, New-York; William Williams, Buffalo; Henry B. Payne, Amasa Stone, Jr., Stillman Witt, Cleveland: William I. Scott Milton Countries Laborated Frances land; William L. Scott, Milton Courtwright, John A Tracy, Erie; Albert Keep, Chicago; William D. Bishop, Bridgeport, Conn. There is but one change from the Board of last year-William D. Bishop in place of Alanson Robinson, of Buffalo, deceased. There was but one ticket in the field, and the election went off smoothly.

Cleveland and Pittsburg.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: Upon inquiry as to the truth of the statements contained in the Pittsburg papers relative to the Baltimore and Ohio and Lake Shore Railroads controlling the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, we find the following to be the facts: 1. That no such offer as that recited was ever made to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 2. That the contract is not terminable in one year, but continues for seventeen years, and cannot be terminated without the joint consent of both companies. 3. That the contract is enforceable in either Pennsylvania or Ohio. 4. That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the lessee of the Fort Wayne, has no desire whatever to purchase the stock. 5. That they will not lease it for the next seventeen years, unless it can be made very largely to their interest to assume the responsibility. 6. That all the speculations in that stock recently have been upon the stories of adventurers in Wall street and elsewhere. 7. That neither the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company nor the Lake Shore is likely to buy the stock of a company situated by contract as the Cleveland and Pittsburg is at present. The managers of both lines are far too prudent to indulge in any such enterprise.

-Louisville May 3.-At a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day, the president and directors were authorized to lease the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and make such contracts for the completion and control, of the North and South Alabama, as is best for the interests of the Louisville and Nashville road. A resolution was also adopted to guaranty and endorse \$3,500,000 seven per cent thirty

2,450,000 00 year bonds of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

								100	
MONTI	ILY EARNINGS	OF P	RINCIP	AL R	AILRO	ADS.	*		
		Chicago	& Northw	estern	-Chic., R	ock Is.an	d Pacific -	-Clev. Col. 1870.	Cin. & I-
Central Pacific	1871.	1869.	1870.	1011.	1000.	10.0.			$(390 \ m.)$
$(742 \ m.)$ $(890 \ m.)$ $(431 \ m.)$ $(431 \ m.)$		(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	•) (520-90 n			\$201,500	270,149
\$413,104 524,480 \$343,181 \$281,108	343,555 Jan	\$892,092	\$706,024	•.• • • • •				226,897	266,788
394,176 481,085 315,098 316,036	340,301 I F eD	830,286	753,782	•••••				244,161	313,198
488,331 578,870 388,726 342,896	372,618 Vlar	1,142,165	858,359					246,046	
633,758 328,390 (348,039		1,112,190	929,077	••••	440 00			260,169	• • • • • • •
768.719 345.832 408,6 5		1 268,414	1,177,897					274,021	
7 700 074 409 854 1408 658	June	1,251,950	1,154,529 1,080,946		455 00			249,355	
783,099 351,044 £418,709	July	1,157,056 1,037,973	1,246,213			2 556.10	0	319,012	• • • • • • •
807,815 493,231 506,680		1,805,672	1,275,171				0	317,887	• • • • • • •
807,815 493,231 506,680 5777,183 506,623 4497,519	Sept	1,371,780	1,371,780		C FO4 4 F	5 638,12	2	339,230	• • • • • • •
828,447 408,212 413,000		1,140,145	1,037,963					319,573	• • • • • • • •
746,800 397,515 441,197		845,708			1 000 40			284,156	• • • • • • •
612,805 340,350 (404,263							-	0.000.400	-
7,983,513 4,681,562 4,849,404	Year	13,355,461	•••••		5,960,93	6		3,280,420	•••••
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		-Mich	igan Cen	tral	_Milwa	ukee & St	. Paul.	-North M	issouri. — 1871.
-Illing's Central	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1009.			1870.	$(530 \ m.$
20101	. (0.74	$(284 \ m.)$	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(404 m.) \$213,101	188,385
		\$384,119	\$337,992	418,755	\$454,130	\$396,171	396,700	196,207	100,000
\$659,137 \$628,383 639,540 \$99,541 \$90,17 524,693 661,788 565,415 90,298 98,27		320,636	329,127	442,665	330,233	382,823	327,431	239,161	
709,644 601,326 606,845 104,585 101,37	9 140,740 Mar	386,527	380,430	441,685	420,774	377,000 443,133	377,571 $483,884$	269,400	•••••
568,282 555,087 106,641 106,24	6 118,173 . April	411,814	412,030	•••••	460,287	430,700	405,004	259,000	•••••
640,974 684,533 109,752 110,21	3	403,646	406,283	•••••	630,844 678,800	755,737	••••••	208,493	
778,260 712,646 117,695 111,11	7June	366,623	363,187	••••••	586,342	636,434		196,720	
696,228 627,215 116,198 111,12		329,950	326,891 378,880		525,363	661,026		229,090	
841,363 899,051 129,096 118,40	7	353,569 473,546	467,990		724,514	808,318		264,690	• • • • • • •
979,400 901,235 142,014 132,99	8Sept		511,477		1,039,811	908,313		234,962	•••••
914,4066 903,225 135,376 153,55 814,413 811,707 129,306 144,02			453,873		801,163	791,014	• • • • • •	266,836	• • • • • • • •
814,413\(\text{8}\) 811,707 129,306 144,02	6 Dec	374,542	423,735		496,550	529,758	• • • • • • •	255,726	••••
/ 696,677 = 697,750 110,837 141,37							•••••	0.000.400	•••••
8,823,482 8,678,958 1,391,345 1,418,86	55	4,749,163	4,791,895	•••••	7,250,668	8,120,427	••••	2,833,489	•••••.
		-St. L. Al	ton & T. E	Iaute.	Toledo, W	ah. & We		-Union P	acific
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1809.	1010.	1011.	1870.	1871. (1038 $m.$)
(010		$(210 \ m.)$	(222 m.)	(282 m')	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1038 m.)	479,572
(340 m.) $(393 m.)$ $(355 m.)$ $(355 m.)$ $(210 7.0)$ $(393 m.)$ $(355 m.)$ $(355 m.)$ $(393 m.)$ $(3$			\$152,392	143,468	\$284,192	\$257,663	365,174	\$528,529 500,139	373,924
218,234 258,554 267,867 236,341 95,	665 122,372 Feb	127,817	158,788		240,394	293,645	328,791	539,238	499,899
253,065 284,599 295,566 319,964 102,	583 144,637 Mar	175,950	172,216	• • • • • • •	342,704	295,298	393,455	680,970	400,000
270,933 279,543 104,	019 April.	171,868	172,347	• • • • • • • •	311,832	318,699	•••••	862,580	
[246,266	175	157,397	155,081	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	312,529	340,892	•••••	746,450	44444
249,987 2;9,483 116,	242June	154,132	150,719	• • • • • • • • •	348,890	348,632 $322,756$		643,458	
211.219 279,462 107.	524July	144,164	107 905	•••••	310,800 450,246	466,431		664,050	• • • • • • • •
\$300,971 325,044 122,	000 Aug	186,888	167,305	••••••	470,720	508,042	•••••	728,525	
2318.957 337 649 124.	124Sept	202,288 204,552	175,453 163,284	• • • • • • • •	422,368	451,293		719.623	
©355,187 339,091 127,	069 Oct		152,909	• • • • • • • •	323,378	425,687		571,379	•••••
316,054 331,490 121,	791 Nov		137,794	•••••	434,283	386,254		482,838	
250.471 287,825 119,	073 Dec	100,000	101,102						
8,188 197 3,518,463 1,343,	632	2,014,542		•••••	4,252,342	4,426,429	•••••	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.

Subscribers will conf	er a gr	eat favor	by giving	g us iu
COMPANIES.	Stock Out-		TVIDEND.	
For a full explanation of this table see Kailway Monitor, on the preceding page.	stand-	Periods.	Last paid	Rate.
Railroads. PAR	3,355,000	First div.	July, '71	
Albany & Susquehanna*	2,241,250 3,691,200	Jan. & July. Mar. & Sep.	Mar., '71 Jan., '71	····
Atlantic and Gulf	2,494,900 1,232,200 733,700	Jan. & July. June & Dec.		2 4 3½
Baltimore and Ohio, April 8100	16,550,862 1,650,000	April & Oct. April & Oct.	Apr., '71 Apr., '71	5 -
Washington Branch 50 Parkersburg Branch 50 Berkshire, Jan. 21 100 Boston and Albany, Jan. 21 100 Bost., Con. & Mont. No. 273 100 Poston Hartford & Frie No. 247.100	7,239,539 600,000 19,150,800	Quarterly. Jan. & July.	April, '71 May, '71 May, '71	1 % 5 3
Bost, Con. & Mont. No. 273100 Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247.100 Boston and Lowell, Jan. 21500	800,000 25,000,000 2,215,000	Jan. & July.	D.:	4
Boston and Maine, Jan. 21	4,550,000 3,700,000	Jan. & July. Jan. & July. June & Dec.	Dec., 70 Dec., 70 Dec., 70 Dec., 70 Mar., 71	5 5 31⁄4
Burnington and Missouri Hiver. 100	950,000 1,254,406 383,400		Mar., '71 Mar., '71 Feb., '71	10s. 10s.
Camden and Amboy No. 250100 do do scrip of joint Co.'s '69 & '70 Camden and Atlantic, No. 25150	5,000,000 937,850 377,100 731,200	Feb. & Aug.	reb., 11	5
Cane Cod Jan 21 60	731,200 915,577 1,159,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
Catawissa,* No. 255. 50 do preferred. 50 Cedar Rapids and Missouri* 100	2,200,000 6,850,400	May & Nov. Feb. & Aug.	May, '71 Feb., '71 Feb., '11 Dec., '70 Dec., '70	3 1/4 1/4 3/2
do do pref Cent.Georgia & Bank. Co.No.213100 Central of New Jersey, No. 270100	769,690 4,666,800 15,000,000	June & Dec. Jan. & July. June & Dec.	Dec., '70 Dec., '70	4 & s.
Central Ohio	2,425,000 400,000 48,378,740	June & Dec. June & Dec.	Dec., '70 Dec., '70 Dec., '70	3
Central Pacific No. 288	2,085,925 8,925,500	Jan. & July. Mar. & Sept.	Pec., '70 Mar., 71 Mar, '71	3 5
Chie Burling & Ouiney, No.268,100	2,425,400 17,590,000	Mar. & Sept. Mar- & Sept.	May, -71	5 5 5 5 5 5
Chicago, lowa and Nebraska"100	14.010.020	Jan. & July. June & Dec. June & Dec.	Dec., 70 Dec., 70	5 5
do do pref100 Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. No. 263 100 Cin., Hamilton & Dayton No. 263 100 Cin., Richm. & Chicago No. 263 50	0,1100,000	April & Oct.	April, 71	4
Cincin Sand & Cley No. 278., 50	2.901.300	May & Nov.		8
do do do pref. 50 Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 246 50 Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind. No. 253. 100 Cleveland & Mahoning,* No. 247, 50	2.056,750	Feb. & Aug.	3 Cov. 27.1	3½ 3½
Cleveland and Pittsburg, Jan. 28 50 Colum., Chic. & In. Cen.*No. 217.100 Columbus and Xenia*	11.100.000	Quarterly.	May, '71 Oct., '67 Apr., '71 Nov., '70	21/4 21/2 2
Concord and Portsmouth100	350,000	Jan. & July	Dec., 10	5 314 3
Conn & Passuvpsic, pf. No. 231100 Connecticut River, Jan. 21100 Cumberland Valley, No. 255 50	1,700,000 1,316,900	Jan. & July April & Oct	Dec., '10 Apr., '71	5 4
Dayton and Michigan* No. 263. 50 Delaware* 50 Delaware, Lack. & West. No. 255, 50	16,277,500	Jan. & July Jan. & July		6 ε.
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249. 50 do pref 50 Dubuque and Sioux City*10	2,095,000	December.	11000 1000	31/2
East Pennsylvania, No. 255 50	1,309,200	Jan. & July	Jan., '11	3
East Tenn. Va. & Geor, No. 24.10 Elmira & Williamsport, No. 255. 5 do do pref. 5	500,000 500,000 78,000,000	Jan. & July	Jan., 71	2 ½ 3 ½ 4
do do pref. 50. 255. 36 Erie, Jan. 28	8,536,900 1,996,250 3,740,000	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	7.8 1 %
Georgia. No. 259	4,156,000 4,151,700 5,037,224	Jan. & July	Dec., '70 Jan., '71 Aug., '70	1 2
do do pref10 Hartford & N. Haven, Jan. 2110 do do scrip19	4,800,000 3,000,000	Quarterly.	Jan., 71 Aug., 70 Aug., 70 Apr., 71 Apr., 71	3 11/2
Huntingdon and Broad Top* 50 do do pref. 5	615,950	Jan. & July	Jan., '68	8 ex
Illinois Central. April 810 Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette 5 Jeffersonville, Mad. & In., No. 22710	6,185,89	Mar. & Sept	. Sept., 01	5 g'd
Kansas Pacific, Mar. 25 Lackawanna and Bloomsburg 5	8,872,500	3	T2 - 1 - 171	4
Lake Sho. & Mich. South. Feb. 25.10 Lehigh and Susquehanna	8.739.800	May & Nov.	. May. '67	5 21/4 2
Lehigh Valley, No. 255. 55 Little Miami, No. 247. 55 Little Schuylkill.* No. 255. 55 Long Island, No. 252. 55	4,107,150 2,646,109 3,000,000	Jan. & July	Dec., 70	31/2
Long Island, No. 252	1,623,45	Jan. & July		4 %
Louisville, New Alb. & Chicago. 0 Macon and Western	2,800,000 2,500,000	Jan. & July		3 5
Marietta & Cin., 1st pri. May 615 do do 2d pref15	8,130,719 4,460,36	Mar. & Sep	Sept., '66 Sept., '66	38. 38.
do do common . Manchester & Lawrence, No. 47.10 Memphis and Charleston, No. 278.2	5,312,72	June & Dec	T 100	5 3
Michigan Central. No. 267	11,422,66	Jan. & July January.		78. 7
Mine Hill & Sch Haven* No. 255. 5 Mississippi Central*	0 2,948,78 0 2,948,78 1,733,76		Dec., '70	31/2
Montgomery and West Point 10	1.644.10	June & Dec	Dec., '67 Jan., '71 May, '71	 8⅓
Morris and Essex,* No. 250	U 2.056.54	May & Nov	May, 71	5
New Hav. & Northamp., Jan. 2110	2,100,00	0 Jan. & July 0 Jan. & July	Jan., '71 Aug. '69	128 5
New Jersey, No. 250	493,90	Jan. & July	Top 171	4
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson R. Jan. 21.10 do do certificates. 10 New York and Harlem, Jan. 21. 5	44,428, 3 (19,000,00	o Jan. & July	Apr., 71	4 4 4 5
do new York & New Haven, No. 255.10 N. Y., Prov. and Boston No. 229.10	0 1,500,00 0 9,000,00 0 2,000,00	0 Jan. & July 0 Jan. & July 0 Jan. & July	Jan., '71	5 4
Norfolk and Petersburg, pref10 do do guar10 do do ordinary	300,50 137,50 1,361,30	Jan. & July	Jan., '71	3
North Carolina. No. 267	3,068,40	June & Dec	April '70 Dec., '70	9
Northeast. (S. C.). April 29 do do 8 p. c., prei	50 898,95 50 111,90	May & No	7. 7	
North Missouri, No. 259	8,000,e0 50 3,150,00 00 2,364,40	Jan. & July	Jan., '71 Dec., '70 Jan. '70	58.
Ohio and Mississippi. April 11	0 19,995,84	O April & Oc	t April, 71	4
do do pref10 Oil Creek and Alleghenv River.	4,024,4	June & De 50 Quarterly	Dec., '70 Dec., '70	8 ½ 2 ½

COMPANIES.	Stock	DIX	IDEND.	~
For a full explanation of this table	Out- stand-			
see Railway Monitor, on the preceding page.	ing.	Periods	Date.	-
PAR		-	Zave.	Rate.
Old Colony & Newport, Jan. 21.100 Orange, Alexan. & Manass100	2,488,757	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	8 .
Oswego and Syracuse,* No. 252. 50 Pacific (of Missouri) April 22100	3,529,800	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	4
Pennsylvania Mar. 11 50	33,493,812	Jan. & July. May & Nov.	Dec. '70 May, '70	3 5
	6,004,200 2,400,000	Jan. & July. Jan. & July.	Jan 21	
do do pref 50 Philadelphia and Read. Feb. 11. 50 Philadel, & Trenton * No. 255 100 Phila., Ger. & Norris., * No. 255 50 Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore 50	30,401,600	Jan. & July. Feb. & Aug.	Dec., 71 Feb., 71 Mar., 71 Dec., 70	5
Phila., Ger. & Norris.,* 110, 233 50 Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore 50 Pittsb. & Connellsville, No. 255 50	1,597,250 9,520,850	Quarterly. Jan. & July.	Mar., '71 Dec., '70	3 4
Pittsb., Cip. & St. L., Mar. 4 30	1,793,926 2,429,000	•••••	•••••	••••
do do pref. 10 Pitts., Ft.W. & C. guar* Mar. 11.100 Portland & Kennebec, No. 253*.100	3,000.0 0	Quarterly.	Apr., '71	``ii _X
do Yarmouth stock certific100 Portland, Saco & Ports No. 276.100 Portland, Saco & Ports No. 276.100	616,700 202,400 1,500,000	Jan. & July. April & Oct. June & Dec.	Apr., '71	3
Providence & Worces., Jan. 21100 Rensselaer & Saratoga, No. 252100	2,000,000 6,000,000	Jan. & In'y.	Apr., '71 Jan., '71 Apr., '71 Dec., '70 Jan., '71 Apr., '71	3 (g'd)
Richmond and Danville No. 285.1001	4,000,000 847,100	Apri Oct.	Apr., 31	31/4
Richmond & Petersburg No. 235.100 Rome, Watert. & Ogd., Mar. i8100 Rutland, No. 248100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
do preferred	1,831,400 2,300,000	Feb. & Ang.	Feb. '71	31/4
do do do pref. 100 St. I ouis & Iron Mountain	2.040,000	Annually.	May, '68	7
St Louis Incheony & Chicago* 100	2,623,750 910,350			
Sandusky, Mansfi'd & Newark *.100 Schuylkill Valley, * No. 255 50 Shamokin Valley & Pottsville *. 50	576,050 869,450	Jan. & July. Feb. & Aug.	Jan., 71 Feb., 71 Jan., 71 Feb., 71	2¥ g'd
South Carolina April. 15 50	635,200 8.819,275	Jan. & July. Quarterly.	Jan., 71 Feb., 71	5 1
South Side (P. & L.)	1,365,600 3,939,900	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	
Terre Haute and Indianapolis 30	1.988.150	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	
Tolodo Poorio & Worgaw IIII	9 000 (VV)		Jan., '70	ii-9s
do do E. D., 1st pref.100 do do W. D., 2d pref.100 Toledo, Wabash & West. No.255.100	1,000,000		••••	
Union Pacific Mar. 18.	26 745 000		May, '70	834
Utica and Black River, No. 252100 Vermont and Canada*100 Vermont & Massachu., Jan. 21100	1,666,000 2,500,000	June & Dec.	Jan., '71 Dec., '70 Jan., '69	3 4
Virginia and Tennessee190	1 9 950 800		Jan., '69	2
do do pref100 Western (N. Carolina)100	3 997 (10)	Jan & July	Jan., '64 Dec., 70	4
West Jersey, No. 250	1,209,000 1,400,555		Pec., 70 Jan., 71	5
Canal. Cliesapeake and Delaware 50	1,983,563	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	1,633,350	Feb. & Aug.	Fcb., '71	4 5
Delaware and Hudson100 Delaware and Raritan100	15,000,000 4,999,400 8,739,800	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71 Feb., '71 May, '67	5
Delaware and Raritan 100 Lehigh Coal and Nav*, April 17. 50 Monongahela Navigation Co 50 Monongahela Navigation Co 50	728,100 1,025,000	Jan. & July.	July, '70	
Morris (consolidated) No. 254100	1.175.000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5
Pennsylvania	1,908,207	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '67 Feb., '67	6
do pref 50 Susquehanna & Till Water 50 Livion preferred	2,002,746 2,907,850			
Union, preferred	1,100,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '65	. 5
Coal.—American	1,500,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	. 4
Ashburton	2,500,000		Dec., '69 Jan.1,'70	S5cts
Butler	10.250,000		Jan.1,'70	
Maryland Coal Co100 Pennsylvania5	4.400.000		Dec., '70 Feb., '71 Dec., '70	8 5
Spring Mountain 50	1,250,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., 270	6
Spruce Hill	3,400,000 1,250,000	Fcb. & Aug.	Nov., '69 Aug., '66 Feb, '71 Jan., '71	5
Wyoming Valley 10 Gas.—Brooklyn 22 Citizens (Brooklyn) 22	2,000,000 1,200,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71 Feb., '71	5 5
Jersey City and Hoboken 2	386,000	Jan. & July.	Feb., '71 Jan., '71 Jan., '71	. 5
Manhattan	2,800,000			5
New York	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	i .	5
Boston Water Power10) 4.000,000		July, '66	
Brunswick City	41,063,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	2 2 2 2
l acific & Atlantic. 2 Express.—Adams 10 Amer. Merchants' Union 10 United States	10,000,000 18,000,000	Quarterly.	Mar., '71 Dec., '70 Nov., '69	3
		Quarterly.	Nov., '69	21%
Wells, Fargo & Co	4,000,000	Quarterly.	Dec., '67 Sept., '69	3 3
Trust.—Farmers Loan & Trust. 2	3 1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '67 Sept., '69 Dec., '70 Dec., '70 Feb., '71	5
National Trust	0 1,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71 Dec., '70	
Union Trust	1,500,000 2,836,600	Jan. & July.		
Mariposa Gold, pref10 do do Trust. certif.	8,693,400 2,324,000)	:::::	
Quicksilver preferred10 do common10	5,700.00		Feb. 15.	3
Car-Pullman Palace10		0 Quarterly		

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS

NAME OF ROAD.	PAR	STOCK.	LAST DIVIDENDS PAID.	_
Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry Broadway (Brooklyn)	100	900,000		
Broadway and Seventh Avenue	100	2,100,000	June, 18:0	3
Brooklyn City Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	1,500,000 400,000	Oct. 1870	7
Brooklyn, Prospect Park & Flatb	100	254,600		•••
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Bushwick (Brooklyn)	100			. • •
Central Park, North & East Rivers	100	1,065,200		•••
Coney Island (Brooklyn) Dry Dock, East B'dway & Battery	100		May, 70, quarterly	2
Eighth Avenue Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry	100		NOV AU SEHIPAINICATION	5
Grand Street & Newtown (B'klyn)	100	170,000		••
Hudson Avenue (Brooklyn) Metropol tan (Brooklyn)	100	- 106,700 194,000		
Ninth Avenue	100	797,320		•
Second Avenue	1 100		Nov 'The semi Millings.	
Third Avenue	100	1,170,000 75,000	Nov., 70 quartorly	+

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.

34000		Pag	es 3 and	l 4 of B	nds	WII		published Next						, alternated
COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.	Amount		INTERE	эт.	pal le.			COMPANIES, AND C TER OF SECURITIES		Amount		INTERE	sr.	pal ole.
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.	Out- standing	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.	(*)		For a full explanation Table see "Railroad on a preceding page.	n of this Monitor"	out- standing	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.
Railroads:			T 0- T	New York	1000			Railroads Charlotte Col. & Aug. (J	an. 1, 70):	2,000,060	3	J. & J.	New York	1895
st and 2d M. (gd) gdd (Oct. 1, '70):	3,800,000	_	J. & J. J. & J.	New York				hesingale & Ohio (Sei M., 70, S.F. (gd) for	ot., '70 : \$15,000,000	5,169,100	6	M&N	4.	1500
1st Mortgage, 1863. Albany City Loan, 1865. d Mortgage, 1865.	1,000,000 2,000,000 175,000	6	M.& N. A. & O. M.& N.	"	1895 1885 1 81			1st M. (Va. C't'l RR.) gt 2d Mort. (Va. Central 3d Mort. (Va. Central	RR.)	100,000 18 5 0 901,000	6 6	J. & J. J. & J. J. & J.	New York	1880 1872 1884
3d Mortgage, 1869	77,000		M,& N.	Wash'ton.	1898	×		Income Mort. (Va. Cer Funded Interest Bond	nt. RR.) s. coupon	300,000 160,500	8	J. & J.		1876 1887
Allegheny Valley (Feb. 1, 10).	4,000,000 185,000		J. & J.	New York	1896			Cheshire (Dec. 1, '69): Company Bonds of '70 Chester & Ch. Br. Junc. (.	, '75 & '80. Jan. 1, '70):	791,500	6	J. & J.	Boston.	'70-'80
1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds to State of Pa., endorsed Androscoggin (Jan. 1, '71):	3,500,000		••••	Portland.	1890			1st Mort., sinking fund Chester Valley (Nov. 1, 1st Mortgage	1 '69):	500,000	7.	M.& N. M.& N.	New York Philadel.	1877
Atlantic & Gt. West. (Nov. 1, '69):	425,000	6	A. & O. A. & O.	London.	1877			Chicago & Alton (Jan. 1 1st Mort., sinking fund	, '71): i pref	308,000	7 7	M.& N. J. & J.	New York	1877
1st Mort., skg fund (N. Y.) 1st Mort., skg fund (Ohio) 1st Mort., skg fund (Buff. ext.)	8,512,400	77	A.& O. A.& O. A.& O.	New York London.	1879 1876 1884			1st Mortgage		2,400,000 1,100,000	7	A. & O.	".	1893 1883
1st Mort. (Franklin Branch))	2 002 000	17	J. & D. A. & O. A. & O.	". New York	1882 1882 1881		'	1st (Trust) Mort 2d Mort. (Frankfort), Trust Mort. (Burl to	gold	3,026,000 941,000 400,000	8 4½ 7	J. & J. J. & J. M. & S.	New York Frankfort. New York	1883 1890 1890
2d Mort. (N. 1.)	3,908,000 17,579,500	(7	J. & J. A. & O.	London.	1883 1895			Carthage & Bur. RR M. Dix., Peo. & Han. RR.	I.,tax free , tax free.	600,000 800,000 800,000	8 8	M.& N. J. & J. J. & J.	::::	1879 1889 1878
Atlantic & Gulf (Jan. 1, 10):	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1890			American Cent. RR., t Peoria & Hannibal RR Ottawa, Oswego & Fo	x R. V	600,000 1,260,000	8 8	J. & J. J. & J.	, ::::	1878 1900
Sectional Bonds	7,250,000	6	J. & J. J. & J.	New York	1888 1888	٠.,		III. Grand Trunk Mor Quincy & Warsaw Mo Keokuk& St. P, 1st M, s.	rt. (40 m.)	960,0 0 800,00 1,000,000	8 8	A.& O. A.& O.	Boston.	1890 1890 1 5,9
Atlan. & St. Laicrence (3 an. 10):	825,000	6	Var. A. & O.	Boston. Port & Bos	4 0-71 1871			Chicago, Cin. & Louisv. (1st Mortgage, 1867 Chic., Danv. & Vincen. (1	Feb., 71):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887
2d Mort. of April 1, 1851 Sterl, Bds of Oct. 1, '64 (5-20 yrs). Sterl. Bds of Nov. 1, '53, £100,000	1 1.0000.110	6	A. & O. M.& N.	London.	1884 1878			1st Mort. (gold) sinkin Chicago, Iowa & Neb. (d 2d Mort., guaranteed,	an.1,'71);	18,000 p m 591,700	7 7	A. & O. J. & J.	New York New York	
Loan of 1855, skg fund	863,250 579,500	6	J. & J. J. & J.	Baltimore.	1875 1880		.	2d Mort., 1863	une 1. '69):	218,000 397,000	7	F. & A. M.& N.		1892
Loan of 1853	3,722,6°0 3,872.000	6	A. & O. J. & J. M. & S.	London.	1885 1890 1895			1st Mort. (C. & M. RR. 2d Mort. (M. & C. RR. 1st Mort. (C. & M. RR.	, 40 miles) , 85 miles)	182,000 1,129,000		Var. J. & J.	New York	1874 1898
2d Mort. (N. W. Va. RR.) of '53. 3d Mort. (N. W. Va. RR.) of '55. Balti. & Potomac (Jan. 1, '70):	458,500	6	J. & J. J. & J.	baltimore.	1873 1885			Chic, & Mich. Lake Sh., Mort. bonds, new Chicago & Northwest. (J	une 1.'70):	3,000,000	1	J. & J.	Your York	1890
1st Morigage of 1869 (gold) Bay de Nog. & Marquet. (Feb. '71) Income Bonds of 1865 and 1866.	527,000		J. & J. A. & O.	Baltimore. Boston.	1909			Preferred Skg Fund (Interest Bonds (fund.	on 193 m.) coupons)	1,249 500 755,046 3,592,500	7 7	F. & Λ. M.& N. F. & Α.	New York	1885 1883 1885
Belvidere Delaware (Feb. 1, 41):	1.000.000	6	J. & D.	New York	1877			1st Mortgage (general Extension Bonds 1st Mort. (Gal. & Chic 2d Mort. (Gal. & Chic	. Un. RR.)	181,000	7	F. & A. F. & A. M.& N.	**	1885 1882 1875
2d Mort. of 1851	499,500 745,000	6	М. & S. F. & A.	Princeton.	1887			Mississippi River Brid Elgin and State RR. B	ge Bonds onds	200,000 985,000	7	J. & J. J. & J. M. & S.	"	1884 1878
1st Mort., guar. gold	4,000,000	1 -	J. & J. J. & J.	Charlest'n Albany.	1881	3		1st Mortgage (Peninst Cons. Skg F'd B'ds, co Equipment Bonds	ny.'till'70	101,000	7	Q.—F. A.& O.	"	1898 1915 1874
Mass. Sterl. Loans (West'n RR. Dollar Bonds (Western RR) Bost., Clint. & Fitchb'g (Feb., 70):	. 1 445.00) 5	A. & O. A. & O.	London. Boston.	1871 1875			Equipment Bonds 1st Mort. (Beloit & Ma Winona & St. P. 1st Mo	dison RR)	650,000	10 7 7	M.& N. J. & J. J. & J.	.".	1871 1888
1st Mort. (Agric. Br. RR.) of '64 Roston, Clinton & Fitchburg.	400,00	6 7	J. & J. J. & J.	Boston.	1884 1890			do do 21 Mo Chicago, R. I.& Pacific (1st Mortgage	rt., guar. July, '70):	611.000	7	M.& N. J. & J.	New York	1896
Bost., Con. & Montr'l (Apr. 1, '69) 1st Mort. (71 m.)	150,00	0 6	F. & Λ. J. & J.	New York Boston.	1870			Chicago & Southwestern 1stMiree(gd)guar by C Chillicothe & Brunsw. (RI&P.cur	5,000,000	7	M. & N	New York	
2d M. (71 m. & 2d 22 ½ m.) conv Sinking Fund Bonds Bost., Hart. & Erie (Dec. 1, '68):	496,00	0 6	J. & J. J. & J.	New York Boston.	1889			1st Mortgage	Apr.1,'70):	500,000		J. & D. M.& N.	New York	1
1st Mort. (old)	14,000,00	0 7	M. & S. J. & J. J. & J.	New York	1884 1899 1899	ē .		1st Mortgage of 1853. 2d Mortgage of 1865. 3d Mort '67(S. F.,\$25,0	00 yearly)	500,000	6	J. & J. J. & J.	New York New York	
ist Mort. (new) guar. by Erie Floating Debt, Nov., '69. Mass. L. (sec. by \$4,000,000 1st M. Boston & Lowell (Feb., '71):	7.349.16	3	Acceptance of the control of	Boston.	1899		-	Cincinnati & Indiana (1) 1st Mortgage, 2d Mortgage, guaran	May, 770):			J. & D. J. & J.	New York	1893 '77-'81
Convertible Bonds of 1853, cou Scrip Certificates	366,00	0 3	J. & J. Jan'y. A. & O.	Boston.	1873 1873 1879		. -	Cincinnati & Martinsv. (1st Mortgage, guaran Cincin., Richm. & Chic. (Jan.1,70)			J. & J.	New York	1895
Morigage (wharf purchase) Brunswick & Albany: 1st Mort. (gold) guar. by Ga	. 15,000 p.r	n 6	A. & O.	New York	1919	. •		1st Mortgage, guaran 2d Mortgage	teed	560,000 65,000	7	J. & J. J. & J.	New York	1895 1889
2d Mort., S. F. Buff., Brad. & Pittsb. (Nov., '70): 1st Mortgage	580.00	1	J. & J.	New York				1st Mort. (Sand. & Inc. 1st Mort. (S., D. & Cin.	RR) '55	350,000 997,000	6	M. & S. F. & A. J. & D.	Boston.' New York	1977 1900
Buff., Corry & Pittsb. (Nov. 1, '70 1st M., Buff, & O. Cr. Crosseut 1st M., Buff, Cor. & Pitts. of Pa	600,00	0 7	J. & J. J. & J.	New York	1886			1st Mort. (Cin., S.& Cle Cincinnati & Zanesv. (J 1st Mortgage	uly 1, '69)	1 800 000		M.& N.	New York	
Buffalo & Erie—Sec Lake S. & M Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie (Oct. 1, '70 1st Mortgage	1.		J. & D.	New York				Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind. (1st M. (C., C. & C. RR) 1st Mort. (Bell. & Ind.	reb, 71): \$25,000 a yı RR.)	637,000	7	J. & D. J. & J.	New York	10- 33
2d Mortgage	380,00	00 7	M.& N.	New Yorl	1012			1st Mortgage, new, S. Cleveland. Mt. Vernon 1st Mortgage (gold)	& Del.	2,004,600 1,500,000		M. & N. J. & J.	" New York	1899 1900
1st M. (gold) conv. skg f'd, tax Burl. & Missouri R. (Jan., '71); 1st Mort. (land & railroad)	5,057,00	00 7	M.& N. A.& O.	New Yorl	1893			Cleveland & Mahon. (F 1st Mortgage	eb. '71);	700,500	7	F. & A. M. & S.	New York	
Bonds conv. into pref. st'k (2ds Bonds conv. into pref. st'k (3ds Income Bds conv. to com. stoc	s) 1,200,00 k 1,000,0	00 8	J. & J. J. & J. A.& O.	Boston.	1875 1878 1879	L		1st Mort. (Hubbard B Cleveland & Pittsburg (1	ranch) Feb., '71):	91,000	7	J. & J. M. & S.	New York	1873
Convertible Bonds of 1870 1st Mort. conv. on br. (37 miles Burl. & Mo., in Nebras. (Jan., '7	1,200,0 (s) 900,0	8 00	J. & J. J. & J.	"	1889 1894		-	2d Mort., for \$1,200,000 3d Mort., for \$2,000,000 4th Mort., for \$1,200,00))0	1,358,000	6	M.& N. J. & J.	New York	1875 1892 1900
1st M. Land & RR conv., tax fre California Pacific (Jan. 1, '70): 1st Mort. (gold)	2,100,0		J. & J. J. & J.	Boston.	1894 k 1889		. Z	Cons. Skg F'd Mort.fo Col., Chic. & Ind. Cent. (2d Mort. (Col. & Ind.	Apr. 1,'69) Cent. RR.	821,000	7	M.& N. J. & J.	New York	18
Camden & Amboy (Jan. 1, '70) : Dollar Loan for \$800,000 Dollar Loan for \$675,000	323.2	20 6	A. & O. A. & O.	New Yor				Income B'ds (Col. & Income B'ds (Chic. & Income B'ds (Chic. &	Gt. E.RR Gt. E. RR	400,000	7	M.& N. A.& O. J. & J.		18 18 18
Dollar Loan for \$1,700,000 Dollar Loan for \$2,510,000 Consol. Mort. Loan for \$5,000,0	1,700,0	00 6	F.& A. M.& N. J. & D.	"	1883 1889 1889			Union & Logansp't. J Cons.1st M.SkgF'd for Consol. 2d Mort. for \$	st Mort., \$15,000,000 5,000,000	2,000,000	77	J. & D. A. & O. F. & A.	New York	1905
Sterling Loan, £313,650 Sterling Loan (new) £369,200	1,518,0	66 6 00 6	A. & O. M. & S.	London.	1880 1894		e	Colum. & Hocking V. (1) 1st Mortgage, S. F., 10 1st Mort. of 1871, on 8	Feb., '71).	1,300,000 118,000	7	A. & (). J. & J.	New York	
Dollar Loan (new)	490.0	00 7	J. & J.	Camden.		;		1st Mortgage	ne, '69):	248,000	7	M. & S.	New York	
Camden & Burling, Co.) Jan. 1.'7	500,0	00 6	F. & A.	Philadel				1st Mortgage, sinking	fund, '58	250,000		M.&S.	Boston.	1878
1st Mort. (on 31 miles, 1867) Catawissa (Nov. 1, '69): 1st Mo Cedar Fallse Minneso. (Jan. 1, '7) 1st Mort. (C. F. to Waverly, 14 m 1st Mort. (W. to Minn. Line, 62 m	rt 236,5	00 7	F. & A.	Philadel New Yor	1882	}		Sinking Fund Mortg. Notes (Coupon) tax Connecting, Phila. (No 1st Mortgage, guaran Cumberland & Pennsyl.	free v. 1, '69):	500,000	7	J. & D. J. & D.	Boston.	1876
1st Mort. (land grant)	2 617 0	00 7	J. & J.	New Yor	1907	7		1st Mortgage, guaran Cumberland&Pennsyl. 1st Mortgage	(Feb. ,'71)	1,000,000	6	M. & S. M. & S.	Philadel. New York	1891
18t Mort. (Atch. & Pike a P. R.	9): 3.) 1.600.0	00 6	M.& N.	New Yor	k 1895	5		1st Mortgage	eb., "(0):	1	6.	M.& N. A.& O.	Philadel.	1888 1904
2d Mort. (U. S. loan). Central of Georgia (Feb., 1871) 1st Mortgage				New Yor	1895 k 1875			1st Mortgage 2d Mortgage Danv., Urb., Bl.& Pekin(July 1,'69)	109,500	8	A.& O. A.& O.	New York	1908
1st Mort. (gold) tax free, con	y ,000,0	7 000	Jan. 15. July 15.	3 N. 1011	1			1st Mort 'gold' conv Dayton & Michigan (A 1st Mort., skg fund, \$5	pr. 1, '70): 30,000 a y'r	2,766,000	7	J. & J.	New York	
Mortgage (new)	2,837,0	100 7	F. & A.		1000)		2d Mortgage 3d Mortgage Toledo Depot Bonds		642,000 700,000 169,500	7	M. & S. A. & O. M. & S.	New York	1888
1st Mort. (gold)	25,881,0	000 6	J. & J.	New Yor	1	99		Dayton & Union (July	1, '69):	140,000	7 7	M. & S. J. & D. J. & D.	New York	1819
Conv. B'ds (conv. into U.S.b'c 2d Mort (U.S. loan). Charlest. & Savannah (Oct. 1, '6 1st Mort, (guar. by S. Carolin	1,500,0 1,500,0 25,881,0	100! 7	J. & J. J. & J. J. & J.		1884	í		2d Mortgage	b., "71):	. 265,000	6	l .	New York	1879
1st Mort, (guar. by S. Carolin	a) 505,	000 6	M. 4.8.	Charlest'	n ¹ 1870)		ist Mortgage		433,000	1 6	1.61.	4 "1	1903

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, May 5, 1871.

Trade in foreign merchandize has rather improved the past week, and for some leading articles higher prices have been obtained, but in Domestic Products there has been great irregularities, with an unsettled closing, and some days must elapse before normal influences can be re-established.

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

Cies of more	0	4000	10	71
		1870.		
		May 1.	April 1.	May 1.
Beef	.tcs. and bbls.	23,602	40,902	27,359
Pork	bbls.	34,383	109,246	124,826
Tobacco, foreign	bales.	17,908	19,433	20,196
Tobacco, domestic	hhds.	13,750	13,645	17,370
Tobacco, domestic	bags.	16,757	37,213	45,036
Coffee, Rio	bags.	50,132	13,887	50,607
Coffee, other	mats	51,447	30,184	
Coffee, Java	hhds	83,684	26,589	43,362
Sugar	hoxes	96,880	38,497	50,775
Sugar	hage etc	323.234	206,036	168,559
Sugar	hhde	1,927	3,284	5,056
Melado	hhde	20,550	9,114	6,843
Molagana		345	5,000	7,600
Mologges		76,000	151,200	172,850
Hidag		50,000	111,000	87,000
Cotton	baics.	00,000	31,015	34,710
Posin	· • • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	29,400		955
Spirite Turnentine		1,715	3,047	11,025
Mar.		33,873	11,263	9 100
Pica E		2,200	3,800	8,100
Rice Carolina		3,857	610	540
Gunny Cloth	bales.	7,200	14,400	17,050
Gunny Bags	Dates.	5,000	12,000	14,275
Linseed	bags.	117,300	98,900	66,700
Saltpetre	bags.	10,000	16,600	17,700
Jute and Jute Butts	bales.	11,150	13,050	15,500
Manila Hemp	bakes.	28,200	30,216	38,331
Manna Hemp			-	

Provisions have been fairly active, but Mess Pork has declined and closes at \$17 25; prime Mess is offered at \$16, with some buyers for export at \$15 50; the sales below this price noted last week were of inferior and mixed brands. Some 2,500 boxes Bacon have been taken for the Continent at 9@94c. for long clear. Lard closes at 113c. for Prime Steam on the spot; 11½c. for June; 11¾c. for July, and 12c. for August. A line of extra Mess Beef sold at \$13 75. Butter has declined, and Cheese is nearly nominal.

Tobacco has been active, but the market is entirely without new feature. Prices seem to have declined to a point at which buyers are disposed to operate, and the market is simply steady. In Kentucky Leaf the sales of the week amount to 1,100 hhds., of which 900 hhds. for export, at 51 @53c. for lugs, and 91c. for low to good leaf. In Seed Leaf no special feature is reported; the sales have been 300 cases Pennsylvania, 500 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts and 233 cases Ohio, all new crop, on private terms; also, 150 cases old wrappers in various lots at 35@60c. Spanish Tobacco in fair demand with sales 500 bales Havana at 85c.@\$1 05

Cotton has advanced, closing at 15 to for Middling Uplands Flour and Grain are firmer, but closed very unsettled Groceries show a slight but pretty general improvement.

Freights have been unsettled; rates for cotton and grain by the British steamers have been depressed by a disagreement respecting bills of lading. A break in the Erie Canal has also had some effect. To day shipments were large, and the close was firm at 6d for grain to Liverpool by steam, with Cotton at a farthing. Vessels to British outports are plenty at 6s direct, or 6s 3d to Cork for orders. Considerable ship ments of Provisions to German ports have been made at 30 by sail, and Flour to London 2s 6d.

There has been a large movement in Tallow-some 1,500 hhds. here and in Philadelphia being taken for export at 8 % 9c. There is some revival of export demand. Clover seed for the Continent at 9½@10c. Whiskey has declined to 91c

Petroleum has been firm throughout the week, with fair demand for Refined, which closes at 23%c on the spot and Crude quiet at 131c in bulk. Rosin has been quie and closes rather week, owing to an advance in ocean freights The stock of Spirits Turpentine is all in one or two hands and the price has advanced, closing with 58c bid.

Metals have been without variation. Hops have been dul at former prices. Wool is in good demand and with stock still small; prices remain firm.

Linseed oil has advanced; 60,000 gallons sold on Wednes day, and the closing price for crushers is 94c.

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 NewYork 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

to sl tl	now total values, including the value of all other articles besides nose mentioned in the table.
	time 1870. 533,756 88,428 9,428 10,714 110,704 33,250 14,602 17,335 17,339 11,207 11,335,832 11,330 11,335,832 11,330 11,335,832 11,335,832 11,335,832 11,335,832 11,335,832 11,456 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,653 11,6
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a t,	Great 320,016 320,016 37,438 67,902 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,497,767 1,490 2,325,320 1,24,163 2,429 2,325,429 2,327,080 2,326,429 2,327,080 2,326,429 2,327,080 2,326,429 2,327,080 2,328,825 2,429 2,327,080 2,328,825 2,429 2,328,825 2,429 2,438,825 2,439 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,825 2,438,823 2,438,823 2,438,823 2,438,823 2,438,823 2,438,823 2,438,823 2,448,823 2,448,823 2,448,823 2,448,823 2,448,823 2,448,823 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448,832 2,448
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8-	Aradetuffe Corn med Wheat Barley Corn Peas Corn Peas Soffee Soffee Soffee Soffee Tar Ind Lard Lard Beef Beef Beef Beef Beef Lard Tallow Tallow Tallow Tallow Tallow Tallow Tallow Tallow Tobacco Tallow Tobacco

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.]

The quan	tity 15	givenin	paoreta	05 111011 1101 0111		Poortio	
	For	Since	Same		For	Since	Same
	For		time		the	Jan. 1.	time
	the	Jan. 1,	1870.		week.		
	week.	1871.	1010.		WCCK.	1011.	1870.
C. to Along and				Metals, &c-			-
Caina, Glass and Earthenware				Cutlery	165	2,658	1,57
Earthonware	262	4.595	3,591		57		
China	2,290	15,940	17,390		7.937	178,410	139,55
Earthenware	9,896	128,317	161.811		4,398		162,480
dlass	1,605	9,633	4,359			1,720,294	4 184 40
Glassware	426	3,749		Steel	4.282		
Glass plate	370	2,45!	2.330		24,900		
Buttons	310		7,243		114,741		1 202 00
Coal, tons	*::::	17,059	0.000	Dage	2,50;		1,503,620
Cocoa, bags	243	6,995	927 4700	Rags Sugar, hhds, tes	4,501	42,109	29,440
Coffee, bags	9,662	351,446	253,717	Sugar, mus, tes	01 105	100 100	110 =01
Cotton bales	33	926	1,377		21,135	136,429	140,731
Drugs, &c		0.440	4.0=	Sugars, boxes &	~1 010	030 101	
Rark, Peruvian		9,149	4,857	bags	51,219		
Blea powders	350	9,305		Tea	57,764	538,991	469,45
Brimstone, tons	1,378		3,572	Tobacco	107	20,851	14,837
Cochineal		3,088	1,531	Waste	29	991	387
Cream Tartar	116	1,225	.997	Wines, &c-			
Gambier		519	3,451		4,616	61,336	47,617
Gums, crude			220		1,631	61,993	62,411
Gum, Arabic	31	1,365	1.334	Wool, bales	2,951	17.836	15,410
Indigo	239	3,512	2.190	Articles report'd			
Madder		1.683		by value—			
Oils, essential	5	133	(2)	Cigars	\$13,371	\$544,305	\$358,899
Oil, Olive	468	11,447	9.723	Corks	7 897	26,679	
	51	796	741	Fancy goods	35,012	251,020	
Optum	7.050	44,002	93 748	Fish	1, 03	174.1.6	221,833
Soda, bi-carb	4 456	19,172	17 029	Fruits, &c-	1,000	111,1.0	&& 2,030
Soda, sal	1,617	14.461	11,611	Lemons	8,295	160,951	187,333
Soda, ash	1,011	6,168	610				
Flax	165	1,867	1.283	Nuta Nuta	62,419	793.596	539,031
Furs	103			Nuts	42,355	430,510	191,177
Junny cloth		2,555	974		165	475,153	231,643
Hair	91	2,460	1,520	Hides undressed		1,3 0,591	3,299,110
Hemp, bales	1,614	52,675	33,016	Rice	46,787	182,810	53,658
Hiles, &c -		2.0	450	Spices, &c-		242 244	
Bristles	71	619	453	Cassia	14,121	259,205	163,638
Hides, dressed.	553	8,591	13,203		794	40,591	8,573
india rubber	682	16,837	14,326	Pepper		39,759	15,977
[vory	27	1,431	1,300	Saltpetre	590	91,821	132,197
Jeweiery, &c-	1			Woods-			
Jewelry	127	2,246	1.094	Cork	2,036	84,659	33,067

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

Cork Fustic Logwood Mahoganv

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

61,063

835,419 52,160

41,500 6,540

Jeweiery, &c-Jeweiry. Watches.

•	This	Since	Same		This	Since	Same
	week.	Jan. 1.	time 'i0.		week.	Jan. 1.	time '70
	WCGA.	0 all. 1.	oring to.		WOCK.	Jan. 1.	time to
Ashespkgs.	150	2,570	3,153	Oil cake, pkgs	488	8,676	18,198
Breadstuffs-		L		Oil, lard	210	1,753	
flour .bbls.	61,197	960,119	851,637	Peanuts, bags	793	36,598	
Wheat .bus.	179,-83	1,346,307	2.012.941	Provisions-	-		4-1-6-
Corn	121,516		614,813		12,036	160,446	151,413
Oats	134,120	972,769	815,873	Cheese	2,457	91,202	
Rye	5,677	7,659	9,9 10	Cutmeats	2,021	100,405	
Barley, &c	2,550	283,928	685,285	Eggs	16.062	169,147	125,943
Grass seed .	225	140,032	25,608	Pork	2,755	37,945	64,051
Beans	1,256	68.085	53,722	Beef, pkgs	866	89,715	52,315
Peas	600	11,333	40,800	Lard, pkgs	530	122,127	49,133
C. meal.bbls	2,406	85,053	122,422	Lard, kegs	141	8,061	10,202
Cotton.bales.	17,925	479,923	291,8:9	Rice, pkgs	152	9,032	8,359
Hemp bales.	137	751	1.008	Starch	4.335	64,428	74,230
Hides No.	5,953	170,499	148,311	Stearine	131	8,280	4,160
Hopsbales.	1,814	15,959	13,162	Sugar, hhds., &c.		12,592	3:3
Leather sides	53,115	910,061	936,466	Tallow, pkgs	186	7,663	9,604
Molazsez bbla.		41,753	12,8)4	Tobacco, pkgs	4,460	73,511	34 035
Nava: Stores-				Tobacco, hhds	2.169	22,471	9,735
Cr. turp.bb!.	91	1,991	3,512	Whiskey, bbls	3,193	61,279	79,253
Spirits turp.	1,536	14,973	18,773	Wool, bales	828	20.695	25,503
Rosin	8.315	161,399	208,663	Dressed hogs No.		90,114	65,426
Tar	1,261	9,648	38,217	1			
Pitch	50	220	1.688	1	ł	- 1	

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 5, 1871.

2,036

4,016

21,760

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 May 5. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 51,432 bales against 56,685 bales last week, 63,042 bales the previous week, and 64,156 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,623,373 bales against 2,637,253 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 986,120 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as foll

BECEIPTS	в		RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at-	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at-	1871.	1870.
New Orleans bales Mobile	18,986 3,229 2,937	4,549	Floridabales. North CarolinaVirginia.	42 973 3,458	133 745 1,989
Sayannah	6,430 7,529 7,748	6,869 7,316	Total receipts	51,432	57,836

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 71,087 bales, of which 42,273 were to Great Britain, 6,532 to France and 22,282 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 426,944 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:

_	Expor	Exported to-		Same w'k	Stock.		
Week ending May 5.	G. Brit	Contin't		1870.	1871.	1870.	
New Orleans Mobile Charleston Savannah Texas New York Other ports	9,548	17,863 850 746 5,112 729 3,964 50	84,503 8,068 746 8,660 729 18,303 78	18,788 6,430 3,674 1,054 5,954 380	156,923 85,747 19,214 40,247 62,813 82,000 30,000	142,860 47,206 11,605 45,667 34,730 54,000 17,000	
Total Total since Sept. 1	42,273	28,814 629,553	71,087 2,687,962	36,275 1,790,606	426,944	353,068	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 34,812 bales, while the stocks to-night are 73,876 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 28, 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.

2022	RECRIPTS SINCE SEPT.1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT.1 TO-				North-	
PORTS.	1870.	1869.	Great		Other	1	ern Ports.	Stock.
				France	For gi	Total.		
New Orleans	1275,910	1013,044						
Mobile Charleston	372,803 317,399			(8)(8)(8)	33,522			42,982
Savannah	687.870				81,794 83,847		152,024 232,430	19,661 46,675
Texas	245.661	210,480	119,070		20,306			
New York	212,952		522,961	3,677	51,374	578,012		90,000
Florida North Carolina	12,048 84,078		70	····	• • • • •	70	1,539	1.000
Virginia	305,607	184,49.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		5,310	82,280 297,092	1,728 3,205
Other ports	57,613	53,282	22,753	••••	17,131	39,884		25,000
Total this year	9571,941		2016,136	43;985	550 751	0010 0:5	1010 005	
	~			40,000	330,131	2010,873	1010,065	458,288
Total last year .	l	2579,417	1157,696	287.232	309,403	1754,331	733,994	347,095

The market the past week has developed considerable strength. The movement during the previous week to corner the "shorts," put prices up so that at the close Middling of all growths were quoted at 151c. The next day, however (Saturday), the contracts maturing in April having been mainly covered, the market fell off, and on Monday had gone back to its natural position, with Middling Uplands at 147c. and Middling Texas at 151c. Since then holders have shown more confidence, and the market has exhibited increased strength day by day, the result of the decided falling off in the receipts at our ports, together with a growing belief that less land has been put down to cotton this year in our Southern States, and in part, also, the result of a disposition on the part of those having cotton to receive under May contracts to insist upon a delivery rather than a settlement. Thursday, under these influences, and with the sales at Liverpool reported at 18,000 bales, and an improvement of 1d. in prices, there was an advance here to 15½c. for Middling Uplands and 10½c. for ordinary. To day there has been a further advance of ½c., and at the advance holders have been very firm, sales have been fair for both export and consumption, restricted, however, by the limited offerings. For future delivery the inquiry has been good, and the changes in prices have, in the main, followed those for spot cotton. Low Middling closed to-night at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. for May, $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. for June, $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. for July, 14\frac{3}{4}c. for August, and 14\frac{7}{8}c. for September. The total sales of this description for the week are 48,004 bales, including 604 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 21,330 bales, including 12,245 for export, 4,598 for consumption, 1,962 for speculation, and 2,525 in transit. Of the above, 726 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary per lb. Good Ordinary Low Middling Middling Good Middling	13%@ 14%@ 15%@	10%@ 13%@ 14%@ 15%@	11 @ 13%@ 14%@ 15%@ 16%@	11 ½ @ 13 ½ @ 14 ¼ @ 15 ¼ @ 16 ¼ @

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

1	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middli g
Saturday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	2,509 2,073 3,917 6,131	10以優 10以優 10以優 10以優 10以優 10以優	12%@ 12%@ 12%@ 12%@ 13%@ 13%@	14 @	14%@ 14%@ 14%@ 15%@ 15%@

For forward delivery the sales (including 604 free on board) have reached during the week 48,004 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the

The state of the s	3/.	9	
sales and prices	:		
For April.	bales. cts.	For July.	bales. cts.
bales. cts.	1,400141/2	bales. cts.	70014%
20014%		500141/4	600141/2
3,00014%	14,400 total May.	20014 3-16	2,39014%
		1,200141/4	10014 11-16
3,200 total April.	For June.	60.)1434	501434
	1,800	3,000141/2	
For May.	60014 1-16	50014 9-16	5,900 total August.
10013%	2,100141/6	1,40014%	For September.
5,20014	20014 3-16	1,20011%	300141/4
20014 1-32	6 0 14 1/4		80014½
80014 1-16	1,50014%	8,600 total July.	300
400141/	50014 7-16		4001434
1,200141/4	5,000141/2	For August.	40014%
80014 5-16	30014%	100141/4	
4,2001436	10.000	1,0001414	2,200 for Septem.
10014 7-16	12,600 total June.	10014 9-33	For December.
		200 14.5-18	500 141/

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 604 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

report unfavorable weather throughout the South during the past week. Cold rains appear to have prevailed over a large section of the cotton belt. The most serious complaints come from the West, our correspondents at Memphis stating that planting is two weeks late, and the weather very wet and cold; it has rained three days this week, and is raining to-day, with the thermometer at 52; while at Nashville it has rained two days, and the remaining days have been cloudy and very cool. There have been three rainy days also at Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, &c.,

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Values, 1870..... 30,453,733 2,444,321 1,370,154 6,003,950

It is feared that in some sections replanting may become necessary as the cold and wet have prevented the seed from coming up. At Galveston the weather has continued favorable. The thermometer has averaged at Galveston 75; at Selma, 69; at Montgomery, 66; at Mobile, 74; at Macon, 73; at Columbus, 71; at Charleston, 74.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT.—What is likely to be the total India movement this year appears still to be a doubtful problem. There is certainly a manifest disposition to hold back the crop present prices not being acceptable; and yet so much cotton has been raised, the arrivals and total afloat from all India ports is largely in excess of last year. For instance, the following will show the arrivals at London and Liverpool up to April 25, and the amount affoat for those ports about that date:

Arrivals. 112,399 Afloat. 85,281 Total. Arrivals. Afloat. Total. 170,130 106,240 | 277,405 201,100 1,035 Kurrachee...... 16,090 15,197 32,535 61,131 60,063 33,058 11,438 38,668 39,430 9,972 44,858 Calcutta..... 78,598 34,886 500 (Rangoon....

Tot. London & L'pool 241,333 174,753 416,066 180,343 126,746 307,089 We have here an increase in the supply for Liverpool and London of 108,977 bales, and if we were to add the figures for the continent (about 60,000 bales more than last year), we should find that the total excess this year of shipments from India up to April

25 was about 170,000 bales.

But notwithstanding this increase, the movement in 1869 was, up to this date, larger still by over 100,000 bales. In 1869, however, the total European supply from India was 640,000 bales in excess of 1870. If, therefore, we make a comparison with the totals for those years, and take the movement thus far as an indication of the result for this year, we should find that the supply from India during 1871 would reach about 400,000 bales in excess of 1870. Yet, of course, it is by no means certain that the proportionate increase thus far maintained will be continued.

EUROPEAN CONSUMPTION.—We have received the past week, from M. Ott-Trumpler, his interesting circular, giving the consumption of cotton in Europe since Oct. 1, 1870, up to April 1, 1871, and the probable consumption for the balance of the year. His statement for the half year is as follows: Indian, Other ports, Total.

interican.	Indian.	Other Por	
$100,000 \\ 222,000 \\ 152,000$	55,000 50,000 263,000	45,000 141,000 29,000	200,000 413,000 444,000
474,000 98,000	368,000 26,000	215,000 42,000	1,057,000 166,000
376,000	342,000	173,000	891,000
eptember, th June, 18	370		31,489
	100,090 222,000 152,000 474,000 98,000 376,000 eek to	100,090 55.000 222,000 50,000 152,000 263,000 474,000 368,000 98,000 26,000 376,000 342,000 eek to	100,000 55.000 45,000 222,000 50,000 141,000 152,000 263,000 29,000 474,000 368,000 215,000 98,000 26,000 42,000

In remarking upon these figures, the circular states:

In remarking upon these figures, the circular states:

The smallness of deliveries during the months of July to September last is easily understood. Everybody was frightened, the demand for fabrics was stopped, and spinners did not buy cotton except when in the last extremity. They thus reduced their stock almost to nothing by the 1s October; whereas to-day they may have an average supply, but probably not more than an average. * * * The present appearance is that from now till the end of the season the consumption of Europe, except in case of an advance in price intervening, will require (without including direct imports into Russia and Spain) at least 92,000 bales per week, which, with a total American crop of 4,100,000 bales, and with an importation from all other producing countries not greatly exceeding that of 1869-70, would leave us at the end of September with a stock in the ports of Europe equal at the most to about 30 per cent of the annual consumption. This you will not find excessive, when compared with that of previous years.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for cloth and b gs continues as dull as ever. There has been nothing done since our last report. As this is the between seasons period, there is no actual consumptive demand. Besides there have been considerable lots of wheat sacks imported and although they are less durable than Gunnies they sell at such a low price there is an object in buying them. No improvement is anticipated immediately and prices are merely nominal. We quote cloth, 18@18½c. for India and 19@20c. for Domestic Rolls. Bags are quoted 15@ 151c. Manila Hemp has been rather quiet, but the advance is maintained and the tendency is still upward. At the close 11c. is said to have been bid and refused. The sales are 2,000 bales here at 10½c., gold, and 200 bales in Boston per "White Swallow" at 107c. In other kinds we only hear of 549 bales Sisal on private terms. Jute is dull, no business being reported. The price is firm at 6½c.; Jute Butts have ruled quiet owing to the firmness of holders, but at the close paper manufacturers have had to pay the prices demanded by holders and we note the sale of 500 bales on spot at 4\frac{1}{8}c., 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 end	ing May 5,	1871	-Week en	ding May 5	, 1870. ¬
	Receipts.	Shipments	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments	. Stock.
Augusta	000	2,415	17,430	1,273	1,283	16,024
Columbus	~~~	456	5,635	498	1,417	9,398
Macon	4 140	1,045	4,461	393	1,164	9,482
Montgomery	101	1,311	5,214	346	471	6,870
Selma		478	2,384	287	216	4,813
Memphis*		4.832	19,000	3,811	5,417	17,107
Nashville		2,022	4,498	1,342	806	6,215
		-				
		10 220	PO 000	M 0 P0	10 19191	00 000

12,559 58,632 7,950 10,774 69,909 8,767 *A recount of stock at Memphis to-day has increased the stock 5,240 bales over the running count.

These totals show that the interior stocks have increased during

the week 1,358 bales (being now 11,277 bales less than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 817 bales more, and the shipments 1,785 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870. VICIDIE SUPPLY OF COTTON -The following table she

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The lollo	wing tar	ole shows the
quantity of cotton in sight at this date of	each of	the two past
seasons:	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpoolbales.	994,000	540,000
Stock in London	85,395	40,545
Stock in Glasgow	450	300
Stock in Havre	$30,\!200$	78,800
Stock in Marseilles	2,400	12,500
Stock in Bremen	28,895	14,307
Stock rest of Continent	45,000	30,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American)	230,000	180,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)	31,168	73,065
Afloat for Bremen (American)	76,093	21,018
Total Indian Cotton affoat for Europe	275,223	178.113
Stock in United States ports	426,941	353,068
Stock in inland towns	58,632	69,909
Total 2	2,284,400	1,591,625

These figures indicate an *increase* in the cotton in sight to night of 692,775 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

Below we give our usual table of exports from New York for the week:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept.1.1870

		WEEK I	Total	Same time		
EXPORTED TO	April 8.	April 15.	April 22.	April 29.	date.	prev. year.
LiverpoolOther British Ports	15,282	16,502 1,435	22,340 64	12,691	510,845 12,116	244,293 964
Total to Gt. Britain	15,282	17,937	22,404	12,691	522,961	245,257
HavreOther French ports	80	400		493	3,277 400	17,345 .3
Total French	80	400		493	3,677	17,348
Bremen and Hanover Hamburg Other ports	1,555 100 1,242	350 3,300	842	113	20,229 6,648 21,371	34,708 17,199 4,460
Total to N. Europe.	2,898	3,65)	842	113	48,248	56,367
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar & c All others				••••	2,363 763	1,809
Total Spain, &c					3,126	1,809
Grand Total	18,260	21,987	23,246	13,297	578,012	320,781

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

	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
RECEIPTS FROM-	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept 1.	This week.	Since Sept 1.	This week.	Since Sept 1.
New Orleans	1.847	116,351	3,265	33,143		4,861		426
Texas	588 805	31,005 $171,108$	806	35,978	134	13,620	9	13,827 433
Mobile Florida	362 10	1,549		7,611	1	met to	205	12,167
South Corolina. North Carolina.		57,440	16	620		7,550 4,820 69		
Virginia North'rn Ports	2,745 759	12,254	1,721	76,764			42 763	246 30,582
Tennessee, &c Foreign	6,264	220,216		1 10-				ļ
Total this year	14,881	933,247	7,943	232,946	632	44,377	-	114,073
Total last year	17,050	605,364	2,370	184,591	819	42,145	1,111	82,718

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 86,267 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRON ICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Minnesota, 3,310 China, 1,098
London, 800 per ship Princeton, 2,036 12,691
To Havre per steamer Pereire, 413
New On Three To Livernool ner shing Will M. Reed, 4.000 111
mining 3 447 Lady Cartier 2.549 . c wswere. 6.004
Orleans 9.790 Eastern Light, 3.870Jamestown, 5,010Por ac art
horls Agincourt 1 163 per brig Formica, 244
To Cork for orders: per bark Agair, 1.288
To Havro per steamer Atlas 2 big Der shibs Armstrung "1010" and
Idaho, 3,786
To Bremen her hapks Depoinin, 2.501 Memento, 1,000
To Ametordam per hart I & Winslow I 520
To Barcelona per barks Jaruco, 1.293 Aquedita, 1,190 Per birgs of the
Evo 580 (300109 103)
To Venice per brig Fruttaiolo, 570
To Cadiz, per bark Concertina, 502
To Vera Cruz, per steamer Tobasco, 476per brig Hope, 420 and 22
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Fredericks, 813 Upland Peter
Maxwell, 3,856 Upland and 103 Sea IslandTheobold, 2,900 Upland and 66 Sea Islandper bark Jerome Jones, 1970 Upland 3,200
land and 66 Sea Islandper bark Jerome Jones, 1970 Cpland
To Cronstatt, per snip Artach, 9,75 I pland
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per ship Coldstream, 2,360per barks Elgira,
1,112C. E. Jayne, 2,283Olive Mount, 1,648Wanderer,
1,112C. E. Jayne, 2,283 Olive Mount, 1,048 Walter 9,197
. STATE OF MINE THE TREE THE STATE OF S

may of	
To Amsterdam, per schooner Wapella, 1,063	Great Britain, Continent, bales, bale
Total 86,267 The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form	BREADSTUFFS.
are as follows: Bre- Cron- Amster-Barce- Liver- Harry man stadt dam long Venice Total	FRIDAY P. M., May 5, 1871.
New York 12,691 13,297 13,298 8,905 3,683 1,520 3,169 570 46,798 N. Orleans 26,254 1,288 8,905 3,683 1,520 3,169 570 46,798 Savannah 9,705 13,283 1,063 10,660 10,660 10,063 10,660 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 10,063 1	The markets for flour and grain the past week have been wholly unsettled by a serious break in the Erie Canal, which occurred on Sunday night last, near Fairport, about four days' towing east of Buffalo, and nine days from New York. The break is estimated to require at least two weeks to repair but the work has been delayed by severe rains, and yesterday a "strike" occurred among the laborers employed upon it, so that it will be nearly the 1st of
GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111 and 111½, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market is strong. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 110@110½; short, 110½ @110¾, and Commercial, 109¾@109¾. Freights closed at ¼d. by steam and	June before any supplies can be received except such as come to us from the Oswego branch of the Canal and by rail from Buffalo. Flour has slightly improved. The receipts have been small, and stocks are light, but buyers do not operate beyond their immediate wants. The most considerable business has been about 6,000 bbls. old and low extras for London at \$6 10@6 20. It is considerable business has been about 6,000 bbls.
dd. by sail to Liverpool. By Telegraph from Liverpool.— Liverpool, May 5, 4-30 P. M.—The market opened dull and closed quiet, with sales of the day footing up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 82,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were taken for export and 11,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 994,000 bales, of which 607,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this lort is 400,000 bales, of which 230,000 bales are American.	ered somewhat remarkable that while flour has declined 50c. per bbl. in the last month, wheat is little, if any, lower. At to day's market holders were disposed to ask an advance, but it could not be readily obtained, and with a severe rain storm prevailing there was not much done.
Total sales	Wheat sold before the break at \$1 48@1 50 for New Spring afloat, \$1 45 to arrive by canal and \$1 52 for Amber Winter; but since that event, favored by a decline of 2d. in ocean freights, and
Tofal stock	a recovery of last week's decline at Liverpool, prices are fully 8c. higher. Receipts have been liberal by rail, but they were sold previous to arrival, and had freight engaged for them. To day
Price Mid. Uplands@7¼@7¼@7¼@7¼@7¼@7¾@7¾@7¾@7¾@7¾@7¾	the first boatload of No. 2 Spring, through by canal from Oswego, sold to a city miller for \$1 57½, and Amber Winter brought \$1 60 but the tone of the market is very unsettled. Corn advanced 5c. on the combined influence of the interrup-
EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of April 22, states: LIVERPOOL, April 22.—The following are the prices of American cotton compared with those of last year:	tion of canal navigation, an advance abroad, and a decline in ocean freights, closing quiet at 80@81c. for Western mixed; other descriptions being nearly nominal. Rye is very unsettled. Barley has been closing out at \$1 10@1 12 for prime Canada West. Two loads of Canada Peas sold to arrive at \$1 16, free, equal to about
Fair & Same date 1870— Mid. Fair. Good. Sea Island. 23 28 32 36 45 19 22 30 Stained. 13 18 21 23 25 30 1) 22 30 Ord. G.Ord.L.Mid. Mid. G.Mid. M.F. Mid. G.Mid. M.F.	90c, gold in bond. Oats have been firm, but with only a moderate trade—prime Western sold to-day at 64c. in store. The following are the closing quotations:
Uplands	Superfine \$\beta\$ bbl. \$5 50\@ 6 00 Red Winter \$\text{@constraints}\$ Extra State 6 10\@ 6 31 Amber do 1 58\@ 1 60 Extra Western common White 1 60\@ 1 90 White California 1 70\@ 1 80
tion and for export have been: —Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other outports to date— —U.K. in	Western & St. Louis. 6 50@ 8 50 Yellow, new 82@ 85 Southern shipp'g extras. 6 75@ 7 15 White 80@ 85 Southern, trade and family brends 7 50@ 9 00 Oats 64@ 69
1871, 1870, 1869, 1871, 1870, 1870. bales. bales. bales. bales. bales. American 45,930 75,690 78,220 161,791 26,814 142,700 Brazilian 300 6,020 13,560 16,001 15,182 48,050 Egyptian 3,700 4,000 10,430 3,952 1,200 7,900 W. Indian 1,010 730 300 397 3,090 12,480	Rye Flour, super & extra 5 00@ 6 10 Barley
E. Indian. 23,510 57,420 156,400 97,187 61,909 447,300 Total 74,45) 143,860 258,910 279,328 108,186 658,430 The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday	For the week. Jan. 1. 1, 1870. week. Jan. 1. week. Jan. 1. Flour, bbls. 61.197 960,149 851,631 32,766 639,381 43,806 533,756 C. meal, 1. 2,406 85,058 122,422 4,242 88,511 2,866 28,428 Wheat, bush 179,883 1,346,307 2,012,941 214,309 3,246,601 411,245 3,559,373
evening last: SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Sales this week. Total Same Average Ex- Speculathis period weekly sales.	Rye, "5,677 7,659 9,900 9,910 17,348 6,709 Barley,&c 2,550 283,923 685,285 77,902 9 Oats 134,120 972,769 815,878 15,241 440 10,715 The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E.
Trade. port. tion. Total. year. 1870. 1871. 1870. American. bales.38,810 5,420 2,580 46,810 713,870 483,000 36,230 24,350 Brazilian3,840 70 100 4,010 62,620 118,5 0 3,440 5,700 Egyptian3,730 20 180 3,890 67,240 52,830 3,880 4,070 West Indian, &c. 2,000 20 2,020 18,560 15,650 1,070 820 East Indian 6,550 6,810 1,010 14,370 277,480 359,160 8,970 12,110	H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grand in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates: RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1871.
Total54,930 12,340 3,870 71,140 1,140,840 1,041,670 52,590 47,050	bbls. bush. bush. bush. bush. bush. bush. (196 lbs.) (60 lbs.) (56 lbs.) (32 lb°.) (48 lbs.) (56
This week. 1871. 1870. 1870. day. 1870. 1870. American	Detroit 15,906 38,494 8,707 30,686 4,626 Cleveland 5,800‡ 30,100 13,150 16,600 1,700 St. Louis 20,111 61,215 199,843 82,907 23,204 4,962 **Duluth *** *** *** *** *** *** ***
Total 177 231 1,674,265 994,306 3,252,282 923,590 483,730 378,720 Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 61.75 per cent is American against 60 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the	Previous week
proportion is 12.75 per cent, against 19.50 per cent. LONDON, April 22.—A fair business has been transacted in cotton on the spot, at late rates; but for produce to arrive \(\frac{1}{3} \text{d.} \) per lb. less money has been accepted. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:	*No report yet. ‡ Estimated. COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECHIPTS of Flour and Grain at the same ports from Jan. 1 to April 29, inclusive, for four years. 1871. 1870. 1869. 1868. Flour, bbls
1869. 1870. 1871. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871. 1871	Wheat, bush 6,995,619 6,751,652 6,891,055 4,166,237 Corn, bush 11,197,047 5,748,078 9,504,342 9,896,933 Oats, bush 3,461,667 2,700,493 3,269,623 2,917,597 Barley bush 629,232 654,086 466,923 404,253
ALEXANDRIA, April 8.—The shipments since November 1 have been:	Rye, bush 331,454 242,294 481,202 188,431 Total grain, bush 22,615,019 16,096,603 20,613,145 17,573,454

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo and Cleveland for the week ending April 29, 1871:

	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn.	Oats.	Barley,	Rye,
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush
Week ending April 29, '71.	117,132	1,076,204	877,253	231,908	20,657	36,451
Week ending April 22, '71.	108,240	1,257.877	949,280	388,530	24,109	8,363
Week ending April 30,'70.	60,033	855,430	305,154	152,806	17,306	11,512
Week ending April 30,'69.	109,649	1,078,022	1,094,410	188,058	5,252	20,888

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to April 29, inclusive, for four years.

Flourbbls.	1871. 1,065,759	1870. 1,053,258	1869. 1,524,937	1868
Wheatbush.	5,295,629	4,539,456	3,527,582	
Corn	8,692,789	2,758,548	4,871,359	
OatsBarley	$1,410,346 \\ 302,433$	819,641 221.942	1,536,671 261.629	
Rye	114,955	106,331	413,200	
Total	15 816 152	8,444,918	10,610,441	

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1871.

* 4	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye.
At New York	bb's. 69,968	bush. 138,083	bush. 169,302	bush. 130,675	bush. 2,176	bush. 500
Boston	30,277	5,400	131,315	58,283	3,200	156
Montreal Philadelphia	26,794 $14,700$	225,292 $47,000$	25,848 89,300	500 $70,200$	$\frac{1.600}{6.000}$	150
Baltimore	16,843	19,000	45,500	12,500	0,000	3,000
New Orleans	29,422	••••	129,318	31,980	••••	••••
Total	187,944	434,775	590,589	304,138	12,976	3,806
Previous week	152,018	211,965	746,168	314,495	14,375	1,200
Week ending April 15		243,804	861,776	252,857	24,300	1,851
Week ending April 8 Week ending April 1		227,146 $199,763$	699,544 719,077	$178.852 \\ 179,939$	50,258 51,591	$\substack{700 \\ 1,200}$

RECEIPTS at the same ports, excepting New Orleans, from Jan. 1 to April 29:

Flour,	•	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
bbls.		bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
2,088,330		2,875,319	7,403,896	2,474,671	397,125	42,324
, ,		Total Gra	in	.bushels 13,19	3,335	,

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, April 29, 1871:

The Property of the Property o		100, 200		
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York	388,787	323,937	477,620	68,018
In store at Albany	12,000	8,000	39,000	27,000
In store at Buffalo	1,189,621	596,500	340,000	25,100
In store at Chicago	1,561,937	1,386,599	437,861	129,639
In store at Milwaukee	1,240,235	12,052	46,568	3,353
In store at Duluth				
In store at Toledo	341,305	313,103	96,143	1,096
In store at Detroit	114,040	12,885	32,015	· '900
In store at Oswego	384,236	31,397	18,597	30,597
In store at St. Louis	48,778	167,439	24,939	1,615
In store at Boston		153,035	131,711	22,079
In store at TorontoApril 15.	123,238	5,246	45,742	65,129
In store at MontrealApril 15.	250,299	13,200	17,100	
*In store at Philadelphia	85,000	55,000	38,000	15,000
*In store at Baltimore	80,000	45,000	40,000	
Rail shipments for week	130,331	131,928	95,898	20,657
Water shipments for week	945,873	745,325	136,010	
Total in store and in transitAprl 29,'71.		4,000,646	2,017,204	410,183
" April 22, '71.	7,085,436	3,857,865	2,251,053	469,223
" +April 30,'70.	6,700,433	1,354,972	1,554,032	322,397
" April 15, 71		3,450,053	1,936,034	527,647
" April 8'71		3,979,723	1,983,029	725,376
1-1	-,,	-,,	-,000,000	,010

^{*}Estimated. + Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Duluth and Albany not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 5, 1871.

With the single exception of Coffee the various goods covered by this review have retained the tone of firmness noted in our last, while in some cases the feeling has improved, and on Sugars some speculation was developed. The distribution to the interior has not altogether met the expectations of the Trade, but still the movement is in proportion to that of all other goods, and the prospects favor an increase rather than a falling off. The caution of buyers continues and as before few are taking invoices likely to exceed their early wants, but this very cause insures greater safety to the seller, and with comparatively small stocks accumulated and not many additions expected holders as a rule speak hopefully of the future.

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

Tea, black	8.721 pkgs		671 bigs.	Sugar, Brazil.	350 bags.
Grec.1		. Other	4,719 bigs.	Manila, &c	9.837 bags.
Japan	2,960 pkg	. Sugar, Cuba	2,923 bxes.	M'las'es, Cuba	2.529 hhds.
Various	6,721 pkg	. Cuba	1.867 hhds.	Port \ Rico.	1.220 hhds.
Coffee Rio	4,812 bag				
Java	300 mat	Other		Other	186 hhds.
Maracaibo	2.112 bag	. 1	*Hhds. inc	lude bbls, and t	es reduced

Imports this week at this port have included 6,610 bags of Ceylon Coffee, 16,753 do. of Maracaibo do., 2,126 do. of St. Domingo do., and 827 do. of sundry kinds. The receipts of sugar are 6,288 boxes, 6,534 hhds. and 1,100 bags. Of Molasses 2,943 hhds. have arrived. In Tea the arrivals embrace 143,344 lbs. of Black and 7,960 do. of Green.

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

	at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.		
-5	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	
Tealbs.	••••	• • • •	25,797,196	21,412,817	
Tea (indirect import)pkgs. Coffee, Riobags.	43,783	21,801	9,867 586,662	26,643 448,937	

Coffee, otherbags.	50,222	16,722	197,013	151,358
Sugarboxes. Sugarhhds.	53,472 40,501 338,068	96,807 87,410	164,480 216,500	173,819 228,557
Bugarbags. Molasseshlds,	6,771	338,069 16,814	315,083 119,869	889,318 152,314

TEA.

A very fair amount of stock has again changed hands, and the market retains a pretty steady feeling for desirable goods. Indeed, on the best lots there is, if anything, greater firmness and quite a number of holders have commenced withdrawing samples in anticipation of an early increase of values, as the amount taken during the present month have reduced the stock considerably, a great many of the sales made never having appeared in print. Greens still appear to be the favorites, and good chops are quite difficult to find, while with some odd competing parcels now out of the way, Oolongs are looked upon with confidence, and Japans are said to be no worse than simply dull. Jobbers are hardly distributing to the extent of their purchases, but feel justified in preparing for a better consumptive call. Sales of 10,800 pkgs Greens, 9,200 Oolongs, and 5,500 Japans.

The imports this week include 106,944 bbls of black, and 7,960 do of green, per "Maori," from Whampoa, and 36,400 bbls of black per "Competitor, from Hong Kong.

Hong Kong.

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	11,088,553	11,255,840	4,393,081	25,797,196
1870	10,148,275	9,088,934	4,240,369	24,412,847

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 9,867 pkgs. since January 1, against 26,643 last year. The receipts of Tea overland by railroad have this week amounted to 2,655 pkgs.

COFFEE.

Except to note a continued dull tone and the disappearance of even the few favorable indications of last week, the market really presents no interesting features not already set forth in this column. Interior buyers seem as far from operating with freedom as at any time within the past five or six weeks, and with simply no outlet for their supplies, holders are obliged to make the best of the position and await quietly an increase of the demand whenever it may develop itself. Neither prices or assortments are objection able to jobbers and the trade generally, the whole trouble laying in the caution of small dealers and consumers who appear determined to take absolutely nothing for which they have no immediate use. Brazils have not varied in price here to any extent, as figures are already too low to admit of a margin for profit, and all the recent concessions resulted merely in temporary activity. and the stocks are comparatively small. A number of holders, however, are not unwilling to realize, and a liberal buyer could in all probability operate on easier terms than quoted figures represent. At the outports there has been a very good business, owing to the attraction of low prices and cheap freight charges to the interior, and this distribution has undoubtedly interfered to some extent with trade here. Java has remained comparatively steady, with a fair business from second hands, and reports prevail that a few invoices of Singapore have sold to arrive. West India styles have been in larger supply and under recent negotiation, but sellers on the whole were as anxious as buyers, and the tendency of prices rather toward a lower range. Sales of 4,966 bags Rio, 3,300 bags Maracaibo, 900 bags Laguayra, 400 bags Costa Rica, 123 bags Java, 784 bags Jamaica. At Hampton Roads, to go to Baltimore, 3,500 bags Rio, at Baltimore, 10,882 bags Rio, and at New Orleans, 9,500 bags Rio.

Imports this week have included 6,610 bags Ceylon coffee per "Syringa:" 163 do St. Domingo per "Isaac Oliver;" 6,936 do Maracaibo per "Allemania" and "M. B. Nickerson," and 2,500 do Laguayra per "A. B. Patterson."

The stock of Rio May 4, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows

| New York | Phila | Balti | New Savan & Gal| Stock | 43,788 | 4,900 | 29,994 | 8,998 | 9,000 | 2,500 | 55,32
| Same date 1870 | 21,801 | 11,427 | 4,000 | 3,000 | ... | 40,328
| Imports | 228,010 | 14,805 | 197,663 | 101,05 | 38,019 | 5 500 | 586,662
| Imports | 1870 | 202,477 | 155,286 | 70,827 | 17,022 | 3,045 | 448,337
| Of other sorts the stock at New York | May 4, and the imports at the several

Of other sorts the stock at New York, May 4, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

imports he ports
F- F-
0.0
22
20
- 4
Total f
t a
B T
197.(13
151,358
•

^{*} Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

SUGAR.

The demand for raws from regular sources has been fair, grocers wanting a little stock nearly every day, and refiners, though taking only such quantities as they could use at once, finding their production going out with such rapidity as to necessitate increased purchases. This, with small stocks, was of itself an influence to hold the market steady, but the speculative feeling noted at the close of our last report becoming more decided, values were increased on desirable grades. We find a great many of the trade, however, who, while considering the position on raw sugars as strong, and not likely to suffer any decided reaction, have serious doubts as to a material improvement being established either by force of speculative combinations or from purely legitimate causes. All other groceries are low, it is claimed, and sugars must be kept in proportion to insure a steady consumption, while the caution which has so long characterized the movements of all buyers is likely to prevent free purchases beyond known wants. On the part of those who look for an advance they claim, as a basis of their opinion, the reduced crop of Cuba, and the buoyant tone of the markets on that island, and the probability of our interior buyers being compelled to handle supplies freely at an early day. The crevasse in the bank of the Mississippi and the injury to the domestic crop, together with indications of an immense fruit crop, have also been put forward as strengthening influences. Refined have continued in quick demand, and everything made was readily sold at full and advancing figures, with reports of a few export orders and a speculative feeling developed here, as well as on Raw Powdered, and choice white A have sold best for consumption. The transactions in Raws embrace 8,188 hhds. Cuba, 800 hhds. Porto Rico, 920 hhds. Demerara, 270 hhds. Martinique, 250 hhds. Barbadoes, 7,651 boxes Havana, 506 baskets Batavia, 350 bags Brazil, 9,837 bags Manila, and 937 hhds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, May 4, were as follows:

Cuba, bxs. 6.288 " since Jan. 1 103,922 " same time, 70 102,695	Cuba, *hhds. 4,873 79,259 110,477	P. Rico, *hhds. 967 6,788 11,073	Other *hhds. 450 19,578 9,659	Brazil, M bags. 1,100 24,062 50,594	fanila,&c bags. 168,139 147,532	Melado hhds. 244 24,923 8,681
Stock in first hands. 53,472 Same time 1870. 96,807	MOI	40,501 87,410 64,240 LASES	•	75	,068 ,658 ,964	5,611 1,927 714

The demand for foreign descriptions has continued, but business has been less active, and the market at times quite dull. This may in part be attributed to the advanced pretensions of holders consequent upon the stimulating advices from the point of production, but in the main to the absence of really desirable supplies, the activity recently noticed having taken off about all the best cargoes, and the arrivals since proving moderate. Grocers and Refiners both appear to have gained much confidence within the past few weeks, and show no great hesitation in securing stock ahead of their wants whenever anything suitable offers. No market value can be placed on the ordinary grades for the present, as they are entirely neglected, and current arrivals all go into store for want of an outlet. Domestic has been in fair demand for choice grades, and the stock of these is gradually working down at full prices, but common sorts are still plenty and quite irregular. Syrups are firmer and in very good demand, especially qualities ranging from 45c. up to 60c. per gallon. Sugar House Molasses is a little more active and values stiffening, closing at about 18c. in hhds. and 22c. in barrels. Sales during the week of 923 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 855 hhds. Porto Rico, 75 hhds. English Island, and 680 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, May 4, were as follows:

Cuba, *hhds. Imports this week	P. Rico, *hhds. 1,518	Demerara, *hhds. 33	*hhds	bbls
" since Jan. 1	7,697 8,380	1,255 2,561	3,281	35,280 10,014
Stock in first hands	1,110 1,713 209	1,38 3,25	33	1,200
				W 1

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1. The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports rom January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

Hom oang	,,		Su	zar.				8888
	-Box	ces.—	-*Hhds		-Bags.		*Hhds	
New York Boston	1871. 103.922 15,810	1870. 107,541 15,935	1871. 128,212 27,494 21,295	1870. 133,852 32,571 27,658	1871. 193,301 49,687 56,624	1870. 199,476 92,958 26,418	1871. 50,344 17,379 39,361	1870. 61,299 27,911 43,670
Philadelphia Baltimore New Orleans	13,784 19,236 11,728	16,253 18,531 15,289	37,514 1,985	\$2,806 1,710	15,471	20,896	12 406 376	14,811 4,623
Total	161,430	173,819	216,500	228,597	315,083	339,318	119,869	152,314

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

There has been no unusual activity, but still there is more doing, and the general tone of the market is better. For some time past jobbers have been distributing in small lots to a very fair extent, and now commence to find assortments broken up somewhat, and desire to replace, with one or two indications of a slight speculative feeling. The amount of goods in first hands is not large, and is under very fair control, and the previous slack tone being merely the result of the extreme dulness rather than of any loss of confidence on the part of holders; a very slight influence serves to stimulate the position at once. An attempt was made to buy up the supply of Nutmegs and Mace, but holders, with everything already pretty well concentrated, refused to entertain bids, and not much was accomplished. Sales have been made of about 5,000 mats Cassia, 2,000 bags Pimento, 100 cases Mace, 200 do Nutmegs, 500 bales Cloves, and 1,000 bags Pepper.

FRUITS, &c.

The market still continues very quiet for layer Raisins, and, with continued free arrivals, prices have further declined. Sales in a jobbing way at \$2 55, and full lots can be had at \$2 50. Even at the decline the trade do not seem willing to buy, except in a few instances, more than they need to supply their almost daily wants. Prunes, at the concession, have sold fairly and are rather more steady, but still holders are free sellers, and a fair business is going on, largely in French. Currants are still meeting with a moderate demand, and owing to their comparative cheapness, sell to a considerable extent for export. Sardines are more inquired for, but buyers want to have lower prices named, which as yet sellers have been unwilling to do; very few sales have been made in consequence. Nuts have sold freely, but generally at easier prices. At the close, Brazils are held at 7%c, but less would undoubtedly buy. Firecrackers have arrived freely, but with a steady fair demand, firm prices rule for whole boxes; halves and quarters are dull.

The foreign green market has been fairly active for Mediterranean fruit at advanced prices. Sales of best Lemons at \$5@5 50 per box, and Oranges at \$4@4 50, all repacked. The supply of West India kinds is full, and there have been free sales at easy prices. Sales of Baracoa Bananas at \$1 50@2 50 per bunch; \$2 50@3 for Aspinwall do. Baracoa Cocoanuts \$35 per thousand. Pineapples \$15@16 per hundred.

Domestic Dried are inactive. Early this week there was considerable done in State apples at 5@6c. for quarters; the sales comprised some 300 bbls., about all there were to be had at these prices, and since then the market has been more steady. The poorer qualities of Southern are still pretty dull at no improvement in prices. Prime pared peaches are in fair demand, but grades little off in quality are very slow of sale. Unpeeled are dull and irregular; holders ask former prices, but to sell must accept a decline. Blackberries sell only in a small way at 13%c., holders of prime have refused to accept less for a round ot. Plums and Raspberries are slow and easy in price. Peanuts are in better demand, but holders are unable to obtain the high price at which they were held some time since. Pecans are quiet, but with a small stock rule steady in

Domestic Green are firmer for Apples selling from ice-house at \$6 per bbl for Russetts. Cranberries are dull and nominal. Strawberries are increasing in supply, and sell at 20@30c for Norfolk.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

TO TO THE TANGE OF THE PARTY OF	
Rio Coffee Messrs. Wright & Co.'s telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro,	
April 17, 1871 savs •	
Sales of Coffee for United States since 6th inst	
Sill ments " 41 000 "	
Losding " 9,000 "	
Loading " 9,000 " Stock " at date 150,000 " Price of Coffee 6\$050 Exchange 254/d	
Typh Collection 68050	
EAULINGE , 251/d	

Manila Sugar .- From the Manila market dates are to the 1st March and for the fortnight previous there had been a good market contracts, amounting to 32,000 piculs at \$5 25@\$5 for super. current, the advanced price in most cases being obtained. Of extra 3,900 piculs had been sold at \$5 50 per picul. In Taal sugar but a very limited quantity had come forward, so that the market for this description had hardly opened.

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

1800 844.1000, 11		Piculs	Piculs
Ship.	For.	(139 lbs.)	Ship. For. (139 lbs.)
Dec. 31Aberdeen	44	19,000	Feb. 23. ArcherBoston 7,500
Jan. 9. Chattanooga	66	" 12,000	Feb. 12 S. D. Carleton " 14,400
Ion 20 Golden Fleece.	66.	" 26,254	
Jan. 24. Monti Rosa	Vew Y	ork 16,003	Total piculs (of 139 lbs.) 89,157
Jan. 28. Kildonan	44	" 6,400	

Java Coffee and Sugar.—From Messrs. Dummler & Co.'s market report, bearing date March 9, we learn the condition of the Batavia markets:

Coffee—The old crop was entirely disposed of, the sales last quoted were f34 for small parcels. The new crop has not been dealt in, planters refusing the offers made. The market is very firm, and f32 50 for ordinary Java has been refused. The Padang sale, it is thought, will comprise about 40,000 piculs.

piculs.

Sugar-During the past month there has been an excited market; transactions have taken place at f 16 $\mathcal{D}f$ 16 25.

At date the market was more quiet; the latest contract was for 10,000 piculs; low numbers only for immediate delivery at f 17 50 for No. 14. It was estimated that three-quarters of the growing crop had been contracted for:

The following shows quantity afloat and not yet arrived.

4		37	Conce.	Bugar.
Date.		Vessel.	(pcls.) 136 lbs.	(pcls.) 136 lbs.
·		Turkling to the second	1.835	2,994
	r 17	Louise	329	8,996
December	r 27	Bengal	8. 00	15,718
March	3	Rainbow, Boston		10,110
March	3	Cyclone	12,000	
	r 16	Borneo		4,100
January	11	Agincourt	7,480	
		Hilda		8,853
January	14	Hertfordshire		18,5.5
January	14		9,0,0	
January	23	Alcyone		13,148
January	23	Eastham, Montreal		11,917
February	3	Vier Gebroeders, (Baltimore).		11,316
From	Singapore.	4		161 at 18
March	1	Polly Lewis	1,620	
March	11	Argonaut	3,675	
		- aunda	38,614	94,165
I Tota	n bichis of 136	pounds	00,014	53,100

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.—Sugar.—The supplies are light and the demand is good, especially for the better descriptions of Open Kettle. The receipts are sold as they arrive, and the stock in the sheds on the landing is being considerably reduced. Prices are ruling with an upward tendency. We quote Inferior at 6 & 7c.; Common, 7 & 6 % c.

Molasses.—The supplies are light and are sold readily, there being a good demand especially for Good Fermenting and Plantation Reboiled. We quote: 30 @ 40c. for Centifugal; 15 & 20c. for Inferior Fermenting; 25 @ 35c. for Common Fermenting; 40 @ 45c. for Good to Prime Fermenting; 38 @ 50c. for Plantation Reboiled, as in quality; 45 @ 60c. for Cistern Bottoms; 50 @ 60c. for City.

Receipts

Receipts.		Sept. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
Sugar	hhds	123,931	76,272 132,104
Molasses	bbls	226,291	132.104
Exports.	hhds	21.753	3,462
Molasses	bbls	.90,118	41,038
-New Oileans Irice	Current.		(8.1

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Tea.

-Duty paid-	-Duty paid-
Hyson, Common to fair 40 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'kyl x. 1. to fin st 55 @ 60
do Superior to fine 60 @ 75	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair. 55 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest 80 @1 15	do Sun'r to fine 65 @ 10
Young Hyson, Com. to fair. 40 @ 55	do Ex. f. to finest. 75 @1 00
do Super to fine. 60 @ 90	Oolong, Common to tair 45 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest 10 @1 30	do Superior to fine 60 @ 75
Sunp. & Imp., Com to fair. 58 @ 70	do Ex fine to finest 85 @1 25
do _ Sup. to fine 80 @1 00	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair. 48 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.1 10 @1 45	do Sun'r to flue, 60 @ 15
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair. 30 @ 40	do Ex. f. to finest. 80 @1.25
2) 00 12 011 10 2 11	2
do do Sup. to fine. 45 @ 50	y

Coffee.

do goodgold. do fairgold. do ordinary gold.	14 14 @ 14 14 13 14 @ 14 13 @ 13 14 18 @ 20	Native Ceylon

Cuba, inf. to com. refining		Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20. 124@134
do fair to good refining	9%@ 9%	Havana, Box, white 121/4@131/4
do prime	@ 934	Porto Rico, refining grades 9 @ 9%
do fair to good grocery	9460104	do grocery grades 9%@10%
do nr to choice grocery	.10%6010%	Brazil, pags
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.	9%@11	Manila, bags 840 94
do Melado	4 % @ 7 %	White Sugars, A
do mo asses	814@ 91/2	do do B
Hav'a. Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9	8%@ 9%	do do extra C 11%@11%
do do do 10 to 12	9%@1014	Yellow sugars 101/2@111/2
do do do 13 to 15	1036@1134	Crushed and granulated 13 @131/4
do do do 16 to 18	11%@12%	Powdered 13 @181/4
		*

Molasses.

New Orleans new# gall. Porto Rico	400	70 Cuba Clayed	50@ 20@ 30@	3
--------------------------------------	-----	------------------	-------------------	---

Rice.

Raugoon, dressed	, gold in b	ond 3%@ 3%	Carolina (new)	 0/3	1072
			*		

Spices.

I	Cassia, in casesgold # D. 31	@ 311/4	Pepper, in bond (gold)	11 @	11%
I	Cassia, in mats do 31 %	@ 32 i	do Singapore & Sumatra	10 (0)	16%
Ì	dinger, made and the total	@ 10 @1 15	Pimento, Jamaica(go.d) do in bond 10	31/4 @	
	Micoco		Cloves do	1140	12
١	do cases Penang 83	@ 84	do in bond do	6%@	7

Fruits and Nuts.

The second secon	Raisins, Seediess, new # mat.5 do Layer, 1870, # box.2 do Sultana, # b do Valencia, # b Currants, new	50 16 11 3 2 9	26	2 55 3 50 9 4 44 10 9	African Peanuts. 175 @ Walnuts, Bordeaux 11 @ Macaroni, Italian 12 @ Fire Crack, best No 1 # box 2 40 @ DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS. Apples, State. # D. 5 @ do Western @	13
-	Prunelles Dates Figs, Smyrna. # D. Cherries German.	19 9 13	@	-		3 41/4

FRASER Digitized

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Almonds, Languedocdo Tarragonado Ivicado Sicily, soft shelldo Shelled, Spanishdo paper shellSardines	19 @ 19 20 @	do unpared, qrs & hlv: Blackberries	@ 16 @ @. 50 @3 75 @2	00
Alum Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.) Borax Sal Soda, Cask Sulphur Saltpetre Copperas Camphor in bbls Castile Soaps	3% @ 3 5 @ 3 1% @ 3 1% @ 1 1% @ 7	and Sundries. Ensom Salts Sic. Licorice Calabra Madder Madder Indigo, Madras Gold Cordage, Manila, ¼ and ¾ do do Large sizes. Sisal	20 @ 12 @ 15 @1 80 @1 191%@	16 42 14 55 15

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., May 5, 1871.

There has been no animation in the trade during the past week and the market begins to appear as deserted as is usual during the period between seasons. There have been a few buyers in the city from the interior making their first purchases, or laying in small assortments to replenish broken stocks. Orders are coming in slowly, as stocks have not been sufficiently reduced as yet to necessitate general replenishing, and the sorting up trade is not likely to be very active for some time yet. In the city there has been a moderate retail trade doing, but the annual moving day has interrupted the demand, and the sales have scarcely been so heavy as during the previous week. All classes of dealers report the trade as being very satisfactory thus far, the volume having been large while the market has been remarkably free from anything calculated to depress business, or result in the unsettling of values which is always attended with considerable loss. Only two failures have occurred lately, those of Messrs. S. Lederer & Co., and Mr. J. B. Willian, a calico printer, near Philadelphia. Collections are coming in with fair freedom from all sections.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been a moderate trade in progress in brown and bleached cottons, both with agents and jobbers. These goods are held in unusually small supply for this season of the year, and prices are fully sustained in all makes. Colored cottons sell in small lots to replenish assortments, but the trade is not remarkably spirited. The demand for prints continues fairly active, and all tasteful styles of light work are placed freely at full prices. The market for printing cloths is firm, with a continued upward tendency in all grades. Speculators have evidently succeeded in establishing a "corner" in these goods again, and sales have been made to printers, as far ahead as January next, at 7c., while October deliveries are selling at 7½@7½c. At these prices there can, of course, be little probability of a decline in prints for the Fall trade; but, on the contrary, manufacturers claim that they must obtain an advance of ½@1c.per yard in order to clear all expenses.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There is a continued inquiry for desirable styles of light weight cassimeres, and jobbers have reduced their stocks considerably, while agents are entirely sold out. There is a good demand for heavy weights from early buyers and the sales thus far have been considerably larger than is usual at this season of the year. The high prices current on wool, and the prospects of their being maintained late in the season, has a stimulating effect upon the demand for all classes of woolens, and buyers are taking stocks freely in anticipation of higher prices later in the season. Heavy faced goods are in fair request and sales are made of liberal amounts at full prices. An advance has been established on many woolen fabrics, which is likely to be general before the opening of the regular fall trade. Flannels are selling fairly, and are bringing higher prices than were asked this season. The demand at present is chiefly for the lower grades, but little inquiry being reported for the finer qualities.

Foreign Goods.—The foreign goods trade has been dull throughout the week, the only sales being of small assorted lots of goods especially adapted to the present wants of consumers All desirable fabrics are freely taken at full prices, while the least popular goods are slow of sale even at a material reduction from the opening prices. Importers are putting more goods into the auction houses but the active demand is over for the season, and there is no demand for goods other than such as are required to supply the immediate wants of retailers here and in the interior. No important changes have occurred in values. Desirable goods bring full prices, while on other styles the usual concessions are made.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in fair request at full prices, with a good degree of firmness in all grades: Amoskeng A 36 12, do B 36 11½. Atlantic A 36 12¼, do D 36 10½, do H, 86 12, Appleton A 36 12½, Augusta 36 11, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8 Boott O 34 3½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7½, Great

Falls M 36 11 dc S 38 91, Indian Head 36 121, do 80 10, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do U 36 101, Laconia O 29, 12 do B 27 11, Lawrence A 86 11, Lyman C 36 10½, do E 36 12, Medford 36 11, Nashua fine O 33 11½, do R 36 13, do E 40 14½ Newmarket A 36 10, Pacific extra 36 12, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 22½, do 8-4 25 do 9.4 274, do 10-4 32½. do 11-4, 37½, Pepperell E fine 89 12½, do R 36 11½, Pocasset F 30 8, Saranac fine O 33 11½, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12, Swift, River 36 8, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS sell molerately, and prices continue well maintained, without notable change: Amoskeng 46 161, do 42 15, do A 36 14½, American A 36 12½, Androscoggin L 36, 15½, Ark. wright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 121, Bartletts 36 141, do 33 131 Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 36 13½ Boott B 36 13½ do 0 30 10, do R 26 8½, Clarks 36 17½, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Fruit of the Loom 36, 16 Globe 27 6½, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 15 Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Long-dale 36 15½, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 12½, 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 $37\frac{1}{3}$, Wameutt

PRINTING CLOTHS are buoyant, and sell freely for present and future delivery at 71 278c.

PRINTS are less active than at the time of our last report, but there is still a fair demand for all desirable work, at full quotations: American 10½, Albion solid 10½, Allens 10½, do pinks 11, purples 10½, Arnold 8½, Atlantic 5½, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 9½, Mallory pink 11½, do purples 10½, Manchester 10½, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 12½ do W fancy 12, Oriental 10½, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10½, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and White 101, do shiftings 91, Wamsutta

7½.

PRINTED LAWNS AND PERCALES.—Pacific Percales 22½, Lancaster Cambric 14½, American Shirting Styles 19, American Dress Styles 18, Oriental 18, Atlantic 18, Dunnelle Merrimack 161, Dunnell -, Oriental 18, Atlantic 18, Dunnells Lawns 121, Pacific 1,400 Fancy 14, do Solid Colors 15, do Organdies 15, Spragues 1,400 121, Victoria 1200 92, Atlantic 1,400 121, Man chester 1400 14, do Piques 131.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 221, do 12 261, do 10 21, do 8 17 do 11 22, do 15 271, Cumberland 111, Jos Greere, 55 151, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 91. Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS. -- Amoskeag 26, Bedford 141, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 221, Haymaker Bro. 121, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 21, do BB 19. Corron Bags.—American \$29 00, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston

\$30, Ontario A \$32 50, Stark A \$32 50.

Brown Drills.—Atlantic 121, Appleton 121, Ameskeag 13, Augusta

121, Pacific 121, Pepperell 13, Stark A 121. STRIPES. -- Albany 71, Algodoa 161, American 11@12, Amoskeag 17@18, Hamilton 181@191, Haymaker 1(12@11, Sheridan A 91, do G 10,

Uncasville A 12@13, Whittenton A 16. Tickings.—Albany 81, American 141, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, dc C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 141, Conestogs extra 32 21, do do 36, 25, Cordis AAA 23, do ACE 26, Hamilton 20,

Swift River 13, Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 80 211. GINGHAMS-Clyde, 114; Earlston, extra, 18; Glasgow, 13; Gloucester, 114; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 15; Lancaster, 15; Lancaster, 16; shire, 111; Pequa, 121; Park Mills, 14.

MOUSBELINE DELAINES. - Pacific 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 221, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 221.

CARPETS. - Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent.. i0 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 421 for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for melium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 421 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 70 for 3 fr., \$1 8) 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 May 4, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPT	ION FOR T	HE WEE	K ENDING M	IAY 4, 1	71.
	-1869		1870.——		1871.
Pkgs		Pkge	. Value	Pags.	Value.
Manufactures of wool 826	\$286,664	590	\$204,921	945	\$398,882
do cotton.1,097	287,337	942	235,090	1,558	430,970
do silk 350	291,305	559	381,552	674	601,711 282,779
do flax1,030	216,194	712	156,788	1,351	222,657
Miscellaneous dry goods 341	120,653	586	141,702	944	
m-4-1 0.644	41.000 159	9 990	\$1,120,053	5 472	\$1,936,999
Total 3,644		3,389		0,117	m DURING
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOU			INTO THE	MAHAD	1 DULINA
	THE SAME P				\$176,924
Manufacturers of wool 537	\$ 183,312	592	\$237,807	524	74,522
do cotton. 214	61,426	585	156,010	301	91,533
do silk 66	58,572	. 86	79,245	70 443	85,411
do flax 302	67,725	712	104,842		20,198
Miscellaneous dry goods 3,645	39,061	4,780	47,800		
Motol 4764	\$410,096	6,755	\$618,704	1,547	\$448,588
Total4,764 Add ent'd for consu'ptn 3,644	1,202,153	3,339	1,120,053	5,472	1,936,999
Add ent d for const ptn 5,044	1,202,100				
Total th'n upon m'rk't. 8,408	\$1,612,249	10,144	\$1,738,757	7 019	\$2,385,587
		DURING		PERIOD	
		319	\$113,587	484	\$189,60 3
Manufacturers of wool. 224	\$81,009	215	57,318	327	17,774
do cotton, 255		41	40,560	129	161,909
do flax 437	41,842 78,743	354	77,559	250	52,815
Miscellaneous dry goods 53	12,383	481	24,399	2,930	32,431
Mincellaneous dry goods 55	12,000	101			Ar04 800
Total1,007	\$283,583	1,410	\$313,423	4,120	\$524,532
Addent'd for consu'ptn 3,644	1,202,153	1,011	1,120,053	5,472	1,936,999
				0.500	22,461,531
Total enter'd at the port 4,651	\$1,485,736	4,799	\$1,173,873	9,00%	E-1-0-9